THE WORLD ALMANAC and Book of Facts for 1925

40th Year of Publication

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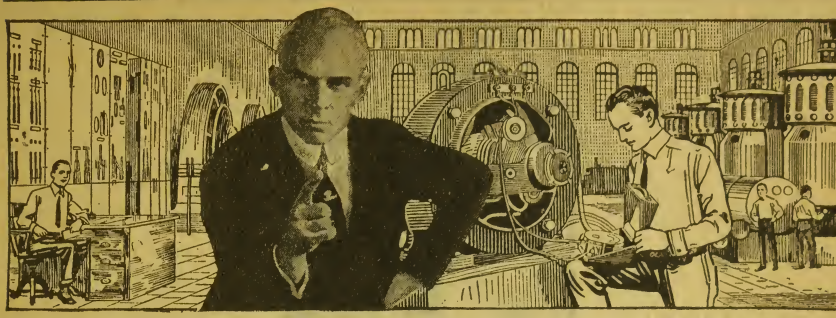


Electricity Needs You

I Will Train You At Home

Stop right here. This is YOUR opportunity! Electricity is calling you, and the Electrical Business is in for a tremendous increase. But it needs more trained men—at big pay. By my **Home Study Course** in **Practical** Electricity I can train you for these positions.

FREE!

BIG ELECTRICAL OUTFIT

A fine outfit of Electrical Tools, Instruments, Materials, etc., absolutely FREE to every student. I will also send you FREE and fully prepaid—Proof Lessons to show you how easily you can learn Electricity and enter this splendid profession by my new, revised and original system of Training by Mail.

Radio Course FREE!

Special newly-written wireless course, worth $45.00, given away **free. Full particulars when you mail coupon at right.**

Earn Money While Learning

Early in my **Home Study Course** I show you how to begin making money in Electricity, and help you get started. No need to wait until the whole course is completed.

EARN $70 TO $200 A WEEK

You've always had a liking for Electricity and a hankering to do electrical jobs. Now is the time to develop that talent; there's big money in it. Even if you don't know anything at all about electricity you can quickly grasp it by my up-to-date, practical method of teaching. You will find it intensely interesting and highly profitable. I've trained and started hundreds of men in the Electrical Business, men who have made big successes. YOU CAN ALSO

Be a Big-Paid ELECTRICAL EXPERT

What are you doing to prepare yourself for a real success? At the rate you are going, where will you be in ten years from now? Have you the specialized training that will put you on the road to success? Have you ambition enough to **prepare** for success, and get it?

You have the ambition and I will give you the training, so **get busy.** I am offering you success and all that goes with it. Will you take it? I'll make you an ELECTRICAL EXPERT. I will train you as you should be trained. I will give you the benefit of my advice and 20 years of engineering experience and help you in every way to the biggest possible success.

VALUABLE BOOK FREE

My book, "How to Become an Electrical Expert," has started many a man on the way to fortune. I will send a copy, free and prepaid, to every person answering this advertisement.

ACT NOW!

Good intentions never get you anywhere. It is action alone that counts. NOW IS THE TIME TO ACT.

L. L. Cooke, Chief Eng.
CHICAGO ENGINEERING WORKS
2150 Lawrence Ave.
Dept. 6660
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

CHIEF ENGINEER COOKE
Chicago Engineering Works
Dept. 6660, 2154 Lawrence Ave.
CHICAGO, ILL.

Dear Sir: You may send me, entirely free and fully prepaid, a copy of your book, "How to Become an Electrical Expert," and particulars about your **Home Study Course in Electricity.**

Name .....

Address .....

City..... State.....

Buried in Mud and Water

Years Later, Gun Is Fished Out and Used

A gun may be down, but it's never out. At least that's what John R. F. Workman, of Montana, thinks of the Iver Johnson. Read what he says:

"I have one of your shot guns which I recovered from a deep hole in the bed of a lake, after being buried in mud and water for a number of years. This gun was in perfect shape with the exception of the mainspring, which broke while I was cleaning it. Inside, the barrel is as perfect as if made last week."

Iver Johnson Champion Single Barrel Shot Gun

Barrel and lug of high carbon steel, forged in one piece. Barrel, full choke, which assures close, hard shooting. Adjustable mainspring tension bar; compensating locking bolt which automatically takes up wear; safety rebounding hammer; piano-wire coil springs, heat treated, where necessary; real black walnut stock and trap style forend beautifully finished; genuine hard rubber butt plate. Various gauges and styles—including the Matted Top Rib and the .410.

Send for Free Booklet

Catalog "A" illustrates and describes Iver Johnson Champion Single Barrel Shot Guns, Hammerless Double Barrel Shot Guns and the famous Iver Johnson Safety "Hammer the Hammer" Revolvers.

IVER JOHNSON'S ARMS & CYCLE WORKS
30 River Street, Fitchburg, Mass.

New York: 151 Chambers St.
Chicago: 108 W. Lake St.
San Francisco: 717 Market St

IVER JOHNSON SHOT GUNS

17 Years Without Repairs

How Is That for a Record?

It looks as if H. L. Westbrook, of New York, holds the long-distance record. He has been riding an Iver Johnson Bicycle 17 years without spending a penny on repairs.

And yet that is the sort of service every Iver Johnson is built to give.

The Iver Johnson Truss-Bridge construction assures absolute rigidity, preventing give and sway of the frame during fast pedaling, pushing up hills or through sand. Also made in Drop-Bar models.

Built to Last

The high carbon, seamless steel tubing used in Iver Johnson frames and forks has a tensile strength of 90,000 pounds to the square inch! Fork crowns, cranks, fork-ends, handle-bar stems, seat posts, and other parts are of genuine drop-forgings made in our own plant.

The two-piece crank set and two-point ball bearings will outlast any other type, and make pedaling easy as walking. The crank set is perfectly balanced, accurately aligned, and holds true to adjustment.

Iver Johnson Bicycles are made to fit all sizes of men and women, boys and girls. Colors: Ivory Black, Copper Bronze, Poilu Blue, Iver Johnson Blue, and Maroon. Every model is finished like a high-priced automobile, with five coats of enamel hand-rubbed, and all nickel plating over copper. Best guaranteed equipment.

Write for Free Booklet

Catalog "B" illustrates and describes the complete line of Iver Johnson Bicycles, as well as Iver Johnson Velocipedes.

IVER JOHNSON'S ARMS & CYCLE WORKS
30 River Street, Fitchburg, Mass.

New York:
151 Chambers St.

Chicago
108 W. Lake St.

San Francisco: 717 Market St.

HAMMER THE HAMMER

IVER JOHNSON BICYCLES

I Tell You

This Free Book Will Show You The Way to Amazing Salary Increases

I only ask that you risk two cents on the strength of my word that the contents of this amazing book will show you the way to a prosperity that you never dreamed possible, in a fascinating field that you never thought of entering. This book is now free. Read my offer.

By J. E. GREENSLADE

First let me ask you two questions. One: Do you consider that you are as intelligent as the average mail-clerk, farmhand, office clerk, mechanic or bookkeeper?

Second: If you suddenly found yourself with all the money you needed to spend, wearing the best clothes, living in a fine neighborhood, driving a good car and belonging to the best clubs—but having to make good in a job that paid $10,000 a year, would it scare you? There are men to whom $10,000 a year is so much that the idea of earning it themselves never occurs to them. They will always be in routine jobs at low pay. Their dreams will never come true. But yours will if you will absorb what I am going to tell you.

Now, in one quick step you can enter the field where opportunities in your favor are ten to one—the selling field. You know that Salesmen top the list of money-makers—that the salesman is his own boss—that his work is fascinating, interesting and highly profitable! But the thing you doubt is your own ability. All right, but you

EMPLOYERS

are invited to write to the Employment Dept. of the N. S. T. A. We can put you in touch with just the men you need. No charge for this service to you or our members. Employers are also cordially invited to request details about the N. S. T. A. Group Plan of instruction for entire sales forces. Synopsis and charts sent without obligation.

can become a first-class, money-making salesman in an amazingly easy way.

Proof That Salesmen Are Made —Not "Born"

The story of six men who once thought salesmen were "born," who did not believe they were "cut out for selling," is on this page.

Thousands of men like these six men who formerly thought salesmen were "born" are now enjoying magnificent earnings in the selling field. They were bookkeepers, mechanics, farmers, clerks —even doctors, lawyers and ministers— but in a few months after writing to the National Salesmen's Training Association they were out in the field selling—and making more money than they had ever hoped to make.

Sounds remarkable, doesn't it? Yet there is nothing remarkable about it. Salesmanship is governed by rules and laws. There is a certain way of saying and doing things, a certain way of approaching a prospect to get his undivided attention, a certain way to overcome objections, batter down prejudice, and overcome competition.

Just as you learned the alphabet, so you can learn salesmanship. And through the NATIONAL DEMONSTRATION METHOD — an exclusive feature of the N. S. T. A. System of Salesmanship Training—you gain actual experience while studying.

Years of Selling Experience in a Few Weeks

The N. S. T. A. System of Salesmanship Training and Employment Service will enable you to quickly step into the ranks of successful salesmen—will give you a big advantage over those who lack this training. It will enable you to jump from small pay to a real man's income.

READ!

$1,350 a Month
A. H. Ward, Chicago, earned $1,350 last month. Has averaged $1,000 a month the last year.

$100 a Month to $100 a Week in Only 3 Months
H. D. Miller, another Chicago boy, was making $100 a month as stenographer in July, 1922. In September, 3 months later, he was making $100 a week as a salesman.

$150 to $500 a Month
W. P. Clenny, of Kansas City, Mo., stepped from a $150 a month clerkship into a selling job at $500 a month. He is making $850 a month now.

$6,500 a Year
M. V. Stephens, of Albany, Ky., was making $25 a week. He took up this training and now makes five times that much.

Small Pay to Big Earnings
J. H. Cash, of Atlanta, Ga., exchanged his $75 a month job for one which pays him $500 a month.

Now Sales Manager at $10,000 a Year
O. H. Malfroot, of Boston, Mass., stepped into a $10,000 position as a SALES MANAGER—so thorough is this training. All these successes are due to this easy, fascinating and rapid way to master certain invincible secrets of selling.

Remarkable Book, "Modern Salesmanship," Sent Free

With my compliments I want to send you a most remarkable book, "Modern Salesmanship."

It will show you how you can easily become a Master Salesman — a big money-maker —how the N. S. T. A. System of Salesmanship Training will give you years of selling experience in a few weeks; how our FREE Employment Service will help select and secure a good selling position when you are qualified and ready. And it will give you success stories of former routine workers who are now earning amazing salaries as salesmen. Mail the coupon to-day. It may be the turning point in your life.

National Salesmen's Training Association
Dept. 50-A
53 W. JACKSON BLVD.
CHICAGO, ILL.

WORLD'S OLDEST AND LARGEST SALESMANSHIP TRAINING INSTITUTION
NATIONAL SALESMEN'S TRAINING ASSOCIATION

National Salesmen's Training Association Dept. 50-A, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

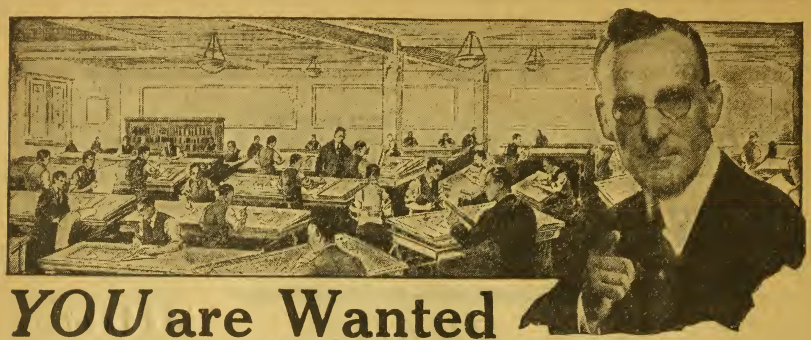
I simply want to see the facts. Send me free your big book, "Modern Salesmanship," and Proof that I can become a Master Salesman.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....State.....

Age.....Occupation.....



YOU are Wanted For a *Better Job*

THAT was the good news they brought him just a few short months ago. Then he held an ordinary job, working long and hard on small pay. *Today* he is a high salaried Draftsman earning nearly $100 a week. How did it happen? It isn't a long story, because it's all so simple—so easy. You can do just what he had done if you'll start by reading every word—clear down to the coupon that marks your way to better pay.

It all started one evening while he was sitting at home—reading. He saw the advertisement of the COLUMBIA SCHOOL OF DRAFTING and he knew it was his opportunity to earn from $50 to $100 a week, in an uncrowded field with a big, sure future. He sent in the coupon. Later he enrolled for the COLUMBIA course. Today he's making *real* money. His brain is working as well as his hands. He's standing on the threshold of a brilliant future with all that it means—independence—money—success—happiness.

MADE $275 EXTRA IN 3 DAYS

He recently received $275 for one drawing that he made in spare time in three days.

HOW ABOUT YOU? Are you working up hill or down? Count the money in your pay envelope next pay day. You'll find the answer there.

MAKE $50 to $100 A WEEK. COLUMBIA will train you to be an expert Draftsman in your spare time at home by mail. There's lots of room for you if you will act now.

FREE BOOK COUPON
COLUMBIA SCHOOL OF DRAFTING
Dept. A, 14th and T Sts. N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Please send me without charge your free illustrated book on Drafting, telling me how I can secure your complete Home Study Course and your help in securing a position as Draftsman.

Name.....

Address .....

City.....

State.....Age.....

PROMOTION IS QUICK. WE'LL QUALIFY YOU for a high-salaried position in the Drafting field and keep you in touch with openings for Draftsmen in the big machine shops, industrial plants and United States Government departments. Men who start as Draftsmen are often advanced to Chief Draftsmen, Chief Engineers, Production Managers and so on.

GET THE *RIGHT* TRAINING. No books are used. You start on actual drawing work the day you receive your first lesson.

YOU NEED NO PREVIOUS TRAINING. The course is easy to understand and easy to follow. Many students are qualified even before they complete the coures.

U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION NEEDS DRAFTSMEN

The following are a few of the many positions open in Government departments from time to time. The salaries are starting salaries, subject to increase. Practically all of them carry a bonus of $240 a year additional.

Architectural Designer, $4,000.
Chief Draftsman Naval Aircraft Factory, $15.04 per day.

Aeronautical Draftsman—Field Service of Navy Dept., $5.20 to $12.00 per day.

FREE BOOK Send in this coupon today. Immediately on receipt of it we will send you our book, which tells about Drafting and its opportunities for you as well as the special easy method of learning Mechanical Drafting through COLUMBIA methods.

THE COLUMBIA SCHOOL OF DRAFTING

Roy C. Claflin, President
Dept. A 14th & T Sts., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

FREE Drafting Outfit

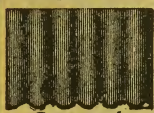
We give you Free with our Course, this professional Drafting outfit. It is yours to keep when you complete the Course.

Lowest Prices Ever Made on World's Best ROOFING Freight Paid

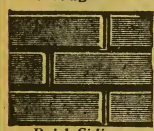
"Reo" Metal Cluster Shingles

"Spanish" Metal Tile

Edwards Patent "Grip Lock"



Corrugated



Brick Siding

We sell direct to you and save you all middlemen's profits. We ship everything—roofing, siding, ceiling, wallboards, etc.—freight prepaid. We cannot quote you our low factory prices here, but send for our Big Roofing Book and see for yourself that our prices are lowest ever quoted.

"Reo" Metal Shingles

Have great durability. Many customers report 15 and 20 years' service. Guaranteed fire and lightning proof. They save you money, give you better quality and lasting satisfaction.

Edwards Exclusive Tightcote Process

makes Edwards Metal Shingles, Metal Spanish Tile, Reo Cluster Shingles, Grip-Lock Roofing and other Roofings, Ceiling, Siding, etc., absolutely rust-proof. Not a pin point of space exposed to weather

Our Patent Interlocking Device

prevents warping, buckling or breaking. Protects nail holes—nails are driven through under layer; not exposed to weather. No special tools required. Easy to lay.

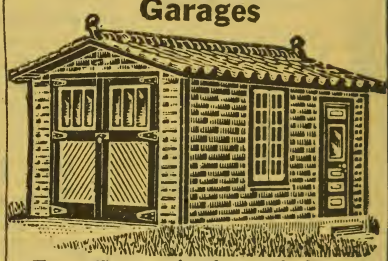
The Galvanizing Test

Take any other galvanized steel—bend it back and forth, hammer it down. Great scales of galvanizing will flake off. Apply this test to Edwards Metal Roofing—you'll find no flaking. Edwards products are superior—yet sell for less than other materials.

Samples FREE Send coupon for World's Greatest Roofing Book and Free Samples. Book will convince you that we can save you a lot of money on any kind of roof you need, also on ceiling, siding, wallboard, etc. Fill out coupon and mail to-day. Ask for Book No. 95.

THE EDWARDS MANUFACTURING COMPANY
45-95 PIKE STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Special Bargains in Garages



The money you pay in a few months for garage rent buys an Edwards' Metal Garage. Gives you every convenience—no phoning or waiting for your car. Gives you every protection—against careless handling, mars, scratches—against fire, lightning, thieves, etc.

Write for Catalog showing all sizes, all styles—"Steelcote," "All Steel" or "Stucco-Steel," Plain Rock Faced, Brick or Stone, or Weatherboard Siding, Metal Spanish Tile or Metal Shingle Roof.

Edwards' Portable Garages pay for themselves in a few months. After that saves enough to pay upkeep of car. Find out. Write for Catalog.

FREE Samples & Roofing Book

BARGAIN BOOK COUPON

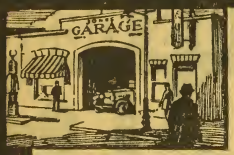
The Edwards Manufacturing Co.,
45-95 Pike Street, Cincinnati, Ohio
Largest Makers of Sheet Metal Products In the World.

Please send me FREE Samples, Freight Paid Prices and World's Greatest Roofing Book No. 95.

Name.....

Address.....

STEADY JOBS *at* GOOD PAY



Many former Greer Students now own their own places of business, earning $300 to $5,000 per month.

Head Automotive Mechanic earns from $150 to $500 per month or higher. You can be one.

The Greer-trained Truck and Tractor Repairmen need never lack a steady job in any community. Pay averages $6.00 to $15.00 per day.

Automobile Salesmen make up to $20,000 per year.

Out of 47,781 Greer-Trained Men 30,245 Are in Business for Themselves Earning Up to $20,000 Per Year.

Now is the time to let Greer start you in the Automobile business. 16,000,000 Autos are calling for trained help. In 8 to 12 weeks you can take your place among high-paid Automobile men. Greer trains you in big shops in the actual work you will be called upon to do in any garage. Experts show you how, and make it easy. All modern equipment used.

SPECIAL TRAINING OFFER

We GUARANTEE good-pay Auto jobs after training. We get you an earn-while-you-learn job **immediately** if you need assistance. Rates reduced now. Special kit of tools—23 pieces—FREE. Every Auto, Truck, Tractor and Accessory subject covered in actual shop work. FREE RADIO course, limited time only. Day and evening instruction, arranged to your convenience.

We Pay Your Railroad Fare TO CHICAGO

This is a special offer to help you gain the training opportunity you have been seeking. Chicago is the place to train. Opportunities in Automobile work unlimited. Within 10 blocks of Greer College are at least 40 large Automobile Sales Agencies. Throughout the city are approximately 5000 Garages and Repair Shops. We help find you a home. Chicago is the golden city of automotive opportunity. Train here and you'll never regret it.

This magnificent new seven story building is filled with repair shops and modern shop equipment entirely devoted to training Greer Students.

MAIL THE COUPON for FREE AUTO BOOK and Offer

This brings you my entire proposition and 66 large pages of valuable Auto training information. Mail the coupon NOW.

MAIL

ERWIN GREER, President, Dept. 6, Chicago, Ill.
2024 S. Wabash Ave.,
Send me your Free Book and Special Tuition Offer.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

GREER COLLEGE
of Automotive Engineering
2024 S. Wabash Ave., Dept. 6, Chicago, Ill.

Pick Your Own Job!

I'll Help You to Get It

NO special experience required to get one of these attractive Civil Service positions. All you need is to pass an examination with high enough rating—and it is easy if you prepare yourself. And that's my business. For eight years I was member and later Secretary on the Board of Examiners for the Second Civil Service District. I have trained thousands of men and women now getting the fine pay of splendid Government Jobs. That's the best proof that I know just how to train YOU too, so you will SURELY PASS with a high mark; so you will SURELY QUALIFY for one of the first positions open.

Good Pay—Short Hours—Steady Work

Get rid of the bugaboos of hard times, strikes, layoffs, job-hunting that you must always worry about in ordinary jobs. Don't stick in the low-pay jobs that start you off in a rut and keep you there. Work for Uncle Sam in a fine position you can't lose for any religious, political or personal reasons. Here's a wonderful position you can easily get that pays you from $1,600 to $2,300 to start; where there are no strikes or lockouts, where you get vacations with pay, retirement pensions, 8-hour day, automatic yearly salary raises, unlimited opportunities for quick advancement and many other advantages you can't get anywhere else!

RAILWAY MAIL CLERK
$1600 to $2300 a year
Work 6 days, then 6 days off. Paid all the time. Opportunity for travel. 15 days' vacation and 10 days' sick leave with full pay.

POST OFFICE CLERK
$1400 to $1800 a year
Special Clerks at $2000
15 days' vacation and 10 days' sick leave every year with full pay. Promotion to positions paying up to $5,400 a year. Increase in pay expected soon.

CITY MAIL CARRIER
$1400 to $1800 a year
15 days' vacation and 10 days' sick leave every year with full pay. Good chance for rapid promotion to bigger pay. Increase in pay expected soon.

R. F. D. MAIL CARRIER
$1800 to $2600 a year
15 days' vacation and 10 days' sick leave every year with full pay. A fine position for men in rural districts. Increase in pay expected soon.

CUSTOMS INSPECTOR
$1000 to $3300 a year
Yearly bonus of $240. 30 days' vacation and 30 days' sick leave with full pay. 7-hour day. *Extra pay for overtime.*

POSTMASTER
$1000 to $2500 and up
This is a position of great importance. In small towns a position that can be made very profitable.

INTERNAL REVENUE MEN
$1400 to $3000 a year
Yearly bonus of $240. 30 days' vacation and 30 days' sick leave with full pay. 7½-hour day. Positions open everywhere.

DEPARTMENTAL CLERK
$1100 to $2000 and up
Yearly bonus of $240. 30 days' vacation and 30 days' sick leave with full pay. 7½-hour day. Work in Washington, or near home.

FREE My New Book "How to Secure a Gov't Position"

If you are a citizen, eighteen or over, you can get the Civil Service Position you want. Write to-day for my new free book that tells all about the Civil Service—the jobs open, what you must do to get the job, the pay, the vacation, and all the big advantages of Government Positions. Find out just how I help you pass your examination with such high marks that you will be one of first on your list to be offered a steady, good-paying position in the Civil Service in Washington, or near your home. Mail the coupon or a postal today.

Arthur R. Patterson

Patterson School
Wisner Building
Dept. D-175
Rochester, N. Y.

PATTERSON SCHOOL
Dept. D-175, Wisner Building
Rochester, New York

Please send me your big free book and tell me how I can secure a position with the U. S. Government paying me $1,600 to $2,300 a year, with excellent chance for rapid advancement. This doesn't cost me a penny.

Name.....

Address.....

City..... State.....

The World's Biggest Business Needs You!

You needn't slave away at small wages another minute — I'll train you **at home** in your spare time for a $75 to $200 a week position. **Unlimited opportunities** for Cooke trained experts.

EARN $75 TO $200 A WEEK!

Don't sell your time for a penny less! **You don't need to** when you have my JOB-WAY training! As Directing Engineer of the great Chicago Auto Shops I know exactly what training you need and I GIVE YOU THAT TRAINING, right in **your own home,** with actual JOBS, not books. I'll train you successfully regardless of your age, education or experience, and I'll refund every cent of your money if you are not entirely satisfied.

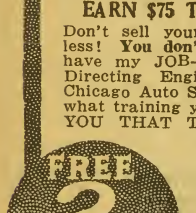
Start to Make Money QUICK—Like Morriston and Hundreds of Others!

M. J. Morriston, Parkersburg, W. Va., had **no experience** when starting my training. When less than half way through his JOB-WAY course, he says: "What I have already learned is worth over $500 to me. I have gone into business and I'm making over $50 a week clear, with wonderful prospects." And what this man and **hundreds of others** have done, **I'll help you to do!**

M. J. Morriston, Parkersburg, W. Va.

No Other Training Like Mine

My instruction is not only PRACTICAL—it's also COMPLETE. Ignition, Welding, Vulcanizing, Brazing, etc., etc. And on top of all this, I include, **absolutely free,** Garage Management, Automobile Salesmanship, how to go into business and how to make a big success of it.



Costly testing and repair outfit free to every student.

FREE! AUTO BOOK

B. W. Cooke, Directing Engineer
Chicago Auto Shops, Dept. Y-36
1916 Sunnyside Av., Chicago, Ill.

Without any obligation to me, send YOUR FREE AUTO BOOK and proof that I can become an Auto Expert at home in spare time. Also send your special offer of 2 FREE outfits.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....

State.....Age.....

Get My Big Book, "The Pay Raiser," NOW!

I'll send it to you FREE. Read all the facts. Find out about the demand for Cooke **trained** Auto EXPERTS! Special offer if you act **right NOW!** Mail the coupon!

$3,000 to $5,000 a Year Profits

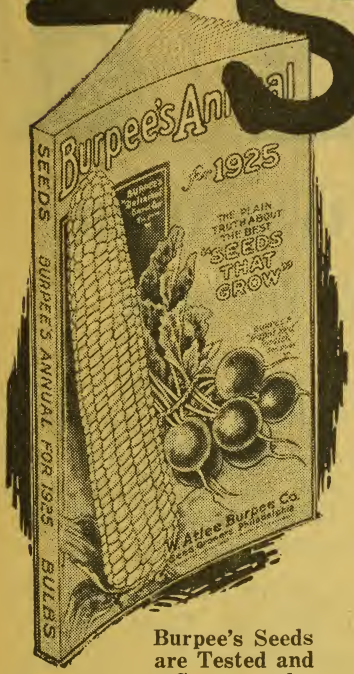
Hundreds of big pay positions are calling for **Cooke trained Auto Experts right now.** Hundreds more opportunities are waiting for **Cooke trained** Auto Experts to start businesses of their own, paying $3,000 to $15,000 a year profit. Little capital needed when you have my JOB-WAY training! I don't know any other business that offers so many big-money-making opportunities or is growing so fast. Get the facts from my Book!

Address Me Personally **B. W. COOKE** **Directing Engineer**

CHICAGO AUTO SHOPS

Dept. Y-36 **1916 Sunnyside Ave.** **Chicago**

Burpee's Seeds Grow



Burpee's Seeds are Tested and Guaranteed

Burpee's Annual is The Leading American Seed Catalog. It tells the plain truth about the best Seeds That Grow.

Burpee's Annual is a book of 188 pages, with a hundred of the finest vegetables and flowers illustrated in colors. It describes the Burpee Quality Seeds.

If you are interested in gardening **Burpee's Annual** will be mailed to you entirely ***free.***

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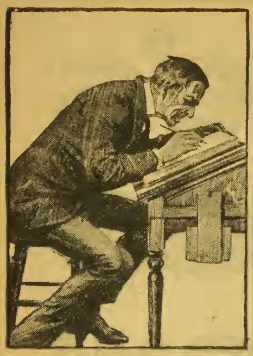

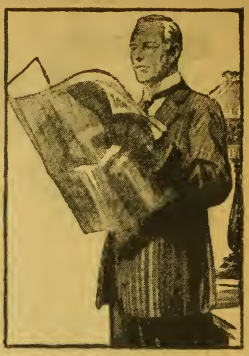

The story of two men

who started side by side

THEY CAME UP thru school together and started work in the same office at a few dollars a week. Those were joyous, carefree days. They lunched at cheap restaurants; they saved enough for a ball game Saturday afternoon or the theatre Saturday night. The years stretched out far ahead. Without thinking very definitely about the future, they knew that some time "things would break" if only they did their work and kept their health.

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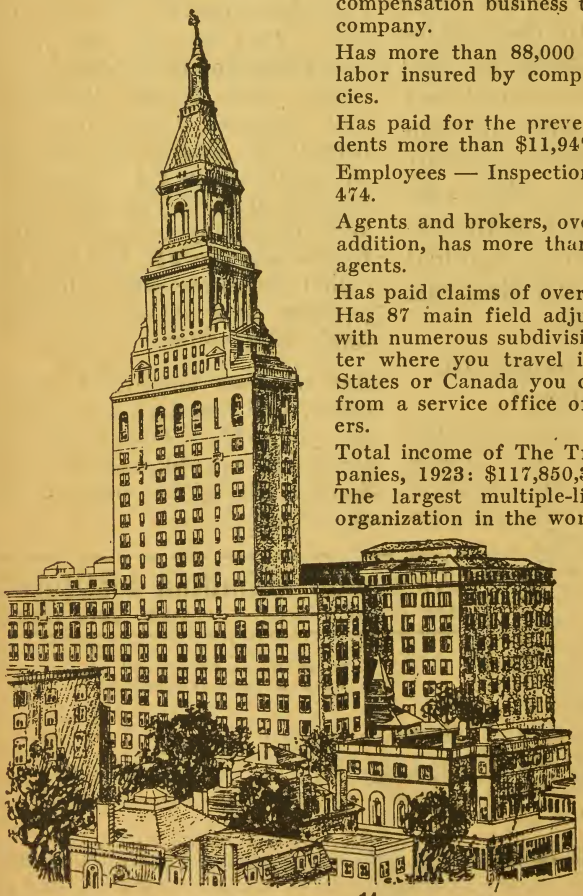

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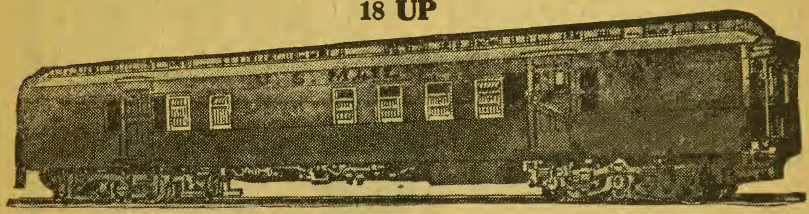

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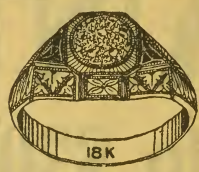

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Suddenly I realized that we were practically the only couple on the floor. The boys had gathered in a little group and were laughing. I glanced at my partner, and saw that she, too, was smiling. I knew in an instant that they were laughing at me. I felt myself blushing furiously, and I hated myself for it.

All the way home I told myself that I would become a perfect dancer and astonish them. But how? I couldn't go to a dancing school because of the time and expense. I certainly couldn't afford a dancing instructor. What could I do? Suddenly a plan flashed through my mind.

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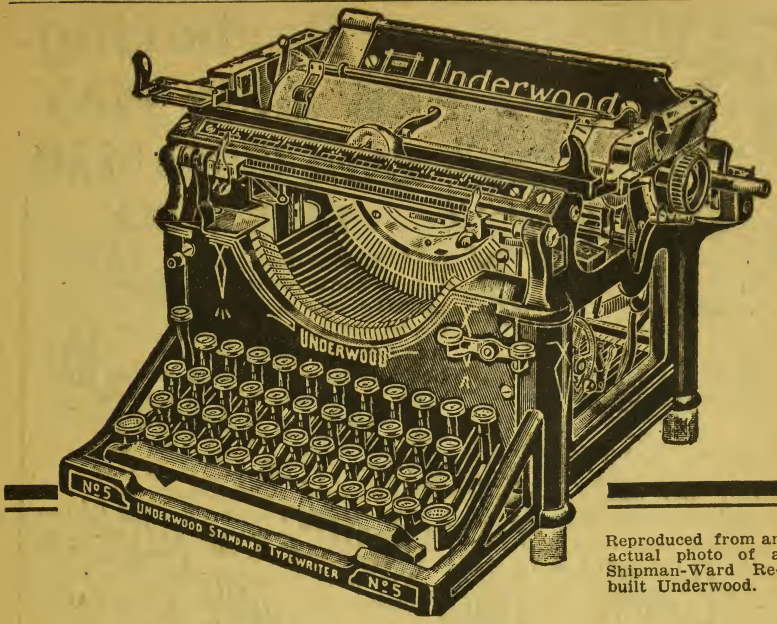

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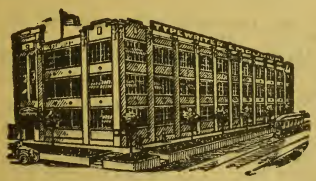

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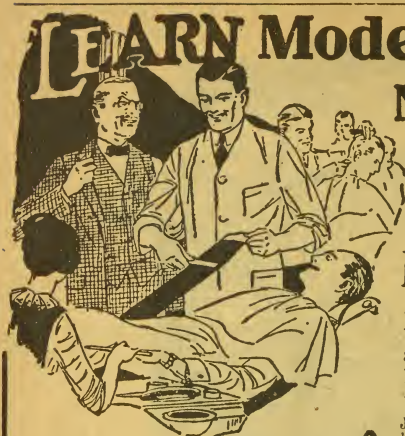

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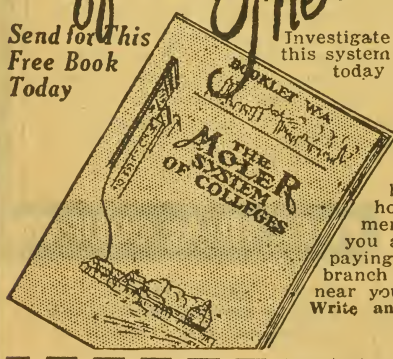

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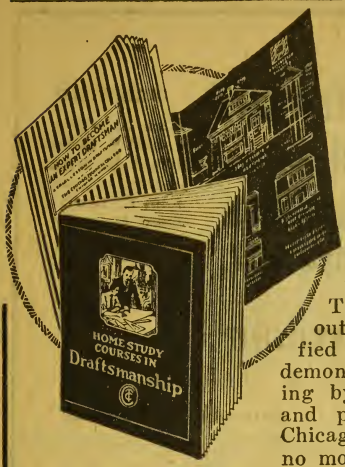

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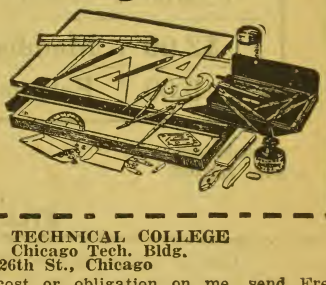

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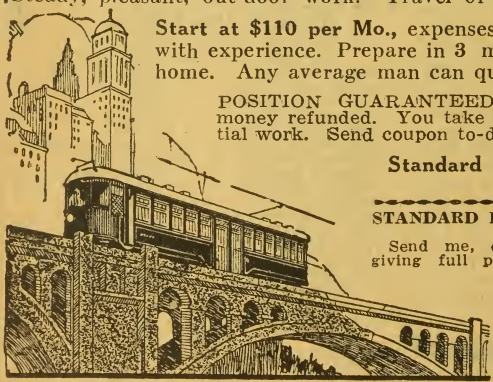

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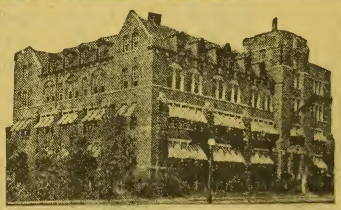

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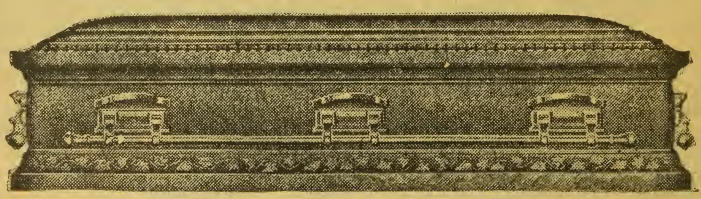

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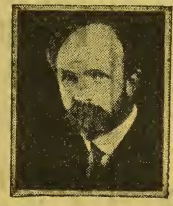

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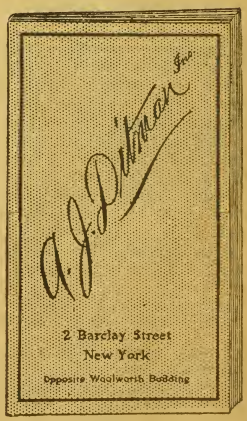

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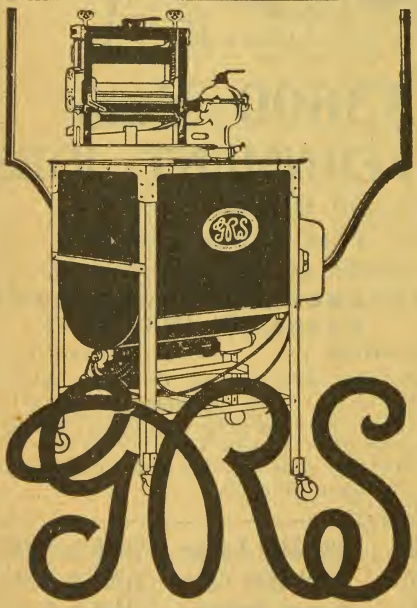

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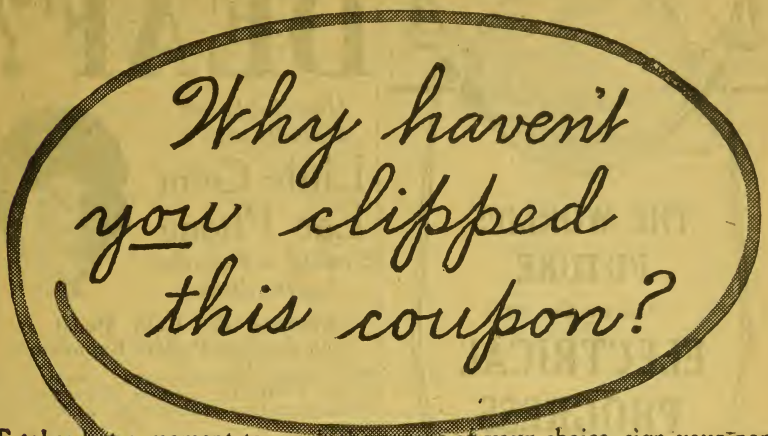

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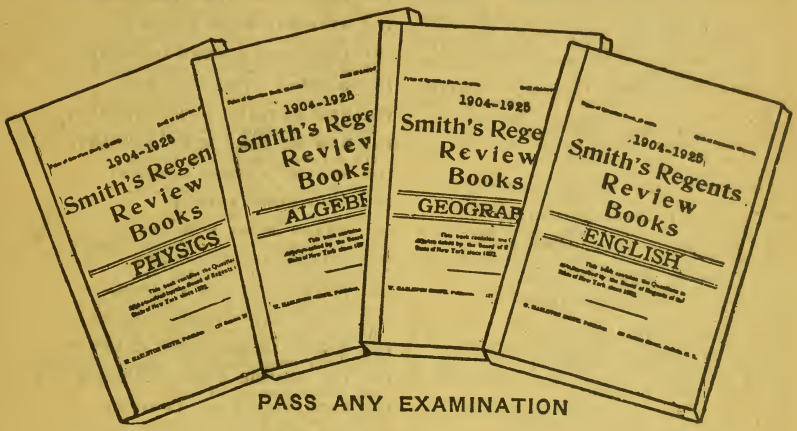

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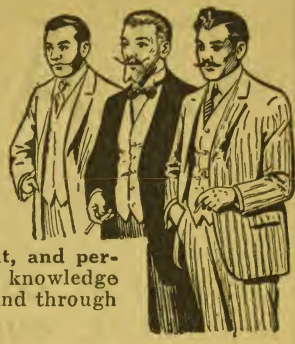

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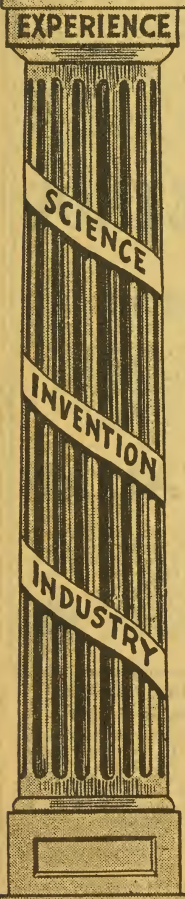

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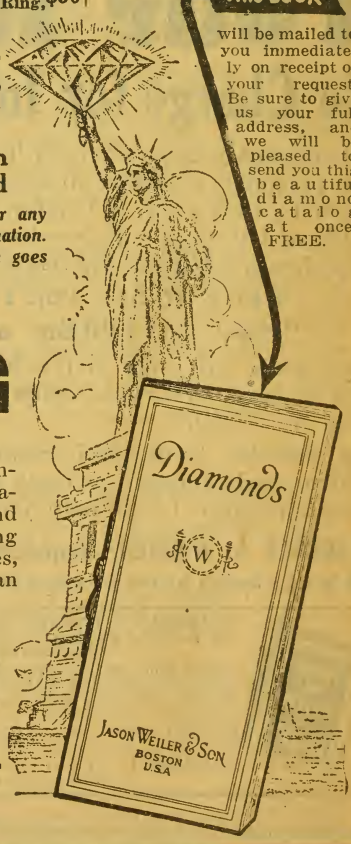

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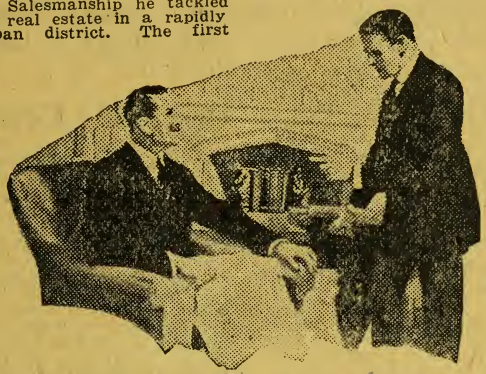

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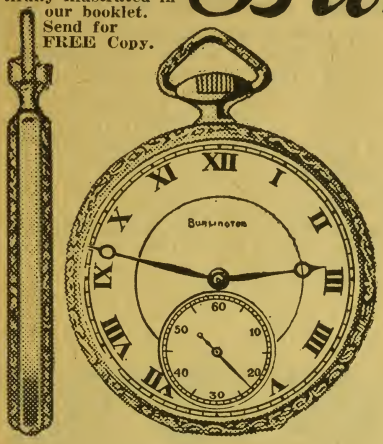

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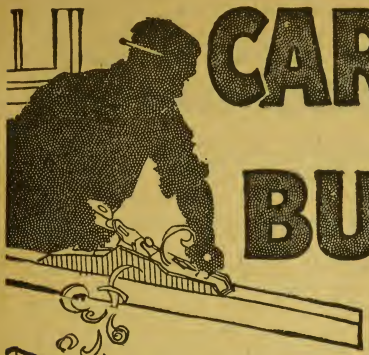

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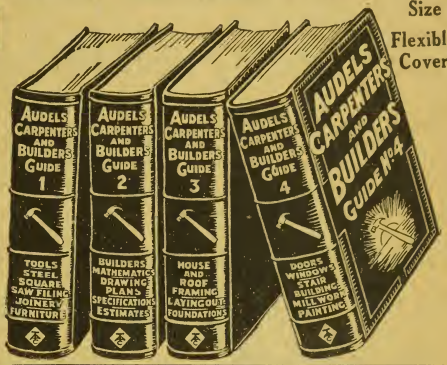

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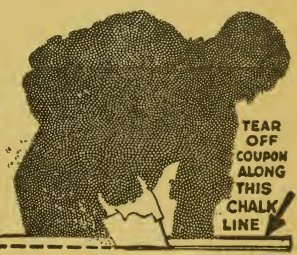

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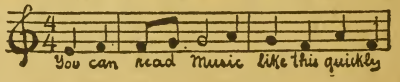

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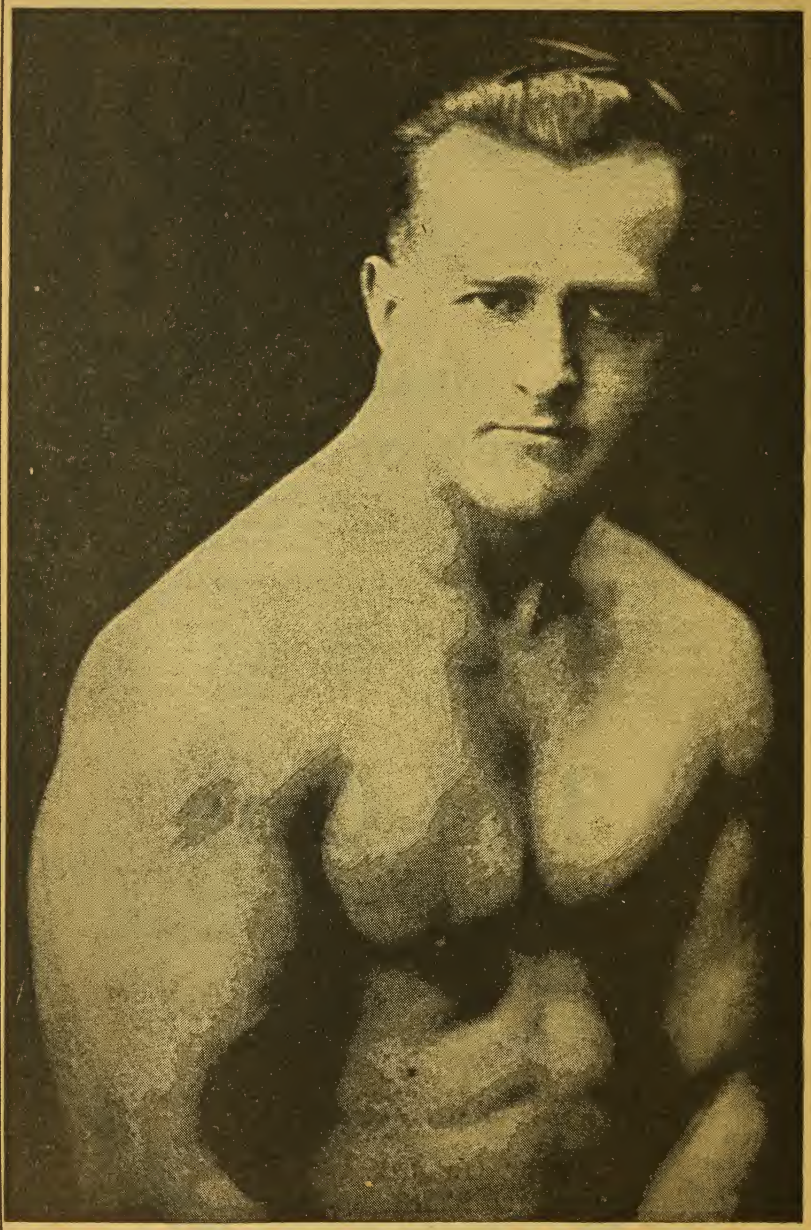

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and I offered something that would give you ten years more to live, would you take it? You'd grab it. Well, fellows, I've got it, but don't wait till you're dying or it won't do you a bit of good. It will then be too late. Right now is the time. To-morrow or any day, some disease will get you and if you have not equipped yourself to fight it off, you're gone. I don't claim to cure disease. I am not a medical doctor, but I'll put you in such condition that the doctor will starve to death waiting for you to take sick. Can you imagine a mosquito trying to bite a brick wall? A fine chance.

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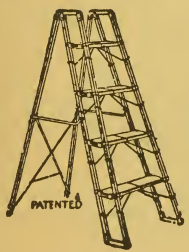

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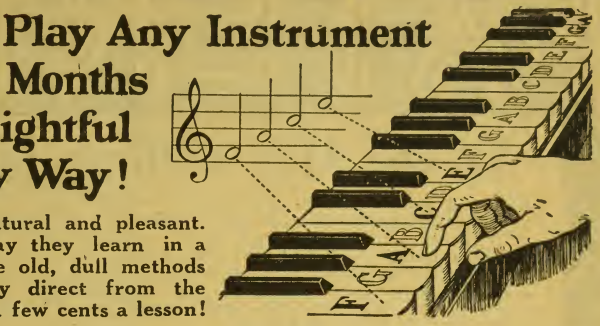

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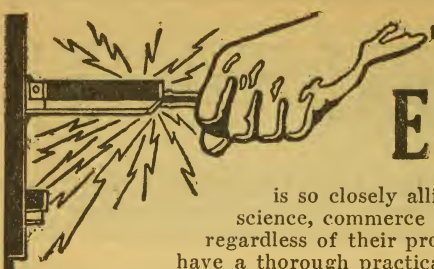

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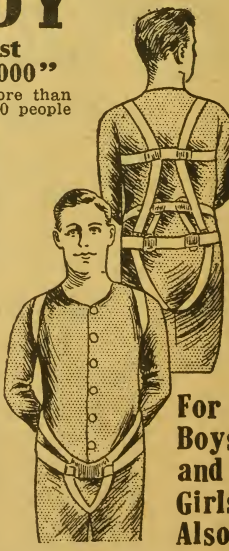

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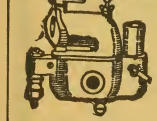

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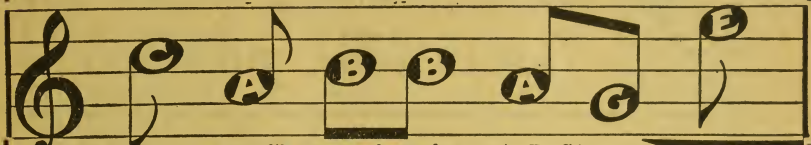

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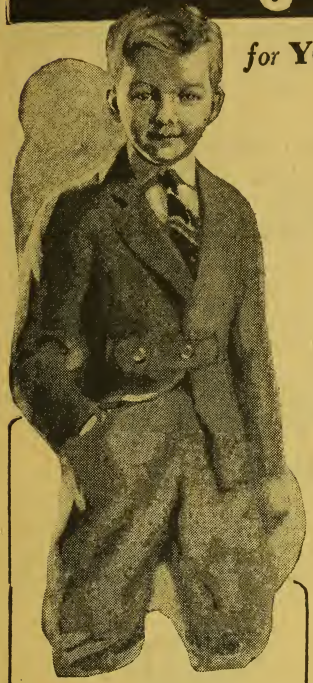

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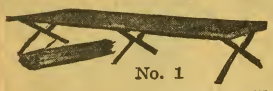

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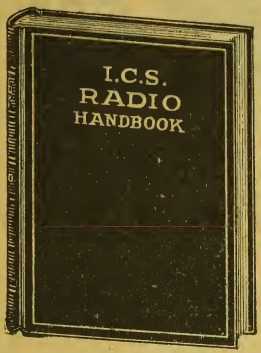

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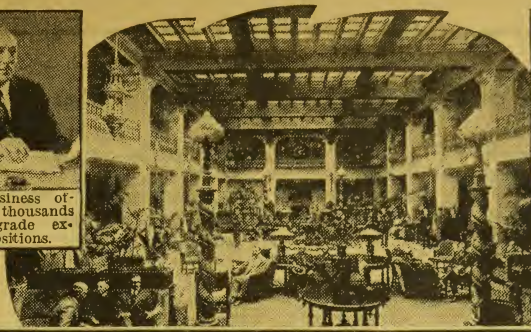

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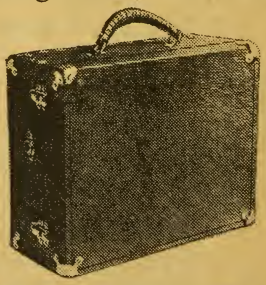

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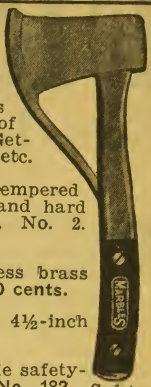

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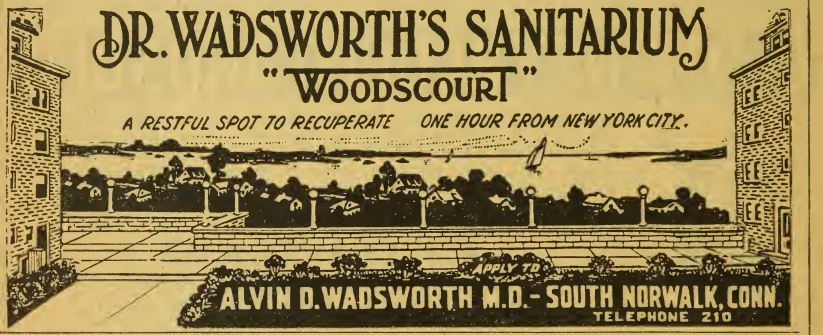

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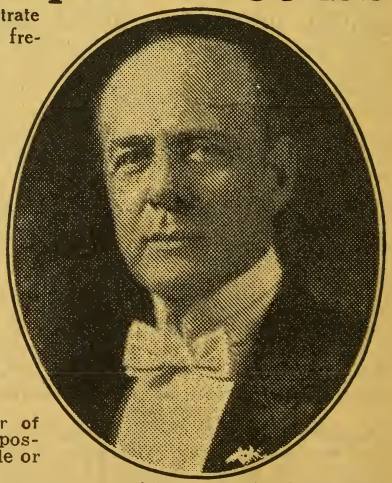

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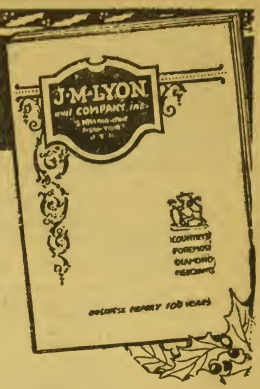

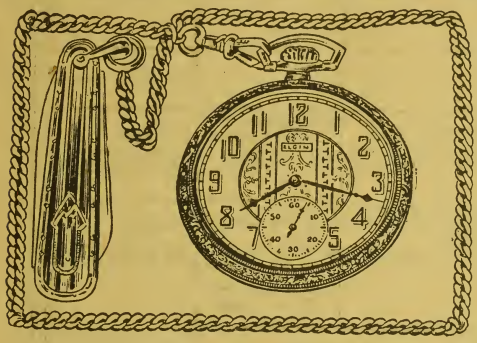

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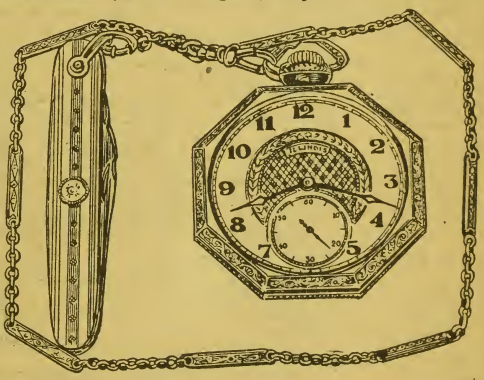

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AUTOMOBILE TOPS AND SEATS	S-W Auto Top and S-W Auto Seat Dressing			
BRICK	SWP House Paint S-W Concrete Wall Finish			Old Dutch Enamel
CEILINGS, Interior	Flat-Tone	Scar-Not Varnish	S-W Handcraft Stain—Floorlac	Enameloid
Exterior	SWP House Paint	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Oil Stain	Old Dutch Enamel
CONCRETE	S-W Concrete Wall Finish			
DOORS, Interior	SWP House Paint	Scar-Not Varnish Velvet Finish No. 1044	Floorlac S-W Handcraft Stain	Enameloid
Exterior	SWP House Paint	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Oil Stain	Old Dutch Enamel
FENCES	SWP House Paint Metalastic S-W Roof and Bridge Paint		S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	
FLOORS, Interior (wood)	S-W Inside Floor Paint	Mar-Not Varnish	Floorlac	S-W Inside Floor Paint
Concrete	S-W Concrete Floor Finish			S-W Concrete Floor Finish
Porch	S-W Porch and Deck Paint			
FURNITURE, Indoors	Enameloid	Scar-Not Varnish	Floorlac	Old Dutch Enamel Enameloid
Porch	Enameloid	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Oil Stain	
HOUSE OR GARAGE, Exterior	SWP House Paint	Rexpar Varnish	S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	Old Dutch Enamel
LINOLEUM	S-W Inside Floor Paint	Mar-Not Varnish		S-W Inside Floor Paint
RADIATORS	Flat-Tone S-W Aluminum or Gold Paint			Enameloid
ROOFS, Shingle Metal Composition	S-W Roof and Bridge Paint Metalastic Ebonol		S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	
SCREENS	S-W Screen Enamel			S-W Screen Enamel
TOYS	S-W Family Paint	Rexpar Varnish	Floorlac	Enameloid
WALLS, Interior (Plaster or Wallboard)	Flat-Tone SWP House Paint			Old Dutch Enamel Enameloid
WICKER	Enamel id	Rexpar Varnish	Floorlac	Old Dutch Enamel
WOODWORK Interior	SWP House Paint Flat-Tone	Scar-Not Varnish Velvet Finish No. 1044	S-W Handcraft Stain S-W Oil Stain Floorlac	Old Dutch Enamel Enameloid

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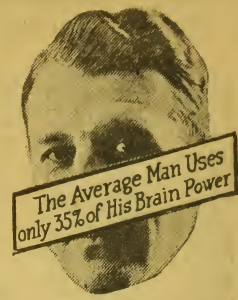

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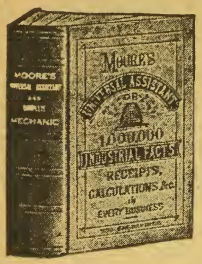

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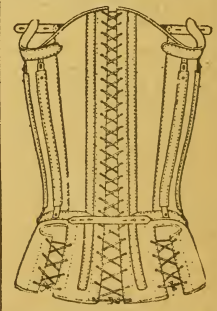

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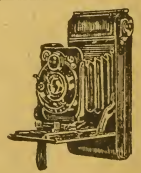

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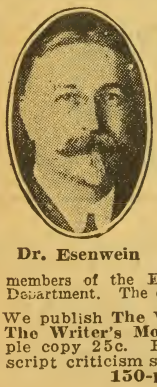

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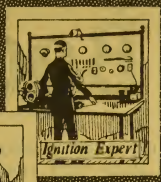

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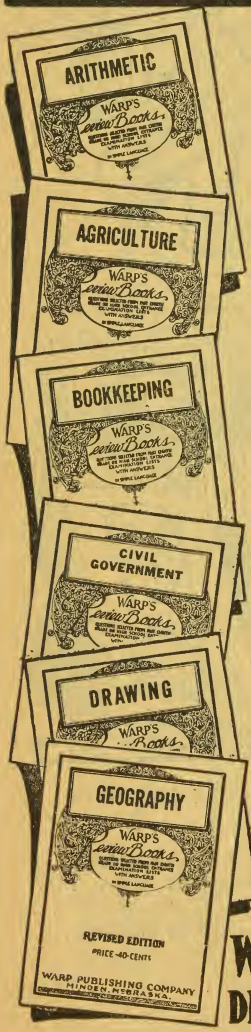

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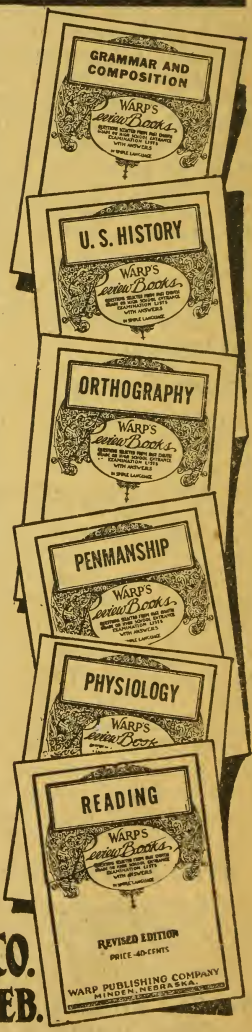

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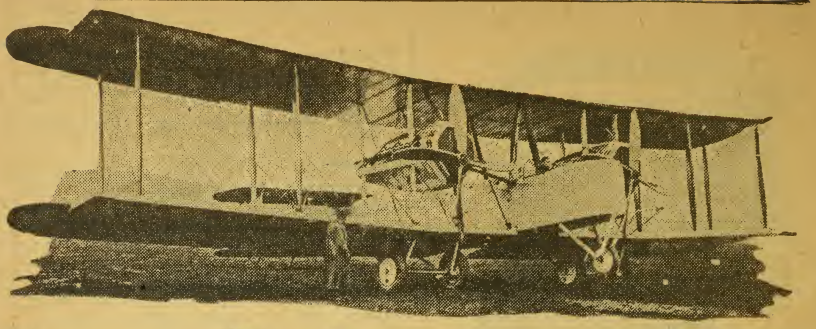

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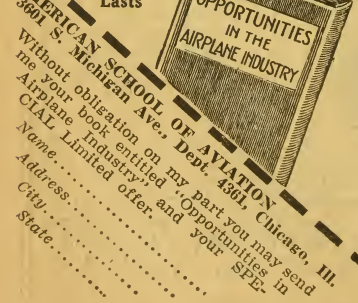

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Big, Increased Demand for Trained Men

The demand for Finger Print Experts is increasing at the rate of 89% each year. Even today there are not enough well trained men to supply the demand. Seven States and innumerable cities have installed Finger Print Bureaus during the past year.

Graduates U. of A. S
recently appointed Finger Print Experts of these States, Cities and Institutions.

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State of Iowa
State of Idaho
St. Paul, Minn.
Columbus, Ohio
Detroit, Michigan
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El Paso, Texas
Galveston, Texas
Houston, Texas
Lincoln, Nebraska
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Ogden, Utah
Butte, Montana
Pueblo, Colorado
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Livingston, Montana
Alhambra, California
Pensacola, Florida
Tulsa, Oklahoma
Havana, Cuba
Calgary, Alberta, Can.
Indiana Reformatory, Jefferson, Indiana
Albany Co. Penitentiary, Albany, N. Y.
House of Correction, Marquette, Mich.

Big Salaries Are Paid

Promotion is rapid. During "hard times," when ordinary jobs are scarce, more and more Finger Print Experts are needed to keep pace with the inevitable crime wave. Many experts earn regularly $3,000 to $10,000 a year. There is every chance for promotion to high official positions. Big rewards are constantly being offered and it is the Finger Print Expert who usually claims the money. Often life and death depend upon finger print evidence. It is big, important, fascinating work. Why don't you be a Finger Print Expert?

Learn at Home in Spare Time!

To fit yourself for this profession, no long, costly education. If you have a common school education and can spend a few hours a week at home in easy, pleasant study, then you can become a Finger Print Expert in a surprisingly short time. Finger Print Courses are not yet offered by the State universities and colleges. The leaders in the profession look to me to supply the trained men for this most important work. The U. of A. S. is known as the "School of Achievement." Many of the biggest finger print men in the country gained their training in this University.

FREE

For a limited time we are making a special offer of a Course in Secret Service Intelligence FREE to all students of the Course in Finger Print Identification. Methods used by the biggest detectives in the country. Mastery of these two kindred professions will open a brilliant career for you.

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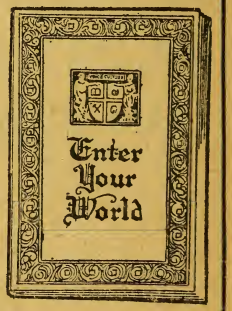

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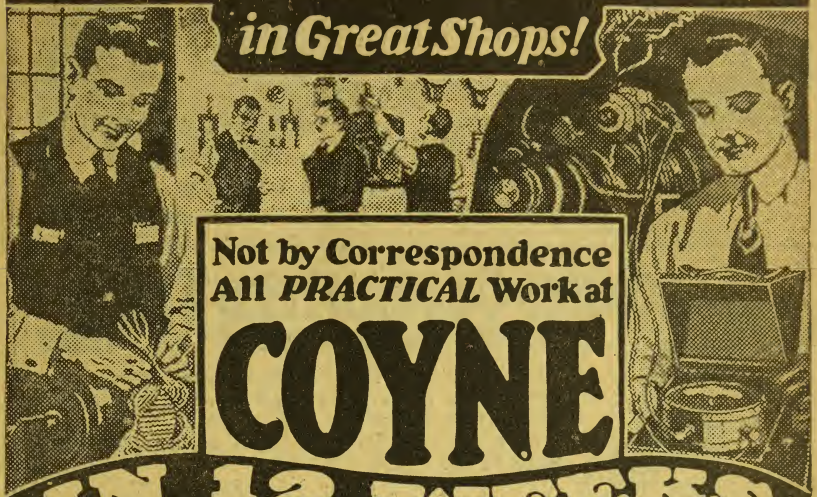

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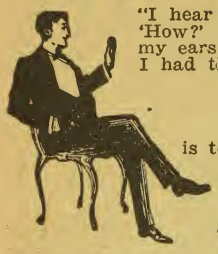

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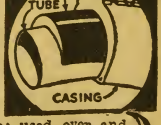

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1. By offering you our special agent's or manager's sales proposition—exclusive territory.
2. By giving you credit for all sales in your territory coming to us direct through our big advertising campaign.
3. By giving you an article that sells at 50% lower than your competitors'. Sells to every home, school, garage, factory, hotel, etc.
4. By giving you personal sales help together with our regular advertising.

AGENTS and MANAGERS WANTED
In All Territory Not Taken

You can make big money using all or part of your time. **This is an unusual opportunity for a sound, substantial, permanent income.** Territory going fast. Write for our agent's—or managers — **special proposition today before it is withdrawn.**

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Dept. 62 Masontown, Pa.

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Make Money Taking PICTURES

I show you, at home, how to do the kind of work turned out by the big studios in New York and Chicago! I show you how to make big money **within 30 days!** C. M. Cole bought a home with money he had made when **only half way through** his training. So well do I know what I can do for you that I guarantee under bond to return every cent of your tuition if you are not thoroughly satisfied.

Got $100 for Flood Pictures
"I took pictures of a flood and sold them for $100. I have been able to buy my house and lot from the sale of pictures."
C. M. COLE
Washington.

$97 in Two Days!
"I made $285 in December. Went out two days last week on home portrait work and made $97."
A. G. HUGHES,
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EARN $3,000 TO $10,000 A YEAR

Hundreds of men are earning big money and establishing their own businesses. **Even during spare time,** while training, you can make $75 a week easily—no matter where you live!

Professional View Camera FREE

Write at once for Free Camera Offer—I give you, free, a splendid professional view camera. You will be astonished and delighted. This offer open for short time only—so act quick! **No obligation.**

INTERNATIONAL STUDIOS, Inc., Dept. 5291
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SENSATIONAL SALE

Free Trial

GUARANTEED TYPEWRITERS

Easy Terms

The Famous L.C.Smith Silent No. 8

Only $5.00 a month and the machine is yours. This is absolutely the most generous typewriter offer we ever made. Do not rent a machine when you can pay $5 a month and own one. Think of it—Buying a perfect, late model, highest grade $105 Typewriter at a bargain price—at only $5.00 a month.

This is the famous L. C. Smith typewriter which has set the world's standard for quality and service for over twenty years. Perfect machines. Standard size. Keyboard of Standard Universal arrangement, 42 Keys, writing 84 characters—universally used in teaching the touch system. The entire line of writing completely visible at all times, has the decimal tabulator, the two color ribbon, with automatic reverse, the back spacer, **ball bearing** type bars, **ball bearing** carriage action, **ball bearing** shift action. This ball bearing construction makes it much easier to learn operating on an L. C. Smith than any other typewriter. Also, it gives unlimited speed. Every late style feature and modern operating convenience. Comes to you with everything complete; tools, cover, operating book and instructions—nothing extra to buy. **You cannot imagine the perfection of this beautiful typewriter until you have seen it. We do the most perfect and highest class job of rebuilding known to the typewriter industry. We have sold thousands of these perfect late style machines at this bargain price and every one of these satisfied customers had this splendid, strictly up-to-date machine on five days' free trial before deciding to buy it.** We will send it to you F. O. B. Chicago, for five days' free trial It will sell itself, but if you are not satisfied that this is the greatest typewriter you ever saw, you can return it at our expense. You won't want to return it after you try it, for you cannot equal this wonderful value anywhere.

FREE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION in the Touch System of typewriting given with every order. The best and quickest method of learning. Specially adapted to the L. C. Smith. **FREE BOOKLET giving description of this machine and other models, also valuable typewriter information sent on request.**

When the typewriter arrives, deposit with the express agent $6.20 and take the machine for five days' trial. If you are convinced that it is the best typewriter you ever saw, keep it, and after 30 days send us $5.00 a month until our bargain price of $66.20 is paid. All cash, $61.70, just a little more than half its original price.. If you don't want it, return it to the express agent, receive your $6.20 and return the machine. We will pay the return express charges. This machine is guaranteed just as if you paid $105.00 for it. It is standard. Over half a million people own and use these typewriters and think them the best ever manufactured. **The supply at this price is limited; the price will probably be raised when next advertisement appears, so don't delay. Fill in the coupon today—the typewriter will be shipped promptly.** There is no red tape. We employ no solicitors—no collectors—no chattel mortgage. It is simply understood that we retain title to the machine until full $66.20 is paid. You cannot lose. Your deposit does not leave your home town unless you are satisfied. **Do not send us one cent. Get the coupon in the mails to-day—sure.**

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292-360 E. Grand Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

Mail This FREE TRIAL ORDER NOW!—Send No Money

SMITH TYPEWRITER SALES CO., 292-360 E. Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Ship me the L. C. Smith Model No. 8, F. O. B. Chicago. I will pay you $5.00 monthly as rent until the $60.00 balance of the Special $66.20 sale price is paid. The title to remain in you until fully paid for. It is understood that I have five days in which to examine and try the typewriter. If I choose not to keep it I will carefully repack it and return it to the express agent. It is understood that you give the standard guarantee.

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Street Address .....

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Easiest, Fastest

sales specialty ever invented

17 Years in Perfecting

The only check protector fountain pen in the world—

No Competition—

Nine sales out of every 10 calls—

Smoothest writing pen ever made—

5 yr. guarantee

5 other exclusive patented features—

No. 600
$5.00

Life-Time Opportunity

18,000,000 fountain pens were sold in America last year, double the number sold only 10 years ago. What a tremendous demand there is for the ordinary fountain pen! Just think what a sales opportunity that means for an extraordinary pen like the SECURITY—with a feature no other fountain pen has or can have. Thousands upon thousands will be sold by our old and new distributors. Do you want to share this splendid opportunity?

No Capital Required

Your only investment is the price of a SECURITY. Send for A SECURITY TODAY and we will give you a complete demonstrating outfit free. After you have received the pen, given it a fair trial, and sold yourself thoroughly on its merits, and convinced yourself that it is the best fountain pen that money will buy, that its smooth and excellent writing qualities are far superior to any other fountain pen on the market, and that the check protector alone is worth many times the price of the pen itself, then go and show it to your friends and acquaintances, business and professional men, including your banker, and you will be surprised how easily you can get their order.

Exceptional Side Line

Your spare time, even an hour now and then, will net you splendid returns. Office people in many cases have made as much as $100 a month extra by merely showing their SECURITY to friends and acquaintances. Practically every "showing" makes a sale. Everybody who writes is a prospect. Send for a SECURITY. Give it a trial. Show it to your friends —then watch! We can arrange small or large territory for your exclusive use. Get particulars at once.

Money Back Guarantee

If you do not find the Security all that we claim it to be and are not thoroughly satisfied after giving it a fair trial for ten days, return it to us at our expense and the full purchase price will be refunded to you without any "ifs" or "ands."

PRICES	
No. 300	$3.50
No. 400	4.00
No. 600	5.00
No. 800, in Red and Black Finish	7.00

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FREE Copy of booklet entitled "Fountain Pen Bunk" —or facts and fakes about the fountain pen industry will be mailed free to all inquirers.

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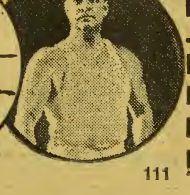
I CAN do for any girl, boy, man or woman what I have done for thousands in every branch of athletics—whether it be for pleasure or as a profession, we can guide you. Ask Charles Daniels, champion swimmer; Tim Jordan, home run hitter; Steve McClave, Princeton football star; Harry Babcock, world's champion pole vaulter, and a long list of others. They will tell you that my system always starts a man right and keeps him right. My system never fails. Over 25 years as a trainer in all branches of sport is my record—and I can still make the present-day record holders step some to keep up with me.

28 Champs to my Credit

"PEP UP"—Let Me Help You

I hold the world's all around athletic championship. Picture No. 2 is a photo of myself. It shows my perfect development. I don't just develop you so that you can show off. I pep you up, so that you are better able to do your daily work. I don't try to make you do something you don't like. I let you pick the exercise or sport you like best—whether it be football, basketball, boxing, hockey, golf, track, swimming, tumbling, skating, muscle building or any of the fifty other sports. Teams in all sports. Football players coached by my system make their team. I tell you how to become perfect in the sport of your own choice. You surely get all of the real body development any one needs. I actually guarantee to make you an expert in the sport you select. You will find several sports pictured here, but these are only a few of the many I can help you in.



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Below you will find list of sports I coach and can train you. I'll make you a champ in any one of them:
Golf, Tennis, Swimming, Fancy Diving, Baseball, Boxing, Wrestling, Track Athletics, Field Athletics, Football, Basketball, Hockey, Skating, Tumbling, Fencing.

Booklet Free

Write me telling what sport you are interested in and I will advise you personally and send you a booklet describing your needs and my system. Do it now. My system never fails.

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for the *most sensational, price-smashing diamond ring offer ever made;* ring comes to you all charges paid.

A perfectly cut, guaranteed, blue white, fiery diamond is set in an 18 Karat white gold cup; ½ Karat size. Latest design, hand engraved mounting.

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We take all chances—if you are not satisfied at the end of ten days for any reason whatsoever, return the diamond ring to us and your deposit will be refunded to you.

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Send only $2.00 and receive this genuine steel blue white diamond ring exactly as illustrated; ring comes to you in a handsome gift box charges paid A legal guarantee bond as to quality and value accompanies each ring. After 10 days' trial, pay balance $4.75 a month for ten months. Price only $49.50.

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Most complete Jewelry Catalog ever issued of Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry—*newest designs at lowest prices. A full year to pay on everything you order from our TWO MILLION DOLLAR STOCK.*

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Comfort First

Know outdoor temperatures

From the cozy interior. A glance out of the window—without opening it—is sufficient.

You don't have to step out on the porch—exposing yourself or incidentally perhaps creating a draught whereby grandpa or the baby might catch cold.

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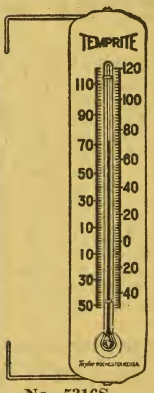
TEMPRITE THERMOMETER



No. 5316S

Keeps the cold outdoors and gives you the right temperature for dress. Wear clothes according to the weather. A convenience that can be enjoyed by the whole family.

Heavy white enamel finish. Black, far-reading figures. Red, permacolor-filled column, highly magnified. Complete with brackets ready for fastening to window casing.

$1.00

EACH

West of Mississippi.....$1.10
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(Add 10c for shipping charges.)

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Taylor Instrument Companies

Rochester, N. Y.

Enclosed find $.....for which please send me.....*Taylor* Temprite Thermometer, No. 5316S.

Name .....

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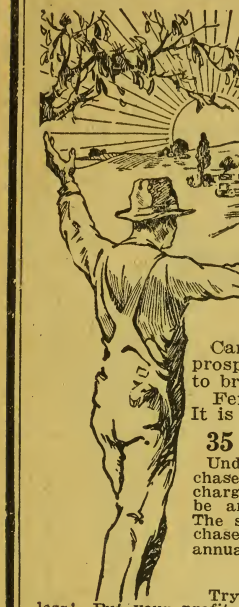
Western Canada
is Calling You



Come where rich land is low priced —where virgin soil produces big crops—where you can double or triple your acreage with the same investment, with 35 years to pay.

Free Use of Land for One Year

Stop Paying the Penalty of Farming High-Priced Land

Canada needs farmers. In return she offers independence, prosperity and wealth. Canada wants you for a partner—to bring your skill as a farmer to her rich, low-priced soil. Fertile land sells for an average of twenty dollars an acre. It is near the railroad, stores, towns, churches and schools.

35 Years to Pay—First Year, Free Use of Land

Under our liberal plan, you pay down only 7% of the total purchase price—then use the land a year without even an interest charge, after which the balance of the principal and interest will be amortized on an easy payment plan of 34 equal payments. The second payment does not fall due until two years after purchase. On 160 acres costing $3,000, you pay down but $210. Your annual payments will be but $195.30.

Interest Receipts Are Worthless

Try to buy a mower with your interest receipts. They are worthless! Put your profits back in your pocket—we don't want them. We want farmers—business men farmers—to build the country and fortunes for themselves.

No Taxes on Improvements

Taxes are low. No tax on livestock, buildings, improvements, implements or personal effects. Good markets nearby. Modern schools, churches, roads and amusements make farm life worth while in Western Canada.

Irrigated Farm Lands Also

In sunny Southern Alberta—a district especially adapted to mixed farming—the Company has constructed a vast irrigation system with an unfailing water supply. This insures a crop every year—makes you independent of weather conditions—produces great quantities of coarse grains, pastures, alfalfa, etc. Here the stockman prospers in an industry ultimately more profitable than wheat farming. These lands are for sale on the same easy terms.

We Won't Sell Until You Investigate

You must investigate before you buy. Special inspection trips at reduced fares. We arrange details. Write for information.

How about your boys? Where will they find farms if present prices increase further? This is your chance. Don't turn this page until you clip and mail the coupon. Act now.

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Send coupon TODAY for FREE booklet

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New style jar. Metal cap. Screws tight. Wider mouth.
40% more cream. No increase in price.

AT ALL DRUG STORES

The World's Shorthand Championship

For the second time in succession, Mr. Charles Lee Swem, for eight years personal stenographer to Woodrow Wilson, won the world's shorthand championship trophy in the National Shorthand Reporters' Association speed contest held in August, 1924.

CHARLES L. SWEM,
World's Champion Shorthand Writer for 1923 and 1924.

In 1921 the cup was won by Mr. Albert Schneider, who studied Gregg Shorthand in the New York High School of Commerce, and was recently appointed to the shorthand reporting staff of the United States Congress.

The success of Gregg Shorthand in speed contests, and in the reporting field, is equalled only by its success in the schools everywhere. To thousands and thousands of young people the simplicity of Gregg Shorthand has meant the difference between success and failure. In selecting a system of shorthand you may safely rely on the judgment of the educational authorities.

As will be seen from the following tabulation, Gregg Shorthand is taught in 92% of the high schools in the United States that teach shorthand:

Relative Standing of Systems

On January 1, 1924, shorthand was taught in the high schools of 5009 cities and towns in the United States. The status of the five leading systems was as follows:

System or Text	Number of Cities	Percentage
GREGG	4633	92.41%
Benn Pitman	146	2.91%
Isaac Pitman	58	1.16%
Graham	47	.94%
Munson	13	.26%
26 Miscellaneous Systems	112	2.24%
Total all systems	5009	100.00%

Growth of Gregg Shorthand

The following table showing the growth of shorthand in the public high schools of the United States from January 1, 1914, to January 1, 1924, is based on the number of cities and towns whose high schools teach shorthand:

Date	Total	Gregg	Other System	Percentage Teaching Gregg
1914	1837	986	851	53%
1915	2113	1250	863	59%
1916	2414	1559	855	64%
1917	2692	1899	793	70%
1918	2899	2171	728	75%
1919	3321	2652	669	80%
1920	3677	3053	624	83%
1921	4101	3593	508	87.62%
1922	4329	3901	428	90.11%
1923	4656	4243	413	91.13%
1924	5009	4633	376	92.49%

In the private schools "Gregg" and "shorthand" are almost synonymous. In brief—Gregg is the standard shorthand system of the American people.

The Gregg Publishing Company

New York Chicago Boston
San Francisco London
115

W.A.

Date.....

The GREGG PUBLISHING COMPANY

Please send me free of charge, a sample lesson in Gregg Shorthand, and your beautiful illustrated booklet, "The Romance of Shorthand Reporting."

Name.....

Street Address.....

City.....State.....

We Import Diamonds Direct from European Markets and Sell DIRECT TO YOU BY MAIL.

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The Old Reliable Original Diamond and Watch Credit House — Largest in the World.

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Loftis Carved "Perfection" Diamond Ring

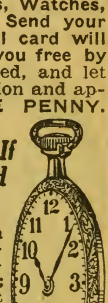
Blue-white, perfect-cut Diamond, set in White Gold prongs. Solid 14-K Green Gold ring.

$100

$2.50 a Week

FREE—The Loftis Jewelry Catalog No. 280. Over 2,000 illustrations of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, etc. Send your name and address to-day—a postal card will do—and your Catalog will be sent you free by return mail. Select anything desired, and let us send it to you for your examination and approval, BEFORE YOU PAY ONE PENNY. After you have examined the article RIGHT IN YOUR OWN HANDS, and are satisfied that it is just what you want, pay the express agent one-tenth of the purchase price and keep it; balance in equal amounts, payable weekly, semi-monthly, or monthly, at your convenience. If not just what you wish, return at our expense.

Money Back If Not Satisfied



No. 15—Green Gold 17-Jewel Elgin Watch, 25-Year Case; 12 Size, Gilt Dial, $30; $3 down, then

$1 A WEEK

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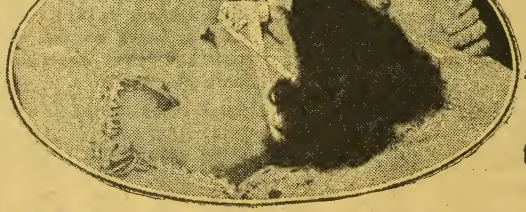

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Winner of Gold Medal—Highest in Merit—Lowest in Price. Support nature and look your best. If your nose is ill-shaped, you can make it perfect with ANITA NOSE ADJUSTER in a few weeks, in the privacy of your own room and without interfering with your daily occupation. No need for costly, painful operations. ANITA NOSE ADJUSTER shapes while you sleep—quickly, painlessly, permanently and inexpensively. The ANITA NOSE ADJUSTER is an ORIGINAL and MOST comfortable NASAL SUPPORTER absolutely GUARANTEED. Highly recommended by physicians for mis-shapen and fractured noses. Self-adjustable. No screws. No metal parts. GENTLE, FIRM and PERFECTLY COMFORTABLE. Beware of imitations! Write today (just your name and address) for FREE booklet, "Nature's Way to Happiness"—which explains how you can have a perfect nose—and our blank to fill out for sizes. NO OBLIGATIONS.

Winner of Gold Medal, February, 1923

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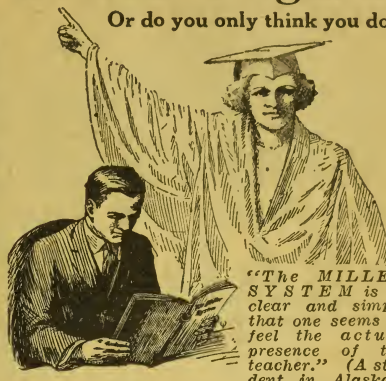
You owe yourself time for self-culture. Study the MILLER SYSTEM OF CORRECT ENGLISH as a basis. You can never rise to the top in business, society, club, church or lodge unless you speak and write correct English.

The MILLER SYSTEM is bright, brief and practical, with entertainment and variety that will hold your attention. Look it over without obligation and BE YOUR OWN JUDGE.

Or do you only think you do?



"The MILLER SYSTEM is so clear and simple that one seems to feel the actual presence of the teacher." (A student in Alaska.)

Does your English *embarrass* or *betray* you?
Do you *know* when you make mistakes?
You cannot *afford* not to know your own language

DO YOU SAY—
—in'kwirry for *inqui'ry*, ad'dress for *ad-dress'*, cu-pon for *cou'pon*, press'idence for *prece'dence*, conver'sant for *con'ver-sant*, epi-tome for *epit-o-me*, ac'climated for *accli'mated*, progrum for *program*, hydth for *height*, ali'as for *a'lias*, oleo-marjerine for *oleomargarine*, grimmy for *gri'my*, compar'able for *com'parable?*

CAN YOU PRONOUNCE FOREIGN WORDS LIKE—
Masseuse, 'cello, bourgeois, lingerie, decol-lete', faux pas, hors d'oeuvre, mara-schino, Sinn Fein, Bolsheviki, Reichstag, Ypres, Il Trovatore, Thais, Paderewski, Ysaye, Nazimova, Galli-Curci, Les Miser-ables?

DO YOU SAY—
—between you and I; a raise in salary; a long ways off; a setting hen; let's you and I go somewheres; those kind of hats set good; he don't know as he can; a mutual friend; the bread raises; where will I meet you; he referred back to; a poor widow woman; we are having friends for dinner?

DO YOU KNOW WHEN TO USE—
—sits or sets, laying or lying, farther or further, drank or drunk, who or whom, I or me, lunch or luncheon, affect or ef-fect, council or counsel or consul, prac-tical or practicable, admittance or ad-mission, shall or will?

Miller System of Correct English

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A practical, intensive, self-correcting course of 15 lessons for Men and Women of the business, professional or social world, progressive teachers, up-to-date parents, etc., in simplified, applied *Grammar, Rhetoric, Vocabulary, Punctuation, Common Errors, Correct Pronunciation and 525 misused English Words, of famous Places, Operas, Musicians, Artists, etc.*, also of *French, Italian, German, and Latin Phrases* in common use, *Good Form in Letter Writing* and many minor items that contribute to Cultured Conversation, Poise, and Personality, Simple, Concise, Practical.

Study with an Invisible Teacher

This is the same course that the teacher has been giving orally for years to thousands of enthusiastic students of all grades and all ages, in large classes, clubs, department stores, etc. The students include all types of Business Men and Women, Teachers, Doctors, Nurses, Lawyers Musicians, Readers, Writers, Speakers, etc.

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to benefit thousands of progressive people everywhere who cannot attend the oral classes, THE MILLER SYSTEM of CORRECT ENGLISH is now presented as a self-correcting, home study course for $5, half the regular class fee. This is the lowest priced course of its kind.

WANTED—Agents everywhere to organize classes in clubs, stores, factories and independently. Teachers and Clubs should ask for circular, "How to Conduct a Money-Making Study Class." Club Rates.

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Please send for my inspection, your 15-lesson COURSE IN CORRECT ENGLISH. If I decide to keep the course, I will send you five dollars and receive the SELF-CORRECTING KEY. Otherwise I will return the lessons within five days. Outside U. S. cash with orders. Refund within one week if not satisfactory.

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Address .....

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Take advantage of these wonderful opportunities to step into a big paying position in this great new field. You can stay at home and work up to a position paying up to $10,000 a year, or Radio offers you an opportunity to travel and see the world, with all expenses paid, and a fine salary besides. One of our recent graduates secured a position one week after graduating, paying a salary of $300 per month. Hundreds of others report equal success.

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You can easily and quickly qualify in your spare time at home through the help of the National Radio Institute, first school to teach radio successfully by mail, established 1914. No previous experience or training needed. Prominent Radio experts will help you in every problem, giving you personal attention.

Instruments and diagrams furnished free with the course make the study thoroughly practical at home. The same plan that has already helped hundreds of our graduates to real success and real money in Radio is open to you.

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No other field today offers such great opportunities as Radio. Take your choice of the many wonderful openings everywhere. Prepare now to step into the most interesting and best paid profession today. Read about the opportunities open now—the different kinds of work—the salaries paid. Write today for the 32-page book that tells how America's biggest Radio correspondence school can teach you to become a Certified Radio-trician in your spare time. Mail the coupon or write a letter NOW. **NATIONAL RADIO INSTITUTE, Dept. 98B, Washington, D. C.**

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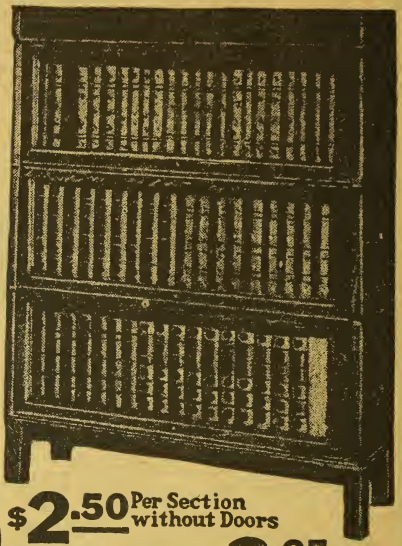

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FOR

1925

EDITED BY

ROBERT HUNT LYMAN

Fortieth Year of Publication

PUBLISHED BY

THE NEW YORK WORLD

Pulitzer Building, 53-63 Park Row, New York

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FOREWORD

The World Almanac and Book of Facts for 1925 has reached its fortieth year of publication—a better book of reference each year. It continues to be as handy to consult, as easy to read and as ready of reference as it is possible to make it. The aim of the editor is accuracy in the collection of essential facts, terseness in handling them, and accessibility in their presentation.

The editor again with pleasure renews his thanks to the heads of administrative departments of the United States Government, the several States, and of the large cities, for their unfailing courtesy and assistance in preparing and correcting the statistical tables of every kind, and descriptions of governmental activities. Especial thanks are due to William M. Steuart, Director of the Census; Dr. Julius Klein, of the Department of Commerce; William Tyler Page, Secretary of the House of Representatives; George A. Sanderson, Secretary of the Senate; Major Gen. Robert C. Davis, Adjutant General of the Army, and the officers of the United States Shipping Board.

Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor, President of the National Geographic Society, receives our thanks for again supervising the full and exact record of the Scientific Progress of the year; and the great development of Radio Telephony has been set forth by the engineering staff of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

The Almanac presents, carefully revised, the essential descriptive facts of the several States of the Union, the Territories and the Dependencies; also brought up to date are descriptive articles on the foreign countries, especially full as to the British Empire, France, Japan, Italy, Germany, and Russia; and our immediate neighbors, Canada (kindly revised by R. H. Coats, the Dominion Statistician) and Mexico. To the members of the several Embassies, Ministries and Consulates who have helped in this constant work of revision our thanks are extended.

The Big Problems of the Year have again been carefully studied to bring together facts that will help the user of the Almanac in forming judgment; and the political history and election returns of the Presidential year are complete.

Those features to which the reader has been accustomed to turn for years—such as the chronological record, necrology, benefactions, financial and economical review, labor review, sporting events and records, the development of aviation and its outstanding events for 1924—will be found more satisfactory than ever. The editor again with pleasure acknowledges his appreciation of valuable suggestions sent him by readers; and repeats that he will welcome any that may be made to the future benefit of The Almanac.

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DEATH OF SAMUEL COMPERS, PRESIDENT OF THE A. F. OF L.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor since its foundation 43 years ago, with the exception of one year, died in San Antonio, Tex., on Dec. 13. He had been stricken with a heart attack in Mexico City, being unable to stand the high altitude, and had been hurriedly brought to the United States, as he ardently wished to be in his own country when he died. He was 74 years old.

The passage of the funeral train to Washington and New York was marked by unusual demonstrations of respect and sorrow. The funeral was held in the Elks Club, New York City, Dec. 18, and the burial was in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

The members of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, on Dec. 19, elected as President to fill out the unexpired term, William Green, Third Vice President, and a member of the United Mine Workers. (See pages 154-155 of The Almanac.)

CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

The charter of the Child Welfare Committee has been approved by Supreme Court Justice Jeremiah T. Mahoney.

On the list of petitioners were Gov. Smith, August B. Heckscher, Margaret Woodrow Wilson, Sophie Irene Loeb, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Fannie Hurst, John H. Tennant, George Washington Ochs Oakes, Lewis Nixon, Catherine A. Smith, Dr. John A. Harriss, and Rhinelander Waldo.

Heckscher, donor of the Heckscher Foundation and long interested in child welfare, has publicly and in the courts approved methods of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

The purpose of the committee is "as far as possible to secure home life for every child, to prevent the placing of normal dependent children in institutions and to prevent pauperism among children."

It proposes "to promote the study, investigation and revision of mothers' pension laws, to raise the standard of child welfare, to investigate and report facts about child welfare problems, to secure the adoption of proper standards of child welfare, to aid in the enforcement of laws concerning child welfare, and to form, when and where necessary, auxiliary associations for promotion of child welfare.

The directors will be Heckscher, Miss Loeb, Col. H. H. Lehman, Miss Wilson, State Senator Benjamin Antin, Mrs. Harriman, Bernard L. Shientag, appointed Justice of the City Court, Dr. Harriss, Justice Samuel D. Levy, Mr. Tennant, and Dr. H. Dwight Chapin.

CADMAN HEADS FEDERAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES.

The Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, pastor of the Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn, was elected President of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America at the Atlanta, Ga., session of the fifth quadrennial meeting, Dec. 4, 1924.

He succeeds Dr. Robert A. Speer of New York, who has held the office four years.

Frank H. Mann, President of the Union Mortgage Company of New York, was named Treasurer to succeed Alfred R. Kimball. Dr. Rivington D. Lord of New York was re-elected Secretary.

ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN.

(Arlington Building, Vermont Avenue and H Street, Washington, D. C.)

Alien Property Custodian—————
General Counsel and Assistant—William W. Wilson; *Managing Director*—Sewall W. Abbott; *Chiefs of Bureaus:* Trusts—Clyde R. Painter; Law—Robert G. Houston; Administration—Guild C. Foster; *Secretary to the Custodian*—A. Manning Shaw.

Occurrences During Printing.

GERMAN GENERAL ELECTIONS.

The general elections in Germany on Sunday Dec. 7, 1924, failed to return a majority for Chancellor Marx by any combination of parties in the Reichstag (see page 627 of THE ALMANAC).

The Republican parties controlled about 230 seats and the Monarchist groups 185, each short of majority. Chancellor Marx resigned on the 15th.

The campaign was vigorous and the voting very heavy, nearly 80 per cent. of the registration going to the polls. Under the German system of proportional representation, one Deputy is returned for every 60,000 votes. Whereas, on May 4, 1924, 472 Deputies were elected, on Dec. 7, 497 won seats.

The federal budget for 1925, which was approved by the Federal Council on Dec. 11, estimates ordinary expenditures at 5,900,000,000 marks and revenue at 5,500,000,000 marks. The extraordinary budget expenditure is estimated at 433,000,000 marks, with revenue of 155,000,000 marks, about 277,000,000 marks to be covered by a loan. The war burden budget shows expenditures of 1,236,000,000 marks, of which 1,095,000,000 marks are for reparation.

The complexion of the new Reichstag, according to unofficial returns and with some districts unreported, and the approximate vote polled by each party, is as follows:

PARTIES.	NEW REICHSTAG.		Old Reg. M'brs.
	Pop. Vote.	Members.	
Social Democrats	7,800,000	130	100
Nationalists	6,120,000	102	96
Centrists (Clericals)	4,080,000	68	65
People's Party	3,000,000	50	44
Communists	2,700,000	45	62
Democrats	1,920,000	32	28
Bavarian People's	1,140,000	19	16
Agricultural League	1,020,000	17	10
National Liberty (Fascist)	840,000	14	44
Others	720,000	12	15
Scattered	700,000	...	...
Total	30,040,000	489	480

ASSASSINATION OF THE EGYPTIAN SIRDAR.

Major Gen. Sir Lee Stack, Sirdar of the Egyptian Army and Governor General of the Anglo-Egyptian Soudan, was waylaid and shot by a band of assassins, in Cairo, while riding in his automobile, on Nov. 19, 1924. He died on the following day. (See Egypt, pages 613-615; and the Soudan, page 665, in The Almanac.)

King Fuad by proclamation deplored the "odious attack on the devoted Sirdar of our Army," and the Premier, Zaghloul Pasha, denounced the crime and pledged the best efforts of the Government to punish the assassins.

Lord Allenby, British High Commissioner in Egypt, presented on Nov. 22, a note—practically an ultimatum—of the British Government demanding a proper apology for the assassination, and punishment of the criminals, an indemnity of £500,000, prohibition of political demonstrations and the withdrawal within 24 hours of all Egyptian officers and troops from the Soudan, where there had been serious disturbances prior to the assassination. The note further formally notified Egypt that the Soudan, Government will increase the area to be irrigated, at Gezira, from 300,000 acres to an unlimited figure as the need may arise.

The Egyptian Government made the apology and paid the fine, but rejected the other demands. The British sent five warships and sent additional regiments to strengthen the garrison of 12,000 men.

They evacuated the Egyptian troops from the Soudan. Premier Zaghloul resigned on the 24th; Ziwar Pasha formed a government, and parliament was prorogued for a month.

The Chamber of Deputies addressed a protest against the demands to the League of Nations, but the British Government notified the League that it considered the matter not a subject for the League, because Great Britain had special relations with Egypt.

Four prominent Nationalists were arrested by the British military authorities in Cairo and, after a protest, turned over to the Egyptian authorities. Many agitators were arrested and some of the assassins also. Part of the 11th Soudanese Regiment mutinied at Khartoum, killing two British officers and two physicians, and suffered severe casualties before surrendering. Three Egyptian officers were court-martialed and shot.

Foreign Minister Austen Chamberlain, speaking in the House of Commons on Dec. 15, said that in the Egyptian matter the interests of the British Empire were vitally involved and the Government would not admit them to be questioned by any other power. He said that there was complete disloyalty on the part of the former Egyptian Government, but that if the new and friendly government would work with the British "the condominion in the Soudan will continue to exist," and be loyally supported.

Sir Geoffrey Archer, Governor of Uganda, was made Governor-General of the Soudan.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IN CHINA.

Following the coup d'etat of Gen. Feng Yu-tsiang backed by Gen. Chang Tso-lin, the turchin of Manchuria, in Peking, Oct. 23, when President Tsao Kun was deposed (see page 606 of The Almanac) a provisional government was set up on Oct. 31 with Gen. Huang Fu as Premier. Gen. Tuan Chi-jui was proclaimed Provisional Chief Executive on Nov. 24 pending the establishment of a formal government representing all the provinces and parties in the republic. This notification was sent to all the legations, and on Dec. 9 recognition was extended to the provisional government in a joint note by the envoys of the United States, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, Japan and the Netherlands.

The "Boy Emperor" of China, Hsuan Tung, who has been living in the Imperial Palace in the Forbidden City since the downfall of the Manchu dynasty in the revolution of 1911, was forced out by Gen. Feng on Nov. 7, and after a stay in the home of his father, the former Regent Prince Chun, found asylum in the Japanese Legation on Nov. 29. His titles were abrogated and his pension much reduced.

LATE SPORTS.

Boxing—Dec. 9—Tom Gibbons knocked out Kid Norfolk in six rounds; Tiger Flowers knocked out Johnny Wilson at New York. Gene Tunney defeated Jeff Smith in fifteen rounds at New Orleans, according to popular verdict. Mickey Walker defeated Jock Malone in ten-round bout at Milwaukee.

Bicycling—Reggie McNamara and Peter Van Kempen won the six-day bicycle race at New York ending Dec. 6. The score of the nine teams finishing, showing miles and laps and points scored follow:

TEAMS.	Miles.	Laps.	Pts.
McNamara-Van Kempen	2,368	5	1,057
Walthour-Georgetti	2,368	5	543
Buysse-Goosens	2,368	4	103
Kockler-Stockholm	2,368	3	359
Benezato-Taylor	2,368	3	248
Belloni-De Ruyter	2,368	3	221
Stockelynch-De Wolfe	2,368	2	639
Goullet-McBeath	2,368	2	327
Gastman-Lawrence	2,368	2	55

Football—Dec. 6—Univ. of Southern California defeated Syracuse Univ., 16 to 0, at Los Angeles.

Auto Racing—Dec. 14—250-mile speedway race at Culver City, Cal., won by Bennett Hill in 1 hr. 58 min. 18 3-5 sec, an average speed of 126.9 miles per hour. Harry Hartz second; Tom Milton third.

Joint meeting of officers of American League and National League Baseball Clubs, at Chicago, substituted Vice President Frank J. Nevin of the American League for President Ban B. Johnson on the Advisory Council of which ex-Judge K. M. Landis is Commissioner.

Lieut. J. Kendrick, Aviation Squadron, N. Y. S. National Guard, flew from Station Island to Bolling Field, Washington, D. C., on May 30, 1924, in a race against a flock of thirty carrier pigeons. The airplane and pigeons left Miller Field simultaneously, each carrying messages to Washington officials. Lieut. Kendrick arrived 2 hours 41 minutes ahead of the first pigeon to register at its homing roost.

The World.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

April 10, 1847 ✣ October 29, 1911.

THE WORLD, as established by JOSEPH PULITZER, May 10, 1883:—

"An institution that should always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty."

"Joseph Pulitzer: His Life and Letters," by Don C. Seitz; a biography of that notable genius who founded in 1883 The World that remains his monument, was published in November, 1924. It was greeted with instant favor, especially by newspaper men and thoughtful students of public affairs, for his extraordinary career and his forceful journalism will remain an inspiration and a sure guide. The demand for the book called for a second printing within a month.

Again in 1924, as in every year since the signing of the Armistice, the editorial policy of The World has been concerned chiefly with the aftermath of a destructive war. Not despairing of adhesion to the League of Nations in the long run, The World has unhesitatingly and without condition or interruption praised the efforts of President Coolidge, as it praised those of President Harding, to accept for the United States full membership in the world court, of which a distinguished American, Elihu Root, was chief founder, and a great American jurisconsult, John Bassett Moore, is a leading member. The year closed with the project hanging precariously upon the favor of a "lame duck" Senate, the desire to avoid an extra session after March 4, 1925, serving as an immediate excuse for inaction.

One noble achievement the year did witness which should bring nations somewhat closer together. The World was consistently among the foremost advocates of the Dawes plan, or as it was formally known, the plan of the International Committee of Experts, of which Gen. Dawes, Vice President-elect, Owen D. Young and Henry M. Robinson were members. Presumably because the Administration did not care to risk offending the Senate, though the Dawes plan and the effort to secure it were in line with Secretary Hughes's New Haven speech of Dec. 29, 1922, announcing a policy of co-operation with foreign nations, these distinguished Americans did not represent our Government. But they accepted the appointment with the direct approval of the State Department and did represent our people, in whose name The World greeted the result of their work with commendation. One of the first fruits of the better understanding it ushered in was the beginning of a retirement of French troops from the Ruhr, where their useless and irritating presence constituted a danger against which The World had from the first protested.

Upon our foreign policy the Presidential election of 1924 might well have turned. That it did not, in the main, was due to a variety of causes affecting issues nearer at hand if less vital to the world. The Republican schism under Senator La Follette, the dissatisfaction of the farm bloc, greatly allayed by the rise in the price of wheat during the campaign, the ramifications of the Ku Klux Klan, north and south, all affected the campaign and its result. In the pre-convention jockeying of favorite sons for the nomination of the Democratic candidate—the Republican nominee being singled out by fate—The World was first to recognize the danger in the candidacy of William G. McAdoo who, while not an avowed defender of the Klan, was pushed by that organization as its favorite. It led the press of the country in declaring its unalterable opposition to Mr. McAdoo in the first weeks of the new year, when the oil revelations were ringing through the land. Because of the advocacy of the Klan and his unfortunate connection with oil interests The World felt that the nomination of Mr. McAdoo would be unfortunate for the party and the country, and it continued its opposition to him throughout the protracted meeting of the Democratic National Convention.

During the campaign that followed The World steadfastly maintained, against great odds, the cause of John W. Davis, a Presidential candidate worthy of better support than he received. Toward Progressivism its attitude was friendly, though opposed. In comment upon the farm problem, it did not sneer at the plight of many thousands of American citizens; it advocated relieving farmers from the burden of the tariff to cheapen their costs of living, and the extension of our aid toward tranquillizing Europe and restoring our foreign market for surplus food, rather than dangerous expedients of ill-disguised Government price-fixing.

The World continued throughout the year its running fight against the Ku Klux Klan, which is not yet ended. In general, the Klan seemed, as the year closed, weaker in its old strongholds, as in Texas, stronger in some Northern States, where the disease should presently run its course. The picturesque campaign of William Allen White for Governor of Kansas on an anti-Klan issue was strongly, though at a distance, supported. In the fine and successful campaign of Alfred E. Smith for Governor of New York The World took, editorially, a leading role. And to his program of reorganization of the State's departments for economy and efficiency—which is good Republican doctrine also, except with office brokers and placeholders—The World continued its support.

The World opposed the sacrifice of the Government's great investment at Muscle Shoals at ruinous terms to any private interest. It strongly backed the attempt, foiled for a time by a Presidential veto, to increase the pay of postal employees. It cordially praised the President's budgetary policy of economy while criticising him for ignoring the larger economies of the people in neglecting to use his power to reduce the sugar tariff. As the year closed it was vigorously protesting against the attempt in Washington by the Navy League and other jingo forces to destroy by trick and indirection the beneficent Washington treaties for the restriction of naval armament, which were the chief glory of the Administration of President Harding. So it ended the year as it began, upon the note of international friendship and fair dealing.

THE CONVENTION FOR NEW YORK.

The most interesting, if not indeed the most important, achievement of The World in 1924 was the successful culmination of its campaign to have New York selected as the meeting place of the Democratic National Convention. The World made the first proposal toward this end. It marshaled public opinion, throughout the country no less than in the city itself, holding that the metropolis of the Nation had too long been discriminated against—there had been no National Convention here since 1868—and that it was time to "bring New York back into the Union."

It was not an easy undertaking. There were deep and surprising objections to the proposal, in New York City even more than elsewhere, oddly enough. But the project was carried through; in January the Democratic National Committee named New York as its meeting place, and in the last week of June and through the opening days of July, Madison Square Garden housed a convention that will remain historic. The acclaim that marked this achievement by The World was as sincere as it was widespread, and the Non-Partisan Committee that attended so

skilfully and so successfully to the details of the undertaking has already begun a movement to bring to New York the Republican National Convention of 1928.

Throughout the Presidential campaign The World maintained its traditional standards as a newspaper. Its staff correspondents were traveling over the entire country from the beginning of the contest, and as a single illustration of the accuracy and shrewdness of their observations may be cited the fact that George F. Authier, alone among the "experts," forecast the carrying of Wisconsin, and of Wisconsin alone, by La Follette.

The World is first of all, of course, a newspaper. It is much more than that, however, for it believes in and practises "selectivity" to a degree that is unusual among American newspapers and that makes the completed product still more unusual. The World is, indeed, coming more and more widely to be known as the best edited paper in the country as it is already known, to quote Chester T. Crowell in the American Mercury, as "decidedly the most readable newspaper in this country."

To these distinctions there are the contributions of a staff exceptionally qualified in sympathy, judgment, resource and the gift of vivid, authoritative writing. Its galaxy (there is no other adequate word) of critics continues unchanged: Heywood Broun, critic of the drama, and the humanities; F. P. A., of men and manners; Deems Taylor, of music; Quinn Martin, of the motion picture; Laurence Stallings, of books in the notable thrice-a-week department the First Reader; Forbes Watson, of the fine arts; and J. Otis Swift, the poet of News Outside the Door.

The ancient glory of The World remains—its dedication to the public service. This purpose found tribute again in the words of Simeon Strunsky of the New York Times: "The World stands as the type of the predominatingly crusading newspaper as opposed to the predominatingly news newspaper. To a very considerable degree The World makes its news; in the honorable sense of digging up evils, causes and public services."

This reputation was added to materially during the year. To take them in the order of their appearance, distinctive examples of "World-made news" included Catharine Brody's vivid recital of her experiences in job hunting in the chief cities of the Far West and the South; Will Irwin's biting review of the Forbes administration of the Veterans' Bureau; a first-hand inquiry into child labor conditions throughout the Nation by Henry F. Pringle; a study of the astonishing growth of the business activities of the United States Courts by reason of their equity receiverships, by Frank L. Hopkins; a provocative series by John F. Sinclair on "Can Taxes Be Cut?," and a series of really historic importance, since it was the first assembling of the data, even by officers of the Government, on the status of aviation in the United States, by Peter Vischer.

There appeared in addition, from time to time in The World expositions of his principles and hopes by J. Ramsay MacDonald, and by such other Ministers of the Labor Government of England as Philip Snowden; illuminating articles upon Russia by Samuel Spewack and Arthur Ransome, especially at the time of Lenin's death; a series of discussions of international economic affairs by John Maynard Keynes, and the publication, four days before the formal announcement was made, of the terms of the Dawes plan by Arno Dosch-Fleurot of The World's Paris Bureau, and a far-in-advance publication of the conclusions of a month-long conference of the Premiers on the reparation plan in London, by John L. Balderston of The World's Bureau there.

PRIZES FOR THE HIGH SCHOOLS.

The year was marked by the first award—to Stuyvesant High School—of The World's trophy in its "Biggest News of the Week" contest. Brief essays on subjects indicated by the title are the basis of this competition, which is for weekly prizes, with a monthly bonus for the best of the best weekly submissions. Certain credits are allotted each high school on the basis of the prizes won, and these credits determine at the end of the year the award of the trophy—a handsome bronze plaque.

During the year more than 32,000 essays were submitted in this competition. These came from thirty-four high schools in the greater city. The prizes awarded had a cash value of $12,000, but of far greater value was the stimulus to intelligent reading of the newspapers and the utilization of the knowledge gained thereby. Dr. Frederick Houk Law, head of the English department of Stuyvesant High School, has called the contest the "best extramural aid to education" he knew of.

Another notable service of The World was the contribution of its department of Missing People. Requests for its assistance came in 1,852 instances, and there is reason to believe that more than 578 of these were found. Not every success is reported, and naturally, The World makes no effort to require any final response. Three official agencies of as many countries refer their inquiries to The World: the police departments of a number of European cities refer inquiries here, and in addition individual requests came last year from Ireland, England, Scotland, Germany, Switzerland, Poland, South Africa and Canada.

Under the auspices of The World was held, during the year, a boys' pilgrimage in support of the project for the purchase and endowment as a National shrine of Monticello, the Virginian home of Thomas Jefferson. Elections held in New York and other cities sent bands of boys to the Democratic National Convention, to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Monticello, and brought about an addition of nearly $50,000 to the fund. A collateral issue of this undertaking was the raising, through The World, of the money for the bust of Jefferson unveiled in the Hall of Fame at New York University early in the summer.

Sports in The World for 1924 were based on accuracy and authority, and covered the full field. Daily happenings were carefully and conscientiously chronicled by members of the regular staff, who are recognized as authorities in their several lines. These include George Daley, Sports Editor, who wrote on racing and football and whose Sport Talk each Monday morning aimed to make constructive suggestions in keeping sports up to the highest standard; E. G. Brown, Assistant Sports Editor; G. F. T. Ryall, who contributed a number of racing features; Monitor, a widely acknowledged authority on baseball; Hype Igoe, accepted as one of the leading authorities in boxing; Charles E. Parker, who wrote on track and field athletics, lawn tennis and football; William Hennigan, who built up the column on amateur and semi-pro baseball; Peter Vischer, who with others is aiming to popularize polo, and L. deB. Handley, the outstanding authority of the day in swimming.

Among men of prominence who contributed to the sports page during the year were Francis Ouimet, one of the leaders in amateur golf; W. W. Roper, coach of the Princeton football eleven; Christy Mathewson, one time great pitcher in baseball; Jack Kearns, manager of Jack Dempsey; Luis Angel Firpo, Harry Wills, Benny Leonard and Jimmy De Forest, greatest of all trainers of his line, in boxing.

The Religious Department, edited by Mrs. Mary H. Spencer, in The World has three distinctive features. In addition to spreading church announcements on Saturday mornings it sends a representative to some church on Sunday and publishes on Monday morning a report of the sermon with a picture of the minister and a brief biography. This series of "Messages of New York Churches" is in its third year and has been called a "constructive feature in modern journalism," inasmuch as it avoids controversial issues. Since February, 1924, The Evening World has devoted a department to religious news under the caption "Churches in Action."

FEATURES OF THE SUNDAY WORLD.

The Sunday World Magazine during 1924 published some of the most vivid and striking features in its history. It was livelier and more entertaining than it has ever been before, but its pages continued to carry the informative popular science articles which have contributed so much to its pre-eminent position in Sunday journalism.

Undoubtedly the most striking achievement which must be ascribed to the Magazine is the astoundingly popular cross word puzzle. For years these puzzles have been appearing in The World Magazine, and they have quietly, from year to year, attracted their faithful band of addicts. This year this indoor sport, quite suddenly, became a violent national fad, one of the most widespread of any of the fads which have ever swept the country. The puzzle books which started it all were prepared by the editors of the Magazine's cross word puzzle page and were, for the most part, made up of puzzles contributed to the Magazine.

No less than four series of articles, each running from six to eight weeks, were offered to the Sunday readers. The titles of these were "My Escape from the International Underworld" by Baroness Tamara Steinheil; "The True Story of Clara Phillips's Escape," by J. C. Carson, the man who engineered this extraordinary and internationally known exploit; "Men Who Have Loved Me," an amusing series of confidences by Mme. Marguerite d'Alvarez, grand opera's colorful star; and "The Strange Secrets of my Fashion Studio," by Hickson, New York's famous couturier.

Shorter features which attracted special attention and were reprinted in many papers included the

story of Germaine Berton, the girl Anarchist of Paris; Karl K. Kitchen's series about Luxor, Deauville, Cairo, Gibraltar and elsewhere, and some exceptional short stories by Henry Tyrrell based on the Grand Guignol plays. These latter were a distinct departure in the Sunday field.

In addition several full length fiction stories were served up, and the tangram page for the youngsters was welcomed by them, bringing in a flood of letters every week. Other regular features were a page of gleanings for the lovers of popular science, a fashion page, and a page of exercises for the home.

The year has served to intrench the Magazine more firmly in its position as the leader in its field.

EVENING WORLD CAMPAIGNS.

During 1924 The Evening World continued its campaign for better housing conditions in New York with increased vigor. It printed an exhaustive study of costs in the construction of garden apartments in New York, showing with the aid of Andrew J. Thomas, architect, that the slums could be cleared and homes built to rent at $9 a month a room. The series was followed by the announcement that John D. Rockefeller jr. would build such apartments on Avenue A, with Mr. Thomas as the architect.

The Evening World urged the extension of the Emergency Rent Laws for two years, and when the State Legislature finally voted to extend the laws until May 1, 1926, the bill as passed embodied many of the suggestions made by The Evening World.

It was The Evening World that first showed by a series of articles that bribery and graft was rampant in the Income Tax Division of the Internal Revenue Department, and largely as a result of its expose a Senate investigating committee began an exhaustive investigation of the department.

The long campaign of The Evening World for improved taxicab service in New York at reduced rates of fare was followed in the fall of the year by reductions by leading companies to the lowest rates New York City has ever enjoyed.

SPORTS IN THE EVENING WORLD.

The Evening World sports pages furnished up-to-the-minute news by a corps of experts, whose regular contributions were supplemented by articles from many of the foremost authorities in practically every pastime. John McGraw, recognized as the master mind of baseball, contributed a weekly article during the season, commenting on the progress of the pennant race. Special stories ware also furnished by Miller Huggins, manager of the New York American League Club. William T. Tilden wrote regularly on tennis. Walter Camp contributed stories on football and on amateur athletics. Also many other outstanding names in the sports world appeared in the columns of The Evening World.

Of the regular staff, Vincent Treanor, one of the greatest descriptive writers on the "sport of kings," kept the readers in close touch with everything of interest to the followers of the turf. Baseball was covered by Bozeman Bulger, one of the most colorful writers of diamond affairs, and Robert Boyd, a keen student of our national pastime. William Abbott wrote interestingly of football, golf and tennis. Ed Van Every gave vivid accounts of all the big boxing matches, while Leonard Cohen covered college sports. Robert Edgren wrote brilliantly on general sports and his accompanying cartoons were as usual a big feature of his contributions. Burris Jenkins jr., staff cartoonist, pictured all the big sports events in a style that has brought favorable comment from all sides. This array of experts under the supervision of Richard Freyer was credited with scoring more notable "beats" than that of any other evening contemporary.

RADIO AND REAL ESTATE.

The radio department of The Evening World, with a staff of carefully chosen experts whose combined special knowledge covers the entire field, has won for itself a reputation that has become national for dependability and enterprise. During the past year it has assumed leadership in its field, not only in the presentation of real radio news, both popular and technical, but in the publication of informative text matters found generally useful to the average radio enthusiast.

The "Own Your Own Home" Department, a feature of The Evening World each Saturday, and designed to assist in every possible way New Yorkers who wish to buy homes, was inaugurated late in 1923. It has constantly expanded, and sometimes occupies three or four pages. A regular daily real estate section was started in the fall of 1924, and unusual efforts were made to furnish, in the late editions, not only the usual news of the day before but accounts of transactions of the date of issue. Both departments are edited by Roger Batchelder.

MAGAZINE PAGE'S FEATURES.

Women and their interests took first place in the magazine pages of The Evening World. Marguerite Mooers Marshall, one of the few woman columnists in the country, sustained a reputation for piquant brilliancy. Ida Bailey Allen, noted food economist, added a unique household feature captioned "Within Your Income." Fay Stevenson continued her serials based on lovers' problems. Dr. Josephine P. Baker, foremost of experts in her line, continued "Your Baby's Health," giving practical and scientific advice to mothers. Beth McIlvaine contributed a series on the ethical problems of business women. A large staff of women contributors upheld the paper's reputation for entertaining and practical articles. In addition, Margery Wells and Mildred Lodewick contributed fashion articles regularly.

The Evening World's Kiddie Klub, under the direction of Eleanor Schorer (Cousin Eleanor), boasts a membership of over 164,000 children. Founded on May 1, 1916, it has steadily grown until it is now one of the largest children's clubs in America.

The summer activities included two outings, one at Luna Amusement Park, Coney Island, on July 23, the other at Starlight Park, Bronx, on Aug. 5. 20,000 children attended the Luna party and almost that many came to Starlight. All the attractions were free to members on Kiddie Klub Days at Luna and Starlight.

The Kiddie Klub's Ninth Annual Christmas Show, free to club members and parents, was given at Jolson's 59th Street Theatre (courtesy of Messrs. Lee and J. J. Shubert), on the mornings of Dec. 30, 31, Jan. 1 and 2. There were more than fifty kiddie performers, all under sixteen years of age, selected from the Klub membership.

PUBLIC SCHOOL ATHLETIC LEAGUE.

Co-operating with the Board of Education and the Public School Athletic League, The World, for nineteen years has given its support to the field day activities of the public schools, providing the prize medals and class trophies for each event and organizing the final championship meet, which is the largest athletic event, in point of entries, in the United States.

In 1924 a total of 133,000 boys took part in the interclass field days, which were held by 183 schools. More than 3,000 were entered in the final meet, which was held in December, in the 22d Regiment Armory.

A swimming club, likewise with this newspaper's support, held fifty meets during the year, in which 7,000 boys took part. Thousands of boys have become proficient swimmers through their participation in these water events.

One hundred and fifty-nine school garden and nature study clubs, encouraged by The World, had a membership of 23,583. These clubs raised vegetables on school plots valued at $11,550. Prizes were given to the expert juvenile gardeners.

BUREAU OF ACCURACY AND FAIR PLAY.

The World's Bureau of Accuracy and Fair Play is maintained to promote accuracy and fair play in the columns of The World, to correct carelessness and to stamp out fakes and fakers. Complaints are carefully investigated by the bureau, and if they are well grounded, corrections are published and given approximately the same prominence as was given the matter complained of.

The inquiries made by the bureau and the corrections published are a constant reminder to editors, reporters and correspondents that great care is necessary in order to maintain The World's reputation for accuracy and fair play. Members of The World staff and its correspondents generally have worked in hearty accord with the bureau. There has been a very material decrease in libel suits since the bureau was created. It has occasionally demonstrated to complainants who, in good faith, accused The World of error that they themselves were mistaken. The corrections published are continually building up a spirit of friendliness and good-will between The World and its readers and increasing public confidence in The World as an institution. The bureau receives many cordial letters of thanks and appreciation from individuals, societies and corporations who have had dealings with it.

The bureau has guarded against complaints that have no merit. Unfortunately, there are lawyers who make a specialty of stirring up litigation. Several have been discovered who, seemingly, are not averse to representing disreputable persons and who do not hesitate to bring suits on false and perjured complaints. Neither trouble nor expense is spared in fighting these suits.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE WORLD SINCE 1860.

(The annual production of 1860 to 1872 is obtained from five-year period estimates compiled by Dr. Adolph Soetbeer. Since 1872 the estimates are those of the Bureau of the Mint.)

Cal. Yr.	Gold. Fine Ounces.	Gold. Value.	Silver. Fine Ounces.	Silver. Com'rcial Value.	Cal. Yr.	Gold. Fine Ounces.	Gold. Value.	Silver. Fine Ounces.	Silver. Com'rcial Value.
	No.	*Dollars.*	*No.*	*Dollars.*		*No.*	*Dollars.*	*No.*	*Dollars.*
1860	6,486,262	134,083,000	29,095,428	39,337,000	1892	7,094,266	146,651,500	153,151,762	133,404,400
1861	5,949,582	122,989,000	35,401,972	46,191,000	1893	7,618,811	157,494,800	165,472,621	129,119,900
1862	5,949,582	122,989,000	35,401,972	47,651,000	1894	8,764,362	181,175,600	164,610,394	104,493,000
1863	5,949,582	122,989,000	35,401,972	47,616,000	1895	9,615,190	198,763,600	167,500,960	109,545,600
1864	5,949,582	122,989,000	35,401,972	47,616,000	1896	9,783,914	202,251,600	157,061,370	105,859,300
1865	5,949,582	122,989,000	35,401,972	47,368,000	1897	11,420,068	236,073,700	160,421,082	96,252,700
1866	6,270,086	129,614,000	43,051,583	57,646,000	1898	13,877,806	286,879,700	169,055,253	99,742,600
1867	6,270,086	129,614,000	43,051,583	57,173,000	1899	14,837,775	306,724,100	168,337,452	101,002,600
1868	6,270,086	129,614,000	43,051,583	57,086,000	1900	12,315,135	254,576,300	173,591,364	107,626,400
1869	6,270,086	129,614,000	43,051,583	57,043,000	1901	12,625,527	260,992,900	173,011,283	103,806,700
1870	6,270,086	129,614,000	43,051,583	57,173,000	1902	14,354,680	296,737,600	162,763,483	86,264,700
1871	5,591,014	115,577,000	63,317,014	83,958,000	1903	15,852,620	327,702,700	167,689,322	90,552,200
1872	5,591,014	115,577,000	63,317,014	83,705,000	1904	16,804,372	347,377,200	164,195,266	95,233,300
1873	4,653,675	96,200,000	63,267,187	82,120,800	1905	18,396,451	380,288,300	172,317,688	105,113,700
1874	4,390,023	90,750,000	55,300,781	70,674,400	1906	19,471,080	402,503,000	165,054,497	111,721,100
1875	4,716,563	97,500,000	62,261,719	77,578,100	1907	19,977,260	412,966,600	184,206,984	121,577,100
1876	5,016,488	103,700,000	67,753,125	78,322,600	1908	21,422,244	442,837,000	203,131,404	108,655,100
1877	5,512,196	113,947,200	62,679,916	75,278,600	1909	21,965,111	454,059,100	212,149,023	110,364,400
1878	5,761,114	119,092,800	73,385,451	84,540,000	1910	22,022,180	455,239,100	221,715,763	119,727,000
1879	5,262,174	108,778,800	74,383,495	83,532,700	1911	22,397,136	462,989,761	226,192,923	122,143,800
1880	5,148,880	106,436,800	74,795,273	85,640,600	1912	22,605,068	467,288,203	230,904,241	141,972,220
1881	4,983,742	103,023,100	79,020,872	89,925,700	1913	22,254,983	460,051,329	210,013,423	126,848,107
1882	4,934,086	101,996,600	86,472,091	98,232,300	1914	21,301,836	440,348,027	172,263,596	95,261,769
1883	4,614,588	95,392,000	89,175,023	98,984,300	1915	22,737,520	470,026,251	173,000,507	89,911,664
1884	4,921,169	101,729,600	81,567,801	90,785,000	1916	22,031,094	455,423,136	180,801,919	124,011,387
1885	5,245,572	108,435,600	91,609,959	97,518,800	1917	20,345,528	420,579,351	186,125,017	166,240,586
1886	5,135,679	106,163,900	93,297,290	92,793,500	1918	18,614,039	384,786,306	203,159,431	200,002,335
1887	5,116,861	105,774,900	96,123,586	94,031,000	1919	17,698,184	365,853,933	179,849,940	201,588,402
1888	5,330,775	110,196,900	108,827,606	102,185,900	1920	16,130,110	332,823,934	174,423,975	176,658,331
1889	5,973,790	123,489,200	120,213,611	112,414,100	1921	15,974,962	330,231,792	171,285,542	108,110,295
1890	5,749,306	118,848,700	126,095,062	131,937,000	1922	15,451,945	319,420,063	209,815,448	142,536,023
1891	6,320,194	130,650,000	137,170,000	135,500,200	1923	17,750,765	366,940,884	242,418,410	169,760,759

"Commercial value" of silver is at the average par price of a fine ounce of silver in London, excepting the years 1918 to 1922, inclusive, for which the mean of New York bid and asked prices was used.

Total production of gold and silver in the world since the discovery of America (1493-1923):

Gold, 925,143,344 fine ounces, valued at $19,124,-397,311.

Silver, 13,213,892,451 fine ounces, valued at (coining value in standard silver dollars) $17,084,-628,611.

CHIEF PRODUCING COUNTRIES IN 1923.

Co'ntry	Gold. Fine Ounces.	Gold. Value.	Silver. Fine Ounces.	Silver. Value.	Co'ntry	Gold. Fine Ounces.	Gold. Value.	Silver. Fine Ounces.	Silver. Value.
	No.	*Dollars.*	*No.*	*Dollars.*		*No.*	*Dollars.*	*No.*	*Dollars.*
S. Africa	9,149,073	189,128,124	1,373,930	962,136	Japan...	255,460	5,280,827	3,554,750	2,489,320
U. S....	2,426,495	50,160,103	73,295,810	51,327,590	Col'mbia	275,738	5,700,000	3,150	2,206
Canada.	1,223,601	25,294,078	17,754,706	12,433,265	Russia &				
Mexico.	781,663	16,158,408	90,859,083	63,626,798	Siberia.	250,673	5,181,870	192,900	135,084
Rhod'sia	649,082	13,417,716	161,492	113,089	Germ'ny	4,822	99,679	3,215,000	2,251,400
A'str'lia,					Chile...	64,397	1,331,208	3,337,491	2,337,178
N.Zeal.	876,934	18,127,834	10,867,837	7,610,528	Dutch E.				
Peru....	120,372	2,488,310	18,654,793	13,063,793	Indies.	110,885	2,292,196	1,408,973	986,675
Br. India	383,698	7,931,742	4,863,066	3,405,507	Spain...	904	18,692	2,778,210	1,945,525
Bolivia..	407	8,413	5,212,826	3,650,438					

Silver is valued in the above table at $0.70028 an ounce.

TREASURERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The germ of the Treasury Department was planted when, on July 29, 1775, the Continental Congress appointed two Treasurers. The appointments were Michael Hillegas and George Clymer. The latter soon resigned to accept his seat as delegate to the Congress. Mr. Hillegas discharged the duties of Treasurer until September 11, 1789. The Treasury Department was organized under the act of September 2, 1789. Strictly speaking, it was reorganized, for the department under various names had been in existence since 1775. The Constitution went into effect March 4, 1789. Washington was inaugurated as the first President of the United States April 30, 1789. It will thus be seen that Mr. Hillegas was Treasurer for nearly five months after the inauguration of Washington, and for nine days after the Treasury Department was organized under the Constitution.

Name.	Whence App't'd	Date of Commission.	Expiration of Service.	Name.	Whence App't'd	Date of Commission.	Expiration of Service.
M. Hillegas....	Pa.....	July 29, 1775	Sept. 11, 1789	A. U. Wyman..	Wis....	Apr. 1, 1883	Apr. 30, 1885
Sam'l Meredith	Pa.....	Sept. 11, 1789	Oct. 31, 1801	C. N. Jordan..	N. Y...	May 1, 1885	May 23, 1887
T. T. Tucker..	S. C...	Dec. 1, 1801	May 2, 1828	Jas. W. Hyatt.	Conn...	May 24, 1887	May 10, 1889
William Clark.	Pa.....	June 4, 1828	May 31, 1829	J. N. Huston..	Ind....	May 11, 1889	Apr. 24, 1891
John Campbell.	Va.....	May 26, 1829	July 20, 1839	E. H. Nebeker.	Ind....	Apr. 25, 1891	May 31, 1893
Wm. Selden...	Va.....	July 22, 1839	Nov. 23, 1856	D. N. Morgan.	Conn...	June 1, 1893	June 30, 1897
John Sloane...	Ohio...	Nov. 27, 1850	April 6, 1852	E. H. Roberts.	N. Y...	July 1, 1897	June 30, 1905
Sam'l Casey...	Ky.....	April 4, 1853	Dec. 22, 1859	Chas. H. Treat.	N. Y...	July 1, 1905	Oct. 31, 1909
Wm. C. Price..	Mo....	Feb. 28, 1860	Mar. 21, 1861	Lee McClung..	Tenn...	Nov. 1, 1909	Nov. 14, 1912
F. E. Spinner..	N. Y...	Mar. 16, 1861	June 30, 1875	C. A. Thompson	Ohio...	Nov. 20, 1912	Mar. 31, 1913
John C. New..	Ind.....	June 30, 1875	July 1, 1876	John Burke...	N. D...	Apr. 1, 1913	Jan. 5, 1921
A. U. Wyman..	Wis....	July 1, 1876	June 30, 1877	Frank White...	N. D...	Apr. 18, 1921	.....
Jas. Gilfillan...	Conn...	July 1, 1877	Mar. 1, 1883				

Mr. White assumed duties on May 2, 1921.

TIMBER GROWING IN THE UNITED STATES.

(By the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.)

Items.	Total.	Federal.	State.	Municipal.	Private.
Total forest area, acres	469,500,000	89,100,000	8,700,000	450,000	371,250,000
Per cent of total	100.0	19.0	1.9	0.1	79.0
Proportion protected from fire, per cent	55.0	99.5	97.0	98.0	43.0
Approx. prop. managed for timb.crops, pct.	23.0	98.0	80.0	50.0	4.0
Area planted, acres	1,450,000	180,000	86,100	33,700	1,150,200
Rate of planting yearly, acres	35,800	7,500	7,100	1,400	19,800
Expenditures for forest production	$16,388,000	$9,785,000	$5,021,000	$300,000	$1,282,000

Not including special forest road and trail appropriations or expenditures for slash disposal. Also excludes $625,000 spent by State and endowed forest schools on forest education.

FOREST PLANTING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Planting Agencies.	Area Already Planted.	Pct. of Tot.	Area Planted Yearly.	Pct. of Tot.	Planting Agencies.	Area Already Planted.	Pct. of Tot.	Area Planted Yearly.	Pct. of Tot.
	Acres.		*Acres.*			*Acres.*		*Acres.*	
Federal Government	180,000	12.4	7,500	21.0	Pulp companies	8,600	.6	1,241	3.5
State governments	86,104	6.0	7,052	19.7	Mining companies	3,375	.2	426	1.2
Farmers & est owners	1,085,687	75.0	13,791	38.6	Municipalities	33,715	2.3	1,375	3.8
Lge. timber'd owners & operators & wood-using industries	20,275	1.4	1,678	4.7	Other	15,478	1.1	1,700	4.7
Railroads	15,007	1.0	1,010	2.8	Total	1,448,241	....	35,773	....

TIMBER REMOVED EACH YEAR FROM FORESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Form of Material.	Equivalent in Standing Timber.	Possible Lumber Product'n From Same Material.	Form of Material.	Equivalent in Standing Timber.	Possible Lumber Product'n From Same Material.
	Cubic Feet.	*Board Feet.*		*Cubic Feet.*	*Board Feet.*
Fuel wood	9,500,000,000	5,000,000,000	Destroyed by fire, insects, disease, and windfall	2,380,000,000	7,250,000,000
L'ber, dimens'n mat'l & sawed ties	8,256,300,000	37,700,000,000			
Fencing	1,800,000,000	825,000,000			
Ties, hewed	840,000,000	2,100,000,000	Grand total	24,785,500,000	60,193,700,000
Pulp wood	585,000,000	2,340,000,000	The cut may be grouped as:	*Cubic Feet.*	*Per Cent.*
Mine timbers	395,550,000	879,000,000	Fuel wood	9,500,000,000	42.4
Cooperage	314,820,000	1,426,500,000	Sawed lumber	8,256,300,000	36.8
Veneer logs	105.980.000	691,200,000	Oth. forest prod	4,649,200,000	20.8
Vehicle stk., handles, w'denw're, furn., etc.	45,800,000	200,000,000		22,405,500,000	100.0
Shingles	198,000,000	900,000,000			
All other classes	364,050,000	882,000,000			
Total	22,405,500,000	52,943,700.000			

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING WHOLESALE.

According to the reports collected at the biennial United States census of manufactures, 1923, establishments engaged primarily in wholesale slaughtering and meat packing reported products valued at $2,585,803,888, an increase of 17.5 per cent. as compared with $2,200,942,072 in 1921, the last preceding census year.

This industry classification covers establishments engaged both in slaughtering cattle, hogs, sheep, or other animals, and in preserving all or a part of the raw stock by canning, salting, smoking, or otherwise curing it for the trade; establishments which purchase raw stock from slaughter houses and preserve it, and establishments engaged in slaughtering only.

The output of the principal classes of products in 1923 and the percentages of increase as compared with 1921 are as follows:

Fresh beef, 4,834,780,580 pounds, valued at $607,468,593, the rates of increase in quantity and value being 14.8 per cent. and 10.9 per cent., respectively; pickled and other cured pork, 3,891,034,833 pounds, valued at $609,184,888, increases of 29.9 and 11.8 per cent., respectively; fresh pork, 3,265,684,201 pounds, valued at $429,104,502, increases of 40.7 and 14.8 per cent., respectively; lard, 2 131,993,455 pounds, valued at $263,887,257, increases of 35.3 and 38.6 per cent., respectively.

The numbers and weights on hoof of the several classes of animals slaughtered in 1923, together with their percentages of increase or decrease as compared with 1921, are as follows:

Beeves, 10,178,496, weighing 9,681,793,427 pounds, increases of 23.2 and 19.1 per cent., respectively; calves, 5,100,012, weighing 865,548,500 pounds, increases of 18.2 and 22.2 per cent., respectively; sheep and lambs, 13,193,856 weighing 1,060 268,890 pounds, decreases of 10 7 and 10.6 per cent., respectively; hogs, 57,018,292, weighing 12,631,881,880 pounds, increases of 40 and 39.5 per cent., respectively.

THE AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE.

President Coolidge appointed on Nov. 7, 1924, to serve as members of the commission to inquire into agricultural conditions these men:

Former Gov. Robert D. Carey, Careyhurst, Wyo., Chairman; O. E. Bradfute, President American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago, Ill.; Charles S. Barrett, Chairman National Board of Farm Organizations, Union City, Ga.; Louis J. Taber, Master, the National Grange, Columbus, O.; Ralph P. Merritt, President, Sun-Maid Raisin Growers, Fresno, Cal.; R. W. Thatcher, Director of the New York Experiment Stations, Geneva, N. Y.; W. C. Coffey, Dean of the College of Agriculture and Director of Experiment Station of the University of Minnesota, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.; Fred H. Bixby, President of the American National Livestock Association, Long Beach, Cal; and William M. Jardine, President, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

CHIEF APPROPRIATIONS BY ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION IN 1924.

Medical schools (including $500,000 for McGill University, Montreal, Canada; $475,000 for University of Cambridge, England; $450,000 for the State University of Iowa; smaller amounts for ten other medical schools, as well as for premedical schools and hospitals in China)	$3,545,664.65
Measures for relief and control of hookworm disease, yellow fever, malaria and tuberculosis	1,949,900.73
State and national health services	$106,910.60
County health work (United States, Canada and Brazil)	241,000.71
Schools of hygiene and public health	802,500.00
Nurse training and dispensary service	287,000.00
Fellowships in medical education and public health	776,900.00
Scientific research institutions	604,500.00
League of Nations	142,380.00

HIGHEST RANKING OFFICERS IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

(The list is as of Nov. 1, 1924, and includes both staff and line. Retirement age is sixty-four years.)

CHIEF OF STAFF.

Major Gen. John L. Hines, 1868. 1887, 1921.

MAJOR GENERALS

	Born	Appt. R'k.		Born	Appt. R'k.		Born	Appt. R'k.
Chas. G. Morton,	1861,	1879, 1917	Edward M. Lewis,	1863	1881, 1922	William H. Hart,	1864,	1884, 1922
Robt. L. Bullard,	1861,	1881, 1918	George B. Duncan,	1861,	1882, 1922	M. W. Ireland,	1867	1891, 1918
Chas.P.Summerall,	1867,	1888, 1920	Ernest Hinds,	1864,	1883, 1922	Harry Taylor	1862	1880, 1924
John L. Hines,	1868,	1887, 1921	Robert L. Howze,	1864,	1883, 1922	Clar. C. W iliams,	1869,	1890, 1918
David C. Shanks,	1861,	1880, 1921	William Lassiter,	1867	1885, 1922	C.McK.Saltzman,	1871,	1892, 1924
George W. Read,	1860,	1879, 1921	Hanson E. Ely,	1867,	1887, 1923	Frank McIntyre,	1865,	1882, 1917
Chas. T. Menoher,	1862,	1882, 1921	Fred W Sladen,	1867,	1885, 1924	Malin Craig,	1875,	1894, 1924
Samuel D. Sturgis,	1861,	1880, 1921	William R. Smith,	1868,	1888, 1924	Wi liam J Snow	1868,	1886, 1920
Harry C. Hale,	1861,	1879, 1921	*Mark L. Hersey,	1863,	1883, 1924	Frank W. Coe,	1870,	1888, 1918
Omar Bundy,	1861,	1879, 1921	Robert C. Davis	1876,	1894, 1922	C. S. Farnsworth,	1862,	1883, 1920
James H. McRae,	1863,	1882, 1922	Eli A. Helmick,	1863.	1884, 1921	Mason M. Patrick,	1863,	1882, 1921
AndreW.Brewster,	1862,	1885, 1922	Walter A. Bethel,	1866,	1885, 1923			

* Major Gen. Mark L. Hersey retired Nov. 2, 1924, and his vacancy was filled by Brig. Gen. William H. Johnston on Nov. 3, 1924.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

	Born	Appt. R'k.		Born	App . R'k.		Born	Appt. R'k.
Joseph E. Kuhn,	1864,	1881, 1917	G. V H. Moseley,	1874,	1895, 1921	S. D. Rockenbach,	1869,	1891, 1924
John D. Barrette,	1862	1881, 1918	Paul B. Malone,	1872,	1890. 1922	Frank Parker,	1872,	1890, 1924
Wm. S. Graves,	1865,	1884, 1920	Harry A. Smith,	1866,	1886, 1922	Le Roy Eltinge,	1872,	1891, 1924
Doug. MacArthur	1880,	1899, 1920	RichmondP. Davis,	1866,	1883, 1922	Ewing E. Booth,	1870,	1901, 1924
William Weigel,	1863	1883, 1921	John M. Palmer	1870,	1888, 1922	Campbell King,	1871,	1898, 1924
DwightE.Au.tman,	1872,	1890, 1921	Briant H. Wells,	1871,	1890, 1922	William W. Harts,	1866,	1885, 1924
Johnson Hagood,	1872,	1892, 1921	Edward L. K.ng,	1873,	1892, 1922	Lutz Wahl,	1869,	1887, 1924
Dennis E. Nolan,	1873,	1892, 1921	Harold B. Fiske,	1871,	1893, 1922	John B. Bellinger,	1862,	1880, 1922
Wm. D. Connor,	1874,	1893, 1921	Frank R. McCoy,	1874,	1893, 1922	Albert C. Dalton,	1867,	1891, 1922
Fox Conner,	1874,	1897, 1921	Halstead E. Dorey,	1874,	1893, 1922	John T. Knight,	1831,	1879, 1923
Preston Brown,	1872,	1894, 1921	Hugh A. Drum,	1879,	1898 1922	Walter D. McCaw,	1863,	1884, 1919
Henry D. Todd jr.,	1866,	1886, 1921	S. Heintzelman,	1876,	1895, 1922	Robert E. Noble,	1870	1901, 1919
Albert J. Bowley,	1875	1893 1921	Edwin B. Winans,	1869,	1887 1922	Kenzie W. Walker,	1870,	1888, 1922
Wm. H. Johnston,	1861,	1883, 1921	M. H. Barnum,	1863,	1882, 1923	Edgar Jadwin,	1865,	1885, 1924
Robert Alexander,	1863,	1886, 1921	George L. Irwin,	1868,	1885, 1923	C. L. H. Ruggles,	1869,	1886, 1923
Robert E. Cadan,	1874,	1892, 1921	John M. Jenkins,	1863,	1883, 1923	John W. Joyes,	1870,	1890, 1923
Charles H. Mart.n,	1863,	1882, 1921	Thos. H. Slavens,	1863,	1883, 1923	Amos A. Fries,	1873,	1894, 1920
Joseph C. Castner,	1869,	1891, 1921	C. J. Symmonds,	1866,	1886, 1923	William Mitchell,	1879,	1898. 1920
Benj. A. Poore	1863,	1882, 1921	La Roy S. Upton,	1869,	1887, 1923			

PAY IN THE ARMY AND MARINE CORPS.

Base pay of enlisted men ranges from $21 to $126 a month.

Base pay of warrant officers varies from $109 to $185 a month, according to grade and service.

Base pay of commissioned officers below the grade of Brigadier General ranges from $1,500 to $4,000.

Base yearly pay of a Brigad er General is $6,000; of a Major General, $8,000.

REAR ADMIRALS IN THE AMERICAN NAVY.

(In the order of seniority, as of November, 1924. First year is that of birth; second, that of appointment to the navy. The retirement age is sixty-four years.)

Henry Braid Wilson, 1861-1876; John Adrian Hoogewerff, 1860-1877; Marbury Johnston, 1860-1878; Charles W. Dyson, 1861-1879; Clarence S. Williams, 1863-1880; John D. McDonald, 1863-1880; Hilary P. Jones, 1863-1880; Charles P. Plunkett, 1864-1879; Joseph Strauss, 1861-1881; Roger Welles, 1862-1880; William R. Shoemaker, 1863-1880; 1864-1879; Joseph Strauss, 1861-1881; Roger Welles, Edward W. Eberle, 1864-1881; Robert E. Coontz, 1864-1881; Philip Andrews, 1866-1881; Josiah S. McKean, 1864-1889; Newton A. McCully, 1867-1883; Andrew T. Long, 1866-1883; Thomas Washington, 1865-1883; Guy H. Burrage, 1867-1883; Ashley H. Robertson, 1867-1884; Samuel Shelburne Robison, 1867-1884; Charles F. Hughes, 1866-1884; Henry A. Wiley, 1867-1885; Mark L. Bristol, 1868-1883; Archibald H. Scales, 1868-1883; Richard H. Jackson, 1866-1890; Benjamin F. Hutchison, 1868-1885; Thomas P. Magruder, 1867-1885; Sumner E. W. Kittelle, 1867-1885; William V. Pratt, 1869-1885; Louis McCoy Nulton, 1869-1885; Louis R. de Steiguer, 1867-1885; William W. Phelps, 1869-1885; William C. Cole, 1868-1885; Jehu V. Chase, 1869-1886; George R. Marvell, 1869-1885; Henry J. Ziegemeier, 1869-1886; George W. Williams, 1869-1886; Montgomery M. Taylor, 1869-1886; Carl T. Vogelgesang, 1869-1886; Charles B. McVay jr., 1868-1886; John H. Dayton, 1869-1886; William D. MacDougall, 1868-1885; Lucius A. Bostwick, 1869-1886; William A. Moffett, 1869-1886; Julian L. Latimer, 1868-1886; Frank H. Schofield, 1869-1886; John K. Robison, 1870-1887; Arthur L. Willard, 1870-1887.

REAR ADMIRALS (Staff).

Medical Corps.

Cary T. Grayson, 1878-1904; Edward R. Stitt, 1867-1889; George H. Barber, 1864-1889; Albert M. D. McCormick, 1866-1888.

Supply Corps.

Christian J. Peoples, 1876-1900; Thomas S. Jewett, 1866-1892; Frank T. Arms, 1866-1892.

Construction Corps.

Washington Lee Capps, 1864-1888; Robert Stocker, 1866-1891.

Civil Engineer Corps.

Harry H. Rosseau, 1870-1898; Frederic R. Harris, 1875-1903.

PAY IN THE NAVY AND COAST GUARD.

Base pay of enlisted men ranges from $21 to $126 a month, according to grades.

Base sea pay of warrant officers varies from $153 to $189 a month, according to length of service.

Base pay of commissioned officers below the grade of Rear Admiral ranges from $1,500 to $6,000 a year, according to periods of service.

Base yearly pay of a Rear Admiral is $8,000.

JOINT BOARD OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Members of the Board (all ex-officio)—*The Chief of Staff, Army*—Major Gen. John L. Hines; *The Deputy Chief of Staff, Army*—Brig. Gen. Dennis E. Nolan; *The Assistant Chief of Staff, War Plans Division, Army*—Brig. Gen. LeRoy Eltinge; *The Chief of Naval Operations*—Admiral E. W. Eberle; *The Assistant Chief of Naval Operations*—Rear Admiral R. H. Jackson; *The Director, War Plans Division, Office of Naval Operations*—Capt. Wm. H. Standley, U. S. N. (Acting); *Secretary*—Jarvis Butler.

THE AERONAUTICAL BOARD.

Members of the Board (all ex-officio):

The Chief of Air Service, Army—Major Gen. Mason M. Patrick.

The Chief of Training and War Plans Division, Office of the Chief of Air Service, Army—Major H. C. Pratt.

Representative of War Plans Division, General Staff, Army—Lieut. Col. Edward M. Offley, G. S.

The Chief of Bureau of Aeronautics—Rear Admiral Wm. A. Moffett.

The Chief of Planning Division, Bureau of Aeronautics—Lieut. Commander M. A. Mitscher, U. S. N.

Representative of War Plans Division, Office of Naval Operations—Commander N. E. Nichols, U. S. N.

Secretary—Jarvis Butler.

RULERS OR HEADS OF GOVERNMENT OF THE WORLD.

The date of birth, when known, is in parentheses.

COUNTRY.	Name of Ruler, Etc.	Access'n.
Abyssinia	Waizeru Zauditu (1876), *Empress*, daughter of Menelek	1916
Afghanistan	Amanullah Khan (1892), *Amir*, son of Habibullah	1919
Albania	Bishop Fan Stylian Noli, *Premier*	1924
Argentina	Marcelo T. de Alvear, *President;* term, six years	1922
Australia	Lord Forster (1866), *Governor General*	1920
Austria	Dr. Michael Hainisch, *President*, National Assembly	1921
Belgium	Albert (1875), *King*, nephew of Leopold II.	1909
Bhutan (Br. Protectorate)	Sir Ugyen Wangchuck, *Maharajah*	1907
Bolivia	Dr. Bautista Saavedra, *President;* term, four years	1921
Brazil	Arturo da Silva Bernades, *President;* term, four years	1922
Bulgaria	Boris III. (1894), *Czar*, son of Ferdinand	1918
Cambodia	Sisowath, *King* (French protectorate)	1904
Canada	Gen. Lord Byng (1862), *Governor General;* Mackenzie King, *Premier*	1921
Chile	Gen. Luis Altamarino, *Vice President*	1924
China	Tuan Chijui, *Chief Executive* (Nov. 24, 1924)	1924
Colombia	Gen. Pedro Nel Ospina, *President;* term, four years	1922
Costa Rica	Sr. Ricardo Jimenez Creamuno, *President;* term, four years	1924
Cuba	Dr. Alfredo Zayas (1861), *President;* four years to May 20, 1925	1921
"	Gen. Gerado Machado, *President;* term, four years from May 20, '25	1925
Czechoslovakia	Thomas G. Masaryk (1850), *President;* for life	1920
Danzig	Heinrich Sahm, *Senate President*	1921
Denmark	Christian X. (1870), *King*, son of Frederik VIII.	1912
Dominican Republic	Gen. Horacio Vasquez, *President;* term, four years	1924
Ecuador	Dr. Gonzalo S. Cordova, *President;* term, four years	1924
Egypt	Fuad I. (1868), *King* (formerly Sultan)	1922
Esthonia	Konstantin Pats, *State Head*	1920
Finland	Dr. K. J. Stahlberg (1865), *President;* term, six years	1919
France	Gaston Doumergue (1863), *President;* term, seven years	1924
Germany	Friedrich Ebert (1870), *President;* term expires June 30, 1925	1919
Greece	Admiral Koundouriotis, *Governor of the State* (temporary)	1924
Guatemala	Gen. Jose M. Orellana, *President;* term, six years	1922
Haiti	Louis Borno, *President* (under American quasi protectorate)	1922
Hejaz, The	Ali ibn Hussein, *King*	1924
Honduras	Gen. Vincente Tosta, *Provisional President*	1924
Hungary	Admiral Nicholas von Horthy, *Regent*	1920
Iceland	Christian X. (1870), *King*	1912
India (British)	The Earl of Reading (1860), *Viceroy*	1921
Irish Free State	William T. Cosgrave, *President* of Dail Eireann	1922
Italy	Victor Emmanuel III. (1869), *King*, son of Humbert I	1906
Japan	Yoshihito (1879), *Emperor;* Crown Prince Hirohito, *Regent*	1912
Jugo-Slavia	(See Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Kingdom of)	.....
Latvia	Jan Chakste, *President*	1922
Liberia	Charles D. B. King, *President;* term, four years	1920
Liechtenstein	John II. (1840), *Prince*	1858
Lithuania	A. Stulginskis, *President*	1922
Luxemburg	Charlotte (1896), *Grand Duchess*	1919
Mesopotamia (The Iraq)	Feisal I., *King*	1921
Mexico	Gen. Plutarcho Elias Calles, *President;* term, four years	1924
Monaco	Louis (1870), *Prince*, son of Albert	1922
Morocco	Mulai Yusef, *Sultan*, son of Mulai Hassan	1912
Nepal	Tribhuana Bikram (1906), *Shah*	1911
Netherlands	Wilhelmina (1880), *Queen*, daughter of William III	1890
Newfoundland	Sir William Allardyce, *Governor;* Walter Monroe, *Premier*	1922
New Zealand	Sir Charles Fergusson, *Governor General;* W. F. Massey, *Premier*	1921
Nicaragua	Carlos Solorzano, *President;* four-year term	1925
Norway	Haakon VII. (1872), *King*, son of Frederik VIII. of Denmark	1905
Oman	Seyyid Faisal ibn Turki, *Sultan*	1924
Palestine	Sir Herbert L. Samuel (1870), *British High Commissioner*	1920
Panama	Sr. Rodolfo Chiari, *President;* term, four years	1924
Paraguay	Dr. Eligio Ayala, *President;* term, four years	1924
Persia	—— (1922), *Shah*, infant son of Shah Ahmed Mirza, deposed	1924
Peru	Augusto B. Leguia, *President;* term, four years	1924
Poland	Stanislaw Wojciechowski (1869), *President*	1922
Portugal	Manuel Teixeira Gomes, *President;* term, four years	1923
Prussia	Herr Otto Braun, *Premier*	1922
Rome, See and Church of	Pius XI. (1857), *Pope*	1922
Roumania	Ferdinand I. (1865), *King*, nephew of late King Carol	1914
Russia	Governed by Soviet Commissaries headed by Alexis Rykoff	1924
Salvador	Dr. Alfonso Quinonez Molina, *President;* term, four years	1923
Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Kingdom of	Alexander, *King*, son of King Peter	1921
Siam	Chao Fa Maha Vajiravudh (1881), *King*, son of Chulalongkorn I.	1910
South Africa, Union of	Earl of Athlone (1874), *Governor General;* J. B. Hertzog, Premier	1924
Spain	Alfonso XIII. (1886), *King*, son of Alfonso XII	1886
Sweden	Gustaf V. (1858), *King*, son of Oscar II.	1907
Switzerland	J. M. Musy, *President;* term, one year	1925
Syria (French Mandate)	Gen. Maxim Weygand, *High Commisstoner*	1920
Tunis	Sidi Mohammed ed Habib (1858), *Bey*	1922
Turkey	Mustapha Kemal Pasha, *President* of Grand National Assembly	1923
Ukraine	Governed by Soviet Commissaries	.....
United Kingdom	George V. (1865), *King and Emperor* of India, son of Edward VII.	1910
United States	Calvin Coolidge, *President:* for Harding's unexpired term	1923
" "	Calvin Coolidge (1872), *President;* term, four years	1925
Uruguay	Jose Serrato, *President;* term, four years	1923
Venezuela	Gen. Juan Vicente Gomez, *President;* term, four years	1922
Zanzibar	Seyyid Khalifa ibn Harub (1879), *Sultan*	1911

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

(As of May 8, 1924.)

Ex-Officio Members—A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury; *Chairman*, Comptroller of the Currency.

Appointive Members: Governor—D. R. Crissinger; *Vice Governor*—Edmund Platt; other members—Adolph C. Miller, Charles S. Hamlin, George R. James, Edward H. Cunningham.

Secretary—Walter L. Eddy; *Assistant Secretary*—J. C. Noell; *Fiscal Agent*—Wm. M. Imlay; *General Counsel*—Walter Wyatt; *Chief Federal Reserve Examiner*—J. F. Herson; *Dir., Div. Research and Statistics*—W. W. Stewart; *Statistician*—E. A. Goldenweiser; *Chief. Div. Bank Operations*—E. L. Smead.

United States Government.

PRESIDENT.....CALVIN COOLIDGE, of Massachusetts.....Salary, $75,000
VICE PRESIDENT.....CHARLES G. DAWES, of Illinois (after March 4, 1925).. " 12,000

THE CABINET (Salary, $12,000 each).

Secretary of State—Charles Evans Hughes, New York.
Secretary of the Treasury—Andrew W. Mellon, Pennsylvania.
Secretary of War—John Wingate Weeks, Massachusetts.
Attorney General—Harlan F. Stone, New York.
Postmaster General—Harry S. New, Indiana.
Secretary of the Navy—Curtis D. Wilbur, California.
Secretary of the Interior—Hubert Work, Colorado.
Secretary of Agriculture—Howard M. Gore, West Virginia.
Secretary of Commerce—Herbert Clark Hoover, California.
Secretary of Labor—James John Davis, Pennsylvania.

PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

In the above list the Cabinet officers are arranged in the order in which they succeed to the Presidency in case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice President. No such emergency has arisen since the foundation of the Government.

The order of succession was established by an act of Congress, approved Jan 19, 1886, and no mention was made of the Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor, whose departments had not been organized at that time.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT.....C. BASCOM SLEMP, Virginia.....Salary, $7,500
EXECUTIVE CLERK.....RUDOLPH FORSTER, Virginia..... " 6,000

The *Physician to the President* was appointed in July, 1924, in the person of Major James F. Coupal, Medical Corps of the Army, who succeeded Brig. Gen. C. E. Sawyer, resigned.

The Cabinet meets on Tuesdays and Fridays at ten-thirty o'clock. The White House is open to visitors daily except Sundays and holidays from ten to two o'clock.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Under Secretary—Joseph C. Grew, N. H.....$7,500
Assistant Secretary—Leland Harrison, Ill..... 7,500
Assistant Secretary—J. Butler Wright, Wyo... 7,500
Assistant Secretary—Wilbur J. Carr, N. Y..... 7,500
Assistant Secretary—John Van A. MacMurray, New Jersey..... 7,500
Chief Clerk—E. J. Ayers, N. J..... 3,800
Ch. Div. Latin American Affairs—Francis White,* Md..... 7,000
Ch. Div. Mexican Affairs—Franklin Mott Gunther,* Va..... 9,000
Ch. Div. Near Eastern Affairs—Allen W. Dulles*..... 7,000
Ch. Div. Eastern European Affairs—Evan E. Young,† S. D..... 9,000
Ch. Div. Western European Affairs—William R. Castle jr., D. C.....$5,200
Economic Adviser—Arthur N. Young, N. J... 4,500
Ch. Div. Political and Economic Information—Prentiss B. Gilbert, N. Y..... 4,400
Ch. Div. Publications—Harry G. Dwight, N. J. 4,000
Ch. Div. Passport—George L. Brist, Iowa.. 3,300
Ch. Div. Foreign Service Administration—Herbert C. Hengstler, Ohio..... 3,800
Ch. Off. Executive Committee, Foreign Service Personnel Board—Worthington E. Stewart, Ohio..... 3,800
Bureau of Accounts—William McNeir, Mich.. 3,500
Bureau of Indexes and Archives—David A. Salmon, Conn..... 3,800
Ch. Visa Off.—Coert du Bois †..... 5,000

(* Diplomatic Secretary. † Consular Officer.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Under Secretary—Garrard B. Winston, Ill....$10,000
Assistant Secretary—Charles S. Dewey, Ill... 7,500
Assistant Secretary—McKenzie Moss, Ky.... 7,500
Assistant Secretary—Eliot Wadsworth, Mass. 7,500
Treasurer of the U. S.—Frank White, N. D... 8,000
Commissioner of Internal Revenue—David H. Blair, N. C..... 10,000
Comptroller of the Currency—J. W. McIntosh, Ill..... 5,000
Surgeon General, Public Health Service—H. S. Cumming, Va..... 7,500
Captain Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard—Frederick C. Billard, Wash., D. C..... 6,000
Director of the Mint—Robert J. Grant, Col... 5,200
Register of the Treasury—Harley V. Speelman, Ohio..... 5,600
Members Federal Farm Loan Board—Robert A. Cooper (Chairman), S. C.; Lewis J. Pettyjohn, Kan.; John H. Guill jr., Cal.; Elmer S. Landes, Ohio; Edward E. Jones, Pa.; M. L. Corey, Neb..... 10,000
Chief, Division of Appointments—James E. Harper, S. C..... 3,900
Chief, Division of Customs—Ernest W. Camp, Mich..... 7,000
Chief, Division of Printing—Fred W. Weston, Iowa.....$3,300
Chief, Division of Loans and Currency—C. N. McGroarty, Ala..... 5,600
Chief, Division of Mail and Files—Leo C. Martin, Wash., D. C..... 3,000
Chief, Division of Secret Service—W. H. Moran, D. C..... 6,000
Assistant to Commissioner Internal Revenue—Charles R. Nash, Minn..... 7,000
Deputy Commissioner Internal Revenue—James G. Bright, Wash., D. C..... 6,500
Deputy Commissioner Internal Revenue—Harris F. Mires, Wash..... 6,000
Deputy Commissioner Internal Revenue—Robert M. Estes, Ky..... 6,000
Solicitor Internal Revenue—Nelson T. Hartson, Wash..... 6,000
Solicitor of the Treasury—Richard R. McMahon, W. Va..... 6,000
Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits—Robert G. Hand, Miss..... 6,000
Commissioner of the Public Debt—William S. Broughton, Ill..... 7,000

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Ass't Secretary—Dwight F. Davis, Mo.....$10,000
Ass't and Chief Clerk—John C. Scofield, Ga... 5,200
Chief of Staff—Major Gen. John L. Hines, W. Va..... 8,000
Chief Clerk—Adolph Gerhard, Ill..... 2,800
The Adjt. Gen.—Major Gen. Robert C. Davis, Pa..... 8,000
Chief Clerk—Thomas A. O'Brien, Me..... 3,300
Insp. Gen.—Major Gen. Eli A. Helmick, Ind. 8,000
Judge Adv. Gen.—Major Gen. John A. Hull, Iowa..... 8,000
Chief Clerk and Solicitor—E. B. Pitts, N. Y.... 2,800
Quar. Gen.—Major Gen. Wm. H. Hart, Minn.. 8,000
Surgeon Gen.—Major Gen. M. W. Ireland, Ind. 8,000
Chief of Eng.—Major Gen. Harry Taylor, N. H..... 8,000
Chief of Ordn.—Major Gen. C. C. Williams, Ga..... 8,000
Chief Sig. Off.—Major Gen. Chas. McK. Saltzman, Iowa..... 8,000
Civilian Assistant—Herbert S. Flynn, D. C... 3,000
Chief Bur. Ins. Affairs—Major Gen. F. McIntyre, Ala..... 8,000
Off. Charge Pub. Bldgs.—Lieut. Col. Clarence O. Sherrill, Engr., N. C..... $3,500
Chief Coast Art.—Major Gen. F. W. Coe, Kan. 8,000
Chief Militia Bur.—Major Gen. Geo. C. Rickards, Pa..... 8,000
Chief Field Art.—Major Gen. W. J. Snow, N. Y..... 8,000
Chief Air Service—Major Gen. Mason M. Patrick, W. Va..... 8,000
Chief Chemical Warfare Service—Brig. Gen. Amos A. Fries, Wis..... 6,000
Chief Infantry—Major Gen. Chas. S. Farnsworth, Pa..... 8,000
Chief Cav.—Major Gen. Malin Craig, Mo.... 8,000
Chief Finance—Brig. Gen. Kenzie W. Walker, Tex..... 6,000
Chief Inland and Coastwise Waterways Service—Brig. Gen. Thomas Q. Ashburn, Ohio..... 6,000

The salaries for the military personnel included in the foregoing War Department statement are the basic salaries of the respective grades in which they hold commissions.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Solicitor Gen.—James M. Beck, N. J. $10,000
Ass't to the Att'y Gen.—Augustus T. Seymour, Ohio 9,000
Ass't Att'ys Gen.—William W. Hoppin, N. Y.; Robert H. Lovett, Ill.; Ira K. Wells, Kan.; William J. Donovan, Mrs. Mabel Walker, Willebrandt, Cal.; Rush L. Holland, Col.; each 7,500
Sol. Dept. of State—Charles C. Hyde, D. C. .. $6,000
Sol. Dept. of Com.—Stephen B. Davis jr., N. M. 6,000
Sol. for Int. Dept.—John H. Edwards, Ind. .. 6,000
Sol. Dept. of Labor—Theodore G. Risley, Ill. .. 6,000
Sol. of the Treas.—Richard R. McMahon, Va. 6,000
Sol. of Int. Rev.—Nelson T. Harrison, Wash. .. 6,000
Chief Clerk—George E. Strong, Kan. 5,200
Chief, Division of Identification—C. D. McKean.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Chief Clerk—Robert S. Regar, Pa. $5,200
First Ass't Postmaster General—John H. Bartlett, N. H. 7,500
Second Ass't —Paul Henderson, Ill. 7,500
Third Ass't—Warren Irving Glover, N. J. 7,500
Fourth Ass't—Harry Hilton Billany, Del. 7,500
Dir. Postal Savings—Wm. E. Buffington 5,200
Solicitor—Edgar M. Blessing, Ind. 6,000
Purchasing Agent—Thomas L. Degnan, Pa. $5,200
Appointment Clerk—Audus T. Davis, Mo. 3,000
Supt., Foreign Mails—Edwin Sands, N. Y. 3,300
Supt., Money Orders—C. E. Matthews, Okla. 3,800
Gen. Supt., Div. of Railway Mail Service—Walter H. Riddell, Ill. 5,200
Supt., Div. of Dead Letters and Dead Parcel Post—Frank C. Staley, Okla. 3,400
Chief Inspector—Rush D. Simmons, Wis. 5,200

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Ass't Sec.—T. Douglas Robinson $7,500
Chief Clerk—Frank S. Curtis 5,200
Ch. Naval Oper.—Adm. E. W. Eberle 10,200
Ch. Bureau Yards and Docks—L. E. Gregory (Rear Adm.), C. E. C. 8,000
Ch. Bu. Nav.—W. R. Shoemaker (Rear Adm.) . 8,000
Ch. Bu. Ord.—C. C. Bloch (Rear Adm.) 8,000
Ch. Bu. Constr. and Rep.—John D. Beuret, Chief Constr. (Rear Adm.) 8,000
Ch. Bu. Eng'r'g—John K. Robison (Rear Adm.) 8,000
Ch. Bu. Sup. and Accts.—David Potter, Paymaster General (Rear Adm.) 8,000
Ch. Bu. Med. and Sur.—Edward R. Stitt, Surgeon General (Rear Adm.), M. C. $8,000
Ch. Bu. of Aero.—W. A. Moffett (Rear Adm.). 8,000
Judge Adv. Gen.—Julian L. Latimer (Rear Adm.) 8,000
Pres. Nav. Ex. Bd. and Nav. Rei. Bd.—S. E. W. Kittelle (Rear Adm.) 6,000
Dir. Naval Intell.—H. H. Hough (Capt.) 6,000
Supt. Nav. Obser.—E. T. Pollock (Capt.) 6,000
Dir. Naut. Almanac—W. S. Eichelberger, Prof. Math. 5,800
Hydrographer—F. B. Bassett (Capt.) 6,000

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

First Ass't Secretary—E. C. Finney, Kan. $7,500
Ass't Secretary—F. M. Goodwin, Wash. 7,500
Chief Clerk—John Harvey, Tex. 4,000
Admin. Ass't to Sec.—E. K. Burlew, Pa. 6,000
Chief Inspector—Jos. F. Gartland, Pa. 4,600
Solicitor—John H. Edwards, Ind. 6,000
Comm. Gen. Land Office—William Spry, Utah . 7,500
Ass't Comm.—G. R. Wickham, Cal. 5,200
Comm. of Pensions—Wash. Gardner, Mich. 7,500
Dep. Comm.—Hays Haymaker, Md. 5,200
Comm. of Edu.—Dr. John T. Tigert, Ky. 7,500
Chief Clerk—L. A. Kalbach, Pa. 3,300
Comm., Indian Affairs—Charles H. Burke, S. D. 7,500
Asst Comm.—Edgar B. Meritt, Ark. 5,200
Comm. of Patents—T. E. Robertson, Md. 7,500
First Ass't Comm.—W. A. Kinnan, Mich. $5,200
Chief Clerk—Condor C. Henry, Tenn. 4,000
Comm. of Reclamation—Elwood Mead, Cal. ... 7,500
Dir. of Finance—David W. Davis, Idaho 7,500
Dir. of Farm Economics—Geo. C. Kreutzer, Col. 6,000
Act'g Chief Eng'r.—R. F. Walter, Col. 6,000
Dir., Geol. Survey—Geo. Otis Smith, Me. 7,500
Dir., Bur. of Mines—H. Foster Bain, Cal. 7,500
Ass't Dir. in Charge of Research—Bur. of Mines—Dorsey A. Lyon, Cal. 5,600
Dir., Nat. Park Ser.—S. T. Mather, Ill. 6,000
Ass't Dir., Nat. Park Ser.—A. B. Cammerer, Wis. 5,200
Supt., St. Elizabeth's Hospital—Dr. Wm. A. White, N. Y. 7,500

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Ass't Secretary— $7,500
Dir. of Scientific Work—E. D. Ball, Iowa. 7,500
Dir. of Regulatory Work—W. G. Campbell, Ky. 7,500
Dir. of Extension Work—C. W. Warburton, Iowa 7,500
Chief Clerk—Robert M. Reese, D. C. 3,800
Chief, Weather Bureau—C. F. Marvin, Ohio... 6,000
Chief, Bur. of Agric. Econ.—H. C. Taylor, Wis. 6,000
Chief, Bur. of Animal Ind.—John R. Mohler, Pa. 6,000
Chief, Bur. of Plant Industry—William A. Taylor, Mich. 6,000
Chief, Forest Service—W. B. Greeley, Cal. 6,000
Chief, Bur. of Chemistry—C. A. Browne, Mass. 6,500
Chief, Bur. of Soils—Milton Whitney, Md. .. 5,200
Chief, Bur. of Entomology—L. O. Howard, N. Y. 6,000
Chief, Bur. of Biological Survey—E. W. Nelson, Ariz. 6,000
Chief, Bur. of Public Roads—Thomas H. MacDonald, Iowa. 6,000
Chief, Bur. of Home Economics—Louis Stanley, Mo. $6,000
Chief, Bur. of Dairying—C. W. Larson, Iowa.. 6,000
Dir., Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory—F. G. Cottrell, Cal. 6,000
Chief, Office of Experiment Stations—E. W. Allen, Mass. 5,200
Chief, Office of Co-operative Extension Work—C. B. Smith, Mich. 5,200
Chairman, Federal Horticultural Board—C. L. Marlatt, Kan. 5,200
Chairman, Insecticide and Fungicide Board—J. K. Haywood, N. Y. 5,200
Ass't to Sec. in Packers and Stockyards Admin. and Grain Futures Admin.—Chester Morrill, Tenn. 6,500
Chief, Div. of Accounts and Disbursements—A. Zappone, D. C. 4,800
Librarian—Claribel R. Barnett, N. Y. 3,800

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Ass't Secretary—J. Walter Drake, Mich.; *Ass't to the Sec.*—William R. Snyder, Tenn.; *Chief Clerk and Supt.*—Edw. W. Libbey, D. C.; *Disbursing Clerk*—Charles E. Molster, Ohio; *Chief, Div. App.*—Clifford Hastings, Wash.; *Chief, Div. Publications*—Thos. F. McKeon, N. Y.; *Chief, Div. Supplies*—Ralph B. Bronson, N. Y.; *Dir. of the Census*—William M. Steuart, Mich.; *Director Standards*—Geo. K. Burgess, Cal.; *Dir. Bur. Foreign and Domestic Commerce*—Julius Klein, Mass.; *Comm. Fisheries*—Henry O'Malley, Wash.; *Comm. Lighthouses*—G. R. Putnam, Iowa; *Dir., Coast and Geod. Survey*—E. L. Jones, Va., Rel. rank and pay of Capt. U. S. N.; *Comm. of Nav.*—David B. Carson, Tenn.; *Superv. Insp. Gen'l's S. Insp.*—G. Uhler, Pa.

NOTE.—The salaries are not given for the Department of Commerce. They have been eliminated in view of the fact that, due to reclassification which was effective July 1, 1924, they will fluctuate from time to time in accord with the Classification Act.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Ass't Secretary—Edward J. Henning, Cal. $7,500
Second Ass't Sec.—Robe Carl White, Ind. 7,500
Chief Clerk—Samuel J. Gompers, N. Y. 3,800
Disbursing Clerk—George W. Love, Ohio 3,100
Comm. Gen. Immig.—W. W. Husband, Vt. 6,000
Comm. Naturalization—Raymond F. Crist, Ill. 5,200
Comm. Lab. Statistics—Ethelbert Stewart, Ill... 6,000
Chief, Children's Bur.—Grace Abbott, Neb. ... $6,000
Dir. Gen., U. S. Employ. Service—Francis I. Jones, N. J. 5,200
Dir., Div. Council—Hugh L. Kerwin, Pa. 5,200
Dir., Women's Bureau—Mary Anderson, Ill. .. 5,200
Dir., Indust. Housing and Transp.—Robert Watson, Mass. 5,000

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Dates in parentheses show when born and when appointed.)

Chief Justice ($15,000)—William Howard Taft, of Connecticut (1857—June 30, 1921). *Associate Justices* ($14,500)—Joseph McKenna, of California (1843—Jan. 21, 1898); Oliver Wendell Holmes, of Massachusetts (1841—Dec. 4, 1902); Willis Van Devanter, of Wyoming (1859—Dec. 16, 1910); James Clark McReynolds, of Tennessee (1862—Aug. 29, 1914); Louis D. Brandeis, of Massachusetts (1856—June 1, 1916); George Sutherland, of Utah (1862—Sept. 18, 1922); Pierce Butler, of Minnesota (1866—Dec. 21, 1922); Edward Terry Sanford, of Tennessee (1865—Jan. 29, 1923). *Clerk*—William R. Stansbury, of Washington, D. C. ($6,000). *Marshal*—Frank Key Green, of Washington, D. C. ($4,500). *Reporter*—Ernest Knaebel, of Colorado ($4,500).

FEDERAL CIRCUIT JUDGES ($8,500), AND THEIR HEADQUARTERS.

First (Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Porto Rico)—George H. Bingham, Concord, N. H.; Charles F. Johnson, Portland, Me.; George W. Anderson, Boston.

Second (Conn., N. Y., Vt.)—Learned Hand, N. Y. City; Henry W. Rogers, New Haven; Charles M. Hough, N. Y. City; Martin T. Manton, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Third (Del., N. J., Pa.)—Joseph Buffington, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Victor B. Woolley, Wilmington, Del.; J. Warren Davis, Trenton, N. J.

Fourth (Md., N. C., S. C., Va., W. Va.)—Edmund Waddill jr., Richmond; Charles A. Woods, Marion, S. C.; John C. Rose, Baltimore, Md.

Fifth (Ala., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Tex., Canal Zone)—Richard W. Walker, New Orleans, La.; Nathan P. Bryan, Jacksonville, Fla.; Alex. C. King, Atlanta, Ga.

Sixth (Ky., Mich., Ohio, Tenn.)—Arthur C. Denison, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Maurice H. Donahue, Columbus, O.

Seventh (Ill., Ind., Wis.)—Julian W. Mack, N. Y. City; Samuel Alschuler, Chicago; Evan A. Evans, Madison, Wis., Geo. T. Page, Chicago.

Eighth (Ark., Col., Iowa, Kan., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. M., N. D., Okla., S. D., Utah, Wyo.)—Walter H. Sanborn, St. Paul, Minn.; W. S. Kenyon, Fort Dodge, Ia.; Kimbrough Stone, Kansas City, Mo.; Robert E. Lewis, Denver, Col.

Ninth (Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Wash., Alaska, Hawaii)—William B. Gilbert, Portland, Ore.; Erskine M. Ross, Los Angeles, Cal.; William W. Morrow, San Francisco; William H. Hunt, San Francisco; Frank H. Rudkin, Seattle, Wash.

FEDERAL COURT OF CLAIMS.

Chief Justice ($8,000)—Edward K. Campbell, of Ala. *Judges* ($7,500)—Fenton W. Booth, of Ill.; Geo. E. Downey, of Ind.; James Hay, of Va.; Samuel J. Graham, of Pa.

FEDERAL COURT OF CUSTOMS APPEAL.

Presiding Judge—William J. Graham, of Ill.; *Associate Judges*—James F. Smith, of California; Orion M. Barber, of Vermont; Oscar E. Bland, of Indiana; Charles S. Hatfield, of Ohio. *Marshal*—Frank H. Briggs, of Maine. *Clerk*—Arthur B. Shelton, Washington, D. C.

DISTRICT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES—(Judges, $7,500 Each).

District.	*Judges.*	*Addresses.*	*App.*
Ala.: N.&M.	Henry D. Clayton	Montgomery	1914
" N.	Wm. I. Grubb	Birmingham	1909
" S. D.	Robert T. Ervin	Mobile	1917
Ariz.	Wm. H. Sawtelle	Tucson	1913
"	F. C. Jacobs	Globe	1923
Ark.: E. D.	Jacob Trieber	Little Rock	1900
" W. D.	F. A. Youmans	Fort Smith	1911
Cal.: N. D.	Frank H. Kerrigan	San Francisco	1924
" N. D.	John S. Partridge	San Francisco	1923
" S. D.	William P. James	Los Angeles	1915
" S. D.	Benj. F. Bledsoe	Los Angeles	1923
" S. D.	Paul J. McCormick	Los Angeles	1924
Colorado	John F. Symes	Denver	1922
Connecticut	Edwin S. Thomas	Norwalk	1913
Delaware	Hugh M. Morris	Wilmington	1919
Fla.: N. D.	W. B. Sheppard	Pensacola	1907
" S. D.	Rhydon M. Call	Jacksonville	1913
" S. D.	Lake Jones	Tampa	1921
Ga.: N. D.	Samuel T. Sibley	Atlanta	1919
" S. D.	W. H. Barrett	Augusta	1922
Idaho	Frank S. Dietrich	Boise	1907
Ill.: N. D.	J. H. Wilkerson	Chicago	1922
" N. D.	Geo. A. Carpenter	Chicago	1910
" N. D.	Adam C. Cliff	Chicago	1922
" S. D.	Louis Fitz Henry	Peoria	1918
" E. D.	Geo. W. English	East St. Louis	1918
" E. D.	W. C. Lindley	Danville	1922
Indiana	A. B. Anderson	Indianapolis	1902
Iowa: N. D.	Geo. C. Scott	Sioux City	1922
" S. D.	Martin J. Wade	Davenport	1915
Kansas	John C. Pollock	Kansas City	1903
Ky.: W. D.	Chas. H. Moorman	Louisville	1924
" E. D.	A. M. J. Cochran	Covington	1901
La.: E. D.	Rufus E. Foster	New Orleans	1909
" W. D.	Benj. C. Dawkins	Monroe	1924
Maine	John A. Peters	Portland	1902
Maryland	Morris A. Soper	Baltimore	1922
Mass.	Jas. M. Morton jr.	Boston	1912
"	J. A. Lowell	Boston	1922
"	E. H. Brewster	Springfield	1922
Mich.: E. D.	Arthur J. Tuttle	Detroit	1912
" E. D.	Charles C. Simons	Detroit	1923
" W. D.	C. W. Sessions	Grand Rapids	1911
Minnesota	Wilbur F. Booth	Minneapolis	1914
"	John F. McGee	Minneapolis	1923
"	William A. Cant	Duluth	1923
Mississippi	E. R. Holmes	Jackson	1918
Mo.: E. D.	Charles B. Faris	St. Louis	1919
" E. D.	Chas. B. Davis	St Louis	1924
" W. D.	A. S. V'nV'lk'nb'gh	Kansas City	1910
" W. D.	Albert L. Reeves	Kansas City	1923
Montana	G. M. Bourquin	Butte	1912
"	Chas. N. Pray	Great Falls	1924
Nebraska	Jas. W. Woodrough	Omaha	1916
"	Thos. C. Munger	Lincoln	1907
Nevada	E. S. Farrington	Carson City	1907
N. Hamp.	George F. Morris	Littleton	1921
New Jersey	John Rellstab	Trenton	1919
"	Charles F. Lynch	Newark	1919
"	Joseph L. Bodine	Trenton	1920
"	Wm. N. Runyon	Newark	1923
New Mexico	Colin Neblett	Sante Fe	1917
New Mexico	Orie L. Phillips	Sante Fe	1923
N. Y.: N. D.	George W. Ray	Binghamton	1902
" N. D.	Frank Cooper	Albany	1920
" W. D.	John R. Hazel	Buffalo	1900
" S. D.	Augustus N. Hand	N. Y. City	1914
" S. D.	John C. Knox	N. Y. City	1918
" S. D.			
" S. D.	Francis A. Winslow	N. Y. City	1923
" S. D.	Henry W. Goddard	N. Y. City	1923
" S. D.	William Bondy	N. Y. City	1923
" E. D.	Morris B. Campbell	Brooklyn	1923
" E. D.	Edwin L. Garvin	Brooklyn	1918
" E. D.	Robert A. Inch	Brooklyn	1923
N. C.: E. D.			
" W. D.	Edwin Y. Webb	Charlotte	1919
" W. D.	James E. Boyd	Greensboro	1900
N. Dakota	Chas. F. Amidon	Fargo	1896
"	Andrew Miller	Bismarck	1922
Ohio: N. D.	John M. Killits	Toledo	1910
" N. D.	D. C. Westenhaver	Cleveland	1917
" N. D.	Paul Jones	Youngstown	1923
" S. D.	Smith Hickenlooper	Cincinnati	1923
" S. D.			
Okla.: E. D.	R. L. Williams	Muskogee	1919
" W. D.	John H. Cotteral	Guthrie	1907
" W. D.	F. E. Kennamer	Tulsa	1924
Oregon	C. E. Wolverton	Portland	1905
"	Robert S. Bean	Portland	1909
Pa.: E. D.	J. W. Thompson	Philadelphia	1912
" E. D.	O. B. Dickinson	Philadelphia	1914
" E. D.	C. L. McKeehan	Philadelphia	1923
" M. D.	Chas. B. Witmer	Sunbury	1911
" W. D.	W. H. S. Thomson	Pittsburgh	1914
" W. D.	R. M. Gibson	Pittsburgh	1922
" W. D.	F. P. Schoonmaker	Erie	1923
Rhode Island	A. L. Brown	Providence	1896
S. C.: E. D.			
" W. D.	Hy. H. Watkins	Anderson	1919
S. Dakota	James D. Elliott	Sioux Falls	1911
Tenn.: E.&M.	Xenophen Hicks	Knoxville	1923
" M.	John J. Gore	Cookville	1923
" W. D.	J. W. Ross	Jackson	1921
Tex.: E. D.	W. Lee Estes	Texarkana	1920
" W. D.	Du Val West	San Antonio	1916
" W. D.			
" N. D.	James C. Wilson	Fort Worth	1919
" N. D.	Edward R. Meek	Dallas	1898
" N. D.	William H. Atwell	Dallas	1923
" S. D.	J. C. Hutcheson jr.	Houston	1918
Utah	Till. D. Johnson	Salt Lake City	1915
Vermont	Harland B. Howe	Burlington	1915
Va.: E. D.	D. L. Groner	Norfolk	1921
" W. D.	H. C. McDowell	Lynchburg	1901
Wash.: W. D.	Ed. E. Cushman	Tacoma	1912
" W. D.	J. Neterer	Seattle	1913
" E. D.	J. Stanley Webster	Spokane	1923
W. Va.: N. D.	W. E. Baker	Elkins	1921
" S. D.	G. W. McClintic	Charleston	1921
Wis.: E. D.	F. A. Geiger	Milwaukee	1912
" W. D.	C. Z. Luse	Superior	1921
Wyoming	T. B. Kennedy	Cheyenne	1921

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURTS OF APPEAL.

The U. S. Circuit Courts of Appeal consist of the District and Circuit Judges in the respective Circuits, together with a Justice of the Supreme Court assigned to that Circuit. The Justices so assigned are, by Circuits—1st, Holmes; 2d, Brandeis; 3d, Butler; 4th, Chief Justice Taft; 5th, Sanford; 6th, McReynolds; 7th Sutherland; 8th Van Devanter; 9th, McKenna.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.

District.	*Name.*	*Address.*
Alabama, north.	Charles B. Kennamer	Birmingham.
Alabama, mid.	Grady Reynolds	Montgomery.
Alabama, south.	Aubrey Boyles	Mobile.
Alaska—		
Div. No. 1	Arthur G. Shoup	Juneau.
Div. No. 2	Wm. Fred. Harrison	Nome.
Div. No. 3	Sherman Duggan	Valdez.
Div. No. 4	Julian A. Hurley	Fairbanks
Arizona	Frederic H. Bernard	Tucson.
Arkansas, east.	Charles F. Cole	Little Rock.
Arkansas, west.	Samuel S. Langley	Fort Smith.
California, nor.	Sterling Carr	San Francisco.
California, sou.	Joseph C. Burke	Los Angeles.
Canal Zone	Guy H. Martin	Ancon.
Colorado	George Stephan	Denver.
Connecticut	Allan K. Smith	Hartford.
Delaware	Jas. H. Hughes jr.	Wilmington.
Dist. of Col	Peyton Gordon	Washington.
Florida, north.	Fred C. Cubberly	Pensacola.
Florida, south.	William M. Gober	Tampa.
Georgia, north.	Clint W. Hager	Atlanta.
Georgia, south.	F. G. Boatright	Savannah.
Hawaii (6 years)	Wm. T. Carden	Honolulu.
Idaho	Edwin G. Davis	Boise.
Illinois, north.	Edwin A. Olsen	Chicago.
Illinois, eastern	W. O. Potter	East St. Louis.
Illinois, south.	Thos. Williamson	Springfield.
Indiana	Homer Elliott	Indianapolis.
Iowa, northern.	G. P. Linville	Cedar Rapids.
Iowa, southern.	Ross W. Mowry	Newton.
Kansas	Al. F. Williams	Topeka.
Kentucky, east.	Sawyer A. Smith	Covington.
Kentucky, west.	W. Sherman Ball	Louisville.
Louisiana, east.	Louis H. Burns	New Orleans.
Louisiana, west.	Philip H. Mecom	Shreveport.
Maine	Frederick R. Dyer	Portland.
Maryland	Amos W. W. Woodcock	Baltimore.
Massachusetts		Boston.
Michigan, east.	Delos G. Smith	Detroit.
Michigan, west.	Edward J. Bowman	Grand Rapids.
Minnesota	Lafayette French jr.	St. Paul.
Mississippi, nor.	Lemuel E. Oldham	Oxford.
Mississippi, sou.	E. E. Hindman	Jackson.
Missouri, east.	Allen Curry	St. Louis.
Missouri, west.	Charles C. Madison	Kansas City.
Montana	John L. Slattery	Helena.
Nebraska	James C. Kinsler	Omaha.
Nevada	George Springmeyer	Reno.
New Hampshire	Raymond U. Smith	Concord.
New Jersey	Walter G. Winne	(P. O., Woodsville.) Trenton.
New Mexico	John W. Wilson	Albuquerque.
New York, nor.	Oliver D. Burden	Syracuse.
New York, sou.	William Hayward	N. Y. City.
New York, east.	Ralph C. Green	Brooklyn.
New York, west	William J. Donovan	Buffalo.
No. Car., east.	Irvin B. Tucker	Raleigh.
No. Car., west.	Frank A. Linney	Charlotte.
North Dakota.	Seth W. Richardson	Fargo.
Ohio, northern.	A. E. Bernsteen	Cleveland.
Ohio, southern.	Benson W. Hough	Cincinnati.
Oklahoma, east.	Frank Lee	Muskogee.
Oklahoma, west.	W. A. Maurer	Okla. City.
Oregon	John S. Coke	Portland.
Pennsylv'a, east.	George W. Coles	Philadelphia.
Pennsylv'a, mid.	Andrew B. Dunsmore	Sunbury.
P'nnsylv'a, west.	Walter Lyon	Pittsburgh.
Porto Rico	John L. Gay	San Juan.
Rhode Island	Norman S. Case	Providence.
So. Car., east.	J. D. Ernest Meyer	Charleston.
So. Car., west.	Jos. A. Tolbert	Greenville.
South Dakota.	S. Wesley Clark	Redfield.
Tennessee, east.	George C. Taylor	Knoxville.
Tennessee, mid.	A. V. McLane	Nashville.
Tennessee, west.	S. E. Murray	Memphis.
Texas, northern.	Henry Zweifel	Fort Worth.
Texas, southern.	Henry M. Holden	Houston.
Texas, eastern.	Randolph Bryant	Sherman.
Texas, western.	John D. Hartman	San Antonio.
Utah	Charles M. Morris	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Harry B. Amey	Burlington.
Virginia, eastern	Paul W. Kear	Norfolk.
Virginia, west.	John C. Shuffer	Abingdon.
Wash'gton, east.	Frank R. Jeffrey	Spokane.
Wash'gton, west.	Thomas P. Revelle	Seattle.
West Va., north.	Thomas A. Brown	Parkersburg.
West Va., south.	Elliott Northcott	Huntington.
Wisconsin, east.	Roy L. Morse	Milwaukee.
Wisconsin, west.	Wm. H. Dougherty	Madison.
Wyoming	A. D. Walton	Cheyenne.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

District.	*Name.*	*Address.*
Alabama, north.	Thos. J. Kennamer	Birmingham.
Alabama, mid.	Douglas Smith	Montgomery.
Alabama, south.	J. W. Van Heuvel	Mobile.
Alaska—		
Div. No. 1	George D. Beaumont	Juneau.
Div. No. 2	Morris Griffith	Nome.
Div. No. 3	Harvey Sullivan	Valdez.
Div. No. 4	Gilbert B. Stevens	Fairbanks.
Arizona	George A. Mauk	Phoenix.
Arkansas, east.	Geo. L. Mallory	Little Rock.
Arkansas, west.	Andrew J. Russell	Fort Smith.
Calif'nia, north.	Fred'k L. Esola	San Francisco.
Calif'nia, south.	Albert C. Sittel	Los Angeles.
Canal Zone	Horace D. Ridenour	Ancon.
Colorado	Wm. A. Dollison	Denver.
Connecticut	Jacob D. Walter	New Haven.
Delaware	Walter S. Money	Wilmington.
Dist. of Col	Edgar C. Snyder	Washington.
Florida, north.	Peter H. Miller	Pensacola.
Florida, south.	Benjamin E. Dyson	Jacksonville.
Georgia, north.	Walter Akerman	Atlanta.
Georgia, south.	Geo. B. McLeod	Macon.
Hawaii (6 years)	Oscar P. Cox	Honolulu
Idaho	Frank M. Breshears	Boise.
Illinois, north.	Robert R. Levy	Chicago.
Illinois, eastern.	James A. White	Danville.
Illinois, south.	James E. McClure	Springfield.
Indiana	Linus P. Meredith	Indianapolis.
Iowa, northern.	Fred Davis	Sioux City.
Iowa, southern.	Roy B. Gault	Des Moines.
Kansas	Fred R. Fitzpatrick	Topeka.
Kentucky, east.	Roy B. Williams	Covington.
Kentucky, west.	Thomas N. Hazelip	Louisville.
Louisiana, east.	Victor Loisel	New Orleans.
Louisiana, west.	J. M. S. Whittington	Shreveport.
Maine	Stillman E. Woodman	Portland.
Maryland	George W. Collier	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	William J. Keville	Boston.
Michigan, east.	Frank T. Newton	Detroit.
Michigan, west.	Martin Brown	Grand Rapids.
Minnesota	Edward Rustad	St. Paul.
Mississippi, nor.	John H. Cook	Oxford.
Mississippi, sou.	James C. Tyler	Jackson.
Missouri, east.	T. W. Hukriede	St. Louis.
Missouri, west.	I. K. Parshall	Kansas City.
Montana	Rolla Duncan	Helena.
Nebraska	Dennis H. Cronin	Omaha.
Nevada	J. H. Fulmer	Carson City.
New Hampshire	Perley B. Phillips	Concord.
New Jersey	James H. Mulheron	Trenton.
New Mexico	Secundino Romero	Santa Fe.
New York, nor.	Daniel F. Breitenstein	Utica.
New York, sou.	William C. Hecht	N. Y. City.
New York, east.	Jesse D. Moore	Brooklyn.
New York, west.	Joseph Fritch jr.	Rochester.
No. Car., east.	Rippon W. Ward	Raleigh.
No. Car., west.	Brownlow Jackson	Asheville.
North Dakota.	James F. Shea	Fargo.
Ohio, northern.	George A. Stauffer	Cleveland.
Ohio, southern.	Stanley Borthwick	Cincinnati.
Oklahoma, east.	Henry F. Cooper	Muskogee.
Oklahoma, west.	Alva McDonald	Okla. City.
Oregon	Clarence R. Hotchkiss	Portland.
Pennsylv'a, east.	W. Frank Mathues	Philadelphia.
Pevnnlsy'a, mid.	John H. Glass	Scranton.
P'nnsylv'a, west.	James C. McGregor	Pittsburgh.
Porto Rico	Harry S. Hubbard	San Juan.
Rhode Island	Wm. Robt. Rodman	Providence.
So. Car., east.	Samuel J. Leaphart	Charleston.
So. Car., west.	Robert Kirksey	Greenville.
South Dakota.	John Rooks	Sioux Falls.
Tennessee, east.	Inslee C. King	Knoxville.
Tennessee, mid.	R. Q Lillard	Nashville.
Tennessee, west.	Arthur Rogers	Memphis.
Texas, northern.	Samuel L. Gross	Dallas.
Texas, southern.	Richard A. Harvin	Houston.
Texas, eastern.	Phil E. Baer	Paris.
Texas, western.	David A. Walker	San Antonio.
Utah	J. Ray Ward	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Albert W. Harvey	Rutland.
Virginia, eastern	Clarence G. Smith	Norfolk.
Virginia, west.	S. Green Proffit	Roanoke.
Wash'gton, east.	Arthur Franklin Kees	Spokane.
Wash'gton, west.	E. B. Benn	Tacoma.
West Va., north.	Louis Buchwald	Wheeling.
West Va., south.	Siegel Workman	Charleston.
Wisconsin, east.	Richard J. White	Milwaukee.
Wisconsin, west.	William R. Chellis	Madison.
Wyoming	Hugh L. Patton	Cheyenne.

FEDERAL TERRITORIAL JUDGES.

Dist. and Office.	*Name.*	*Address.*
Alaska:		
Dist. judge—		
Div. No. 1	Thomas M. Reed	Juneau.
Div. No. 2	G. J. Lomen	Nome.
Div. No. 3	Elmer E. Ritchie	Valdez.
Div. No. 4	Cecil H. Clegg	Fairbanks.
Canal Zone:		
Dist. judge	Guy H. Martin	Ancon.
Hawaii:		
Sup. Court—		
Ch. justice	Emil C. Peters	Honolulu.
As. justices	A. M. Perry	"
	Alex. Lindsay jr.	"
Circuit Court—		
First cir	Frank Andrade	"
	R. J. O'Brien	"
	James J. Banks	"
	J. R. Desha	"
Second cir.	Daniel H. Case	Wailuku, Maui
Third cir	J. Wesley Thompson	Kallua.
Fourth cir.	Homer L. Ross	Hilo.
Fifth cir	Wm. C. Achi jr.	Lihue.

Dist. and Office.	*Name.*	*Address.*
Circuit Court (*Continued*)—		
U. S. district judges (term 6 years)	John T. De Bolt	Honolulu.
	William T. Rawlins	"
Porto Rico:		
Sup. Court—		
Ch. justice	Emilio del Toro	San Juan.
As. justices	Adolph Grant Wolf	"
	Pedro De Aldrey	"
	H. M. Hutchinson	"
	C. F. Soto	"
U.S.dis.judge	Arthur F. Odlin	"

FEDERAL JUDGES IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

COURT OF APPEALS—Chief Justice, George E. Martin of the Dist. of Columbia. *Associate Justices*—Charles H. Robb, of Vermont; Josiah A. Van Orsdel, of Wyoming.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT—Chief Justice, Walter I. McCoy, of New Jersey. *Associate Justices*—Wendell P. Stafford, of Vermont; Frederick L. Siddons, Adolph A. Hoehling and William Hitz, of the District of Columbia; Thomas J. Bailey, of Tennessee.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION COMMISSION.

(Washington, D. C.)

Commissioners—Bessie P. Brueggeman (*Chairman*), Charles H. Verrill, John J. Keegan; *Secretary*—S. R. Golibart, Jr.

FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

This board is composed of the Secretaries of Labor (Chairman), Agriculture, and Commerce, the United States Commissioner of Education (Vice Chairman), Harry L. Fidler representing labor, Calvin F. McIntosh representing agriculture, E. T. Franks, representing commerce and manufactures. Director, J. C. Wright; Secretary and Chief Clerk, E. Jos. Aronoff. Headquarters, Washington, D. C. There are no district offices.

SURVEYORS OF CUSTOMS.

Lawrence J. Flaherty, San Francisco, Cal.	$5,000	Herman Hormel, Boston, Mass.	$5,000
Gaston E. Trosclair, New Orleans, La.	3,500	Thomas W. Whittle, New York, N. Y.	8,000
Edward E. Philbrook, Portland, Me.	4,500	J. Howard Reed, Philadelphia, Pa.	5,000
John H. Cunningham, Baltimore, Md.	4,500		

MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES.

Mints—Philadelphia, Freas Styer, Supt.; San Francisco, Michael J. Kelly, Supt.; Denver, Frank E. Shepard, Supt.

Assay Offices—Carson City, Annie H. Martin, Assayer in charge; New Orleans, Leonard Magruder, Assayer in charge.

NATIONAL COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS.

(Interior Department Building, Washington, D. C.)

Chairman—Charles Moore; *Vice Chairman*—James L. Greenleaf; James E. Fraser, Louis Ayres, W. A. Delano, H. Siddons Mowbray, Milton B. Medary jr.; *Sec. and Exec. Officer*—H. P. Caemmerer.

GOVERNORS OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES.

State.	Governor.	Term Yrs.	Expires.	State.	Governor.	Term Yrs.	Expires.
Ala.	W. W. Brandon, D	4	Jan., 1927	N. H	John G. Winant, R	2	Jan., 1927
Ariz.	G. W. P. Hunt, D	2	Jan., 1927	N. J	G. S. Silzer, D	3	Jan., 1926
Ark	Tom J. Tarrall, D	2	Jan., 1927	N. M	A. T. Hannett, D	2	Jan., 1927
Cal.	F. W. Richardson, R	4	Jan., 1927	N. Y	Alfred E. Smith, D	2	Jan., 1927
Col.	C. J. Morely, R	2	Jan., 1927	N. C.	A. W. McLean, D.	4	Jan., 1929
Conn.	John H. Trumbull, R.	2	Jan., 1927	N. D	Arthur G. Sorlie, R.	2	Jan., 1927
Del	Robt. P. Robinson, R	4	Jan., 1929	Ohio	A. Vic. Donahey, D	2	Jan., 1927
Fla.	John W. Martin, D	4	Jan., 1929	Okla.	M. E. Trapp, D	4	Jan., 1927
Ga	Cliff M. Walker, D	2	June, 1929	Ore.	Walter M. Pierce, D	4	Jan., 1927
Idaho	Chas. C. Moore, R.	2	Jan., 1927	Pa	Gifford Pinchot, R.	4	Jan., 1927
Ill.	Len Small, R.	4	Jan., 1929	R. I	Aram J. Pothier, R	2	Jan., 1927
Ind	Ed. Jackson, R.	4	Jan., 1929	S. C.	Thos. G. McLeod, D.	2	Jan., 1927
Iowa.	John Hammill, R.	2	Jan., 1927	S. D.	Carl Gunderson, R.	2	Jan., 1927
Kan.	Ben S. Paulen, R.	2	Jan., 1927	Tenn.	Austin Peay, D	2	Jan., 1927
Ky.	Wm. J. Fields, D	4	Jan., 1928	Tex.	Mrs. M. A. Ferguson, D.	2	Jan., 1927
La	Henry J. Fuqua, D	4	May, 1928	Utah	George H. Dern, D	4	Jan., 1929
Me.	Ralph O. Brewster, R	2	Jan., 1927	Vt	Franklin K. Billings, R.	2	Jan., 1927
Md	Albert C. Ritchie, D	4	Jan., 1928	Va	E. Lee Trinkle, D	4	Jan., 1926
Mass.	Alvan T. Fuller, R.	2	Jan., 1927	Wash.	Roland H. Hartley, R.	4	Jan., 1929
Mich.	Alex. J. Groesbeck, R.	2	Jan., 1927	W. Va.	Howard M. Gore, R.	4	Mar., 1929
Minn.	Th. Christianson, R.	2	Jan., 1927	Wis.	John J. Blaine, R.	2	Jan., 1927
Miss.	Harry L. Whitfield, D.	4	Jan., 1928	Wyo.	Mrs. Nellie G. Ross, D.	4	Jan., 1927
Mo.	Sam A. Baker, R.	4	Jan., 1929	Alaska	Scott C. Bone, R	4	June, 1925
Mont.	J. E. Erickson, D	4	Jan., 1929	Hawaii	W. R. Farrington, R	4	June, 1925
Neb.	Adam McMullen, R	2	Jan., 1927	Philip's.	Gen. Leonard Wood, R.	indef.	
Nev.	J. C. Scrugham, D	4	Jan., 1927	P. R.	H. M. Towner, R.	indef.	

Hiram Bingham, Rep., elected in 1924 Governor of Connecticut, was elected U. S. Senator, Dec. 16, 1924, to succeed Brandegee, Rep., deceased; and he is succeeded as Governor by the elected Lieut. Gov. John H. Trumbull.

The elected Governor of Wyoming; W. B. Ross, D., died in office, Oct. 2, and his wife was elected to serve out his term.

"Ma" Ferguson, elected Governor of Texas in November, 1924, is the wife of a former Governor who was impeached by the Legislature and removed from office.

The elected Governor of Oklahoma, J. C. Walton, D., was impeached, found guilty by the State Senate and removed, Nov. 19, 1923.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ENVOYS.

(A, for Ambassador; M. for Minister.)

COUNTRIES.	Envoys From United States, to	Envoys to United States, From
Albania	Ulysses Grant-Smith (Pa.), M.	
Argentina	John W. Riddle (Conn.), A.	Mr. Honorio Pueyrredon, A.
Austria	Albert Henry Washburn (Mass.), M.	E. L. G. Prochnik (Charge d'A.)
Belgium	William Phillips (Mass.) A.	Baron de Cartier de Marchienne, A.
Bolivia	Jesse S. Cottrell (Tenn.), M.	Senor Dr. Don Ricardo Jaimes Freyre, M.
Brazil	Edwin V. Morgan (N. Y.), A.	Mr. Augusto Cochrane de Alencar, A.
Bulgaria	Charles S. Wilson (Me.), M.	Mr. Stephan Panaretoff, M.
Chile	Wm. M. Collier (N. Y.), A.	Senor Don Beltran Mathieu, A.
China	Jacob Gould Schurman (N. Y.), M.	Mr. Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, M.
Colombia	Samuel H. Piles (Wash.), M.	Dr. Enrique Olaya, M.
Costa Rica	Roy T. Davis (Mo.), M.	Senor Don J. Rafael Oreamuno, M.
Cuba	Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder (Mo.), A.	Senor Don Cosme de la Torriente, A.
Czechoslovakia	Lewis Einstein (N. Y.), M.	Dr Frantisek Chvalkovsky, M.
Denmark	Dr. John D. Prince (N. J.), M.	Mr. Constantin Brun, M.
Dominican Rep.	William W. Russell (D. of C.), M.	Senor Jose del Carmen Ariza, M.
Ecuador	Gerhard A. Bading (Wis.), M.	Senor Dr. Don Rafael H. Elizalde, M.
Egypt	J. Morton Howell (Ohio), M	S. Yousry Pasha, M.
Esthonia	Frederick W. B. Coleman (Minn.), M.	Mr. A. Piip, M.
Finland	Charles L. Kagey (Kan.), M.	Mr. Axel L. Astrom, M.
France	Myron T. Herrick (Ohio), A.	M. Emile Daeschner. A.
Germany	Alanson B. Houghton (N. Y.), A.	Baron Ago von Maltzan, A.
Great Britain	Frank B. Kellogg (Minn.), A.	The Right Hon. Sir Esme Howard, A.
Greece	Irwin B. Laughlin (Pa.), M.	Mr. Charalambous Simopoulos, M.
Guatemala	Arthur H. Geissler (Okla.), M.	Don. Fr. Sanchez Latour, M.
Haiti	Arthur Bailly-Blanchard (La.), M.	Mr. Leon Dejean, M.
Honduras	Franklin E. Morales (N. J.), M.	
Hungary	Theodore Brentano (Ill.), M.	Count Laszlo Szechenyi, M.
Irish Free State		Prof. Timothy A. Smiddy, M.
Italy	Henry P. Fletcher (Pa.), A.	Prince Gelesio Caetani, A.
Japan	Edgar A. Bancroft (Ill.), A.	Tsuneo Matsudaira, A.
Latvia	Frederick W. B. Coleman (Minn.), M.	Mr. Arthur B. Lule (Charge d'A.)
Liberia	Solomon Porter Hood (N. J.), M.	
Lithuania	Frederick W. B. Coleman (Minn.), M.	Mr. Kazys Bizauskas, M.
Luxemburg	William Phillips (Mass.), M.	Baron Raymond de Waha (Charge d'A.)
Mexico	James R. Sheffield (N. Y.), A.	Senor Don Manuel C. Tellez, M.
Netherlands	Richard M. Tobin (Cal.), M.	Jonkheer Dr. A. C. D. de Graeff, M.
Nicaragua	John E. Ramer (Col.), M.	Dr. Jose A. Tigerino (Charge d'A.)
Norway	Laurits S. Swenson (Minn.), M.	Mr. H. H. Bryn, M.
Panama	John G. South (Ky.), M.	Dr. R. J. Alfaro, M.
Paraguay	M.	Mr. W. W. White (Charge d'A.)
Persia	M.	Mr. Hussein Alai, M.
Peru	Miles Poindexter (Wash.), A.	Dr. Hernan Velarde, A.
Poland	Dr. Alfred J. Pearson (Iowa), M.	Dr. Ladislas Wroblewski, M.
Portugal	Fred Morris Dearing (Mo.), M.	Viscount d'Alte, M.
Roumania	Peter A. Jay (R. I.), M.	Prince A. Bibesco, M.
Russia		Serge Ughet, Financial Attache.
Salvador	Montgomery Schuyler (N. Y.), M.	Sr. Dr. Hector David Castro (Charge d'A.)
Serbs, Croats, etc.	H. Percival Dodge (Mass), M.	Dr. A. T. Pavichich, M.
Siam	Edward E. Brodie (Ore.), M.	Phya Buri Navarasth, M.
Spain	Alexander P. Moore (Pa.), A.	Senor Don Juan Riano y Gayangos, A.
Sweden	Robert W. Bliss (N. Y.), M.	Capt Axel F. Wallenberg, M.
Switzerland	Hugh S. Gibson (Cal.), M.	Mr. Marc Peter, M.
Turkey	Rear Adm. M. L. Bristol, U.S.N., High Comr.	
Uruguay	Hoffman Philip (N. Y.), M.	Dr. Jacobo Varela, M.
Venezuela	Willis C. Cook (S. D.), M.	Dr. P. M. Arcaya, M.

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION.

(The headquarters are at Washington, D. C.)

Director General and Agent of the President of the United States—James C. Davis.
Director of Finance—Douglas C. Porteous.
Comptroller—L. J. Tracy.

General Solicitor—A. A. McLaughlin.
Chief Clerk—A. W. Stoll.

The Railroad Administration is winding up its affairs.

VICE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

	NAME.	Birthplace.	Yr.	Residence.	Qualified	Politics.	Place of Death.	Yr.	Age at D'th
1	John Adams	Quincy, Mass.	1735	Mass.	1789	Fed.	Quincy, Mass.	1826	90
2	Thomas Jefferson	Shadwell, Va.	1743	Va.	1797	Rep.	Monticello, Va.	1826	83
3	Aaron Burr	Newark, N. J.	1756	N. Y.	1801	Rep.	Staten Island, N. Y.	1836	80
4	George Clinton	Ulster Co., N. Y.	1739	N. Y.	1805	Rep.	Washington, D. C.	1812	73
5	Elbridge Gerry	Marblehead, Mass.	1744	Mass.	1813	Rep.	Washington, D. C.	1814	70
6	Daniel D. Tompkins	Scarsdale, N. Y.	1774	N. Y.	1817	Rep.	Staten Island, N. Y.	1825	51
7	John C. Calhoun	Abbeville, S. C.	1782	S. C.	1825	Rep.	Washington, D. C.	1850	68
8	Martin Van Buren	Kinderhook, N. Y.	1782	N. Y.	1833	Dem.	Kinderhook, N. Y.	1862	79
9	Richard M. Johnson	Louisville, Ky.	1780	Ky.	1837	Dem.	Frankfort, Ky.	1850	70
10	John Tyler	Greenway, Va.	1790	Va.	1841	Dem.	Richmond, Va.	1862	72
11	George M. Dallas	Philadelphia, Pa.	1792	Pa.	1845	Dem.	Philadelphia, Pa.	1864	72
12	Millard Fillmore	Summerhill, N. Y.	1800	N. Y.	1849	Whig.	Buffalo, N. Y.	1874	74
13	William R. King	Sampson Co., N. C.	1786	Ala.	1853	Dem.	Dallas Co., Ala.	1853	67
14	John C. Breckinridge	Lexington, Ky.	1821	Ky.	1857	Dem.	Lexington, Ky.	1875	54
15	Hannibal Hamlin	Paris, Me.	1809	Me.	1861	Rep.	Bangor, Me.	1891	81
16	Andrew Johnson	Raleigh, N. C.	1808	Tenn.	1865	Rep.	Carter Co., Tenn.	1875	66
17	Schuyler Colfax	New York City, N. Y.	1823	Ind.	1869	Rep.	Mankato, Minn.	1885	62
18	Henry Wilson	Farmington, N. H.	1812	Mass.	1873	Rep.	Washington, D. C.	1875	63
19	William A. Wheeler	Malone, N. Y.	1819	N. Y.	1877	Rep.	Malone, N. Y.	1887	68
20	Chester A. Arthur	Fairfield, Vt.	1830	N. Y.	1881	Rep.	New York City, N. Y.	1886	56
21	Thos A. Hendricks	Muskingum Co., Ohio.	1819	Ind.	1885	Dem.	Indianapolis, Ind.	1885	66
22	Levi P. Morton	Shoreham, Vt.	1824	N. Y.	1889	Rep.	Rhinebeck, N. Y.	1920	96
23	Adlai E. Stevenson	Christian Co., Ky.	1835	Ill.	1893	Dem.	Chicago, Ill.	1914	78
24	Garrett A. Hobart	Long Branch, N. J.	1844	N. J.	1897	Rep.	Paterson, N. J.	1899	55
25	Theodore Roosevelt	New York City, N. Y.	1858	N. Y.	1901	Rep.	Oyster Bay, N. Y.	1919	61
26	Chas. W. Fairbanks	Unionville Centre, Ohio	1852	Ind.	1905	Rep.	Indianapolis, Ind.	1918	66
27	James S. Sherman	Utica, N. Y.	1855	N. Y.	1909	Rep.	Utica, N. Y.	1912	57
28	Thos. R. Marshall	No. Manchester, Ind.	1854	Ind.	1913	Dem.			
29	Calvin Coolidge	Plymouth, Vt.	1872	Mass.	1921	Rep.			
30	Charles G. Dawes	Marietta, Ohio.	1865	Ill.	1925	Rep.			

JUSTICES OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

(Chief Justices are in Italics.)

NAME.	SERVICE. Term.	Yrs	Born.	Died.	NAME.	SERVICE. Term.	Yrs	Born.	Died.
John Jay, N. Y.	1789-1795	6	1745	1829	David Davis, Ill.	1862-1877	15	1815	1886
John Rutledge, S. C.	1789-1791	2	1739	1800	Stephen J. Field, Cal.	1863-1897	34	181	1899
William Cushing, Mass.	1789-1810	21	1733	1810	*Salmon P. Chase*, Ohio.	1864-1873	9	1808	1873
James Wilson, Pa.	1789-1798	9	1742	1798	William Strong, Pa.	1870-1880	10	1808	1895
John Blair, Va.	1789-1796	7	1732	1800	Joseph P. Bradley, N. J.	1870-1892	22	1813	1892
Robert H. Harrison, Md.	1789-1790	1	1745	1790	Ward Hunt, N. Y.	1872-1882	10	1811	1886
James Iredell, N. C.	1790-1799	9	1751	1799	*Morrison R. Waite*, Ohio.	1874-1888	14	181	1888
Thomas Johnson, Md.	1791-1793	2	1732	1819	John M. Harlan, Ky.	1877-1911	34	1833	1911
William Paterson, N. J.	1793-1806	13	1745	1806	William B. Woods, Ga.	1880-1887	7	1824	1887
John Rutledge, S. C.	1795-1795	. .	1739	1800	Stanley Matthews, Ohio.	1881-1889	8	1824	1889
Samuel Chase, Md.	1796-1811	15	1741	1811	Horace Gray, Mass.	1881-1902	21	1828	1902
Oliver Ellsworth, Conn.	1796-1800	4	1745	1807	Samuel Blatchford, N. Y.	1882-1893	11	1820	1893
Bushrod Washington, Va.	1798-1829	31	1762	1829	Lucius Q. C. Lamar, Miss.	1888-1893	5	1825	1893
Alfred Moore, N. C.	1799-1804	5	1755	1810	*Melville W. Fuller*, Ill.	1888-1910	22	1833	1910
John Marshall, Va.	1801-1835	34	1755	1835	David J. Brewer, Kan.	1889-1910	21	1837	1910
William Johnson, S. C.	1804-1834	30	1771	1834	Henry B. Brown, Mich.	1890-1903	16	183	1913
Brock. Livingston, N. Y.	1806-1823	17	1757	1823	George Shiras jr., Pa.	1892-1903	11	1832	1924
Thomas Todd, Ky.	1807-1826	19	1765	1826	Howell E. Jackson, Tenn.	1893-1895	2	1832	1895
Joseph Story, Mass.	1811-1845	34	1779	1845	Edward D. White, La.	1894-1910	16	184	1921
Gabriel Duval, Md.	1811-1835	25	1752	1844	Rufus W. Peckham, N. Y.	1895-1909	14	1838	1909
Smith Thompson, N. Y.	1823-1843	20	1767	1843	Joseph McKenna, Cal.	1898-. . .	. . .	1843	. . .
Robert Trimble, Ky.	1826-1828	2	1777	1828	Oliver W. Holmes, Mass.	1902-. . .	. . .	1841	. . .
John McLean, Ohio.	1829-1861	32	1785	1861	William R. Day, Ohio.	1903-1922	19	1849	1923
Henry Baldwin, Pa.	1830-1844	14	1779	1844	William H. Moody, Mass.	1906-1910	4	1853	1917
James M. Wayne, Ga.	1835-1867	32	1790	1867	Horace H. Lurton, Tenn.	1909-1914	5	1844	1914
Roger B. Taney, Md.	1836-1864	28	1777	1864	Charles E. Hughes, N. Y.	1910-1916	6	1862	. . . .
Philip P. Barbour, Va.	1836-1841	5	1783	1841	Willis Van Devanter, Wyo.	1910-. . .	. . .	1859	. . . .
John Catron, Tenn.	1837-1865	28	1786	1865	Joseph R. Lamar, Ga.	1910-1916	6	1857	1916
John McKinley, Ala.	1837-1852	15	1780	1852	*Edward D. White*, La.	1910-1921	11	1845	1921
Peter V. Daniel, Va.	1841-1860	19	1785	1860	Mahlon Pitney, N. J.	1912-1922	12	1858	1924
Samuel Nelson, N. Y.	1845-1872	27	1792	1873	Jas. C. McReynolds, Tenn.	1914-. . .	. . .	1862	. . . .
Levi Woodbury, N. H.	1845-1851	6	1789	1851	Louis D. Brandeis, Mass.	1916-. . .	. . .	1856	. . . .
Robert C. Grier, Pa.	1846-1870	24	1794	1870	John H. Clarke, Ohio.	1916-1922	6	1857	. . . .
Benj. R. Curtis, Mass.	1851-1857	6	1809	1874	*William H. Taft*, Conn.	1921-. . .	. . .	1857	. . . .
John A. Campbell, Ala.	1853-1861	8	1811	1889	George Sutherland, Utah.	1922-. . .	. . .	1862	. . . .
Nathan Clifford, Me.	1858-1881	23	1803	1881	Pierce Butler, Minn.	1922-. . .	. . .	1866	. . . .
Noah H. Swayne, Ohio.	1861-1881	20	1804	1884	Edward T. Sanford, Tenn.	1923-. . .	. . .	1865	. . . .
Samuel F. Miller, Iowa.	1862-1890	28	1816	1890					

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NAME.	State.	Time.	NAME.	State.	Time.	NAME.	State.	Time.
F. A. Muhlenburg	Pa.	1789-1791	And. Stephenson	Va.	1827-1834	Schuyler Colfax	Ind.	1863-1869
J. Trumbell	Ct.	1791-1793	John Bell	Tenn.	1834-1835	James G. Blaine	Me.	1869-1875
F. A. Muhlenburg	Pa.	1793-1795	James K. Polk	Tenn.	1835-1839	Michael C. Kerr	Ind.	1875-1876
Jonathan Dayton	N. J.	1795-1799	R. M. T. Hunter	Va.	1839-1841	Samuel J. Randall	Pa.	1876-1881
Theo. Sedgwick	Mass.	1799-1801	John White	Ky.	1841-1843	Joseph W. Keifer	Ohio	1881-1883
Nathaniel Macon	N. C.	1801-1807	John W. Jones	Va.	1843-1845	John G. Carlisle	Ky.	1883-1889
Joseph B. Varnum	Mass.	1807-1811	John W. Davis	Ind.	1845-1847	Thomas B. Reed	Me.	1889-1891
Henry Clay	Ky.	1811-1814	R. C. Winthrop	Mass.	1847-1849	Charles F. Crisp	Ga.	1891-1895
Langdon Cheves	S. C.	1814-1815	Howell Cobb	Ga.	1849-1851	Thomas B. Reed	Me.	1895-1899
Henry Clay	Ky.	1815-1820	Linn Boyd	Ky.	1851-1855	D. B. Henderson	Ia.	1899-1903
John W. Taylor	N. Y.	1820-1821	N. P. Banks	Mass.	1856-1857	Joseph G. Cannon	Ill.	1903-1910
Philip P. Barbour	Va.	1821-1823	James L. Orr	S. C.	1857-1859	Champ Clark	Mo.	1911-1919
Henry Clay	Ky.	1823-1825	Wm. Pennington	N. J.	1860-1861	Fred'k H. Gillett	Mass.	1919-1925
John W. Taylor	N. Y.	1825-1827	Galusha A. Grow	Pa.	1861-1863			

Dayton of New Jersey presided over the 4th and 5th Congresses, Macon of North Carolina, the 7th, 8th and 9th, Varnum of Massachusetts, 10th and 11th, Henry Clay of Kentucky, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 18th; Taylor of New York, 16th and 19th; Stephenson of Virginia, 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d; Polk of Tennessee, 24th and 25th; Reed of Maine, 51st, 54th and 55th; Henderson of Iowa, 56th and 57th; Cannon of Illinois, 58th, 59th, 60th and 61st, and Champ Clark of Missouri, 62d, 63d, 64th and 65th.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

PRESIDENTS.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date Appointed.	PRESIDENTS.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date Appointed.
Washington	John Jay	N. Y.	....	Buchanan	Jeremiah S. Black	Pa.	1860
"	Thomas Jefferson	Va.	1789	Lincoln	William H. Seward	N. Y.	1861
"	Edmund Randolph	"	1794	Johnson	"	"	1865
"	Timothy Pickering	Mass.	1795	Grant	Elihu B. Washburne	Ill.	1869
Adams	"	"	1797	"	Hamilton Fish	N. Y.	1869
"	John Marshall	Va.	1800	Hayes	William M. Evarts	"	1877
Jefferson	James Madison	"	1801	Garfield	James G. Blaine	Me.	1881
Madison	Robert Smith	Md.	1809	Arthur	"	"	1881
"	James Monroe	Va.	1811	"	F. T. Frelinghuysen	N. J.	1881
Monroe	John Quincy Adams	Mass.	1817	Cleveland	Thomas F. Bayard	Del.	1885
J. Q. Adams	Henry Clay	Ky.	1825	B. Harrison	James G. Blaine	Me.	1889
Jackson	Martin Van Buren	N. Y.	1829	"	John W. Foster	Ind.	1892
"	Edward Livingston	La.	1831	Cleveland	Walter Q. Gresham	Ill.	1893
"	Louis McLane	Del.	1833	"	Richard Olney	Mass.	1895
"	John Forsyth	Ga.	1834	McKinley	John Sherman	Ohio	1897
Van Buren	"	"	1837	"	William R. Day	"	1898
Harrison	Daniel Webster	Mass.	1841	"	John Hay	"	1898
Tyler	Hugh S. Legaré	S. C.	1843	Roosevelt	"	"	1901
"	Abel P. Upshur	Va.	1843	"	Elihu Root	N. Y.	1905
"	John C. Calhoun	S. C.	1844	"	Robert Bacon	"	1909
Polk	James Buchanan	Pa.	1845	Taft	Philander C. Knox	Pa.	1909
Taylor	John M. Clayton	Del.	1849	Wilson	William J. Bryan	Neb.	1913
Fillmore	Daniel Webster	Mass.	1850	"	Robert Lansing	N. Y.	1915
"	Edward Everett	"	1852	"	Bainbridge Colby	"	1920
Pierce	William L. Marcy	N. Y.	1853	Harding	Charles E. Hughes	"	1921
Buchanan	Lewis Cass	Mich.	1857	Coolidge	"	"	1923

NOTE—John Jay was Secretary for Foreign Affairs under the Confederation, and continued to act, at the request of Washington, until Jefferson's arrival, March 21, 1790.

SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY.

PRESIDENTS.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date Appointed.	PRESIDENTS.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date Appointed.
Washington	Alexander Hamilton	N. Y.	1789	Lincoln	Salmon P. Chase	Ohio	1861
"	Oliver Wolcott jr.	Ct.	1795	"	William P. Fessenden	Me.	1864
Adams	" "	"	1797	"	Hugh McCulloch	Ind.	1865
"	Samuel Dexter	Mass.	1801	Johnson	" "	"	1865
Jefferson	" "	"	1801	Grant	George S. Boutwell	Mass.	1869
"	Albert Gallatin	Pa.	1801	"	Wm. A. Richardson	"	1873
Madison	" "	"	1809	"	Benjamin H. Bristow	Ky.	1874
"	George W. Campbell	Tenn.	1814	"	Lot M. Morrill	Me.	1876
"	Alexander J. Dallas	Pa.	1814	Hayes	John Sherman	Ohio	1877
"	William H. Crawford	Ga.	1816	Garfield	William Windom	Minn.	1881
Monroe	" "	"	1817	Arthur	" "	"	1881
J. Q. Adams	Richard Rush	Pa.	1825	"	Charles J. Folger	N. Y.	1881
Jackson	Samuel D. Ingham	"	1829	"	Walter Q. Gresham	Ind.	1884
"	Louis McLane	Del.	1831	"	Hugh McCulloch	"	1884
"	William J. Duane	Pa.	1833	Cleveland	Daniel Manning	N. Y.	1885
"	Roger B. Taney	Md.	1833	"	Charles S. Fairchild	"	1887
"	Levi Woodbury	N. H.	1834	B. Harrison	William Windom	Minn.	1889
Van Buren	" "	"	1837	"	Charles Foster	Ohio	1891
Harrison	Thomas Ewing	Ohio	1841	Cleveland	John G. Carlisle	Ky.	1893
Tyler	" "	"	1841	McKinley	Lyman J. Gage	Ill.	1897
"	Walter Forward	Pa.	1841	Roosevelt	" "	"	1901
"	John C. Spencer	N. Y.	1843	"	Leslie M. Shaw	Ia.	1902
"	George M. Bibb	Ky.	1844	Taft	George B. Cortelyou	N. Y.	1907
Polk	Robert J. Walker	Miss.	1845	"	Franklin MacVeagh	Ill.	1909
Taylor	William M. Meredith	Pa.	1849	Wilson	William G. McAdoo	N. Y.	1913
Fillmore	Thomas Corwin	Ohio	1850	"	Carter Glass	Va.	1919
Pierce	James Guthrie	Ky.	1853	"	David F. Houston	Mo.	1920
Buchanan	Howell Cobb	Ga.	1857	Harding	Andrew W. Mellon	Pa.	1921
"	Philip F. Thomas	Md.	1860	Coolidge	" "	"	1923
"	John A. Dix	N. Y.	1861				

SECRETARIES OF WAR.

Washington	Henry Knox	Mass.	1789	Lincoln	Simon Cameron	Pa.	1861
"	Timothy Pickering	"	1795	"	Edwin M. Stanton	"	1862
"	James McHenry	Md.	1796	Johnson	U. S. Grant (*ad. in*)	Ill.	1867
Adams	" "	"	1797	"	John M. Schofield	"	1868
"	Samuel Dexter	Mass.	1800	Grant	John A. Rawlins	"	1869
Jefferson	Henry Dearborn	"	1801	"	William T. Sherman	Ohio	1869
Madison	William Eustis	"	1809	"	William W. Belknap	Ia.	1869
"	John Armstrong	N. Y.	1813	"	Alphonso Taft	Ohio	1876
"	James Monroe	Va.	1814	"	James Don. Cameron	Pa.	1876
"	William H. Crawford	Ga.	1815	Hayes	George W. McCrary	Ia.	1877
Monroe	Geo. Graham (*ad. in*)	Va.	1817	"	Alexander Ramsey	Minn.	1879
"	John C. Calhoun	S. C.	1817	Garfield	Robert T. Lincoln	Ill.	1881
J. Q. Adams	James Barbour	Va.	1825	Arthur	" "	"	1881
"	Peter B. Porter	N. Y.	1828	Cleveland	William C. Endicott	Mass.	1885
Jackson	John H. Eaton	Tenn.	1829	B. Harrison	Redfield Proctor	Vt.	1889
"	Lewis Cass	Ohio	1831	"	Stephen B. Elkins	W. Va.	1891
"	Benjamin F. Butler	N. Y.	1837	Cleveland	Daniel S. Lamont	N. Y.	1893
Van Buren	Joel R. Poinsett	S. C.	1837	McKinley	Russell A. Alger	Mich.	1897
Harrison	John Bell	Tenn.	1841	"	Elihu Root	N. Y.	1899
Tyler	John C. Spencer	N. Y.	1841	Roosevelt	" "	"	1901
"	James M. Porter	Pa.	1843	"	William H. Taft	Ohio	1904
"	William Wilkins	"	1844	"	Luke E. Wright	Tenn.	1908
Polk	William L. Marcy	N. Y.	1845	Taft	Jacob M. Dickinson	"	1909
Taylor	George W. Crawford	Ga.	1849	"	Henry L. Stimson	N. Y.	1911
Fillmore	Charles M. Conrad	La.	1850	Wilson	Lindley M. Garrison	N. J.	1913
Pierce	Jefferson Davis	Miss.	1853	"	Newton D. Baker	Ohio	1916
Buchanan	John B. Floyd	Va.	1857	Harding	John W. Weeks	Mass.	1921
"	Joseph Holt	Ky.	1861	Coolidge	" "	"	1923

Stanton continued also in Johnson's Cabinet.

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

Washington	Edmund Randolph	Va.	1789	Lincoln	Edward Bates	Mo.	1861
"	William Bradford	Pa.	1794	"	James Speed	Ky.	1864
"	Charles Lee	Va.	1795	Johnson	" "	"	1865
Adams	" "	"	1797	"	Henry Stanbery	Ohio	1866
Jefferson	Levi Lincoln	Mass.	1801	"	William M. Evarts	N. Y.	1868
"	John Breckinridge	Ky.	1805	Grant	Ebenezer R. Hoar	Mass.	1869
"	Cæsar A. Rodney	Del.	1807	"	Amos T. Akerman	Ga.	1870
Madison	" "	"	1809	"	George H. Williams	Ore.	1871
"	William Pinkney	Md.	1811	"	Edwards Pierrepont	N. Y.	1875
"	Richard Rush	Pa.	1814	"	Alphonso Taft	Ohio	1876
Monroe	" "	"	1817	Hayes	Charles Devens	Mass.	1877
"	William Wirt	Va.	1817	Garfield	Wayne MacVeagh	Pa.	1881
J. Q. Adams	" "	"	1825	Arthur	" "	"	1881
Jackson	John McP. Berrien	Ga.	1829	"	Benjamin H. Brewster	"	1881
"	Roger B. Taney	Md.	1831	Cleveland	Augustus H. Garland	Ark.	1885
"	Benjamin F. Butler	N. Y.	1833	B. Harrison	William H. H. Miller	Ind.	1889
Van Buren	" "	"	1837	Cleveland	Richard Olney	Mass.	1893
"	Felix Grundy	Tenn.	1838	"	Judson Harmon	Ohio	1895
"	Henry D. Gilpin	Pa.	1840	McKinley	Joseph McKenna	Cal.	1897
Harrison	John J. Crittenden	Ky.	1841	"	John W. Griggs	N. J.	1898
Tyler	" "	"	1841	"	Philander C. Knox	Pa.	1901
"	Hugh S. Legare	S. C.	1841	Roosevelt	" "	"	1901
"	John Nelson	Md.	1843	"	William H. Moody	Mass.	1904
Polk	John Y. Mason	Va.	1845	"	Charles J. Bonaparte	Md.	1906
"	Nathan Clifford	Me.	1846	Taft	Geo. W. Wickersham	N. Y.	1909
"	Isaac Toucey	Ct.	1848	Wilson	James C. McReynolds	Tenn.	1913
Taylor	Reverdy Johnson	Md.	1849	"	Thomas W. Gregory	Texas	1914
Fillmore	John J. Crittenden	Ky.	1850	"	A. M. Palmer	Penn.	1919
Pierce	Caleb Cushing	Mass.	1853	Harding	Harry M. Daugherty	Ohio	1921
Buchanan	Jeremiah S. Black	Pa.	1857	Coolidge	" "	"	1923
"	Edwin M. Stanton	"	1860	"	Harlan F. Stone	N. Y.	1924

POSTMASTERS-GENERAL.

PRESIDENTS.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date Appointed.	PRESIDENTS.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date Appointed.
Washington.	Samuel Osgood	Mass.	1789	Grant	John A. J. Creswell	Md.	1869
"	Timothy Pickering	"	1791	"	James W. Marshall	Va.	1874
"	Joseph Habersham	Ga.	1795	"	Marshall Jewell	Ct.	1874
Adams	"	"	1797	"	James N. Tyner	Ind.	1876
Jefferson	"	"	1801	Hayes	David McK. Key	Tenn.	1877
"	Gideon Granger	Ct.	1801	"	Horace Maynard	"	1880
Madison	"	"	1809	Garfield	Thomas L. James	N. Y.	1881
"	Return J. Meigs jr.	Ohio.	1814	Arthur	"	"	1881
Monroe	"	"	1817	"	Timothy O. Howe	Wis.	1881
"	John McLean	"	1823	"	Walter Q. Gresham	Ind.	1883
J. Q. Adams	"	"	1825	"	Frank Hatton	Ia.	1884
Jackson	William T. Barry	Ky.	1829	Cleveland	William F. Vilas	Wis.	1885
"	Amos Kendall	"	1835	"	Don M. Dickinson	Mich.	1888
Van Buren.	"	"	1837	B. Harrison.	John Wanamaker	Pa.	1889
"	John M. Niles	Ct.	1840	Cleveland	Wilson S. Bissel	N. Y.	1893
Harrison	Francis Granger	N. Y.	1841	"	William L. Wilson	W. Va.	1895
Tyler	"	"	1841	McKinley.	James A. Gary	Md.	1897
"	Charles A. Wickliffe	Ky.	1841	"	Charles Emory Smith.	Pa.	1898
Polk	Cave Johnson	Tenn.	1845	Roosevelt	"	"	1901
Taylor	Jacob Collamer	Vt.	1849	"	Henry C. Payne	Wis.	1902
Fillmore	Nathan K. Hall	N. Y.	1850	"	Robert J. Wynne	Pa.	1904
"	Samuel D. Hubbard	Ct.	1852	"	George B. Cortelyou	N. Y.	1905
Pierce	James Campbell	Pa.	1853	"	George von L. Meyer	Mass.	1907
Buchanan.	Aaron V. Brown	Tenn.	1857	Taft	Frank H. Hitchcock	"	1909
"	Joseph Holt	Ky.	1859	Wilson	Albert S. Burleson	Tex.	1913
"	Horatio King	Me.	1861	Harding	Will H. Hays	Ind.	1921
Lincoln	Montgomery Blair	Md.	1861	"	Hubert Work	Col.	1922
"	William Dennison	Ohio.	1864	"	Harry S. New	Ind.	1923
Johnson	William Dennison	Ohio.	1865	Coolidge	"	"	1923
"	Alexander W. Randall	Wis.	1866				

The Postmaster General was not considered a Cabinet officer until 1829.

SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY.

Adams	Benjamin Stoddert	Md.	1798	Pierce	James C. Dobbin	N. C.	1853
Jefferson	"	"	1801	Buchanan.	Isaac Toucey	Ct.	1857
"	Robert Smith	"	1801	Lincoln	Gideon Welles	"	1861
Madison	Paul Hamilton	S. C.	1809	Johnson	"	"	1865
"	William Jones	Pa.	1813	Grant	Adolph E. Borie	Pa.	1869
"	B. W. Crowninshield	Mass.	1814	"	George M. Robeson	N. J.	1869
Monroe	"	"	1817	Hayes	Richard W. Thompson	Ind.	1877
"	Smith Thompson	N. Y.	1818	"	Nathan Goff jr.	W. Va.	1881
"	Samuel L. Southard	N. J.	1823	Garfield	William H. Hunt	La.	1881
J. Q. Adams.	"	"	1825	Arthur	"	"	1881
Jackson	John Branch	N. C.	1829	"	William E. Chandler	N. H.	1882
"	Levi Woodbury	N. H.	1831	Cleveland	William C. Whitney	N. Y.	1885
"	Mahlon Dickerson	N. J.	1834	B. Harrison.	Benjamin F. Tracy	"	1889
Van Buren.	"	"	1837	Cleveland	Hilary A. Herbert	Ala.	1893
"	James K. Paulding	N. Y.	1838	McKinley.	John D. Long	Mass.	1897
Harrison	George E. Badger	N. C.	1841	Roosevelt	"	"	1901
Tyler	"	"	1841	"	William H. Moody	"	1902
"	Abel P. Upshur	Va.	1841	"	Paul Morton	Ill.	1904
"	David Henshaw	Mass.	1843	"	Charles J Bonaparte	Md.	1905
"	Thomas W. Gilmer	Va.	1844	"	Victor H. Metcalf	Cal.	1906
"	John Y. Mason	"	1844	"	Truman H. Newberry	Mich.	1908
Polk	George Bancroft	Mass.	1845	Taft	George von L. Meyer	Mass.	1909
"	John Y. Mason	Va.	1846	Wilson	Josephus Daniels	N. C.	1913
Taylor	William B. Preston	"	1849	Harding	Edwin Denby	Mich.	1921
Fillmore	William A. Graham	N. C.	1850	Coolidge	"	"	1923
"	John P. Kennedy	Md.	1852	"	Curtis D. Wilbur	Cal.	1924

SECRETARIES OF THE INTERIOR.

Taylor	Thomas Ewing	Ohio.	1849	Cleveland	Lucius Q. C. Lamar	Miss.	1885
Fillmore	Thos. M. T. McKennan	Pa.	1850	"	William F. Vilas	Wis.	1888
"	Alexander H. H. Stuart	Va.	1850	B. Harrison.	John W. Noble	Mo.	1889
Pierce	Robert McClelland	Mich.	1853	Cleveland	Hoke Smith	Ga.	1893
Buchanan.	Jacob Thompson	Miss.	1857	"	David R. Francis	Mo.	1896
Lincoln	Caleb B. Smith	Ind.	1861	McKinley.	Cornelius N. Bliss	N. Y.	1897
"	John P. Usher	"	1863	"	Ethan A. Hitchcock	Mo.	1898
Johnson	"	"	1865	Roosevelt	"	"	1901
"	James Harlan	Iowa.	1865	"	James R. Garfield	Ohio.	1907
"	Orville H. Browning	Ill.	1865	Taft	Richard A. Ballinger	Wash.	1909
Grant	Jacob D. Cox	Ohio.	1869	"	Walter L. Fisher	Ill.	1911
"	Columbus Delano	"	1870	Wilson	Franklin K. Lane	Cal.	1913
"	Zachariah Chandler	Mich.	1875	"	John B. Payne	Va.	1920
Hayes	Carl Schurz	Mo.	1877	Harding	Albert B. Fall	N. M.	1921
Garfield	Samuel J. Kirkwood	Iowa.	1881	"	Hubert Work	Col.	1923
Arthur	Samuel J. Kirkwood	Iowa.	1881	Coolidge	"	"	1923
"	Henry M. Teller	Col.	1882				

SECRETARIES OF AGRICULTURE.

Cleveland	Norman J. Colman	Mo.	1889	Taft	James Wilson	Ia.	1909
B. Harrison.	Jeremiah M. Rusk	Wis.	1889	Wilson	David F. Houston	Mo.	1913
Cleveland	J. Sterling Morton	Neb.	1893	"	Edw. T. Meredith	Ia.	1920
McKinley.	James L. Wilson	Ia.	1897	Harding	Henry C. Wallace	"	1921
Roosevelt.	James Wilson	Ia.	1901	Coolidge	Howard M. Gore	W. Va.	1924

SECRETARIES OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

Roosevelt	George B. Cortelyou	N. Y.	1903	Roosevelt	Oscar S. Straus	N. Y.	1906
"	Victor H. Metcalf	Cal.	1904	Taft	Charles Nagel	Mo.	1909

Above department divided in 1913 into Department of Commerce and Department of Labor as follows,

SECRETARIES OF COMMERCE.

Wilson	William C. Redfield	N. Y.	1913
"	Josh. W. Alexander	Mo.	1919
Harding	Herbert C. Hoover	Cal.	1921
Coolidge	"	"	1923

SECRETARIES OF LABOR.

Wilson	William B. Wilson	Pa.	1913
Harding	James J. Davis	"	1921
Coolidge	"	"	1923

THE SIXTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Terms of Representatives began March 4, 1923, and end March 4, 1925. Terms of Senators end on March 4 of the year preceding name. First session 68th Congress began Dec. 3, 1923, and ended June 7, 1924. The second session began Dec. 1, 1924 and ends March 4, 1925.

THE SENATE.

President pro tem, Senator A. B. Cummins, R., of Iowa; Secretary, George A. Sanderson, R., of Ill.

Terms Expire.	*Senators.*	*P. O. Address.*
	ALABAMA.	
1927.	Oscar W. Underwood, D.	Birmingham.
1925.	J. Thos. Heflin, D.	Lafayette.
	ARIZONA.	
1929.	Henry F. Ashurst, D.	Prescott.
1927.	Ralph H. Cameron, R.	Phoenix.
	ARKANSAS.	
1927.	Thad. H. Caraway, D.	Jonesboro.
1925.	Joe T. Robinson, D.	Little Rock.
	CALIFORNIA.	
1929.	Hiram W. Johnson, R.	San Francisco.
1927.	Sam'l M. Shortridge, R.	Menlo Park.
	COLORADO.	
1927.	Rice W. Means, R.	Denver.
1925.	L. C. Phipps, R.	Denver.
	CONNECTICUT.	
1929.	George P. McLean, R.	Simsbury.
1927.	Hiram Bingham, R.	New Haven.
	DELAWARE.	
1929.	Thomas F. Bayard, D.	Wilmington.
1925.	L. H. Ball, R.	Marshallton.
	FLORIDA.	
1929.	Park Trammell, D.	Lakeland.
1927.	Duncan U. Fletcher, D.	Jacksonville.
	GEORGIA.	
1927.	Walter F. George, D.	Vienna.
1925.	W. J. Harris, D.	Cedartown.
	IDAHO.	
1927.	Frank R. Gooding, R.	Gooding.
1925.	William E. Borah, R.	Boise.
	ILLINOIS.	
1927.	Wm. B. McKinley, R.	Champaign.
1925.	Medill McCormick, R.	Chicago.
	INDIANA.	
1929.	Sam'l M. Ralston, D.	Indianapolis.
1927.	James E. Watson, R.	Rushville.
	IOWA.	
1927.	Albert B. Cummins, R.	Des Moines.
1925.	Smith W. Brookhart, R.	Washington.
	KANSAS.	
1927.	Charles Curtis, R.	Topeka.
1925.	Arthur Capper, R.	Topeka.
	KENTUCKY.	
1927.	Rich. P. Ernst, R.	Covington.
1925.	A. O. Stanley, D.	Henderson.
	LOUISIANA.	
1927.	Edwin S. Broussard, D.	New Iberia.
1925.	Joseph E. Ransdell, D.	L. Providence.
	MAINE.	
1929.	Frederick Hale, R.	Portland.
1925	Bert M. Fernald, R.	West Poland.
	MARYLAND.	
1929.	William C. Bruce, D.	Baltimore.
1927.	O. E. Weller, R.	Baltimore.
	MASSACHUSETTS.	
1929.	William M. Butler, R.	Boston.
1925.	D. I. Walsh, D.	Fitchburg.
	MICHIGAN.	
1929.	Woodbridge N. Ferris, D.	Big Rapids.
1925.	James C. Couzens, R.	Detroit.
	MINNESOTA.	
1929.	Hendrik Shipstead, Farm.-Lab.	St. Paul.
1925.	Magnus Johnson, Farm.-Lab.	Kimball.
	MISSISIPPI.	
1929.	Hubert D. Stephens, D.	New Albany.
1925.	Pat Harrison, D.	Gulfport.
	MISSOURI.	
1929.	James A. Reed, D.	Kansas City.
1927.	S. P. Spencer, R.	St. Louis.
	MONTANA.	
1929.	B. K. Wheeler, D.	Butte.
1925.	Thomas J. Walsh, D.	Helena.
	NEBRASKA.	
1929.	Ralph B. Howell, R.	Omaha.
1925.	George W. Norris, R.	McCook.
	NEVADA.	
1929.	Key Pittman, D.	Tonopah.
1927.	Tasker L. Oddie, R.	Reno.
	NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
1925.	Henry W. Keyes, R.	Haverhill.
1927.	George H. Moses, R.	Concord.
	NEW JERSEY.	
1929.	Edward I. Edwards, D.	Trenton.
1925.	Walter E. Edge, R.	Atlantic City.
	NEW MEXICO.	
1929.	Andrieus A. Jones, D.	E. Las Vegas.
1925.	Holm O. Bursum, R.	Socorro.
	NEW YORK.	
1929.	Royal S. Copeland, D.	N. Y. City.
1927.	Jas. W. Wadsworth, Jr., R.	Groveland.
	NORTH CAROLINA.	
1927.	Lee S. Overman, D.	Salisbury.
1925.	Furnifold McL. Simmons, D.	Newbern.
	NORTH DAKOTA.	
1929.	Lynn J. Frazier, R.	Hoople.
1927.	E. F. Ladd, R.	Fargo.
	OHIO.	
1929.	Simeon D. Fess, R.	Yellow Springs
1927.	Frank B. Willis, R.	Delaware.
	OKLAHOMA.	
1927.	J. W. Harreld, R.	Oklahoma Cy.
1925.	Robt. L. Owen, D.	Muskogee.
	OREGON.	
1927.	Robt. N. Stanfield, R.	Portland.
1925.	Charles L. McNary, R.	Salem.
	PENNSYLVANIA.	
1929.	David A. Reed, R.	Pittsburgh.
1927.	George W. Pepper, R.	Philadelphia.
	RHODE ISLAND.	
1929.	Peter G. Gerry, D.	Warwick.
1925.	Jesse H. Metcalf, R.	Providence.
	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
1927.	Ellison D. Smith, D.	Florence.
1925.	Nath. B. Dial, D.	Laurens.
	SOUTH DAKOTA.	
1927.	Peter Norbeck, R.	Redfield.
1925.	Thomas Sterling, R.	Vermilion.
	TENNESSEE.	
1929.	Kenneth D. McKellar, D.	Memphis.
1925.	John K. Shields, D.	Knoxville.
	TEXAS.	
1929.	Earle B. Mayfield, D.	Austin.
1925.	Morris Sheppard, D.	Texarkana.
	UTAH.	
1929.	Wm. H. King, D.	Salt Lake Cy.
1927.	Reed Smoot, R.	Provo.
	VERMONT.	
1929.	Frank L. Greene, R.	St. Albans.
1927.	Porter H. Dale, R.	Island Pond.
	VIRGINIA.	
1929.	Claude A. Swanson, D.	Chatham.
1925.	Carter Glass, D.	Lynchburg.
	WASHINGTON.	
1929.	C. C. Dill, D.	Spokane.
1927.	Wesley L. Jones, R.	Seattle.
	WEST VIRGINIA.	
1929.	M. M. Neely, D.	Fairmont.
1925.	Davis Elkins, R.	Morgantown.
	WISCONSIN.	
1929.	Robert M. La Follette, R.	Madison.
1927.	Irvine L. Lenroot, R.	Superior.
	WYOMING.	
1929.	John B. Kendrick, D.	Sheridan.
1925.	Francis E. Warren, R.	Cheyenne.

The whole number of Senators is 96. Republicans, 52; Democrats, 42; Farmer-Labor, 2.

Rice W. Means, R., of Denver, Col., was elected on Nov. 24, 1924, to fill the unexpired term of Seantor Samuel D. Nicholson, R., who died March 24, 1923. The seat had been filled by Alva B. Adams, D., of Pueblo, on appointment by the Governor. Hiram Bingham, R., of New Haven, Conn., was elected on Dec. 16, 1924, to fill the unexpired term of Frank D. Brandegee, R., of New London, who died Oct. 14, 1924. William M. Butler, R., of Boston, Mass., was appointed by Gov. Cox to fill the unexpired term of Henry Cabot Lodge, R., of Nahant, who died Nov. 9, 1924. James Couzens, R., of Detroit, Mich., who had been appointed by the Governor to succeed Senator Newberry, who resigned Nov. 19, 1922, was elected Nov. 4, 1924, to fill the unexpired term. Jesse H. Metcalf, R., Providence, R. I., was elected Nov. 4, 1924, to fill the unexpired term of Le Baron D. Colt, R., of Bristol, who died August 18, 1924.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SPEAKER.....Frederick H. Gillett, Rep., of Mass.

ALABAMA.

Dist.	*Representatives.*	*Politics.*	*P.O. Address.*
1	John McDuffie*.....	Dem..	Monroeville.
2	Lister Hill.....	Dem..	Montgomery.
3	Henry B. Steagall*.....	Dem..	Ozark.
4	Lamar Jeffers*.....	Dem..	Anniston.
5	William B. Bowling*...	Dem..	Lafayette.
6	William B. Oliver*.....	Dem..	Tuscaloosa.
7	M. C. Allgood.....	Dem..	Allgood.
8	Edward B. Almon*.....	Dem..	Tuscumbia.
9	George Huddleston*....	Dem..	Birmingham.
10	William B. Bankhead*..	Dem..	Jasper.

ARIZONA.

At Large.

Carl Hayden*.....Dem..Phoenix.

ARKANSAS.

1	William J. Driver*.....	Dem..	Osceola.
2	William A. Oldfield*....	Dem..	Batesville.
3	John N. Tillman*.....	Dem..	Fayetteville.
4	Otis Wingo*.....	Dem..	De Queen.
5	Heartsill Ragon.....	Dem..	Clarksville.
6	J. B. Reed.....	Dem..	Lonoke.
7	Tilman B. Parks*.....	Dem..	Hope.

CALIFORNIA.

1	Clarence F. Lea*.....	Dem..	Santa Rosa.
2	John E. Raker*.....	Dem..	Alturas.
3	Charles F. Curry*.....	Rep..	Sacramento.
4	———————		San Francisco.
5	Mae E. Nolan.....	Rep..	San Francisco.
6	James H. MacLafferty..	Rep..	Oakland.
7	Henry E. Barbour*....	Rep..	Fresno.
8	Arthur M. Free*.....	Rep..	San Jose.
9	Walter F. Lineberger*..	Rep..	Long Beach.
10	John D. Fredericks.....	Rep..	Los Angeles.
11	Philip D. Swing*.....	Rep..	El Centro.

COLORADO.

1	William N. Vaile*.....	Rep..	Denver.
2	Charles B. Timberlake*.	Rep..	Sterling.
3	Guy U. Hardy*.....	Rep..	Canon City.
4	Edward T. Taylor*....	Dem..	GlenwoodSprings.

CONNECTICUT.

1	E. Hart Fenn*.....	Rep..	Wethersfield.
2	Richard P. Freeman*..	Rep..	New London.
3	John Q. Tilson*.....	Rep..	New Haven.
4	Schuyler Merritt*....	Rep..	Stamford.
5	Patrick B. O'Sullivan..	Dem..	Derby.

DELAWARE.

At Large.

William H. Boyce.....Dem..Dover.

FLORIDA.

1	Herbert J. Drane*.....	Dem..	Lakeland.
2	Frank Clark*.....	Dem..	Gainesville.
3	John H. Smithwick*....	Dem..	Pensacola.
4	William J. Sears*.....	Dem..	Kissimmee.

GEORGIA.

1	R. Lee Moore.....	Dem..	Statesboro.
2	Frank Park*.....	Dem..	Sylvester.
3	Charles R. Crisp*.....	Dem..	Americus.
4	William C. Wright*....	Dem..	Newnan.
5	William D. Upshaw*....	Dem..	Atlanta.
6	James W. Wise*.....	Dem..	Fayetteville.
7	Gordon Lee*.....	Dem..	Chickamauga.
8	Charles H. Brand*.....	Dem..	Athens.
9	Thomas M. Bell*.....	Dem..	Gainesville.
10	Carl Vinson*.....	Dem..	Milledgeville.
11	William C. Lankford*..	Dem..	Douglas.
12	William W. Larsen*....	Dem..	Dublin.

IDAHO.

1	Burton L. French*.....	Rep..	Moscow.
2	Addison T. Smith*.....	Rep..	Twin Falls.

ILLINOIS.

1	Martin B. Madden*....	Rep..	Chicago.
2	Morton D. Hull.....	Rep..	Chicago.
3	Elliott W. Sproul*....	Rep..	Chicago.
4	Thos. A. Doyle.....	Dem..	Chicago.
5	Adolph J. Sabath*....	Dem..	Chicago.
6	James R. Buckley.....	Dem..	Chicago.
7	M. Alfred Michaelson*..	Rep..	Chicago.
8	Stanley H. Kunz*.....	Dem..	Chicago.
9	Fred A. Britten*.....	Rep..	Chicago.
10	Carl R. Chindblom*....	Rep..	Chicago.
11	Frank R. Reid.....	Rep..	Aurora.
12	Charles E. Fuller*....	Rep..	Belvidere.
13	John C. McKenzie*....	Rep..	Elizabeth.
14	.....		
15	Edward J. King*.....	Rep..	Galesburg.
16	William E. Hull.....	Rep..	Peoria.
17	Frank H. Funk*.....	Rep..	Bloomington.
18	William P. Holaday....	Rep..	Georgetown.
19	Allen F. Moore*.....	Rep..	Monticello.
20	Henry T. Rainey†.....	Dem..	Carrollton.
21	J. Earl Major.....	Dem	Hillsboro.
22	Edward E. Miller.....	Rep..	East St. Louis.

ILLINOIS—*Continued.*

Dist.	*Representatives.*	*Politics.*	*P.O. Address.*
23	William W. Arnold.....	Dem..	Robinson.
24	Thomas S. Williams*...	Rep..	Louisville.
25	Edward E. Denison*...	Rep..	Marion.

At Large.

Richard Yates*.....Rep..Springfield.
Henry R. Rathbone....Rep..Kenilworth.

INDIANA.

1	William E. Wilson.....	Dem..	Evansville.
2	Arthur H. Greenwood..	Dem..	Washington.
3	Frank Gardner.....	Dem..	Scottsburg.
4	Harry C. Canfield.....	Dem..	Batesville.
5	Everett Sanders*.....	Rep..	Terre Haute.
6	Richard N. Elliott*....	Rep..	Connersville.
7	Merrill Moores*.....	Rep..	Indianapolis.
8	Albert H. Vestal*.....	Rep..	Anderson.
9	Fred S. Purnell*.....	Rep..	Attica.
10	William R. Wood*.....	Rep..	Lafayette.
11	Samuel E. Cook.....	Dem..	Huntington.
12	Louis W. Fairfield*....	Rep..	Angola.
13	Andrew J. Hickey*.....	Rep..	Laporte.

IOWA.

1	William F. Kopp*.....	Rep..	Mount Pleasant
2	Harry E. Hull*.....	Rep..	Williamsburg.
3	T. J. B. Robinson.....	Rep..	Hampton.
4	Gilbert N. Haugen*....	Rep..	Northwood.
5	Cyrenus Cole*.....	Rep..	Cedar Rapids.
6	C. William Ramseyer*..	Rep..	Bloomfield.
7	Cassius C. Dowell*....	Rep..	Des Moines.
8	Horace M. Towner*....	Rep..	Corning.
9	William R. Green*.....	Rep..	Audubon.
10	L. J. Dickinson*.....	Rep..	Algona.
11	William D. Boies*.....	Rep..	Sheldon.

KANSAS.

1	Daniel R. Anthony, Jr*.	Rep..	Leavenworth.
2	U. S. Guyer.....	Rep..	Kansas City.
3	W. H. Sproul.....	Rep..	Sedan.
4	Homer Hoch*.....	Rep..	Marion.
5	James G. Strong*.....	Rep..	Blue Rapids.
6	Hays B. White*.....	Rep..	Mankato
7	J. N. Tincher*.....	Rep..	Medicine Lodge.
8	William A. Ayres	Dem..	Wichita.

KENTUCKY.

1	Alben W. Barkley*.....	Dem..	Paducah.
2	David H. Kincheloe*...	Dem..	Madisonville.
3	Robert Y. Thomas, Jr.*.	Dem..	Central City
4	Ben Johnson*.....	Dem..	Bardstown.
5	Maurice H. Thatcher...	Rep..	Louisville.
6	Arthur B. Rouse*.....	Dem..	Burlington.
7	James W. Morris.....	Dem..	Newcastle.
8	Ralph Gilbert*.....	Dem..	Shelbyville.
9	Fred M. Vinson.....	Dem..	Louisa.
10	John W. Langley*.....	Rep..	Pikeville.
11	John M. Robsion*.....	Rep..	Barbourville.

LOUISIANA.

1	James O'Connor*.....	Dem..	New Orleans.
2	J. Zach Spearing.....	Dem..	New Orleans.
3	Whitemell P. Martin*..	Dem..	Thibodaux.
4	John N. Sandlin*.....	Dem..	Minden.
5	Riley J. Wilson*.....	Dem..	Harrisonburg.
6	George K. Favrot.....	Dem..	Baton Rouge.
7	Ladislas Lazaro*.....	Dem..	Washington.
8	James B. Aswell*.....	Dem..	Natchitoches.

MAINE.

1	Carroll L. Beedy*.....	Rep..	Portland.
2	Wallace H. White, Jr.*	Rep..	Lewiston.
3	John E. Nelson*.....	Rep..	Augusta.
4	Ira G. Hersey*.....	Rep..	Houlton.

MARYLAND.

1	T. Alan Goldsborough*.	Dem..	Denton.
2	Millard E. Tydings....	Dem..	Havre de Grace.
3	John Philip Hill*.....	Rep..	Baltimore.
4	J. Charles Linthicum*..	Dem..	Baltimore.
5	Stephen W. Gambrill..	Dem..	Laurel.
6	Frederick N. Zihlman*..	Rep..	Cumberland.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1	Allen T. Treadway*....	Rep..	Stockbridge.
2	Frederick H. Gillett*...	Rep..	Springfield.
3	Calvin D. Paige*.....	Rep..	Southbridge.
4	Samuel E. Winslow*....	Rep..	Worcester.
5	John Jacob Rogers*....	Rep..	Lowell.
6	A. Piatt Andrew*.....	Rep..	Gloucester.
7	William P. Connery, Jr.	Dem..	Lynn.
8	Frederick W. Dallinger*.	Rep..	Cambridge.
9	Charles L. Underhill*...	Rep..	Somerville.
10	Peter F. Tague*.....	Dem..	Boston.
11	Geo. Holden Tinkham*.	Rep..	Boston.
12	James A. Gallivan*....	Dem..	Boston.
13	Robert Luce*.....	Rep..	Waltham.
14	Louis A. Frothingham*.	Rep..	Easton.
15	Robert Leach.....	Rep..	Taunton.
16	Charles L. Gifford*....	Rep..	Barnstable.

MICHIGAN.

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics	P.O. Address.
1	Robert H. Clancy	Dem.	Detroit.
2	Earl C. Michener*	Rep.	Adrian.
3	A. B. Williams	Rep.	Battle Creek.
4	John C. Ketcham*	Rep.	Hastings.
5	Carl E. Mapes*	Rep.	Grand Rapids.
6	Grant M. Hudson	Rep.	East Lansing.
7	Louis C. Cramton*	Rep.	Lapeer.
8	Bird J. Vincent	Rep.	Saginaw.
9	James C. McLaughlin*	Rep.	Muskegon.
10	Roy O. Woodruff*	Rep.	Bay City.
11	Frank D. Scott*	Rep.	Alpena.
12	W. Frank James*	Rep.	Hancock.
13	Clarence J. McLeod†	Rep.	Detroit.

MINNESOTA.

1	Sydney Anderson*	Rep.	Lanesboro.
2	Frank Clague*	Rep.	Redwood Falls.
3	Charles R. Davis*	Rep.	St. Peter.
4	Oscar E. Keller*	Rep.	St. Paul.
5	Walter H. Newton*	Rep.	Minneapolis.
6	Harold Knutson*	Rep.	St. Cloud.
7	O. J. Kvale	Ind.	Benson.
8	Oscar J. Larson*	Rep.	Duluth.
9	Knud Wefald	F.-L.	Hawley.
10	Thomas D. Schall*	Rep.	Minneapolis.

MISSISSIPPI.

1	John E. Rankin*	Dem.	Tupelo.
2	B(ill) G. Lowrey*	Dem.	Blue Mountain.
3	W. Y. Humphreys	Dem.	Greenville.
4	Jeff Busby	Dem.	Houston.
5	Ross A. Collins*	Dem.	Meridian.
6	T. Webber Wilson	Dem.	Laurel.
7	Percy E. Quin*	Dem.	McComb City.
8	James W. Collier*	Dem.	Vicksburg.

MISSOURI.

1	M. A. Romjue†	Dem.	Macon.
2	Ralph F. Lozier	Dem.	Carrollton.
3	Jacob L. Milligan†	Dem.	Richmond.
4	Charles L. Faust*	Rep.	St. Joseph.
5	Henry L. Jost	Dem.	Kansas City.
6	C. C. Dickinson†	Dem.	Clinton.
7	Samuel C. Major†	Dem.	Fayette.
8	Sidney C. Roach*	Rep.	Linn Creek.
9	Clarence Cannon	Dem.	Troy.
10	Cleveland A. Newton*	Rep.	St. Louis.
11	Harry B. Hawes*	Dem.	St. Louis.
12	Leonidas C. Dyer*	Rep.	St. Louis.
13	J. Scott Wolff	Dem.	Festus.
14	James F. Fulbright	Dem.	Doniphan.
15	Joe J. Manlove	Rep.	Joplin.
16	Thomas L. Rubey†	Dem.	Lebanon.

MONTANA.

1	John M. Evans†	Dem.	Missoula.
2	Scott Leavitt	Rep.	Great Falls.

NEBRASKA.

1	John H. Morehead	Dem.	Falls City.
2	W. G. Sears	Rep.	Omaha.
3	Edgar Howard	Dem.	Columbus.
4	Melvin O. McLaughlin*	Rep.	York.
5	A. C. Shallenberger†	Dem.	Alma.
6	Robert G. Simmons	Rep.	Scottsbluff.

NEVADA.

At Large.

	Charles F. Richards	Dem.	Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1	William N. Rogers	Dem.	Sanbornville.
2	Edward H. Wason*	Rep.	Nashua.

NEW JERSEY.

1	F. F. Patterson, Jr.*	Rep.	Camden.
2	Isaac Bacharach*	Rep.	Atlantic City.
3	Elmer H. Geran	Dem.	Matawan.
4	Charles Browne	Dem.	Princeton.
5	Ernest R. Ackerman*	Rep.	Plainfield.
6	Randolph Perkins*	Rep.	Woodcliff Lake.
7	George N. Seger	Rep.	Passaic.
8	Frank J. McNulty	Dem.	Newark.
9	Daniel F. Minahan†	Dem.	Orange.
10	Frederick R. Lehlbach*	Rep.	Newark.
11	John J. Eagan†	Dem.	Weehawken.
12	Charles F. X. O'Brien*	Dem.	Jersey City.

NEW MEXICO.

At Large.

	John Morrow	Dem.	Raton.

NEW YORK.

1	Robert L. Bacon	Rep.	Westbury.
2	John J. Kindred*	Dem.	Astoria.
3	George W. Lindsay	Dem.	Brooklyn.
4	Thomas H. Cullen*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
5	Loring M. Black, Jr.	Dem.	Brooklyn.
6	Charles I. Stengle	Dem.	Brooklyn.
7	John F. Quayle	Dem.	Brooklyn.
8	William E. Cleary†	Dem.	Brooklyn.
9	David J. O'Connell	Dem.	Brooklyn.
10	Emanuel Celler	Dem.	Brooklyn.
11	Anning S. Prall	Dem.	New York City.
12	Samuel Dickstein	Dem.	New York City.

NEW YORK—*Continued.*

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics	P.O. Address.
13	Chris. D. Sullivan*	Dem.	New York City.
14	Nathan D. Perlman*	Rep.	New York City.
15	John J. Boylan	Dem.	New York City.
16	John J. O'Connor	Dem.	New York City.
17	Ogden L. Mills*	Rep.	New York City.
18	John F. Carew*	Dem.	New York City.
19	Sol Bloom	Dem.	New York City.
20	Florello H. La Guardia†	Rep.	New York City.
21	Royal H. Weller	Dem.	New York City.
22	Anthony J. Griffin*	Dem.	New York City.
23	Frank Oliver	Dem.	Bronx.
24	B. L. Fairchild	Rep.	Pelham.
25	J. Mayhew Wainwright	Rep.	Rye.
26	Hamilton Fish, Jr.*	Rep.	Garrison.
27	Charles B. Ward*	Rep.	Debruce.
28	Parker Corning	Dem.	Bethlehem.
29	James S. Parker*	Rep.	Salem.
30	Frank Crowther*	Rep.	Schenectady.
31	Bertrand H. Snell*	Rep.	Potsdam.
32	Thad. C. Sweet	Rep.	Phoenix.
33	Homer P. Snyder*	Rep.	Little Falls.
34	John D. Clarke*	Rep.	Fraser.
35	Walter W. Magee*	Rep.	Syracuse.
36	John Taber	Rep.	Auburn.
37	Gale H. Stalker	Rep.	Elmira.
38	Meyer Jacobstein	Dem.	Rochester.
39	Archie D. Sanders*	Rep.	Stafford.
40	S. Wallace Dempsey*	Rep.	Lockport.
41	Clarence MacGregor*	Rep.	Buffalo.
42	James M. Mead*	Dem.	Buffalo.
43	Daniel A. Reed*	Rep.	Dunkirk.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1	Hallett S. Ward*	Dem.	Washington.
2	John H. Kerr	Dem.	Warrenton.
3	Charles L. Abernethy*	Dem.	New Bern.
4	Edward W. Pou*	Dem.	Smithfield.
5	Charles M. Stedman*	Dem.	Greensboro.
6	Homer L. Lyon*	Dem.	Whiteville.
7	William C. Hammer*	Dem.	Ashcboro.
8	Robert L. Doughton*	Dem.	Laurel Springs.
9	Alfred L. Bulwinkle*	Dem.	Gastonia.
10	Zebulon Weaver*	Dem.	Asheville.

NORTH DAKOTA.

1	Olger B. Burtness*	Rep.	Grand Forks.
2	Thomas Hall	Rep.	Bismarck.
3	James H. Sinclair*	Rep.	Kenmare.

OHIO.

1	Nicholas Longworth*	Rep.	Cincinnati.
2	A. E. B. Stephens*	Rep.	North Bend.
3	Roy G. Fitzgerald*	Rep.	Davton.
4	John L. Cable*	Rep.	Lima.
5	Charles J. Thompson*	Rep.	Defiance.
6	Charles C. Kearns*	Rep.	Batavia.
7	Charles Brand	Rep.	Urbana.
8	R. Clint Cole*	Rep.	Findlay.
9	Isaac R. Sherwood†	Dem.	Toledo.
10	Israel M. Foster*	Rep.	Athens.
11	Mell G. Underwood	Dem.	New Lexington.
12	John C. Speaks*	Rep.	Columbus.
13	James T. Begg*	Rep.	Sandusky.
14	Martin L. Davey†	Dem.	Kent.
15	C. Ellis Moore*	Rep.	Cambridge.
16	John McSweeney	Dem.	Wooster.
17	W. M. Morgan*	Rep.	Newark.
18	Frank Murphy*	Rep.	Steubenville.
19	John G. Cooper*	Rep.	Youngstown.
20	Charles A. Mooney†	Dem.	Cleveland.
21	Robert Crosser†	Dem.	Cleveland.
22	Theodore E. Burton*	Rep.	Cleveland.

OKLAHOMA.

1	Everett B. Howard	Dem.	Tulsa.
2	William W. Hastings†	Dem.	Tahlequah.
3	Charles D. Carter*	Dem.	Ardmore.
4	Tom McKeown†	Dem.	Ada.
5	F. B. Swank*	Dem.	Norman.
6	Elmer Thomas	Dem.	Medicine Park.
7	James V. McClintic*	Dem.	Snyder.
8	M. C. Garber	Rep.	Enid.

OREGON.

1	Willis C. Hawley*	Rep.	Salem.
2	Nicholas J. Sinnott*	Rep.	The Dalles.
3	Elton Watkins	Dem.	Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA.

(*State redistricted.*)

1	William S. Vare*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
2	George S. Graham*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
3	Harry C. Ransley*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
4	George W. Edmonds*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
5	James J. Connolly*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
6	George A. Welsh	Rep.	Philadelphia.
7	George P. Darrow*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
8	Thomas S. Butler*	Rep.	West Chester.
9	Henry W. Watson*	Rep.	Langhorne.
10	William W. Griest*	Rep.	Lancaster.
11	Laurence H. Watres	Rep.	Scranton.
12	John J. Casey†	Dem.	Wilkes-Barre.
13	George F. Brumm	Rep.	Minersville.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Continued.*

Dist	Representatives.	Politics.	P.O. Address.
14	William M Croll	Dem.	Reading.
15	Louis T. McFadden*	Rep.	Canton.
16	Edgar R. Kiess*	Rep.	Williamsport.
17	Herbert W. Cummings	Dem.	Sunbury.
18	Edward M. Beers	Rep.	Mount Union.
19	Frank C. Sites	Dem.	Harrisburg.
20	George M. Wertz	Rep.	Johnstown.
21	J. Banks Kurtz	Rep.	Altoona.
22	Samuel F. Glatfelter	Dem.	York.
23	William I. Swoope	Rep.	Clearfield.
24	Samuel A. Kendall*	Rep.	Meyersdale.
25	Henry W. Temple*	Rep.	Washington.
26	Thomas W. Phillips, Jr.	Rep.	Butler.
27	Nathan L. Strong*	Rep.	Brookville.
28	Harris J. Bixler*	Rep.	Johnsonburg.
29	Milton W. Shreve*	Rep.	Erie.
30	Everett Kent	Dem.	Bangor.
31	Adam M. Wyant*	Rep.	Greensburg
32	Stephen G Porter*	Rep.	Pittsburgh.
33	M Clyde Kelly*	Rep.	Swissvale.
34	John M. Morin*	Rep.	Pittsburgh.
35	James M Magee	Rep.	Pittsburgh.
36	Guy E. Campbell*	Rep.	Crafton.

RHODE ISLAND.

1	Clark Burdick*	Rep.	Newport.
2	Richard S. Aldrich	Rep.	Warwick.
3	Jeremiah E. O'Connell	Dem	Providence.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1	W. Turner Logan*	Dem.	Charleston.
2	James F Byrnes*	Dem.	Aiken.
3	Fred H. Dominick*	Dem.	Newberry.
4	John J. McSwain*	Dem.	Greenville.
5	William F Stevenson*	Dem.	Cheraw.
6	A. H. Gasque	Dem.	Florence.
7	Hampton P. Fulmer*	Dem.	Norway.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

1	C. A. Christopherson*	Rep.	Sioux Falls.
2	Royal C. Johnson*	Rep.	Aberdeen.
3	William Williamson*	Rep.	Oacoma.

TENNESSEE.

1	B. Carroll Reece*	Rep.	Butler.
2	J. Will Taylor*	Rep.	La Follette.
3	S D. McReynolds	Dem.	Chattanooga.
4	Cordell Hull†	Dem.	Carthage.
5	Ewin L. Davis*	Dem.	Tullahoma.
6	Joseph W Byrns*	Dem.	Nashville.
7	W. C. Salmon*	Dem.	Columbia.
8	Gordon Browning	Dem.	Huntingdon.
9	Finis J Garrett*	Dem.	Dresden.
10	Hubert F Fisher*	Dem.	Memphis.

TEXAS

1	Eugene Black*	Dem.	Clarksville.
2	John C. Box*	Dem.	Jacksonville.
3	Morgan G Sanders*	Dem.	Canton.
4	Sam Rayburn*	Dem.	Bonham.
5	Hatton W Sumners*	Dem.	Dallas.
6	Luther A. Johnson	Dem.	Corsicana.
7	Clay Stone Briggs*	Dem.	Galveston.
8	Daniel E. Garrett*	Dem.	Houston.
9	Joseph J Mansfield*	Dem.	Columbus.
10	James P Buchanan*	Dem.	Brenham.
11	Tom Connally*	Dem.	Marlin.
12	Fritz G Lanham*	Dem.	Fort Worth.
13	Guinn Williams*	Dem.	Decatur.

TEXAS—*Continued.*

Dist	Representatives.	Politics.	P.O. Address.
14	Harry M. Wurzbach*	Rep.	Seguin.
15	John N. Garner*	Dem.	Uvalde.
16	C. B. Hudspeth*	Dem.	El Paso
17	Thomas L. Blanton*	Dem.	Abilene.
18	Marvin Jones*	Dem.	Amarillo.

UTAH

1	Don B. Colton*	Rep.	Vernal.
2	Elmer O. Leatherwood*	Rep.	Salt Lake City

VERMONT.

1	Frederick G. Fleetwood	Rep.	Morrisville.
2	Ernest W. Gibson	Rep.	Brattleboro.

VIRGINIA.

1	Schuyler Otis Bland*	Dem.	Newport News
2	Joseph T. Deal*	Dem.	Norfolk.
3	Andrew J. Montague*	Dem.	Richmond.
4	Patrick Henry Drewry*	Dem.	Petersburg.
5	J. M Hooker*	Dem.	Stuart.
6	Clifton A. Woodrum	Dem.	Roanoke.
7	Thomas W. Harrison*	Dem.	Winchester.
8	R. Walton Moore*	Dem.	Fairfax.
9	George C. Peery	Dem.	Tazewell.
10	Harry St. George Tucker*	Dem.	Lexington.

WASHINGTON.

1	John F. Miller*	Rep.	Seattle.
2	Lindley H Hadley*	Rep.	Bellingham.
3	Albert Johnson*	Rep.	Hoquiam.
4	John W. Summers*	Rep.	Walla Walla.
5	Sam B. Hill	Dem.	Waterville.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1	Benj. L. Rosenbloom†	Rep.	Wheeling.
2	R. E. L. Allen	Dem.	Morgantown.
3	Stuart F. Reed*	Rep.	Clarksburg.
4	G W. Johnson	Dem.	Parkersburg
5	Thomas J. Lilly	Dem.	Hinton.
6	J. Alfred Taylor	Dem.	Fayetteville.

WISCONSIN.

1	Henry Allen Cooper*	Rep.	Racine.
2	Edward Voigt*	Rep.	Sheboygan.
3	John M. Nelson*	Rep.	Madison.
4	John C. Schafer	Rep.	Wauwatosa
5	Victor L. Berger	Soc.	Milwaukee.
6	Florian Lampert*	Rep.	Oshkosh.
7	Joseph D. Beck*	Rep.	Viroqua.
8	Edward E Browne*	Rep.	Waupaca.
9	George J. Schneider	Rep.	Appleton.
10	James A. Frear	Rep.	Hudson.
11	Hubert H. Peavey	Rep.	Washburn.

WYOMING.

At Large.

Charles E. Winter — Rep. — Casper.

ALASKA, *Delegate*—
Dan A. Sutherland, Rep, Fairbanks.

HAWAII, *Delegate*—
William P. Jarrett, Dem.

PHILIPPINES, *Resident Commissioners*—
Isauro Gabaldon, Nationalist, San Isidro; Pedro Guevara, Nationalist, Manila.

PORTO RICO, *Resident Commissioner*—
Felix C. Davila, Unionist, San Juan.

Clerk of the House—William Tyler Page, Rep., Md.

*Served in the Sixty-seventh Congress. †Served in a previous Congress.

NOTE (as of Dec 19, 1924)—The House of Representatives of the Sixty-eighth Congress, elected Nov. 7, 1922, consists of 435 members. The last reapportionment followed the census of 1910, the ratio being one Representative to each 211,877 of population.

The composition of the House is: Republicans, 223; Democrats, 208; Independent, 1; Farmer-Labor, 1; Socialist, 1; vacant, 1. Salary of a Representative is $7,500 a year; of the Speaker, $12,000.

CHANGES IN MEMBERSHIP SINCE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION OF NOV. 7, 1922

Alabama (2d dist.), Hill, Dem.

Arkansas (6th dist.), Reed, Dem.

California (5th dist.), Mrs. Nolan, Rep.; (10th dist.), Fredericks, Rep.

Illinois (2d) dist.), Hull, Rep.; (4th dist.), Doyle, Dem.; (14th dist.), Graham, Rep., resigned June 7, 1924; no election on Nov 4 to fill vacancy.

Iowa (8th dist.), Evans, Rep., succeeds Towner, Rep., who resigned April 1, 1923, to become Governor of Porto Rico.

Kansas (8th dist), Ayres, Dem., elected Nov. 4, 1924, succeeds Little, Rep., died June 27, 1924.

Kentucky (7th dist.), Morris, Dem.; (9th dist.), Fred M. Vinson Dem., succeeds W. J. Fields, Dem., who resigned Dec. 11, on election as Governor.

Louisiana (2d dist.), J. Zach Spearing, Dem. succeeds H. G. Dupre, died Feb. 21, 1924.

Michigan (3d dist.), Williams, Rep.

Maryland (5th dist.), Gambrill, Dem., elected Nov. 4, succeeds Mudd, Rep., died Oct. 11, 1924.

Massachusetts (15th dist.), Leach, Rep., elected Nov 4, succeeds Greene, Rep., died Sept. 22, 1924

Michigan (3d dist.), Williams, Rep.

Mississippi (3d dist.), Humphreys, Dem., succeeds his father, Dem., who died Oct. 16, 1923

New York (11th dist.), Prall, Dem., succeeds Riordan, Dem., who died April 28, 1923; (16th dist.), O'Connor, Dem., succeeds Cockran, Dem., who died March 1, 1923; (19th dist.), Bloom, Dem., was elected over Chandler, Rep., to the seat made vacant by the death of Marx, Dem., on Nov. 29, 1922, three weeks after his election; (24th dist.), Fairchild, Rep., succeeds Ganly, Dem., who died Sept. 7, 1923; (32d dist.), Sweet, Rep., succeeds Mott, Rep., who died July 10, 1923.

North Carolina (2d dist.), Kerr, Dem.

North Dakota (2d dist.), Hall, Rep., elected Nov. 4, succeeds Young, Rep., resigned Sept. 2, 1924.

Vermont (2d dist.), Gibson, Rep., succeeds Dale, who resigned Aug. 11, 1923, and was elected U. S. Senator, Nov. 6, 1923.

Washington (5th dist.), Hill, Dem.

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION.

Chairman—Thomas O. Marvin. *Vice Chairman*—William S. Culbertson; David J. Lewis, Edward P. Costigan, William Burgess, Henry H. Glassie. *Secretary*—John F. Bethune.

COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE.

THE SENATE.

Foreign Relations Committee—Reps.—William E. Borah, Idaho, Chairman; Hiram W. Johnson, Cal.; George H. Moses, N. H.; Medill McCormick, Ill.; James W. Wadsworth jr., N. Y.; Irvine L. Lenroot, Wis.; Frank B. Willis, Ohio; George Wharton Pepper, Pa.; Walter E. Edge, N. J.; George P. McLean, Conn. *Dems.*—Claude A. Swanson, Va., Chairman; Key Pittman, Nev.; John K. Shields, Tenn.; Joseph T. Robinson, Ark.; Oscar W. Underwood, Ala.; Thomas J. Walsh, Mont.; and Robert L. Owen, Okla. *Farm-Labor*—Henrik Shipstead, Minn., Chairman.

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES OF SENATE.
(All but one are Republicans.)

Agriculture—George W. Norris, Neb.; *Appropriations*—Francis E. Warren, Wyo.; *Audit and Control*—Henry W. Keyes, N. H.; *Banking and Currency*—George P. McLean, Conn.; *Civil Service*—Robert Nelson Stanfield, Ore.; *Claims*—Arthur Capper, Kan.; *Commerce*—Wesley L. Jones, Wash.; *Dist. of Col.*—L. Heisler Ball, Del.; *Education and Labor*—L. C. Phipps, Col.; *Enrolled Bills*—James E. Watson, Ind.; *Expenditures Exec. Depts.*—Medill McCormick, Ill.

Finance—Reed Smoot, Utah; *Foreign Relations*—William E. Borah, Idaho; *Immigration*—Hiram W. Johnson, Cal.; *Indian Affairs*—John W. Harreld, Okla.; *Interoceanic Canals*—Walter E. Edge, N. J.; *Interstate Commerce*—Allison D. Smith (Dem.), S. C.; *Irrigation and Reclamation*—Charles L. McNary, Ore.

Judiciary—Albert B. Cummins, Iowa; *Library*—George Wharton Pepper, Pa.; *Manufactures*—Robert M. La Follette, Wis.; *Military Affairs*—James W. Wadsworth jr., N. Y.; *Mines*—Tasker L. Oddie, Nev.; *Naval Affairs*—Frederick Hale, Me.; *Patents*—Richard P. Ernst, Ky.; *Pensions*—Holm O. Bursum, N. Mex.; *Post Offices*—Thomas Sterling, S. D.; *Printing*—George H. Moses, N. H.

Privileges and Elections—Selden P. Spencer, Mo.; *Public Bldgs. and Grounds*—Bert M. Fernald, Me.; *Public Lands*—Irvine L. Lenroot, Wis.; *Revision of Laws*—Richard P. Ernst, Ky.; *Rules*—Charles Curtis, Kan.; *Territorial Possessions*—Frank B. Willis, Ohio.

COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

Ways and Means Committee—Reps.—William R. Green, Iowa, Chairman; Willis C. Hawley, Ore.; Allen T. Treadway, Mass.; ——— James A. Frear, Wis.; John Q. Tilson, Conn.; Isaac Bacharach, N. J.; Lindley H. Hadley, Wash.; Charles B. Timberlake, Col.; Henry W. Watson, Pa.; Ogden L. Mills, N. Y.; James C. McLaughlin, Mich.; Charles C. Kearns, Ohio; Carl R. Chindblom, Ill.; and Frank Crowther, N. Y. *Dems.*—John N. Garner, Tex., Chairman; James E. Collier, Miss.; William A. Oldfield, Ark.; Charles R. Crisp, Ga.; John F. Carew, N. Y.; Whitmell P. Martin, La.; Peter F. Tague, Mass.; Henry T. Rainey, Ill.; Cordell Hull, Tenn.; Clement C. Dickinson, Mo.; and John J. Casey, Pa.

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES OF HOUSE.
(All are Republicans.)

Accounts—Clarence MacGregor, N. Y.; *Agriculture*—Gilbert N. Haugen, Iowa; *Alcoholic Liquor Traffic*—John L. Cable, Ohio; *Appropriations*—Martin B. Madden, Ill.; *Banking*—Louis T. McFadden, Pa.; *Census*—Charles L. Faust, Mo.; *Civil Service*—Frederick R. Lehlbach, N. J.; *Claims*—George W. Edmonds, Pa.; *Coinage, etc.*,—Albert H. Vestal, Ind.; *Disposition Useless Executive Papers*—Merrill Moores, Ind.; *Dist. of Col.*—Stuart F. Reed, W. Va.; *Education*—Frederick W. Dallinger, Mass.; *Election, Pres. Vice Pres. and Rep. in Congress*—Hays B. White, Kan.; *Elections No. 1*—R. Clint Cole, Ohio; *Elections No. 2*—John M. Nelson, Wis.; *Elections No. 3*—Richard N. Elliott, Ind.; *Enrolled Bills*—Benjamin L. Rosenbloom, W. Va.; *Expenses in the Dept. of Agri.*—Edward J. King, Ill.; *Exp. Dept. of Com.*—Roy G. Fitzgerald, Ohio; *Exp. Int. Dept.*—William Williamson, S. D.; *Exp. Dept. Justice*—Sidney C. Roach, Mo.; *Exp. Dept. of Labor*—Guy E. Campbell, Pa.; *Exp. Navy Dept.*—William F. Kopp, Iowa.; *Exp. P. O. Dept.*—Mae E. Nolan, Cal.; *Exp. State Dept.*—J. Will Taylor, Tenn.; *Exp. Treasury Dept.*—William N. Vaile, Col.; *Exp. War Dept.*—Royal C. Johnson, S. D.; *Exp. Public Bldgs.*—Elmer O. Leatherwood, Utah; *Flood Control*—Thomas D. Schall, Minn.; *Foreign Affairs*—Stephen G. Porter, Pa.; *Immigration and Naturalization*—Albert Johnson, Wash.; *Indian Affairs*—Homer P. Snyder, N. Y.; *Industrial Arts*—Daniel A. Reed, N. Y.; *Insular Affairs*—Louis W. Fairfield, Ind.; *Interstate and Foreign Commerce*—Samuel E. Winslow, Mass.; *Invalid Pensions*—Charles E. Fuller, Ill.; *Irrigation of Arid Lands*—Addison T. Smith, Idaho.

Judiciary—George S. Graham, Pa.; *Labor*—Frederick N. Zihlman, Md.; *Library*—Robert Luce, Mass.; *Merchant Marine and Fisheries*—William S. Greene, Mass.; *Mileage*—Carroll L. Beedy, Me.; *Military Affairs*——; *Mines and Mining*—John M. Robsion, Ky.; *Naval Affairs*—Thomas S. Butler, Pa.; *Patents*—Florian Lampert, Wis.; *Pensions*—Harold Knutson, Minn.; *Post Office*—W. W. Griest, Pa.; *Printing*—Edgar R. Kiess, Pa.; *Public Bldgs. and Grounds*—John W. Langley, Ky.; *Public Lands*—Nicholas J. Sinnott, Ore.

Railways and Canals—Oscar E. Keller, Minn.; *Reform in Civil Service*—Frederick R. Lehlbach, N. J.; *Revision of Laws*—Charles E. Fuller, Ill.; *Rivers and Harbors*—S. Wallace Dempsey, N. Y.; *Roads*—Cassius C. Dowell, Iowa; *Rules*—Bertrand H. Snell, N. Y.; *Territories*—Charles F. Curry, Cal.; *War Claims*—James G. Strong, Kan.; *Ways and Means*—William R. Green, Iowa; *Woman Suffrage*—Wallace H. White jr., Me.; *World War Veterans*—Royal C. Johnson, S. D.

CHAIRMEN, JOINT COMMITTEES, ETC.

Printing—Senator George H. Moses, N. H.; *National Forest Reservation*—John W. Weeks, Sec. of War; *Library*—Senator George W. Pepper, Pa.; *Public Buildings*—Senator Reed Smoot, Utah; *Reorganization of the Administrative Branch of the Gov't.*—Walter F. Brown, representing the President; *Interparliamentary Union*—Senator William B. McKinley, Ill.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES.

Eleven committees of the Senate and five committees of the House are now making investigations of various sorts. These committees are:

SENATE COMMITTEES.

Standing Committee of Public Lands and Surveys to Investigate Naval Oil Leases (Teapot Dome Inquiry)—Senators Ladd (Chairman), Smoot, Stanfield, Norbeck, Bursum, Cameron, Spencer, Pittman, Jones, Kendrick, Walsh (Mont.), Adams, Dill.

Special Committee to Investigate Conduct of Department of Justice Under Daugherty—Senators Brookhart (Chairman), Moses, Jones (Wash.), Wheeler, Ashurst.

Special Committee to Investigate the Indictment of Senator Wheeler of Montana—Senators Borah (Chairman), McLean, Sterling, Swanson, Caraway.

Subcommittee of Committee on Privileges and Elections Directed to Investigate the Right of Senator Mayfield to his Seat—Senators Spencer (Chairman), Ernst, Greene, King, Neely.

Subcommittee of Committee on Foreign Relations to Investigate American Activities of Soviet Government—Senators Borah (Chairman), Lenroot, Pepper, Swanson, Pittman.

Special Committee to Investigate Internal Revenue Bureau of Treasury Department—Senators Watson (Chairman), Couzens, Jones (N. M.), King.

Special Committee to Investigate Alleged Propaganda in Behalf of Mellon Tax Plan, Bok Peace Prize Plan and Other Propaganda—Senators Moses, (Chairman), Shipstead, Greene, Caraway, Reed (Mo.).

Special Committee to Investigate Charges of Land Frauds in Rio Grande Country—Senators Moses (Chairman), Edge, Oddie, George, Heflin.

Special Committee to Investigate "Medical Diploma Mills"—Senators Copeland (Chairman), Dale, Ferris.

Special Committee to Investigate the Veterans' Bureau—Senators Reed (Pa.), (Chairman), Oddie, Walsh (Mass.).

Committee on Manufactures to Investigate Sale of Fur Seal Skins by Government—Senators La Follette (Chairman), McNary, McKinley, Weller, Reed (Pa.), Brookhart, Smith (S. C.), Reed (Mo.), Harris, Edwards, Wheeler, Johnson (Minn.).

HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Special Committee to Investigate Charges Against Two Members of Congress—Representatives Burton (Chairman), Purnell, Michener, Moore, Wingo.

Special Committee to Investigate Operations of Army Air Service, Naval Bureau of Aeronautics and Air Mail Service—Representatives Lampert (Chairman), Vestal, Perkins, Faust, Reid, Lea, O'Sullivan, Prall, Rogers.

Special Committee to Investigate Shipping Board—Representatives White (Chairman), Cooper, Lehlbach, Lineberger, Davis, Bankhead, Connally.

Special Committee to Investigate Charges of Duplication of Securities in Bureau of Engraving and Printing—Representatives McFadden (Chairman), King, Strong, Steagall, Stevenson.

Standing Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture, Investigating Charges of maladministration of the Stock Yards Control Act—Representatives King (Chairman), Moore, Beck, Faust, Doughton, Glatfelter, Moore,

THE SIXTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Terms of Representatives begin March 4, 1925, and end March 4, 1927. Terms of Senators end on March 4 of the year preceding name.

THE SENATE.

President pro tem., Senator A. B. Cummins, R., of Iowa; Secretary, George A. Sanderson, R., of Ill.

Terms Expire.	*Senators.*	*P. O. Address.*
	ALABAMA.	
1927	Oscar W. Underwood, D	Birmingham.
1931	J. Thos. Heflin, D	Lafayette
	ARIZONA.	
1929	Henry F. Ashurst, D	Prescott.
1927	Ralph H. Cameron, R	Phoenix.
	ARKANSAS.	
1927	Thad. H. Caraway, D	Jonesboro.
1931	Joe T. Robinson, D	Little Rock.
	CALIFORNIA.	
1929	Hiram W. Johnson, R	San Francisco.
1927	Sam l M. Shortridge, R	Menlo Park.
	COLORADO.	
1927	Rice W. Means, R	Denver.
1925	L. C. Phipps, R	Denver.
	CONNECTICUT.	
1929	George P. McLean, R	Simsbury.
1927	Hiram Bingham, R	New Haven.
	DELAWARE.	
1929	Thomas F Bayard, D	Wilmington.
1931	T. Coleman du Pont, R	Wilmington.
	FLORIDA.	
1929	Park Trammell, D	Lakeland.
1927	Duncan U. Fletcher, D	Jacksonville.
	GEORGIA.	
1927	Walter F. George, D	Vienna.
1931	W. J. Harris, D	Cedartown.
	IDAHO.	
1927	Frank R Gooding, R	Gooding.
1931	William E. Borah, R	Boise.
	ILLINOIS.	
1927	Wm. B. McKinley, R	Champaign.
1931	Charles S. Deneen, R	Chicago.
	INDIANA.	
1929	Sam l M. Ralston, D	Indianapolis.
1927	James E. Watson, R	Rushville.
	IOWA.	
1927	Albert B. Cummins, R	Des Moines
1931	Smith W. Brookhart, R	Washington.
	KANSAS.	
1927	Charles Curtis, R	Topeka.
1931	Arthur Capper, R	Topeka.
	KENTUCKY.	
1927	Rich. P. Ernst, R	Covington.
1931	Fred M. Sackett, R	Louisville.
	LOUISIANA.	
1927	Edwin S. Broussard, D	New Iberia.
1931	Joseph E. Ransdell, D	L. Providence.
	MAINE.	
1929	Frederick Hale, R	Portland.
1931	Bert M. Fernald, R	West Poland.
	MARYLAND.	
1929	William C. Bruce, D	Baltimore.
1927	O. E. Weller, R	Baltimore.
	MASSACHUSETTS.	
1929	William M. Butler, R	Boston.
1931	Frederick H. Gillett, R	Springfield.
	MICHIGAN.	
1929	Woodbridge N. Ferris, D	Big Rapids.
1931	James Couzens, R	Detroit.
	MINNESOTA.	
1929	Hendrik Shipstead, Farm-Lab	St. Paul.
1931	Thomas D. Schall R	Excelsior.
	MISSISSIPPI.	
1929	Hubert D. Stephens, D	New Albany.
1931	Pat Harrison, D	Gulfport.
	MISSOURI.	
1929	James A. Reed, D	Kansas City.
1927	S. P. Spencer, R	St. Louis.
	MONTANA.	
1929	B. K. Wheeler, D	Butte.
1931	Thomas J. Walsh, D	Helena.
	NEBRASKA.	
1929	Ralph B. Howell, R	Omaha.
1931	George W. Norris, R	McCook.
	NEVADA.	
1929	Key Pittman, D	Tonopah.
1927	Tasker L. Oddie, R	Reno.
	NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
1931	Henry W. Keyes, R	Haverhill.
1927	George H. Moses, R	Concord.
	NEW JERSEY.	
1929	Edward I. Edwards, D	Trenton.
1931	Walter E. Edge, R	Atlantic City.
	NEW MEXICO.	
1929	Andrieus A. Jones, D	E. Las Vegas.
1931	Sam G. Bratton	Santa Fe.
	NEW YORK.	
1929	Royal S. Copeland, D	N. Y. City.
1927	Jas. W. Wadsworth jr., R	Groveland.
	NORTH CAROLINA.	
1927	Lee S. Overman, D	Salisbury.
1931	Furniold McL. Simmons, D	New Bern.
	NORTH DAKOTA.	
1929	Lynn J. Frazier, R	Hoople.
1927	E. F. Ladd, R	Fargo.
	OHIO.	
1929	Simeon D. Fess, R	Yellow Springs
1927	Frank B. Willis, R	Delaware.
	OKLAHOMA.	
1927	J. W. Harreld, R	Oklahoma Cy.
1931	W. B. Pine, R	Okmulgee.
	OREGON.	
1927	Robt. N. Stanfield, R	Portland.
1931	Charles L. McNary, R	Salem.
	PENNSYLVANIA.	
1929	David A. Reed, R	Pittsburgh.
1927	George W. Pepper, R	Philadelphia.
	RHODE ISLAND.	
1929	Peter G. Gerry, D	Warwick.
1931	Jesse H. Metcalf, R	Providence.
	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
1927	Ellison D. Smith, D	Florence.
1931	Coleman L. Blease, D	Cola.
	SOUTH DAKOTA.	
1927	Peter Norbeck, R	Redfield.
1931	W. H. McMaster, R	Pierce.
	TENNESSEE.	
1929	Kenneth D. McKellar, D	Memphis.
1931	Lawrence D. Tyson, D	Knoxville.
	TEXAS.	
1929	Earle B. Mayfield, D	Austin.
1931	Morris Sheppard, D	Texarkana.
	UTAH.	
1929	Wm. H. King, D	Salt Lake Cy.
1927	Reed Smoot, R	Provo.
	VERMONT.	
1929	Frank L. Greene, R	St. Albans.
1927	Porter H. Dale R	Island Pond.
	VIRGINIA.	
1929	Claude A. Swanson, D	Chatham.
1931	Carter Glass, D	Lynchburg.
	WASHINGTON.	
1929	C. C. Dill, D	Spokane.
1927	Wesley L. Jones, R	Seattle.
	WEST VIRGINIA.	
1929	M. M. Neely, D	Fairmont.
1931	Guy D Goff, R	Clarksburg.
	WISCONSIN.	
1929	Robert M. LaFollette, R	Madison.
1927	Irvine L. Lenroot, R	Superior.
	WYOMING.	
1929	John B. Kendrick, D	Sheridan.
1931	Francis E. Warren, R	Cheyenne.

The whole number of Senators is 96. Republicans, 55; Democrats, 40; Farmer-Laborf 1.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Elected Nov. 4, 1924; terms from March 4, 1925 to March 4, 1927.

ALABAMA.

Dist.	*Representatives.*	*Politics.*	*P. O. Address.*
1	John McDuffie*	Dem.	Monroeville.
2	Lister Hill*	Dem.	Montgomery.
3	Henry B. Steagall*	Dem.	Ozark.
4	Lamar Jeffers*	Dem.	Anniston.
5	William B. Bowling*	Dem.	Lafayette.
6	William B. Oliver*	Dem.	Tuscaloosa.
7	Miles C. Allgood*	Dem.	Allgood.
8	Edward B. Almon*	Dem.	Tuscumbia.
9	George Huddleston*	Dem.	Birmingham.
10	William B. Bankhead*	Dem.	Jasper.

ARIZONA.

At Large.

	Carl Hayden*	Dem.	Phoenix.

ARKANSAS.

1	William J. Driver*	Dem.	Osceola.
2	William A. Oldfield*	Dem.	Batesville.
3	John N. Tillman*	Dem.	Fayetteville.
4	Otis Wingo*	Dem.	De Queen.
5	Heartsill Ragon*	Dem.	Clarkesville.
6	James B. Reed*	Dem.	Lonoke.
7	Tilman B. Parks*	Dem.	Hope.

CALIFORNIA.

1	Clarence F. Lea*	Dem.	Santa Rosa.
2	John E. Raker*	Dem.	Alturas.
3	Charles F. Curry*	Rep.	Sacramento.
4	———		San Francisco.
5	Lawrence J. Flaherty	Rep.	San Francisco.
6	Albert E. Carter	Rep.	Oakland.
7	Henry E. Barbour*	Rep.	Fresno.
8	Arthur M. Free*	Rep.	San Jose.
9	Walter F. Lineberger*	Rep.	Long Beach.
10	John D. Fredericks*	Rep.	Los Angeles.
11	Philip D. Swing*	Rep.	El Centro.

COLORADO.

1	William N. Vaile*	Rep.	Denver.
2	Charles B. Timberlake*	Rep.	Sterling.
3	Guy U. Hardy*	Rep.	Canon City.
4	Edward T. Taylor*	Dem.	GlenwoodSprings.

CONNECTICUT.

1	E. Hart Fenn*	Rep.	Wethersfield.
2	Richard P. Freeman*	Rep.	New London.
3	John Q. Tilson*	Rep.	New Haven.
4	Schuyler Merritt*	Rep.	Stamford.
5	James P. Glynn†	Rep.	Winsted.

DELAWARE.

At Large.

	Robert G. Houston	Rep.	Georgetown.

FLORIDA.

1	Herbert J. Drane*	Dem.	Lakeland.
2	R. A. Green	Dem.	Starke.
3	John H. Smithwick*	Dem.	Pensacola.
4	William J. Sears*	Dem.	Kissimmee.

GEORGIA.

	Charles G. Edwards	Dem.	Savannah.
	E. E. Cox	Dem.	Camilla.
3	Charles R. Crisp*	Dem.	Americus.
4	William C. Wright*	Dem.	Newman.
5	William D. Upshaw*	Dem.	Atlanta.
6	Samuel Rutherford	Dem.	Forsyth.
7	Gordon Lee*	Dem.	Chickamauga.
8	Charles H. Brand*	Dem.	Athens.
9	Thomas M. Bell	Dem.	Gainesville.
10	Carl Vinson*	Dem.	Milledgeville.
11	William C. Lankford*	Dem.	Douglas.
12	William W. Larsen*	Dem.	Dublin.

IDAHO.

1	Burton L. French*	Rep.	Moscow.
2	Addison T. Smith*	Rep.	Twin Falls.

ILLINOIS.

1	Martin B. Madden*	Rep.	Chicago.
2	Morton D. Hull*	Rep.	Chicago.
3	Elliott W. Sproul*	Rep.	Chicago.
4	Thomas A. Doyle*	Dem.	Chicago.
5	Adolph J. Sabath*	Dem.	Chicago.
6	John J. Gorman†	Rep.	Chicago.
7	M. Alfred Michaelson*	Rep.	Chicago.
8	Stanley H. Kunz*	Dem.	Chicago.
9	Fred A. Britten*	Rep.	Chicago.
10	Carl R. Chindblom*	Rep.	Chicago.
11	Frank R. Reid*	Rep.	Aurora.
12	Charles E. Fuller*	Rep.	Belvidere.
13	William R. Johnson	Rep.	Freeport.
14	John C. Allen	Rep.	Monmouth.
15	Edward J. King*	Rep.	Galesburg.
16	William E. Hull*	Rep.	Peoria.
17	Frank H. Funk*	Rep.	Bloomington.
18	William P. Holaday*	Rep.	Georgetown.
19	Charles Adkins	Rep.	Decatur.
20	Henry T. Rainey*	Dem.	Carrollton.
21	Loren E. Wheeler†	Rep.	Springfield.

ILLINOIS—*Continued.*

Dist.	*Representatives.*	*Politics.*	*P. O. Address*
22	Ed M. Irwin	Rep.	Belleville.
23	William W. Arnold*	Dem.	Robinson.
24	Thomas S. Williams*	Rep.	Louisville.
25	Edward E. Denison*	Rep.	Marion.

At Large.

	Richard Yates*	Rep.	Springfield.
	Henry R. Rathbone*	Rep.	Kenilworth.

INDIANA.

1	Harry E. Rowbottom	Rep.	Evansville.
2	Arthur H. Greenwood*	Dem.	Washington.
3	Frank Gardner*	Dem.	Scottsburg.
4	Harry C. Canfield*	Dem.	Batesville.
5	Noble J. Johnson	Rep.	Terre Haute.
6	Richard N. Elliott*	Rep.	Connersville.
7	Ralph E. Updike sr	Rep.	Indianapolis.
8	Albert H. Vestal*	Rep.	Anderson.
9	Fred S. Purnell*	Rep.	Attica.
10	William R. Wood*	Rep.	Lafayette.
11	Albert R. Hall	Rep.	Marion.
12	David Hogg	Rep.	Fort Wayne.
13	Andrew J. Hickey*	Rep.	Laporte.

IOWA.

1	William F. Kopp*	Rep.	Mount Pleasant.
2	F. D. Letts	Rep.	Davenport.
3	T. J. B. Robinson*	Rep.	Hampton.
4	Gilbert N. Haugen*	Rep.	Northwood.
5	Cyrenus Cole*	Rep.	Cedar Rapids.
6	C. William Ramseyer*	Rep.	Bloomfield.
7	Cassius C. Dowell*	Rep.	Des Moines.
8	Lloyd Thurston	Rep.	Osceola.
9	William R. Green*	Rep.	Council Bluffs.
10	L. J. Dickinson*	Rep.	Algona.
11	William D. Boies*	Rep.	Sheldon.

KANSAS.

1	Daniel R. Anthony jr*	Rep.	Leavenworth.
2	Chauncey B. Little	Dem.	Olathe.
3	W. H. Sproul*	Rep.	Sedan.
4	Homer Hoch*	Rep.	Marion.
5	James G. Strong*	Rep.	Blue Rapids.
6	Hays B. White*	Rep.	Mankato.
7	J. N. Tincher*	Rep.	Medicine Lodge.
8	William A. Ayres*	Dem.	Wichita.

KENTUCKY.

1	Alben W. Barkley*	Dem.	Paducah.
2	David H. Kincheloe*	Dem.	Madisonville.
3	Robert Y. Thomas jr	Dem.	Central City.
4	Ben Johnson*	Dem.	Bardstown.
5	Maurice H. Thatcher*	Rep.	Louisville.
6	Arthur B. Rouse*	Dem.	Burlington.
7	Virgil Chapman	Dem.	Paris.
8	Ralph Gilbert	Dem.	Shelbyville.
9	Fred M. Vinson*	Dem.	Louisa.
10	John W. Langley*	Rep.	Pikeville.
11	John M. Robsion*	Rep.	Barbourville.

LOUISIANA.

1	James O'Connor*	Dem.	New Orleans.
2	J. Zach Spearing*	Dem.	New Orleans.
3	Whitmell P. Martin*	Dem.	Thibodeaux.
4	John N. Sandlin*	Dem.	Minden.
5	Riley J. Wilson*	Dem.	Harrisonburg.
6	Bolivar E. Kemp	Dem.	Amite.
7	Ladislas Lazaro*	Dem.	Washington.
8	James B. Aswell*	Dem.	Natchitoches.

MAINE.

1	Carroll L. Beedy*	Rep.	Portland.
2	Wallace H. White jr*	Rep.	Lewiston.
3	John E. Nelson*	Rep.	Augusta.
4	Ira G. Hersey*	Rep.	Houlton.

MARYLAND.

1	T. A. Goldsborough*	Dem.	Denton.
2	Millard E. Tydings*	Dem.	Havre de Grace.
3	John Philip Hill*	Rep.	Baltimore.
4	J. Charles Linthicum*	Dem.	Baltimore.
5	Stephen W. Gambrill*	Dem.	Laurel.
6	Frederick N. Zihlman*	Rep.	Cumberland.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1	Allen T. Treadway*	Rep.	Stockbridge.
2	George B. Churchill	Rep.	Amherst.
3	Frank H. Foss	Rep.	Fitchburg.
4	George R. Stobbs	Rep.	Worcester.
5	John Jacob Rogers*	Rep.	Lowell.
6	A. Piatt Andrew*	Rep.	Gloucester.
7	William P. Connery jr.	Dem.	Lynn.
8	Harry I. Thayer	Rep.	Wakefield.
9	Charles L. Underhill*	Rep.	Somerville.
10	John J. Douglass	Dem.	Boston.
11	George H. Tinkham*	Rep.	Boston.
12	James A. Gallivan*	Dem.	Boston.
13	Robert Luce*	Rep.	Waltham.
14	Louis A. Frothingham*	Rep.	Easton.
15	Jos. W. Martin jr*	Rep.	North Attleboro
16	Charles L. Gifford*	Rep.	Barnstable

Dist.	*Representatives.*	*Politics.*	*P. O. Address.*
	MICHIGAN.		
1	John B. Sosnowski	Rep.	Detroit.
2	Earl C. Michener*	Rep.	Adrian.
3	Arthur B. Williams*	Rep.	Battle Creek
4	John C. Ketcham*	Rep.	Hastings.
5	Carl E. Mapes*	Rep.	Grand Rapids.
6	Grant M. Hudson*	Rep.	East Lansing.
7	Louis C. Cramton*	Rep.	Lapeer.
8	Bird J. Vincent*	Rep.	Saginaw.
9	James C. McLaughlin*	Rep.	Muskegon.
10	Roy O. Woodruff*	Rep.	Bay City.
11	Frank D. Scott*	Rep.	Alpena.
12	W. Frank James*	Rep.	Hancock.
13	Clarence J. McLeod*	Rep.	Detroit.
	MINNESOTA.		
1	Allen J. Furlow	Rep.	Rochester.
2	Frank Clague*	Rep.	Redwood Falls.
3	August H. Andresen	Rep.	Red Wing.
4	Oscar E. Keller*	Rep.	St. Paul.
5	Walter H. Newton*	Rep.	Minneapolis.
6	Harold Knutson*	Rep.	St. Cloud.
7	O. J. Kvale*	F.-L.	Benson.
8	William L. Carss†	F.-L.	Proctor.
9	Knud Wefald*	F.-L.	Hawley.
10	Godfrey G. Goodwin	Rep.	Cambridge.
	MISSISSIPPI.		
1	John E. Rankin*	Dem.	Tupelo.
2	B(ill) G. Lowrey*	Dem.	Blue Mountain.
3	W. M. Whittington	Dem.	Greenwood.
4	Jeff Busby*	Dem.	Houston.
5	Ross A. Collins*	Dem.	Meridian.
6	T. Webber Wilson*	Dem.	Laurel.
7	Percy E. Quin*	Dem.	McComb City.
8	James W. Collier*	Dem.	Vicksburg.
	MISSOURI.		
1	M. A. Romjue*	Dem.	Macon.
2	Ralph F. Lozier*	Dem.	Carrollton.
3	Jacob L. Milligan*	Dem.	Richmond.
4	Charles L. Faust*	Rep.	St. Joseph.
5	Edgar C. Ellis†	Rep.	Kansas City.
6	C. C. Dickinson*	Dem.	Clinton.
7	Samuel C. Major*	Dem.	Fayette.
8	William L. Nelson†	Dem.	Columbia.
9	Clarence Cannon*	Dem.	Troy.
10	Cleveland A. Newton*	Rep.	St. Louis.
11	Harry B. Hawes*	Dem.	St. Louis.
12	Leonidas C. Dyer*	Rep.	St. Louis.
13	Charles E. Kiefner	Rep.	Perryville.
14	Ralph E. Bailey	Rep.	Sikeston.
15	Joe J. Manlove*	Rep.	Joplin.
16	Thomas L. Rubey*	Dem.	Lebanon.
	MONTANA.		
1	John M. Evans*	Dem.	Missoula.
2	Scott Leavitt*	Rep.	Great Falls.
	NEBRASKA.		
1	John H. Morehead*	Dem.	Falls City.
2	Willis G. Sears*	Rep.	Omaha.
3	Edgar Howard*	Dem.	Columbus.
4	Melvin O. McLaughlin*	Rep.	York.
5	A. C. Shallenberger*	Dem.	Alma.
6	Robert G. Simmons*	Rep.	Scottsbluff.
	NEVADA.		
	At Large.		
	Samuel S. Arentzt	Rep.	Simpson.
	NEW HAMPSHIRE.		
1	Fletcher Hale	Rep.	Laconia.
2	Edward H. Wason*	Rep.	Nashua.
	NEW JERSEY.		
1	Francis F. Patterson jr*	Rep.	Camden.
2	Isaac Bacharach*	Rep.	Atlantic City.
3			
4	Charles A. Eaton	Rep.	Trenton.
5	Ernest R. Ackerman*	Rep.	Plainfield.
6	Randolph Perkins*	Rep.	Woodcliff Lake.
7	George N. Seger*	Rep.	Passaic.
8	Herbert W. Taylor†	Rep.	Newark.
9	Franklin W. Fort	Rep.	East Orange.
10	Frederick R. Lehlbach*	Rep.	Newark.
11	Oscar L. Auf Der Heide	Dem.	West New York.
12	Mary T. Norton	Dem.	Jersey City.
	NEW MEXICO.		
	At Large.		
	John Morrow*	Dem.	Raton.
	NEW YORK.		
1	Robert L. Bacon*	Rep.	Westbury.
2	John J. Kindred*	Dem.	Astoria.
3	George W. Lindsay*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
4	Thomas H. Cullen*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
5	Loring M. Black jr*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
6	Andrew L. Somers	Dem.	Brooklyn.
7	John F. Quayle*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
8	William E. Cleary*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
9	David J. O'Connell*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
10	Emanuel Celler*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
11	Anning S. Prall*	Dem.	W. New Brighton.
12	Samuel Dickstein*	Dem.	New York City.
13	C. D. Sullivan*	Dem.	New York City.
14	Nathan D. Perlman*	Rep.	New York City.
15	John J. Boylan*	Dem.	New York City.
16	John J. O'Connor*	Dem.	New York City.
17	Ogden L. Mills*	Rep.	New York City.
18	John F. Carew*	Dem.	New York City.
19	Sol Bloom*	Dem.	New York City.
20	Florello H. La Guardia*	Soc.	New York City
21	Royal H. Weller*	Dem.	New York City.
22	Anthony J. Griffin*	Dem.	New York City.
23	Frank Oliver*	Dem.	Bronx.
24	Benjamin L. Fairchild*	Rep.	Pelham.
25	J. M. Wainwright*	Rep.	Rye.
26	Hamilton Fish jr*	Rep.	Garrison.
27	Harcourt J. Pratt	Rep.	Highland.
28	Parker Corning*	Dem.	Albany.
29	James S. Parker*	Rep.	Salem.
30	Frank Crowther*	Rep.	Schenectady.
31	Bertrand H. Snell*	Rep.	Potsdam.
32	Thaddeus C. Sweet	Rep.	Phoenix.
33	Fred'k M. Davenport	Rep.	Clinton.
34	Harold S. Tolley	Rep.	Binghamton.
35	Walter W. Magee*	Rep.	Syracuse.
36	John Taber*	Rep.	Auburn.
37	Gale H. Stalker*	Rep.	Elmira.
38	Meyer Jacobstein*	Dem.	Rochester.
39	Archie D. Sanders*	Rep.	Stafford.
40	S. Wallace Dempsey*	Rep.	Lockport.
41	Clarence MacGregor*	Rep.	Buffalo.
42	James M. Mead*	Dem.	Buffalo.
43	Daniel A. Reed*	Rep.	Dunkirk.
	NORTH CAROLINA.		
1	Lindsay Warren	Dem.	Washington.
2	John H. Kerr*	Dem.	Warrenton.
3	Charles L. Abernethy*	Dem.	New Bern.
4	Edward W. Pou*	Dem.	Smithfield.
5	Charles M. Stedman*	Dem.	Greensboro.
6	Homer L. Lyon*	Dem.	Whiteville.
7	William C. Hammer*	Dem.	Asheboro.
8	Robert L. Doughton*	Dem.	Laurelsprings.
9	Alfred L. Bulwinkle*	Dem.	Gastonia.
10	Zebulon Weaver*	Dem.	Asheville.
	NORTH DAKOTA.		
1	Olger B. Burtness*	Rep.	Grand Forks.
2	Thomas Hall*	Rep.	Bismarck.
3	James H. Sinclair*	Rep.	Kenmare.
	OHIO.		
1	Nicholas Longworth*	Rep.	Cincinnati.
2	A. E. B. Stephens*	Rep.	North Bend.
3	Roy G. Fitzgerald*	Rep.	Dayton.
4	W. T. Fitzgerald	Rep.	Greenville.
5	Charles J. Thompson*	Rep.	Defiance.
6	Charles C. Kearns*	Rep.	Batavia.
7	Charles Brand*	Rep.	Urbana.
8	Brooks Fletcher	Dem.	Marion.
9	W. W. Chalmers†	Rep.	Toledo.
10	Thomas A. Jenkins	Rep.	Ironton.
11	Mell G. Underwood*	Dem.	New Lexington.
12	John C. Speaks*	Rep.	Columbus.
13	James T. Begg*	Rep.	Sandusky.
14	Martin L. Davey*	Dem.	Kent.
15	C. Ellis Moore*	Rep.	Cambridge.
16	John McSweeney*	Dem.	Wooster.
17	Willam M. Morgan*	Rep.	Newark.
18	Frank Murphy*	Rep.	Steubenville.
19	John G. Cooper*	Rep.	Youngstown.
20	Charles A. Mooney*	Dem.	Cleveland.
21	Robert Crosser*	Dem.	Cleveland.
22	Theodore E. Burton*	Rep.	Cleveland.
	OKLAHOMA.		
1	S. J. Montgomery	Rep.	Bartlesville.
2	William W. Hastings*	Dem.	Tahlequah.
3	Charles D. Carter*	Dem.	Ardmore.
4	Tom D. McKeown*	Dem.	Ada.
5	F. B. Swank*	Dem.	Norman.
6	Elmer Thomas*	Dem.	Medicine Park.
7	James V. McClintic*	Dem.	Snyder.
8	M. C. Garber*	Rep.	Enid.
	OREGON.		
1	Willis C. Hawley*	Rep.	Salem.
2	Nicholas J. Sinnott*	Rep.	The Dalles.
3	M. E. Crumpacker	Rep.	Portland.
	PENNSYLVANIA.		
1	William S. Vare*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
2	George S. Graham*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
3	Harry C. Ransley*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
4	Benjamin M. Golder	Rep.	Philadelphia.
5	James J. Connolly*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
6	George A. Welsh*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
7	George P. Darrow*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
8	Thomas S. Butler*	Rep.	West Chester.
9	Henry W. Watson*	Rep.	Langhorne.
10	William W. Griest*	Rep.	Lancaster.
11	Laurence H. Watres*	Rep.	Scranton.
12	Edmund N. Carpenter	Rep.	Wilkes-Barre.
13	George F. Brumm*	Rep.	Minersville.
14	Charles J. Esterly	Rep.	Reading.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Continued.*

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
15	Louis T. McFadden*	Rep.	Canton.
16	Edgar R. Kiess*	Rep.	Williamsport.
17	Frederick W. Magrady	Rep.	Mount Carmel.
18	Edward M. Beers*	Rep.	Mount Union.
19	Joshua W. Swartz	Rep.	Harrisburg.
20	Anderson H. Walters†	Rep.	Johnstown.
21	J. Banks Kurtz*	Rep.	Altoona.
22	Franklin Menges	Rep.	York.
23	William I. Swoope*	Rep.	Clearfield.
24	Samuel A. Kendall*	Rep.	Meyersdale.
25	Henry W. Temple*	Rep.	Washington.
26	Thomas W. Phillips jr*	Rep.	Butler.
27	Nathan L. Strong*	Rep.	Brookville.
28	Harris J. Bixler*	Rep.	Johnsonburg.
29	Milton W. Shreve*	Rep.	Erie.
30	William R. Coyle	Rep.	Bethlehem.
31	Adam M. Wyant*	Rep.	Greensburg.
32	Stephen G. Porter*	Rep.	Pittsburgh.
33	M. Clyde Kelly*	Rep.	Swissvale.
34	John M. Morin*	Rep.	Pittsburgh.
35	James M. Magee*	Rep.	Pittsburgh.
36	Guy E. Campbell*	Rep.	Crafton.

RHODE ISLAND.

1	Clark Burdick*	Rep.	Newport.
2	Richard S. Aldrich*	Rep.	Warwick.
3	Jeremiah E. O'Connell*	Dem.	Providence.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1	Thomas S. McMillan	Dem.	Charleston.
2	Butler B. Hare	Dem.	Saluda.
3	Fred H. Dominick*	Dem.	Newberry.
4	John J. McSwain*	Dem.	Greenville.
5	William F. Stevenson*	Dem.	Cheraw.
6	Allard H. Gasque*	Dem.	Florence.
7	Hampton P. Fulmer*	Dem.	Orangeburg.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

1	C. A. Christopherson*	Rep.	Sioux Falls.
2	Royal C. Johnson*	Rep.	Aberdeen.
3	William Williamson*	Rep.	Custer.

TENNESSEE.

1	B. Carroll Reece*	Rep.	Butler.
2	J. Will Taylor*	Rep.	La Follette.
3	S. D. McReynolds*	Dem.	Chattanooga.
4	Cordell Hull*	Dem.	Carthage.
5	Ewin L. Davis*	Dem.	Tullahoma.
6	Joseph W. Byrns*	Dem.	Nashville.
7	Edward E. Eslick	Dem.	Pulaski.
8	Gordon Browning*	Dem.	Huntingdon.
9	Finis J. Garrett*	Dem.	Dresden.
10	Hubert F. Fisher*	Dem.	Memphis.

TEXAS.

1	Eugene Black*	Dem.	Clarksville.
2	John C. Box*	Dem.	Jacksonville.
3	Morgan G. Sanders*	Dem.	Canton.
4	Sam Rayburn*	Dem.	Bonham.
5	Hatton W. Sumners*	Dem.	Dallas.
6	Luther A. Johnson*	Dem.	Corsicana.
7	Clay Stone Briggs*	Dem.	Galveston.
8	Daniel E. Garrett*	Dem.	Houston.
9	Joseph J. Mansfield*	Dem.	Columbus.
10	James P. Buchanan*	Dem.	Brenham.
11	Tom Connally*	Dem.	Marlin.
12	Fritz G. Lanham*	Dem.	Fort Worth.
13	Guinn Williams*	Dem.	Decatur.
14	Harry M. Wurzbach*	Rep.	Seguin.

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics.	P. O. Address.

TEXAS—*Continued.*

15	John N. Garner*	Dem.	Uvalde.
16	C. B. Hudspeth*	Dem.	El Paso.
17	Thomas L. Blanton*	Dem.	Abilene.
18	Marvin Jones*	Dem.	Amarillo.

UTAH.

1	Don B. Colton*	Rep.	Vernal.
2	E. O. Leatherwood*	Rep.	Salt Lake City.

VERMONT.

1	Elbert S. Brigham	Rep.	St. Albans.
2	Ernest W. Bibson*	Rep.	Brattleboro.

VIRGINIA.

1	Schuyler Otis Bland*	Dem.	Newport News.
2	Joseph T. Deal*	Dem.	Norfolk.
3	Andrew J. Montague*	Dem.	Richmond.
4	Patrick Henry Drewry*	Dem.	Petersburg.
5	Joseph Whitehead	Dem.	Stuart.
6	Clifton A. Woodrum*	Dem.	Roanoke.
7	Thomas W. Harrison*	Dem.	Winchester.
8	R. Walton Moore*	Dem.	Fairfax.
9	George C. Peery*	Dem.	Tazewell.
10	H. St. G. Tucker*	Dem.	Lexington.

WASHINGTON.

1	John F. Miller*	Rep.	Seattle.
2	Lindley H. Hadley*	Rep.	Bellingham.
3	Albert Johnson*	Rep.	Hoquiam.
4	John W. Summers*	Rep.	Walla Walla.
5	Sam B. Hill*	Dem.	Waterville.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1	Carl G. Bachmann	Rep.	Wheeling.
2	Frank L. Bowman	Rep.	Morgantown.
3	John M. Wolverton	Rep.	Richwood.
4	Harry C. Woodyard†	Rep.	Spencer.
5	James F. Strother	Rep.	Welch.
6	J. Alfred Taylor*	Dem.	Fayetteville.

WISCONSIN.

1	Henry Allen Cooper*	Rep.	Racine.
2	Edward Voigt*	Rep.	Sheboygan.
3	John M. Nelson*	Rep.	Madison.
4	John C. Schafer*	Rep.	Milwaukee.
5	Victor L. Berger*	Soc.	Milwaukee.
6	Florian Lampert*	Rep.	Oshkosh.
7	Joseph D. Beck*	Rep.	Viroqua.
8	Edward E. Browne*	Rep.	Waupaca.
9	George J. Schneider*	Rep.	Appleton.
10	James A. Frear*	Rep.	Hudson.
11	Hubert H. Peavey*	Rep.	Washburn.

WYOMING.

At Large.

Charles E. Winter*	Rep.	Casper.

ALASKA, *Delegate*—

Dan A. Sutherland*	Rep.	Fairbanks.

HAWAII, *Delegate*—

William P. Jarrett	Dem.	Honolulu.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, *Resident Commissioners*—

Isauro Gabaldon	Nat.	San Isidro.
Pedro Guevara	Nat.	Manila.

PORTO RICO, *Resident Commissioner*—

Felix Cordova Davila	Union.	San Juan.

Clerk of the House—Wm. Tyler Page, Rep., Md

*Served in the 68th Congress. †Served in previous Congress.

T. Frank Appleby (Rep.) of Atlantic City, elected in the Third New Jersey District, died on Dec. 13, 1924.

The House of Representatives of the 69th Congress consists of 435 members. The composition of the House is: Republicans, 247; Democrats, 183; Farmer Laborites, 3; and Socialists, 2. The salary of the Representative is $7,500 a year and of the Speaker, $12,000.

BOARD OF UNITED STATES GENERAL APPRAISERS.

(641 Washington Street, New York City.)

Jerry B. Sullivan, *President*; DeWitt P. Dutcher, *Chief Clerk*.

Board 1—Chas. P. McClelland of New York, *Chairman*; Jerry B. Sullivan of Iowa and Geo. Stewart Brown of Maryland.

Board 2—I. F. Fischer of New York, *Chairman*; William B. Howell of New Jersey and George E. Weller of New York.

Board 3—Byron S. Waite of Michigan, *Chairman*; George M. Young of North Dakota and William C. Adamson of Georgia.

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF EFFICIENCY.

Chief—Herbert D. Brown; *Ass't Chief and Senior Accountant*—Harold N. Graves; *Reclassification of Salaries*—William H. McReynolds; *Accounting*—V. G. Croissant; *Statistics*—George C. Havenner; *Labor-Saving Devices*—Wilson E. Wilmot; *Duplication of Work*—Herbert H. Rapp; *Efficiency Ratings*—Donald P. Evans; *Chief Clerk and Disbursing Clerk*—Miss D. F. Fridley; *Librarian*—Gladys E. Weaver.

WAR FINANCE CORPORATION.

(Treasury Building. The active life of the corporation, except for the liquidation of its business, ceased July 1, 1923.)

Chairman—Andrew W. Mellon (Secretary of the Treasury).

Managing Director—Eugene Meyer jr.; *Assistant to the Managing Director*—Floyd R. Harrison.

Directors—George R. Cooksey, Fred Starek, Frank Mondell.

Assistants to the Directors—Leo H. Pauiger, Snelson Chesney.

General Counsel—Gerard C. Henderson; *Secretary*—George P. Lynde; *Treasurer*—R. Reyburn Burklin.

PARTY STRENGTH IN CONGRESS.

FEDERALISTS AND REPUBLICANS.

Congress.		Federalists.		Republicans.		President.	Remarks.
		Senate.	House.	Senate.	House.		
1st.	1789–1791	24	53	2	12	Washington.	In Colonial and Revolutionary Days the Americans were either Whigs (Liberals), or Tories (Conservatives). John Adams called it a division between the Court party and the Country party. There was, however, no party organization, and the Colonists were mostly Whigs. The rulers sent from England were the Tories. In the Revolution, the people were divided between Patriots (Whigs), and Loyalists (Tories). Immediately after the Revolution the people became either Nationalists (Republicans), or Federalists, according as they favored States' rights, or a strongly centralized government. The Federalists were stronger in the big States, such as Va., Pa., and Mass. The Republicans also were called Democrats, or Democratic-Republicans.
2nd.	1791–1793	17	55	13	14	Washington.	
3rd.	1793–1795	18	51	12	54	Washington.	
4th.	1795–1797	19	47	13	59	Washington.	
5th.	1797–1799	21	52	11	54	Adams.	
6th.	1799–1801	19	58	13	48	Adams.	
7th.	1801–1803	13	35	19	71	Jefferson.	
8th.	1803–1805	10	39	24	103	Jefferson.	
9th.	1805–1807	7	30	27	112	Jefferson.	
10th.	1807–1809	7	28	31	110	Jefferson.	
11th.	1809–1811	10	47	24	95	Madison.	
12th.	1811–1813	6	36	30	105	Madison.	
13th.	1813–1815	9	67	27	115	Madison.	
14th.	1815–1817	12	61	26	122	Madison.	
15th.	1817–1819	10	57	34	128	Monroe.	
16th.	1819–1821	10	42	36	145	Monroe.	
17th.	1821–1823	7	58	41	129	Monroe.	
18th.	1823–1825	8	72	40	141	Monroe.	
19th.	1825–1827	10	79	38	134	Adams.	
20th.	1827–1829	11	85	37	128	Adams.	

DEMOCRATS AND WHIGS.

Congress.		Democrats.		Whigs.		President.	Remarks.
		Senate.	House.	Senate.	House.		
21st.	1829–1831	38	142	10	71	Jackson.	The Whig party at first included National Republicans, Nullifiers, Anti-Masons, and Federalists It finally went to pieces, as a party, on the slavery issue, and its last Presidential candidate was Gen. Scott, in 1852, who carried but four States —Mass., Vt., Ky., and Tenn. The Democratic party gradually absorbed the various pro-Slavery and States' rights elements. In the 25th Congress there were 5 Independents in the Senate and 13 in the House; in the 26th, 2 in the Senate and 6 in the House; in the 30th, 4 in the House. In the 29th Congress there were 6 Native Americans in the House as Independents.
22nd.	1831–1833	35	130	13	83	Jackson.	
23rd.	1833–1835	30	147	18	93	Jackson.	
24th.	1835–1837	33	144	19	98	Jackson.	
25th.	1837–1839	29	109	18	120	Van Buren.	
26th.	1839–1841	29	124	20	112	Van Buren.	
27th.	1841–1843	20	106	28	134	Harrison-Tyler.	
28th.	1843–1845	23	142	29	81	Tyler.	
29th.	1845–1847	32	142	24	77	Polk.	
30th.	1847–1849	34	109	21	115	Polk.	
31st.	1849–1851	33	116	25	107	Taylor-Fillmore.	
32nd.	1851–1853	36	140	23	88	Fillmore.	
33rd.	1853–1855	39	157	18	73	Pierce.	

DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS.

Congress.		Democrats.		Republicans.		President.	Independents in Congress (Not Counted in Regular Table). S stands for Senate; H, for House.
		Senate.	House.	Senate.	House.		
34th.	1855–1857	41	83	16	108	Pierce.	Americans, S., 5; H., 43.
35th.	1857–1859	38	123	26	92	Buchanan.	Americans, S., 2; H., 14. Ind. Dem., H., 8.
36th.	1859–1861	36	87	26	114	Buchanan.	Americans, S., 2; H., 24. Ind. Dem., H., 6.
37th.	1861–1863	8	43	31	105	Lincoln.	Unionists, S., 10; H., 30.
38th.	1863–1865	12	80	39	103	Lincoln.	.....
39th.	1865–1867	10	46	42	145	Lincoln; Johnson.	.....
40th.	1867–1869	12	48	54	174	Johnson.	.....
41st.	1869–1871	11	73	61	170	Grant.	.....
42nd.	1871–1873	17	105	51	133	Grant.	Liberal Rep., S., 6; H., 5.
43rd.	1873–1875	19	88	51	198	Grant.	Liberal Rep., S., 4; H., 5.
44th.	1875–1877	29	181	47	107	Grant.	Ind., H., 3.
45th.	1877–1879	36	156	39	137	Hayes.	Ind., S., 1.
46th.	1879–1881	43	156	33	133	Hayes.	.....
47th.	1881–1883	37	130	37	152	Garfield-Arthur.	Ind., S., 2. Greenback, H., 11.
48th.	1883–1885	36	200	40	119	Arthur.	Greenback, H., 6.
49th.	1885–1887	34	183	42	139	Cleveland.	Greenback, H., 3.
50th.	1887–1889	37	169	39	152	Cleveland.	Ind., H., 4.
51st.	1889–1891	37	161	45	169	Harrison.	.....
52nd.	1891–1893	39	235	47	88	Harrison.	Ind., S., 2. Farmers' Alliance, H., 9.
53rd.	1893–1895	44	218	37	127	Cleveland.	Ind., S., 4; H., 11.
54th.	1895–1897	39	104	43	248	Cleveland.	Ind., S., 6; H., 7.
55th.	1897–1899	34	130	47	202	McKinley.	Silver and Pop., S., 8; H., 25.
56th.	1899–1901	26	150	50	189	McKinley.	Silver and Pop., S., 10; H., 8.
57th.	1901–1903	29	151	53	198	McKinley–Roosevelt.	Pop. and Ind., S., 8; H., 8.
58th.	1903–1905	33	178	57	208	Roosevelt.	Union Labor, H., 2.
59th.	1905–1907	32	136	58	250	Roosevelt.	.....
60th.	1907–1909	31	166	60	220	Roosevelt.	.....
61st.	1909–1911	32	175	60	214	Taft.	Unionist, H., 1.
62nd.	1911–1913	42	227	49	162	Taft.	Soc., H., 1.
63rd.	1913–1915	51	290	45	127	Wilson.	Progressive, H., 18.
64th.	1915–1917	55	230	41	201	Wilson.	Prog., H., 5. Ind., H., 1. Soc., H., 1.
65th.	1917–1919	51	209	42	212	Wilson.	Prog., S., 1.; H., 3. Soc., H., 1. Ind., H., 2.
66th.	1919–1921	47	190	49	240	Wilson.	Ind., H., 2. Proh., H., 1.
67th.	1921–1923	37	132	59	300	Harding.	Soc., H., 1.
68th	1923–1925	42	207	52	225	Coolidge.	F.L., S., 2; Soc., H., 1; F.L., H., 1; Ind., H., 1.
69th.	1925–1927	40	183	55	247	Coolidge.	F. L., S., 1; F. L., H., 3; Soc., H., 2.

PARTY STRENGTH IN EARLY CONGRESSES.

The figures as to party strength in the First to the Twentieth, and also in the Twenty-first to the Thirty-first Congresses are slightly at variance as between different political authorities. The data in the table above for the Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth Congresses are as of Dec. 17, 1924

Astronomical Calculations for 1925.

The Astronomical Calculations, beginning on the next page, are given in local Mean Time, except as otherwise indicated, and were made expressly for THE WORLD ALMANAC by Arthur Newton of the United States Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.

CALENDAR FOR 1925.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Jan.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Feb.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
March	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
April				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
May						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
June		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
July				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Aug.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Sept.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Oct.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Nov.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
Dec.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

CALENDAR FOR 1924.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Jan.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
Feb.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	
March							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
April			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
May					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
June	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
July			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
Aug.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
Sept.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Oct.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Nov.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
Dec.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			

CALENDAR FOR 1926.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Jan.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
Feb.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
March		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
April					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
May							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
June			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
July					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Aug.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Sept.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Oct.							2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
Nov.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
Dec.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

THE SEASONS.

In the temperate zones, these are four in number: Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter; beginning respectively at the vernal equinox, the summer solstice, the autumnal equinox and the winter solstice; for which, in the north temperate zone, the approximate dates are March 21, June 21, September 23, and December 21. In the south temperate zone, the vernal equinox or the beginning of spring is September 23, the summer solstice or the beginning of summer is December 21, and so on.

The earth's axis continually points in the same direction, and if the axis were perpendicular to the plane of the earth's orbit around the sun there would be no change of seasons. Day and night would everywhere be of equal length and equable conditions of temperature would prevail throughout the year. But the axis is tilted 23° 27' away from a perpendicular to the orbit, and only in March and September is the axis at right angles to the direction of the sun. In those months occur the equinoxes, when day and night are equal the world over. In June, the North Pole is tilted 23° 27' toward the sun and the days in the northern hemisphere are longer than the nights; at the same time, the days in the southern hemisphere are shorter than the nights. In December the North Pole is tilted 23° 27' away from the sun and the nights in the northern hemisphere are longer than the days; at the same time the nights in the southern hemisphere are shorter than the days.

The heating influence of the sun increases with the length of the day and with the sun's altitude at noon. The greatest daily accession of heat is, therefore, at the time of the summer solstice; and the least is at the time of the winter solstice. In June, in the north temperate zone, the heat received by day far exceeds the loss through radiation by night, and it is not until July or August that the two become equal and the maximum temperature of the year is experienced. In December, the heat received by day fails to make good the loss by night, and it is not until January or February that gain and loss become equal and the thermometer ceases to show a downward tendency.

The seasons in 1925 (Eastern Standard Time) begin as follows: Vernal equinox (Spring), March 20 (10.13 P. M.); summer solstice (Summer), June 21 (5.50 P. M.); autumnal equinox (Autumn), Sept. 23 (8.44 A. M.); winter solstice (Winter), Dec. 22 (3.37 A. M.).

1st Month. **JANUARY.** *(Local Mean Time.)* 31 Days.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	7 29	4 38	A.M.	7 24	4 43	A.M.	7 19	4 49	A.M.	7 3	5 5	A.M.
2	Fr	7 30	4 39	12 18	7 25	4 44	12 18	7 19	4 49	12 18	7 3	5 6	12 18
3	Sa	7 30	4 40	1 19	7 25	4 45	1 19	7 19	4 50	1 18	7 3	5 6	1 15
4	S	7 30	4 41	2 19	7 25	4 46	2 18	7 19	4 51	2 16	7 3	5 7	2 10
5	M	7 30	4 42	3 18	7 25	4 47	3 16	7 19	4 52	3 13	7 3	5 8	3 5
6	Tu	7 29	4 43	4 16	7 25	4 48	4 13	7 19	4 53	4 9	7 3	5 9	3 58
7	W	7 29	4 44	5 11	7 24	4 48	5 8	7 19	4 54	5 4	7 3	5 10	4 51
8	Th	7 29	4 45	6 4	7 24	4 49	6 0	7 19	4 55	5 56	7 4	5 10	5 43
9	Fr	7 29	4 46	rises.	7 24	4 50	rises.	7 19	4 56	rises.	7 4	5 11	rises.
10	Sa	7 29	4 47	5 31	7 24	4 52	5 36	7 19	4 57	5 41	7 3	5 12	5 55
11	S	7 28	4 48	6 27	7 24	4 53	6 31	7 19	4 58	6 36	7 3	5 13	6 48
12	M	7 28	4 49	7 25	7 24	4 54	7 29	7 18	4 59	7 33	7 3	5 14	7 43
13	Tu	7 28	4 50	8 25	7 23	4 55	8 28	7 18	5 0	8 31	7 3	5 15	8 38
14	W	7 27	4 51	9 27	7 23	4 56	9 28	7 18	5 1	9 30	7 3	5 16	9 35
15	Th	7 27	4 52	10 29	7 22	4 57	10 30	7 18	5 2	10 31	7 3	5 16	10 33
16	Fr	7 26	4 54	11 33	7 22	4 58	11 33	7 17	5 3	11 33	7 3	5 17	11 32
17	Sa	7 26	4 55	A.M.	7 22	4 59	A.M.	7 17	5 4	A.M.	7 2	5 18	A.M.
18	S	7 25	4 56	12 39	7 21	5 0	12 38	7 16	5 5	12 37	7 2	5 19	12 32
19	M	7 25	4 57	1 47	7 21	5 1	1 45	7 16	5 6	1 43	7 2	5 20	1 36
20	Tu	7 24	4 58	2 58	7 20	5 3	2 55	7 15	5 7	2 52	7 2	5 21	2 41
21	W	7 24	5 0	4 8	7 19	5 4	4 5	7 15	5 8	4 1	7 1	5 22	3 48
22	Th	7 23	5 1	5 17	7 19	5 5	5 13	7 14	5 10	5 9	7 1	5 23	4 55
23	Fr	7 22	5 2	6 21	7 18	5 6	6 17	7 14	5 11	6 12	7 0	5 24	5 58
24	Sa	7 21	5 3	sets.	7 17	5 7	sets.	7 13	5 12	sets.	7 0	5 25	sets.
25	S	7 21	5 5	6 34	7 17	5 9	6 38	7 12	5 13	6 42	6 59	5 26	6 52
26	M	7 20	5 6	7 46	7 16	5 10	7 49	7 12	5 14	7 52	6 59	5 27	7 59
27	Tu	7 19	5 7	8 56	7 15	5 11	8 58	7 11	5 15	8 59	6 58	5 28	9 4
28	W	7 18	5 9	10 3	7 14	5 12	10 4	7 10	5 16	10 4	6 58	5 29	10 6
29	Th	7 17	5 10	11 7	7 13	5 14	11 7	7 9	5 18	11 6	6 57	5 30	11 5
30	Fr	7 16	5 11	A.M.	7 13	5 15	A.M.	7 9	5 19	A.M.	6 57	5 31	A.M.
31	Sa	7 15	5 12	12 9	7 12	5 16	12 8	7 8	5 20	12 7	6 56	5 32	12 2

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.
1	12	3	41	8	12	6	50	14	12	9	12	20	12	11	10	26	12	12	43
2	12	4	10	9	12	7	15	15	12	9	33	21	12	11	28	27	12	12	55
3	12	4	37	10	12	7	40	16	12	9	54	22	12	11	44	28	12	13	7
4	12	5	5	11	12	8	3	17	12	10	14	23	12	12	0	29	12	13	18
5	12	5	32	12	12	8	27	18	12	10	34	24	12	12	15	30	12	13	28
6	12	5	58	13	12	8	50	19	12	10	52	25	12	12	29	31	12	13	37
7	12	6	24																

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Jan.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Jan.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Jan.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston	1	5 48	6 19	11	5 48	6 28	21	5 45	6 38
New York	1	5 46	6 22	11	5 46	6 30	21	5 44	6 40
Wash'ton	1	5 43	6 24	11	5 44	6 32	21	5 42	6 42
Charleston	1	5 35	6 33	11	5 36	6 40	21	5 35	6 48

MOON'S PHASES (EASTERN STANDARD TIME).

	D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.	
First Quarter	1	6	26	P. M.	Last Quarter	17	6	33	P. M.
Full Moon	9	9	47	P. M.	New Moon	24	9	45	A. M.
					First Quarter	31	11	43	A. M.

Morning Stars—Mercury, Venus, Jupiter, Saturn.

Evening Star—Mars.

2d Month. **FEBRUARY.** 28 Days.
(Local Mean Time.)

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	7 14	5 14	1 9	7 11	5 17	1 7	7 7	5 21	1 5	6 55	5 32	12 58
2	M	7 13	5 15	2 8	7 10	5 18	2 5	7 6	5 22	2 2	6 54	5 34	1 52
3	Tu	7 12	5 16	3 4	7 9	5 20	3 1	7 5	5 23	2 57	6 54	5 34	2 46
4	W	7 10	5 18	3 58	7 8	5 21	3 55	7 4	5 24	3 50	6 53	5 35	3 37
5	Th	7 10	5 19	4 49	7 7	5 22	4 45	7 3	5 26	4 41	6 52	5 36	4 27
6	Fr	7 9	5 20	5 36	7 6	5 23	5 32	7 2	5 27	5 28	6 52	5 37	5 14
7	Sa	7 8	5 22	6 19	7 4	5 25	6 16	7 1	5 28	6 12	6 51	5 38	5 59
8	S	7 6	5 23	rises.	7 3	5 26	rises.	7 0	5 29	rises.	6 50	5 39	rises.
9	M	7 5	5 24	6 18	7 2	5 27	6 21	6 59	5 30	6 24	6 49	5 40	6 33
10	Tu	7 4	5 26	7 20	7 1	5 28	7 22	6 58	5 31	7 24	6 48	5 41	7 30
11	W	7 3	5 27	8 22	7 0	5 30	8 24	6 57	5 32	8 25	6 47	5 42	8 28
12	Th	7 1	5 28	9 26	6 58	5 31	9 26	6 56	5 34	9 27	6 46	5 43	9 26
13	Fr	7 0	5 29	10 31	6 57	5 32	10 30	6 54	5 35	10 30	6 46	5 44	10 26
14	Sa	6 59	5 31	11 37	6 56	5 33	11 36	6 53	5 36	11 34	6 45	5 44	11 27
15	S	6 57	5 32	A.M.	6 55	5 34	A.M.	6 52	5 37	A.M.	6 44	5 45	A.M.
16	M	6 56	5 33	12 45	6 53	5 36	12 43	6 51	5 38	12 40	6 43	5 46	12 30
17	Tu	6 54	5 34	1 54	6 52	5 37	1 50	6 50	5 39	1 47	6 42	5 47	1 35
18	W	6 53	5 36	3 1	6 51	5 38	2 57	6 48	5 40	2 53	6 41	5 48	2 39
19	Th	6 52	5 37	4 4	6 49	5 39	4 0	6 47	5 42	3 56	6 40	5 49	3 42
20	Fr	6 50	5 38	5 2	6 48	5 40	4 58	6 46	5 43	4 54	6 39	5 50	4 40
21	Sa	6 49	5 40	5 53	6 47	5 42	5 50	6 44	5 44	5 46	6 38	5 50	5 34
22	S	6 47	5 41	sets.	6 45	5 43	sets.	6 43	5 45	sets.	6 36	5 51	sets.
23	M	6 46	5 42	6 32	6 44	5 44	6 34	6 42	5 46	6 36	6 35	5 52	6 42
24	Tu	6 44	5 43	7 41	6 42	5 45	7 42	6 40	5 47	7 44	6 34	5 53	7 46
25	W	6 43	5 45	8 48	6 41	5 46	8 49	6 39	5 48	8 49	6 33	5 54	8 48
26	Th	6 41	5 46	9 53	6 39	5 47	9 52	6 38	5 49	9 52	6 32	5 55	9 48
27	Fr	6 40	5 47	10 56	6 38	5 48	10 54	6 36	5 50	10 52	6 31	5 56	10 46
28	Sa	6 38	5 48	11 56	6 36	5 50	11 54	6 35	5 51	11 51	6 30	5 56	11 42
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.
1	12	13	46	7	12	14	18	13	12	14	23	19	12	14	0	25	12	13	14
2	12	13	53	8	12	14	21	14	12	14	21	20	12	13	54	26	12	13	5
3	12	14	0	9	12	14	23	15	12	14	18	21	12	13	48	27	12	12	54
4	12	14	6	10	12	14	24	16	12	14	15	22	12	13	40	28	12	12	43
5	12	14	11	11	12	14	24	17	12	14	10	23	12	13	32				
6	12	14	15	12	12	14	24	18	12	14	6	24	12	13	24				

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Feb.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Feb.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Feb.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston...	1	5 38	6 51	11	5 28	7 1	21	5 15	7 13
New York	1	5 37	6 51	11	5 27	7 2	21	5 15	7 13
Wash'ton.	1	5 36	6 52	11	5 27	7 3	21	5 15	7 13
Charleston	1	5 31	6 57	11	5 24	7 5	21	5 15	7 13

MOON'S PHASES (EASTERN STANDARD TIME).

	D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.	
Full Moon	8	4	49	P. M.	New Moon	22	9	12	P. M.
Last Quarter	16	4	41	A. M.					

Morning Stars—Mercury, Venus, Jupiter, Saturn. Evening Star—Mars.

3d Month. **MARCH.** (*Local Mean Time.*) 31 Days.

Day of the Month	Day of the Week	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	6 36	5 49	A.M.	6 35	5 51	A.M.	6 33	5 52	A.M.	6 28	5 57	A.M.
2	M	6 35	5 51	12 55	6 33	5 52	12 52	6 32	5 53	12 48	6 27	5 58	12 37
3	Tu	6 33	5 52	1 50	6 32	5 53	1 47	6 30	5 54	1 43	6 26	5 59	1 30
4	W	6 31	5 53	2 43	6 30	5 54	2 39	6 29	5 55	2 34	6 25	6 0	2 20
5	Th	6 30	5 54	3 31	6 29	5 55	3 27	6 27	5 56	3 23	6 24	6 0	3 9
6	Fr	6 28	5 55	4 15	6 27	5 56	4 12	6 26	5 58	4 8	6 22	6 1	3 54
7	Sa	6 26	5 57	4 56	6 26	5 58	4 52	6 24	5 59	4 49	6 21	6 2	4 37
8	S	6 25	5 58	5 32	6 24	5 59	5 29	6 23	6 0	5 26	6 20	6 2	5 17
9	M	6 23	5 59	6 5	6 22	6 0	6 3	6 21	6 1	6 1	6 19	6 3	5 54
10	Tu	6 21	6 0	rises.	6 21	6 1	rises.	6 20	6 2	rises.	6 17	6 4	rises.
11	W	6 20	6 1	7 17	6 19	6 2	7 18	6 18	6 3	7 18	6 16	6 5	7 19
12	Th	6 18	6 2	8 23	6 18	6 3	8 23	6 17	6 4	8 22	6 15	6 5	8 19
13	Fr	6 16	6 4	9 30	6 16	6 4	9 29	6 15	6 5	9 27	6 14	6 6	9 21
14	Sa	6 15	6 5	10 38	6 14	6 5	10 36	6 14	6 6	10 33	6 12	6 7	10 24
15	S	6 13	6 6	11 46	6 13	6 6	11 43	6 12	6 7	11 40	6 11	6 8	11 28
16	M	6 11	6 7	A.M.	6 11	6 7	A.M.	6 11	6 8	A.M.	6 10	6 8	A.M.
17	Tu	6 9	6 8	12 53	6 9	6 8	12 49	6 9	6 9	12 45	6 8	6 9	12 32
18	W	6 8	6 9	1 57	6 8	6 9	1 53	6 8	6 10	1 48	6 7	6 10	1 34
19	Th	6 6	6 11	2 55	6 6	6 10	2 51	6 6	6 11	2 47	6 6	6 10	2 32
20	Fr	6 4	6 12	3 47	6 4	6 12	3 43	6 4	6 12	3 39	6 4	6 11	3 26
21	Sa	6 2	6 13	4 32	6 3	6 13	4 29	6 3	6 12	4 25	6 3	6 12	4 14
22	S	6 1	6 14	5 11	6 1	6 14	5 9	6 1	6 13	5 6	6 2	6 13	4 58
23	M	5 59	6 15	5 46	5 59	6 15	5 45	6 0	6 14	5 43	6 1	6 13	5 38
24	Tu	5 57	6 16	sets.	5 58	6 16	sets.	5 58	6 15	sets.	5 59	6 14	sets.
25	W	5 56	6 17	7 35	5 56	6 17	7 34	5 56	6 16	7 34	5 58	6 15	7 32
26	Th	5 54	6 19	8 39	5 54	6 18	8 38	5 55	6 17	8 36	5 56	6 16	8 31
27	Fr	5 52	6 20	9 42	5 53	6 19	9 40	5 53	6 18	9 37	5 55	6 16	9 29
28	Sa	5 50	6 21	10 42	5 51	6 20	10 40	5 52	6 19	10 36	5 54	6 17	10 26
29	S	5 48	6 22	11 40	5 49	6 21	11 37	5 50	6 20	11 33	5 53	6 18	11 20
30	M	5 47	6 23	A.M.	5 48	6 22	A.M.	5 49	6 21	A.M.	5 51	6 18	A.M.
31	Tu	5 45	6 24	12 35	5 46	6 23	12 31	5 47	6 22	12 27	5 50	6 19	12 13

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.
1	12	12	32	8	12	10	58	14	12	9	22	20	12	7	38	26	12	5	49
2	12	12	20	9	12	10	43	15	12	9	5	21	12	7	20	27	12	5	31
3	12	12	7	10	12	10	27	16	12	8	48	22	12	7	2	28	12	5	12
4	12	11	54	11	12	10	11	17	12	8	31	23	12	6	44	29	12	4	54
5	12	11	41	12	12	9	55	18	12	8	13	24	12	6	25	30	12	4	36
6	12	11	27	13	12	9	39	19	12	7	55	25	12	6	7	31	12	4	18
7	12	11	12																

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Mar.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Mar.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Mar.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston	1	5 3	7 23	11	4 46	7 35	21	4 28	7 47
New York	1	5 4	7 22	11	4 48	7 33	21	4 31	7 45
Wash'ton	1	5 5	7 21	11	4 50	7 31	21	4 34	7 42
Charleston	1	5 7	7 19	11	4 54	7 27	21	4 41	7 34

MOON'S PHASES (EASTERN STANDARD TIME).

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.	
First Quarter	2	7	7	A. M.	Last Quarter	17	12	22 P. M.
Full Moon	10	9	21	A. M.	New Moon	24	9	3 A. M.

Morning Stars—Venus, Jupiter, Saturn. Evening Stars—Mercury, Mars.

4th Month. **APRIL.** 30 Days.
(Local Mean Time.)

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	5 43	6 25	1 25	5 44	6 24	1 21	5 46	6 23	1 17	5 49	6 20	1 2
2	Th	5 42	6 26	2 11	5 43	6 25	2 7	5 44	6 24	2 3	5 47	6 20	1 49
3	Fr	5 40	6 28	2 52	5 41	6 26	2 49	5 42	6 25	2 45	5 46	6 21	2 32
4	Sa	5 38	6 29	3 30	5 40	6 27	3 27	5 41	6 26	3 24	5 45	6 22	3 13
5	S	5 36	6 30	4 4	5 38	6 28	4 2	5 39	6 27	3 59	5 44	6 22	3 51
6	M	5 35	6 31	4 35	5 36	6 30	4 34	5 38	6 28	4 33	5 42	6 23	4 27
7	Tu	5 33	6 32	5 6	5 35	6 31	5 5	5 36	6 29	5 4	5 41	6 24	5 2
8	W	5 31	6 33	rises.	5 33	6 32	rises.	5 35	6 30	rises.	5 40	6 25	rises.
9	Th	5 30	6 34	7 17	5 31	6 33	7 16	5 33	6 31	7 14	5 38	6 25	7 10
10	Fr	5 28	6 35	8 26	5 30	6 34	8 24	5 32	6 32	8 22	5 37	6 26	8 14
11	Sa	5 26	6 36	9 36	5 28	6 35	9 34	5 30	6 33	9 30	5 36	6 27	9 20
12	S	5 25	6 38	10 46	5 27	6 36	10 42	5 29	6 34	10 38	5 35	6 27	10 25
13	M	5 23	6 39	11 52	5 25	6 37	11 48	5 27	6 35	11 43	5 33	6 28	11 29
14	Tu	5 21	6 40	A.M.	5 24	6 38	A.M.	5 26	6 36	A.M.	5 32	6 29	A.M.
15	W	5 20	6 41	12 52	5 22	6 39	12 48	5 24	6 36	12 43	5 31	6 30	12 29
16	Th	5 18	6 42	1 45	5 20	6 40	1 42	5 23	6 37	1 37	5 30	6 30	1 24
17	Fr	5 16	6 43	2 32	5 18	6 41	2 28	5 21	6 38	2 25	5 29	6 31	2 13
18	Sa	5 15	6 44	3 11	5 17	6 42	3 9	5 20	6 39	3 6	5 28	6 32	2 57
19	S	5 13	6 46	3 46	5 16	6 43	3 45	5 18	6 40	3 43	5 26	6 32	3 37
20	M	5 12	6 47	4 18	5 14	6 44	4 18	5 17	6 41	4 17	5 25	6 33	4 14
21	Tu	5 10	6 48	4 48	5 13	6 45	4 49	5 16	6 42	4 49	5 24	6 34	4 49
22	W	5 9	6 49	sets.	5 11	6 46	sets.	5 14	6 43	sets.	5 23	6 35	sets.
23	Th	5 7	6 50	7 28	5 10	6 47	7 26	5 13	6 44	7 24	5 22	6 35	7 17
24	Fr	5 6	6 51	8 30	5 9	6 48	8 27	5 12	6 45	8 24	5 21	6 36	8 14
25	Sa	5 4	6 52	9 29	5 7	6 49	9 26	5 10	6 46	9 22	5 20	6 37	9 10
26	S	5 3	6 53	10 26	5 6	6 50	10 22	5 9	6 47	10 18	5 18	6 38	10 4
27	M	5 1	6 54	11 18	5 4	6 51	11 14	5 8	6 48	11 10	5 17	6 38	10 56
28	Tu	5 0	6 56	A.M.	5 3	6 52	A.M.	5 6	6 49	11 58	5 16	6 39	11 44
29	W	4 59	6 57	12 6	5 2	6 54	12 2	5 5	6 50	A.M.	5 15	6 40	A.M.
30	Th	4 57	6 58	12 50	5 0	6 55	12 46	5 4	6 51	12 42	5 14	6 40	12 28

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.
1	12	4	0	7	12	2	13	13	12	0	35	19	11	59	9	25	11	57	58
2	12	3	41	8	12	1	56	14	12	0	20	20	11	58	56	26	11	57	47
3	12	3	24	9	12	1	40	15	12	0	5	21	11	58	43	27	11	57	37
4	12	3	6	10	12	1	23	16	11	59	50	22	11	58	31	28	11	57	28
5	12	2	48	11	12	1	7	17	11	59	36	23	11	58	19	29	11	57	19
6	12	2	31	12	12	0	51	18	11	59	22	24	11	58	8	30	11	57	11

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Apr.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Apr.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Apr.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston...	1	4 7	8 2	11	3 47	8 16	21	3 27	8 32
New York	1	4 10	7 58	11	3 51	8 12	21	3 32	8 26
Wash'ton.	1	4 14	7 54	11	3 57	8 7	21	3 39	8 20
Charleston	1	4 25	7 43	11	4 11	7 52	21	3 57	8 2

MOON'S PHASES (EASTERN STANDARD TIME).

	D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.	
First Quarter	1	3	12	A. M.	Last Quarter	15	6	40	P. M.
Full Moon	8	10	33	P. M.	New Moon	22	9	28	P. M.
					First Quarter	30	10	20	P. M.

Morning Stars—Venus, Jupiter, Saturn.

Evening Stars—Mercury, Mars.

5th Month. **MAY.** 31 Days.
(Local Mean Time.)

Day of the Month	Day of the Week	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Fr	4 56	6 59	1 28	4 59	6 56	1 25	5 3	6 52	1 21	5 13	6 41	1 10
2	Sa	4 54	7 0	2 3	4 58	6 57	2 0	5 2	6 53	1 57	5 12	6 42	1 48
3	S	4 53	7 1	2 35	4 57	6 58	2 33	5 0	6 54	2 31	5 11	6 43	2 24
4	M	4 52	7 2	3 5	4 55	6 59	3 4	4 59	6 55	3 3	5 10	6 43	2 59
5	Tu	4 50	7 3	3 34	4 54	7 0	3 34	4 58	6 56	3 34	5 10	6 44	3 33
6	W	4 49	7 4	4 4	4 53	7 1	4 4	4 57	6 57	4 6	5 9	6 45	4 8
7	Th	4 48	7 6	4 35	4 52	7 2	4 37	4 56	6 58	4 39	5 8	6 46	4 45
8	Fr	4 47	7 7	rises.	4 51	7 3	rises.	4 55	6 59	rises.	5 7	6 46	rises.
9	Sa	4 46	7 8	8 31	4 50	7 4	8 27	4 54	7 0	8 24	5 6	6 47	8 11
10	S	4 44	7 9	9 41	4 48	7 5	9 37	4 53	7 0	9 32	5 5	6 48	9 18
11	M	4 43	7 10	10 46	4 47	7 6	10 41	4 52	7 1	10 37	5 4	6 48	10 22
12	Tu	4 42	7 11	11 43	4 46	7 7	11 39	4 51	7 2	11 34	5 4	6 49	11 20
13	W	4 41	7 12	A.M.	4 45	7 8	A.M.	4 50	7 3	A.M.	5 3	6 50	A.M.
14	Th	4 40	7 13	12 32	4 44	7 9	12 29	4 49	7 4	12 25	5 2	6 51	12 12
15	Fr	4 39	7 14	1 14	4 43	7 10	1 11	4 48	7 5	1 8	5 2	6 51	12 58
16	Sa	4 38	7 15	1 50	4 42	7 11	1 48	4 47	7 6	1 46	5 1	6 52	1 39
17	S	4 37	7 16	2 22	4 41	7 12	2 21	4 46	7 7	2 20	5 0	6 53	2 16
18	M	4 36	7 17	2 52	4 40	7 13	2 52	4 45	7 8	2 52	5 0	6 53	2 51
19	Tu	4 35	7 18	3 21	4 40	7 14	3 22	4 44	7 9	3 23	4 59	6 54	3 25
20	W	4 34	7 19	3 49	4 39	7 14	3 51	4 44	7 10	3 53	4 58	6 55	3 59
21	Th	4 33	7 20	4 19	4 38	7 15	4 22	4 43	7 10	4 25	4 58	6 56	4 34
22	Fr	4 32	7 21	sets.	4 37	7 16	sets.	4 42	7 11	sets.	4 57	6 56	sets.
23	Sa	4 32	7 22	8 17	4 36	7 17	8 14	4 42	7 12	8 10	4 56	6 57	7 56
24	S	4 31	7 23	9 12	4 36	7 18	9 8	4 41	7 13	9 3	4 56	6 58	8 49
25	M	4 30	7 24	10 2	4 35	7 19	9 58	4 40	7 14	9 53	4 56	6 58	9 38
26	Tu	4 29	7 25	10 47	4 34	7 20	10 43	4 40	7 15	10 39	4 55	6 59	10 25
27	W	4 29	7 26	11 27	4 34	7 21	11 24	4 39	7 15	11 20	4 55	7 0	11 7
28	Th	4 28	7 26	A M.	4 33	7 22	12 0	4 38	7 16	11 57	4 54	7 0	11 46
29	Fr	4 28	7 27	12 3	4 33	7 22	A.M.	4 38	7 17	A.M.	4 54	7 1	A.M.
30	Sa	4 27	7 28	12 36	4 32	7 23	12 33	4 37	7 18	12 31	4 54	7 1	12 23
31	S	4 26	7 29	1 6	4 32	7 24	1 4	4 37	7 18	1 3	4 53	7 2	12 57

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.
1	11	57	3	8	11	56	24	14	11	56	12	20	11	56	22	26	11	56	51
2	11	56	56	9	11	56	20	15	11	56	12	21	11	56	25	27	11	56	57
3	11	56	49	10	11	56	18	16	11	56	13	22	11	56	29	28	11	57	4
4	11	56	43	11	11	56	15	17	11	56	14	23	11	56	34	29	11	57	12
5	11	56	38	12	11	56	14	18	11	56	16	24	11	56	39	30	11	57	20
6	11	56	32	13	11	56	13	19	11	56	19	25	11	56	45	31	11	57	28
7	11	56	28																

TWILIGHT.

Places.	May	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	May	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	May	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston	1	3 7	8 48	11	2 48	9 5	21	2 32	9 22
New York	1	3 14	8 41	11	2 57	8 56	21	2 42	9 11
Wash'ton	1	3 22	8 33	11	3 6	8 47	21	2 53	9 1
Charleston	1	3 43	8 12	11	3 31	8 22	21	3 21	8 32

MOON'S PHASES (EASTERN STANDARD TIME).

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Full Moon	8	8	43 A. M.	New Moon	22	10	48 A. M.
Last Quarter	15	12	46 A. M.	First Quarter	30	3	4 P. M.

Morning Stars—Mercury, Jupiter. Evening Stars—Venus, Mars, Saturn.

6th Month. **JUNE.** 30 Days.
(Local Mean Time.)

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	4 26	7 30	1 34	4 31	7 25	1 34	4 36	7 19	1 33	4 53	7 2	1 31
2	Tu	4 25	7 30	2 2	4 30	7 25	2 3	4 36	7 20	2 4	4 53	7 3	2 4
3	W	4 25	7 31	2 32	4 30	7 26	2 33	4 36	7 20	2 35	4 52	7 4	2 39
4	Th	4 24	7 32	3 4	4 30	7 27	3 6	4 35	7 21	3 9	4 52	7 4	3 17
5	Fr	4 24	7 33	3 40	4 29	7 27	3 44	4 35	7 22	3 48	4 52	7 5	3 58
6	Sa	4 24	7 33	rises.	4 29	7 28	rises.	4 35	7 22	rises.	4 52	7 5	rises.
7	S	4 24	7 34	8 30	4 29	7 29	8 25	4 35	7 23	8 21	4 52	7 6	8 6
8	M	4 23	7 34	9 33	4 29	7 29	9 29	4 34	7 23	9 24	4 52	7 6	9 9
9	Tu	4 23	7 35	10 27	4 28	7 30	10 24	4 34	7 24	10 19	4 52	7 7	10 6
10	W	4 23	7 36	11 14	4 28	7 30	11 11	4 34	7 24	11 7	4 51	7 7	10 56
11	Th	4 23	7 36	11 52	4 28	7 31	11 50	4 34	7 25	11 48	4 51	7 7	11 40
12	Fr	4 22	7 37	A.M.	4 28	7 31	A.M.	4 34	7 25	A.M.	4 51	7 8	A.M.
13	Sa	4 22	7 37	12 26	4 28	7 32	12 25	4 34	7 26	12 24	4 51	7 8	12 18
14	S	4 22	7 38	12 57	4 28	7 32	12 57	4 34	7 26	12 56	4 51	7 9	12 54
15	M	4 22	7 38	1 26	4 28	7 33	1 26	4 34	7 27	1 27	4 51	7 9	1 28
16	Tu	4 22	7 39	1 54	4 28	7 33	1 55	4 34	7 27	1 57	4 52	7 9	2 1
17	W	4 22	7 39	2 23	4 28	7 33	2 25	4 34	7 27	2 28	4 52	7 10	2 35
18	Th	4 22	7 39	2 54	4 28	7 34	2 57	4 34	7 28	3 1	4 52	7 10	3 11
19	Fr	4 23	7 40	3 28	4 28	7 34	3 32	4 34	7 28	3 37	4 52	7 10	3 49
20	Sa	4 23	7 40	4 6	4 28	7 34	4 11	4 34	7 28	4 16	4 52	7 10	4 30
21	S	4 23	7 40	sets.	4 28	7 34	sets.	4 34	7 28	sets.	4 52	7 11	sets.
22	M	4 23	7 40	8 45	4 29	7 35	8 41	4 35	7 29	8 36	4 52	7 11	8 22
23	Tu	4 24	7 40	9 27	4 29	7 35	9 23	4 35	7 29	9 19	4 53	7 11	9 6
24	W	4 24	7 40	10 4	4 29	7 35	10 1	4 35	7 29	9 58	4 53	7 11	9 46
25	Th	4 24	7 41	10 38	4 29	7 35	10 35	4 35	7 29	10 33	4 53	7 12	10 24
26	Fr	4 24	7 41	11 8	4 30	7 35	11 6	4 36	7 29	11 5	4 54	7 12	10 58
27	Sa	4 25	7 41	11 36	4 30	7 35	11 36	4 36	7 29	11 35	4 54	7 12	11 31
28	S	4 25	7 41	A.M.	4 31	7 35	A.M.	4 36	7 29	A.M.	4 54	7 12	A.M.
29	M	4 26	7 41	12 4	4 31	7 35	12 4	4 37	7 29	12 4	4 55	7 12	12 4
30	Tu	4 26	7 41	12 32	4 31	7 35	12 33	4 37	7 29	12 34	4 55	7 12	12 37

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.
1	11	57	37	7	11	58	37	13	11	59	47	19	12	1	4	25	12	2	22
2	11	57	46	8	11	58	48	14	12	0	0	20	12	1	17	26	12	2	35
3	11	57	55	9	11	58	59	15	12	0	13	21	12	1	31	27	12	2	48
4	11	58	5	10	11	59	11	16	12	0	25	22	12	1	44	28	12	3	0
5	11	58	15	11	11	59	23	17	12	0	38	23	12	1	57	29	12	3	12
6	11	58	26	12	11	59	35	18	12	0	51	24	12	2	10	30	12	3	24

TWILIGHT.

Places.	June.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	June.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	June.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston	1	2 18	9 38	11	2 10	9 50	21	2 8	9 55
New York	1	2 29	9 26	11	2 23	9 36	21	2 22	9 41
Wash'ton	1	2 42	9 14	11	2 36	9 23	21	2 35	9 28
Charleston	1	3 14	8 42	11	3 10	8 49	21	3 10	8 53

MOON'S PHASES (EASTERN STANDARD TIME).

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Full Moon	6	4	48 P. M.	New Moon	21	1	17 A. M.
Last Quarter	13	7	44 A. M.	First Quarter	29	4	43 A. M.

Morning Stars—Mercury, Jupiter. Evening Stars—Venus, Mars, Saturn.

7th Month. **JULY.** 31 Days.
(Local Mean Time.)

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	4 26	7 41	1 2	4 31	7 35	1 4	4 38	7 29	1 6	4 55	7 12	1 12
2	Th	4 27	7 40	1 34	4 32	7 35	1 38	4 38	7 29	1 41	4 56	7 12	1 49
3	Fr	4 28	7 40	2 12	4 33	7 35	2 16	4 39	7 29	2 21	4 56	7 12	2 32
4	Sa	4 28	7 40	2 58	4 33	7 34	3 2	4 39	7 29	3 7	4 57	7 11	3 21
5	S	4 29	7 40	rises.	4 34	7 34	rises.	4 40	7 29	rises.	4 57	7 11	rises.
6	M	4 29	7 40	8 14	4 35	7 34	8 10	4 40	7 28	8 5	4 58	7 11	7 51
7	Tu	4 30	7 39	9 6	4 35	7 34	9 2	4 41	7 28	8 58	4 58	7 11	8 46
8	W	4 31	7 39	9 49	4 36	7 33	9 47	4 42	7 28	9 44	4 59	7 11	9 34
9	Th	4 31	7 38	10 26	4 36	7 33	10 25	4 42	7 27	10 23	4 59	7 11	10 16
10	Fr	4 32	7 38	10 59	4 37	7 33	10 58	4 43	7 27	10 58	5 0	7 10	10 54
11	Sa	4 33	7 37	11 29	4 38	7 32	11 29	4 44	7 27	11 30	5 0	7 10	11 30
12	S	4 34	7 37	11 58	4 39	7 32	11 59	4 44	7 26	A.M.	5 1	7 10	A.M.
13	M	4 34	7 36	A.M.	4 39	7 31	A.M.	4 45	7 26	12 1	5 1	7 10	4
14	Tu	4 35	7 36	12 27	4 40	7 31	12 29	4 46	7 25	12 32	5 2	7 9	12 38
15	W	4 36	7 35	12 57	4 41	7 30	1 0	4 46	7 25	1 4	5 2	7 9	1 13
16	Th	4 37	7 34	1 30	4 42	7 30	1 34	4 47	7 24	1 38	5 3	7 8	1 50
17	Fr	4 38	7 34	2 6	4 42	7 29	2 11	4 48	7 24	2 16	5 4	7 8	2 30
18	Sa	4 38	7 33	2 47	4 43	7 28	2 52	4 48	7 23	2 57	5 4	7 7	3 12
19	S	4 39	7 32	3 32	4 44	7 28	3 38	4 49	7 22	3 43	5 5	7 7	3 59
20	M	4 40	7 32	sets.	4 45	7 27	sets.	4 50	7 22	sets.	5 6	7 6	sets.
21	Tu	4 41	7 31	8 6	4 46	7 26	8 2	4 51	7 21	7 58	5 6	7 6	7 46
22	W	4 42	7 30	8 40	4 47	7 25	8 38	4 52	7 20	8 34	5 7	7 5	8 24
23	Th	4 43	7 29	9 12	4 48	7 25	9 10	4 52	7 20	9 7	5 7	7 5	9 0
24	Fr	4 44	7 28	9 40	4 48	7 24	9 39	4 53	7 19	9 38	5 8	7 4	9 33
25	Sa	4 45	7 27	10 8	4 49	7 23	10 7	4 54	7 18	10 7	5 9	7 4	10 6
26	S	4 46	7 26	10 35	4 50	7 22	10 36	4 55	7 17	10 36	5 9	7 3	10 38
27	M	4 47	7 25	11 3	4 51	7 21	11 4	4 56	7 16	11 6	5 10	7 2	11 11
28	Tu	4 48	7 24	11 33	4 52	7 20	11 36	4 57	7 15	11 39	5 11	7 2	11 46
29	W	4 49	7 23	A.M.	4 53	7 19	A.M.	4 58	7 14	A.M.	5 11	7 1	A.M.
30	Th	4 50	7 22	12 7	4 54	7 18	12 11	4 58	7 13	12 15	5 12	7 0	12 26
31	Fr	4 51	7 21	12 47	4 55	7 17	12 52	4 59	7 12	12 56	5 13	6 59	1 10

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.
1	12	3	36	8	12	4	49	14	12	5	38	20	12	6	9	26	12	6	20
2	12	3	47	9	12	4	58	15	12	5	44	21	12	6	12	27	12	6	20
3	12	3	59	10	12	5	7	16	12	5	50	22	12	6	15	28	12	6	20
4	12	4	9	11	12	5	15	17	12	5	56	23	12	6	17	29	12	6	18
5	12	4	20	12	12	5	23	18	12	6	1	24	12	6	19	30	12	6	16
6	12	4	30	13	12	5	31	19	12	6	5	25	12	6	20	31	12	6	13
7	12	4	40																

TWILIGHT.

Places.	July.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	July.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	July.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston...	1	2 13	9 54	11	2 24	9 46	21	2 38	9 34
New York	1	2 26	9 40	11	2 36	9 34	21	2 49	9 23
Wash'ton.	1	2 40	9 27	11	2 48	9 22	21	3 0	9 12
Charleston	1	3 14	8 53	11	3 20	8 50	21	3 29	8 43

MOON'S PHASES (EASTERN STANDARD TIME).

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Full Moon	5	11	54 P. M.	New Moon	20	4	40 P. M.
Last Quarter	12	4	34 P. M.	First Quarter	28	3	23 P. M.
Morning Stars—None.				Evening Stars—Mercury, Venus, Mars, Saturn.			

8th Month. **AUGUST.** 31 Days.
(Local Mean Time.)

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Sa	4 52	7 20	1 36	4 56	7 16	1 40	5 0	7 11	1 46	5 13	6 58	2 1
2	S	4 53	7 19	2 32	4 57	7 15	2 38	5 1	7 10	2 43	5 14	6 58	2 59
3	M	4 54	7 18	3 38	4 58	7 14	3 43	5 2	7 9	3 49	5 15	6 57	4 4
4	Tu	4 55	7 16	rises.	4 59	7 13	rises.	5 3	7 8	rises.	5 15	6 56	rises.
5	W	4 56	7 15	8 21	4 59	7 12	8 18	5 4	7 7	8 16	5 16	6 55	8 8
6	Th	4 57	7 14	8 56	5 0	7 10	8 55	5 5	7 6	8 54	5 17	6 54	8 49
7	Fr	4 58	7 13	9 28	5 2	7 9	9 28	5 6	7 5	9 28	5 18	6 53	9 27
8	Sa	4 59	7 11	9 59	5 3	7 8	10 0	5 6	7 4	10 1	5 18	6 52	10 3
9	S	5 0	7 10	10 28	5 4	7 7	10 30	5 7	7 3	11 32	5 19	6 51	10 38
10	M	5 1	7 9	10 59	5 4	7 5	11 2	5 8	7 2	11 5	5 20	6 50	11 13
11	Tu	5 2	7 7	11 31	5 5	7 4	11 35	5 9	7 0	11 39	5 20	6 49	11 49
12	W	5 3	7 6	A.M.	5 6	7 3	A.M.	5 10	6 59	A.M.	5 21	6 48	A.M.
13	Th	5 4	7 4	12 6	5 7	7 1	12 11	5 11	6 58	12 15	5 22	6 47	12 28
14	Fr	5 5	7 3	12 46	5 8	7 0	12 50	5 12	6 57	12 56	5 22	6 46	1 10
15	Sa	5 6	7 2	1 29	5 9	6 59	1 35	5 13	6 55	1 40	5 23	6 45	1 56
16	S	5 8	7 0	2 18	5 10	6 57	2 23	5 14	6 54	2 28	5 24	6 44	2 44
17	M	5 9	6 59	3 10	5 11	6 56	3 15	5 14	6 53	3 20	5 24	6 43	3 35
18	Tu	5 10	6 57	4 6	5 12	6 54	4 10	5 15	6 51	4 15	5 25	6 42	4 28
19	W	5 11	6 56	sets.	5 13	6 53	sets.	5 16	6 50	sets.	5 26	6 41	sets.
20	Th	5 12	6 54	7 44	5 14	6 52	7 43	5 17	6 49	7 41	5 26	6 40	7 36
21	Fr	5 13	6 53	8 12	5 15	6 50	8 11	5 18	6 47	8 11	5 27	6 39	8 8
22	Sa	5 14	6 51	8 39	5 16	6 49	8 39	5 19	6 46	8 40	5 28	6 38	8 40
23	S	5 15	6 50	9 6	5 17	6 47	9 8	5 20	6 44	9 9	5 28	6 36	9 13
24	M	5 16	6 48	9 35	5 18	6 46	9 38	5 21	6 43	9 40	5 29	6 35	9 47
25	Tu	5 17	6 46	10 8	5 19	6 44	10 11	5 22	6 41	10 14	5 30	6 34	10 24
26	W	5 18	6 45	10 44	5 20	6 42	10 48	5 23	6 40	10 53	5 30	6 33	11 5
27	Th	5 19	6 43	11 27	5 21	6 41	11 32	5 24	6 38	11 37	5 31	6 31	11 52
28	Fr	5 20	6 41	A.M.	5 22	6 39	A.M.	5 25	6 37	A.M.	5 32	6 30	A.M.
29	Sa	5 21	6 40	12 18	5 23	6 38	12 23	5 26	6 36	12 29	5 32	6 29	12 45
30	S	5 22	6 38	1 18	5 24	6 36	1 23	5 26	6 34	1 29	5 33	6 28	1 45
31	M	5 23	6 36	2 26	5 25	6 35	2 31	5 27	6 33	2 36	5 34	6 26	2 51

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.
1	12	6	10	8	12	5	30	14	12	4	34	20	12	3	18	26	12	1	46
2	12	6	6	9	12	5	22	15	12	4	22	21	12	3	4	27	12	1	29
3	12	6	2	10	12	5	14	16	12	4	11	22	12	2	49	28	12	1	11
4	12	5	57	11	12	5	4	17	12	3	58	23	12	2	34	29	12	0	54
5	12	5	51	12	12	4	55	18	12	3	45	24	12	2	18	30	12	0	36
6	12	5	45	13	12	4	44	19	12	3	32	25	12	2	2	31	12	0	17
7	12	5	38																

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Aug.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Aug.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Aug.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston...	1	2 56	9 16	11	3 12	8 57	21	3 28	8 37
New York	1	3 5	9 7	11	3 21	8 49	21	3 34	8 31
Wash'ton.	1	3 14	8 57	11	3 28	8 42	21	3 41	8 24
Charleston	1	3 40	8 32	11	3 50	8 20	21	3 59	8 7

MOON'S PHASES (EASTERN STANDARD TIME).

	D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.	
Full Moon	4	6	59	A. M.	New Moon	19	8	15	A. M.
Last Quarter	11	4	11	A. M.	First Quarter	26	11	46	P. M.

Morning Stars—None.

Evening Stars—Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn.

9th Month. **SEPTEMBER.** 30 Days.
(Local Mean Time.)

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	5 24	6 35	3 39	5 26	6 33	3 43	5 28	6 31	3 47	5 34	6 25	4 0
2	W	5 26	6 33	rises.	5 27	6 32	rises.	5 29	6 30	rises.	5 35	6 24	rises.
3	Th	5 27	6 31	7 24	5 28	6 30	7 24	5 30	6 28	7 23	5 36	6 23	7 20
4	Fr	5 28	6 30	7 56	5 29	6 28	7 56	5 31	6 26	7 57	5 36	6 21	7 57
5	Sa	5 29	6 28	8 26	5 30	6 27	8 28	5 32	6 25	8 29	5 37	6 20	8 33
6	S	5 30	6 26	8 57	5 31	6 25	9 0	5 33	6 23	9 2	5 38	6 19	9 9
7	M	5 31	6 25	9 29	5 32	6 23	9 32	5 34	6 22	9 36	5 38	6 18	9 46
8	Tu	5 32	6 23	10 4	5 33	6 22	10 8	5 34	6 20	10 13	5 39	6 16	10 25
9	W	5 33	6 21	10 42	5 34	6 20	10 47	5 35	6 19	10 52	5 39	6 15	11 7
10	Th	5 34	6 19	11 25	5 35	6 18	11 30	5 36	6 17	11 35	5 40	6 14	11 51
11	Fr	5 35	6 18	A.M.	5 36	6 16	A.M.	5 37	6 16	A.M.	5 41	6 12	A.M.
12	Sa	5 36	6 16	12 12	5 37	6 15	12 17	5 38	6 14	12 22	5 41	6 11	12 38
13	S	5 37	6 14	1 3	5 38	6 13	1 8	5 39	6 12	1 13	5 42	6 10	1 28
14	M	5 38	6 12	1 58	5 39	6 12	2 2	5 40	6 11	2 7	5 43	6 8	2 21
15	Tu	5 39	6 10	2 55	5 40	6 10	2 59	5 41	6 9	3 3	5 43	6 7	3 15
16	W	5 40	6 9	3 54	5 41	6 8	3 57	5 42	6 8	4 1	5 44	6 5	4 10
17	Th	5 41	6 7	sets.	5 42	6 6	sets.	5 43	6 6	sets.	5 45	6 4	sets.
18	Fr	5 42	6 5	6 42	5 43	6 5	6 42	5 43	6 4	6 42	5 45	6 3	6 42
19	Sa	5 44	6 3	7 10	5 44	6 3	7 11	5 44	6 3	7 12	5 46	6 1	7 15
20	S	5 45	6 2	7 38	5 45	6 1	7 40	5 45	6 1	7 42	5 46	6 0	7 48
21	M	5 46	6 0	8 9	5 46	6 0	8 12	5 46	6 0	8 16	5 47	5 59	8 24
22	Tu	5 47	5 58	8 44	5 47	5 58	8 48	5 47	5 58	8 52	5 48	5 57	9 4
23	W	5 48	5 56	9 25	5 48	5 56	9 29	5 48	5 56	9 34	5 48	5 56	9 48
24	Th	5 49	5 55	10 12	5 49	5 55	10 17	5 49	5 55	10 23	5 49	5 55	10 38
25	Fr	5 50	5 53	11 7	5 50	5 53	11 13	5 50	5 53	11 18	5 50	5 53	11 35
26	Sa	5 51	5 51	A.M.	5 51	5 51	A.M.	5 51	5 51	A.M.	5 50	5 52	A.M.
27	S	5 52	5 49	12 10	5 52	5 50	12 15	5 52	5 50	12 21	5 51	5 51	12 36
28	M	5 53	5 48	1 19	5 53	5 48	1 24	5 52	5 48	1 28	5 52	5 49	1 42
29	Tu	5 54	5 46	2 31	5 54	5 46	2 35	5 53	5 47	2 39	5 52	5 48	2 50
30	W	5 55	5 44	3 45	5 55	5 44	3 47	5 54	5 45	3 50	5 53	5 47	3 58

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.
1	11	59	58	7	11	58	0	13	11	55	55	19	11	53	49	25	11	51	43
2	11	59	39	8	11	57	40	14	11	55	34	20	11	53	27	26	11	51	22
3	11	59	20	9	11	57	19	15	11	55	13	21	11	53	6	27	11	51	2
4	11	59	0	10	11	56	58	16	11	54	52	22	11	52	45	28	11	50	42
5	11	58	40	11	11	56	37	17	11	54	31	23	11	52	24	29	11	50	22
6	11	58	20	12	11	56	17	18	11	54	10	24	11	52	4	30	11	50	2

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Sept.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Sept.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Sept.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston	1	3 44	8 15	11	3 58	7 54	21	4 11	7 34
New York	1	3 49	8 10	11	4 2	7 50	21	4 14	7 32
Wash'ton	1	3 54	8 5	11	4 6	7 47	21	4 17	7 29
Charleston	1	4 9	7 51	11	4 17	7 36	21	4 25	7 21

MOON'S PHASES (EASTERN STANDARD TIME).

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Full Moon	2	2	53 P.M.	New Moon	17	11	12 P.M.
Last Quarter	9	7	12 P.M.	First Quarter	25	6	51 A.M.

Morning Star—Mercury. Evening Stars—Venus, Jupiter, Saturn.

10th Month. **OCTOBER.** 31 Days.
(Local Mean Time.)

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	5 56	5 42	4 57	5 56	5 43	4 59	5 55	5 43	5 0	5 54	5 45	5 4
2	Fr	5 58	5 41	rises.	5 57	5 41	rises.	5 56	5 42	rises.	5 54	5 44	rises.
3	Sa	5 59	5 39	6 53	5 58	5 40	6 55	5 57	5 40	6 58	5 55	5 43	7 3
4	S	6 0	5 37	7 25	5 59	5 38	7 28	5 58	5 39	7 31	5 56	5 41	7 40
5	M	6 1	5 35	7 59	6 0	5 36	8 3	5 59	5 37	8 7	5 56	5 40	8 19
6	Tu	6 2	5 34	8 37	6 1	5 35	8 41	6 0	5 36	8 46	5 57	5 39	9 0
7	W	6 3	5 32	9 18	6 2	5 33	9 23	6 1	5 34	9 28	5 58	5 38	9 44
8	Th	6 4	5 30	10 4	6 3	5 31	10 9	6 2	5 33	10 15	5 59	5 36	10 31
9	Fr	6 5	5 29	10 54	6 4	5 30	10 59	6 3	5 31	11 4	5 59	5 35	11 20
10	Sa	6 7	5 27	11 47	6 5	5 28	11 52	6 4	5 30	11 57	6 0	5 34	A.M.
11	S	6 8	5 25	A.M.	6 6	5 27	A.M.	6 5	5 28	A.M.	6 1	5 32	12 12
12	M	6 9	5 24	12 44	6 8	5 25	12 48	6 6	5 27	12 53	6 2	5 31	1 5
13	Tu	6 10	5 22	1 42	6 9	5 24	1 46	6 7	5 25	1 50	6 2	5 30	2 0
14	W	6 11	5 20	2 42	6 10	5 22	2 45	6 8	5 24	2 48	6 3	5 29	2 55
15	Th	6 12	5 19	3 44	6 11	5 20	3 46	6 9	5 22	3 47	6 4	5 28	3 52
16	Fr	6 14	5 17	4 47	6 12	5 19	4 48	6 10	5 21	4 48	6 4	5 26	4 49
17	Sa	6 15	5 16	sets.	6 13	5 17	sets.	6 11	5 19	sets.	6 5	5 25	sets.
18	S	6 16	5 14	6 10	6 14	5 16	6 13	6 12	5 18	6 16	6 6	5 24	6 24
19	M	6 17	5 12	6 44	6 15	5 14	6 48	6 13	5 17	6 52	6 7	5 23	7 2
20	Tu	6 18	5 11	7 23	6 16	5 13	7 27	6 14	5 15	7 32	6 8	5 22	7 46
21	W	6 19	5 9	8 9	6 17	5 12	8 14	6 15	5 14	8 19	6 8	5 21	8 34
22	Th	6 21	5 8	9 2	6 18	5 10	9 7	6 16	5 13	9 13	6 9	5 20	9 29
23	Fr	6 22	5 6	10 2	6 20	5 9	10 7	6 17	5 11	10 13	6 10	5 18	10 29
24	Sa	6 23	5 5	11 8	6 21	5 7	11 13	6 18	5 10	11 18	6 11	5 17	11 33
25	S	6 24	5 4	A.M.	6 22	5 6	A.M.	6 19	5 9	A.M.	6 12	5 16	A.M.
26	M	6 25	5 2	12 18	6 23	5 5	12 22	6 20	5 7	12 26	6 12	5 15	12 38
27	Tu	6 27	5 1	1 29	6 24	5 3	1 32	6 21	5 6	1 36	6 13	5 14	1 44
28	W	6 28	4 59	2 40	6 25	5 2	2 42	6 22	5 5	2 44	6 14	5 13	2 50
29	Th	6 29	4 58	3 50	6 26	5 1	3 51	6 24	5 4	3 52	6 15	5 12	3 54
30	Fr	6 30	4 57	4 59	6 28	4 59	4 59	6 25	5 2	4 59	6 16	5 12	4 57
31	Sa	6 32	4 55	rises.	6 29	4 58	rises.	6 26	5 1	rises.	6 16	5 11	rises.

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.
1	11	49	43	8	11	47	36	14	11	46	4	20	11	44	52	26	11	44	2
2	11	49	24	9	11	47	19	15	11	45	50	21	11	44	42	27	11	43	57
3	11	49	5	10	11	47	3	16	11	45	38	22	11	44	33	28	11	43	52
4	11	48	46	11	11	46	48	17	11	45	25	23	11	44	24	29	11	43	47
5	11	48	28	12	11	46	32	18	11	45	13	24	11	44	16	30	11	43	44
6	11	48	10	13	11	46	18	19	11	45	2	25	11	44	9	31	11	43	41
7	11	47	53																

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Oct.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Oct.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Oct.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston...	1	4 23	7 16	11	4 34	6 58	21	4 46	6 43
New York	1	4 25	7 14	11	4 35	6 57	21	4 46	6 43
Wash'ton	1	4 27	7 12	11	4 37	6 56	21	4 46	6 43
Charleston	1	4 32	7 7	11	4 39	6 54	21	4 46	6 43

MOON'S PHASES (EASTERN STANDARD TIME).

	D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.	
Full Moon	2	12	23	A. M.	New Moon	17	1	6	P. M.
Last Quarter	9	1	34	P. M.	First Quarter	24	1	38	P. M.
					Full Moon	31	12	17	P. M.

Morning Star—Mars.

Evening Stars—Mercury, Venus, Jupiter, Saturn.

11th Month. **NOVEMBER.** 30 Days.
(Local Mean Time.)

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	6 33	4 54	5 54	6 30	4 57	5 58	6 27	5 0	6 2	6 17	5 10	6 12
2	M	6 34	4 53	6 30	6 31	4 56	6 35	6 28	4 59	6 40	6 18	5 9	6 53
3	Tu	6 35	4 51	7 10	6 32	4 54	7 15	6 29	4 58	7 21	6 19	5 8	7 36
4	W	6 37	4 50	7 55	6 33	4 53	8 0	6 30	4 57	8 6	6 20	5 7	8 22
5	Th	6 38	4 49	8 43	6 35	4 52	8 49	6 31	4 56	8 54	6 21	5 6	9 11
6	Fr	6 39	4 48	9 36	6 36	4 51	9 41	6 32	4 55	9 47	6 22	5 5	10 2
7	Sa	6 40	4 47	10 32	6 37	4 50	10 36	6 33	4 54	10 41	6 22	5 5	10 55
8	S	6 42	4 46	11 29	6 38	4 49	11 33	6 34	4 53	11 37	6 23	5 4	11 49
9	M	6 43	4 45	A.M.	6 39	4 48	A.M.	6 36	4 52	A.M.	6 24	5 3	A.M.
10	Tu	6 44	4 44	12 28	6 40	4 47	12 31	6 37	4 51	12 35	6 25	5 2	12 43
11	W	6 45	4 42	1 29	6 42	4 46	1 31	6 38	4 50	1 33	6 26	5 2	1 39
12	Th	6 47	4 41	2 30	6 43	4 45	2 32	6 39	4 49	2 33	6 27	5 1	2 36
13	Fr	6 48	4 40	3 34	6 44	4 44	3 34	6 40	4 48	3 34	6 28	5 0	3 34
14	Sa	6 49	4 40	4 39	6 45	4 43	4 38	6 41	4 47	4 37	6 29	5 0	4 34
15	S	6 50	4 39	5 47	6 46	4 42	5 45	6 42	4 47	5 43	6 30	4 59	5 36
16	M	6 52	4 38	sets.	6 48	4 42	sets.	6 43	4 46	sets.	6 31	4 59	sets.
17	Tu	6 53	4 37	6 2	6 49	4 41	6 7	6 45	4 45	6 12	6 32	4 58	6 27
18	W	6 54	4 36	6 54	6 50	4 40	6 59	6 46	4 44	7 5	6 32	4 58	7 21
19	Th	6 55	4 35	7 53	6 51	4 39	7 59	6 47	4 44	8 5	6 33	4 57	8 21
20	Fr	6 56	4 34	8 59	6 52	4 39	9 4	6 48	4 43	9 10	6 34	4 57	9 25
21	Sa	6 58	4 34	10 9	6 54	4 38	10 13	6 49	4 43	10 18	6 35	4 56	10 31
22	S	6 59	4 33	11 20	6 55	4 38	11 23	6 50	4 43	11 27	6 36	4 56	11 37
23	M	7 0	4 32	A.M.	6 56	4 37	A.M.	6 51	4 42	A.M.	6 37	4 56	A.M.
24	Tu	7 1	4 32	12 30	6 57	4 36	12 32	6 52	4 41	12 35	6 38	4 55	12 42
25	W	7 2	4 31	1 39	6 58	4 36	1 41	6 53	4 41	1 42	6 39	4 55	1 46
26	Th	7 4	4 31	2 47	6 59	4 35	2 47	6 54	4 40	2 48	6 40	4 55	2 47
27	Fr	7 5	4 30	3 54	7 0	4 35	3 53	6 55	4 40	3 52	6 41	4 54	3 49
28	Sa	7 6	4 30	5 0	7 1	4 34	4 58	6 56	4 39	4 56	6 42	4 54	4 49
29	S	7 7	4 30	6 4	7 2	4 34	6 2	6 57	4 39	5 59	6 42	4 54	5 49
30	M	7 8	4 29	rises.	7 3	4 34	rises.	6 58	4 39	rises.	6 43	4 54	rises.
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.
1	11	43	39	7	11	43	44	13	11	44	20	19	11	45	26	25	11	47	2
2	11	43	38	8	11	43	48	14	11	44	29	20	11	45	40	26	11	47	20
3	11	43	37	9	11	43	52	15	11	44	38	21	11	45	55	27	11	47	40
4	11	43	38	10	11	43	58	16	11	44	49	22	11	46	10	28	11	48	0
5	11	43	39	11	11	44	4	17	11	45	1	23	11	46	27	29	11	48	20
6	11	43	41	12	11	44	11	18	11	45	13	24	11	46	44	30	11	48	42

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Nov.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Nov.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Nov.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston	1	4 58	6 29	11	5 9	6 19	21	5 19	6 12
New York	1	4 57	6 29	11	5 8	6 20	21	5 18	6 14
Wash'ton	1	4 57	6 30	11	5 6	6 21	21	5 16	6 16
Charleston	1	4 54	6 33	11	5 2	6 26	21	5 10	6 22

MOON'S PHASES (EASTERN STANDARD TIME).

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.	
Last Quarter	8	10	13	A. M.	First Quarter	22	9	6 P. M.
New Moon	16	1	58	A. M.	Full Moon	30	3	11 A. M.

Morning Stars—Mars, Saturn. Evening Stars—Mercury. Venus, Jupiter.

12th Month. **DECEMBER.** 31 Days.
(Local Mean Time.)

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	7 9	4 29	5 47	7 4	4 34	5 52	6 59	4 38	5 58	6 44	4 54	6 14
2	W	7 10	4 28	6 34	7 5	4 33	6 40	7 0	4 38	6 46	6 45	4 54	7 2
3	Th	7 11	4 28	7 26	7 6	4 33	7 31	7 1	4 38	7 37	6 46	4 54	7 53
4	Fr	7 12	4 28	8 20	7 7	4 33	8 25	7 2	4 38	8 30	6 46	4 54	8 45
5	Sa	7 13	4 28	9 17	7 8	4 33	9 21	7 3	4 38	9 26	6 47	4 54	9 39
6	S	7 14	4 28	10 15	7 9	4 33	10 19	7 4	4 38	10 23	6 48	4 54	10 33
7	M	7 15	4 28	11 14	7 10	4 32	11 17	7 5	4 38	11 20	6 49	4 54	11 27
8	Tu	7 16	4 28	A.M.	7 11	4 32	A.M.	7 6	4 38	A.M.	6 50	4 54	A.M.
9	W	7 17	4 28	12 15	7 12	4 32	12 16	7 7	4 38	12 18	6 50	4 54	12 22
10	Th	7 18	4 28	1 16	7 13	4 32	1 17	7 8	4 38	1 17	6 51	4 54	1 18
11	Fr	7 19	4 28	2 19	7 14	4 33	2 19	7 8	4 38	2 18	6 52	4 55	2 16
12	Sa	7 20	4 28	3 25	7 15	4 33	3 24	7 9	4 38	3 22	6 53	4 55	3 17
13	S	7 20	4 28	4 33	7 15	4 33	4 31	7 10	4 38	4 28	6 53	4 55	4 20
14	M	7 21	4 28	5 44	7 16	4 33	5 41	7 11	4 39	5 37	6 54	4 55	5 26
15	Tu	7 22	4 28	sets.	7 17	4 33	sets.	7 11	4 39	sets.	6 55	4 56	sets.
16	W	7 23	4 28	5 38	7 18	4 33	5 43	7 12	4 39	5 49	6 55	4 56	6 6
17	Th	7 24	4 29	6 43	7 19	4 34	6 49	7 13	4 40	6 54	6 56	4 56	7 10
18	Fr	7 24	4 29	7 55	7 19	4 34	7 59	7 13	4 40	8 4	6 56	4 57	8 18
19	Sa	7 25	4 30	9 8	7 20	4 35	9 11	7 14	4 40	9 16	6 57	4 57	9 26
20	S	7 25	4 30	10 20	7 20	4 35	10 23	7 14	4 41	10 26	6 58	4 58	10 34
21	M	7 26	4 30	11 31	7 21	4 36	11 32	7 15	4 41	11 34	6 58	4 58	11 39
22	Tu	7 26	4 31	A.M.	7 21	4 37	A.M.	7 16	4 42	A.M.	6 59	4 59	A.M.
23	W	7 27	4 31	12 39	7 22	4 37	12 40	7 16	4 42	12 40	6 59	4 59	12 42
24	Th	7 27	4 32	1 46	7 22	4 37	1 45	7 16	4 43	1 45	7 0	5 0	1 42
25	Fr	7 28	4 33	2 51	7 22	4 38	2 50	7 17	4 44	2 48	7 0	5 0	2 42
26	Sa	7 28	4 33	3 55	7 23	4 38	3 53	7 17	4 44	3 50	7 0	5 1	3 41
27	S	7 28	4 34	4 58	7 23	4 39	4 55	7 18	4 45	4 51	7 1	5 2	4 40
28	M	7 29	4 35	5 58	7 24	4 40	5 54	7 18	4 45	5 50	7 1	5 2	5 36
29	Tu	7 29	4 36	rises.	7 24	4 41	rises.	7 18	4 46	rises.	7 2	5 3	rises.
30	W	7 29	4 36	5 18	7 24	4 41	5 24	7 18	4 47	5 29	7 2	5 4	5 46
31	Th	7 29	4 37	6 12	7 24	4 42	6 17	7 19	4 48	6 22	7 2	5 4	6 37

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month.	H.	M.	S.
1	11	49	4	8	11	51	55	14	11	54	42	20	11	57	38	26	12	0	38
2	11	49	27	9	11	52	22	15	11	55	11	21	11	58	8	27	12	1	7
3	11	49	50	10	11	52	49	16	11	55	40	22	11	58	38	28	12	1	37
4	11	50	14	11	11	53	17	17	11	56	9	23	11	59	8	29	12	2	6
5	11	50	38	12	11	53	45	18	11	56	39	24	11	59	38	30	12	2	35
6	11	51	3	13	11	54	13	19	11	57	9	25	12	0	8	31	12	3	4
7	11	51	29																

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Dec.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Dec.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Dec.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston...	1	5 29	6 9	11	5 38	6 9	21	5 44	6 12
New York	1	5 27	6 11	11	5 35	6 11	21	5 42	6 14
Wash'ton.	1	5 25	6 13	11	5 33	6 14	21	5 39	6 17
Charleston	1	5 17	6 21	11	5 24	6 22	21	5 30	6 26

MOON'S PHASES (EASTERN STANDARD TIME).

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.	
Last Quarter	8	7	11	A. M.	First Quarter	22	6	8 A. M.
New Moon	15	2	5	P. M.	Full Moon	29	9	1 P. M.

Morning Stars—Mercury, Mars, Saturn. Evening Stars—Venus, Jupiter.

THE CALENDAR IN STANDARD TIME FOR CITIES IN THE U. S.

(How to ascertain the same for 120 United States cities from Local Mean Time Calendar on the twelve monthly calendar pages, 34-45.)

Use Calendar for Boston.	M.
Idaho.	
Boisé City....add	45 Mb
Pocatello.....add	30 M
Maine.	
Portland.....sub	19 Eb
Massachusetts.	
Boston.....sub	16 E
Fall River...sub	16 E
Lowell.....sub	15 E
Springfield...sub	10 E
Worcester....sub	13 E
Michigan.	
Battle Creek..sub	19 C
Detroit.....add	32 E
Grand Rapids.sub	17 C
Minnesota.	
Minneapolis..add	13 Cc
Montana.	
Butte.....add	30 Mc
New York.	
Albany.....sub	5 E
Binghamton..add	4 E
Buffalo.....add	16 E
Poughkeepsie..sub	4 E
Rochester....add	10 E
Schenectady..sub	4 E
Syracuse.....add	5 E
Utica.....add	1 E
North Dakota.	
Bismarck.....add	43 Cd
South Dakota.	
Pierre.....add	41 Cb
Oregon.	
Portland.....add	11 Pc
Salem.....add	12 Pc
Washington.	
Olympia.....add	12 Pd
Seattle.....add	9 Pd
Spokane.....sub	10 Pd
Wisconsin.	
Madison.....sub	2 C
Milwaukee....sub	8 C

Use Calendar for New York City.	M.
Connecticut.	
Bridgeport....sub	7 E
Hartford.....sub	9 Eb
New Haven...sub	8 E
Illinois.	
Chicago.....sub	9 Cb
Springfield....sub	1 Ce
Indiana.	
Evansville....sub	10 Cg
Fort Wayne...sub	20 C
Gary.....sub	11 C
Indianapolis...sub	16 Ce
Kokomo.....sub	15 C
Terre Haute..sub	10 Ce
Iowa.	
Burlington....add	5 C
Cedar Rapids.add	7 Cb
Davenport....	0 C
Des Moines...add	14 C
Sioux City....add	26 Cb
Nebraska.	
Lincoln.....add	27 C
Omaha.....add	24 C
Ohio.	
Cincinnati....sub	22 Ce
Cleveland....add	26 E
Columbus....sub	28 C
Dayton.....sub	23 Ce
Sandusky.....add	31 E
Toledo.....add	34 E
Youngstown..add	23 E
Pennsylvania.	
Easton.....add	1 E
Erie.....add	20 Eb
Harrisburg....add	8 E
Philadelphia..add	1 E
Pittsburgh....add	20 E
Scranton.....add	3 E
Rhode Island.	
Providence....sub	14 Eb
Wyoming.	
Cheyenne.....sub	1 M

Use Calendar for Washington, D. C.	M.
California (Central).	
San Fran....add	10 Pe
Colorado.	
Col. Springs..	0 M
Denver.....	0 M
Pueblo.....sub	2 M
Delaware.	
Wilmington...add	2 E
Dist. of Columbia.	
Washington...add	8 E
Kansas.	
Topeka.....add	23 C
Wichita.....add	29 Ce
Kentucky.	
Frankfort....sub	20 C
Lexington....sub	22 C
Louisville.....sub	17 C
Maryland.	
Baltimore....add	6 E
Missouri.	
Jefferson City.add	9 C
Kansas City..add	18 C
Springfield....add	13 Ce
St. Louis.....add	1 C
Nevada.	
Carson City...sub	1 P
New Jersey.	
Atlantic City..sub	2 E
Trenton.....sub	1 Eb
North Carolina.	
Raleigh.....add	15 Eg
Oklahoma.	
Muskogee....add	21 Cg
Okla. City....add	30 Cg
Utah.	
Salt Lake.....add	28 Mb
Virginia.	
Norfolk.....add	5 Ee
Richmond....add	10 Ee
West Virginia.	
Charleston...add	26 E
Wheeling....add	22 Eb

Use Calendar for Charleston.	M.
Alabama.	
Mobile.....sub	8 Cf
Montgomery..sub	15 C
Arizona.	
Phoenix.....add	28 M
Arkansas.	
Hot Springs..add	12 Cb
Little Rock...add	9 Cb
California (Southern).	
Los Angeles...sub	7 Pb
Monterey....add	8 Pc
San Diego....sub	11 P
Santa Barbara.sub	1 Pb
Florida.	
Jacksonville..add	27 Ef
Key West....add	27 Eh
Miami.....add	21 Eh
Georgia.	
Atlanta.....sub	22 Cb
Augusta.....add	28 E
Macon.....add	34 E
Savannah....add	24 E
Louisiana.	
New Orleans..	0 Cf
Shreveport...add	15 C
Mississippi.	
Jackson.....add	1 C
Vicksburg....add	3 C
New Mexico.	
Santa Fé.....add	4 Mc
South Carolina.	
Charleston...add	20 E
Columbia....add	24 Eb
Tennessee.	
Memphis.....	0 Cc
Nashville.....sub	13 Cc
Texas.	
Austin.....add	31 Cf
Dallas.....add	27 C
El Paso.....add	6 M
Galveston....add	19 Cf
San Antonio..add	34 Cf

METHOD OF USING THE TABLE ABOVE, WITH NEW YORK CITY AS AN EXAMPLE.

Directions:—From New York City, subtract 4m. from the Calendar for that city and the result is in Eastern standard time; for other cities, use the Calendar named at head of column and add or subtract the given number of minutes; this gives the required standard time, which is Eastern, Central, Mountain or Pacific, according as the letter E, C, M or P is found in the table. A small letter indicates that in case of sunrise and sunset, a correction for latitude is advisable; which correction is to be found in the table below, in the column headed by the small letter and on line with the date.

CORRECTION TO SUNRISE.

Date.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	g.	h.
	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.
Jan. 1	add 4	add 8	add 17	sub 4	sub 7	sub 9	sub 17
15	add 4	add 7	add 14	sub 3	sub 6	sub 8	sub 15
Feb. 1	add 3	add 6	add 11	sub 3	sub 5	sub 6	sub 12
15	add 2	add 4	add 8	sub 2	sub 4	sub 4	sub 9
March 1	add 1	add 2	add 4	sub 1	sub 2	sub 2	sub 5
15	0	0	add 1	0	sub 1	0	sub 1
April 1	sub 1	sub 2	sub 3	add 1	add 1	add 2	add 4
15	sub 2	sub 4	sub 7	add 2	add 3	add 4	add 8
May 1	sub 3	sub 6	sub 11	add 3	add 4	add 6	add 11
15	sub 4	sub 7	sub 15	add 4	add 6	add 8	add 14
June 1	sub 4	sub 8	sub 18	add 4	add 7	add 9	add 17
15	sub 4	sub 9	sub 19	add 4	add 7	add 9	add 18
July 1	sub 4	sub 9	sub 19	add 4	add 7	add 9	add 17
15	sub 3	sub 8	sub 17	add 4	add 6	add 8	add 16
Aug. 1	sub 3	sub 7	sub 14	add 3	add 6	add 7	add 14
15	sub 2	sub 5	sub 10	add 3	add 5	add 5	add 10
Sept. 1	sub 1	sub 3	sub 6	add 2	add 3	add 3	add 6
15	sub 1	sub 1	sub 2	add 1	add 1	add 1	add 2
Oct. 1	0	add 1	add 1	0	sub 1	sub 1	sub 2
15	add 1	add 3	add 5	sub 1	sub 3	sub 3	sub 6
Nov. 1	add 2	add 5	add 9	sub 2	sub 4	sub 5	sub 10
15	add 3	add 8	add 13	sub 3	sub 5	sub 7	sub 13
Dec. 1	add 4	add 8	add 16	sub 4	sub 6	sub 8	sub 16
15	add 4	add 8	add 17	sub 4	sub 7	sub 9	sub 16

NOTE—The same correction is applied to sunset as to sunrise, but in the opposite way; subtracted instead of added and *vice versa*.

READY-REFERENCE CALENDAR.

For ascertaining any Day of the Week for any given Time within Two Hundred Years from the introduction of the New Style, 1752* *to* 1952 *inclusive.*

COMMON YEARS, 1753 TO 1951.											Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1761 1801	1767 1807	1778 1818	1789 1829	1795 1835	1846	1857 1903	1863 1914	1874 1925	1885 1931	1891 1942	4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1762 1802	1773 1813	1779 1819	1790 1830	1841	1847	1858 1909	1869 1915	1875 1926	1886 1937	1897 1943	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1757 1803	1763 1814	1774 1825	1785 1831	1791 1842	1853	1859 1910	1870 1921	1881 1927	1887 1938	1898 1949	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1754 1805	1765 1811	1771 1822	1782 1833	1793 1839	1799 1850 1901	1861 1907	1867 1918	1878 1929	1889 1935	1895 1946	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1755 1806	1766 1817	1777 1823	1783 1834	1794 1845	1800 1851 1902	1862 1913	1873 1919	1879 1930	1890 1941	. . . 1947	3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
1758 1809	1769 1815	1775 1826	1786 1837	1797 1843	1854 1905	1865 1911	1871 1922	1882 1933	1893 1939	1899 1950	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1753 1810	1759 1821	1770 1827	1781 1838	1787 1849	1798 1855	1866 1906	1877 1917	1883 1923	1894 1934	1900 1945 1951	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
LEAP YEARS, 1756 TO 1952.											. .	29	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
1764	1792	1804	1832	1860	1888		1928				7	3	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1768	1796	1808	1836	1864	1892	1904	1932				5	1	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1772	. .	1812	1840	1868	1896	1908	1936				3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1776	. .	1816	1844	1872	. .	1912	1940				1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1780	. .	1820	1848	1876	. .	1916	1944				6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1756	1784	1824	1852	1880	. .	1920	1948				4	7	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1760	1788	1828	1856	1884	. .	1924	1952				2	5	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1

NOTE.—To ascertain any day of the week, first look in the table for the year required, and under the months are figures which refer to the corresponding figures at the head of the columns of days below. *For Example:*—To know on what day of the week July 4, 1918, fell, look in the table of years for 1918, and in a parallel line under July is figure 1, which directs to column 1 in which it will be seen that July 4 fell on Thursday.

* 1752 same as 1772 from January 1 to September 2. From September 14 to December 31 same as 1780 (September 3–13 were omitted). (Whitaker's Almanack).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Monday 1	Tuesday 1	Wednesday 1	Thursday 1	Friday 1	Saturday 1	SUNDAY 1
Tuesday 2	Wednesday 2	Thursday 2	Friday 2	Saturday 2	SUNDAY 2	Monday 2
Wednesday 3	Thursday 3	Friday 3	Saturday 3	SUNDAY 3	Monday 3	Tuesday 3
Thursday 4	Friday 4	Saturday 4	SUNDAY 4	Monday 4	Tuesday 4	Wednesday 4
Friday 5	Saturday 5	SUNDAY 5	Monday 5	Tuesday 5	Wednesday 5	Thursday 5
Saturday 6	SUNDAY 6	Monday 6	Tuesday 6	Wednesday 6	Thursday 6	Friday 6
SUNDAY 7	Monday 7	Tuesday 7	Wednesday 7	Thursday 7	Friday 7	Saturday 7
Monday 8	Tuesday 8	Wednesday 8	Thursday 8	Friday 8	Saturday 8	SUNDAY 8
Tuesday 9	Wednesday 9	Thursday 9	Friday 9	Saturday 9	SUNDAY 9	Monday 9
Wednesd. 10	Thursday 10	Friday 10	Saturday 10	SUNDAY 10	Monday 10	Tuesday 10
Thursday 11	Friday 11	Saturday 11	SUNDAY 11	Monday 11	Tuesday 11	Wednesd. 11
Friday 12	Saturday 12	SUNDAY 12	Monday 12	Tuesday 12	Wednesd. 12	Thursday 12
Saturday 13	SUNDAY 13	Monday 13	Tuesday 13	Wednesd. 13	Thursday 13	Friday 13
SUNDAY 14	Monday 14	Tuesday 14	Wednesd. 14	Thursday 14	Friday 14	Saturday 14
Monday 15	Tuesday 15	Wednesd. 15	Thursday 15	Friday 15	Saturday 15	SUNDAY 15
Tuesday 16	Wednesd. 16	Thursday 16	Friday 16	Saturday 16	SUNDAY 16	Monday 16
Wednesd. 17	Thursday 17	Friday 17	Saturday 17	SUNDAY 17	Monday 17	Tuesday 17
Thursday 18	Friday 18	Saturday 18	SUNDAY 18	Monday 18	Tuesday 18	Wednesd. 18
Friday 19	Saturday 19	SUNDAY 19	Monday 19	Tuesday 19	Wednesd 19	Thursday 19
Saturday 20	SUNDAY 20	Monday 20	Tuesday 20	Wednesd. 20	Thursday 20	Friday 20
SUNDAY 21	Monday 21	Tuesday 21	Wednesd. 21	Thursday 21	Friday 21	Saturday 21
Monday 22	Tuesday 22	Wednesd. 22	Thursday 22	Friday 22	Saturday 22	SUNDAY 22
Tuesday 23	Wednesd. 23	Thursday 23	Friday 23	Saturday 23	SUNDAY 23	Monday 23
Wednesd. 24	Thursday 24	Friday 24	Saturday 24	SUNDAY 24	Monday 24	Tuesday 24
Thursday 25	Friday 25	Saturday 25	SUNDAY 25	Monday 25	Tuesday 25	Wednesd. 25
Friday 26	Saturday 26	SUNDAY 26	Monday 26	Tuesday 26	Wednesd. 26	Thursday 26
Saturday 27	SUNDAY 27	Monday 27	Tuesday 27	Wednesd. 27	Thursday 27	Friday 27
SUNDAY 28	Monday 28	Tuesday 28	Wednesd. 28	Thursday 28	Friday 28	Saturday 28
Monday 29	Tuesday 29	Wednesd. 29	Thursday 29	Friday 29	Saturday 29	SUNDAY 29
Tuesday 30	Wednesd. 30	Thursday 30	Friday 30	Saturday 30	SUNDAY 30	Monday 30
Wednesd. 31	Thursday 31	Friday 31	Saturday 31	SUNDAY 31	Monday 31	Tuesday 31

Morning Stars in 1925.

MERCURY—January 1 to March 5; April 18 to June 20; August 25 to October 7; December 11 to end of the year.
VENUS—January 1 to April 23.
MARS—September 13 to end of year.
JUPITER—January 1 to July 10.
SATURN—January 1 to May 1; November 9 to end of year.

Evening Stars in 1925.

MERCURY—March 5 to April 18; June 20 to August 25; October 7 to December 11.
VENUS—April 23 to end of year.
MARS—January 1 to September 13.
JUPITER—July 10 to end of year.
SATURN—May 1 to November 9.

Chronological Cycles.

Dominical Letter	D	Lunar Cycle	7	Roman Indiction	8
Epact	5	Solar Cycle	2	Julian Period	6638

Chronological Eras.

The year 1925 corresponds to the year 7433-34 of the Byzantine era; 5685-86 of the Jewish era, the year 5686 commencing at sunset September 18; 2678 since the foundation of Rome, according to Varro; 2701 of the Olympiads, or the first year of the 676th Olympiad, commencing July 1; 2585 of the Japanese era, and to the fourteenth year of the period entitled Taisho; 1343-44 of the Mohammedan era, the year 1344 beginning at sunset July 21. The 150th year of the Independence of the United States begins on July 4, 1925.

Date of Beginning of Epochs, Eras, and Periods.

Name.	*Began.*			*Name.*	*Began.*		
Grecian Mundane Era	B. C.	5598, Sept.	1	Grecian or Syro-Macedonian Era	B. C.	312, Sept.	1
Civil Era of Constantinople	"	5508, Sept.	1	Era of Maccabees	"	166, Nov.	24
Alexandrian Era	"	5502, Aug.	29	Tyrian Era	"	125, Oct.	19
Julian Period	"	4713, Jan.	1	Sidonian Era	"	110, Oct.	1
Mundane Era	"	4008, Oct.	1	Julian Era	"	45, Jan.	1
Jewish Mundane Era	"	3761, Oct.	1	Spanish Era	"	38, Jan.	1
Era of Abraham	"	2015, Oct.	1	Augustan Era	"	27, Feb.	14
Era of the Olympiads	"	776, July	1	Christian Era	A. D.	1, Jan.	1
Roman Era (A. U. C.)	"	753, April	24	Destruction of Jerusalem	"	69, Sept.	1
Era of Metonic Cycle	"	432, July	15	Mohammedan Era	"	622, July	16

THE ANCIENT AND MODERN YEAR.

THE Athenians began the year in June, the Macedonians in September, the Romans first in March and afterward in January, the Persians on August 11, the ancient Mexicans on February 23, the Mohammedans in July. The Chinese year, which begins late in January or early in February, is similar to the Mohammedan in having 12 months of 29 and 30 days alternately; but in every nineteen years there are seven years which have 13 months. This is not quite correct, and the Chinese have therefore formed a cycle of 60 years, in which period 22 intercalary months occur.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY ERA.

IN September, 1793, the convention decreed that the common era should be abolished in all civil affairs, and that the new French era should begin on September 22, 1792, the day of the true Autumnal Equinox, and that each succeeding year should begin at the midnight of the day on which the true Autumnal Equinox falls. The year was divided into twelve months of thirty days each. In ordinary years there were five extra days, from the 17th to the 21st of our September, and at the end of every fourth year was a sixth complementary day. This reckoning was first used on November 22, 1793, and was continued until December 31, 1805, when it was discontinued, and the Gregorian Calendar was resumed.

CHURCH FASTS.

THE Roman Catholic days of obligation are: Jan. 1 (Circumcision of Christ); Ascension Day (forty days after Easter Sunday); Aug. 15 (Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary); Nov. 1 (All Saints' Day); Dec. 8 (Immaculate Conception); Dec. 25 (Christmas), and all the Sundays of the year.

THE Roman Catholic Days of fasting are the forty days of Lent, the Ember Days, the Fridays of the four weeks in Advent, and certain vigils or evenings prior to the greater feasts, while all Fridays of the year are days of abstinence from flesh meat. In the American Episcopal Church the days of fasting or abstinence to be observed, according to the Book of Common Prayer, are the forty days of Lent, the Ember Days, the three Rogation Days, and all the Fridays of the year except Christmas Day. In the Greek Church the four principal fasts are those in Lent, the week succeeding Whitsuntide, the fortnight before the Assumption, and forty days before Christmas.

EMBER AND ROGATION DAYS.

EMBER and Rogation Days are certain periods of the year devoted to prayer and fasting. Ember Days (twelve annually), about the beginning of the four seasons, are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, in Spring; after the feast of Pentecost (Whitsunday), Summer; after the festival of the Holy Cross, Autumn, and after the festival of St. Lucia, Winter. Ember Weeks are the weeks in which the Ember Days appear.

Rogation Days occur on the Feast of St. Mark, April 25, and on the three days immediately preceding Ascension Day.

GREEK CHURCH CALENDAR, 1925.

A. D. 1925. A. M. 8034.

DATE.	Holy Days.	DATE.	Holy Days.	DATE.	Holy Days.
Jan. 1	Circumcision	May 21	Ascension	Sept. 8	Nativity of Theotokos
Jan. 6	Theophany (Epiphany)	May 31	Pentecost	Sept. 14	Exaltation of Cross
Feb. 2	Hypapante (Purification)	June 1	Holy Ghost	Oct. 1	Patronage of Theotokos
Feb. 23	Great Lent begins	June 29	Peter and Paul (Chief Apostles)	Nov. 15	First Day Fast of Theotokos
Mar. 25	Annunciation				
April 5	Palm Sunday	Aug. 6	Transfiguration	Nov. 21	Entrance of Theotokos
April 10	Great Friday	Aug. 15	Repose of Theotokos	Dec. 9	Conception of Theotokos
April 12	Holy Pasch (Easter)	Aug. 30	*St. Alexander Nevsky	Dec. 25	Nativity (Christmas)
April 23	St. George				

* Peculiar to Russia. The dates above are according to the Gregorian Calendar, which was adopted by the Greek Church in 1923; September 30, Old Style, of that year being followed immediately by October 14, New Style.

MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR, 1925.

YEAR.	Name of Month.	Month Begins.	YEAR.	Name of Month.	Month Begins
1343.	Jomadi I.	Nov. 28, 1924	1343.	Dulheggia	June 23, 1925
1343.	Jomadi II.	Dec. 28, 1924	1344.	Muharram (New Year)	July 22, 1925
1343.	Rajab	Jan. 26, 1925	1344.	Saphar	Aug. 21, 1925
1343.	Shaaban	Feb. 25, 1925	1344.	Rabia I.	Sept. 19, 1925
1343.	Ramadan	Mar. 26, 1925	1344.	Rabia II.	Oct. 19, 1925
1343.	Shawall	April 25, 1925	1344.	Jomadi I.	Nov. 17, 1925
1343.	Dulkaada	May 24, 1925	1344.	Jomadi II.	Dec. 17, 1925

JEWISH HOLIDAYS, FESTIVALS AND FASTS.

FESTIVALS AND FASTS.	Hebrew	Date.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
New Year	Tishri	1	Oct. 3, M.	Sept. 23, St.	Sept. 11, T.	Sept. 29, M.	Sept. 19, St.
Fast of Gedaliah*	Tishri	3	Oct. 5, W.	Sept. 25, M.	Sept. 13, Th.	Oct. 1, W.	Sept. 21, M.
Day of Atonement†	Tishri	10	Oct. 12, W.	Oct. 2, M.	Sept. 20, Th.	Oct. 8, W.	Sept. 28, M.
Tabernacles, 1st Day	Tishri	15	Oct. 17, M.	Oct. 7, St.	Sept. 25, T.	Oct. 13, M.	Oct. 3, St.
Tabernacles, 8th Day	Tishri	22	Oct. 24, M.	Oct. 14, St.	Oct. 2, T.	Oct. 20, M.	Oct. 10, St.
Rejoicing of the Law	Tishriv	23	Oct. 25, T.	Oct. 15, S.	Oct. 3, W.	Oct. 21, T.	Oct. 11, S.
Hannukah	Kislev	25	Dec. 26, M.	Dec. 15, F.	Dec. 3, M.	Dec. 22, M.	Dec. 12, St.
Fast of Tebet	Tebet	10	Jan. 10, T.	Dec. 29, F.	Dec. 18, T.	Jan. 6, T.	Dec. 27, S.
Purim	Adar	14	Mar. 14, T.	Mar. 2, F.	.....	Mar. 10, T.	Feb. 28, S.
Purim (Leap Year)	Adar Sheni	14	.....	.....	Mar. 20, Th.	.....	.....
Passover, 1st Day	Nisan	15	April 13, Th.	April 1, S.	April 19, St.	April 9, Th.	Mar. 30, T.
Passover, 7th Day	Nisan	21	April 19, W.	April 7, St.	April 25, F.	April 15, W.	April 5, M.
Passover, Last Day	Nisan	22	April 20, Th.	April 8, S.	April 26, St.	April 16, Th.	April 6, T.
Feast of Weeks	Sivan	6	June 2, F.	May 21, M.	June 8, S.	May 29, F.	May 19, W.
Fast of Tammuz*	Tammuz	17	July 13, Th.	July 1, S.	July 19, St.	July 9, Th.	June 29, T.
Fast of Ab*	Ab	9	Aug. 3, Th.	July 22, S.	Aug. 9, St.	July 30, Th.	July 20, T.

*If Saturday, substitute Sunday immediately following. †Yom Kippur.

CHURCH MEMORANDA FOR 1925.

January.
1 Thursday.
4 ii. Sun. aft. Christmas.
6 Epiphany.
11 i. Sun. aft. Epiphany.
18 ii. " " "
25 iii. " " "

February.
1 iv. Sun. aft. Epiphany.
2 Purification.
8 Septuagesima Sunday.
15 Sexagesima Sunday.
22 Quinquagesima Sun.
25 Ash Wednesday.

March.
1 i. Sunday in Lent.
8 ii. " " "
15 iii. " " "
19 Thurs. (Mi-Careme).
22 iv. Sunday in Lent.
25 Annunciation.
29 v. Sunday in Lent.

April.
1 Wednesday.
5 Palm Sunday.
10 Good Friday.
12 Easter Sunday.
19 i. Sun. after Easter.
23 St. George.
26 ii. Sun. after Easter.

May.
1 Friday.
3 iii. Sun. after Easter.
10 iv. " " "
17 Rogation Sunday.
21 Ascension Day.
24 i. Sun. after Ascension.
31 Pentecost (Whitsun).

June.
1 Monday.
7 Trinity Sunday.
11 Corpus Christi.
14 i. Sun. after Trinity.
21 ii. " " "
24 St. John the Baptist.
28 iii. Sun. after Trinity.
29 SS. Peter and Paul.

July.
1 Wednesday.
5 iv. Sun. after Trinity.
12 v. " " "
19 vi. " " "
26 vii. " " "

August.
1 Saturday.
2 viii. Sun. after Trinity.
6 Transfiguration.
9 ix. Sun. after Trinity.
15 Assumption.
16 x. Sun. after Trinity.
23 xi. " " "
30 xii. " " "

September.
1 Tuesday.
6 xiii. Sun. after Trinity.
13 xiv. " " "
20 xv. " " "
27 xvi. " " "
29 Michaelmas.

October.
1 Thursday.
4 xvii. Sun. after Trinity.
11 xviii. " " "
18 xix. " " "
(St. Luke Evangelist).
25 xx. Sun. after Trinity.

November.
1 xxi. Sun. after Trinity.
(All Saints).
8 xxii. Sun. after Trinity.
15 xxiii. " " "
22 xxiv. " " "
29 i. Sunday in Advent.
30 St. Andrew.

December.
1 Tuesday.
6 ii. Sunday in Advent.
13 iii. " " "
20 iv. " " "
25 Christmas Day.
27 i. Sun. aft. Christmas.
(St. John Evangelist).

PROT. EPIS. RITUALISTIC CALENDAR, WITH ALTAR COLORS.

White—From the First Service (First Vespers) of Christmas Day to the Octave of Epiphany, inclusive (except on the Feasts of Martyrs); on Maundy Thursday (for the celebration); from the First Service of Easter Day to the Vigil of Pentecost (except on Feasts of Martyrs and Rogation Days); on Trinity Sunday, Conversion of St. Paul, Purification, Annunciation, St. John Baptist, St. Michael, St. Luke, All Saints, Saints who are not Martyrs, and Patron Saints (Transfiguration and Dedication of Church).

Red—From First Vespers of Pentecost to the First Vespers of Trinity Sunday (which includes Ember Days); Holy Innocents (if on a Sunday), and Feasts of all Martyrs.

Violet—From Septuagesima to Maundy Thursday (Easter Eve); Advent Sunday to Christmas Eve; Vigils, Ember Days (except in Whitsun Week), and Rogation Days; Holy Innocents (unless on Sunday).

Black—Good Friday and at funerals. *Green*—All other days.

DAYS, ETC.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
Golden Number	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sunday Letter	G	F	E	DC	B	A	G	FE	D	C
Sundays after Epiphany	4	2	5	3	2	5	3	5	4	3
Septuagesima	Feb. 4	Jan. 27	Feb. 16	Feb. 1	Jan. 23	Feb. 12	Jan. 28	Feb. 17	Feb. 8	Jan. 31
Ash Wednesday	Feb. 21	Feb. 13	Mar. 5	Feb. 18	Feb. 9	Mar. 1	Feb. 14	Mar. 5	Feb. 25	Feb. 17
First Sunday in Lent	Feb. 25	Feb. 17	Mar. 9	Feb. 22	Feb. 13	Mar. 5	Feb. 18	Mar. 9	Mar. 1	Feb. 21
Passion Sunday	Mar. 25	Mar. 17	April 6	April 21	April 13	April 2	April 18	April 6	April 29	April 21
Palm Sunday	April. 1	April. 24	April. 13	April. 28	April. 20	April. 9	April. 25	April. 13	April. 5	April. 28
Good Friday	April. 6	April. 29	April. 18	April. 2	April. 25	April. 14	April. 30	April. 18	April. 10	April. 2
Easter Day	April. 8	May. 31	April. 20	April. 4	April. 27	April. 16	May. 1	April. 20	April. 12	April. 4
Rogation Sunday	May. 13	May. 5	May. 25	May. 9	May. 1	May. 21	May. 6	May. 25	May. 17	May. 9
Ascension Day	May. 17	May. 9	May. 29	May. 13	May. 5	May. 25	May. 10	May. 29	May. 21	May. 13
Whitsunday	May. 27	May. 19	June. 8	May. 23	May. 15	June. 4	May. 20	June. 8	May. 31	May. 23
Trinity Sunday	June. 3	May. 26	June. 15	May. 30	May. 22	June. 11	May. 27	June. 15	June. 7	May. 30
Sundays after Trinity	25	26	23	25	26	24	26	23	24	25
First Sunday in Advent	Dec. 2	Dec. 1	Nov. 30	Nov. 28	Nov. 27	Dec. 3	Dec. 2	Nov. 30	Nov. 29	Nov. 28

ASH WEDNESDAY AND EASTER SUNDAY.

(A table showing the dates on which they fall, 1801-2000.)

Year.	Ash Wed.	Easter Sunday.	Year.	Ash Wed.	Easter Sunday.	Year.	Ash Wed.	Easter Sunday.	Year.	Ash Wed.	Easter Sunday.
1801...	Feb. 18	April 5	1851...	Mar. 5	April 20	1901...	Feb. 20	April 7	1951...	Feb. 7	Mar. 25
1802...	Mar. 3	April 18	1852...	Feb. 25	April 11	1902...	Feb. 12	Mar. 30	1952...	Feb. 27	April 13
1803...	Feb. 23	April 10	1853...	Feb. 9	Mar. 27	1903...	Feb. 25	April 12	1953...	Feb. 18	April 5
1804...	Feb. 15	April 1	1854...	Mar. 1	April 16	1904...	Feb. 17	April 3	1954...	Mar. 3	April 18
1805...	Feb. 27	April 14	1855...	Feb. 21	April 8	1905...	Mar. 8	April 23	1955...	Feb. 23	April 10
1806...	Feb. 19	April 6	1856...	Feb. 6	Mar. 23	1906...	Feb. 28	April 15	1956...	Feb. 15	April 1
1807...	Feb. 11	Mar. 29	1857...	Feb. 25	April 12	1907...	Feb. 13	Mar. 31	1957...	Mar. 6	April 21
1808...	Mar. 2	April 17	1858...	Feb. 17	April 4	1908...	Mar. 4	April 19	1958...	Feb. 19	April 6
1809...	Feb. 15	April 2	1859...	Mar. 9	April 24	1909...	Feb. 24	April 11	1959...	Feb. 11	Mar. 29
1810...	Mar. 7	April 22	1860...	Feb. 22	April 8	1910...	Feb. 9	Mar. 27	1960...	Mar. 2	April 17
1811...	Feb. 27	April 14	1861...	Feb. 13	Mar. 31	1911...	Mar. 1	April 16	1961...	Feb. 15	April 2
1812...	Feb. 12	Mar. 29	1862...	Mar. 5	April 20	1912...	Feb. 21	April 7	1962...	Mar. 7	April 22
1813...	Mar. 3	April 18	1863...	Feb. 18	April 5	1913...	Feb. 5	Mar. 23	1963...	Feb. 27	April 14
1814...	Feb. 23	April 10	1864...	Feb. 10	Mar. 27	1914...	Feb. 25	April 12	1964...	Feb. 12	Mar. 29
1815...	Feb. 8	Mar. 26	1865...	Mar. 1	April 16	1915...	Feb. 17	April 4	1965...	Mar. 3	April 18
1816...	Feb. 28	April 14	1866...	Feb. 14	April 1	1916...	Mar. 8	April 23	1966...	Feb. 23	April 10
1817...	Feb. 19	April 6	1867...	Mar. 6	April 21	1917...	Feb. 21	April 8	1967...	Feb. 8	Mar. 26
1818...	Feb. 4	Mar. 22	1868...	Feb. 26	April 12	1918...	Feb. 13	Mar. 31	1968...	Feb. 28	April 14
1819...	Feb. 24	April 11	1869...	Feb. 10	Mar. 28	1919...	Mar. 5	April 20	1969...	Feb. 19	April 6
1820...	Feb. 16	April 2	1870...	Mar. 2	April 17	1920...	Feb. 18	April 4	1970...	Feb. 11	Mar. 29
1821...	Mar. 7	April 22	1871...	Feb. 22	April 9	1921...	Feb. 9	Mar. 27	1971...	Feb. 24	April 11
1822...	Feb. 20	April 7	1872...	Feb. 14	Mar. 31	1922...	Mar. 1	April 16	1972...	Feb. 16	April 2
1823...	Feb. 12	Mar. 30	1873...	Feb. 26	April 13	1923...	Feb. 14	April 1	1973...	Mar. 7	April 22
1824...	Mar. 3	April 18	1874...	Feb. 18	April 5	1924...	Mar. 5	April 20	1974...	Feb. 27	April 14
1825...	Feb. 16	April 3	1875...	Feb. 10	Mar. 28	1925...	Feb. 25	April 12	1975...	Feb. 12	Mar. 30
1826...	Feb. 8	Mar. 26	1876...	Mar. 1	April 16	1926...	Feb. 17	April 4	1976...	Mar. 3	April 18
1827...	Feb. 28	April 15	1877...	Feb. 14	April 1	1927...	Mar. 2	April 17	1977...	Feb. 23	April 10
1828...	Feb. 20	April 6	1878...	Mar. 6	April 21	1928...	Feb. 22	April 8	1978...	Feb. 8	Mar. 26
1829...	Mar. 4	April 19	1879...	Feb. 26	April 13	1929...	Feb. 13	Mar. 31	1979...	Feb. 28	April 15
1830...	Feb. 24	April 11	1880...	Feb. 11	Mar. 28	1930...	Mar. 5	April 20	1980...	Feb. 20	April 6
1831...	Feb. 16	April 3	1881...	Mar. 2	April 17	1931...	Feb. 18	April 5	1981...	Mar. 4	April 19
1832...	Mar. 7	April 22	1882...	Feb. 22	April 9	1932...	Feb. 10	Mar. 27	1982...	Feb. 24	April 11
1833...	Feb. 20	April 7	1883...	Feb. 7	Mar. 25	1933...	Mar. 1	April 16	1983...	Feb. 16	April 3
1834...	Feb. 12	Mar. 30	1884...	Feb. 27	April 13	1934...	Feb. 14	April 1	1984...	Mar. 7	April 22
1835...	Mar. 4	April 19	1885...	Feb. 18	April 5	1935...	Mar. 6	April 21	1985...	Feb. 20	April 7
1836...	Feb. 17	April 3	1886...	Mar. 10	April 25	1936...	Feb. 26	April 12	1986...	Feb. 12	Mar. 30
1837...	Feb. 8	Mar. 26	1887...	Feb. 23	April 10	1937...	Feb. 10	Mar. 28	1987...	Mar. 4	April 19
1838...	Feb. 28	April 15	1888...	Feb. 15	April 1	1938...	Mar. 2	April 17	1988...	Feb. 17	April 3
1839...	Feb. 13	Mar. 31	1889...	Mar. 6	April 21	1939...	Feb. 22	April 9	1989...	Feb. 8	Mar. 26
1840...	Mar. 4	April 19	1890...	Feb. 19	April 6	1940...	Feb. 7	Mar. 24	1990...	Feb. 28	April 15
1841...	Feb. 24	April 11	1891...	Feb. 11	Mar. 29	1941...	Feb. 26	April 13	1991...	Feb. 13	Mar. 31
1842...	Feb. 9	Mar. 27	1892...	Mar. 2	April 17	1942...	Feb. 18	April 5	1992...	Mar. 4	April 19
1843...	Mar. 1	April 16	1893...	Feb. 15	April 2	1943...	Mar. 10	April 25	1993...	Feb. 24	April 11
1844...	Feb. 21	April 7	1894...	Feb. 7	Mar. 25	1944...	Feb. 23	April 9	1994...	Feb. 16	April 3
1845...	Feb. 5	Mar. 23	1895...	Feb. 27	April 14	1945...	Feb. 14	April 1	1995...	Mar. 1	April 16
1846...	Feb. 25	April 12	1896...	Feb. 19	April 5	1946...	Mar. 6	April 21	1996...	Feb. 21	April 7
1847...	Feb. 17	April 4	1897...	Mar. 3	April 18	1947...	Feb. 19	April 6	1997...	Feb. 12	Mar. 30
1848...	Mar. 8	April 23	1898...	Feb. 23	April 10	1948...	Feb. 11	Mar. 28	1998...	Feb. 25	April 12
1849...	Feb. 21	April 8	1899...	Feb. 15	April 2	1949...	Mar. 2	April 17	1999...	Feb. 17	April 4
1850...	Feb. 13	Mar. 31	1900...	Feb. 28	April 15	1950...	Feb. 22	April 9	2000...	Mar. 8	April 23

Easter Sunday (Easter Day) is the first Sunday after Paschal Full Moon, that is, the first Sunday after the ecclesiastical full moon on or next after March 21, and therefore cannot be earlier than March 22, or later than April 25. If Paschal Full Moon falls on a Sunday, then Easter Day is the next Sunday. The Paschal Full Moon is the Fourteenth Day of a Lunar month reckoned according to an ancient ecclesiastical computation and not the real or astronomical full moon.

The Golden Number, used in the table below is greater by unity than the remainder obtained upon dividing the given year by 19; for example, 7 is the Golden Number for the year 1925; from the table, the date of Paschal Full Moon is April 8; and this being Wednesday, Easter Sunday is on April 12, 1925.

Lent begins on Ash Wednesday, which comes 40 days previous to Easter Sunday, not counting Sundays.

DATE OF PASCHAL FULL MOON, 1900-2199.

Golden Number.	Date.	Golden Number.	Date.	Golden Number.	Date.	Golden Number.	Date.
1	April 14	6	April 18	11	March 25	16	March 30
2	April 3	7	April 8	12	April 13	17	April 17
3	March 23	8	March 28	13	April 2	18	April 7
4	April 11	9	April 16	14	March 22	19	March 27
5	March 31	10	April 5	15	April 10		

DIVISIONS OF TIME.

The interval between two consecutive meridian transits of a fixed star having no proper motion, or the interval during which the earth makes one absolute revolution on its axis, is invariable. Very slightly differing from this is a Sidereal Day, which is the interval between two consecutive transits of the Vernal Equinox over any meridian. Vernal Equinox is employed in two senses: It may mean either the date when Spring commences, or else, as here, the point in the heavens occupied by the sun's centre when Spring commences. The interval between two consecutive transits of the Sun over any meridian is called an *Apparent* Solar Day, and its length varies from day to day by reason of the variable motion of the earth in its orbit and the inclination of this orbit to the Equator on which time is measured.

A *Mean* Solar Day is the average or mean of all the apparent solar days in a year; it is equal to 1 day 3 minutes and 56.555 seconds, when measured in units of the Sidereal Day. *Mean Solar Time* is that shown by a well-regulated clock or watch, while *Apparent Solar Time* is that shown by a well-constructed sun-dial; the difference between the two at any time is the *Equation of Time*, and may amount to 16 minutes and 22 seconds. The Astronomical Day begins at noon and the Civil Day at the preceding midnight: but, beginning with 1925, astronomers will adopt the use of the Civil Day.

The interval during which the earth makes one absolute revolution round the Sun is called a *Sidereal*

Year, and consists of 365 days 6 hours 9 minutes and 9.6 seconds, which is invariable.

The Tropical Year is the interval between two consecutive returns of the sun to the Vernal Equinox. If this were a fixed point, the Sidereal and Tropical Years would be identical; but in consequence of the action of the Sun and Moon upon the equatorial protuberance of the Earth's mass and, in a much less degree, the disturbing influence of the planets upon the Earth's orbit, the Equinox has a slow, retrograde mean motion of 50″.26 annually, so that the Sun returns to the Equinox sooner every year than he otherwise would by 20 minutes 23.6 seconds; the Tropical Year, therefore, consists of 365 days 5 hours 48 minutes and 46 seconds. The Tropical Year is not of uniform length; it is now slowly decreasing at the rate of .530 second per century, but this variation will not always continue.

Julius Cæsar, in B. C. 45, reformed the Roman calendar so that thereafter every fourth year should contain 366 days, and all the other years 365 days. The intercalary day was introduced by counting the *sixth* day before the Kalends of March *bicies*, hence the name bissextile, from bis, twice, and sex, six. He also changed the beginning of the year from the first of March to the first of January, and also changed the name of the fifth month (Quintilis) to July, after himself. The average length of the Julian year is therefore 365¼ days, which, however, is too long by 11 minutes and 14 seconds, and this would accumulate in 400 years to about three days. The Julian Calendar continued in use until A. D. 1582, when the Gregorian Calendar was introduced by Pope Gregory XIII. with the view of keeping the Equinox to the same day of the year. Of the centurial years only those which are exactly divisible by 400 thenceforward contained 366 days. The length of the mean Gregorian Year may therefore be set down at 365 days 5 hours 49 minutes 12 seconds, and the error will amount to one day in 3,000 years. The Gregorian Calendar was introduced into England and her colonies in 1752, at which time the Equinox had retrograded 11 days since the Council of Nice in A. D. 325, when the rule for Easter Day was established and the Equinox occurred on March 21; hence September 3, 1752, was called September 14, and at the same time the commencement of the legal year was changed from March 25 to January 1, so that the year 1751 lost the months of January and February and the first 24 days of March. The difference between the Julian and Gregorian Calendars is now 13 days.

The Gregorian Calendar was adopted by Japan in 1873, by the Chinese Republic in 1912, by the Turkish Parliament in 1917, by the Bolshevist Government of Russia in 1918, by Roumania in 1919, and by Greece and the Greek Church in 1923.

STANDARD TIME.

The United States adopted standard time in 1883, on the initiative of the American Railway Association, and at noon of November 18, 1883, the telegraphic time signals sent out daily from the Naval Observatory at Washington were changed to the new system, according to which the meridians of 75°, 90°, 105° and 120° west from Greenwich became the time meridians of Eastern, Central, Mountain, and Pacific standard time respectively.

By Act of Congress, approved March 19, 1918, standard time is made the legal time throughout the United States; in addition to the four time meridians already mentioned, the meridian 150° west from Greenwich is established the time meridian of standard Alaska time; authority to readjust the boundary line between the time zones is lodged with the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Commission has made the readjustment so as to bring the new limits of the zones about half way between the standard meridians.

United States standard Eastern time is used from the Atlantic Ocean to a line through Toledo, Monroeville, Mansfield and Newark, O.; thence through Huntington, W. Va.; Norton, Va.; Johnson City, Tenn.; Asheville, N. C.; Atlanta and Macon, Ga., and Apalachicola, Fla. U. S. standard Central time is used from this first line to a line through Mandan, N. D.; Pierre, S. D.; McCook, Neb.; Dodge City, Kan., and along west line of Okla. and Tex.; standard Mountain time is used from the second line to a line that forms the western boundary of Mont., thence follows the Salmon River westward, the western boundary of Idaho southward, the southern boundary of Idaho eastward, and thence passes southward through Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah; Parker and Yuma, Ariz. U. S. standard Pacific time is used from the third line to the Pacific Ocean.

Almost all countries throughout the world use standard time that differs from Greenwich time by a whole number of hours or half-hours; a few countries, however, use standard time based on the longitude of their national observatories.

TIME DIFFERENCE.

12 o'Clock Noon U. S. Standard Eastern Time Compared With Clocks in Foreign Cities:

Aden	8.00 P.M.	Dublin	4.35 P.M.	Melbourne	3.00 A.M.*
Alexandria	7.00 P.M.	Hamburg	6.00 P.M.	Mexico City	10.24 A.M.
Amsterdam	5.20 P.M.	Havana	11.31 A.M.	Natal	7.00 P.M.
Athens	7.00 P.M.	Havre	5.00 P.M.	Paris	5.00 P.M.
Berlin	6.00 P.M.	Hongkong	1.00 A.M.*	Leningrad	7.01 P.M.
Berne	6.00 P.M.	Honolulu	6.30 A.M.	Rio de Janeiro	2.00 P.M.
Bogota	12.03 P.M.	Lima	12.00 NOON	Rome	6.00 P.M.
Bombay	10.30 P.M.	Lisbon	4.24 P.M.	Santiago (Chile)	12.00 NOON
Bremen	6.00 P.M.	Liverpool	5.00 P.M.	Sitka, Alaska	7.00 A.M.
Brussels	5.00 P.M.	London	5.00 P.M.	Stockholm	6.00 P.M.
Constantinople	7.00 P.M.	Madrid	5.00 P.M.	Vienna	6.00 P.M.
Copenhagen	6.00 P.M.	Manila	1.00 A.M.*	Yokohama	2.00 A.M.*

* At places marked * the time noted is in the morning of the following day.

Twelve o'Clock Noon United States Standard Eastern Time as Compared With the Clocks in the Following Cities of the United States:

Atlanta, Ga	11.00 A.M.	Detroit, Mich	12.00 NOON	Norfolk, Va	12.00 NOON
Atlantic City, N. J	12.00 NOON	El Paso, Tex	10.00 A.M.	Omaha, Neb	11.00 A.M.
Baltimore, Md	12.00 NOON	Galveston, Tex	11.00 A.M.	Philadelphia, Pa	12.00 NOON
Birmingham, Ala	11.00 A.M.	Indianapolis, Ind	11.00 A.M.	Pittsburgh, Pa	12.00 NOON
Boston, Mass	12.00 NOON	Kansas City, Mo	11.00 A.M.	Richmond, Va	12.00 NOON
Buffalo, N. Y	12.00 NOON	Los Angeles, Cal	9.00 A.M.	Salt Lake City, Utah	10.00 A.M.
Charleston, S. C	12.00 NOON	Louisville, Ky	11.00 A.M.	San Francisco, Cal	9.00 A.M.
Chicago, Ill	11.00 A.M.	Memphis, Tenn	11.00 A.M.	Savannah, Ga	12.00 NOON
Cincinnati, Ohio	11.00 A.M.	Milwaukee, Wis	11.00 A.M.	Seattle, Wash	9.00 A.M.
Cleveland, Ohio	12.00 NOON	Minneapolis, Minn	11.00 A.M.	St. Louis, Mo	11.00 A.M.
Dallas, Tex	11.00 A.M.	Nashville, Tenn	11.00 A.M.	Toledo, Ohio	12.00 NOON
Denver, Col	10.00 A.M.	New Orleans, La	11.00 A.M.	Washington, D. C	12.00 NOON

United States standard Eastern time is time of the meridian 75° west from Greenwich. If Daylight Saving time be desired one hour must be added to the time given in the two tables above. Daylight Saving time is still in use in Europe; also in some American cities and Commonwealths.

Longitude Difference Between N. Y. City and Foreign Cities Measured From N. Y. East or West.

	H.	M.		H.	M.		H.	M.
Aden	7	56 E.	Dublin	4	31 E.	Melbourne	14	36 E.
Alexandria	6	55 E.	Hamburg	5	36 E.	Mexico City	1	40 W.
Amsterdam	5	16 E.	Havana		33 W.	Natal	7	0 E.
Athens	6	31 E.	Havre	4	56 E.	Paris	5	5 E.
Berlin	5	49 E.	Hongkong	12	33 E.	Leningrad	6	57 E.
Berne	5	26 E.	Honolulu	5	36 W.	Rio de Janeiro	2	3 E.
Bogota		1 W.	Lima		13 W.	Rome	5	46 E.
Bombay	9	47 E.	Lisbon	4	20 E.	Santiago (Chile)	0	13 E.
Bremen	5	31 E.	Liverpool	4	44 E.	Sitka, Alaska	4	5 W.
Brussels	5	13 E.	London	4	56 E.	Stockholm	6	8 E.
Constantinople	6	52 E.	Madrid	4	41 E.	Vienna	6	1 E.
Copenhagen	5	46 E.	Manila	13	0 E.	Yokohama	14	14 E.

TABLE OF DAYS BETWEEN TWO DATES.

The tabulation that appears below will enable any reader of THE ALMANAC to make interest and other calculations with certainty.

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS BETWEEN ANY TWO DATES WITHIN TWO YEARS.

Day Mo.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.	1	32	60	91	121	152	182	213	244	274	305	335
2.	2	33	61	92	122	153	183	214	245	275	306	336
3.	3	34	62	93	123	154	184	215	246	276	307	337
4.	4	35	63	94	124	155	185	216	247	277	308	338
5.	5	36	64	95	125	156	186	217	248	278	309	339
6.	6	37	65	96	126	157	187	218	249	279	310	340
7.	7	38	66	97	127	158	188	219	250	280	311	341
8.	8	39	67	98	128	159	189	220	251	281	312	342
9.	9	40	68	99	129	160	190	221	252	282	313	343
10.	10	41	69	100	130	161	191	222	253	283	314	344
11.	11	42	70	101	131	162	192	223	254	284	315	345
12.	12	43	71	102	132	163	193	224	255	285	316	346
13.	13	44	72	103	133	164	194	225	256	286	317	347
14.	14	45	73	104	134	165	195	226	257	287	318	348
15.	15	46	74	105	135	166	196	227	258	288	319	349
16.	16	47	75	106	136	167	197	228	259	289	320	350
17.	17	48	76	107	137	168	198	229	260	290	321	351
18.	18	49	77	108	138	169	199	230	261	291	322	352
19.	19	50	78	109	139	170	200	231	262	292	323	353
20.	20	51	79	110	140	171	201	232	263	293	324	354
21.	21	52	80	111	141	172	202	233	264	294	325	355
22.	22	53	81	112	142	173	203	234	265	295	326	356
23.	23	54	82	113	143	174	204	235	266	296	327	357
24.	24	55	83	114	144	175	205	236	267	297	328	358
25.	25	56	84	115	145	176	206	237	268	298	329	359
26.	26	57	85	116	146	177	207	238	269	299	330	360
27.	27	58	86	117	147	178	208	239	270	300	331	361
28.	28	59	87	118	148	179	209	240	271	301	332	362
29.	29	...	88	119	149	180	210	241	272	302	333	363
30.	30	...	89	120	150	181	211	242	273	303	334	364
31.	31	...	90	...	151	...	212	243	...	304	...	365

Day Mo.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.	366	397	425	456	486	517	547	578	609	639	670	700
2.	367	398	426	457	487	518	548	579	610	640	671	701
3.	368	399	427	458	488	519	549	580	611	641	672	702
4.	369	400	428	459	489	520	550	581	612	642	673	703
5.	370	401	429	460	490	521	551	582	613	643	674	704
6.	371	402	430	461	491	522	552	583	614	644	675	705
7.	372	403	431	462	492	523	553	584	615	645	676	706
8.	373	404	432	463	493	524	554	585	616	646	677	707
9.	374	405	433	464	494	525	555	586	617	647	678	708
10.	375	406	434	465	495	526	556	587	618	648	679	709
11.	376	407	435	466	496	527	557	588	619	649	680	710
12.	377	408	436	467	497	528	558	589	620	650	681	711
13.	378	409	437	468	498	529	559	590	621	651	682	712
14.	379	410	438	469	499	530	560	591	622	652	683	713
15.	380	411	439	470	500	531	561	592	623	653	684	714
16.	381	412	440	471	501	532	562	593	624	654	685	715
17.	382	413	441	472	502	533	563	594	625	655	686	716
18.	383	414	442	473	503	534	564	595	626	656	687	717
19.	384	415	443	474	504	535	565	596	627	657	688	718
20.	385	416	444	475	505	536	566	597	628	658	689	719
21.	386	417	445	476	506	537	567	598	629	659	690	720
22.	387	418	446	477	507	538	568	599	630	660	691	721
23.	388	419	447	478	508	539	569	600	631	661	692	722
24.	389	420	448	479	509	540	570	601	632	662	693	723
25.	390	421	449	480	510	541	571	602	633	663	694	724
26.	391	422	450	481	511	542	572	603	634	664	695	725
27.	392	423	451	482	512	543	573	604	635	665	696	726
28.	393	424	452	483	513	544	574	605	636	666	697	727
29.	394	...	453	484	514	545	575	606	637	667	698	728
30.	395	...	454	485	515	546	576	607	638	668	699	729
31.	396	...	455	...	516	...	577	608	...	669	...	730

The above table applies to ordinary years only. For leap year, one day must be added to each number of days after February 28.

DAYS' LENGTHS AT NEW YORK CITY.

(The table shows the length of each day through the year in the latitude of the metropolis.)

Days.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.M.
1.....	9.18	10.04	11.17	12.40	13.56	14.53	15.03	14.21	13.07	11.47	10.28	9.29
2.....	9.19	10.06	11.19	12.44	13.58	14.54	15.03	14.19	13.05	11.45	10.25	9.28
3.....	9.20	10.09	11.23	12.46	14.00	14.56	15.02	14.16	13.02	11.42	10.23	9.27
4.....	9.20	10.11	11.25	12.49	14.03	14.57	15.01	14.14	13.00	11.40	10.21	9.26
5.....	9.21	10.13	11.28	12.51	14.05	14.58	15.00	14.12	12.57	11.37	10.18	9.24
6.....	9.22	10.16	11.30	12.54	14.07	14.59	15.00	14.10	12.54	11.34	10.16	9.23
7.....	9.23	10.19	11.33	12.57	14.10	15.00	14.59	14.08	12.52	11.32	10.14	9.22
8.....	9.24	10.21	11.36	12.59	14.12	15.00	14.58	14.06	12.49	11.29	10.11	9.21
9.....	9.26	10.23	11.38	13.02	14.14	15.01	14.57	14.04	12.46	11.26	10.09	9.20
10.....	9.27	10.25	11.41	13.05	14.16	15.02	14.56	14.01	12.44	11.24	10.07	9.20
11.....	9.28	10.28	11.43	13.07	14.18	15.03	14.55	13.59	12.41	11.21	10.05	9.19
12.....	9.29	10.30	11.46	13.10	14.20	15.03	14.54	13.57	12.38	11.18	10.03	9.18
13.....	9.30	10.33	11.49	13.12	14.22	15.04	14.52	13.54	12.36	11.16	10.00	9.18
14.....	9.32	10.35	11.52	13.15	14.24	15.04	14.51	13.52	12.33	11.13	9.58	9.17
15.....	9.33	10.38	11.55	13.18	14.26	15.05	14.50	13.50	12.30	11.11	9.56	9.17
16.....	9.35	10.41	11.58	13.20	14.28	15.05	14.48	13.47	12.28	11.08	9.54	9.16
17.....	9.36	10.43	12.00	13.23	14.30	15.05	14.47	13.45	12.25	11.05	9.52	9.16
18.....	9.38	10.45	12.03	13.25	14.32	15.06	14.45	13.43	12.22	11.03	9.50	9.15
19.....	9.40	10.48	12.05	13.28	14.34	15.06	14.44	13.40	12.20	11.00	9.49	9.15
20.....	9.42	10.51	12.08	13.30	14.35	15.06	14.42	13.38	12.17	10.58	9.47	9.15
21.....	9.43	10 53	12 11	13 34	14 37	15 06	14 41	13 35	12 14	10 55	9.45	9.15
22.....	9.45	10.56	12.14	13.36	14.39	15.06	14.39	13.33	12.12	10.52	9.43	9.15
23.....	9.46	10.58	12.16	13.39	14.40	15.06	14.37	13.30	12.09	10.50	9.42	9.15
24.....	9.49	11.01	12.19	13.41	14.42	15.06	14.36	13.28	12.06	10.47	9.40	9.15
25.....	9.51	11.03	12.21	13.43	14.44	15.06	14.34	13.25	12.04	10.45	9.38	9.15
26.....	9.53	11.06	12.24	13.46	14.45	15.05	14.32	13.23	12.01	10.42	9.36	9.16
27.....	9.54	11.09	12.27	13.48	14.47	15.05	14.30	13.20	11.58	10.40	9.34	9.16
28.....	9.56	11.11	12.30	13.50	14.48	15.05	14.28	13.18	11.56	10.37	9.33	9.16
29.....	9.59	11.14	12.32	13.53	14.49	15.04	14.26	13.15	11.53	10.35	9.32	9.17
30.....	10.01	.....	12.35	13.55	14.51	15.04	14.25	13.13	11.50	10.32	9.30	9.17
31.....	10.03	.....	12.37	.....	14.52	.....	14.23	13.10	.....	10.30	.....	9.18

The above table of days' lengths at New York City serves as the basis for similar computations elsewhere.

HOLIDAYS OF THE WORLD.

(For full list of fixed, historical, commemorative, and religious holidays, see 1919 ALMANAC.)

Christmas and New Year's are observed the world over.

In Episcopal countries, such as England, the only church days which are regular legal holidays, aside from Christmas, are Good Friday, Easter Monday, and Whit-Monday. This holds good for the British colonies, in some of which several Roman Catholic Church holidays are established. Whit-Sunday, or White Sunday, comes seven weeks after Easter. It commemorates the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles; the old feast of Pentecost.

In Roman Catholic countries, such as Spain, the church days other than Christmas which are almost universally legal holidays are Epiphany, Ascension, Assumption, All Saints', and Immaculate Conception. Throughout the Latin-American countries it is usual to observe, in addition, Good Friday and Corpus Christi. Good Friday is in many of these countries a 3-day holiday season, beginning on Holy Thursday and closing on Holy Saturday.

In Lutheran countries, such as Sweden and Prussia, Epiphany, Annunciation, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Ascension Day, Whit-Monday, Ash Wednesday, and Corpus Christi are holidays.

OLD ENGLISH HOLIDAYS.

JANUARY 6. TWELFTH DAY, or Twelfth-tide, sometimes called Old Christmas Day, the same as Epiphany. The previous evening is Twelfth Night, with which many social rites have long been connected.

FEBRUARY 2. CANDLEMAS: Festival of the Purification of the Virgin. Consecration of the lighted candles to be used in the church during the year. Also known as "Groundhog Day."

FEBRUARY 14. OLD CANDLEMAS: St. Valentine's Day.

MARCH 25. LADY DAY: Annunciation of the Virgin. April 6 is old Lady Day.

June 24. MIDSUMMER DAY: Feast of the Nativity of John the Baptist. July 7 is old Midsummer Day.

JULY 15. ST. SWITHIN'S DAY. There was an old superstition that if rain fell on this day it would continue forty days.

AUGUST 1. LAMMAS DAY. Originally in England the festival of the wheat harvest. In the church the festival of St. Peter's miraculous deliverance from prison. Old Lammas Day is August 13.

SEPTEMBER 29. MICHAELMAS: Feast of St. Michael the Archangel. Old Michaelmas is October 11.

NOVEMBER 1. ALL-HALLOWMAS: All-hallows, or All Saints' Day. The previous evening is All-hallow-e'en, observed by home gatherings and old-time festive rites.

NOVEMBER 2. ALL SOULS' DAY: Day of prayer for the souls of the dead.

NOVEMBER 11. MARTINMAS: Feast of St. Martin. Old Martinmas is November 23.

DECEMBER 28. CHILDERMAS: Holy Innocents' Day.

Lady Day, Midsummer Day, Michaelmas and Christmas are quarter (rent) days in England, and Whitsunday, Martinmas, Candlemas and Lammas Day in Scotland.

Shrove Tuesday, the day before Ash Wednesday, and Maundy Thursday, the day before Good Friday, are observed by the church. Mothering Sunday is Mid-Lent Sunday, in which the old rural custom obtains of visiting one's parents and making them presents.

LEGAL OR PUBLIC HOLIDAYS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1925.

The chief legal or public holidays are:

Jan. 1—New Year's Day (all the States, Territories and colonial possessions).

Feb. 12—Lincoln's Birthday (Alaska, Cal., Colo., Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Kan., Ky., Mich., Minn., Mo., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. J., N. Y., N. Dak., Ohio, Ore., Pa., S. Dak., Tenn., Utah, Wash., W. Va., Wyo. and observed by Governor's proclamation in Mass.).

Feb. 22—Washington's Birthday (all the States, Territories and possessions).

April 10—Good Friday (Conn., Del., Fla., La., Md., Minn., N. J., Pa., Philippines, Porto Rico, Tenn.). In Conn. Good Friday is usually proclaimed by the Governor as a day of fasting and prayer.

May 30—Decoration or Memorial Day (all States and possessions, except Ala., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., N. Car. and S. Car.).

July 4—Independence Day (all the States, Territories and possessions).

Sept. 7—Labor Day (every State and Territory except Wyoming and the Philippines).

Oct 12—Columbus Day (Ark., Ariz., Cal., Col., Conn., Del., Fla., Idaho, Ill., Ind., Kan., Ky., La., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Mo., Mont., Nev., Nev., N. H., N. J., N. M., N. Y., N. Dak., Ohio, Ore., Pa., R. I., Tex., Utah, Vt., Wash., W. Va.; also in Porto Rico. In Arkansas and Kansas it does not affect notes or judicial proceedings).

Nov. 3—General Election Day (1st Tuesday after 1st Monday in Nov.). Every State and Territory except Alaska, Dist. of Col., Hawaii, Ill., Mass., Miss., Philippines and Vt. In Illinois it is a legal holiday in Chicago, Springfield, East St. Louis, Galesburg, Danville, Cairo and Rockford. In Ohio it is a half holiday. In Maine it is a legal holiday only as to the courts, which also close on the State Election Day (biennially, 2d Monday in Sept.).

Nov. 11—Armistice Day (Ala., Ariz., Cal., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Minn., Mo., Mont., Neb., N. J., N. Car., N. Dak., Pa., R. I., S. Dak., Tenn., Tex., Vt., Va. and Hawaii In other States by Governor's proclamation only).

Nov. 26—Thanksgiving Day (last Thursday in Nov. Every State, Territory and possession except Utah, where it is observed, though not on the statute books).

Dec. 25—Christmas Day (every State, Territory and possession).

LAW AS TO NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS.

Under the Negotiable Instruments Law every negotiable instrument is payable at the time fixed therein without grace. When the day of maturity falls upon Sunday or a holiday, the instrument is payable on the next succeeding business day. In the United States legal holidays are fixed by State and Territorial legislation. No national holidays have been established by Congressional action.

OTHER LEGAL OR PUBLIC HOLIDAYS IN 1925 (SEE ALSO ARBOR DAYS).

Jan. 8—Battle of New Orleans (at New Orleans only).

Jan. 19—R. E. Lee's Birthday (observed in Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Va.).

Feb. 12—Georgia Day (in that State only. Date of Oglethorpe's landing in 1733).

Feb. 14—Admission Day (in Arizona).

Feb. 24—Shrove Tuesday (observed as Mardi Gras in Ala., Fla. and La.).

Mar. 2—Sam Houston Memorial Day (in Texas).

Mar. 4—Inauguration Day (once every 4 years in the Dist. of Col. only).

Mar 22—Emancipation Day (in Porto Rico).

Mar. 25—Maryland Day (in that State only).

Mar. 30—Seward Day (in Alaska).

April 9—Holy Thursday (in the Philippines).

April 12—Date of passage of Halifax Resolutions (in North Carolina).

April 15—Birthday of Thomas Jefferson (in Ala.).

April 19—Observed as Patriots' Day (in Me. and Mass.).

April 21—Anniversary Battle of San Jacinto (in Tex.).

April 21 (3rd Tuesday) State elections (in La.).

April 26—Confederate Memorial Day (in Ala., Fla., Ga. and Miss.).

April 30 (Last Thursday)—Fast Day (in N. H.).

May 1—Labor Day (in Philippines).

May 10—Confederate Memorial Day (observed in N. Car. and S. Car.).

May 20—Anniversary signing of Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence (observed in N. C.).

June 3—Confed. Memorial Day (in Tenn.).

June 3—Birthday of Jefferson Davis (in Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., S. C., Tenn., Tex. and Va.).

June 11—Kamehameha Day (in Hawaii).

June 15—Pioneer Day (in Idaho).

July 13—Birthday of Gen. Bedford Forrest (Tennessee only).

July 17—Muno Rivera Day (in Porto Rico).

July 24—Pioneer Day (in Utah).

July 25—Occupation Day (in Porto Rico).

Aug. 1—Colorado Day (in that State only).

Aug. 13—Occupation Day (in Philippines).

Aug. 16—Anniv. Battle of Bennington (in Vt.).

Sept. 6—Lafayette Day (also the anniversary of the First Battle of the Marne) is not a legal holiday, but is celebrated in New York and ten other States.

Sept. 9—Admission Day (in Cal.).

Sept. 12—Defenders' Day (in Md.).

Oct. 1—Missouri Day (in that State only).

Oct. 9—Fraternal Day (Alabama only).

Oct. 18—Alaska Day (in Alaska only).

Oct. 31—Admission Day (in Nev.).

Nov. 1—All Saints' Day (in La.).

Dec. 30—Rizal Day (in Philippines).

Mother's Day is observed on the second Sunday in May.

DATES ON WHICH ARBOR DAY IS OBSERVED.

The Fifty-first Anniversary of Arbor Day was celebrated throughout the United States on April 22, 1923, as a part of Forest Protection Week, nationally observed because of Proclamation issued by the President.

Arbor Day in the United States is mostly a spring observance. In some States it is combined with Bird Day. In the following list, the first year named is when observance began, the second is when the law was enacted. "Proclamation" means date is set each year by Governor's proclamation.

Alabama (1887)—In Spring, often on Audubon or Bird Day.
Arizona (1890)—In northern part, first Friday after April 1; in southern part, first Friday after February 1.
Arkansas (1906-1905)—First Saturday in March.
California (1886-1909)—March 7, Luther Burbank's birthday.
Colorado (1885-1889)—Third Friday in April. Proclamation.
Connecticut (1886-1886)—In the spring. Proclamation.
Delaware (1901)—In April. Proclamation.
District of Columbia (1920)—Third Friday in April.
Florida (1886)—First Friday in February.
Georgia (1887-1890)—Third Friday in December.
Hawaii (1905)—In November. Proclamation.
Idaho (1886-1903)—In April. Fixed by County School Superintendents.
Illinois (1887-1887)—April or October. Proclamation.
Indiana (1884-1916)—Third Friday in April.
Iowa (1887)—Proclamation.
Kansas (1875)—Proclamation.
Kentucky (1886)—In autumn. Proclamation.
Louisiana (1888)—Second Friday in January.
Maine (1887)—In spring. Proclamation.
Maryland (1884-1884)—In April. Proclamation.
Massachusetts (1886)—Last Saturday in April. Proclamation.
Michigan (1885)—April or May. Proclamation.
Minnesota (1876)—Latter part of April. Proclamation.
Mississippi (1890)—December and February. Set by State Board of Education.
Missouri (1886-1889)—First Friday after first Thursday in April.
Montana (1888-1887)—Second Tuesday in May.
Nebraska (1872-1885)—April 22, J. S. Morton's birthday. **Public Holiday.**
Nevada (1887)—Proclamation.
New Hampshire (1886)—Early in May. Proclamation.
New Jersey (1884-1908)—Second Friday in April.
New Mexico (1890)—Second Friday in March. Proclamation.
New York (1889-1889)—First Friday after May 1.
North Carolina (1893-1915)—First Friday after November 1. Proclamation.
North Dakota (1882)—Proclamation.
Ohio (1882-1892)—In April. Proclamation.
Oklahoma (1898-1901)—Friday after second Monday in March.
Oregon (1889)—Second Friday in February in east; second Friday in April in west.
Pennsylvania (1887-1887)—In Spring and Autumn. Proclamation.
Philippines (1906)—September or October. Proclamation.
Porto Rico—Last Friday in November.
Rhode Island (1887-1887)—Second Friday in May. **Public Holiday.**
South Carolina (1898-1898)—Third Friday in November.
South Dakota—In April.
Tennessee—First Friday in April. Proclamation.
Texas (1890-1889)—Washington's Birthday.
Utah—April 15
Vermont—First Friday in May. Proclamation.
Virginia (1892-1902)—In spring. Proclamation.
Washington (1894)—First Friday in May. Proclamation.
West Virginia (1883)—Second Friday in April.
Wisconsin (1892-1889)—First Friday in May.
Wyoming (1888)—First Friday in May. Proclamation.

ASTRONOMICAL CONSTANTS.

MEAN solar parallax, 8″.80. Nutation constant, 9″.21.

Aberration constant, 20″.47. Annual precession, 50″.2564+0″.000222 (t—1900).

Obliquity of the ecliptic, 23° 27′ 8″.26—0″.4684 (t—1900).

Annual diminution of obliquity, 0″.4684.

Moon's equatorial horizontal parallax, 57′ 2″.63.

Moon's mean distance from the earth (centre to centre), 238,857 miles.

Sun's mean distance from the earth (astronomical unit), 92,897,400 miles.

Velocity of light, 186,324 miles per second.

Light travels unit of distance—viz. 92,897,400 miles in 498.580 seconds.

Length of the Year—Tropical (equinox to equinox, 365.2421988 days. Sidereal or absolute revolution, 365.2563604 days. Anomalistic (from perihelion to perihelion), 365.2596413 days.

Length of Day—Sidereal, 23 hours 56 minutes 4.091 seconds (mean solar time). Mean solar, 24 hours 3 minutes 56.555 seconds (sidereal time).

Length of the Month—Synodical (from new moon to new moon), 29 days 12 hours 44 minutes 2.8 seconds. Tropical, 27 days 7 hours 43 minutes 4.7 seconds. Sidereal (absolute revolution), 27 days 7 hours 43 minutes 11.5 seconds. Anomalistic (from perigree to perigree), 27 days 13 hours 18 minutes 33.1 seconds.

Dimensions of the Earth—Equatorial radius, 3,963.34 miles. Polar radius, 3,949.99 miles. Eccentricity of the oblate spheroid, 0.0819981.

ASTRONOMICAL SIGNS AND SYMBOLS.

☉	The Sun.	♂	Mars.	☌	Conjunction.
☾	The Moon.	♃	Jupiter.	□	Quadrature.
☿	Mercury.	♄	Saturn.	☍	Opposition.
♀	Venus.	♅	Uranus.	☊	Ascending Node.
⊕	The Earth.	♆	Neptune.	☋	Descending Node.

Two heavenly bodies are in "conjunction" (☌) when they have the same *Right Ascension*, or are on the *same meridian*, *i. e.*, when one is due *north* or *south* of the other; if the bodies are near each other as seen from the earth, they will rise and set at the same time; they are in "opposition" (☍) when in opposite quarters of the heavens, or when one rises as the other is setting. "Quadrature" (□) is half way between conjunction and opposition. By "greatest elongation" is meant the greatest apparent *angular* distance from the sun; the planet is then generally most favorably situated for observation. Mercury can be seen with the naked eye only at this time. When a planet is in its "ascending" (☊) or "descending" (☋) node it is passing through the plane of the earth's orbit. The term "Perihelion" means nearest to the sun, and "Aphelion" furthest from the sun. An "occultation" of a planet or star is an eclipse of it by some other body, usually the moon.

THE ZODIAC.

THE sun's apparent yearly path among the stars is known as the ecliptic. The zone 16° wide, 8° on each side of the ecliptic, is known as the zodiac. Beginning at the point on the ecliptic which marks the position of the sun at the vernal equinox, and thence proceeding eastward, the zodiac is divided into twelve signs of 30° each, as follows:

Spring Signs.	1. ♈ Aries.	The Ram.
	2. ♉ Taurus.	The Bull.
	3. ♊ Gemini.	The Twins.
Summer Signs.	4. ♋ Cancer.	The Crab.
	5. ♌ Leo.	The Lion.
	6. ♍ Virgo.	The Virgin.
Autumn Signs.	7. ♎ Libra.	The Balance.
	8. ♏ Scorpius.	The Scorpion.
	9. ♐ Sagittarius.	The Archer.
Winter Signs.	10. ♑ Capricornus.	The Goat.
	11. ♒ Aquarius.	The Water-Bearer.
	12. ♓ Pisces.	The Fishes.

These signs are named from the twelve constellations of the zodiac; with which the signs coincided in the time of the astronomer Hipparchus, about two thousand years ago. Owing to the precession of the equinoxes, that is to say, to the retrograde motion of the equinoxes along the ecliptic, each sign in the zodiac has, in the course of two thousand years, moved backward 30° into the constellation west of it; so that the sign Aries is now in the constellation Pisces, and so on.

THE SUN'S RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION.

(Washington—Apparent Noon.)

Date, 1925.	Ap'ar'nt Right Asc'ns'n	Apparent Declination.
	H. M. S.	° ′
Jan. 1	18 47 1	—23 0.4
2	18 51 27	—22 55.2
3	18 55 51	49.6
4	19 0 15	43.5
5	19 4 38	36.9
6	19 9 1	30.0
7	19 13 24	22.5
8	19 17 46	14.6
9	19 22 8	6.3
10	19 26 29	—21 57.6
11	19 30 50	48.4
12	19 35 10	38.8
13	19 39 29	28.8
14	19 43 48	18.3
15	19 48 6	7.5
16	19 52 23	—20 56.2
17	19 56 40	44.6
18	20 0 56	32.5
19	20 5 11	20.1
20	20 9 26	7.3
21	20 13 40	—19 54.1
22	20 17 53	40.5
23	20 22 5	26.6
24	20 26 17	12.4
25	20 30 28	—18 57.6
26	20 34 38	42.6
27	20 38 47	27.3
28	20 42 55	11.6
29	20 47 3	—17 55.6
30	20 51 10	39.3
31	20 55 15	22.7
Feb. 1	20 59 20	5.8
2	21 3 24	—16 48.6
3	21 7 28	31.0
4	21 11 30	13.2
5	21 15 32	—15 55.1
6	21 19 33	36.8
7	21 23 33	18.2
8	21 27 32	—14 59.3
9	21 31 30	40.1
10	21 35 28	20.8
11	21 39 25	1.1
12	21 43 21	—13 41.3
13	21 47 16	21.2
14	21 51 11	0.9
15	21 55 5	—12 40.4
16	21 58 58	19.7
17	22 2 50	—11 58.8
18	22 6 42	37.7
19	22 10 33	16.4
20	22 14 23	—10 55.0
21	22 18 13	33.3
22	22 22 3	11.5
23	22 25 51	— 9 49.6
24	22 29 39	27.5
25	22 33 26	5.2
26	22 37 13	— 8 42.9
27	22 40 59	20.4
28	22 44 45	— 7 57.7
Mar. 1	22 48 30	35.0
2	22 52 14	12.2
3	22 55 58	— 6 49.2
4	22 59 42	26.2
5	23 3 25	3.0
6	23 7 8	— 5 39.8
7	23 10 50	16.6
8	23 14 31	— 4 53.2
9	23 18 13	29.8
10	23 21 54	6.3
11	23 25 34	— 3 42.8
12	23 29 15	19.2
13	23 32 55	— 2 55.6
14	23 36 35	32.0
15	23 40 14	8.3
16	23 43 54	— 1 44.6
17	23 47 33	20.9
18	23 51 12	— 0 57.2
19	23 54 51	— 0 33.5
20	23 58 29	— 0 9.8
21	0 2 8	+ 0 13.9
22	0 5 46	+ 0 37.6
23	0 9 25	+ 1 1.2
24	0 13 3	24.9
25	0 16 41	48.5
26	0 20 20	+ 2 12.0
27	0 23 58	35.5
28	0 27 36	59.0
29	0 31 14	+ 3 22.4
30	0 34 53	45.7
31	0 38 21	+ 4 9.0
April 1	0 42 9	32.1
April 2	0 45 48	+ 4 55.2
3	0 49 26	+ 5 18.3
4	0 53 5	41.2
5	0 56 44	+ 6 4.0
6	1 0 23	26.7
7	1 4 2	49.3
8	1 7 42	+ 7 11.8
9	1 11 21	34.1
10	1 15 1	56.4
11	1 18 42	+ 8 18.5
12	1 22 22	40.4
13	1 26 3	+ 9 2.2
14	1 29 44	23.9
15	1 33 26	45.4
16	1 37 8	+10 6.8
17	1 40 50	28.0
18	1 44 33	49.0
19	1 48 16	+11 9.8
20	1 51 59	30.5
21	1 55 43	51.0
22	1 59 28	+12 11.2
23	2 3 13	31.3
24	2 6 58	51.2
25	2 10 44	+13 10.9
26	2 14 30	30.3
27	2 18 17	49.5
28	2 22 4	+14 8.5
29	2 25 52	27.3
30	2 29 40	45.8
May 1	2 33 29	+15 4.1
2	2 37 18	22.1
3	2 41 8	39.9
4	2 44 58	57.4
5	2 48 49	+16 14.7
6	2 52 40	31.6
7	2 56 32	48.3
8	3 0 25	+17 4.8
9	3 4 18	20.9
10	3 8 12	36.8
11	3 12 6	52.3
12	3 16 1	+18 7.6
13	3 19 56	22.5
14	3 23 53	37.2
15	3 27 49	51.5
16	3 31 46	+19 5.5
17	3 35 44	19.2
18	3 39 43	32.6
19	3 43 42	45.6
20	3 47 41	58.3
21	3 51 41	+20 10.7
22	3 55 42	22.7
23	3 59 43	34.4
24	4 3 45	45.7
25	4 7 47	56.7
26	4 11 50	+21 7.3
27	4 15 53	17.5
28	4 19 57	27.4
29	4 24 1	36.9
30	4 28 5	46.0
31	4 32 10	54.8
June 1	4 36 15	+22 3.1
2	4 40 21	11.1
3	4 44 27	18.7
4	4 48 34	25.9
5	4 52 40	32.7
6	4 56 47	39.1
7	5 0 55	45.2
8	5 5 3	50.8
9	5 9 11	56.0
10	5 13 19	+23 0.8
11	5 17 27	5.2
12	5 21 36	9.2
13	5 25 45	12.8
14	5 29 54	16.0
15	5 34 3	18.8
16	5 38 13	21.2
17	5 42 22	23.1
18	5 46 32	24.7
19	5 50 42	25.8
20	5 54 51	26.5
21	5 59 1	26.8
22	6 3 11	26.7
23	6 7 20	26.2
24	6 11 30	25.3
25	6 15 39	23.9
26	6 19 49	22.2
27	6 23 58	20.0
28	6 28 7	17.4
29	6 32 15	14.4
30	6 36 24	11.0
July 1	6 40 32	7.2
July 2	6 44 40	+23 3.0
3	6 48 48	+22 58.4
4	6 52 55	53.4
5	6 57 2	48.0
6	7 1 9	42.2
7	7 5 16	36.0
8	7 9 22	29.4
9	7 13 27	22.4
10	7 17 33	15.1
11	7 21 37	7.3
12	7 25 42	+21 59.2
13	7 29 46	50.7
14	7 33 49	41.8
15	7 37 52	32.5
16	7 41 55	22.9
17	7 45 57	12.9
18	7 49 59	2.6
19	7 54 0	+20 51.9
20	7 58 0	40.9
21	8 2 0	29.5
22	8 6 0	17.7
23	8 9 58	5.6
24	8 13 57	+19 53.2
25	8 17 54	40.5
26	8 21 51	27.4
27	8 25 48	14.0
28	8 29 43	0.3
29	8 33 38	+18 46.3
30	8 37 33	31.9
31	8 41 27	17.3
Aug. 1	8 45 20	2.3
2	8 49 13	+17 47.1
3	8 53 5	31.6
4	8 56 56	15.8
5	9 0 47	+16 59.7
6	9 4 37	43.4
7	9 8 27	26.7
8	9 12 16	9.8
9	9 16 4	+15 52.7
10	9 19 52	35.3
11	9 23 40	17.6
12	9 27 27	+14 59.7
13	9 31 13	41.6
14	9 34 59	23.2
15	9 38 44	4.6
16	9 42 29	+13 45.7
17	9 46 13	26.7
18	9 49 56	7.4
19	9 53 40	+12 47.9
20	9 57 22	28.2
21	10 1 5	8.4
22	10 4 46	+11 48.3
23	10 8 28	28.0
24	10 12 8	7.6
25	10 15 49	+10 47.0
26	10 19 29	26.2
27	10 23 8	5.3
28	10 26 47	+ 9 44.1
29	10 30 26	22.9
30	10 34 5	1.5
31	10 37 43	+ 8 39.9
Sept. 1	10 41 20	18.2
2	10 44 58	+ 7 56.4
3	10 48 35	34.5
4	10 52 12	12.4
5	10 55 49	+ 6 50.2
6	10 59 25	27.9
7	11 3 1	5.5
8	11 6 37	+ 5 43.0
9	11 10 13	20.4
10	11 13 49	+ 4 57.7
11	11 17 25	34.9
12	11 21 0	12.0
13	11 24 36	+ 3 49.1
14	11 28 11	26.1
15	11 31 46	3.0
16	11 35 22	+ 2 39.9
17	11 38 57	16.7
18	11 42 32	+ 1 53.5
19	11 46 8	30.2
20	11 49 43	6.9
21	11 53 18	+ 0 43.5
22	11 56 54	+ 0 20.2
23	12 0 29	— 0 3.2
24	12 4 5	— 0 26.6
25	12 7 41	— 0 50.0
26	12 11 17	— 1 13.4
27	12 14 53	36.8
28	12 18 29	— 2 0.1
29	12 22 6	23.5
30	12 25 43	46.8
Oct. 1	12 29 20	— 3 10.1
2	12 32 57	33.4
3	12 36 35	56.6
4	12 40 13	— 4 19.8
5	12 43 51	42.9
6	12 47 30	— 5 6.0
7	12 51 9	29.0
8	12 54 48	51.9
9	12 58 28	— 6 14.8
10	13 2 9	37.6
11	13 5 50	— 7 0.3
12	13 9 31	22.9
13	13 13 13	45.4
14	13 16 56	— 8 7.8
15	13 20 39	30.1
16	13 24 22	52.3
17	13 28 6	— 9 14.3
18	13 31 51	36.3
19	13 35 36	58.0
20	13 39 23	—10 19.7
21	13 43 9	41.1
22	13 46 56	—11 2.5
23	13 50 44	23.6
24	13 54 33	44.6
25	13 58 22	—12 5.4
26	14 2 12	26.0
27	14 6 3	46.4
28	14 9 54	—13 6.6
29	14 13 47	26.6
30	14 17 40	46.4
31	14 21 33	—14 6.0
Nov. 1	14 25 28	25.4
2	14 29 23	44.5
3	14 33 19	—15 3.4
4	14 37 16	22.0
5	14 41 14	40.4
6	14 45 13	58.5
7	14 49 12	—16 16.4
8	14 53 13	34.0
9	14 57 14	51.3
10	15 1 16	—17 8.3
11	15 5 19	25.1
12	15 9 23	41.5
13	15 13 28	57.6
14	15 17 33	—18 13.5
15	15 21 40	29.0
16	15 25 47	44.2
17	15 29 55	59.0
18	15 34 4	—19 13.5
19	15 38 14	27.7
20	15 42 24	41.5
21	15 46 36	54.9
22	15 50 48	—20 8.0
23	15 55 1	20.7
24	15 59 14	33.1
25	16 3 29	45.0
26	16 7 44	56.6
27	16 12 0	—21 7.8
28	16 16 17	18.5
29	16 20 34	28.9
30	16 24 52	38.9
Dec. 1	16 29 11	48.4
2	16 33 30	57.6
3	16 37 50	—22 6.3
4	16 42 10	14.6
5	16 46 32	22.4
6	16 50 53	29.8
7	16 55 16	36.8
8	16 59 38	43.3
9	17 4 2	49.4
10	17 8 25	55.1
11	17 12 50	—23 0.3
12	17 17 14	5.0
13	17 21 39	9.3
14	17 26 5	13.1
15	17 30 30	16.5
16	17 34 56	19.4
17	17 39 22	21.8
18	17 43 48	23.7
19	17 48 15	25.2
20	17 52 41	26.2
21	17 57 8	26.8
22	18 1 34	26.8
23	18 6 1	26.4
24	18 10 27	25.6
25	18 14 54	24.2
26	18 19 20	22.4
27	18 23 47	20.1
28	18 28 13	17.4
29	18 32 39	14.1
30	18 37 4	10.5
31	18 41 30	—23 6.3

ECLIPSES IN 1925.

In 1925 there will be four eclipses, two of the sun and two of the moon.

I. A total eclipse of the sun, January 24, 1925, visible as total in a track varying from 80 to 110 miles in width, extending from Minnesota to the Atlantic Ocean and including the cities of Duluth, Escanaba, Stratford, Buffalo, Binghamton, Ithaca, Poughkeepsie, New Haven, and Providence; also the northern part of the City of New York. Details are given below.

II. A partial eclipse of the moon on the evening of February 8; the ending visible in the eastern part of the United States. Beginning of eclipse at 3.09 P. M., Eastern standard time; middle at 4.42 P. M.; ending at 6.15 P. M. Magnitude of greatest eclipse 0.735 (moon's diameter = 1.0).

III. An annular eclipse of the sun, July 20-21, visible in the southern Pacific Ocean. Greatest duration of annular phase will be seven and one-quarter minutes.

IV. A partial eclipse of the moon on the morning of August 4; visible in the far Western States. Beginning of eclipse at 2.27 A. M., Pacific standard time; middle at 3.53 A. M.; ending at 5.18 A. M. Magnitude of greatest eclipse 0.751 (moon's diameter = 1.0).

TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, JANUARY 24, 1925.

PLACE.	Standard Time.	Eclipse Begins.	Eclipse at Maximum.	Eclipse Ends.	Magnitude.	Dur't'n of Totality.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		M.
Cheyenne, Wyo.	Mountain	Before sunrise	At sunrise	7 49 A.M.	0.41	.....
Denver, Col.	Mountain	Before sunrise	At sunrise	7 47 A.M.	0.41	.....
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	Mountain	Before sunrise	At sunrise	7 40 A.M.	0.36	.....
Atlanta, Ga.	Central	6 46 A.M.	7 50 A.M.	9 3 A.M.	0.80	.....
Austin, Tex.	Central	Before sunrise	7 38 A.M.	8 38 A.M.	0.61	.....
Bismarck, N. Dak.	Central	Before sunrise	At sunrise	9 1 A.M.	0.59	.....
Chicago, Ill.	Central	Before sunrise	7 58 A.M.	9 9 A.M.	0.95	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio	Central	6 51 A.M.	7 57 A.M.	9 10 A.M.	0.91	.....
Columbia, Mo.	Central	Before sunrise	7 50 A.M.	8 58 A.M.	0.85	.....
Columbus, Ohio.	Central	6 53 A.M.	7 59 A.M.	9 13 A.M.	0.94	.....
Des Moines, Iowa.	Central	Before sunrise	7 53 A.M.	9 1 A.M.	0.90	.....
Iowa City, Iowa.	Central	Before sunrise	7 54 A.M.	9 3 A.M.	0.91	.....
Jackson, Miss.	Central	Before sunrise	7 44 A.M.	8 52 A.M.	0.72	.....
Kansas City, Mo.	Central	Before sunrise	7 49 A.M.	8 56 A.M.	0.84	.....
Little Rock, Ark.	Central	Before sunrise	7 45 A.M.	8 52 A.M.	0.76	.....
Louisville, Ky.	Central	Before sunrise	7 54 A.M.	9 6 A.M.	0.89	.....
Madison, Wis.	Central	Before sunrise	7 58 A.M.	9 8 A.M.	0.95	.....
Minneapolis, Minn.	Central	Before sunrise	7 58 A.M.	9 6 A.M.	0.96	.....
Montgomery, Ala.	Central	6 44 A.M.	7 48 A.M.	8 58 A.M.	0.76	.....
Nashville, Tenn.	Central	Before sunrise	7 51 A.M.	9 2 A.M.	0.84	.....
New Orleans, La.	Central	Before sunrise	7 42 A.M.	8 48 A.M.	0.67	.....
Oklahoma City, Okla.	Central	Before sunrise	7 44 A.M.	8 47 A.M.	0.74	.....
Omaha, Neb.	Central	Before sunrise	7 51 A.M.	8 58 A.M.	0.87	.....
Pierre, S. Dak.	Central	Before sunrise	At sunrise	8 58 A.M.	0.67	.....
Springfield, Ill.	Central	Before sunrise	7 53 A.M.	9 3 A.M.	0.89	.....
St. Louis, Mo.	Central	Before sunrise	7 51 A.M.	9 1 A.M.	0.86	.....
Topeka, Kan.	Central	Before sunrise	7 49 A.M.	8 55 A.M.	0.83	.....
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Central	Before sunrise	7 47 A.M.	8 57 A.M.	0.77	.....
Albany, N. Y.	Eastern	8 2 A.M.	9 13 A.M.	10 31 A.M.	0.99	.....
Augusta, Me.	Eastern	8 8 A.M.	9 21 A.M.	10 40 A.M.	0.96	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.	Eastern	7 59 A.M.	9 7 A.M.	10 22 A.M.	1.00	1.8
Cambridge, Mass.	Eastern	8 4 A.M.	9 17 A.M.	10 36 A.M.	0.99	.....
Charleston, W.Va.	Eastern	7 52 A.M.	8 59 A.M.	10 13 A.M.	0.92	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.	Eastern	7 55 A.M.	9 3 A.M.	10 17 A.M.	0.97	.....
Columbia, S. C.	Eastern	7 47 A.M.	8 54 A.M.	10 0 A.M.	0.83	.....
Dover, Del.	Eastern	7 56 A.M.	9 7 A.M.	10 25 A.M.	0.96	.....
Harrisburg, Pa.	Eastern	7 57 A.M.	9 6 A.M.	10 24 A.M.	0.98	.....
Ithaca, N. Y.	Eastern	8 0 A.M.	9 10 A.M.	10 26 A.M.	1.00	1.8
New Haven, Conn.	Eastern	8 1 A.M.	9 13 A.M.	10 32 A.M.	1.00	2.0
New York City, N. Y.*	Eastern	8 0 A.M.	9 11 A.M.	10 29 A.M.	1.00	0.5
Philadelphia, Pa.	Eastern	7 58 A.M.	9 8 A.M.	10 26 A.M.	0.98	.....
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Eastern	7 55 A.M.	9 3 A.M.	10 18 A.M.	0.96	.....
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Eastern	8 1 A.M.	9 12 A.M.	10 30 A.M.	1.00	1.9
Raleigh, N. C.	Eastern	7 50 A.M.	8 59 A.M.	10 15 A.M.	0.88	.....
Richmond, Va.	Eastern	7 53 A.M.	9 2 A.M.	10 20 A.M.	0.92	.....
Syracuse, N. Y.	Eastern	8 1 A.M.	9 11 A.M.	10 27 A.M.	0.99	.....
Tallahassee, Fla.	Eastern	7 44 A.M.	8 47 A.M.	9 58 A.M.	0.73	.....
Washington, D. C.	Eastern	7 55 A.M.	9 4 A.M.	10 22 A.M.	0.95	.....

Sun's diameter—1.00 *At Columbia University Observatory.

POLE STAR, 1925.

MEAN TIME OF UPPER TRANSIT (AT WASHINGTON) AND POLAR DISTANCE OF POLARIS.

DATE.	Upper Transit.	Polar Distance.	DATE.	Upper Transit.	Polar Distance.	DATE.	Upper Transit.	Polar Distance.
	H. M. S.	° ′ ″		H. M. S.	° ′ ″		H. M. S.	° ′ ″
Jan. 1.	6 50 19 P.M.	1 5 36	May 1.	10 57 14 A.M.	1 5 57	Sept. 1.	2 55 32 A.M.	1 5 58
Feb. 1.	4 47 50 P.M.	1 5 35	June 1.	8 55 41 A.M.	1 6 4	Oct. 1.	12 57 53 A.M.	1 5 48
March 1.	2 57 17 P.M.	1 5 39	July 1.	6 58 14 A.M.	1 6 7	Nov. 1.	10 52 9 P.M.	1 5 36
April 1.	12 55 7 P.M.	1 5 48	Aug. 1.	4 56 55 A.M.	1 6 5	Dec. 1.	8 54 0 P.M.	1 5 25

Upper transit of Polaris, or of any star, occurs 3m. 56s. earlier each day. The interval between lower and upper transit of Polaris is 11h. 58m. 2s. In the United States, the greatest Eastern elongation of Polaris occurs 5h. 55m. before upper transit and 6h. 3m. after lower transit; while the greatest Western elongation occurs 5h. 55m. after upper transit and 6h. 3m. before lower transit. The sine of the azimuth of Polaris at greatest elongation is found by dividing the sine of the polar distance by the cosine of the latitude.

MARS A ZERO PLANETARY ABODE?

Belief that the temperature of Mars is low and its atmosphere rare was expressed in September, 1924, by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, announcing the results of the observations made at the Mount Wilson Observatory in California during the approach of the planet to the earth.

Measurements of the temperature and heat radiation of Mars were made with a vacuum thermocouple attached to the observatory's 100-inch reflecting telescope.

The measurements indicate that the temperature of the tropical regions of Mars at Martian noon is about 10 degrees above freezing, and that the mean temperature over the south polar cap is about 95 degrees below zero Fahrenheit.

THE SUN'S SEMI-DIAMETER AND HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.

(Washington—Apparent Noon.)

1925.	Sun's Semi-Diameter.	Equatorial Horizontal Parallax.	1925.	Sun's Semi-Diameter.	Equatorial Horizontal Parallax.	1925.	Sun's Semi-Diameter.	Equatorial Horizontal Parallax.
	′ ″	″		′ ″	″		′ ″	″
Jan. 1	16 17.90	8.95	May 10	15 51.88	8.71	Sept. 7	15 54.43	8.74
11	17.72	8.95	20	49.84	8.69	17	56.93	8.76
21	16.95	8.94	30	48.23	8.68	27	59.65	8.78
31	15.78	8.93	June 9	46.98	8.67	Oct. 7	16 2.41	8.81
Feb. 10	14.17	8.92	19	46.09	8.66	17	5.13	8.83
20	12.11	8.90	29	45.70	8.66	27	7.85	8.86
Mar. 1	10.06	8.88	July 9	45.74	8.66	Nov. 6	10.34	8.88
11	7.56	8.85	19	46.16	8.66	16	12.56	8.90
21	4.82	8.83	29	47.10	8.67	26	14.54	8.92
31	2.08	8.80	Aug. 8	48.42	8.68	Dec. 6	16.07	8.93
April 10	15 59.35	8.78	18	50.06	8.70	16	17.12	8.94
20	56.62	8.75	28	52.12	8.72	26	17.79	8.95
30	54.14	8.73				31	17.91	8.95

THE MAGNETIC POLES.

The geographical poles of the earth are the extremities of the imaginary line passing through its centre of gravity and about which it revolves, and are therefore symmetrically located with regard to the equator.

The magnetic poles, however, are not coincident with the geographical poles, nor are they diametrically opposite to each other.

Recent investigations of the magnetic observations made in polar regions lead to the conclusion that the north magnetic pole may cover a region of considerable area, and that the present approximate mean position is latitude 70.8° N. and longitude 96° W.

For the south magnetic pole, from a consideration of all the results available, according to the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, the position latitude 72.7° S. and longitude 156° E. has been tentatively adopted.

Because of the observed change in the direction of the magnetic needle from year to year it is believed that the magnetic poles are not stationary; but their motion is undoubtedly slow.

THE PLANETS AND THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

Name of Planet.	Mean Daily Motion.	Sidereal Revolution—Days.	Distance From the Sun. Astronomical Units. Mean.	Greatest.	Least.	Mean Distance in Miles.
	″					
Mercury	14732.420	87.96925	0.387099	0.466694	0.307504	35,960,500
Venus	5767.670	224.70080	0.723331	0.728258	0.718404	67,195,600
Earth	3548.193	365.25636	1.000000	1.016743	0.983257	92,897,400
Mars	1886.519	686.97987	1.523688	1.665896	1.381486	141,546,600
Jupiter	299.128	4332.589	5.202802	5.454464	4.951142	483,327,000
Saturn	120.455	10759.23	9.538843	10.071308	9.006378	886,134,000
Uranus	42.230	30688.45	19.190978	20.094885	18.287071	1,782,792,000
Neptune	21.530	60181.3	30.070672	30.327656	29.813688	2,793,487,000

Name of Planet.	Eccentricity of Orbit.*	Synodical Revolution—Days.	Inclination of Orbit to Ecliptic.*	Orbital Velocity. Miles Per Second.
			° ′ ″	
Mercury	0.2056183	116	7 0 11.7	29.73
Venus	0.0068111	584	3 23 37.8	21.75
Earth	0.0167427	...	...	18.50
Mars	0.0933313	780	1 51 0.7	14.98
Jupiter	0.0483703	399	1 18 27.5	8.11
Saturn	0.0558207	378	2 29 29.4	5.99
Uranus	0.0471006	370	0 46 22.0	4.22
Neptune	0.0085460	367	1 46 38.4	3.37

Name of Planet.	Mean Longitude at the Epoch.*	Mean Longitude of the Perihelion.*	Annual Sidereal Motion.	Mean Longitude of the Ascending Node.	Annual Sidereal Motion.	Light at Perihelion.	Light at Aphelion.
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	″	° ′ ″	″		
Mercury	192 59 35.68	76 12 38.9	+ 5.7	47 22 58.8	— 7.6	10.58	4.59
Venus	166 36 34.01	130 26 43.4	+ 0.4	75 57 34.7	—17.9	1.94	1.91
Earth	99 51 1.71	101 33 52.9	+11.6	...	...	1.03	0.97
Mars	162 5 14.97	334 35 10.9	+15.9	48 56 26.3	—22.0	0.52	0.36
Jupiter	125 18 37.06	13 2 1.6	+ 7.6	99 38 24.4	—13.9	0.041	0.034
Saturn	151 16 1.45	91 28 49.8	+20.2	112 57 28.8	—18.9	0.012	0.010
Uranus	329 20 34.67	169 22 7.5	+ 7.4	73 35 27.1	—32.0	0.003	0.0025
Neptune	128 59 52.84	43 55 49.6	—18.9	130 53 55.5	—10.7	0.001	0.001

* Epoch 1920, January 1st, Greenwich mean noon.

Sun and Planets.	Semi-Diameter. At Unit Distance.	Semi-Diameter. At Mean Least Distance.	In Miles (Mean S.-D.).	Volume. ⊕ = 1.	Mass. ⊕ = 1.	Density. ⊕ = 1.	Axial Rotation. D. H. M. S.	Gravity at Surface. ⊕ = 1.	Reflecting Power.	Probable Temperature.
	′ ″								*Pct.*	° F.
Sun	15 59.6	...	432196	1301129	333433	0.26	25 9 7 12	28.0	...	+12,000
Mercury	3.3	5.4	1504	0.055	0.056	1.01	87 23 15 43	0.4	7	+ 450
Venus	8.4	30.4	3788	0.876	0.817	0.93	224 16 49 9	0.9	59	+ 68
Earth	...	...	3959	1.000	1.000	1.00	23 56 4	1.0	44	+ 59
Moon	15 32.6*	....	1080	0.020	0.012	0.60	27 7 43 12	0.2	7	+ 50
Mars	4.7	8.9	2108	0.151	0.108	0.71	24 37 23	0.4	15	— 60
Jupiter	1 35.2	22.6	43341	1312.162	318.358	0.24	9 55 41	2.7	56	— 270
Saturn	1 19.0	9.2	36166	762.401	95.223	0.12	10 14 24	1.1	63	— 330
Uranus	34.3	1.9	15439	59.312	14.580	0.25	11 5 ..	1.0	63	— 380
Neptune	36.6	1.3	16466	71.951	16.926	0.24	7 42 ..	1.0	73	— 400

* At mean distance.

THE MOON.

Of all the secondary planets the earth's satellite is by far the most interesting and important. The moon completes her circuit around the earth in a period whose mean or average length is 27 days 7 hours 43.2 minutes; but in consequence of her motion in common with the earth around the sun, the mean duration of the lunar month—that is, the time from new moon to new moon—is 29 days 12 hours 44.05 minutes, which is called the moon's synodical period. If the earth were motionless in space the moon's orbit would be nearly an ellipse, having the earth in one of the foci; hence her distance from the earth varies during the course of a lunar month. Her mean distance from the earth is 238,857 miles. Her maximum distance, however, may reach 252,715 miles, and the least distance to which she can approach the earth is 221,466 miles. Her diameter is 2,160 miles, and if we deduct from her distance from the earth the sum of the two radii of the earth and moon—viz., 3,963 and 1,080 miles, respectively—we shall have for the nearest approach of the surfaces of the two bodies 216,423 miles. Her orbit is a very intricate one, because the earth in moving around the sun carries the moon along with it; hence the latter is sometimes within and sometimes without the earth's orbit. Its form is that of a serpentine curve, always *concave* toward the sun, and its plane is inclined to the plane of the earth's orbit at an angle of 5° 9′, in consequence of which our satellite appears sometimes above and sometimes below the plane of the earth's orbit, through which she passes twice in a revolution. These points of intersection with the ecliptic are called nodes, and it is only at or near them that eclipses can occur. The nodes have a retrograde motion, which causes them to make an entire revolution in 18 years 218 days 21 hours 22 minutes and 46 seconds. Both sun and moon return to a node after 18 years and 11 days, so that an eclipse is followed by another of the same general character at the end of this period, which was well known to the ancients, who called it the Saros, and which was made use of by them in roughly predicting eclipses.

The moon always presents the same face to us, as is evident from the permanency of the various markings on her surface. This circumstance proves that she revolves on an axis, and the time of rotation is exactly equal to the time of revolution around the earth—viz., 27.32166 days. The moon's axis is not perpendicular to the plane of her orbit, but deviates therefrom by an angle of about 6° 41′. In consequence of this fact the poles of the moon lean alternately to and from the earth. When the north pole leans toward the earth we see somewhat more of the region surrounding it, and somewhat less when it leans the contrary way. This displacement is known by the name of libration in latitude. By reason of irregular motion in her orbit, we see more of her eastern or western edge at one time than at another. This phenomenon is known as libration in longitude.

The moon's surface contains about 14,657,000 square miles, or nearly four times the area of Europe. Her volume is 1-49 and her mass 1-81 that of the earth, and hence her density is about 3-5 that of the earth, or about 3 2-5 that of water. At the lunar surface gravity is only 1-6 of what it is at the earth; and therefore a body which weighs 6 pounds here would weigh only 1 pound there.

The centre of gravity of the earth and moon, or the point about which they both actually revolve in their course around the sun, lies *within* the earth it is 1,050 miles below the surface.

The tides are caused mainly by the moon, the tide-raising power of moon and sun being as 11 to 5.

Astronomers cling to the old idea that the moon is a dead world, destitute alike of air and water.

THE EARTH'S ATMOSPHERE.

The earth's sensible atmosphere extends more than 100 miles in height. The condition and motions of this aerial ocean play a most important part in the determination of climate, modifying, by absorbing, the otherwise intense heat of the sun, and, when laden with clouds, hindering the earth from radiating its acquired heat into space.

THE MOON'S PERIGEE AND APOGEE.

(*Eastern Standard Time.*)

PERIGEE, 1925.

	D.	H.		D.	H.
January	23	8 A. M.	August	3	5 P. M.
February	20	2 P. M.	September	1	1 A. M.
March	19	8 P. M.	September	28	12 P. M.
April	13	5 P. M.	October	25	7 A. M.
May	10	9 P. M.	November	19	3 P. M.
June	7	11 P. M.	December	17	9 A. M.
July	6	7 A. M.			

APOGEE, 1925.

	D.	H.		D.	H.
January	8	4 A. M.	July	20	8 A. M.
February	4	2 P. M.	August	16	1 P. M.
March	4	9 A. M.	September	13	2 A. M.
April	1	5 A. M.	October	10	8 P. M.
April	28	12 P. M.	November	7	5 P. M.
May	26	4 P. M.	December	5	1 P. M.
June	23	3 A. M.			

Each month the moon is said to be in perigee when nearest to the earth and in apogee when furthest from the earth. The average time from perigee to perigee, or from apogee to apogee, is 27d. 13h. 18m. 33s.; and this period is known as the anomalistic month. The moon's distance when in perigee or apogee is not exactly the same in different months but varies considerably according to the phase and the month of the year. The distance is the very least when the full moon nearest to January 1 occurs at the time of perigee. And the distance is the very greatest when the new moon nearest to January 1 occurs at the time of apogee.

HALLEY'S AND OTHER COMETS.

Of the great number of comets which have temporarily visited our solar system or have become permanent members of it none has surpassed Halley's in historical associations. It has a record dating back to B. C. 240; its visitations spread alarm and consternation throughout Europe during the Middle Ages, it was the first whose return was predicted by an Astronomer Royal of England, and will, therefore, for these reasons, be an object of great scientific interest for all time. Its periodic time is 76.8 years, and in April, 1910, it made the perihelion passage for the twenty-ninth time.

ENCKE'S COMET.

The second of the periodic comets to be discovered was Encke's, as Halley's was the first. Encke's Comet has the shortest period known—namely, about 40 months. The observed visitations, from January, 1819, to September, 1924, form an uninterrupted series, thirty-three in number.

Encke's is unique among comets in that its motion is constantly accelerating and its period is decreasing in proportion, being now 1,203 days as compared with 1,205 days in 1819. At first this was ascribed to a resisting medium, but it is more probably due to repeated passage of the comet through a cloud of meteors.

COMETS OF 1843 AND 1882.

In the last 100 years only two comets have been brilliant enough to be seen by day with the unaided eye. Of these one was in February, 1843, the other in September, 1882. Together with the comet of 1668 and that of 1887, they form a comet group; each member, at perihelion, nearly brushes the sun's surface, that of 1843 having a velocity of 366 miles per second and passing halfway around the sun in two hours. These visitors are expected to return after six or seven centuries. The four comets were probably a single body until too close an encounter with the sun resulted in disruption.

DONATI'S COMET.

This was the finest comet of the nineteenth century and is known as the typical comet. In October, 1858, its tail reached halfway from the horizon to the zenith. Its period is 2,000 years.

THE MOON'S PHASES, 1925.

(Eastern Standard Time.)

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
First Quarter.....	Jan. 1	6	26 P.M.	April 1	3	12	A.M.	June 29	4	43	A.M.	Sept. 25	6	51	A.M.
Full Moon.....	9	9	47 P.M.	8	10	33	P.M.	July 5	11	54	P.M.	Oct. 2	12	23	A.M.
Last Quarter.....	17	6	33 P.M.	15	6	40	P.M.	12	4	34	P.M.	9	1	34	P.M.
New Moon.....	24	9	45 A.M.	22	9	28	P.M.	20	4	40	P.M.	17	1	6	P.M.
First Quarter.....	31	11	43 A.M.	30	10	20	P.M.	28	3	23	P.M.	24	1	38	P.M.
Full Moon.....	Feb. 8	4	49 P.M.	May 8	8	43	A.M.	Aug. 4	6	59	A.M.	31	12	17	P.M.
Last Quarter.....	16	4	41 A.M.	15	12	46	A.M.	11	4	11	A.M.	Nov. 8	10	13	A.M.
New Moon.....	22	9	12 P.M.	22	10	48	A.M.	19	8	15	A.M.	16	1	58	A.M.
First Quarter.....	Mar. 2	7	7 A.M.	30	3	4	P.M.	26	11	46	P.M.	22	9	6	P.M.
Full Moon.....	10	9	21 A.M.	June 6	4	48	P.M.	Sept. 2	2	53	P.M.	30	3	11	A.M.
Last Quarter.....	17	12	22 P.M.	13	7	44	A.M.	9	7	12	P.M.	Dec. 8	7	11	A.M.
New Moon.....	24	9	3 A.M.	21	1	17	A.M.	17	11	12	P.M.	15	2	5	P.M.
First Quarter.....	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..		22	6	8	A.M.
Full Moon.....	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..		29	9	1	P.M.

Atlantic time may be found by adding 1h.; Central, Mountain, Pacific, Alaska or Hawaii time may be found by subtracting 1h., 2h., 3h., 5h., or 5.5h., respectively.

THE MOON'S PHASES, 1925.

1925.	Phase.	Da.	East. Stan. T. Bos., N.Y., Etc.	Cent. Stan. T. Chi., St. L., Etc.	M'nt'n Stan. T. Den., S.L.C., Etc	Pacific Stan. T. S'nF., L'sA., Etc.	Alaska Stan. T. Sitka, Ju'n, Etc.
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Jan.	First Quarter..	1	6 26 P.M.	5 26 P.M.	4 26 P.M.	3 26 P.M.	1 26 P.M.
	Full Moon....	9	9 47 P.M.	8 47 P.M.	7 47 P.M.	6 47 P.M.	4 47 P.M.
	Last Quarter..	17	6 33 P.M.	5 33 P.M.	4 33 P.M.	3 33 P.M.	1 33 P.M.
	New Moon....	24	9 45 A.M.	8 45 A.M.	7 45 A.M.	6 45 A.M.	4 45 A.M.
	First Quarter..	31	11 43 A.M.	10 43 A.M.	9 43 A.M.	8 43 A.M.	6 43 A.M.
Feb.	Full Moon....	8	4 49 P.M.	3 49 P.M.	2 49 P.M.	1 49 P.M.	11 49 A.M.
	Last Quarter..	16	4 41 A.M.	3 41 A.M.	2 41 A.M.	1 41 A.M.	15d 11 41 P.M.
	New Moon....	22	9 12 P.M.	8 12 P.M.	7 12 P.M.	6 12 P.M.	4 12 P.M.
March	First Quarter..	2	7 7 A.M.	6 7 A.M.	5 7 A.M.	4 7 A.M.	2 7 A.M.
	Full Moon....	10	9 21 A.M.	8 21 A.M.	7 21 A.M.	6 21 A.M.	4 21 A.M.
	Last Quarter..	17	12 22 P.M.	11 22 A.M.	10 22 A.M.	9 22 A.M.	7 22 A.M.
	New Moon....	24	9 3 A.M.	8 3 A.M.	7 3 A.M.	6 3 A.M.	4 3 A.M.
April.	First Quarter..	1	3 12 A.M.	2 12 A.M.	1 12 A.M.	12 12 A.M.	Mar31 10 12 P.M.
	Full Moon....	8	10 33 P.M.	9 33 P.M.	8 33 P.M.	7 33 P.M.	5 33 P.M.
	Last Quarter..	15	6 40 P.M.	5 40 P.M.	4 40 P.M.	3 40 P.M.	1 40 P.M.
	New Moon....	22	9 28 P.M.	8 28 P.M.	7 28 P.M.	6 28 P.M.	4 28 P.M.
	First Quarter..	30	10 20 P.M.	9 20 P.M.	8 20 P.M.	7 20 P.M.	5 20 P.M.
May.	Full Moon....	8	8 43 A.M.	7 43 A.M.	6 43 A.M.	5 43 A.M.	3 43 A.M.
	Last Quarter..	15	12 46 A.M.	14d 11 46 P.M.	14d 10 46 P.M.	14d 9 46 P.M.	14d 7 46 P.M.
	New Moon....	22	10 48 A.M.	9 48 A.M.	8 48 A.M.	7 48 A.M.	5 48 A.M.
	First Quarter..	30	3 4 P.M.	2 4 P.M.	1 4 P.M.	12 4 P.M.	10 4 A.M.
June.	Full Moon....	6	4 48 P.M.	3 48 P.M.	2 48 P.M.	1 48 P.M.	11 48 A.M.
	Last Quarter..	13	7 44 A.M.	6 44 A.M.	5 44 A.M.	4 44 A.M.	2 44 A.M.
	New Moon....	21	1 17 A.M.	12 17 A.M.	20d 11 17 P.M.	20d 10 17 P.M.	20d 8 17 P.M.
	First Quarter..	29	4 43 A.M.	3 43 A.M.	2 43 A.M.	1 43 A.M.	28d 11 43 P.M.
July.	Full Moon....	5	11 54 P.M.	10 54 P.M.	9 54 P.M.	8 54 P.M.	6 54 P.M.
	Last Quarter..	12	4 34 P.M.	3 34 P.M.	2 34 P.M.	1 34 P.M.	11 34 A.M.
	New Moon....	20	4 40 P.M.	3 40 P.M.	2 40 P.M.	1 40 P.M.	11 40 A.M.
	First Quarter..	28	3 23 P.M.	2 23 P.M.	1 23 P.M.	12 23 P.M.	10 23 A.M.
Aug.	Full Moon....	4	6 59 A.M.	5 59 A.M.	4 59 A.M.	3 59 A.M.	1 59 A.M.
	Last Quarter..	11	4 11 A.M.	3 11 A.M.	2 11 A.M.	1 11 A.M.	10d 11 11 P.M.
	New Moon....	19	8 15 A.M.	7 15 A.M.	6 15 A.M.	5 15 A.M.	3 15 A.M.
	First Quarter..	26	11 46 P.M.	10 46 P.M.	9 46 P.M.	8 46 P.M.	6 46 P.M.
Sept.	Full Moon....	2	2 53 P.M.	1 53 P.M.	12 53 P.M.	11 53 A.M.	9 53 A.M.
	Last Quarter..	9	7 12 P.M.	6 12 P.M.	5 12 P.M.	4 12 P.M.	2 12 P.M.
	New Moon....	17	11 12 P.M.	10 12 P.M.	9 12 P.M.	8 12 P.M.	6 12 P.M.
	First Quarter..	25	6 51 A.M.	5 51 A.M.	4 51 A.M.	3 51 A.M.	1 51 A.M.
Oct.	Full Moon....	2	12 23 A.M.	1d 11 23 P.M.	1d 10 23 P.M.	1d 9 23 P.M.	1d 7 23 P.M.
	Last Quarter..	9	1 34 P.M.	12 34 P.M.	11 34 A.M.	10 34 A.M.	8 34 A.M.
	New Moon....	17	1 6 P.M.	12 6 P.M.	11 6 A.M.	10 6 A.M.	8 6 A.M.
	First Quarter..	24	1 38 P.M.	12 38 P.M.	11 38 A.M.	10 38 A.M.	8 38 A.M.
	Full Moon....	31	12 17 P.M.	11 17 A.M.	10 17 A.M.	9 17 A.M.	7 17 A.M.
Nov.	Last Quarter..	8	10 13 A.M.	9 13 A.M.	8 13 A.M.	7 13 A.M.	5 13 A.M.
	New Moon....	16	1 58 A.M.	12 58 A.M.	15d 11 58 P.M.	15d 10 58 P.M.	15d 8 58 P.M.
	First Quarter..	22	9 6 P.M.	8 6 P.M.	7 6 P.M.	6 6 P.M.	4 6 P.M.
	Full Moon....	30	3 11 A.M.	2 11 A.M.	1 11 A.M.	12 11 A.M.	29d 10 11 P.M.
Dec.	Last Quarter..	8	7 11 A.M.	6 11 A.M.	5 11 A.M.	4 11 A.M.	2 11 A.M.
	New Moon....	15	2 5 P.M.	1 5 P.M.	12 5 P.M.	11 5 A.M.	9 5 A.M.
	First Quarter..	22	6 8 A.M.	5 8 A.M.	4 8 A.M.	3 8 A.M.	1 8 A.M.
	Full Moon....	29	9 1 P.M.	8 1 P.M.	7 1 P.M.	6 1 P.M.	4 1 P.M.

DOES THE MOON AFFECT WEATHER ON THE EARTH?

There has been a renewal recently of the controversy as to whether the moon at its changes of phases has any influence on the weather. United States Weather Bureau officials say there is no such influence, but the old legend to the contrary persists.

PLANETARY CONFIGURATIONS 1925.

(*Eastern Standard Time.*)

	D.	H.	M.		
Jan.	1	9	22 A.M.	☌ ♂	☾.
	3	12	0 M.	⊕	in perihelion.
	16	2	0 A.M.	☌ ☿ ♀	☿ N. 1° 9′.
	17	5	0 P.M.	☿	gr. elong. W. 24° 4′.
	18	8	49 P.M.	☌ ♄	☾
	20	10	0 P.M.	☌ ☿ ♃	♀ N. 0° 10′.
	21	11	0 P.M.	☌ ☿ ♃	☿ N. 0° 36′.
	22	4	34 P.M.	☌ ♃	☾
	22	7	49 P.M.	☌ ♀	☾
	27	6	0 A.M.	♀	in ♉.
	30	2	30 A.M.	☌ ♂	☾
Feb.	3	3	0 A.M.	☌ ☿	♀ S. 0° 38′.
	3	3	0 A.M.	□ ♄	☉
	15	4	40 A.M.	☌ ♄	☾
	19	11	19 A.M.	☌ ♃	☾
	21	6	17 P.M.	☌ ♀	☾
	22	4	0 P.M.	♄	stationary.
	27	10	57 P.M.	☌ ♂	☾
Mar.	2	9	0 P.M.	♀	in aphelion.
	5	8	0 A.M.	☌ ☉	superior.
	8	12	0 M.	☌ ☿	♉ S. 0° 42′.
	14	9	41 A.M.	☌ ♄	☾
	19	1	56 A.M.	☌ ♃	☾
	21	5	0 A.M.	☌ ♀	♉ ♀ S. 0° 47′.
	23	4	29 P.M.	☌ ♀	☾
	25	3	0 A.M.	♀	gr. hel. lat. S.
	28	9	12 P.M.	☌ ♂	☾
	30	7	0 P.M.	☿	gr. elong. E. 18° 58′.
April	6	5	0 A.M.	♃	in ♉.
	10	2	16 P.M.	☌ ♄	☾
	11	10	0 A.M.	□ ♃	☉
	15	12	27 P.M.	☌ ♃	☾
	18	12	0 M.	☌ ☿	☉ inferior.
	18	4	0 P.M.	☌ ☿	☿ N. 3° 0′.
	22	6	0 P.M.	☌ ♀	☾
	23	8	0 P.M.	☌ ♀	☉ superior.
	26	7	40 P.M.	☌ ♂	☾
May	1	5	0 P.M.	☿ ♄	☉
	7	7	55 P.M.	☌ ♄	☾
	10	1	0 P.M.	♃	stationary.
	12	8	0 P.M.	☌ ♃	☾
	16	6	0 A.M.	☿	gr. elong. W. 25° 50′.
	20	10	0 A.M.	☿	in ☊.
	23	1	48 A.M.	☌ ♀	☾
	25	5	7 P.M.	☌ ♂	☾
June	4	2	49 A.M.	☌ ♄	☾
	9	1	59 A.M.	☌ ♃	☾
	20	12	1 A.M.	☌ ☿	☉ superior.
	22	1	13 P.M.	☌ ♀	☾
	23	3	0 A.M.	♀	in perihelion.
	23	12	53 P.M.	☌ ♂	☾
July	1	10	27 P.M.	☌ ♄	☾
	3	1	0 A.M.	⊕	in aphelion.
	4	1	0 A.M.	♂	gr. hel. lat. N.
	6	7	25 A.M.	☌ ♃	☾
	10	5	0 A.M.	☿ ♃	☉
	10	9	0 P.M.	☌ ♀	☿ S. 0° 6′.

	D.	H.	M.		
July	10	10	0 P.M.	☌ ☿	♂ ☿ N. 0° 15′.
	10	11	0 P.M.	☌ ♀	♂ ♀ N. 0° 22′.
	12	3	0 P.M.	♄	stationary.
	14	10	0 P.M.	♀	gr. hel. lat. N.
	19	1	0 A.M.	☌ ☿	Ψ ☿ N. 0° 6′.
	20	2	0 P.M.	☌ ♀	Ψ ♀ N. 1° 19′.
	22	7	4 A.M.	☌ ♂	☾
	22	9	40 P.M.	☌ ♀	☾
	28	11	0 A.M.	☿	gr. elong. E. 27° 11′.
	28	6	22 P.M.	☌ ♄	☾
	30	1	0 A.M.	☌ ☿	♀ ☿ S. 3° 14′.
	30	3	0 A.M.	☌ ♂	Ψ ♂ N. 0° 52′.
	31	12	0 M.	□ ♄	☉
Aug.	2	12	55 P.M.	☌ ♃	☾
	9	1	0 A.M.	♂	in aphelion.
	19	9	0 A.M.	☌ ☿	♂ ☿ S. 6° 13′.
	20	12	19 A.M.	☌ ♂	☾
	22	12	46 A.M.	☌ ♀	☾
	25	2	46 A.M.	☌ ♄	☾
	25	4	0 A.M.	☌ ☿	☉ inferior.
	29	7	2 P.M.	☌ ♃	☾
Sept.	8	11	0 P.M.	♀	in ♌.
	9	2	0 A.M.	♃	stationary.
	10	7	0 P.M.	☿	gr. elong. W. 17° 57′.
	13	7	0 A.M.	☌ ♂	☉
	17	5	32 P.M.	☌ ♂	☾
	21	12	44 A.M.	☌ ♀	☾
	21	12	29 P.M.	☌ ♄	☾
	26	2	25 A.M.	☌ ♃	☾
	26	9	0 P.M.	☌ ☿	♄ ♀ S. 3° 20′.
	29	7	0 P.M.	☌ ☿	♂ ☿ N. 0° 52′.
Oct.	7	3	0 A.M.	☌ ☿	☉ superior.
	7	2	0 P.M.	□ ♃	☉
	13	1	0 P.M.	♀	in aphelion.
	16	11	39 A.M.	☌ ♂	☾
	19	12	25 A.M.	☌ ♄	☾
	20	10	48 P.M.	☌ ♀	☾
	23	12	7 P.M.	☌ ♃	☾
	27	9	0 A.M.	☌ ☿	♄ ☿ S. 3° 17′.
Nov.	4	8	0 P.M.	♀	gr. hel. lat. S.
	9	6	0 P.M.	☌ ♄	☉
	14	7	14 A.M.	☌ ♂	☾
	15	2	49 P.M.	☌ ♄	☾
	19	3	49 P.M.	☌ ♀	☾
	20	1	22 A.M.	☌ ♃	☾
	22	8	0 A.M.	☿	gr. elong. E. 22° 3′.
	26	3	0 A.M.	☌ ♀	♃ ♀ S. 2° 39′.
	27	7	0 P.M.	♀	gr. elong. E. 47° 17′.
Dec.	11	11	0 A.M.	☌ ☿	☉ inferior.
	13	4	14 A.M.	☌ ♂	☾
	13	6	40 A.M.	☌ ♄	☾
	15	1	0 P.M.	☌ ♂	♄ ♂ S. 1° 47′.
	17	6	44 P.M.	☌ ♃	☾ ♃ S. 0° 25′.
	18	9	9 P.M.	☌ ♀	☾
	31	3	0 A.M.	♀	in ☊.
	31	4	0 A.M.	☿	gr. elong. W. 22° 36′.

DENSITY OF STARS.

From the photometric study of eclipsing binary stars it has been shown by Roberts and by Russell that the average densities of these stars are small, no more than one-eighth of that of the sun. On this and other grounds astronomers are of the opinion that stars are generally less dense than the sun; that is, that they occupy a larger volume when of equal mass. The sun is only 1.4 times as dense as water, or half as dense as glass, while our earth is 5.5 times as dense as water, or 4 times as dense as the sun.

We may suppose that certain meteors are efficacious for troubling the surface of the sun because they are subject to closer approaches to it. Turner was led to adopt the idea, formerly held by J. Herschel, while trying to represent the variable frequency of sun spots by a series of periodical terms. For a course of years certain constant values may be adopted for the coefficients of these terms, and then these values have to be altered. The epochs of all these perturbations, according to Turner, fall close to the time of the perihelion passage of the Leonids. It is true the distance of the Leonids from the sun, even at perihelion passage, is somewhat great and necessitates recourse to a secondary stream derived through the intervention of some planet. This theory finds a certain degree of confirmation in the Chinese annals, which record ancient increases in sun spots when the Leonids swarm must have passed close to Saturn.

THE HEAT OF THE STARS.

The heat of three stars—Aldebaran, Capella and Betelgvese—has been measured by C. G. Abbot and L. B. Aldrich of the Smithsonian Institution at the Carnegie Solar Observatory on Mt. Wilson, Cal.

The heat of the stars first was gathered and brought to focus by the 100-inch telescope. The heat and light then were passed through a prism and spread out into a rainbow-colored spectrum. The observers then measured the light in each color as well as the invisible heat.

As the hotter a body is the whiter and bluer is its light, the intensities of the heat in the various colors allowed an estimate of the temperature of the stars, which was fixed at approximately 10,000 degrees centigrade, or 18,000 degrees Fahrenheit.

STAR TABLE.

FOR IDENTIFYING THE PRINCIPAL FIXED STARS.

Star.	Magnit'de	Parallax	Light Years	Right Ascen.	Declination.
		"		H. M.	° ′
A Andromedæ (Alpheratz)	2.2	0.05	65	0 4.5	+28 41
B Cassiopeiæ	2.4	0.07	50	0 5.2	+58 44
Γ Pegasi	2.9	0.01	300	0 9.4	+14 46
A Phœnicis	2.4	0.06	55	0 22.6	—42 43
A Cassiopeiæ (Schedir)	2.2	0.02	150	0 36.2	+56 8
B Ceti	2.2	0.04	80	0 39.8	—18 24
Γ Cassiopeiæ	2.2	0.04	80	0 52.2	+60 19
B Andromedæ	2.4	0.05	65	1 5.5	+35 13
Δ Cassiopeiæ	2.8	0.07	50	1 20.9	+59 51
A Ursæ Min. (Pole Star)	2.1	0.02	200	1 34.2	+88 54
A Eridani (Achernar)	0.6	0.05	65	1 34.9	—57 37
B Arietis	2.7	0.07	50	1 50.5	+20 27
Γ Andromedæ	2.3	0.02	150	1 59.3	+41 58
A Arietis	2.2	0.05	65	2 2.9	+23 7
B Trianguli	3.1	0.01	300	2 5.1	+34 38
O Ceti (Mira)	1.7	0.07	50	2 15.6	— 3 19
A Ceti	2.8	0.02	150	2 58.4	+ 3 48
Γ Persei	3.1	0.01	300	2 59.4	+53 13
A Persei	1.9	0.02	150	3 19.0	+49 36
Δ Persei	3.1	0.01	300	3 37.6	+47 33
H Tauri (Alcyone)	3.0	0.01	300	3 43.0	+23 52
Z Persei	2.9	0.01	300	3 49.4	+31 40
E Persei	3.0	0.00	500	3 52.8	+39 48
Γ Eridani	3.2	0.02	150	3 54.5	—13 43
E Tauri	3.6	0.03	100	4 24.2	+19 1
A Tauri (Aldebaran)	1.1	0.06	55	4 31.6	+16 22
Π Orionis	3.3	0.13	25	4 45.8	+ 6 50
I Aurigæ	2.9	0.02	150	4 52.1	+33 3
H Aurigæ	3.3	0.01	300	5 1.3	+41 8
B Eridani	2.9	0.05	65	5 4.2	— 5 11
B Orionis (Rigel)	0.3	0.00	500	5 10.9	— 8 17
A Aurigæ (Capella)	0.2	0.07	50	5 11.1	+45 55
Γ Orionis (Bellatrix)	1.7	0.02	150	5 21.1	+ 6 17
B Tauri	1.8	0.03	100	5 21.5	+28 33
Δ Orionis	2.5	0.00	500	5 28.2	— 0 21
A Leporis	2.7	0.02	150	5 29.4	—17 52
I Orionis	2.9	0.00	500	5 31.8	— 5 57
E Orionis	1.8	0.01	300	5 32.4	— 1 15
Z Tauri	3.0	0.01	300	5 33.2	+21 6
Z Orionis	2.0	0.00	500	5 37.0	— 1 59
K Orionis	2.2	0.01	300	5 44.2	— 9 42
A Orionis (Betelguese)	1.0	0.02	190	5 51.1	+ 7 24
B Aurigæ	2.1	0.04	80	5 54.0	+44 56
Θ Aurigæ	2.7	0.03	100	5 54.6	+37 13
B Canis Maj	2.0	0.01	300	6 19.4	—17 55
A Argus (Canopus)	0.9	0.02	150	6 22.3	—52 39
A Canis Majoris (Sirius)	1.6	0.37	9	6 41.8	—16 37
E Canis Maj	1.6	0.01	300	6 55.7	—28 52
Δ Canis Maj	2.0	0.01	300	7 5.3	—26 16
A Geminorum (Castor)	1.6	0.07	50	7 29.8	+32 3
Γ Geminorum	1.9	0.05	65	6 33.4	+16 28
A Canis Min. (Procyon)	0.5	0.31	10	7 35.4	+ 5 25
B Geminorum (Pollux)	1.2	0.10	33	7 40.7	+28 12
P Argus	2.9	0.02	150	8 4.3	—24 5
Δ Argus	2.2	0.03	100	9 5.2	—43 8
A Hydræ	2.2	0.03	100	9 23.9	— 8 20
A Leonis (Regulus)	1.3	0.06	55	10 4.4	+12 20
Γ Leonis	2.6	0.02	150	10 15.8	+20 13
B Ursæ Maj	2.4	0.06	55	10 57.3	+56 47
A Ursæ Maj	2.0	0.05	65	10 59.1	+62 9
Δ Leonis	2.6	0.07	50	11 10.1	+20 56
B Leonis (Denebola)	2.2	0.09	36	11 45.2	+14 59
Γ Ursæ Maj	2.5	0.02	150	11 49.9	+54 7
A Crucis	1.1	0.02	150	12 22.4	—62 41
B Corvi	2.8	0.03	100	12 30.4	—22 59
Γ Virginis	2.9	0.07	50	12 37.9	— 1 2
B Crucis	1.5	0.01	300	12 43.3	—59 17
E Ursæ Majoris (Alioth)	1.7	0.06	55	12 50.7	+56 22
Z Ursæ Majoris (Mizar)	2.4	0.04	80	13 20.9	+55 19
A Virginis (Spica)	1.2	0.01	300	13 21.2	—10 46
H Ursæ Maj. (Alkaid)	1.9	0.01	300	13 44.6	+49 41
H Bootis	2.8	0.10	33	13 51.1	+18 46
B Centauri	0.9	0.04	80	13 58.5	—60 1
Θ Centauri	2.3	0.05	65	14 2.3	—36 0
A Bootis (Arcturus)	0.2	0.10	34	14 12.2	+19 34
A Centauri	0.1	0.76	4	14 34.5	—60 32
E Bootis	2.7	0.02	150	14 41.7	+27 23
B Ursæ Min	2.2	0.04	80	14 50.9	+74 28
A Coronæ Borealis	2.3	0.05	65	15 31.5	+26 58
A Serpentis	2.8	0.04	80	15 40.6	+ 6 40
Δ Scorpii	2.5	0.00	500	15 55.9	—22 25
B Scorpii	2.9	0.00	500	16 1.1	—19 36
A Scorpii (Antares)	1.2	0.02	140	16 24.8	—26 16
B Herculis	2.8	0.02	150	16 27.0	+21 39
A Trianguli Australis	1.9	0.03	100	16 40.7	—68 54
E Scorpii	2.4	0.04	80	16 45.3	—34 10
H Ophiuchi	2.6	0.03	100	17 6.1	—15 38
Λ Scorpii	1.7	0.01	300	17 28.5	—37 3
A Ophiuchi	2.1	0.05	65	17 31.5	+12 37
Ξ Herculis	2.4	0.02	150	17 54.9	+51 30
A Lyræ (Vega)	0.1	0.12	27	18 34.4	+38 43
A Aquilæ (Altair)	0.9	0.20	16	19 47.1	+ 8 40
Γ Cygni	2.3	0.00	500	20 19.5	+40 1
A Pavonis	2.1	0.01	300	20 19.7	—56 59
A Cygni (Deneb)	1.3	0.01	300	20 38.9	+45 1
E Pegasi	2.5	0.02	150	21 40.5	+ 9 32
A Piscis Australis	1.3	0.14	23	22 53.5	—30 1

To find the time when star is on meridian, subtract R. A. M. S. of the sun table below from the star's Right Ascension, first adding 24h. to the latter, if necessary; mark this result P. M. if less than 12h.; but if greater than 12h. subtract 12h. and mark the remainder A. M. Thus, on January 1, Sirius is on the meridian at 11.58 P. M., approximately.

Our universe—the space marked out by the distance to the outermost star of the Milky Way—is believed to be 350,000 light years across.

A light year is the distance that light travels in a year, moving at the rate of 186,324 miles a second. It is the yardstick of modern astronomy.

A light year is in round numbers six trillion miles, and the distance across our universe is taken as 350,000 times six trillion miles.

RIGHT ASCENSION OF MEAN SUN, 1925.

(At Washington—Mean Noon.)

Date.	R. A. M. S.	Date.	R. A. M. S.	Date.	R. A. M. S.	Date.	R. A. M. S.	Date.	R. A. M. S.	Date.	R. A. M. S.
	H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.
Jan. 1	18 43.3	March 2	22 39.9	May 1	2 36.4	June 30	6 33.0	Aug. 29	10 29.5	Oct. 28	14 26.1
11	19 22.7	12	23 19.3	11	3 15.9	July 10	7 12.4	Sept. 8	11 9.0	Nov. 7	15 5.5
21	20 2.2	22	23 58.7	21	3 55.3	20	7 51.8	18	11 48.4	17	15 44.9
31	20 41.6	April 1	0 38.1	31	4 34.7	30	8 31.3	28	12 27.8	27	16 24.4
Feb. 10	21 21.0	11	1 17.6	June 10	5 14.1	Aug. 9	9 10.7	Oct. 8	13 7.2	Dec. 7	17 3.8
20	22 0.5	21	1 57.0	20	5 53.6	19	9 50.1	18	13 46.6	17	17 43.2

The R. A. M. S. increases at the rate of 3.943 minutes daily.

MAGNETIC DECLINATIONS.

OR VARIATION OF COMPASS FOR JANUARY, 1925—WITH THE ANNUAL CHANGE IN 1922 FOR SELECTED PLACES IN THE UNITED STATES.

A plus (+) sign to the annual change denotes that the declination is increasing, and a minus (—) sign the reverse.

(Specially prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC in the office of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.)

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Station.	Approximate Latitude.	Approximate Longitude.	Variation January, 1925	Annual Change.	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Station.	Approximate Latitude.	Approximate Longitude.	Variation January, 1925	Annual Change.
		° ′	° ′	° ′	′			° ′	° ′	° ′	′
Ala.	Montgomery	32 22	86 18	2 50 E	0	Mo.	Jefferson City	38 35	92 09	7 10 E	—1
	Mobile	30 41	88 09	5 02 E	+1		St. Louis	38 38	90 16	4 55 E	—1
	Huntsville	34 44	86 35	4 07 E	0		Kansas City	39 07	94 38	9 12 E	—1
Alaska	Sitka	57 03	135 20	30 30 E	+1	Mont.	Helena	46 37	112 02	19 55 E	—1
	Kodiak	57 48	152 24	23 48 E	—1	Neb.	Lincoln	40 49	96 42	9 56 E	—2
	St. Michael	63 29	162 01	20 43 E	—3		Omaha	41 16	95 58	9 34 E	—2
	Dutch Harbor	53 53	166 32	16 16 E	—2	Nev.	Carson City	39 10	119 46	18 10 E	0
	Kiska	51 59	182 28	6 54 E	—3		Eureka	39 31	115 58	17 30 E	0
Ariz.	Prescott	34 34	112 30	14 50 E	0	N. H.	Concord	43 12	71 29	14 46W	+4
	Yuma	32 44	114 37	14 46 E	0	N. J.	Trenton	40 13	74 44	9 40W	+4
	Nogales	31 20	110 56	13 43 E	0	N. M.	Sante Fe	35 41	105 57	13 30 E	0
Ark.	Little Rock	34 44	92 16	7 06 E	0	N. Y.	Albany	42 40	73 45	12 44W	+4
Cal.	Sacramento	38 34	121 30	17 20 E	0		New York	40 43	74 00	10 36W	+4
	San Francisco	37 48	122 25	18 22 E	0		Ithaca	42 27	76 29	8 52W	+4
	Los Angeles	34 04	118 15	15 55 E	0		Buffalo	42 55	78 54	7 38W	+4
	San Diego	32 43	117 12	15 11 E	0	N. C.	Raleigh	35 47	78 38	3 15W	+2
Col.	Denver	39 45	105 00	14 39 E	—1		Wilmington	34 13	77 56	3 04W	+2
Conn.	Hartford	41 46	72 40	12 20W	+4	N. D.	Bismarck	46 48	100 47	14 42 E	—2
	New Haven	41 18	72 55	11 50W	+4		Pembina	48 58	97 14	10 33 E	—4
Del.	Dover	39 09	75 31	8 14W	+4	Ohio	Columbus	40 00	83 00	1 52W	+3
D. of C.	Washington	38 53	77 00	6 18W	+3		Cleveland	41 30	81 42	4 37W	+3
Fla.	Tallahassee	30 26	84 17	2 27 E	+1		Cincinnati	39 08	84 25	0 43 E	—2
	Jacksonville	30 20	81 39	1 04 E	0	Okla.	Atoka	34 24	96 09	8 54 E	0
	Key West	24 33	81 48	2 37 E	+1		Guthrie	35 53	97 25	10 01 E	0
Ga.	Atlanta	33 44	84 22	1 32 E	—1	Ore.	Portland	45 31	122 41	23 28 E	—1
	Savannah	32 05	81 05	0 20 E	—1	Pa.	Harrisburg	40 16	76 53	7 59W	+4
Idaho	Boise	43 37	116 12	19 35 E	—1		Philadelphia	39 58	75 10	9 10W	+4
Ill.	Springfield	39 50	89 39	4 02 E	—2		Allegheny	40 29	80 01	5 10W	+3
	Chicago	41 54	87 37	2 40 E	—3	R. I.	Providence	41 50	71 24	13 54W	+4
Ind.	Indianapolis	39 47	86 10	0 40 E	—2	S. C.	Columbia	34 00	81 02	0 32W	+1
	Fort Wayne	41 05	85 08	0 37W	+3		Charleston	32 47	79 56	1 22W	+1
Iowa	Des Moines	41 36	93 36	7 41 E	—2	S. D.	Pierre	44 22	100 22	12 47 E	—2
	Keokuk	40 23	91 23	5 38 E	—2		Yankton	42 53	97 23	11 02 E	—2
Kan.	Topeka	39 02	95 43	9 19 E	—1	Tenn.	Nashville	36 09	86 48	3 26 E	—1
	Ness City	38 28	99 54	11 31 E	—1		Knoxville	35 56	83 57	0 35W	+1
Ky.	Lexington	38 04	84 30	0 09W	+2		Memphis	35 08	90 03	5 31 E	0
	Paducah	37 05	88 37	4 09 E	—1	Texas	Austin	30 17	97 44	9 07 E	+1
	Louisville	38 15	85 42	0 41 E	—2		San Antonio	29 27	98 28	9 41 E	+2
La.	Baton Rouge	30 27	91 11	6 31 E	+1		Houston	29 47	95 20	8 34 E	+1
	New Orleans	30 00	90 05	6 06 E	+1		Galveston	29 18	94 47	8 17 E	+2
	Shreveport	32 30	93 45	7 34 E	+1		El Paso	31 46	106 29	12 55 E	+1
Me.	Bangor	44 48	68 48	18 57W	+4	Utah	Salt Lake	40 46	111 54	17 15 E	—1
	Portland	43 39	70 17	16 25W	+4		Ogden	41 13	112 00	18 00 E	—1
	Eastport	44 54	66 59	21 02W	+3	Vt.	Montpelier	44 15	72 32	15 52W	+4
Md.	Annapolis	38 59	76 29	7 09W	+3		Burlington	44 28	73 12	14 20W	+4
	Baltimore	39 16	76 35	7 13W	+3	Va.	Richmond	37 32	77 26	5 12W	+3
Mass.	Boston	42 22	71 04	14 34W	+4		Norfolk	36 52	76 17	5 45W	+3
	Pittsfield	42 27	73 17	13 00W	+4		Lynchburg	37 25	79 09	3 49W	+3
Mich.	Lansing	42 44	84 32	1 15W	+4	Wash.	Olympia	47 02	122 54	23 29 E	—1
	Detroit	42 21	83 03	2 25W	+4		Walla Walla	46 04	118 21	21 51 E	—1
	Marquette	46 33	87 22	1 10 E	—4	W. Va.	Charleston	38 21	81 38	3 01W	+2
Minn.	St. Paul	44 58	93 05	8 16 E	—3		Wheeling	40 03	80 44	2 28W	+3
	Duluth	46 46	92 04	8 05 E	—4	Wis.	Madison	43 04	89 25	4 12 E	—3
Miss.	Jackson	32 19	90 12	6 34 E	+1		Milwaukee	43 04	87 53	2 39 E	—3
	Oxford	34 22	89 33	5 40 E	0		La Crosse	43 50	91 14	4 58 E	—3
						Wyo.	Cheyenne	41 08	104 49	15 09 E	—1

EXTREME VALUES.

Maine	N. E. Corner			22 30W	+3	Alaska	N. E. Corner			40 20 E	—1

DEPENDENCIES.

Cuba	Havana	23 08	82 22	3 33 E	+2	Hawaiian Islands	Honolulu	21 18	157 52	11 11 E	+2
	Santiago	20 00	75 50	0 51 E	—2		Hilo	19 44	155 05	9 29 E	+2
P'rtoRico	San Juan	18 29	66 07	4 04W	+7	Philippines	Manila	14 35	120 58 E	0 53 E	0
	Ponce	17 59	66 40	3 47W	+7						

VISIBILITY—DISTANCES OF OBJECTS AT VARIOUS ELEVATIONS ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

(Compiled at the Office of the United States Lighthouse Service.)

HEIGHT IN FEET.	Distance, in Statute Miles.	HEIGHT IN FEET.	Distance, in Statute Miles.	HEIGHT IN FEET.	Distance, in Statute Miles.	HEIGHT IN FEET.	Distance, in Statute Miles.	HEIGHT IN FEET.	Distance, in Statute Miles.
5	2.96	45	8.87	85	12.20	150	16.20	550	31.02
10	4.18	50	9.35	90	12.55	200	18.71	600	32.40
15	5.12	55	9–81	95	12.89	250	20.92	650	33.73
20	5.92	60	10.25	100	13.23	300	22.91	700	35.00
25	6.61	65	10.67	110	13.87	350	24.75	800	37.42
30	7.25	70	11.07	120	14.49	400	26.46	900	39.69
35	7.83	75	11.46	130	15.08	450	28.06	1,000	41.83
40	8.37	80	11.83	140	15.65	500	29.58		

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE TABLE.

(LONGITUDE RECKONED FROM GREENWICH.)

Specially prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

	° ′ ″	H. M. S.
Acapulco, Mex.	16 50 56 N.	6 39 41.8 W.
Adelaide, S. Australia*	34 55 38 S.	9 14 20.1 E.
Aden, Arabia	12 46 40 N.	2 59 55.8 E.
Albany, N. Y.*	42 39 13 N.	4 55 07.1 W.
Algiers*	36 47 50 N.	0 12 08.4 E.
Allegheny, Pa.*	40 28 58 N.	5 20 05.4 W.
Alexandria, Egypt	31 11 43 N.	1 59 26.7 E.
Amherst, Mass*	42 21 56 N.	4 50 05.9 W.
Ann Arbor, Mich*	42 16 48 N.	5 34 55.2 W.
Annapolis, Md.*	38 58 54 N.	5 05 56.5 W.
Archangel, Russia	64 32 06 N.	2 42 14.0 E.
Armagh, Ireland*	54 21 13 N.	0 26 35.4 W.
Aspinwall, S. A. Lt.	9 22 09 N.	5 19 39.0 W.
Astoria, Ore.	46 11 19 N.	8 15 18.8 W.
Athens, Greece*	37 58 20 N.	1 34 54.9 E.
Attu Island, Alaska	52 56 01 N.	11 32 49.6 E.
Bahia, Brazil	13 00 37 S.	2 34 08.4 W.
Baltimore, Md.*	39 17 52 N.	5 06 29.1 W.
Batavia, Java	6 07 40 S.	7 07 13.7 E.
Belle Isle, Lt.	51 53 00 N.	3 41 29.5 W.
Berkeley, Cal.*	37 52 24 N.	8 09 02.8 W.
Berlin, Prussia*	52 30 17 N.	0 53 34.9 E.
Bermuda, Dock Yard	32 19 24 N.	4 19 18.3 W.
Berne, Switzerland*	46 57 09 N.	0 29 45.7 E.
Bombay*	18 53 36 N.	4 51 15.7 E.
Bonn, Germany*	50 43 45 N.	0 28 23.2 E.
Bordeaux, France*	44 50 07 N.	0 02 05.5 W.
Boston State House	42 21 28 N.	4 44 15.3 W.
Brussels, Belgium*	50 47 56 N.	0 17 26.0 E.
Buenos Ayres	34 36 30 S.	3 53 28.9 W.
Cabinda, W. Africa	5 33 22 S.	0 48 47.4 E.
Calcutta	22 33 25 N.	5 53 20.7 E.
Callao, Peru, Lt.	12 04 03 S.	5 09 03.0 W.
Cambridge, England	52 12 52 N.	0 00 22.7 E.
Cambridge, Mass.*	42 22 48 N.	4 44 31.4 W.
Canton, China	23 06 55 N.	7 33 46.3 E.
Cape Cod, Mass, Lt.	42 02 21 N.	4 40 14.6 W.
Cape Hatteras, N. C., Lt.	35 15 14 N.	5 02 05.0 W.
Cape Henry, Va., Lt.	36 55 29 N.	5 04 02.0 W.
Cape Horn	55 58 41 S.	4 29 05.0 W.
Cape May, N. J., Lt.	38 55 56 N.	4 59 50.7 W.
Cape Good Hope*	33 56 04 S.	1 13 54.8 E.
Cape Good Hope, Lt.	34 21 12 S.	1 13 58.0 E.
Cape Prince of Wales	65 33 30 N.	11 11 56.8 W.
Charleston, S. C., Lt.	32 41 44 N.	5 19 32.0 W.
Charlottetown, P. E. I.	46 13 55 N.	4 12 27.5 W.
Charlottesville, Va.*	38 02 01 N.	5 14 05.3 W.
Cherbourg, France	49 38 54 N.	0 06 32.5 W.
Chicago, Ill.*	41 50 01 N.	5 50 26.8 W.
Christiania, Norway*	59 54 44 N.	0 42 53.5 E.
Cincinnati, Ohio*	39 08 20 N.	5 37 41.4 W.
Clinton, N. Y.*	43 03 17 N.	5 01 37.4 W.
Colombo, Ceylon	6 55 40 N.	5 19 21.9 E.
Constantinople	41 00 30 N.	1 56 03.7 E.
Copenhagen*	55 41 13 N.	0 50 18.7 E.
Demerara (Geo'town, Lt.)	6 48 30 N.	3 52 46.0 W.
Denver, Col.*	39 40 36 N.	7 59 47.7 W.
Dublin, Ireland*	53 23 13 N.	0 25 21.1 W.
Eagle Pass, Tex.	28 42 39 N.	6 42 01.6 W.
Edinburgh*	55 57 23 N.	0 12 43.1 W.
Fairbanks, Alaska	64 50 53 N.	9 50 54.1 W.
Father Point, Quebec, Lt.	48 31 25 N.	4 33 49.2 W.
Fayal, Azores	38 32 9 N.	1 54 16.0 W.
Fernandina, Fla.	30 40 18 N.	5 25 51.1 W.
Florence, Italy*	43 46 4 N.	0 45 1.5 E.
Funchal, Madeira	32 38 4 N.	1 7 35.6 W.
Galveston, Tex.	29 18 17 N.	6 19 9.7 W.
Geneva, Switzerland*	46 11 59 N.	0 24 36.6 E.
Glasgow, Scotland*	55 52 43 N.	0 17 10.6 W.
Gibraltar	36 6 30 N.	0 21 23.3 W.
Greenwich, England*	51 28 38 N.	0 0 0.0 —
Guam	13 26 22 N.	9 38 35.5 E.
Halifax, N. S.	44 39 38 N.	4 14 21.1 W.
Hamburg, Germany*	53 32 51 N.	0 39 58.5 E.
Hanover, N. H.*	43 42 15 N.	4 49 8.0 W.
Havana, Cuba	23 9 21 N.	5 29 26.0 W.
Hongkong, China*	22 18 13 N.	7 36 41.9 E.
Honolulu (Reef Lt.)	21 17 55 N.	10 31 28.0 W.
Ithaca, N. Y.*	42 26 47 N.	5 05 56.0 W.
Key West, Fla., Lt.	24 32 58 N.	5 27 12.3 W.
Kingston, Jamaica	17 57 41 N.	5 7 10.7 W.
Lisbon, Portugal*	38 42 31 N.	0 36 44.7 W.
Liverpool*	53 24 5 N.	0 12 17.3 W.
Madison, Wis.*	43 4 37 N.	5 57 37.9 W.
Madras, India*	13 4 8 N.	5 20 59.1 E.
Madrid, Spain*	40 24 30 N.	0 14 45.1 W.
Manila, Lt.	14 35 25 N.	8 3 50.0 E.
Marseilles*	43 18 19 N.	0 21 34.6 E.
Matuba, W. Africa	5 16 59 S.	0 48 40 5 E.
Melbourne, Vic.*	37 49 53 S.	9 39 53.9 E.
Mexico (city)*	19 26 2 N.	6 36 26.7 W.
Monrovia, Liberia	6 19 5 N.	0 43 15.7 W.
Montreal, Quebec*	45 30 20 N.	4 54 18.6 W.
Moscow*	55 45 20 N.	2 30 17.0 E.
Mount Hamilton, Cal.*	37 20 26 N.	8 6 34.9 W.
Munich*	48 8 45 N.	0 46 26.0 E.
Nain, Labrador	56 32 51 N.	4 6 42.7 W.
Naples*	40 51 46 N.	0 57 1.7 E.
Nashville, Tenn.*	36 8 54 N.	5 47 12.2 W.
Nassau, Bahamas	25 5 37 N.	5 9 27.8 W.
Natal, S. Africa*	29 50 47 S.	2 4 1.2 E.
New Haven, Ct.*	41 19 22 N.	4 51 40.6 W.
New Orleans (Mint)	29 57 46 N.	6 0 13.9 W.
New York (Col. Univ.)*	40 48 35 N.	4 55 50.0 W.
Nice, France*	43 43 17 N.	0 29 12.2 E.
Norfolk, Va. (Navy Yd.)	36 49 33 N.	5 5 11.0 W.
North Cape	71 11 0 N.	1 42 40.0 E.
Northfield, Minn.*	44 27 42 N.	6 12 35.9 W.
Northampton, Mass.*	42 19 02 N.	4 50 33.1 W.
Odessa, Russia*	46 28 37 N.	2 03 02.2 E.
Ogden, Utah*	41 13 08 N.	7 27 59.6 W.
Ottawa, Canada*	45 23 39 N.	5 02 52.0 W.
Oxford, Eng. (Univ.)*	51 45 34 N.	0 5 0.4 W.
Panama	8 57 6 N.	5 18 8.8 W.
Paris, France*	48 50 11 N.	0 9 20.9 E.
Pensacola, Fla., Lt.	30 20 47 N.	5 49 14.1 W.
Petrograd*	59 56 30 N.	2 1 13.5 E.
Port au Prince, Hayti	18 33 54 N.	4 49 28.0 W.
Philadelphia, Pa.*	39 58 2 N.	5 1 6.8 W.
Point Barrow†	71 27 0 N.	10 25 0.0 W.
Portland, Me.	43 39 28 N.	4 41 1.2 W.
Port Louis, Mauritius	20 8 46 S.	3 49 57.7 E.
Port Said, Egypt, Lt.	31 15 45 N.	2 9 15.5 E.
P. Stanley, Falkland Is.	51 41 15 S.	3 51 20.0 W.
Potsdam, Prussia*	52 22 56 N.	0 52 15.9 E.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.*	41 41 18 N.	4 54 33.6 W.
Prague, Bohemia*	50 5 16 N.	0 57 40.3 E.
Princeton, N. J.*	40 20 58 N.	4 58 37.6 W.
Providence, R. I.*	41 49 46 N.	4 45 37.6 W.
Quebec, Que.*	46 47 59 N.	4 44 52.7 W.
Richmond, Va.	37 32 16 N.	5 9 44.0 W.
Rio de Janeiro*	22 54 24 S.	2 52 41.4 W.
Rochester, N. Y.*	43 9 17 N.	5 10 21.8 W.
Rome, Italy*	41 53 54 N.	0 49 55.1 E.
Saigon, Cochin-China*	10 46 47 N.	7 6 48.7 E.
San Diego, Cal.	32 43 6 N.	7 48 38.7 W.
Sandy Hook, N. J., Lt.	40 27 40 N.	4 56 0.6 W.
San Francisco, Cal.*	37 47 28 N.	8 9 42.8 W.
San Juan de Porto Rico	18 28 56 N.	4 24 29.8 W.
Santiago de Cuba	20 0 16 N.	5 3 22.0 W.
Savannah, Ga.	32 4 52 N.	5 24 21.7 W.
Seattle, Wash.	47 35 54 N.	8 9 19.9 W.
Shanghai, China	31 14 42 N.	8 5 55.7 E.
Singapore	1 17 11 N.	6 55 25.0 E.
Sitka, Alaska	57 02 53 N.	9 01 21.9 W.
St. Helena Island	15 55 0 S.	0 22 52.0 W.
St. John's, Newfoundland	47 34 2 N.	3 30 43.6 W.
St. Louis, Mo.*	38 38 3 N.	6 0 49.3 W.
Stockholm*	59 20 33 N.	1 12 14.0 E.
Suakim, E. Africa, Lt.	19 7 0 N.	2 29 16.6 E.
Sydney, N. S. W.*	33 51 41 S.	10 4 49.3 E.
Tanana, Alaska	65 10 10 N.	10 08 21.6 W.
Tokio, Japan*	35 39 17 N.	9 18 58.2 E.
Tunis (Goletta, Lt.)	36 48 36 N.	0 41 14.5 E.
Urbana, Ill.*	40 06 20 N.	5 52 53.9 W.
Utrecht, Netherlands*	52 5 10 N.	0 20 31.0 E.
Valdez, Alaska	61 06 50 N.	9 45 05.0 W.
Valparaiso, Chile	33 1 53 S.	4 46 34.8 W.
Venice, Italy*	45 26 10 N.	0 49 22.1 E.
Vera Cruz, Mex., Lt.	19 12 29 N.	6 24 31.8 W.
Victoria, B. C., Lt.	48 25 26 N.	8 13 33.8 W.
Vienna, Austria*	48 13 55 N.	1 5 21.4 E.
Warsaw, Poland*	52 13 5 N.	1 24 7.2 E.
Washington, D. C.*	38 55 14 N.	5 8 15.8 W.
Wellesley, Mass.*	42 17 35 N.	4 45 12.7 W.
Wellington, N. Z.*	41 17 4 S.	11 39 4.3 E.
West Point, N. Y.*	41 23 22 N.	4 55 50.6 W.
Williams Bay, Wis.	42 34 13 N.	5 54 13.2 W.
Williamstown, Mass.*	42 42 30 N.	4 52 50.4 W.
Yokohama, Japan	35 26 24 N.	9 18 36.9 E.
Zanzibar (E. Consulate).	6 9 43 S.	2 35 44.7 E.

* Observatories. Lt. denotes a lighthouse. †Highest latitude in U. S. territory.

DEGREES OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.

The length of one degree of longitude, along the equator is 69.2 miles; each degree of longitude represents 4 minutes of time; the lines of longitude are termed *meridians*.

A degree of latitude, according to Keith Johnston, measures 68.7 miles at the equator, and gradually increases to 69.4 miles in the vicinity of the poles.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE TABLE—*Continued.*

AT CERTAIN OTHER LIGHTHOUSES.

	Lat.	Long.	Long.		Lat.	Long.	Long.
	° ′ ″	H. M. S.	° ′ ″		′ ″	H. M. S.	° ′ ″
Mount Desert, Me.	43 58 08	4 32 30.9	68 07 44	Pensacola, Fla.	30 20 46	5 49 13.9	87 18 29
Cape Eliz'h, Me., E.	43 33 58	4 40 48 1	70 12 02	Sand Island, Ala.	30 11 15	5 52 12.1	88 03 02
Cape Ann, Mass., N.	42 38 21	4 42 18.1	70 34 31	Ship Shoal, La.	28 54 52	6 04 17.0	91 04 15
Boston, Mass.	42 19 41	4 43 33.7	70 53 26	Sabine Bank, La.	29 28 20	6 14 54.1	93 43 31
Gay Head, Mass.	41 20 55	4 47 20.5	70 50 08	Bolivar Point, Tex.	29 21 59	6 19 04.1	94 46 01
Montauk Point, N. Y.	41 04 16	4 49 25.8	71 51 27	Brazos River, Tex.	28 56 41	6 21 14.1	95 18 31
Fire Island, N. Y.	40 37 57	4 52 52.5	73 13 08	Point Loma, Cal.	32 39 55	7 48 58.1	117 14 32
Navesink, N. J.	40 23 46	4 55 56.6	73 59 09	L' Angeles Harbor, C.	33 42 31	7 53 00.2	118 15 03
Barnegat, N. J.	39 45 52	4 56 25.6	74 06 24	Point Concep'n, Cal.	34 26 56	8 01 52.9	120 28 13
Cape May, N. J.	38 55 59	4 59 50.6	74 57 39	San Luis Obispo, Cal.	35 09 38	8 03 02.5	120 45 37
Cape Henlopen, Del.	38 46 42	5 00 20.2	75 05 03	Point Pinos, Cal.	36 38 01	8 07 43.9	121 55 59
Cape Charles, Va.	37 07 22	5 03 37.6	75 54 24	Point Reyes, Cal.	37 59 45	8 12 05.4	123 01 21
Cape Lookout, N. C.	34 37 22	5 06 05.9	76 31 29	Point Arena, Cal.	38 57 19	8 14 57.6	123 44 24
Cape Fear, N. C.	33 50 47	5 11 51.9	77 57 58	Cape Mendocino, Cal.	40 26 26	8 17 37.4	124 24 21
Cape Romain, S. C.	33 01 08	5 17 29.7	79 22 26	Trinidad Head, Cal.	41 03 08	8 16 36.1	124 09 02
Tybee, Ga.	32 01 19	5 23 23.0	80 50 45	Cape Blanco, Ore.	42 50 07	8 18 15.0	124 33 45
St. Simon, Ga.	31 08 02	5 25 34.5	81 23 38	Yaquina Head, Ore.	44 40 38	8 16 18.9	124 04 43
St. Augustine, Fla.	29 53 07	5 25 09.3	81 17 20	Tillamook Rock, Ore.	45 56 16	8 16 04.3	124 01 05
Cape Canaveral, Fla.	28 27 37	5 22 10.5	80 32 37	Grays Harbor, Wash.	46 53 19	8 16 27.8	124 06 57
Jupiter Inlet, Fla.	26 56 54	5 20 19.7	80 04 56	Cape Flattery, Wash.	48 23 31	8 18 56.6	124 44 09
Dry Tortugas, Fla.	24 37 59	5 31 40.9	82 55 13	Cape Hinchinb'k, Alas.	60 14 05	9 46 36.4	146 39 06

OF MOUNTAIN PEAKS.

	Lat.	Long.	Long.		Lat.	Long.	Long.
	° ′ ″	H. M. S.	° ′ ″		° ′ ″	H. M. S.	° ′ ″
Mt. McKinley, Alaska	63 03 59	10 04 02.9	151 00 44	Mount Hood, Ore.	45 22 27	8 06 47.3	121 41 49
Mt. St. Elias, Alaska	60 17 29	9 23 42.9	140 55 43	Mount Ouray, Col.	38 25 22	7 04 53.8	106 13 27
Mount Shasta, Cal.	41 24 34	8 08 46.5	122 11 38	Mt. Cheenahaw, Ala.	33 29 08	5 43 14.1	85 48 31
Pike's Peak, Col.	38 50 26	7 00 10.5	105 02 37	Briery Knob, W. Va.	38 08 40	5 21 22.7	80 20 40
Mount Elbert, Col.	39 07 04	7 05 46.7	106 26 41	Wheeler Peak, Nev.	38 59 10	7 37 15.2	114 18 48
Mount Marcy, N. Y.	44 06 46	4 55 41.8	73 55 27	Mount Harvard, Col.	38 55 28	7 05 16.9	106 19 13
Mt. Mitchell, N. C.	35 45 53	5 29 03.7	82 15 55	Mount Belknap, Utah.	38 25 10	7 29 38.9	112 24 43
Mount Rainier, Wash.	46 51 11	8 07 03.1	121 45 47	Silver Mt., S.Pk., Cal.	38 32 39	7 59 01.1	119 45 17
Mount Helena, Cal.	38 40 11	8 10 31.9	122 37 58	Mount Conness, Cal.	37 58 03	7 57 16.9	119 19 14
Mt. Tamalpais, Cal.	37 55 28	8 10 23.0	122 35 45	Mt. Washington, N. H.	44 16 14	4 45 12.9	71 18 14

IN THE NATIONAL AND STATE CAPITALS.

(Capitol Building, except where noted.)

	Lat.	Long.	Long.		Lat.	Long.	Long.
	° ′ ″	H. M. S.	° ′ ″		° ′ ″	H. M. S.	° ′ ″
Atlanta, Ga.	33 44 58	5 37 33.2	84 23 18	Helena, Mont. (Court-house)	46 35 18	7 28 08.5	112 02 08
Augusta, Me.	44 18 26	4 39 07.7	69 46 56	Indianapolis, Ind.	39 46 11	5 44 38.4	86 09 36
Austin, Texas	30 16 28	6 30 57.7	97 44 26	Jefferson City, Mo.	38 34 47	6 08 41.3	92 10 20
Baton Rouge, La. (Barracks)	30 27 23	6 04 45.7	91 11 25	Little Rock, Ark. (Custom House)	34 44 56	6 09 05.6	92 16 24
Bismarck, N. D.	46 49 11	6 43 07.4	100 46 51	Montgomery, Ala.	32 22 40	5 45 12.1	86 18 02
Capitol Head of Liberty Statue, D. C.	38 53 23	5 08 02.3	77 00 34	Oklahoma City, O. (Ch)	35 28 34	6 30 00.4	97 30 06
Carson City, Nev.	39 09 51	7 59 03.7	119 45 56	Omaha, Neb. (Pr. Ch.)	41 15 43	6 23 45.0	95 56 15
Charleston, W. Va. (Old Capitol Bldg.)	38 21 02	5 26 31.8	81 37 57	Olympia, Wash.	47 02 09	8 11 36.6	122 54 09
Cheyenne, Wyo.	41 08 25	6 59 16.7	104 49 11	Raleigh, N. C. (Triangulation)	35 46 47	5 14 33.3	78 38 19
Columbia, S. C.	34 00 01	5 24 08.0	81 01 59	Sacramento, Cal.	38 34 37	8 05 58.3	121 29 34
Columbus, O. (Obs.)	39 59 50	5 32 02.6	83 00 39	Salem, Oregon	44 56 19	8 12 06.9	123 01 44
Des Moines, Ia. (Obs.)	41 36 00	6 14 30.6	93 37 39	Salt Lake City, Utah (Temple)	40 46 15	7 27 33.9	111 53 28
Dover, Del. (Court-house)	39 09 21	5 02 05.7	75 31 25	Springfield, Ill.	39 47 57	5 58 37.1	89 39 17
Harrisburg, Pa. (Old Capitol Building)	40 15 51	5 07 31.6	76 52 54	Topeka, Kan.	39 02 54	6 22 42.8	95 40 42
Hartford, Conn.	41 45 51	4 50 43.9	72 40 58	Washington Monument, D. C.	38 53 22	5 08 08.5	77 02 08

IN OTHER CITIES.

	Lat.	Long.	Long.		Lat.	Long.	Long.
	° ′ ″	H. M. S.	° ′ ″		° ′ ″	H. M. S.	° ′ ″
Buffalo, N.Y. (C.H.)	42 53 03	5 15 30.7	78 52 41	Los Angeles, Cal. (Baptist Ch.)	34 02 48	7 53 00.3	118 15 04
Duluth, Minn. (High School)	46 47 21	6 08 24.0	92 06 00	Louisville, Ky. (C.H.)	38 15 16	5 43 02.5	85 45 38
El Paso Texas (Courthouse)	31 45 30	7 05 56.1	106 29 02	Mobile, Ala. (Ct. Hse).	30 41 23	5 52 09.7	88 02 25
Jacksonville, Fla. (Courthouse)	30 19 35	5 26 37.1	81 39 17	Portland, Ore. (Courthouse)	45 31 00	8 10 42.6	122 40 39
Kansas City, Mo. (Pr. Ch.)	39 05 56	6 18 20.9	94 35 13	Rochester, N.Y. (Anderson Hall)	43 09 38	5 10 20.9	77 35 14
Laredo, Texas (N. Wireless Tower)	27 30 25	6 38 04.5	99 31 07	Rockland, Me. (C.Ch.)	44 06 24	4 36 26.7	69 06 37
				Tampa, Fla. (Ct. Hse.)	27 56 53	5 29 49.9	82 27 28
				Walla Walla, Wash. (Courthouse)	46 03 55	7 53 23.4	118 20 51

Latitude of a place is its angular distance from the equator and is measured by an arc of the meridian between the zenith and the equator. Longitude of a place is measured by the arc of the equator, intercepted between the prime meridian and the meridian passing through the place, or by the angle at the pole between these two meridians.

HIGH-TIDE TABLES.

FOR GOVERNOR'S ISLAND (NEW YORK HARBOR).

(Specially prepared from the Tide Tables of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey for THE WORLD ALMANAC.)

Eastern Standard Time.

1925.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
Day of Month.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	1 23	1 36	2 40	3 0	12 52	1 14	1 50	2 34	1 41	2 43	2 39	3 37
2	2 22	2 38	3 38	4 0	1 50	2 18	2 55	3 38	2 48	3 44	3 42	4 30
3	3 21	3 37	4 29	4 54	2 50	3 21	3 56	4 35	3 50	4 36	4 45	5 21
4	4 12	4 30	5 17	5 42	3 49	4 21	4 49	5 24	4 44	5 23	5 41	6 11
5	5 0	5 20	6 0	6 25	4 43	5 13	5 36	6 6	5 34	6 5	6 33	6 58
6	5 45	6 5	6 40	7 5	5 30	5 59	6 16	6 43	6 19	6 44	7 26	7 47
7	6 24	6 46	7 16	7 40	6 12	6 39	6 54	7 18	7 3	7 24	8 17	8 36
8	7 2	7 26	7 50	8 13	6 50	7 14	7 30	7 52	7 46	8 5	9 9	9 27
9	7 37	8 2	8 20	8 44	7 25	7 48	8 6	8 26	8 29	8 47	10 3	10 19
10	8 9	8 35	8 49	9 14	7 57	8 19	8 43	9 3	9 14	9 33	11 0	11 15
11	8 40	9 7	9 19	9 46	8 28	8 50	9 23	9 42	10 4	10 22	. . .	12 1
12	9 10	9 37	9 53	10 22	9 1	9 22	10 6	10 27	11 0	11 17	12 14	1 4
13	9 40	10 12	10 32	11 5	9 34	9 59	10 54	11 18	. . .	12 1	1 18	2 8
14	10 15	10 50	11 17	11 55	10 15	10 41	11 52	. . .	12 19	1 12	2 23	3 11
15	10 56	11 35	. . .	12 11	11 0	11 30	12 20	1 8	1 31	2 26	3 27	4 9
16	11 42	. . .	12 54	1 16	11 54	. . .	1 38	2 33	2 45	3 35	4 29	5 3
17	12 28	12 39	2 7	2 39	12 31	1 3	3 0	3 51	3 53	4 36	5 25	5 52
18	1 30	1 43	3 28	4 5	1 47	2 34	4 14	4 56	4 54	5 30	6 14	6 36
19	2 39	2 58	4 41	5 17	3.14	3 59	5 17	5 51	5 50	6 19	7 0	7 18
20	3 49	4 16	5 44	6 18	4 29	5 9	6 11	6 40	6 39	7 2	7 42	7 57
21	4 54	5 25	6 41	7 12	5 33	6 7	7 0	7 25	7 24	7 42	8 22	8 34
22	5 54	6 26	7 33	8 4	6 28	6 58	7 44	8 7	8 6	8 21	9 1	9 7
23	6 50	7 22	8 23	8 51	7 19	7 46	8 28	8 46	8 46	8 58	9 37	9 40
24	7 44	8 16	9 10	9 38	8 4	8 31	9 8	9 25	9 24	9 33	10 12	10 11
25	8 35	9 9	9 55	10 25	8 49	9 13	9 47	10 1	10 0	10 6	10 46	10 42
26	9 26	10 1	10 41	11 12	9 32	9 54	10 26	10 36	10 38	10 40	11 21	11 18
27	10 17	10 53	11 28	. . .	10 13	10 35	11 4	11 14	11 16	11 14	. . .	12 0
28	11 8	11 48	12 1	12 18	10 55	11 15	11 47	11 54	11 59	11 53	12 1	12 46
29	. . .	12 2	. . .	. . .	11 37	11 58	. . .	12 37	. . .	12 46	12 48	1 38
30	12 43	1 0	. . .	. . .	. . .	12 26	12 41	1 38	12 39	1 40	1 42	2 36
31	1 42	1 59	. . .	. . .	12 48	1 26	. . .	. . .	1 35	2 39	. . .	. . .

1925.	July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
Day of Month.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	2 48	3 38	4 39	5 17	6 38	7 1	7 13	7 35	8 22	8 47	8 36	9 5
2	3 56	4 41	5 50	6 18	7 32	7 55	8 3	8 24	9 5	9 32	9 17	9 45
3	5 4	5 40	6 53	7 16	8 25	8 46	8 50	9 12	9 46	10 17	9 54	10 30
4	6 8	6 37	7 50	8 12	9 15	9 36	9 35	10 0	10 29	11 4	10 30	11 15
5	7 9	7 31	8 44	9 3	10 5	10 26	10 21	10 47	11 15	11 55	11 12	. . .
6	8 5	8 25	9 39	9 57	10 54	11 15	11 8	11 38	. . .	12 1	12 2	12 0
7	9 0	9 18	10 31	10 48	11 45	. . .	11 56	. . .	12 51	12 54	12 55	12 44
8	9 56	10 11	11 23	11 40	12 7	12 36	12 31	12 49	1 48	1 50	1 50	1 40
9	10 51	11 2	. . .	12 18	1 3	1 32	1 29	1 45	2 45	2 46	2 42	2 37
10	11 47	. . .	12 36	1 12	2 1	2 27	2 29	2 43	3 37	3 41	3 31	3 33
11	12 1	12 45	1 31	2 8	3 0	3 23	3 25	3 38	4 22	4 28	4 18	4 28
12	12 58	1 43	2 30	3 4	3 58	4 18	4 16	4 28	5 4	5 12	5 2	5 17
13	1 58	2 41	3 29	4 0	4 51	5 7	5 3	5 14	5 42	5 54	5 46	6 7
14	3 0	3 38	4 26	4 52	5 37	5 51	5 44	5 55	6 20	6 36	6 31	6 55
15	4 0	4 33	5 19	5 40	6 19	6 32	6 21	6 32	6 57	7 17	7 16	7 43
16	4 55	5 23	6 8	6 24	6 56	7 8	6 56	7 8	7 35	7 59	8 2	8 33
17	5 46	6 9	6 51	7 3	7 33	7 43	7 29	7 44	8 16	8 42	8 50	9 25
18	6 34	6 52	7 30	7 41	8 5	8 15	8 2	8 20	9 0	9 31	9 42	10 22
19	7 18	7 32	8 6	8 15	8 36	8 46	8 37	8 57	9 49	10 28	10 37	11 25
20	7 58	8 9	8 40	8 46	9 7	9 19	9 17	9 40	10 42	11 28	11 38	. . .
21	8 36	8 42	9 10	9 16	9 41	9 57	10 0	10 29	11 44	. . .	12 30	12 44
22	9 11	9 14	9 41	9 46	10 21	10 41	10 50	11 25	12 40	12 56	1 38	1 53
23	9 43	9 44	10 13	10 20	11 7	11 32	11 49	. . .	1 53	2 8	2 43	2 59
24	10 14	10 14	10 50	11 1	. . .	12 1	12 35	1 0	3 1	3 17	3 42	4 2
25	10 46	10 48	11 32	11 48	12 32	1 5	1 54	2 17	4 2	4 19	4 37	4 58
26	11 22	11 27	. . .	12 24	1 46	2 22	3 9	3 30	4 57	5 17	5 27	5 50
27	. . .	12 5	12 44	1 24	3 8	3 40	4 16	4 35	5 47	6 8	6 14	6 38
28	12 12	12 56	1 50	2 34	4 23	4 45	5 12	5 33	6 33	6 55	6 57	7 20
29	1 6	1 53	3 9	3 49	5 26	5 50	6 5	6 25	7 17	7 41	7 36	8 2
30	2 10	2 59	4 29	5 1	6 21	6 44	6 52	7 14	7 58	8 23	8 15	8 41
31	3 22	4 9	5 38	6 3	. . .	. . .	7 38	8 1	. . .	. . .	8 50	9 20

NOTE—The time as above given from April to October, inclusive, must be increased by one hour in order to obtain Daylight Saving Time.

HIGH-TIDE TABLES—*Continued.*

TIME OF HIGH WATER AT POINTS ON THE ATLANTIC COAST.

The standard time of high water at the following places may be found approximately for each day by adding to or subtracting from the time of high water at Governor's Island, N. Y., the hours and minutes annexed.

		H.	M.
Albany, N. Y.	add	9	54
Annapolis, Md.	add	9	13
Atlantic City, N. J.	sub.		51
Baltimore, Md.	add	11	5
Bar Harbor, Me.	add	2	31
Beaufort, S. C.	add		33
Block Island, R. I.	sub.		41
Boston, Mass.	add	3	12
Bridgeport, Conn.	add	3	2
Bristol, R. I.	sub.		13
Cape May, N. J.	sub.		10
Charleston, S. C.	sub.		15
Eastport, Me.	add	2	37
Fernandina, Fla.	add		26
Gloucester, Mass.	add	2	57
Hell Gate Ferry, East River, N. Y.	add	2	6
Isle of Shoals, N. H.	add	3	1
Jacksonville, Fla.	add	1	30
Key West, Fla.	add	2	19
League Island, Pa.	add	5	26
Marblehead, Mass.	add	3	0
Nahant, Mass.	add	2	59
Nantucket, Mass.	add	4	4
Newark, N. J.	add		58
New Bedford, Mass.	sub.		19
Newburyport, Mass.	add	3	23
New Haven, Conn.	add	3	0
New London, Conn.	add	1	14
Newport, R. I.	sub.		31
Norfolk, Va.	add	2	21
Norwich, Conn.	add	1	55
Old Point Comfort, Va.	add		49
Philadelphia, Pa.	add	5	56
Plymouth, Mass.	add	3	4
Point Lookout, Md.	add	5	5
Portland, Me.	add	2	52
Portsmouth, N. H.	add	3	13
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	add	4	36
Providence, R. I.	sub.		2
Richmond, Va.	add	8	53
Rockaway Inlet, N. Y.	sub.		22
Rockland, Me.	add	2	44
Rockport, Mass.	add	2	55
Salem, Mass.	add	3	0
Sandy Hook, N. J.	sub.		29
Savannah, Ga.	add		50
Southport (Smithville), N. C.	sub.		18
Vineyard Haven, Mass.	add	3	25
Washington, D. C.			0
Watch Hill, R. I.	add		36
West Point, N. Y.	add	3	2
Wilmington, N. C.	add	1	56

EXAMPLE.—To find the approximate standard time of high tide at Atlantic City, N. J., on any day, find first the time of high water at New York under the desired date, and then subtract 51 minutes, as in the above table; the result is the time of high water required.

AVERAGE RISE AND FALL OF TIDE.

PLACES.	Feet.	Inch.
Baltimore, Md.	1	2
Boston, Mass.	9	7
Charleston, S. C.	5	2
Colon, Panama	0	11
Eastport, Me.	18	2
Galveston, Tex.	1	0
Key West, Fla.	1	2
Mobile, Ala.	1	6
New London, Conn.	2	6
New Orleans, La.	None	None
Newport, R. I.	3	6
New York, N. Y.	4	5
Old Point Comf't, Va.	2	6
Balboa, Panama	12	6
Philadelphia, Pa.	5	4
Portland, Me.	8	11
San Diego, Cal.	3	11
Sandy Hook, N. J.	4	8
San Francisco, Cal.	3	11
Savannah, Ga.	6	6
Seattle, Wash.	11	4
Tampa, Fla.	2	2
Washington, D. C.	2	11

Highest tide at Eastport, Me., 218 inches. At the head of the Bay of Fundy, N. S., the tide rises 70 feet; in the Bristol Channel, England, 60 feet; on the coast of Wales, 36 feet.

VARIATIONS IN RAINFALL.

Cultivation of semi-arid lands does not cause any appreciable difference in the rainfall in that region, according to records of the Weather Bureau of the Department of Agriculture. Special attention has been given by the bureau to this subject and in arriving at this conclusion the specialists delved into the weather records for the last fifty years. During that period there has been a decided increase in the area under cultivation in the Great Plain States. If increasing the area of cultivation in any district increased the precipitation, the specialists point out, a steady rise in the annual rainfall of this region could be expected. Instead of a regular increase, the records show there are well-defined but comparatively short periods of increasing and decreasing rainfall, which cannot be due to cultivation.

The records of the average rainfall over the Western Great Plains show that for twenty-five years from 1868 to 1892 inclusive, it was 19.2 inches, and from 1893 to 1917 inclusive, 18.4 inches. Over the Southern Great Plains the average rainfall for the twenty-five years, from 1868 to 1892 inclusive, was 19.8 inches, and for the next twenty-five years only 17.8 inches.

FOG DURATION AVERAGES.

STATION.	Ave. Hours of Fog Per Yr. (1921)	Years of Record.	Per Cent. of Fog.
Moose Peak, Me.	1,644	8	19
Petit Manan, Me.	1,607	37	18
Libby Islands, Me.	1,574	37	18
Whitehead, Me.	1,511	37	17
Mount Desert, Me.	1,418	28	16
Egg Rock, Me.	1,404	17	16
Great Duck Island, Me.	1,393	30	16
Point Reyes, Cal.	1,384	37	16
West Quoddy, Me.	1,374	37	16
Matinicus Rock, Me.	1,361	37	16
Little River, Me.	1,300	16	15
The Cuckolds, Me.	1,297	27	15
Seguin, Me.	1,278	37	15
Swiftsure B'nk Light Ves., Wash.	1,272	13	14
Pollock Rip Slue L'ht Ves., Mass.	1,243	19	14
Blunts Reef Light Vessel, Cal.	1,166	16	13
Nash Island, Me.	1,162	16	13
San Francisco Light Vessel, Cal.	1,148	23	13
Bonita Point, Cal.	1,122	37	13
Manana Island, Me.	1,109	37	13
Point Cabrillo, Cal.	1,087	12	12
Humboldt, Cal.	1,086	12	12
Pollock Rip Light Vessel, Mass.	1,084	37	12
Point Arena, Cal.	1,059	37	12
Nantucket Shoal L'ht Ves., Mass.	1,016	29	12
San Luis Obispo, Cal.	1,010	30	12
Gt. Round Shoal L'ht Ves. Mass.	1,086	28	12
Gloucester Breakwater, Mass.	1,049	10	12
Calumet Harbor (station not in operation when navigation is closed)	1,174	15	20

WEATHER SEASONS NOT CHANGING, SAYS U. S. WEATHER BUREAU.

The coldest January at New Haven, Conn., since 1790 was in 1857. The coldest February occurred eight years after the warmest one. The coldest March was as late as 1870 and again in 1885. The coldest April was in 1874, and many years after the warmest one. The lowest temperature in May was in 1812, 1815, 1870, and 1882. The highest figures in June were in 1779, 1790, 1803, and 1876. In July the lowest was in 1816, with the warmest as early as 1780 and equalled in 1876. The coldest August occurred 61 years after the warmest. In September the coolest months were in the earlier years, but for October, November and December the coldest year came after the warmest year in each case.

WEATHER FLAGS.

OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

THE Weather Bureau furnishes, when practicable, for the benefit of all interests dependent upon weather conditions, the "Forecasts" which are prepared daily at the Central Office in Washington, D. C., and certain designated stations. These forecasts are telegraphed to stations of the Weather Bureau, railway officials, postmasters, and many others, to be communicated to the public by telegraph, telephone, radio, and mail or by means of flags or steam whistles. The flags adopted for this purpose are five in number, and of the forms and colors indicated below:

EXPLANATION OF WEATHER FLAGS.

Fair weather. Rain or snow. Local rain or snow. Temperature. Cold wave.

When number 4 is placed above number 1, 2 or 3, it indicates warmer; when below, colder; when not displayed, the temperature is expected to remain about stationary.

WHISTLE SIGNALS.

A warning blast of from fifteen to twenty seconds' duration is sounded to attract attention. After this warning the longer blasts (of from four to six seconds' duration) refer to weather, and shorter blasts (of from one to three seconds' duration) refer to temperature; those for weather are sounded first.

Blasts.	Indicate.
One long	Fair weather.
Two long	Rain or snow.
Three long	Local rain or snow.

Blasts.	Indicate.
One short	Lower temperature.
Two short	Higher temperature.
Three short	Cold wave.

By repeating each combination a few times, with intervals of ten seconds, liability to error in reading the signals may be avoided.

The forecast messages are telegraphed at the expense of the Weather Bureaus, to places where they are distributed to nearby and local communities; they are furnished at the regular commercial rates and sent "collect." In no case are the forecasts sent to a second address in any place, except at the expense of the applicant.

SMALL CRAFT, STORM AND HURRICANE WARNINGS.

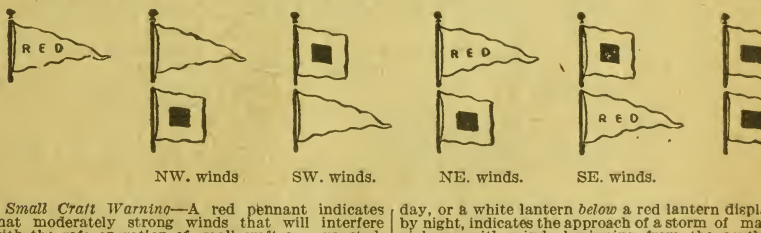
OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

(For lantern signals, see reading matter below the cuts.)

VERIFICATION OF FORECASTS.

The U. S. Weather Bureau in its Administrative Report, claims that its A. M. 36-hour forecasts throughout the whole country, averaged (1915-1919) 86.5 per cent. correct for weather, and 90.2 per cent. correct for temperature. For the Eastern New York locality, in the same period, it is claimed, the A. M. 36-hour forecasts were 85.7 per cent. correct as to weather, and 89.9 per cent. correct as to temperature. The highest percentage of accurate weather forecasts (92.6) was for Southern California; the lowest (81.6) in Upper Michigan. The highest accuracy in temperature forecasts (96.4) was in Florida; the lowest (84.4) in Montana.

All square flags shown here are red with black centre when displayed as warnings.



NW. winds SW. winds. NE. winds. SE. winds.

Small Craft Warning—A red pennant indicates that moderately strong winds that will interfere with the safe operation of small craft are expected. No night display of small craft warnings is made.

Northeast Storm Warning—A red pennant *above* a square red flag with black centre displayed by day, or two red lanterns, one above the other, displayed by night, indicates the approach of a storm of marked violence with winds beginning from the *northeast*.

Southeast Storm Warning—A red pennant *below* a square red flag with black centre displayed by day, or one red lantern displayed by night, indicates the approach of a storm of marked violence with winds beginning from the *southeast*.

Southwest Storm Warning—A white pennant *below* a square red flag with black centre displayed by day, or a white lantern *below* a red lantern displayed by night, indicates the approach of a storm of marked violence with winds beginning from the *southwest*.

Northwest Storm Warning—A white pennant *above* a square red flag with black centre displayed by day, or a white latern *above* a red lantern displayed by night, indicates the approach of a storm of marked violence with winds beginning from the *northwest*.

Hurricane, or Whole Gale Warning—Two square flags, red with black centres, one above the other, displayed by day, or two red lanterns, with a white lantern between, displayed by night, indicate the approach of a tropical hurricane, or of one of the extremely severe and dangerous storms which occasionally move across the Great Lakes and Atlantic Coast.

NORMAL TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL.

(Prepared in the office of the Chief of the Weather Bureau, U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

States and Territories.	Stations.	Mean Temperature. Jan.	Mean Temperature. July	Record Highest.	Record Lowest.	Mean Ann'l Precip'n (Ins.)	States and Territories.	Stations.	Mean Temperature. Jan.	Mean Temperature. July	Record Highest.	Record Lowest.	Mean Ann'l Precip'n (Ins.)
Ala.	Mobile	52	81	102	— 1	62.0	Neb.	Omaha	22	77	110	—32	30.7
Ariz.	Phoenix	50	90	119	12	7.9	Nev.	Winnemucca	29	71	104	—28	8.4
Ark.	Little Rock	41	81	106	—12	49.9	N. C.	Charlotte	41	78	102	— 5	49.2
Cal.	San Francisco	50	58	101	29	22.3	N. D.	Bismarck	8	70	108	—45	17.6
Col.	Denver	30	72	105	—29	14.0	N. H.	Concord	22	68	102	—35	40.1
Conn.	New Haven	28	72	100	—14	47.2	N. J.	Atlantic City	32	72	104	— 7	40.8
D. of C.	Washington	33	77	106	—15	43.5	N. M.	Santa Fe	29	69	97	—13	14.5
Fla.	Key West	70	84	100	41	38.7	N. Y.	N. Y. City	31	74	102	—13	44.6
Ga.	Atlanta	43	78	100	— 8	49.4	Ohio	Cincinnati	30	75	105	—17	38.3
Idaho.	Boise	30	73	111	—28	12.7	Okla.	Oklahoma	35	80	108	—17	31.7
Ill.	Chicago	25	74	103	—23	33.3	Ore.	Portland	39	67	102	— 2	43.2
Ind.	Indianapolis	28	76	106	—25	41.5	Pa.	Philadelphia	33	76	106	— 6	41.2
Iowa	Dubuque	19	74	106	—32	34.0	R. I.	Block Island	31	68	92	— 6	44.4
Kan.	Wichita	30	79	107	—22	30.6	S. C.	Charleston	50	81	104	7	52.1
Ky.	Louisville	34	79	107	—20	44.3	S. D.	Pierre	16	75	110	—40	16.6
La.	New Orleans	54	82	102	7	57.4	Tenn.	Nashville	39	79	104	—13	48.5
Me.	Portland	22	68	103	—21	42.5	Tex.	Galveston	54	83	99	8	47.1
Md.	Baltimore	34	77	105	— 7	43.2	Utah	Salt Lake C.	29	76	102	—20	16.0
Mass.	Boston	28	72	104	—14	43.4	Vt.	Burlington	16	68	100	—28	31.6
Mich.	Detroit	24	72	104	—24	32.2	Va.	Norfolk	41	79	105	2	49.5
Minn.	St. Paul	13	72	104	—41	28.7	Wash.	Seattle	40	64	96	3	34.1
Miss.	Vicksburg	48	81	101	— 1	53.7	W. Va.	Parkersburg	31	76	106	—27	40.2
Mo.	St. Louis	31	79	107	—22	37.2	Wis.	Milwaukee	21	70	102	—25	31.4
Mont.	Helena	20	66	103	—42	12.8	Wyo.	Cheyenne	26	67	100	—38	13.6

The minus (—) sign indicates temperature below zero. Fahrenheit thermometer registration.

THERMOMETERS.

COMPARATIVE SCALES.

Reaumur,	Centigrade,	Fahrenheit,	
80°	100°	212°	WATER BOILS AT SEA-LEVEL.
76	95	203	
72	90	194	
68	85	185	
63.1	78.9	174	
60	75	167	Alcohol Boils.
56	70	158	
52	65	149	
48	60	140	
44	55	131	
42.2	52.8	127	Tallow Melts.
40	50	122	
36	45	113	
33.8	42.2	108	
32	40	104	
29.3	36.7	98	Blood Heat.
28	35	95	
25.8	32.2	90	
24	30	86	
21.3	26.7	80	
20	25	77	
16	20	68	
12.4	15.3	60	Temperate.
10.2	12.8	55	
8	10	50	
5.8	7.2	45	
4	5	41	
1.3	1.7	35	
0	0	32	WATER FREEZES.
— 0.9	— 1.1	30	
— 4	— 5	23	
— 5.3	— 6.7	20	
— 8	—10	14	
— 9.8	—12.2	10	
—12	—15	5	
—14.2	—17.8	0	ZERO FAHR.
—16	—20	— 4	
—20	—25	—13	
—24	—30	—22	
—28	—35	—31	MERCURY FREEZES.
—32	—40	—40	

RULES FOR FORETELLING THE WEATHER.

ADAPTED FOR USE WITH ANEROID BAROMETERS.

A RISING BAROMETER.

A rapid rise indicates unsettled weather.

A gradual rise indicates settled weather.

A rise with dry air and cold increasing in Summer indicates wind from the northward; and if rain has fallen, better weather may be expected.

A rise with moist air and a low temperature indicates wind and rain from the northward.

A rise with southerly winds indicates fine weather.

A STEADY BAROMETER

with dry air and seasonable temperature indicates a continuance of very fine weather.

A FALLING BAROMETER.

A rapid fall indicates stormy weather.

A rapid fall with westerly wind indicates stormy weather from the northward.

A fall with a northerly wind indicates storm, with rain and hail in Summer, and snow in Winter.

A fall with increased moisture in the air, and heat increasing, indicates wind and rain from the southward.

A fall with dry air and cold increasing in Winter indicates snow.

A fall after very calm and warm weather indicates rain with squally weather.

The barometer rises for northerly winds, including from northwest by north to the eastward for dry or less wet weather, for less wind, or for more than one of these changes, except on a few occasions, when rain, hail or snow comes from the northward with strong wind.

The barometer falls for southerly wind, including from southeast by south to the westward, for wet weather, for stronger wind or for more than one of these changes, except on a few occasions, when moderate wind, with rain or snow, comes from the northward.

DURATION OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF WEATHER IN THE SEVERAL STORMS—VICINITY OF NEW YORK.

Critical Winds.	Clear Hours.	Cloudy Hours.	Rain Hours.	Clearing Hours.
South to Southwest	9	8	8.3	14
South to Southeast	14	13.4	15.6	15.4
East to Northeast	20	17.6	31	20.6

WEATHER WISDOM.

A gray, lowering sunset, or one where the sky is green or yellowish-green, indicates rain. A red sunrise, with clouds lowering later in the morning, also indicates rain. A halo occurring after fine weather indicates a storm. A corona growing smaller indicates rain; growing larger, fair weather. A morning rainbow is regarded as a sign of rain; an evening rainbow of fair weather. A deep-blue color of the sky, even when seen through clouds, indicates fair weather, a growing whiteness an approaching storm. Fogs indicate settled weather. A morning fog usually breaks away before noon. Unusual clearness of the atmosphere, unusual brightness or twinkling of the stars, indicate rain. The first frost and last frost are usually preceded by a temperature very much above the mean.

ABSOLUTE ZERO—ABSOLUTE TEMPERATURE.

The zero points on the Fahrenheit, Centigrade, and Reaumur thermometer scales are simply arbitrary. Absolute zero—the point at which bodies on the earth are entirely devoid of heat—exists at 459.4 degrees below the Fahrenheit and 273.1 degrees below the Centigrade zero points. This is the beginning of what is known in dynamic meteorology as Absolute Temperature, as determined by observations of the contraction of gases when cooled, and from thermo-dynamical considerations. Thus, water freezes at 273.1 degrees of Absolute Temperature on the Centigrade scale of registration.

MONTHLY MEAN TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION.

AT NORTH AMERICAN CITIES (PRECIPITATION IN INCHES).

STATIONS.	JAN.		FEB.		MAR.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUG.		SEPT		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.	
	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.
Albany	23	2.6	24	2.5	33	2.7	47	2.4	59	3.0	68	3.8	73	3.9	71	4.0	63	3.2	52	3.0	39	2.8	28	2.6
Asheville	35	2.8	38	3.2	45	4.0	54	3.2	63	3.6	69	4.2	72	4.8	70	4.6	65	2.9	55	2.5	45	2.3	39	3.1
Atlanta	43	5.3	45	4.6	52	5.8	61	3.6	70	3.1	76	3.9	78	4.7	77	4.5	72	3.5	63	2.3	52	3.4	45	4.5
Bismarck	8	0.5	10	0.5	24	1 0	42	1 9	55	2 5	64	3 5	70	2 1	67	2 0	58	1 2	45	1.0	28	0.7	15	0.6
Boston	28	3.8	29	3.4	36	4 1	46	3 6	57	3 5	66	3 0	72	3 4	70	4 0	63	3 2	54	3.9	42	4.1	32	3.4
Buffalo	25	3.3	24	2.8	31	2 6	43	2 4	55	3 1	64	3 1	70	3 4	69	3 0	62	3 2	52	3.5	39	3.4	30	3.4
Charleston	50	3.4	52	3.4	57	3 7	64	3 0	73	3 5	79	5 4	81	7 3	81	7 0	77	5 5	68	3.9	58	2.9	52	3.2
Chicago	25	2 0	27	2.2	36	2 6	48	2 9	58	3.4	68	3.7	74	3.6	73	2.9	66	3.0	55	2.6	41	2.5	30	2.1
Cincinnati	30	3 4	33	3.2	41	3.6	52	3.0	63	3.5	71	4.0	75	3.5	74	3.3	67	2 3	56	2.3	42	3.2	33	2.9
Cleveland	26	2.4	27	2 6	35	2 8	46	2 3	58	3 2	67	3 7	71	3 6	70	3 2	64	3 2	54	2 7	41	2.8	31	2 6
Dal as	45	2.5	47	2 5	56	3 4	65	4 1	73	4 1	81	3 8	84	3 0	83	3 3	77	2 8	66	2 7	55	2.9	47	2 6
Denver	30	0.4	33	0 5	39	1 0	47	2 2	56	2 5	66	1 5	72	1 6	71	1 3	63	0 9	51	1 0	40	0.5	32	0 6
Detroit	24	2.0	25	2 2	33	2.4	46	2.3	58	3.3	67	3.9	72	3.5	70	2.8	64	2.5	52	2.4	39	2.6	29	2.4
Galveston	54	3.6	56	3 1	62	2 9	69	3 1	75	3.2	81	4 8	83	4 0	83	5 0	80	5 4	73	4 2	63	4.7	56	3.7
Helena	20	0.9	23	0 7	32	0 7	44	1 1	52	2 0	59	2 1	66	1 1	65	0 7	57	1 1	45	0 8	33	0.7	24	0.8
Jacksonville	55	3.1	58	3 4	63	3 5	69	2 7	75	4 2	80	5 5	82	6 2	82	6 2	78	8 0	71	5 1	62	2.2	56	3.0
Juneau	26	6.8	30	5 0	34	5 0	42	5 0	48	5 2	54	3 8	57	5 2	55	7 3	50	10.	43	11.	35	8.8	31	8.6
Kansas City	28	1.1	31	1 5	43	2 8	55	3 3	65	5 1	74	4 7	78	4 8	77	4 8	69	3 8	58	2 2	44	1.8	32	1.4
Los Angeles	55	2.8	56	2 9	58	3 0	59	1 1	62	0 5	66	0 1	70	0 0	71	0 0	69	0 1	65	0.8	61	1.5	57	2.9
Memphis	41	5 2	44	4 4	52	5 8	62	4 8	71	4 3	78	4 4	81	3 5	79	3 2	74	3 0	63	2.7	52	4 6	44	4.4
Miami	66	3.4	67	2 7	70	2 7	73	2 6	76	6 4	80	7 9	81	7 2	81	7 6	80	9 6	77	11.	72	2.6	68	2.2
New Orleans	54	4.6	57	4 5	63	5 3	69	4 9	75	3 9	81	6 2	82	6 5	82	5 6	79	4 8	71	2.9	62	3.8	56	4.5
New York	31	3.8	31	3 7	38	4 1	49	3 3	61	3 2	69	3 3	74	4 5	73	4 5	67	3 6	56	3.7	44	3.4	35	3.4
Oklahoma City	36	1.3	40	1 0	50	2 4	60	2 8	68	5 8	76	3 1	81	3 6	80	3 2	73	2 8	62	1.8	49	2.2	39	1.7
Philadelphia	33	3.4	34	3 4	41	3 4	52	2 9	63	3 2	71	3 3	76	4 3	75	4 6	68	3 4	58	3.1	46	3.1	36	3.0
Phoenix	51	1.2	55	0 7	61	0 5	67	0 4	75	0 0	84	0 1	90	1 1	88	1 0	83	1 0	71	0.4	60	1.0	52	0.6
Pittsburgh	31	2.9	32	2 7	40	3 0	51	2 9	62	3 3	71	3 9	75	4 4	73	3 2	66	2 5	56	2.4	43	2.6	34	2.7
St. Louis	31	2.3	34	2 8	44	3 4	56	3 5	67	4 2	75	4 5	79	3 4	77	2 7	70	2 9	58	2.4	45	2.9	35	2.2
St. Paul	13	0.9	16	0 8	29	1 6	46	2 3	58	3.6	67	4.4	72	3.4	69	3.5	61	3.4	49	2.3	32	1.3	19	1.1
Salt Lake City	29	1.4	34	1 4	42	2.0	50	2 3	57	2 0	67	0 8	76	0 5	74	0 8	64	0 8	52	1.4	41	1.4	32	1 3
San Antonio	52	1.7	55	1 8	63	1 7	69	2 9	75	3 0	81	3 1	84	2 2	84	2 7	79	2 9	70	1.5	60	1.8	54	1 6
San Francisco	50	4.3	52	3 7	54	3 1	55	1 8	57	0 8	58	0 2	58	0 0	59	0.0	61	0.3	60	1.3	56	2.5	51	4.2
Santa Fe	29	0.6	33	0.8	40	0.7	47	0.9	56	1.3	65	1.0	69	2.7	67	2.4	61	1.6	50	1.1	39	0.8	31	0.8
Seattle	40	4.8	41	3.8	45	2.9	49	2.4	54	2.0	59	1.5	63	0.7	63	0.5	58	1.8	51	2.7	46	5.8	42	5.3
Sioux City	18	0.8	21	0 6	33	1.3	48	2.8	60	4.4	70	3.9	74	3.6	72	3.0	63	2.5	51	1.8	35	1.0	23	0.7
Spokane	32	7.4	34	6.0	36	5.1	41	5.4	47	3.8	51	3.4	55	4.0	56	7.2	52	9.8	46	12.	38	9.1	35	8.8
Washington	28	2.3	31	1.9	40	1 5	48	1 3	56	1.6	63	1.6	69	0.7	68	0.5	59	1.0	48	1.5	38	2.3	30	2.6
Wilmington	33	3.4	35	3.4	43	3.8	53	3.2	64	3.8	72	4 2	77	4.6	75	4.4	68	3.6	57	3.1	45	2.7	37	3.2

At Colon, Canal Zone, the rainfall in the wet season averages 12.4 inches in May, 13.3 in June, 15.6 in July, 15.1 in August, 12.5 in September, 15.4 in October, 20.9 in November, and 11.1 in December. The temperature at Colon averages 79 to 80 degrees throughout the year.

AT FOREIGN CITIES (PRECIPITATION IN INCHES).

STATIONS.	JAN.		FEB.		MAR.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.	
	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.	T.	P.
Athens	46	2.2	48	1.5	52	1.5	59	0.9	68	0.8	76	0.4	81	0.3	80	0.4	74	0.6	65	1.8	57	3.0	50	2.5
Auckland	67	2.4	67	3.1	66	2.7	61	3.1	57	4.6	54	5.0	52	5.1	52	4.3	54	3.7	57	3.5	60	3.4	64	2.8
Belgrade	29	1.1	34	1.3	43	1.8	52	2.2	62	2.8	67	3.1	72	2.8	70	1.8	63	1.7	45	2.4	43	1.7	34	1.6
Berlin	31	1.5	32	1.5	37	1.9	46	1.4	55	1.7	62	2.5	65	2.7	63	2.2	57	1.7	48	2.0	38	1.9	33	1.9
Bordeaux	41	2.8	43	2.3	47	2.5	53	2.6	58	2.9	64	3.2	68	2.0	68	2.2	64	2.6	55	3.7	47	3.7	41	2.9
Brest	44	3.3	44	3.0	46	2.2	51	2.1	55	1.9	60	2.0	64	2.1	64	2.1	61	3.1	54	3.6	48	3.8	45	3.2
Brussels	34	2.2	36	1.8	40	2.0	47	1.7	53	2.3	60	2.5	63	3.1	62	3.1	58	2.7	50	2.9	41	2.7	36	2.6
Bucharest	25	1.3	29	1.2	40	1.7	51	2.0	62	2.4	68	3.6	73	2.6	72	3.0	64	1.4	54	1.5	40	1.8	29	1.7
Budapest	28	1.5	32	1.1	40	1.9	51	2.0	60	2.4	67	2.7	70	2.0	68	2.1	61	2.0	51	2.2	39	2.2	31	2.1
Buenos Ayres	74	3.0	73	2.5	70	4.6	62	3.0	56	2.8	51	2.7	50	2.2	52	2.4	56	3.0	61	3.6	67	2.8	71	3.9
Christiania	24	1.2	24	0.9	30	1.1	40	1.1	51	1.7	60	2.0	63	3.3	61	2.9	53	3.0	42	2.6	32	1 9	26	1.3
Constantinople	41	3.4	41	2.7	46	2.4	53	1.7	62	1.2	70	1.3	74	1.1	74	1.7	68	2.0	62	2.5	53	4.0	46	4.8
Copenhagen	31	1.3	31	1.1	34	1.3	42	1.1	51	1.5	59	2.0	62	2.6	61	2.4	55	2.4	47	2.4	38	1.9	33	1.5
Dublin	42	2.1	42	1.9	43	2.0	47	2.0	52	2.1	58	2.0	60	2.6	59	3.1	56	3.1	49	2.9	45	2.6	42	2.3
Edinburgh	38	1.9	39	1.7	40	1.5	45	1.5	50	1.9	56	2.2	55	2.8	58	2.8	54	2.4	47	2.5	41	2.4	39	2.2
Hamburg	32	1.9	33	1.7	37	3.0	45	1.7	53	2.2	60	3.1	63	3.4	62	3.0	56	2.6	48	2.6	39	2.3	34	2.4
Jerusalem	45	6.5	47	5.0	51	4.1	59	1.6	67	0.2	70	0.0	73	0.0	73	0.0	70	T.	66	0.4	56	2.3	49	5.7
Liege	35	2.1	37	1.9	41	2.0	49	2.0	57	2.4	64	2.8	67	2.9	66	3.2	59	2.5	52	2.7	41	2.5	37	2.5
Lille	36	2.1	38	1.8	41	2.2	48	1.6	54	2.2	60	2.3	63	2.8	63	2.5	58	2.5	50	3.0	42	2.8	37	2.5
Lima	71	T.	73	T.	73	T.	70	T.	66	T.	62	0.2	61	0.3	61	0.5	61	0.5	62	0.1	66	T.	70	T.
London	38	2.0	40	1.6	42	1.7	48	1.7	54	1.9	60	2.2	63	2.4	62	2.4	58	2.4	50	2.7	43	2.3	39	2.1
Lyons	35	1.3	38	1.4	43	2.1	51	2.6	57	3.3	64	3.3	68	3.4	67	3.3	61	3.0	52	3.5	42	2.6	35	1.9
Montevideo	73	3.2	71	2.4	68	3.5	63	3.4	57	3.9	52	3.3	51	2.7	56	3.1	60	3.7	65	3.0	70	3.1		
Moscow	12	1.1	15	0.9	23	1 2	38	1.5	54	1.9	59	2.0	66	2.8	60	2.9	51	2.2	38	1.4	28	1.6	17	1.5
Naples	47	3.4	49	2.8	51	3.0	57	2.4	64	1.9	71	1.3	75	0.7	76	1.2	71	2.8	63	4.3	54	4.8	49	4.3
Ostend	36	2.0	38	1.6	42	1.9	47	1.5	53	1.9	59	1.9	63	2.2	63	2.9	60	2.8	51	2.6	44	3.1	39	2.3
Paris	36	1.4	38	1.1	43	1.5	50	1.5	55	1.8	62	2.1	65	2.0	64	1.8	58	1.9	50	2.1	42	1.9	37	1.6
Leningrad	15	0.9	17	0.8	24	0.9	36	0.9	48	1.7	59	1.8	64	2.7	61	2.7	51	2.0	40	1.7	29	1.4	20	1.2
Rome	44	2.9	47	2.3	51	2.5	57	2.3	64	2.2	71	1.5	76	0.6	76	1.1	70	2.7	62	4.1	52	4.4	46	3.3
Sofia	27	1.5	30	1.4	39	1.5	50	2.0	59	3.4	65	3.2	69	2.7	68	2.1	61	1.9	52	2.4	40	1.9	31	1.4
Stockholm	27	0.8	26	0.7	29	0.8	38	0.9	47	1.4	57	1.4	62	2.3	60	2.4	53	1.8	43	2.0	35	1.4	28	1.1
Sydney	71	3.5	71	4.7	69	5.2	65	5.4	58	5.2	54	5.4	52	4.5	55	3.1	59	2.9	64	2.9	67	3.0	70	2.5
Tokio	37	2.0	38	2.0	44	4.3	54	5.3	52	5.9	69	6.3	75	5.6	78	4.6	72	7.5	61	7.2	50	4.3	41	2.3
Trieste	39	2.4	41	2.2	46	2.4	54	3.1	62	3.8	69	4.0	73	3.0	72	3.5	66	4.8	58	6.1	48	4.1	42	2.9
Valencia	45	1.3	45	1.2	46	1.5	48	1.5	52	1.7	56	0.8	58	0.5	59	0.4	56	3.0	52	3.3	48	2.0	45	1.9
Valparaiso	63	..	64	..	61	0.6	58	0.3	55	4.6	53	2.4	53	6.6	53	3.9	54	0.7	57	0.3	60	0.2	63	0.1
Vienna	29	1.3	32	1.5	39	2.0	49	2.0	57	2.8	64	2.8	67	2.6	66	2.7	59	1.7	50	2.0	38	1.9	31	1.9
Vladivostok	6	0.1	13	0.2	27	0.3	39	1.1	49	1.3	57	1.5	66	2.2	70	3.5	61	2.4	48	1.6	30	0.5	14	0.2
Warsaw	24	1.2	27	1.1	33	1.3	45	1.5	55	1.9	63	2.7	65	3.0	64	3.1	56	1.9	46	1.7	35	1.5	27	1.4

MONTHLY MEAN HUMIDITY AT UNITED STATES CITIES.

(Data by The Weather Bureau, Department of Agriculture)

STATION.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l
	P.ct.	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*
Abilene, Tex.	66	63	57	58	63	60	58	59	64	64	66	68	63
Albany, N. Y.	80	79	76	68	68	70	70	74	77	78	78	78	75
Amarillo, Tex.	64	66	54	55	58	61	61	62	64	64	64	68	62
Atlanta, Ga.	76	72	70	66	66	70	76	78	74	69	70	75	72
Bismarck, N. Dak.	74	74	72	64	65	70	66	66	67	70	75	74	70
Boise, Idaho	77	70	62	53	54	50	38	38	45	56	66	78	57
Boston, Mass.	72	69	69	68	70	72	71	74	76	74	73	71	72
Buffalo, N. Y.	79	79	76	72	72	74	72	72	74	74	76	78	75
Charlotte, N. C.	72	69	69	64	66	72	76	79	76	70	69	72	71
Chicago, Ill.	82	80	77	72	72	72	70	74	72	72	76	80	74
Cleveland, Ohio	78	76	76	71	70	70	70	72	74	73	75	76	74
Denver, Col.	54	56	53	50	54	50	52	50	48	50	50	55	52
Des Moines, Iowa	79	78	72	66	66	69	68	70	73	70	72	78	72
Dodge City, Kan.	72	71	64	60	65	66	64	64	65	66	68	70	66
Dubuque, Iowa	81	81	76	68	68	70	68	72	75	74	76	81	74
Duluth, Minn.	82	80	76	70	70	74	73	76	77	76	80	82	76
Eastport, Me.	76	76	77	76	80	82	83	82	82	80	78	76	79
El Paso, Tex.	47	40	30	26	24	30	46	48	48	46	47	48	40
Fresno, Cal.	81	72	68	58	50	39	32	34	42	54	66	80	56
Galveston, Tex.	84	85	86	84	80	79	78	78	77	76	80	82	81
Green Bay, Wis.	78	77	75	70	70	70	70	73	76	76	76	78	74
Harrisburg, Pa.	75	72	70	62	66	70	72	76	74	74	72	74	72
Havre, Mont.	81	83	76	63	64	63	58	58	64	69	76	80	70
Helena, Mont.	70	69	62	54	56	55	48	46	54	59	64	70	59
Huron, S. Dak.	82	81	74	66	64	68	66	68	67	68	72	80	72
Indianapolis, Ind.	80	77	72	66	67	67	66	68	70	69	73	78	70
Jacksonville, Fla.	82	79	78	74	76	80	81	83	84	82	82	82	80
Kansas City, Mo.	74	76	70	65	68	68	68	68	70	66	68	74	70
Knoxville, Tenn.	77	72	70	65	68	74	76	79	76	74	74	77	74
Lander, Wyo.	70	69	62	56	56	52	50	50	54	62	65	72	60
Little Rock, Ark.	73	70	68	68	72	72	74	75	74	72	70	72	72
Los Angeles, Cal.	64	68	71	72	75	75	75	74	72	70	63	60	70
Louisville, Ky.	74	72	68	63	64	66	66	68	69	68	69	72	68
Lynchburg, Va.	73	71	70	64	70	74	74	78	79	78	72	72	73
Miami, Fla.	82	80	80	72	76	77	74	76	77	78	78	81	78
Montgomery, Ala.	76	74	72	68	68	71	76	78	74	72	72	76	73
New Orleans, La.	79	78	78	76	74	76	78	80	79	75	78	79	78
New York, N. Y.	74	71	70	68	70	72	72	74	76	72	72	72	72
Northfield, Vt.	80	78	76	70	71	75	78	82	84	82	81	81	78
North Platte, Neb.	74	72	68	64	64	68	67	68	66	66	69	73	68
Oklahoma, Okla.	73	71	67	65	72	70	69	67	68	68	70	74	70
Omaha, Neb.	76	75	70	63	65	66	65	68	68	66	69	75	69
Oswego, N. Y.	84	84	78	72	72	74	74	74	76	74	77	82	76
Palestine, Tex.	74	73	72	72	76	74	74	74	74	72	72	74	74
Parkersburg, W. Va.	81	80	76	69	70	74	74	76	78	76	77	80	76
Phoenix, Ariz.	54	50	44	34	27	23	37	43	38	40	50	52	41
Port Huron, Mich.	82	82	78	74	72	74	72	74	78	78	80	82	77
Portland, Ore.	84	78	74	70	70	68	64	66	72	78	83	85	74
Rapid City, S. Dak.	70	72	68	60	60	60	54	54	54	58	64	68	62
Red Bluff, Cal.	80	71	67	58	49	42	34	36	42	52	66	78	56
St. Louis, Mo.	75	74	71	66	68	68	67	68	70	68	70	74	70
St. Paul, Minn.	79	79	73	64	63	67	66	70	72	71	74	79	72
Salt Lake City, Utah.	72	68	58	48	46	38	34	37	40	52	62	72	52
San Antonio, Tex.	66	65	64	68	70	68	68	67	68	66	68	67	67
San Francisco, Cal.	80	78	76	76	78	80	84	85	80	77	78	78	80
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	58	56	46	40	37	36	49	51	49	50	52	58	49
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	86	85	82	74	72	74	78	80	84	84	84	85	80
Seattle, Wash.	85	80	76	72	72	71	69	72	76	82	86	86	77
Shreveport, La.	73	70	69	70	73	74	76	75	74	72	72	73	72
Spokane, Wash.	83	76	66	57	56	52	46	44	54	66	80	84	64
Springfield, Ill.	78	77	73	67	68	68	67	70	73	70	73	77	72
Springfield, Mo.	78	76	71	68	71	74	73	74	74	70	72	76	72
Tampa, Fla.	82	80	79	74	75	80	82	84	84	80	81	82	80
Vicksburg, Miss.	73	70	68	69	72	75	80	81	77	72	71	72	74
Walla Walla, Wash.	84	80	71	60	58	54	42	42	56	67	76	84	65
Washington D. C.	72	68	68	64	70	73	74	77	79	76	72	72	72
Williston, N. Dak.	83	82	77	63	62	64	60	60	64	68	77	81	70
Wilmington, N. C.	77	76	78	74	78	80	82	85	84	80	78	77	79
Winnemucca, Nev.	75	68	60	49	48	40	32	32	38	50	59	73	52

Figures represent mean of the 8 A. M. and 8 P. M. relative humidity, seventy-fifth meridian time, for the period 1889 to 1913, inclusive. A few of the stations have a shorter record.

THE AURORA BOREALIS.

The Aurora Borealis, or Northern Lights, is a display of light in the upper regions of the atmosphere, seen in the direction of the north magnetic pole: its counterpart is the Aurora Australis, or Southern Lights, seen in Australia and elsewhere, in the direction of the south magnetic pole.

The aurora is usually a broad arch of light, with streamers above it reaching toward the zenith and often suggesting tongues of flame. The color throughout may be white; or there may be brilliant hues of red, yellow and green.

The "auroral line" of the spectrum is green and is apparently always present in the sky; it has been suggested that this is due to constant bombardment of the earth by meteoric dust.

The rays or beams of light proceeding from the arch are really parallel to the dipping needle; that is, they follow the lines of magnetic force.

In a general way, sun-spot activity is accompanied both by magnetic storms and by brilliant auroras; during the prevalence of which both wire and wireless communication is at times seriously interfered with over a large part of the earth's surface.

The theory of to-day is that auroras are due to streams of alpha particles, that is, to positively charged corpuscles of helium that are hurled upon the earth by the sun, and all which are stopped in the upper regions of the atmosphere.

Auroras occur most frequently in March and September; least frequently in June and December.

North America, in Lat. 60° N., and the North Atlantic are especially noted for the frequency (100 occurrences per annum) and for the brilliancy of the display. Farther north as well as farther south, there is a marked falling off.

The height of auroras is at last fairly ascertained: 50 to 100 miles for the lower strata of light, and 75 to 200 miles for the upper.

VELOCITY OF WINDS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Stations.	Average Hourly Velocity.	Highest Ever Reported.	Stations.	Average Hourly Velocity.	Highest Ever Reported.	Stations.	Average Hourly Velocity.	Highest Ever Reported.
	Miles	*Miles*		*Miles*	*Miles*		*Miles*	*Miles*
Abilene, Tex.	10	66	El Paso, Tex.	10	78	Philadelphia, Pa.	10	75
Albany, N. Y.	8	70	Fort Smith, Ark.	8	74	Pittsburgh, Pa.	8	70
Alpena, Mich.	10	72	Galveston, Tex.	11	93	Portland, Me.	8	61
Atlanta, Ga.	10	66	Havre, Mont.	10	76	Red Bluff, Cal.	6	60
Bismarck, N. D.	10	74	Helena, Mont.	7	70	Rochester, N. Y.	8	78
Boise, Idaho.	5	55	Huron, S. D.	12	72	St. Louis, Mo.	11	80
Boston, Mass.	11	72	Jacksonville, Fla.	8	75	St. Paul, Minn.	9	102
Buffalo, N. Y.	14	96	Keokuk, Iowa.	8	63	St. Vincent, Minn.*	9	72
Charlotte, N. C.	7	72	Knoxville, Tenn.	6	84	Salt Lake City, Utah.	6	68
Chattanooga, Tenn.	7	64	Leavenworth, Kan.*	7	66	San Diego, Cal.	6	54
Chicago, Ill.	16	84	Louisville, Ky.	8	74	San Francisco, Cal.	10	64
Cincinnati, Ohio.	7	54	Lynchburg, Va.	4	63	Santa Fe, N. M.	7	53
Cleveland, Ohio.	14	73	Memphis, Tenn.	9	75	Savannah, Ga.	8	88
Custer, Mont.*	7	72	Montgomery, Ala.	6	54	Spokane, Wash.	6	52
Denver, Col.	8	75	Nashville, Tenn.	7	75	Toledo, Ohio.	11	84
Detroit, Mich.	11	87	New Orleans, La.	8	86	Vicksburg, Miss.	7	62
Dodge City, Kan.	11	75	New York City, N. Y.	17	96	Washington, D. C.	7	68
Dubuque, Iowa.	7	60	North Platte, Neb.	9	96	Wilmington, N. C.	8	72
Duluth, Minn.	14	78	Omaha, Neb.	9	66			
Eastport, Me.	11	78	Palestine, Tex.	7	60			

* Stations discontinued.

STANDARD TABLE SHOWING VELOCITY AND FORCE OF WINDS.

Description.	Miles Per Hour.	Feet Per Minute.	Feet Per Second.	Force in Lbs. Per Square Foot.	Description.	Miles Per Hour.	Feet Per Minute.	Feet Per Second.	Force in Lbs. Per Square Foot.
Calm	1	88	1.47	.004	Strong breeze	30	2,640	44.0	3.600
	2	176	2.93	.016		35	3,080	51.3	4.900
	3	264	4.4	.036	Moderate gale	40	3,520	58.6	6.400
Light air	4	352	5.87	.064	Fresh gale	45	3,960	66.0	8.100
	5	440	7.33	.100	Strong gale	50	4,400	73.3	10.000
Light breeze	10	880	14.67	.400	Whole gale	60	5,280	88.0	14.400
Gentle breeze	15	1,320	22.0	.900	Storm	70	6,160	102.7	19.600
	20	1,760	29.3	1.600	Hurricane	80	7,040	117.3	25.600
Moderate breeze	25	2,200	36.6	2.500		100	8,800	146.6	40.000

THE MEANING OF "1 INCH OF RAIN."

An acre of ground contains 43,560 square feet. Consequently, a rainfall of 1 inch over 1 acre of ground would mean a total of $43,560 \times 144$, or 6,272,640 cubic inches of water. This is equivalent to 3,630 cubic feet. As a cubic foot of pure water weighs about 62.4 pounds, the exact amount varying slightly with the density, it follows that the weight of a uniform coating of 1 inch of rain over 1 acre of surface would be $3,630 \times 62.4 = 226,512$ pounds, or 113¼ short tons.

The weight of 1 United States gallon of pure water is 8.345 pounds. Consequently a rainfall of 1 inch over 1 acre of ground would mean $226,512 \div 8.345 = 27,143$ gallons of water on the acre. This is equivalent to 603 barrels of 45 gallons each, and would be sufficient to fill a tank or pool about 20 feet square and 9 feet in depth.

A rainfall of 1 inch on a roof of 3,000 square feet capacity would mean a total volume of 432,000 cubic inches, or 250 cubic feet, available for the cistern (loss from splashing, etc., not considered). This is equal to 1,870 United States gallons, or about 41.5 barrels of 45 gallons each, enough to fill a cistern 8 feet in diameter to a depth of 4.97 feet.

THE COLOR OF THE SEA.

Absolutely pure water, says a National Geographic Society bulletin, is a clear blue color because the blue rays of sunlight are not absorbed by the water as the red rays are. Thus the open ocean seems intensely blue.

Distilled water has a greenish cast due to the impurities which still remain after the distillation. This makes it clear why the shallow water in bays and estuaries is green or yellowish green.

One explanation of the olive green of the ocean in the vicinity of the South Pole is that it contains enormous quantities of diatoms in suspension.

Two factors contribute largely to the blueness of the Mediterranean: there are few large rivers, which ordinarily bring enormous quantities of impurities, flowing into it, and there is a constant steam of salty water pouring into it from the Atlantic Ocean through the Strait of Gibraltar.

It is said by some oceanographers that the blue of sea water bears a direct ratio to its saltiness. As an example of this the band of tropical waters extending about thirty degrees on each side of the Equator, where there is tremendous evaporation under a blazing sun, is cited. It is true that these waters are very salty and an exquisite azure in color.

On the other hand, the Arctic and Antarctic waters, which are cold and less salt, are vivid green.

The Yellow Sea derives its golden tints from the sediment brought to it by the Yellow River and several other streams rising near the desert areas in western China. Scientists also believe that the billions of minute living organisms found in its waters helped give it its name.

In January, 1909, a peculiar phenomenon was observed in the Atlantic Ocean. Running parallel with the warm clear blue waters of the Gulf Stream from Cape Florida to Cape Hatteras, there was a yellow river three miles wide. It lasted for a few weeks and then faded away into the surrounding ocean. Some cataclysm on the face of the deep, probably of volcanic origin, had evidently set this yellow stream in motion.

The dull reddish tint of the Red Sea is imparted to it by millions of microscopic algae. A host of the minute Dinoflagellata sometimes will redden the ocean for miles.

The lovely blue of the waters surrounding the coral islands of the South Seas, which have long been famous in song and story, is said to be due to the calcium carbonate held in solution.

The degree of penetration of light into water is a contributing factor in the color of various bodies of water.

The Saguenay River, a tributary of the St. Lawrence from the north, is sombre and impressive because its waters seem almost black. It winds through high hills which shut out the light and its bed is cut 600 feet deeper than that of the river into which it flows.

In 1901, the sea off the California coast turned almost black, the waters of Santa Cruz Bay becoming particularly inky, but no satisfactory explanation has ever been offered of the occurrence.

Record of the Year.

Chronology, Dec. 12, 1923—Dec. 11, 1924.

1923—DECEMBER

Dec. 12—Mexican revolution spreads to part of west coast and Yucatan.
Dec. 13—Portuguese Cabinet resigned.
—At London, Lord Alfred Douglas was sentenced to six months' imprisonment on the charge of having criminally libeled Winston Churchill in printing the accusation that Mr. Churchill issued a false communique after the battle of Jutland.
—13 died in New Mexico blizzard; 300 motorists are snowbound in Nogal Canyon, where the snow is 20 feet deep in places.
—The Cement Manufacturers Protective Assoc. agreed in U. S. Court at N. Y. to dissolution decree.
—In U. S. Court at N. Y. City, Albert E. Guimares and 3 associates were convicted of misuse of the mails.
—The airplane in which L. B. Sperry, of Brooklyn, N. Y., started to fly from England to the Continent was found in Channel, 3 miles off Rye. His body was found later.
Dec. 14. Poland extended recognition to Soviet Russia.
—Robbers tied U. S. mail truck driver, at Rochester, N. Y., and stole registered pouch containing over $15,000.
—Lieut. E. D. Willis and De Ainand, a private, died in fall of army airplane at San Antonio, Tex.

WARTIME OFFENDERS PARDONED.

Dec. 15—President Coolidge pardoned the last of the wartime offenders, thirty-one in number, convicted under the Espionage Act for speaking against the Government during the war and in inciting sentiment against the Selective Draft Act. The men freed by the President are: Convicted at Sacramento in January, 1919, and sentenced to ten-year terms: Elmer Anderson, Chris A. Luber, Harry Brewer, Phil McLaughlin, Robert Connellan, George O'Connell, Roy P. Connor, John Potthast, Pete de Bernardi, Edward Quigley, Mortimer Downing, James Quinlan, Frank Elliott, Myron Sprague, John Graves, Caesar Tabib, Henry Hammer, Jacob Tori, William Hood, George F. Voetter, Harry Gray, Vincent Santilli. Convicted at Kansas City in December, 1919: Wencil Francik, serving seven years, six months, and F. J. Gallagher, eight years. Convicted at Chicago in 1919, fined $20,000 each and sentenced to five to twenty years: C. J. Bourg, Alexander Cournos, Harry Lloyd, Burt Lorton, Charles H. McKinnon, James Rowan, James P. Thompson. President Harding offered Francik and those convicted at Chicago conditional pardon last year, but they refused to accept the conditions, among which was that they should not engage in similar acts again.
—Jury at N. Y. City convicted of murder, 2d degree, Louis Kushner, alias Cohen, slayer of "Kid Dropper," He got 20-yr. sentence.
—Posse with machine guns killed, near Drew, Miss., negro, after he had slain 3 white men.
—Earthquake shocks destroyed several towns in Ecuador and Colombia; 3,000 died at or near Tulcan.
Dec. 16—In the general election in Greece the Liberals or Venizelists won majority of seats in National Assembly.
—More than 30,000 Japanese farmers are preparing to abandon nearly 500,000 acres of California's richest crop lands as a result of the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court upholding anti-alien land laws passed by the California legislature.
—Lieut. W. D. Fowler and Sergt. H. Lightfoot, of Army Reserve, died in airplane fall at Santa Monica, Cal.
Dec. 17—The shrine of King Tutankhamen was exposed to view, at Luxor, Egypt.
—Berlin Bourse began gold mark stock quotations.
—Mob at Marlow, Okla., killed A. W. Birch, hotel owner, and negro in his employ who stayed in town over one day.
Dec. 18—Greek Government asked King George II. to leave that country.
—Mexican rebels seized Merida, capital of Yucatan.
—French dirigible, Dixmude, arose at Insalah, Algeria, for endurance test with 50 aboard.
—United States Senate ratified arbitration treaties with Britain, France, Japan, Norway and Portugal.
—At Newark, N. J., F. E. Dewey, guarding $1,000 payroll, shot and killed Jos. F. Boyle, N. Y. hold-up man; at Brockport, N. Y., E. A. Coupman, garage owner, shot and killed 2 hold-up men of Rochester.
—14 died in fire at Capitol Hotel, Houston, Tex.
—Capt. H. E. Sturcken and Sergt. C. E. Ryals died in army plane fall near Dallas, Tex.
—Court at Paris, France, decided against Marquis de Pontzves in his suit to recover 500,000 francs from Countess de Beaurepaire (formerly Mrs. F. Thompson of N. Y.), for alleged breach of promise of marriage.
—Britain, France, and Spain signed agreement on future status of Tangier.
Dec. 19—Henry Ford announced he will not run against Coolidge for President.

RUSSIAN ADVANCES REFUSED.

—Sec. Hughes, in refusing relations with Soviet Russia, published alleged directions by the Communist International for raising the red flag over the White House "in the not too distant future."
—French Chamber of Deputies pensioned Mme. Curie, radium discoverer, at 40,000 francs a year.
—The widow of the Earl of Carnarvon married Lieut. Col. I. O. Dennistoun, at London.
—Many were killed by earthquake in State of Sonora, Mex., towns of Granades, Huasbas, and Opoto were destroyed.
Dec. 20—Congress adjourned to Jan. 3.
—In Italy, Premier Mussolini's conference of capital and labor established a permanent committee of 5 representatives from each side to discuss labor problems under government supervision.
—Admiral Koundouriotis has assumed the Regency of Greece.
—The Council of the League of Nations ended its Paris meeting with announcement of a provisional agreement for financial reconstruction of Hungary.
—German Reichstag Committee of Fifteen approved law to cut legal expenses by reducing jury membership by suspending private trials for 3 months. etc.
—Burton S. Tucker, 17, of Essex, Mass., and his wealthy wife, the former Mrs. Susan Simpson, 48, whose marriage in Union Hill, N. J., Oct. 2 caused the bridegroom's father to attempt to have the ceremony annulled, were remarried, at Carthage, N. C.
—At New Brunswick, N. J., a jury found the Penn. R. R. Co. guilty of manslaughter due to 6 deaths in explosion of powder on train at South Amboy, Sept. 6.
Dec. 21—At Atlanta, Ga., Philip E. Fox, publicity director of the Ku Klux Klan was sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of William S. Coburn, Klan attorney, on Nov. 5.
—The New York Evening Post was bought by Cyrus H. K. Curtis of Philadelphia.
—Jury at Brooklyn found Eugene Vetter and wife guilty of manslaughter for killing A. J. Story, sentence 8 to 15 years each in prison.
—Frank Irving Cobb, 54, Editor-in-Chief of The World, died at his home, N. Y. City.
Dec. 22—Jack C. Walton, impeached and removed as Governor of Oklahoma, asked U. S. Supreme Court to review his case, alleging prejudice by the State legislature.
—John Snow, crazed Pole, killed wife, 4 other relatives, and himself, at Cooper's Mills, Me., on Dec. 25. Snow's body was dug up and burned in revenge.
—The King and Queen of Greece have taken refuge at Bucharest.
—Following the P. E. Bishops' pastoral letter against Modernism, Prof. D. S. Miller has resigned from faculty of the General Theological Seminary at N. Y.

OUTSTANDING AMERICAN SOLDIER.

—Master Sergt. Samuel Woodfill, named by Gen. Pershing as the outstanding American soldier in the World War, was mustered out of the Army with full military honors at Ft. Benj Harrison, Indianapolis, after 22 yrs. 5 mos. service, he draws pension of $133.76 a month.
Dec. 23—Mexican troops retook Puebla from rebels, who capture City of Cuernavaca, in Morelos.
Dec. 24—James (Dinty") Moore, United States air mail pilot, died in plane fall near Burns, Wyo.
—Irish Free State Government released from prison Countess Georgine Markievicz.
—20 were killed in train wreck near Celaya, Mexico.
—Jury at Paris acquitted Miss Berthon, 20, who, in Jan. 1923, killed the Royalist Editor and leader, Marius Plateau.
—6,000 sang carols in the White House grounds at Washington.
Dec. 25—N. Y. State Commission on Housing and Regional planning reported to Gov. Smith that scarcity of homes for poor people is greater than in 1920.

Dec. 25—The mangled body of F. S. Cusack, of Ft. Bliss, Tex., a cadet at the United States Military Academy, West Point, was found in Subway track at Wall and William Sts., N. Y. City.
Dec. 26—Mexican troops captured Tamacula from rebels.
—18 patients died in fire in Illinois State Hospital for Insane, near Chicago.
—Captain Edward H. Watson, commander of the destroyer squadron wrecked on the California coast, near Point Honda, in September, will lose 150 numbers, and Lieut. Commander Donald T. Hunter, commander of the destroyer Delphi, one of the squadron, will lose 100 numbers as a result of court martial sentences approved by Secretary Denby.
Dec. 27—A communist youth at Tokio fired at but missed Prince Regent Hirohito, 22, oldest son of Emperor Yoshihito. The Japanese Cabinet resigned to-day.
—The body of Lieut. de Plessis, commander of the vanished dirigible balloon, Dixmude, was found in the Mediterranean, south of Sicily.
Dec. 28—The Mexican Senate ratified the special United States Mexican Claims Convention by a vote of 42 to 5. The General Claims Convention was approved as a whole, 38 to 1.
—Home Rule party has won about one-fourth of members elected to new India Assembly and Provincial Councils.
—United States Shipping Board steamship Conejos hit mine and sank in Black Sea; crew saved.
—Man, although the product of evolution, did not descend directly from the ape of to-day and had his origin in Europe 400,000 years ago, instead of in Asia, as generally presumed, Dr. Ales Hrdlicka of the National Museum, Washington, D. C., a leading anthropologist, told the American Association for the Advancement of Science Convention at Cincinnati, O.

NOTABLE MILKING CONTEST.

Dec. 29—Secretary of Agriculture Wallace beat Senator Magnus Johnson, Minnesota dirt farmer, by a pint in a milking contest at the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss held the watch and called time after five minutes.
—Sir Auckland Geddes resigned as British Ambassador to United States.
Dec. 30—4 convicts tunneled to freedom from yard of Federal Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga. The fugitives are George Anderson, serving a 25-year sentence for New York City mail truck holdup, for which Chapman also was convicted; Hiram Lepper, Ludwig Schmidt of Tonawanda, N. Y., and Frank Haynes.
—Chinese bandits at Tsaoyang have captured Mrs. Julia Kilen, an American missionary, and wounded 2 others, Prof. B. Hoff and wife.
Dec. 31—At N. Y. City, as a legacy to the New Year, 1923 left 163 victims of alcohol in Bellevue Hospital, taken there during the holiday season; eleven in Harlem Hospital, and a record of fourteen dead from liquor in the same period.
—United States Court at N. Y. put N. Y. and Cuba Mail Steamship Co. (Ward Line) in hands of a receiver in equity.
—Superior Court at Providence, R. I., granted divorce to wife of Roscoe (Fatty) E. Arbuckle, movie actor, for alleged desertion.

1924—JANUARY

Jan. 1—Premier Mussolini's dictatorship in Italy ended by expiration of law, but was renewed.
—President Coolidge shook hands with 3,891 New Year's callers at the White House.
—Antonio Scotti celebrated, at Metropolitan Opera House, N. Y., beginning of 25th year on that stage.
—At Bangor, Me., Sheriff E. W. Grant of Aroostook County and W. S. Lewin, a Houlton attorney, charged with conspiracy to defeat the operation of the national prohibition laws, were found guilty by a jury in U. S. Dist. Court and were sentenced to two years each in Federal prison at Atlanta.
—C. S. Dines, oil man of Denver, was shot in his flat at Los Angeles in presence of two movie actresses by the chauffeur of one, H. A. Greer, who alleged self-defense.
Jan. 2—Gov. Smith, in message to joint session of N. Y. Legislature, urged income tax cut and said Congress should legalize beer and wine.
—Prohibition against the teaching of children in private institutions, that is to say, of giving religious instruction, which long has been in existence, has been extended by a new decree in Russia which absolutely forbids teaching of any sort except in the Communist schools. All private schools are thus abolished.
—At Athens, Greece's Government was turned over to the newly elected National Assembly by Col. Plastiras, head of the Revolutionary Committee.
—Fire destroyed Good Shepherd R. C. Convent at Chicoutime, Quebec Prov., Can.
—William P. Hamilton, of N. Y., married Mrs. Theodosia S. Carlin, at Santa Barbara, Cal. Hamilton and his first wife, a daughter of the late J. P. Morgan, were divorced in Dec., 1923, in Nev.
Jan. 3—34 died, over 50 were hurt, in dust explosion and fire at Corn Products Co.'s plant, Pekin, Ill.
—U. S. Senate voted to inquire into election of E. B. Mayfield, of Texas.
—U. S. Court, at Wilmington, sustained the sale of the seized German dye and chemical patents to the Chemical Foundation, Inc., by the Alien Property Custodian.
—Koppel Bier, 104 years old, meat dealer of Hoboken, N. J., called on President Coolidge at the White House; Delia M. Sanford, 107, died at Norwalk, Conn.
—Nine fishermen died in storm in Great South Bay, N. Y.
Jan. 4—Rising water in the Seine River has flooded Paris streets and subways; 25,000 are homeless.
—Ex-Premier Venizelos returned to Athens, Greece.
—The U. S. Govt. has sold to the Mexican Govt. 5,000 Enfield rifles, 5 million rounds of ammunition, and 8 airplanes.
—Monell Sayre, banker, of Convent, N. J., legally adopted Francis Kluxen 3d, 16, who was acquitted of charge of slaying Janet Lawrence, 11, at Madison, N. J., Oct. 6, 1921.
Jan. 5—Ex-Premier Venizelos, by vote of 345 to 11, was elected President of Greek National Assembly.
—The Roman Catholic Church, which was stripped of its church buildings, schools, monasteries and convents in France by the Anti-Clerical Government in power in 1905, has been given legal status by the present Government, with the right to occupy its former property.
—Mexican rebels have executed Felipe Carillo, Governor of Yucatan.
—Ashton Harvey, N. Y. lawyer, dropped dead when playing golf with J. D. Rockefeller, at Ormond, Fla.
—E. H. Dolge, realty man, of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., was shot to death at Hunt's Point Station, the Bronx.
—A Korean tried unsuccessfully to bomb Imperial Palace at Tokio.
Jan. 6—Senatorial elections in France did not materially alter party standing; Premier Poincare was unanimously re-elected from Meuse district.
—Cold wave in Mid-West and East killed 17 at Chicago, 6 at New Orleans, 2 at N. Y.
—At Santa Fe, N. M., a jury acquitted Carl Magee, editor, of charge of libeling C. J. Roberts, ex-Justice State Supreme Court.

BOK PRIZE WINNER.

—Edward W. Bok announced that the $100,000 prize offered by him on July 2 "for the best practicable plan by which the United States may cooperate with other nations looking toward the prevention of war" has been awarded by the jury, headed by Elihu Root, for plan No. 1469, of the 22,165 plans submitted. Charles H. Levermore of Brooklyn was the author.
—Fire did $1,000,000 damage at Ocean Park, Cal.
Jan. 7—U. S. Govt. prohibited sale of arms to Huerta and Mexican rebels.
—The "recapture clause" of the Transportation Act, providing that railroads must pay to the Government one-half of earnings above 6 per cent., was declared valid and constitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court.
—A bomb thrown, at Smyrna, missed Kemal Pasha, Pres. of Turkish Republic, but injured his wife.
—Wolves from Canada invade the Adirondacks; they are seen near Lincoln Pond for first time since 1861.
Jan. 8—Gen. Smedley D. Butler, commander of the U. S. Marine Corps, on leave of absence for a year as Philadelphia Director of Public Safety, is trying to clean up that city and drive out gamblers and crooks.
—Confessions of members of volunteer fire depts. clear mystery of many incendiary fires at Darien and Noroton, Conn. They got tired, they said, of doing nothing.
—A jury in Federal Court, Brooklyn, acquitted Capt. Crans, First Mate Vedder and Supercargo Goeyens of the Dutch schooner Zeehond, captured with a cargo of champagne and liquor off Fire Island early in December. The defense contended that, being outside the three-mile limit, the schooner was without the jurisdiction of the court.
—King of Spain dissolved Chamber of Deputies and dismissed elective Senators.
—Whiskey war caused Illinois State Militia to occupy towns of Marion and Herrin.

Jan. 8—Count L. Salm-von Hoogstraeten, of Austria, married Miss Millicent Rogers, at N. Y. He had been engaged to Mrs. G. S. M. Coffin.

Jan. 9—On the 32d ballot, Sen. E. D. Smith, of S. C. (Dem.), was elected, with aid of Rep. insurgents, to succeed Cummins, of Iowa, as Chairman Interstate Commerce Committee of U. S. Senate.

—At N. Y. City, Eugene Moran and A. E. Hurwitch pleaded guilty to robbery, 2d degree, in the case of Mrs. C. P. H. Schoellkopf, of Buffalo, who was robbed of $288,000 of gems a year ago.

—Gen. Danglis became Greek Premier, with Venizelos as Foreign Minister.

—Gaston Doumergue was re-elected President of Senate of France.

Jan. 10—British submarine L-24, with 43 aboard, sank off Portland, England, in collision with dreadnought Resolution.

—Philippine natives on Bucas Island have killed 18 U. S. constables.

—Mexican rebels captured City of Pachuca.

—James K. Hackett, the first English-speaking actor to win the French Legion of Honor, awarded for his presentation of Shakespearian plays in Paris, arrived at N. Y. City and with Mrs. Hackett was taken to City Hall, where he received the freedom of the city from Acting Mayor Hulbert.

Jan. 11—Negro bank robbers got $44,500 at Kansas City, Mo.

Jan. 12—The Prince of Wales went deer hunting near Paris.

Jan. 13—N. Y. City police started crusade against vice and liquor.

—Sun Pao Chi became Premier of China.

—Spanish Govt. dissolved all Provincial Legislatures except in Basque and Navarre.

—Prof. Bernhard Hoff, an American missionary, died in a hospital at Siangyangfu, Hupec Province, China, from wounds inflicted two weeks ago by bandits, who also shot down his wife and kidnapped Mrs. Juliana Klein, a co-worker of Northfield, Minn. when they raided the Mission at Tsaoyang.

—Police Detective J. H. Schneider was killed at N. Y. by Frank Donovan, alleged hold-up man, who was killed by Detective Ertola.

REPARATION EXPERTS BEGIN WORK.

Jan. 14—Brig.-Gen. C. G. Dawes, of the U. S., as Chairman, opened at Paris conference of committee of experts appointed by Reparation Commission to consider Germany's resources and capacity to pay.

—Mexican rebel leader, Gen. de la Huerta, declared blockade of Tampico, effective Jan. 16; it was postponed to Feb. 1.

—Elihu Root was operated on at N. Y. City for stone in his kidney.

—The New York Presbytery found Rev. H. E. Fosdick, Baptist, not guilty of heresy charges made by Presbyterian General Assembly.

—At Port Arthur, Tex., 5 men were killed in an explosion at the Texas Company refinery; loss was estimated at $800,000.

—The suit of L. N. Hartog to get $10,000,000 from Tammany Leader C. F. Murphy on a World War glucose contract was settled out of court.

Jan. 15—Earthquake in Japan killed over 100 at Toklo and Yokohama, demolished some buildings and halted rail traffic.

—King George opened the new British Parliament.

—The World wins in fight to have Dem. Nat'l Convention meet at New York. The Dem. Nat'l Committee fixed that city, June 24, as place and time.

—"Big Ed" Furey pleaded guilty, at N. Y., to attempted extortion in connection with $5,000,000 Wall St. bond theft.

—Bank robbers got $26,850 at West St. Louis, Mo.

—The Holland Banking Co., of Springfield, Mo., with resources of $7,008,510, has been closed by the Board of Directors.

Jan. 16—U. S. dirigible balloon Shenandoah was torn by gale from moorings at Lakehurst, N. J.; outrode gale safely.

—U. S. cruiser Tacoma grounded on Blanquilla Reef, off Vera Cruz.

—Archie Branahl survived 50,000-volt electric current at Schenectady, N. Y.

Jan. 17—French Chamber of Deputies upheld Premier Poincare's policy as to German Reparation Conference.

—Bubonic plague has appeared in Astrakan, Russia.

—Mexican rebel gunboats bombarded Tampico.

—U. S. warships are engaged in mimic warfare off Panama.

—Danish freight steamer Normannia sunk of Frying Pan Shoals.

—Mrs. Ann Clark, 104, friend of President Van Buren and his wife, died at Canastota, N. Y.

Jan. 18—Soviet War Minister Trotzky has gone from Moscow on 2 months' vacation.

—Vice is glorified, and virtue, sobriety and observance of law are made unattractive in the motion pictures, according to a report to Gov. Smith by the N. Y. State Motion Picture Commission.

—In mimic battle in Colon Bay the U. S. Atlantic Fleet was defeated by "enemy" fleet.

—U. S. House of Representatives, by a vote of 253 to 114, decided to permit, upon petition of 150 members of the House, a vote on motion to discharge committee from further consideration of a bill or resolution.

Jan. 19—At Parkersburg, W. Va., a verdict of not guilty against Capt. Earl R. Estes of Atlanta, Ga., and John C. Skinner of Washington, on trial for conspiracy in the sale of surplus harness equipment to the U. S. Harness Co., was sustained in Federal Court.

—U. S. cruiser Richmond arrived at Vera Cruz to prevent Mex. rebel blockade from affecting American commerce.

—Peter Rees, a London messenger boy, delivered to President Coolidge a letter of greetings from the Lord Mayor of London and an invitation to attend the British Empire Exposition.

—Brazil has approved the series of conventions negotiated at the Santiago Conference last year, including the treaty for a year's inquiry into international disputes before hostilities are begun.

—Fulton Ferry passed out of existence at N. Y., after 103 years' service.

—Collapse of a balcony rail in the armory of the 13th Coast Defense Command, Brooklyn, pitched 200 boys to the floor, injuring 60, several seriously.

—1,500 Mexican troops entered U. S., at Naco Ariz., and went by train to El Paso, where they re-entered Mexico.

—The All Russia Soviet Congress met at Moscow.

Jan. 21—At London, the Baldwin Government was defeated on the Labor amendment to the address in reply to the King's speech. The vote was 328 to 256.

—At Washington, Edward W. Bok, founder of the American Peace Award, declined to tell the Senate committee investigating propaganda and the use of money in promoting public questions the amount he had expended, or was prepared to expend, in arousing American sentiment in favor of the plan resulting from his peace prize award.

—U. S. Supreme Court invalidated interchangeable cut-rate mileage books.

—Pirates seized British steamer Tailee near Hongkong, killed Capt. Wilcox and kidnapped 19 passengers.

—Nikolai Lenin (V. I. Ulianov), 54, Russian Soviet Govt. Premier, died of apoplexy, near Moscow.

—Archie Roosevelt testified before U. S. Senate Committee in inquiry into sale by U. S. of Teapot Dome oil lands to Sinclair.

LABOR TAKES OFFICE IN ENGLAND.

Jan. 22—James Ramsay MacDonald, Labor Party leader, became Premier of Great Britain and formed his Cabinet.

—The Vatican has notified the Roman Catholic clergy in France to accept the law authorizing diocesan associations, recently authorized by Parliament.

—Capt. Herbert G. Sparrow of the wrecked cruiser Tacoma and 3 radio operators have lost their lives in a severe hurricane outside Vera Cruz Harbor.

Jan. 23—At Washington, Secretary Hughes and Ambassador Geddes signed the American-British Liquor Treaty, designed to prevent smuggling of liquor into the United States from the sea.

—Senator F. Jurado, anti-Obregonist, was assassinated at Mexico City.

—Mexico rebels canceled proposed Tampico blockade and ordered removal of harbor mines at Vera Cruz, Frontera, and Puerto, Mexico.

—Jury at Mineola, N. Y., acquitted W. M. Creasy of charge of shooting to death Miss Edith Lavoy at Freeport, June 23, 1922.

—The North Carolina State Board of Education, headed by Gov. Cameron Morrison, voted against the teaching in the public schools of that State of any form of evolution which makes it appear that man descended from any of the lower order of animals, monkeys, or anything else.

DOHENY TESTIFIES IN OIL HEARING.

Jan. 24—E. L. Doheny, who got from the U. S. Govt. a lease of the California naval oil reserves, told Senate Public Lands Committee at Washington he loaned $100,000 to Sec. of the Interior A. B. Fall, Nov. 30, 1921, some months before the oil lease was made by the Interior and Navy Depts. E. B. McLean had told Chairman Walsh of the Committee that it was he who loaned the $100,000 to Fall.

Jan. 24—One constabulary soldier and two fanatics were killed in a clash on Bucas Island, off the coast of Mindanao. The town of Socorro has been burned by Col. Bowers.
—Frank A. Munsey bought The Evening Mail newspaper of N. Y. City.
—At Parkersburg, W. Va., Federal Judge Groner directed acquittals in the conspiracy case against E. C. Morse, formerly Director of Sales in the surplus property division of the War Dept., and four officers of the United States Harness Co. The other defendants were George B. Goetz, Joseph C. Byron, Azel F. Cochran and Henry W. Benke, all former army officers.
—Russian Soviet Congress at Moscow has renamed Petrograd as Leningrad.
—The Panama Canal is open to attack by aircraft bombardment and raids from enemy naval forces, according to the report of the chief umpires of the recent joint manoeuvres between the Blue and Black fleets of the American Navy.
Jan. 25—Col. J. W. Zevely, personal attorney for H. F. Sinclair, told Senate committee at Washington that Sinclair lent ex-Sec. of Interior Fall $25,000 in June, 1923.
—France and Czecho-Slovakia signed at Paris treaty of mutual alliance and friendship.
—At Johnson City, Ill., 60 of 450 miners at work in the McClintock coal mine of the Crerar Clinch Coal Co. were entombed when explosion occurred on the main working level, 250 feet below the surface; 32 died.
—Police have found, at Denver, gems valued at $86,200 stolen from Mrs. C. P. H. Schoellkopf at N. Y. City.
—At N. Y. Police Commissioner Enright has reorganized his force and has established "flying squads" in effort to clean up the city. He has charged 13 Inspectors with neglect of duty.
Jan. 26—Japan's Prince Regent, Hirohito, married, at Tokio, Princess Nagako, eldest daughter of Prince Kuni.
—Ex-Pres. Brum of Uruguay fought bloodless pistol duel, at Montevideo, with Minister of War Rivera.
—32 lives were lost in coal mine explosion at Shanktown, Pa.
—United Mine Workers Convention, 1,800 to 300, voted that labor contracts, once made, must be kept.
—Lieut. G. R. Rush, army aviator, died in plane fall at San Antonio, Tex.
—Imbedded in the centre of a cement block, with features almost perfect, the severed heads of Mrs. Lina Lincoln and her brother, Byron Shoup, were found on a bank of the Fox River, at Aurora, Ill., near the Lincoln greenhouse.
—54 Colorums were killed, 19 wounded and 13 captured in a battle near Placer, in Surigao, with Philippine constabulary under command of Col. Bowers.
Jan. 27—Premier Lenin's body was buried in marble tomb by the wall of the Kremlin, Moscow.

FIUME ANNEXED TO ITALY.

—At Rome, Premier Mussolini and two Jugo-Slav officials signed treaty annexing Fiume to Italy.
—Scores of persons have been frozen to death in the cold throughout Greece.
Jan. 28—15 persons were killed by gas explosion at Cumberland Hill, R. I.
—The Government's suit against the N. Y. Sugar and Coffee Exchange, which was charged with operating in violation of the anti-trust laws, was dismissed by the U. S. Supreme Court.
—Said Zaghloul Pasha, Nationalist leader, has become Premier of Egypt.
—Bank bandits got $25,000 at Lyndonville, N. Y.
—Jury at N. Y. awarded $100,000 to Princess Elaine de Lippe-Lipski in alienation-of-affections suit against Mrs. Gertrude Schroeder.
—Miss Margaret Harding, daughter of W. P. G. Harding, Governor of the Fed. Reserve Bank at Boston, shot herself to death.
—Congress appropriated $100,000 for Teapot Dome oil lease inquiry.
—Fire destroyed several hotels, theatres, stores and dwellings at Littleton, N. H.
Jan. 29—W. H. Anderson, State Supt. of the Anti-Saloon League of N. Y., was found guilty by jury at N. Y. City, of forgery, in having directed false entry of money in the books of the league, sentenced, Feb. 8, to 1 to 2 yrs. imprisonment. He resigned, Feb. 5, as head of the league.
—Dawes committee on German reparations arrived at Berlin.
—Diplomatic relations, broken in 1920, were resumed between the United States and Greece.
—At Houston, Tex., S. E. J. Cox, oil promoter, was sentenced to 5 years in the Federal Penitentiary and a fine of $15,000, following his conviction by a jury on a charge of using the mails to defraud.
—De Wolf Hopper, 64, was divorced for the fifth time. Mrs. Elda F. (Elda Furry) Hopper, known on the stage as Hedda Hopper, was granted an interlocutory decree and custody of her 7-year-old son, Billy, in the Supreme Court at Long Island City.
—Miss Esther E. Lape, Exec. Sec. of American (Bok) Peace Award, told U. S. Senate committee that only 77 of the 22,165 plans submitted actually were passed on by the awards committee, headed by Elihu Root.
Jan. 30—Corliss Hooven Griffis, of Ohio, imprisoned in Baden for his part in the attempt to kidnap Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, American draft evader, was released and left for Stuttgart, accompanied by American Vice Consul Magnuson.
—At Washington, Criminal Court No. 2 sustained demurrers filed by Benedict Crowell, former Asst. Secy. of War, and 6 others indicted for alleged frauds in connection with the construction of war-time cantonments under the cost-plus system.
—At Moscow, the first step in the consummation of Lenin's plans to organize a union of Soviet republics was taken when in a theatre draped with mourning in memory of Russia's late leader, the Federal Congress of Soviets convened in business session.

ACTION ON OIL LAND LEASES.

Jan. 31—The U. S. Senate passed, unanimously, resolution instructing Pres. Coolidge to bring court action to cancel Doheny and Sinclair oil land leases in Cal. and Wyo.
—The German Cabinet wiped out Govt. bonds and war loans, pending reparation payments.
—Peter Rubinsky, 40, out of work, jumped to East River from span of Queensboro Bridge, and was rescued alive.
—At Tokio, the Imperial Diet was dissolved after scenes of disorder, in which water flasks were thrown and fists used.
—At San Francisco, Margaret Matzenauer, singer, was granted a divorce from Floyd Glotzbach, Del Monte, Cal., chauffeur.
—Secretary Mellon announced he had withdrawn temporarily from advertisement and sale Government certificates in the Northwestern States.
—All of the stolen Schoellkopf pearls have been restored to the woman's husband at N. Y.

FEBRUARY

Feb. 1—Ex-President Woodrow Wilson's life was despaired of by his physicians, owing to digestive breakdown, and his children were summoned to come to Washington.
—E. L. Doheny, oil man, told U. S. Senate committee at Washington that W. G. McAdoo, ex-U. S. Atty. Gen. T. W. Gregory, ex-Sec. of Interior Lane and ex-Sec. of War Garrison and Geo. Creel had been on his oil company's payroll. Witness produced what he said was note, minus A. B. Fall's signature, in $100,000 loan to Fall. Witness said he had torn off the signature.
—The House of Reps., 120 to 4, adopted Senate resolution directing Pres. Coolidge to sue to cancel oil leases.
—U. S. Court at N. Y. gave jail terms up to 2½ yrs. to 17 connected with promotion of (Crager) Glass Casket Co.

GREAT BRITAIN RECOGNIZES RUSSIA.

—The British Govt. extended *de jure* recognition to Soviet Russia.
—12 drowned when schooner Maid of Scotland and steamer Perena collided off New Brunswick.
Feb. 2—Woodrow Wilson continued to grow weaker.
—Ex-Sec. of Interior A. B. Fall appeared before Senate committee at Washington and declined to testify in oil inquiry on ground Congress had lost jurisdiction by passing resolution directing prosecution by President; also, he said, to testify might tend to incriminate him.
—Ex-Sen. Pomerene (Dem.), of Ohio, was chosen by Pres. Coolidge in place of T. W. Gregory as a counsel in Govt.'s oil prosecution.
—12 were killed when 2 traction trains collided head-on, near Ingalls, Ind.
—Gen. Carias, at El Paraiso, has proclaimed a new government in San Salvador.
—At Rome, Don Mario Colonna and Tullio Giordana, editor of the Tribuna, were both severely wounded in a duel.
—Alexis Ivanovitch Rykoff has been appointed President of the Council of Commissars in Lenin's place, with the Ukrainian Chubar and Georgian Orkalasvili assistants.
—At Athens, M. Kafandaris, former Minister of the Interior, has been requested by the Regent to form a Cabinet to succeed the Venizelos government.

Feb. 2—F. B. Conover, Pres. Tiffany Studios, killed self at N. Y. City.
—Action of W. G. Lee, President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, in ousting 881 members of the organization for their participation in the unauthorized strike of 1920, was upheld by the Ohio Court of Appeals.

DEATH OF WOODROW WILSON.

Feb. 3—Former President Woodrow Wilson died at 11.15 A. M., at his home at Washington, of exhaustion, immediately due to indigestion, but secondarily to arteriosclerosis and hemiplegia, hardening of the arteries, and paralysis of one side (the left) of the body.
President Coolidge, in a proclamation, directed full military and naval honors, including flags at half-mast for 30 days on the White House and Govt. buildings.
Feb. 4—Congress, after eulogies in both Houses, adjourned out of respect for the late Woodrow Wilson. A death mask of his face was made.
—The American (Bok) Peace Award has been won by Dr. Chas. H. Levermore, of N. Y. City, who, at the Academy of Music, Phila., was given $50,000 of the $100,000 prize. He is secretary of the N. Y. Peace Society.
—At Luxor, Egypt, for the first time in 3,200 years the stone coffin of Tutankhamen stood forth in all its majesty, shorn of its protective nest of golden shrines.
—At Bombay, India, "Mahatma" Mohandas Gandhi, the Indian nationalist leader, has been released from prison unconditionally by order of the Government. Gandhi, on March 18, 1922, was sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment for sedition in connection with the non-co-operative movement.
—Rev. H. F. Dahme, a Roman Catholic priest, was assassinated at Bridgeport, Conn.
—N. Y. Presbytery, 111 to 28, cleared Rev. H. E. Fosdick, Baptist, of charge of preaching heresy.
—Jack Lombardo (Salvatore des Pages), messenger for Herzfeld & Stern, N. Y. brokers, vanished with $106,000 of securities.
Feb. 5—Ex-Premier Lloyd George, at London, was quoted, in interview as charging that French occupation of Rhine country was due to "secret deal" at Versailles Peace Conference between Woodrow Wilson and French Premier Clemenceau. Mr. George later denied the interview.
—Holding Wilson died a private citizen, German Embassy at Washington did not half-mast its flag.
—Mexican rebel forces under de la Huerta evacuated Vera Cruz.
—Jury at Atlanta, Ga., found for defendant in the $500,000 breach-of-promise suit of Mrs. Onezima de Bouchel of New Orleans, against Asa D. Candler sr.
—Congress authorized a bridge across the Hudson River at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
—42 died when a pond caved in and flooded an iron mine near Crosby, Minn.
—A lioness killed an actor in a "Quo Vadis" film show at the Circus Maximus of Nero, at Rome.
Feb. 6—The body of Woodrow Wilson was buried in a vault at the Chapel of the Nativity at the unfinished P. E. Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul, at Washington, after brief services at the home on S Street and at the Cathedral. President Coolidge and many other notables attended the funeral. There were special services at N. Y. City and all over the United States and the civilized world.
—Aroused by failure of the German Embassy to half-mast its flag in honor of Woodrow Wilson, a crowd descended upon the Embassy, in Massachusetts Ave., a few hours before dawn, nailed an American flag to the porte cochere, and sang "The Star Spangled Banner." Later, the German Embassy half-masted its flag.
—The French Minister of Justice has sent to all French courts an order saying that Americans may be granted divorces in Paris only for reasons that will justify a divorce under the laws of the State in which they live.
Feb. 7—Italy recognized Soviet Russia.

McADOO QUITS DOHENY'S COMPANY.

—E. L. Doheny, oil man, informed Senate committee by letter that his companies have paid $150,000 in counsel fees to ex-Sec. of the Treasury McAdoo; the latter informed the committee he has quit the oil company's employ.
—The French Parliament has made wife desertion a penal offense.
Feb. 8—Frederick G. Bonfils, publisher of the Denver Post, testified before the Senate Public Lands Committee that he, his partner, H. H. Tammen, and John Leo Stack, got a contract with Harry F. Sinclair whereby he paid them $250,000 outright and prospectively $1,000,000 more for their alleged rights 'n the Teapot Dome oil field.
—Michael Burke, formerly a bartender, was convicted at N. Y. City by a jury in General Sessions of stealing $26,300 which had been collected from 18 patrolmen who thought Burke had sufficient "pull" with the Municipal Civil Service Commission to arrange for their promotion to Sergeantcies. His sentence was 3 to 6 yrs. in prison.
—Louise Lawson, 24, actress, of Walnut Springs, Tex., was strangled to death by robbers in her flat on W. 77th St., N. Y. City.
—A horse he was riding near Ascot threw the Prince of Wales, whose collar bone was broken by the fall.
—Gee Jon, Chinese murderer, was executed with liquid hydrocyanic gas at State Prison, Carson City, Nev.
Feb. 9—Illinois State troops took charge of Herrin, Ill., due to "dry" raids and riots and Ku Klux connection therewith.
—Jury at Brooklyn found guilty of murder in 1st degree Morris B. ("Whitey") Diamond, accused of taking part in slaying, Nov. 14, 1923, of bank messengers Barlow and McLaughlin; his brother Joseph was convicted Feb. 15; John Farina was convicted Feb. 20; Anthony Pantano, Feb. 27; the four were sentenced by Justice Cropsey to die in week of April 7. They appealed and got stays.
—Agreement was made for Allies to use Cologne railroads in the Ruhr.
Feb. 10—Over 50 have been killed by avalanches in the Alps.
—One Dutch police officer and 27 native religious fanatics were killed and many wounded in the course of a riot at Tangerang, Java.
Feb. 11—U. S. Senate, 47 to 34, adopted resolution asking President Coolidge to call for resignation of Sec'y. of Navy Denby on account of oil leases. The President issued statement saying he could not recognize the request but would make legal inquiry to determine blame, if any, for the leases. Ex-Sec. of Treasury McAdoo testified before Senate committee his legal services for Doheny were solely as to Mexican matters.
—2 convicts were shot to death and several were wounded in attempt to dynamite way out of Western Penitentiary, Pittsburgh, Pa.
—Prince Erik (Count Rosenborg) of Denmark, first cousin of the Danish and British Kings, married, at Ottawa, Miss Lois Booth.
—N. Y. Legislature authorized extension to Feb. 15, 1926, of emergency rent laws, except in Monroe County.
—The Bulgarian Parliament ratified the provisions of the Lausanne Treaty fixing the frontiers between Greece and Bulgaria and between Turkey and Bulgaria.
Feb. 12—Immediate, adequate and unshrinking prosecution to punish all persons guilty of fraud or corruption in the leasing of Government oil lands was promised by President Coolidge in a speech at the Lincoln Day dinner of the National Republican Club at N. Y. City.
—Agreement for a $150,000,000 loan to Japan by American bankers was signed at J. P. Morgan's home, at N. Y. City.

TUTANKHAMEN'S SARCOPHAGUS OPENED.

—At Luxor, Egypt, the lid of the stone sarcophagus of Pharoah Tutankhamen was raised, revealing a golden mummy case made to the likeness of the monarch.
—The Labor Government made its debut in the British Commons with a speech by Premier MacDonald, outlining his policies.
—Mexican Federal troops have taken Guadalajara from rebels.
Feb. 13—U. S. severed relations with Honduras, pending result of revolution there.
—22 were killed, 41 wounded at Pirmasens, in German Palatinate, in fight between Nationalists and Separatists; 6 Separatists were killed at Duerkheim.
—Miss Anna McDonough, housekeeper, was shot to death at rectory of St. Francis Xavier R. C. Church, Pittsburgh, by Father J. J. Grady.
Feb. 14—John C. Shaffer, owner of the Rocky Mountain News of Denver, the Denver Times and the Chicago Evening Post, told U. S. Senate committee he received $125,000, being one-eighth of the price paid the Pioneer Oil Co. in connection with the Sinclair oil lease.
Feb. 15—Frank A. Vanderlip, ex-Pres. Nat'l City Bank of N. Y., told U. S. Senate committee he had only hearsay evidence when he said in speech at Ossining that "a certain Marion, O., newspaper sold for $550,000 when it was well known to every one that it was not worth half that sum." The reference was to President Harding's sale of the Marion Daily Star.
—President Coolidge nominated Owen J. Roberts of Philadelphia in place of Silas Strawn as Republican counsel to Govt. oil lease inquiry.

Feb. 15—U. S. Senator F. L. Greene, of Vt., was shot in head accidentally at Wash., D. C., by internal revenue agents who were chasing bootleggers.
—Wm. Lee, paroled San Francisco convict, killed one policeman, mortally wounded another, then shot his woman companion and killed himself after robbing cafe, at Salt Lake City.
Feb. 16—U. S. Senate confirmed ex-Sen. Pomerene as one of Govt. counsel in oil prosecution; the House passed Senate resolution to include Calif. naval oil reserve lease in those which Govt. will seek to cancel.
—120,000 dock workers quit in Britain, demanding 2 shillings a day more wages; strike ended Feb. 26, in compromise.
—Under Henry Ford's ownership, the Wayside Inn reopened, at Sudbury, Mass.
—U. S. Court jury at Wilmington, N. C., acquitted Lieut.-Gov. W. B. Cooper and T. E. Cooper of charge of fraud in connection with failure of Commercial Nat'l Bank.
—J. P. Morgan, at N. Y., announced his father's library is to be given to public use, as a memorial.
—Revelation that Woodrow Wilson had determined to resign as President if Congress refused to repeal the Panama Canal Tolls Law in 1914 was made in a letter made public by Herbert F. Gunnison, publisher of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, from Joseph P. Tumulty, who was Mr. Wilson's secretary.
Feb. 17—U. S. Naval Board has found 4 of 18 battleships unfit for manoeuvres because of bad boilers—Wyoming, Utah, Arkansas, and Florida.
—Swiss voters, by referendum, killed proposed 54-hour week in factories and retained 48-hour week.
—Steamship Columbia foundered on jetty in Coos Bay, Ore.
—Philippine Constabulary Headquarters announced that fanatic Colorums from Bucas Island killed Lieut. Mendoza and eight constabulary men at Butuan. The Colorums lost 35 killed.

RESIGNATION OF SEC. DENBY.

Feb. 18—Edwin Denby, Sec. of the Navy, resigned as of March 10; the resignation was accepted by the President; the Senate confirmed Owen J. Roberts as Rep. counsel in Govt.'s oil lease prosecution.
—W. G. McAdoo, on advice of his campaign backers, convened at Chicago, announced he would stay in race for Dem. Presidential nomination.
—W. G. Wallick, sued for separation, shot at wife and her counsel, then killed Dist. Judge W. M. Morning and himself in court at Lincoln, Neb.
—Dictator von Kahr of Bavaria, and Gen. von Lossow, commander of the Bavarian Reichswehr, have resigned.
—U. S. Supreme Court upheld N. Y. State law requiring taxicab operators to be bonded at $2,500 each.
—Soft coal scale of wages will be extended 3 years from April 1; it was agreed by conference of miners and operators at Jacksonville, Fla.
—13 died in fire in tenement in Madison St., N. Y.
—J. S. Busky, 78, who made shoes for Roosevelt, McKinley and other notables, jumped to death from hotel window at N. Y.
—The clothing President Lincoln wore when assassinated was sold at Phila. for $6,500.
—The World's fight to stop profiteering by theatre ticket speculators was won when the N. Y. Court of Appeals affirmed the decision of the Appellate Division upholding the constitutionality of the "anti-ticket gouging" ordinance passed by the Board of Aldermen in 1921, and the State Anti-Gouging Law passed in 1922.
Feb. 19—The House of Representatives, 222 to 196, adopted the Garner tax reduction plan.
Feb. 20—The dispute between the Egyptian Govt. and Howard Carter was terminated by a Ministerial order cancelling the license of the Countess of Carnarvon, under which Carter was operating at King Tutankhamen's tomb.
—B. D. Bassett, American mining engineer in charge of the Cobre mines at Velardena, Durango, captured by bandits, has paid 5,000 pesos ransom and been released.
Feb. 21—U. S. Atty.-Gen. Daugherty declined suggestion of Sen. Pepper of Pa. to resign on account of oil scandal.
—$800,000 was awarded Lusitania victims by E. B. Parker, umpire of American-German Mixed Claims Commission, at Washington, D. C.
—Austria recognized Soviet Russia.
—Bonds worth $100,000 stolen from Mrs. O. C. Waite at N. Y., Feb. 9, were recovered by police.
—The Egyptian Govt. granted the Countess of Carnarvon a new permit to excavate King Tutankhamen's tomb.
—A vandal wrecked 99 tombstones in Mt. St. Mary's Cemetery, Pawtucket, R. I.
—The Sec. of the Navy disapproved the acquittal of destroyer commanders whose fleet of 7 boats was wrecked off California coast Sept., 1923.
—A vandal at Boston Public Library threw ink or paint on J. S. Sargent's painting, "The Synagogue."
Feb. 22—Mexican rebels dynamited passenger train near Soledad and robbed and killed passengers.
—Egyptian Govt. agents broke Howard Carter's locks and reopened King Tutankhamen's tomb.
Feb. 23—At London a woman threw a girl of 5 and a baby boy from the top of the 280-foot bell tower of Westminster Cathedral and then plunged to the pavement, falling near their bodies.
—The Albanian Premier was shot and wounded, at Tirna, by a student.
Feb. 24—The Nationalists have won the elections to the Egyptian Senate.
—Gen. Bramwell Booth, London head of Salvation Army, has forbidden its officers to belong to secret societies.
Feb. 25—Greek Cabinet resigned after refusing Extremists to set up republic without first holding a plebiscite.
—Fire destroyed Fay's Theatre at Rochester, N. Y.
Feb. 26—Mexican troops recaptured Tuxpam part from rebels.
—Gladys Ellis, 23, escaped from the Indiana Women's Prison, but was recaptured. Miss Louise Richards, a matron at the prison, was murdered.
—Soviet Russia resumed silver coinage.
Feb. 27—U. S. Atty.-Gen. Daugherty again refused to resign pending inquiry. "Easy access to White House" by special wire, in Harding Administration, was urged on E. B. McLean, in telegrams made public by Senate oil committee.
—Belgian Cabinet headed by Premier Theunis resigned when Parliament, 95 to 79, voted against economic treaty with France. Theunis, on March 10, formed new Cabinet.
—Memorial services for the late President Harding were held at the Capitol, at Washington. Sec. of State Hughes delivered the eulogy.
Feb. 28—Gov. Smith (N. Y.) signed $45,000,000 soldier bonus bill.
—Burglar at Paris tried to steal $20,000 bar of platinum used as standard meter.
Feb. 29—Former U. S. Atty.-Gen. A. M. Palmer told Senate oil probers he had not tried to stop the inquiry and had received no oil money from Doheny or Sinclair.
—Longworth's compromise income tax bill (37½% surtax) was adopted by House of Representatives, 408 to 8.
—At Ceiba, Honduras, where fighting has been in progress, marines have been landed from the U. S. warship Denver.
—The word "spigot-bigot" entered by Miss Katharine Greene Welling of New York City in the contest conducted by the Harvard Advocate to bring forth a term for "an unalterable, die-hard dry" has won the prize of $25.
—300 died in fire at Chowtsun, Shantung Province, China.

MARCH

March 1—20 were killed, 60 injured, and property was destroyed for miles around when explosion destroyed nitration works at Nixon, N. J., on Raritan River. Nearly 1,000,000 gallons of ammonia nitrate blew up.
March 2—Premier MacDonald in letter to Premier Poincare, made public at London, says Britain is suspicious of France's big air fleet.
March 3—President Coolidge directed Grand Jury inquiry of charge made by a Chicago Grand Jury that 2 members of House of Representatives sold their influence.
—The N. Y. State Atty. Gen. closed N. Y. City offices of G. F. Redmond & Co., stock brokers.
—The Turkish National Assembly abolished the Caliphate and deposed the Caliph. He left Constantinople, March 4, for Switzerland.
—U. S. Battleship fleet, from Panama manoeuvres, reached N. Y. City and anchored in Hudson River.
—The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. and the Southern Cotton Oil Co. have gone into receivership.
—The U. S. Supreme Court upheld State laws prohibiting the possession of intoxicating liquors acquired before National Prohibition.
March 4—Earthquake partly destroyed San Jose, capital of Costa Rica.
—Major J. J. Astor, Tory member for Dover, lost his seat in the British House of Commons by voting without having taken the oath of office. He was re-elected March 12.
—Gov. Smith (N. Y.) signed income tax reduction bill.
—At a special election, West Hoboken and Union Hill, N. J., voted to merge. The proposal was rejected by Weehawken, West New York, Guttenberg, Secaucus, and North Bergen.

March 4—W. J. Burns, head of investigation bureau, U. S. Dept. of Justice told Senate oil committee that E. B. McLean has been since 1921 a special agent of the department at $1 a year. F. H. McAdoo, son of W. G. McAdoo, testified as to their employment as counsel for McLean.
—Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson, Christian Scientist, testified at Commissioner of Accounts' office, N. Y., that she has spent $16,000 in last 3 years in campaign to delete third stanza of "Star-Spangled Banner."

THE McLEAN TELEGRAMS.

March 5—Members of the Senate committee investigating the oil scandal reported the finding of another telegram in the series sent to Edward B. McLean at Palm Beach reading as follows: "Saw principal. Delivered message. He says greatly appreciates and sends regards to you and Mrs. McLean. There will be no rocking of boat and no resignations. He expects reaction from unwarranted political attacks." This message was sent to McLean by Ira E. Bennett, editor of McLean's Washington Post, who testified, on March 7, that the "principal" was U. S. Senator Curtis of Kansas (Rep.).
—President Coolidge, in a letter to Manuel Roxas, Chairman of the Philippine Independence Commission, declares that the Filipino people must make "many greater advances on the road of education, culture, economic and political capacity" before undertaking the responsibility of independent government.
March 6—2 telegrams from President Coolidge to E. B. McLean at Palm Beach were made public by Senate oil committee. One, dated Jan. 12, said: "Edward B. McLean, Palm Beach, Fla.: Prescott is away. Advise Slemp with whom I shall confer. Acknowledge. Calvin Coolidge." The other, dated Feb. 11, said: "Edward B. McLean, Palm Beach, Fla.: Thank you for your message. You have always been most considerate. Mrs. Coolidge joins me in kindest regards to you and Mrs. McLean. Calvin Coolidge." As to the first message, the White House explained it related to the District of Columbia Commissionership; and the second related to the Senate resolution calling for Sec. Denby's resignation.
—Ex-Congressman Jefferson M. Levy died at N. Y. leaving Monticello, Va., home of Thomas Jefferson, to decedent's sister, Mrs. Amelia L. Mayhoff.
March 7—Federal Judge Woodrough, at Omaha, Neb., ruled that liquor selling cannot legally be stopped by injunction (by padlocking saloons).
—Moslems of Mesopotamia, Transjordania, and Hedjaz proclaim King Hussein of the Hedjaz as their Caliph.
—Robbers killed, at Phila., J. H. Wiley, woolen mills paymaster.
—Burrill Ruskay was convicted at N. Y. of bucketeering stocks, and got 3 mos. to 3 yrs.
—Carlos de Mandil (Count de Mier), Spanish violinist, leaped 15 stories to death at N. Y.
March 8—U. S. Senator Curtis of Kansas denied to Senate oil committee he was "principal" referred to in Editor Bennett's wire to E. B. McLean at Palm Beach. Bennett again swore Curtis was the "principal." F. T. Homer, counsel for McLean, denied there ever had been any message about "quick and easy access to White House."
—Greece recognized Soviet Russia.
—Alfred H. Smith, President of the N. Y. Central Railway system, was killed by falling from his horse in Central Park.
—173 men were trapped by explosion in Utah Fuel Co.'s coal mine at Castlegate. All were killed.
—B. H. Pearson, air mail pilot, was killed in plane fall near Curwensville, Pa.
—Strapped to a cot on which he expected to be mutilated, William Gates shot and killed his captor, Richard Heaton, at Louisville, Ky.
March 9—30,000 blue law offenders were named by police for Grand Jury action in Hudson County, N. J. They are mostly storekeepers.
—Emil Westerburg, 60, who kept the restaurant at Fraunces's Tavern, N. Y., killed himself.
—A part of the Irish Free State army has mutinied.
—At Moscow, Alexander Krasnotchekoff, one-time Chicago lawyer and former Premier of the Far Eastern Republic, and four other persons, charged with improper use of the funds of the Commercial and Industrial Bank, were found guilty. Krasnotchekoff was sentenced to 6 years' solitary confinement, his brother Jacob to 3 years, and other defendants to 1 and 2 years.
March 10—Sec. of the Navy Edwin Denby's resignation took effect; 2,500 officials bade him farewell; he was reappointed a Major in the Marine Corps Reserves.
—E. Y. Clarke, former chief organizer of the Ku Klux Klan, was fined $5,000 in U. S. Court at Houston, Tex., for violating Mann White Slave Act.
—U. S. House of Representatives approved, 227 to 142, Henry Ford's bid for Muscle Shoals power plant.
—At Atlanta, Ga., a jury decided against Mrs. Sarah K. Byfield in her suit against W. T. Candler for $50,000 for alleged assault, on the Berengaria, at sea.
—New York State labor laws regulating the hours of labor for women were declared valid and constitutional by the Supreme Court of the U. S.
—A N. Y. State special commission condemns N. Y. City Municipal Courts, saying they are inefficient and beset with politics.
—Fire destroyed the Post Office, the National Treasury and warehouses at Tegucigalpa, Honduras.
March 11—President Coolidge sent a special message to Congress urging 25% reduction in income tax payments before they are due, March 15.
—An 80-mile gale, with rain and snow, swept up Atlantic Coast, killing and injuring scores and doing great property damage.
—The Esthonian Cabinet resigned.
—Gen. Rafael L. Gutierrez, dictator and former President of Honduras, died at Tegucigalpa.
—Earthquake damaged Punta Arenas, Costa Rica.
—Lenroot, of Wis., resigned as chairman and member of U. S. Senate oil inquiry committee.
—Woodrow Wilson's widow forbids publication of his letters without her sanction.
—Ward Line cargo steamship Santiago sank 60 miles south of Cape Hatteras.
—An ex-convict and thief killed T. A. Whalley and wife and Mrs. G. W. Morse at Linden, N. Y.
March 12—E. B. McLean told Senate oil committee he knew nothing about the oil leases and had never bought any Sinclair or Doheny stocks. He said it was to oblige Fall that he had told the committee he loaned Fall $100,000 in cash. The loan was in checks, he said, which were never cashed.
—Miss Roxie Stinson, divorced wife of Jesse Smith, attacked Daugherty in her testimony.
—J. P. Morgan & Co. gave the Bank of France a credit of $100,000,000.
—U. S. Govt. seized steamship Orduna, at N. Y., as alleged smuggler of liquor and drugs.
—A bomb wrecked front of British Legation at Athens.
—Hundreds of blackbirds died suddenly when flocking over apple orchard in Burlington County, N. J.

BRITISH LIQUOR TREATY RATIFIED.

March 13—The U. S. Senate, 61 to 7, ratified the British-American Liquor Treaty.
—Flushing, N. Y., celebrated the town's 150th birthday.
—Representatives of Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland, meeting at Stockholm, have framed a convention under which all disputes between these nations would be referred to an Inter-Scandinavian Jury.
—Wreckage from the 6-masted schooner Wyoming was found off Nantucket Island.
—Theodore Roosevelt jr., Act. Sec. of the Navy, and Gen. J. A. Lejeune, head of U. S. Marine Corps, told oil committee they acted under request of Sec. of Interior Fall in clearing trespassers in July, 1922, from Teapot Dome oil field with squad of marines. Roosevelt said he requested Sinclair to give employment to his brother when the latter returned from the war in 1919. He said Archie's salary at first was $10,000, but later it was raised to $15,000.
—U. S. Judge W. S. Kenyon of Iowa declined President Coolidge's offer of Secretaryship of the Navy.
—Manitoba Legislature passed bill authorizing union of Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational denominations.
—Ladd of N. D. succeeded Lenroot as Chairman of the oil committee.
March 14—President Coolidge nominated for Sec. of the Navy Chief Justice Curtis D. Wilbur of the Cal. Supreme Court. He was confirmed March 18.
—Gaston B. Means, ex-agent of the U. S. Dept. of Justice, told Senate committee that he had collected $100,000 from the Japanese firm which had financed the Standard Aircraft Corp., and that he had turned this money over to Jesse Smith. The witness spoke also of investigating Sec. of the Treasury Mellon, Senator La Follette, and others.
—Georgian Court, at Lakewood, N. J., the country home of the late George Jay Gould, was sold to Mount St. Mary's College of North Plainfield, N. J., for the reported sum of $800,000.

March 14—French Senate, 154 to 141, granted Premier Poincare dictatorial financial power; on March 15 the Senate increased taxes 20%.

March 15—F. C. Quimby, a N. Y. City motion picture man, told Senate committee investigating Dept. of Justice he had paid $60,000 or $65,000 for advice on selling Carpentier-Dempsey fight films outside New Jersey.

—The Polish Parliament has ratified the Treaty of St. Germain and the Commercial and Maritime Convention with Japan. It also voted adhesion to The Hague Convention of 1907.

—Sweden and Danzig recognized Soviet Russia.

—Egypt's first parliament opened at Cairo.

—The Prince of Wales was thrown by his horse and injured in steeplechase at Aldershot, England.

—Gabriele d'Annunzio was created Prince of Monte Nevoso by King Victor Emmanuel for having held Fiume for Italy.

March 16—Fiume was formally annexed to Italy in celebration.

—The German ex-Crown Prince is selling agricultural machinery at Berlin.

—Horacio Vasquez was elected President of the Dominican Republic.

—A radio machine has been installed in the Pope's quarters at the Vatican.

MUNSEY SELLS THE HERALD.

—Ogden Mills Reid, owner of N. Y. Tribune, announced his paper had purchased N. Y. Herald from F. A. Munsey and would at once merge the two dailies into one.

—3 army airplanes left Santa Monica, Cal., on trip around world, landing at Sacramento, Cal., at end of first lap.

—The home of Brice Armstrong, prohibition agent at Chicago, was bombed.

—Lieuts. O. R. Minor and C. D. Porter, army aviators, died in plane collision at Pensacola, Fla.

—Suit to cancel the Doheny oil reserve leases in Cal. and his Pearl Harbor development was begun by the Govt. at Los Angeles, and receivers were appointed for the property.

March 18—W. A. Orr told Senate committee the late Jesse Smith had no interest with him in Carpentier-Dempsey fight films. He had paid money for drug firms, he said, to get whiskey withdrawals.

—U. S. House of Representatives passed Soldiers' Bonus bill, 355 to 54; 175 Reps. and 177 Dems. voted for the measure.

—A constitutional amendment providing that newly elected Presidents and Congresses shall take office in January following their election was approved by the Senate. In addition to advancing Inauguration Day from March 4 to the third Monday in January, new Congresses would meet regularly in January instead of the December following. The Senate vote was 63 to 7.

—U. S. world-circling army aviators reached Eugene, Ore.

—Zoe Wilkins, osteopath (ex-wife of banker T. W. Cunningham of Joplin, Mo.), was found slain at Kansas City, Mo.

—U. S. Marines went to Tegucigalpa, Honduras, to protect Americans; rebels took the city.

March 19—U. S. world-circling aviators reached Vancouver, Wash.

—Japanese submarine No. 43, with 49 men aboard, sank off Sasebo in collision with warship Tatsuta.

—Dr. Edward A. Rumely, formerly owner of the Evening Mail, entered Westchester County Penitentiary to begin his sentence of one year for concealment of German Government property here during the war. With him went his former attorneys, Norvin R. Lindheim and S. Walter Kaufmann.

—At Montreal, for the second time, a jury disagreed at the trial of Adelard Delorme, former priest, charged with the murder of his half-brother, Raoul Delorme. The jurors were dismissed.

—New Turkish Constitution bars women from voting.

March 20—George L. (Tex) Rickard told Senate's Daugherty committee he was "bunked" in splitting profits of Carpentier-Dempsey films for influence in getting law passed to allow film shipments.

—French Chamber of Deputies granted Govt. power to decree army mobilization at any time.

—The First Chamber of the Netherlands States-General approved the treaty concluded Feb. 13 at Washington extending the duration of the arbitration treaty between Holland and the United States.

—The Tashi Lama, one of the two spiritual heads of the Thibetan Buddhists, has fled his monastery at Tashilhunpo and succeeded in reaching British territory.

—Over 11 inches of snow fell in Oklahoma.

—At Moscow, sentence of 9 years' imprisonment was given the head of the Georgian Church, Patriarch Ambrosin, accused of high treason for having invoked aid of the Western powers assembled at the Genoa Conference against the Soviet occupation of Georgia. His subordinates, Metropolitan Nazarey and Archmandrite Dzaparidse, were sentenced to 5 yrs., and 2 others accused to 3 yrs.

—U. S. world-circling aviators reached Seattle, Wash.

—The story of "a tentative reduction" of taxes of the Standard Oil Company from $23,000,000 to $5,000,000 was told to the U. S. Senate committee investigating the Internal Revenue Bureau by E. E. Rossmore, a former employe of that bureau.

March 21—U. S. House adopted amendment to Navy Appropriation Bill requesting President Coolidge to call a new arms conference; bill was passed March 22.

—John Gorini, a N. Y. druggist, told U. S. Senate Daugherty committee of 60,000 cases of liquor bootlegged on withdrawal certificates which cost $15 each.

—The U. S. Senate committee investigating the Treasury Dept. was told on hearsay evidence of graft in income tax assessments and of favoritism to corporations.

—17,000 street car and 20,000 bus drivers struck, at London, for higher wages.

—Irish army mutineers fired at and killed 1 British soldier and wounded 21, at Queenstown.

—N. Y. State Atty. Gen. closed by injunction, the Nat'l Stock, Cotton and Grain Exchange (odd lot exchange) at N. Y.

—Canadian House of Commons approved U. S.-Britain rum-running treaty.

March 22—H. F. Sinclair refused to answer Senate oil committee's questions, denying its authority since Govt. sued him.

—Will H. Hays, ex-Chairman Rep. Nat'l Committee testified Sinclair gave $75,000 to last Presidential campaign fund but no oil stock so far as witness knew.

—President Coolidge prohibited exportation of arms to Honduras.

CLEANEST GREAT CITY.

March 23—New York is the cleanest great city in the world, so far as open vice is concerned, but secret vice has slowly been gaining ground for the last two years, according to the annual report of the Committee of Fourteen.

—The Persian Parliament has deposed the Shah, who is in Europe.

—Ritual dancing, banned by Bishop Manning, was resumed at St. Mark's P. E. Church, N. Y., on March 27; the Bishop cut off that church from Episcopal visitation and ministration.

March 24—U. S. Senate voted, with Elkins (Rep.), W. Va., opposed, to certify H. F. Sinclair for contempt in oil prosecution.

—C. C. Chase, ex-Sec. Fall's son-in-law, refused to answer Senate oil committee questions; Senate voted unanimously, March 25, for his impeachment. He resigned as Collector of Customs at El Paso, Tex.

—Charles D. Wilbur of Cal. took office as Sec. of the Navy.

—Archbishops P. J. Hayes of N.Y. and G. W. Mundelein of Chicago were created Cardinals by the Pope at Rome; their red hats were conferred March 27.

—The Cabinet of Jugo-Slavia resigned.

—U. S. House appropriated $10,000,000 to feed German women and children.

—March 25—W. H. Anderson, ex-N. Y. State Supt. Anti-Saloon League, convicted of forgery, entered Sing Sing prison to begin his term.

—Greek Assembly passed resolution to form republic.

—W. R. Hearst bought Albany, N. Y., Times-Union newspaper from Martin H. Glynn.

—4 armed men stole 2 sacks of registered mail containing $135,000 in currency at Harvey, a Chicago suburb.

—Lieut. E. S. Sawyer, Army Reserve Corps, died in plane fall at Mt. Clemens, Mich.

—J. B. Ford, of N. Y. City, a Pullman car porter, lectured at Dartmouth College.

—Mrs. Harry Bauer was murdered in or near an auto on Staten Island, into which she stepped on invitation, when her own car was stuck in the mud.

March 26—Poincare and his cabinet resigned when French Chamber of Deputies, 271 to 264, beat Govt. on pension question. Premier was reappointed, March 27, and formed new cabinet.

—Landslide at Amalfi, Italy, killed 100 persons.

March 27—Al Jennings, ex-train bandit, told Senate oil committee the late Jake Hamon of Okla, spent $1,000,000 to nominate Harding for the Presidency, and $250,000 of the money went to the late Boies Penrose, then U. S. Senator from Pa. Jennings said he got the story from Hamon.
—Lieuts. W. G. Moore and Oscar Mouthan and Pvt. Jetsinger died in U. S. Army plane fall at Honolulu.
—Dr. J. E. Conner and 3 associates were convicted, at N. Y., of grand larceny in promoting a Yonkers "gold mine."

ATTY. GEN. DAUGHERTY RESIGNS.

March 28—President Coolidge asked Atty. Gen. Daugherty by letter to resign, which he did immediately, quitting the office and going to Atlantic City. He made public a letter to the President denouncing the latter's course.
—Paul Henry, "rookie" policeman of Brooklyn, who shot and killed Charles Rice, a student for the priesthood, Jan. 28, was found guilty of manslaughter in the first degree by a jury.
—Tornadoes killed 12 in Okla. and Texas; 12 in Middle West.
—26 died in explosion in coal mine at Yukon, W. Va.
—The will of Woodrow Wilson was admitted to probate at Washington. The estate was valued at $250,000, all in cash and securities. The ex-President left $2,500 a year to his unmarried daughter, Margaret.
March 29—Dr. Zeigner, who headed the Communist-Socialist Cabinet in Saxony, deposed by the Central German Govt., has been sentenced for bribery to 3 years' imprisonment and the loss of his civic rights for 3 years.
—At. N. Y. City, J. Harry Foley, Major Herbert I. Katz and the Paterson (N. J.) Brewing and Malting Co. were acquitted by a jury before Federal Judge Mack of charges of bribing prohibition agents to permit them to manufacture real beer.
March 30—The Independent, a New York weekly magazine, has been sold to Richard E. Danielson and Christian A. Herter.
March 31—U. S. Grand Jury at Washington, D. C., indicted H. F. Sinclair for refusing to answer questions of Senate oil committee.
—British mail aviators struck for higher pay.
—Russia has exiled Archbishop Zepliak.
—Bank robber was slain, another with $12,000 captured, at Los Angeles.
—Gunman killed Louis Greenberg and Max Kanowitz outside Essex Market Court, N. Y.
—O. N. Orlow died at N. Y.; he was said to be Austrian Archduke John Salvator, missing since 1890, but this was not proved. His friend, Miss G. E. Wakefield, killed herself April 1.

APRIL

April 1—At Munich, Gen. Eric Ludendorff was acquitted of charge of treason for his part in "beer-hall revolution" of Nov., 1923; his aids, Adolf Hitler, Dr. Weber and Col. Kriebel were fined 200 gold marks each and sentenced to 5 yrs. in prison in case they figure in another revolution within 6 mos.; others got fines and prison sentences.
—The Woolworth Building, at N. Y., completed in 1912, was sold.
—Over 4 inches of snow fell at N. Y. City.
—A bank employee and a bandit were killed in robbery of $100,000 near Montreal.
—N. Y. Court of Appeals ruled that residential buildings on 5th Ave., Manhattan, may be 150 feet high.
—25,000 died of plague in March in Punjab district, India.
April 2—Geo. White, ex-Chairman Dem. Nat'l Com., told Senate oil committee that E. L. Doheny contributed $34,000 to the 1920 Presidential campaign fund.
—President Coolidge nominated Harlan F. Stone, of N. Y. City, as U. S. Atty. Gen.
—40,000 coal miners struck in Mo., Okla., Kan., and Ark.
—21 died in motion picture theatre fire, Mexico City suburb, Tacubaya.
April 3—By 408 to 151 the French Chamber of Deputies gave its approval to Premier Poincare's choice of his new Cabinet and of the Ministerial declaration.
—Ohio abolished special State Prohibition agents known as "card men."
—Mob at Woodbury, Ga., lynched Negro boy who shot white policeman.
April 4—The report of the McKenna committee, of which Henry M. Robinson is the American member, shows that Germans own outside Germany an indeterminate figure between 5,700,000,000 and 7,800,000,000 gold marks. The committee, set up to fix the amount of German capital abroad, has averaged these figures at 6,750,000,000 ($1,606,500,000). In addition to this, Germans have in Germany 1,200,000,000 gold marks in foreign currencies. Before the war Germans owned abroad 28,000,000,000 gold marks property.
—Bank robbers killed E. L. Whitman and got $6,000 at Bellmore, N. Y.
—Jury at N. Y. acquitted Mrs. Essie Gross of murder of her husband, Irving Gross.
—Earthquake shocks occurred in Derbyshire, England, coal region, and at Southampton.
April 5—2 were killed, 13 wounded, in pistol fire between villagers and visiting K. K. K. men from Johnstown, at Lilly, Pa.
—Bulgarian Govt. disbanded Communist and Labor Parties.
April 6—U. S. round-world airplanes flew from Seattle, Wash., to Prince Rupert, B. C.
—Printers at N. Y. City accepted newspaper owners' offer of $3 raise in weekly wages.
—R. L. Coleman of San Francisco and G. B. De Long of N. Y. were killed by robbers in Albania; 3 of the robbers were later killed by soldiers.
April 7—Brewers make Chicago "wet" through politics and graft, B. F. Armstrong, U. S. Prohibition agent, told Senate Daugherty committee.
—U. S. Senate oil committee was told the late Jake Hamon, of Okla., spent $500,000 in 1920 Rep. Presidential campaign.
—Gen. Jan Smuts resigned as Premier of Union of South Africa.
—Anti-Jewish riots put Bucharest under martial law.
—Premier Mussolini and the Fascisti won in Italian Parliamentary elections.

SEN. WHEELER INDICTED.

April 8—At Great Falls, Mont., Senator Burton K. Wheeler of the Daugherty Investigating Committee was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury on a charge of unlawfully receiving money as a retainer fee to influence the issuance of oil and gas prospecting permits by the Sec. of the Interior and Com. of the General Land Office.
—Lieut. T. S. Van Vechten, army aviator, died in plane fall at Dayton, O.
—Mary Garden, 47, opera singer, born in Scotland, applied at N. Y. City for citizenship.
—Turkish Assembly put heavy excise and import taxes on intoxicating beverages.
April 9—The American (Dawes) and British (McKenna) committees of experts handed to the Allied Reparation Commission, at Paris, their reports on Germany's capacity to pay. (For details, see elsewhere in the Almanac.) The Commission, April 11, accepted the reports.
—The Pope canceled, at the last moment, his plan to leave Vatican and dedicate Knights of Columbus playground at Rome; the Papal Sec. of State attended instead, with many Cardinals.
April 10—U. S. Senate appointed committee, headed by Borah, to investigate Wheeler indictment.
—Hugo Stinnes, 54, German industrialist, died at Berlin, after 3 operations for gallstones.
—U. S. House, 210 to 198, upheld election of Sol. Bloom (Dem.), in 19th Cong. Dist., N. Y. City.
—Guglielmo Marconi, wireless inventor, and his wife have been divorced, and she has married Marquis Marignoli.
—King Ferdinand and Queen Marie of Roumania arrived at Paris.
—U. S. round-world airplanes flew from Prince Rupert, B. C., to Sitka, Alaska.
—Armed men stole, at Detroit, several sacks of mail for N. Y.
—Anthony Viandante, wife-killer, of Manlius, N. Y., was executed at Sing Sing Prison.
April 11—President Coolidge, in letter to U. S. Senate, denounced as unlawful the inquiry into the revenue tax returns of corporations in which Sec. of the Treasury Mellon is alleged to be interested; he also called unlawful the private hiring, by Sen. Couzens of the committee, of F. J. Heney to assist in the inquiry. With the letter was a note from Mellon, protesting and charging that Couzens has a personal grudge.
—The jury trying Gov. McCray of Indiana, at Indianapolis, for larceny of State funds, disagreed.

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR'S LETTER.

—The Japanese Ambassador has delivered to Sec. Hughes a communication picturing "grave consequences" to the relations between the United States and Japan which will follow abandonment of the "gentlemen's agreement" and enactment of the House Immigration Bill with its Japanese exclusion clause.
—U. S. offered mediation in Honduras, appointing Sumner Welles to represent the President.

April 11—The N. Y. Legislature adjourned.
—British shipyards locked out 100,000 in retaliation for strike at Southampton.
April 12—Sen. Watson (Rep.), of Indiana, charged in U. S. Senate that Gov. Pinchot of Pa. suggested Heney as prosecutor for Revenue Bureau inquiry. Pinchot admitted this, April 13.
—U. S. House passed the Johnson Restrictive Immigration Bill, including the provision excluding Japanese, by a vote of 322 to 71.
—Battle cruiser Australia "scrapped" under Washington Arms Treaty, was sunk with ceremonies off Sydney.
—At Atlanta, Ga., Chief of Police J. L. Beavers was found guilty by the Police Committee of neglect of duty and swearing falsely and summarily was removed from office. He was found not guilty of aiding in procuring evidence for a divorce case in connection with the arrest of Mrs. Asa G. Candler.
—At Buenos Ayres, E. Pirto Martins, the Brazilian aviator who accompanied Lieut. Walter Hinton in his seaplane flight from New York to Rio de Janeiro in 1923, has committed suicide.
—Osborne Cutler Wood, son and aide of Gov. Gen. Wood of the Philippines, has resigned from the army, in which he held a commission as Second Lieutenant, and the resignation has been accepted by President Coolidge.
—At Leon, Okla., First Lieut. S. B. Ebert, Corpl. E. A. Reese, pilot, and Private E. W. Marsh were killed when their plane caught fire and crashed to earth.
—Soviet War Minister Trotzky, long ill, returned to Moscow.
—The harbor at Kiel, Germany, was made free to ship traffic.
April 13—The Greek people voted for a republic.
—U. S. round-world plane flew from Sitka, Alaska, to Seward, Alaska.
—14,000 pupils were left without schools as the result of the closing of the non-Turkish schools under the law recently enacted by the Angora Government.
April 14—The Premiers of the German states met and accepted the Dawes-McKenna reports.
—Anglo-Russian conference on debts, treaties and propaganda opened at London.
—Mrs. Myrtle B. Hayes pleaded guilty, at N. Y., to forgery, third degree, on a charge of indorsing name of C. M. Schwab on a check; May 17 she was sentenced to 1 to 2½ yrs. in prison but sentence was suspended by Court.
—Rev. N. D. Hillis, 62, resigned pastorate of Plymouth Congregational Church, Brooklyn.
—Directors of Fidelity Nat'l Bank and Trust Co., Kansas City, Mo., removed J. M. Moore from Presidency after $600,000 shortage was found in bank's funds. He died April 17.
—Regent Admiral Koundouriotis has assumed the title of Temporary Governor of Greece. Martial law has been proclaimed throughout Greece, and press censorship has been established on royalist newspapers.
April 15—Premier MacDonald announced in House of Commons Britain's acceptance of Dawes-McKenna report on German reparations. Germany's acceptance was sent to Paris.

JAPANESE IMMIGRANTS BARRED.

—Without a dissenting vote, or the formality of a rollcall, the U. S. Senate adopted the Reed amendment to the Immigration Bill, which bars from admission to the U. S. any Japanese except Ministers, members of the learned professions and arts, and students and their wives and children.
—Howard Manington refused to testify before Senate's Daugherty committee.
—Arizona's memorial stone in the Washington Monument was dedicated by President Coolidge.
—Major Gen. Leonard Wood reported to Sec. of War Weeks that Filipinos are unprepared for independence.
—U. S. round-world airplanes flew from Seward, Alaska, to Chignik, Alaska; Major Martin's plane was forced down in Portage Bay, where he was rescued by U. S. destroyer Hull.
—N. Y. Rep. State Convention opened at N. Y. and heard "keynote" speech by Sec. of State Hughes. The Dem. State Convention met at Albany and instructed delegates for Gov. Smith for nomination for Presidency. The Rep. Convention, April 16, indorsed Coolidge, but did not instruct delegates for him.
April 16—U. S. Senate, 71 to 4, reaffirmed its action of April 15 in placing in new Immigration Law the Shortridge amendment barring Japanese.
—In the Mexican State of Coahuila, the centre of the cotton district, armed agrarians are subdividing the lands without authority.
—British Parliament and King ratified Lausanne Treaty of Peace with Turkey.
April 17—F. A. Vanderlip announced at Washington it was he who hired F. J. Heney to be special prosecutor for U. S. Senate inquiry into Internal Revenue Bureau tax cases.
—Reparation Commission, at Paris, voted formal approval of Dawes-McKenna plan.
—Postal robbers at South St. Paul got 5 registered pouches and $35,000 in currency (Armour & Co. pay roll).
—Reuben Norkin, 35, taxi driver, convicted with Abe Becker of slaying Mrs. Becker, Nov. 19, 1922, was executed at Sing Sing.
—Merger was announced of Goldwyn, L. B. Mayer, Metro and Cosmopolitan movie companies into Metro-Goldwyn Co.
—Lieut. L. S. Schelbia drowned in Potomac River when Navy airplane turned over.
—U. S. light cruiser Memphis was launched at Cramp's yard, Phila.
—At Philadelphia, Harry K. Thaw took the witness stand to try to prove his fitness to be freed and manage his own affairs. But neither his own counsel nor attorneys opposing him called upon him for any proof.
—U. S. Senate, 56 to 23, adopted the House provisions of the Immigration Bill, under which the quotas until 1927 will be based on 2% of the foreign population of 1890.
April 18—Communion service by radio was conducted at West End Presbyterian Church, N. Y., by Rev. A. E. Keigwin.
—U. S. Senate passed, 62 to 6, immigration bill barring Japanese and with quotas based on 1890 census.
—Boys' Week Committee, at N. Y., elected Geo. Bronz, 13, "Boy Mayor."
—Bomb wrecked home, at Buffalo, N. Y., of Rev. L. E. H. Smith, Presbyterian "dry" crusader; the family was absent.
—8 Chicago firemen were killed by falling wall at Curran's Hall, Blue Island Ave. and 14th St.
—800 motorists are prevented by Arizona officers from crossing at Yuma from Cal. to Ariz., which has embargoed all vehicle traffic from Cal. because of foot and mouth disease there; embargo lifted April 19.
—At Oklahoma City, Judge A. S. Wells sustained demurrers of J. C. Walton, deposed Governor, to 5 charges of converting public funds and freed Walton of all charges in State District Court. The charges have been pending 5 months.
—W. C. Proctor, Major Gen. Wood's 1920 Pres. campaign manager, told Senate oil committee he knew of no attempts by Jake Hamon or U. S. Senator Boies Penrose to make a dicker.
April 19—Sec. of Navy Wilbur, answering U. S. Senate request, informed that body that since Jan. 1, 1918, ex-Sec. of Treas. McAdoo and ex-Senators J. H. Lewis of Ill., and Hoke Smith, of Ga., had practiced before the Navy Dept. (in advocacy of claims of clients) within 2 years after their retirement from office.
—Japanese Ambassador Hanihara, in letter to Sec. of State Hughes, denied veiled threat in referring to "grave consequences" in his protest against Japanese immigration exclusion.
—3 of the 4 U. S. round-world airships flew from Chignik, Alaska, to Dutch Harbor, Alaska.
—Ignace Paderewski's pet Pekinese dog, Ping Lung, for which pianist had canceled several concert dates, died in his private car at Chicago.
April 20—Federal Trade Commission ordered Eastman Kodak Co. and its selling agent to cease restraining competition in manufacture and sale of cinematograph film stock. They were charged with film monopoly.
April 21—Fire destroyed dormitories and power plant at Asbury College, Wilmore, Ky.
—U. S. Senate, by resolution, authorized changing name of Mt. Rainier (Wash.) to Mt. Tacoma.
—A negro accused of attacking a white woman was lynched at Norway, S. C.
—Edward S. Cooney and his wife, of Brooklyn, alleged hold-up pair, the wife alleged to be "bobbed-hair bandit," were caught at Jacksonville, Fla. Her baby, born April 11, died April 19 in hospital. Couple reached N. Y. April 22. They pleaded guilty, April 23, to first degree robbery and were sentenced, May 6, to 10 to 20 yrs. in prison.
—Premier Mussolini was made a Roman citizen.

COOLIDGE PLEDGES NEW ARMS PARLEY.

April 22—President Coolidge delivered "keynote" address at N. Y. at annual luncheon of the Associated Press. His words, pledging new arms parley if Dawes reparation plans go through, were radioed all over country.
—Jury at Phila. found Harry K. Thaw sane.
—Gov. Pinchot was defeated by R. B. Strassburger for Pa. delegate-at-large to the Repub. Nat'l Convention.

April 22—30,000 car men, printers, and tobacco workers struck at Havana, Cuba, in support of striking dock men.
—J. P. Leonard, convicted at N. Y. of murder of E. H. Dolge on Jan. 5, was sentenced to death in Bronx Court.
—Jos. Burke, jobless, jumped off Brooklyn Bridge into East River, but was rescued by tug.
—Fire destroyed Alton, Ill., City Hall, where Lincoln and Douglas debated in 1858.
—French Exposition opened at N. Y. City.
April 23—The U. S. Senate, 47 to 38, defeated cash option plan, and then, 67 to 17, passed insurance plan Soldier Bonus Bill.
—King George opened, at Wembley, British Empire Exhibition.
—21 were killed at Bellinzona, Switzerland, in collision of Milan and Zurich express trains. Dr. Helfferich, leader of the German Nationalist Party, and Count Della Torre, Italian Minister to Denmark, are reported among the victims.
—Rebel aviators bombed Tegucigalpa, Honduras.
—American steamship, Robert Dollar 2d, was wrecked at Chung Chow, China.
April 24—Gaston B. Means told U. S. Senate's Daugherty Committee at Washington that all his documents to back his previous testimony had been taken from his home on a forged order from Chairman Brookhart.
—North and South Ireland fail to agree on border agreement.
—The American missionary schools in Turkey have agreed to remove from their classrooms all religious symbols, in accordance with recent orders issued by the Minister of Public Instruction, Vasif Bey.
—Wanda E. Stopa, woman lawyer, shot at Mrs. Yeranza Smith and killed Hy Manning, at Palos Park, Ill.; she killed herself with poison, April 25.
—Naval aviators J. H. Green and H. R. Cruikshank died in seaplane fall at Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

DEATH OF CHARLES F. MURPHY.

April 25—Charles F. Murphy, 65, leader of Tammany Hall, died at his home at N. Y., of indigestion and heart failure.
—J. C. Rabiner, N. Y. stock broker, was released from prison after serving 3 months of indeterminate sentence for alleged bucketing.
—Bank thieves got $63,000 in currency at Granite City, Ill.
—F. L. Martin, on U. S. round-world plane, flew from Kanatak, Alaska, to Chignik, Alaska.
April 26—U. S. House, 297 to 67, adopted resolution to submit to the States a child labor amendment to the Constitution.
April 27—Fire at foot of W. 158th St., N. Y., destroyed steamboats Grand Republic, Nassau, and Highlander, and 2 barges.
—"Clover," 51, oldest horse in world, died at Catawissa, Pa.
—200 Corean students drowned when steamer Chinnampo sank off coast.
—1 fireman died in $1,000,000 blaze in business district of Lowell, Mass.
—Crown Prince of Abyssinia visits Jerusalem in state.
April 28—115 died in explosion at Benwood, W. Va., in mine of Wheeling Steel Corp.
—Pres. Coolidge in White House statement denied testimony of J. M. Miller to U. S. Senate's Muscle Shoals committee that President had ever said he was trying to deliver Muscle Shoals to Henry Ford or any one else.
—Federal jury, at Indianapolis, found Gov. W. T. McCray guilty of using the mails in fraud scheme. He resigned April 30, and on May 1 was sentenced to 10 yrs. in prison with $10,000 fine.
—Honduras rebels took city of Tegucigalpa.
—The Sec. of War informed U. S. Senate committee that among ex-officials who had represented clients since 1918 before the War Dept. were ex-Sec. W. G. McAdoo, ex-Atty. Gen. A. M. Palmer, ex-Atty. Gen. T. W. Gregory, and ex-Sens. Saulsbury of Del., Benet of S. C., Hoke Smith of Ga., and Lewis of Ill.
April 29—State Sen. R. C. Lacey, at Buffalo, N. Y., pleaded guilty in U. S. Court to perjury in 1923 before a grand jury inquiry into a train-dynamiting case in 1922. He was sentenced to 1 day in jail and $500 fine. He was pardoned, Aug. 14, by President Coolidge.
—Boys ran New York, the second day of Boys' Week, with a boy Mayor and Board of Estimate and others in charge of the Stock Exchange, department stores and a dozen or more big hotels.
—At Asheville, N. C., Hon. J. F. A. Cecil married Miss Cornelia Vanderbilt, only child of late G. W. Vanderbilt.
—Navy aviator Lieut. E. A. Musk died in mid-air plane collision at San Diego, Cal.
April 30—111 died in storms in Ark., La., Ala., Carolinas, and Ga.
—A small band of Cuban soldiers has revolted in Santa Clara Province.
—W. A. Foster, 65, promoter, was convicted at N. Y., of causing "wash sales" of North American oil stock; sentence, 2 to 4 mos. in prison.
—Major F. L. Martin, 1 of 4 U. S. round-world airplane flyers, left Chignik, Alaska, for Unalaska, but hit a mountain top; he and his mechanician, Sergt. A. L. Harvey, after many hardships, on May 9 reached Port Moller, 200 miles west of Chignik.

MAY

May 1—At Athens, the Republic of Greece was inaugurated with the singing of a solemn Te Deum in the cathedral. The Provisional President, Admiral Koundouriotis and the Cabinet Ministers were present in the church, and the square outside was packed with thousands who took the oath of fidelity to the republic.
—U. S. Senate, viva voce, ratified conference report on Soldier Bonus bill.
—M. E. Church General Conference, at Springfield, Mass., petitioned Congress to make no modification of Volstead Act.
—Rep. Harold Knutson, of Minn., was found not guilty by a jury in Arlington County, Va., of charges growing out of an automobile ride in Va. last March with Leroy M. Hull, Government clerk of Washington.
—60,000 boys marched on 5th Ave., N. Y., in Loyalty Day parade.
—Benj. Geltzeiler was robbed of $47,000 and killed at his office, on Broad St., Newark, N. J.
—The body of Eleanor Aylsworth, 16, missing 2 mos., was found in Susquenanna River, near Binghamton, N. Y.
May 2—Ex-U. S. Judge K. M. Landis charged to U. S. Senate Daugherty Committee that President Coolidge's pardon of Phil. Grossman, Chicago liquor seller, was a result of an abuse of political influence by big politicians.
—U. S. bans shipment of arms to Cuban rebels.
—N. Y. City Board of Estimate as "Senate" of "Municipal Assembly" under new law, restored to Commissioner of Accounts power to issue subpoenas, taken from him by the Legislature.
—U. S. House, only 1 vote against, adopted Conference report on Bonus Bill.
—U. S. Senate, 48 to 27, voted publicity of income tax returns.
—Many were killed in wreck of "May Day Train," 100 miles from Odessa, Russia.

COOLIDGE VETOES PENSION BILL.

May 3—President Coolidge vetoed Bursum bill, increasing pensions, on economy plea.
—Cuban rebellion spreads, with armed clashes.
—Buenos Ayres has a general strike against the new Argentine pension law.
—Y. W. C. A. national convention, at N. Y., 1627 to 366, voted to admit non-Evangelical Protestants to voting membership.
—The 400 students at Millikin University, Decatur, Ill., quit in protest at dropping of 2 professors; 300 returned May 12 pending Presbyterian Synod inquiry.
—3 U. S. round-world airplanes flew from Dutch Harbor, Unalaska, to Atka Island.
—A treaty of peace was signed at Amapala by the three discordant political factions in Honduras and representatives of the Central American nations, on board the U. S. cruiser Milwaukee in the presence of Sumner Welles, who was sent to Honduras by President Coolidge to mediate.
May 4—General elections to Parliament, held in Germany, showed members enough to ratify Dawes reparation plans.
—M. E. Board of Bishops asked General Convention, at Springfield, Mass., to lift ban on dancing, card playing, theatres and the circus.
—President Coolidge has commuted the 25-year sentence of Fritz W. Bishoff, a German, sentenced from New Jersey in 1918 for attempting to destroy munitions of war.
May 5—Bavarian Parliament was dissolved; Cabinet resigned.
—At Cambridge, Mass., W. J. Corcoran, former Dist. Atty. of Middlesex County, was sentenced to 7 to 10 yrs. in State Prison.
May 6—U. S. Senate, by viva voce vote, empowered Committee on Internal Revenue inquiry to hire special counsel.
May 7—At Moscow, Tshrdynzeff and Kalinin, directors of the State Textile Trust, the largest Government textile syndicate in Russia, were sentenced to death on charges of corruption, exploiting a state organization in their own interests, plotting with others to combat state capitalism in favor of private enterprise and giving information secretly to former owners of textile factories who are now abroad.

May 7—M. E. Church General Conference, at Springfield, Mass., 842 to 13, voted to reunite with M. E. Church South.
—Maurice Worth was elected "Boy Mayor" of N. Y. in Thomas Jefferson Boys' Election of Boys' City Administration.
May 8—Establishment of diplomatic relations between the Republics of Panama and Colombia was announced. Official relations between the two republics had not existed since Panama acquired its independence in 1903.
—Sen. Lodge (Rep.), of Mass., presented in the U. S. Senate his plan for a new world court in resolution authorizing President Coolidge to call conference of Allied Powers.
—Miss Marie N. Bakewell, 39, social leader, killed herself, at St. Louis.
—"Nicky" (J. W.) Arnstein and Isadore Cohen, appeals denied, surrendered at Washington, D. C., and began 2 yrs. in prison for alleged conspiracy to bring stolen bonds into the Dist. of Col.
—C. W. C. Deering, 47, grandson of the founder of the Deering Harvester Works, died at San Francisco of veronal poison, according to the Coroner.
May 9—Masked executioner hanged 6 Italians at prison at Amite, La., for the murder, 3 yrs. ago, of Dallas Calmes, bank officer at Independence, La. Roy Leona, of Brooklyn, first to hang, was the actual slayer.
—3 men were executed at Eddyville, Ky., for murders.
—W. J. Burns resigned as Director of the Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Dept. of Justice.
—The will of C. F. Murphy, Tammany Leader, filed at N. Y., for probate, left his estate, estimated at $450,000, to his wife and relatives.
—3 U. S. round-world airplanes flew from Atka Island to Attu Island.
—115 of the 223 military prisoners serving time in Leavenworth Federal Penitentiary received clemency as a result of inquiry conducted in March by a special War Department Clemency Board. 8 were given outright pardons and 107 were given reductions in sentences. Sentences of 71 life termers were reduced to terms of from 20 to 30 yrs.
May 10—U. S. Senate, 69 to 15, passed the Tax Reduction Bill.
—Carbon monoxide gas, released from hundreds of automobile engines stalled in the new Liberty Tunnels at Pittsburgh, through South Hills, overcame hundreds of persons, many of whom were carried from the tubes unconscious.
—Parliamentary elections in Japan resulted in Government's defeat. Final returns show the combined opposition to the Government will have 277 of the 464 seats in the new House, while the Government of Premier Kiyoura will command only 120.
—Robbers got registered mail valued at $35,000 at Indiana Harbor, Ind.; bandits got 4 sacks of registered mail at East Chicago, Ind., post office.

POINCARE DEFEATED IN FRANCE.

May 11—General elections for French Chamber of Deputies resulted in heavy gains for the Left parties and defeat for Premier Poincare and the Nationalists.
May 12—The King and Queen of Roumania visited London.
—Safe blowers stole $35,000 at Alton, Ill., post office.
—At Covington, Ky., a jury in Federal Court found Congressman John W. Langley guilty of conspiracy in a whiskey transaction in 1921. Milton Lipschutz, Philadelphia, was also found guilty. The jury disagreed in the case of Albert S. Slater, Philadelphia. Langley was sentenced to 2 yrs. in prison.
May 13—U. S. Senate, 53 to 28 (1 short of two-thirds), failed to pass Bursum Pension Bill over President's veto.
—U. S. House, 149 to 132, passed bill to buy Cape Cod Canal for $11,500,000.
—Lieut. P. Doisy, French aviator, on way from Paris to Tokio, was given public greeting at Saigon, French Indo-China.
—The body of Eleonora Duse, actress, was buried at Asolo, Italy.
—Absolved of any connection with the recent hold-up of the institution, during which E. L. Wildman, a bond salesman, was shot to death, C. M. Vanderoef, former cashier of the Belimore, N. Y., National Bank, pleaded guilty to embezzlement of the bank's funds and was sentenced, in Brooklyn, to 7½ yrs. in Atlanta Penitentiary.
—General M. E. Church Convention, at Springfield, Mass., voted that no Methodist preacher who is divorced can take unto himself a new wife, no Methodist preacher can marry a divorced woman, and no Methodist preacher can perform the marriage ceremony for a divorcee, the only exception being that the innocent party where the divorce has been for unfaithfulness may remarry.
May 14—Tammany Executive Committee, at N. Y., 68 to 2, chose Surrogate Jas. A. Foley to succeed Chas. F. Murphy as Chairman and political leader. Foley, May 15, declined the place.
—Mayor Hylan (N. Y.) directed Parole Board to cancel parole of stock broker J. C. Rabiner, convicted of bucketing, and he was put back in Tombs prison.
—Earthquake near Erzerum killed 50 and destroyed several villages; on May 16 new quake killed 120.
—U. S. Senate committee investigating charges against Senator B. K. Wheeler (D.), of Montana, exonerated him in majority report. Senator Sterling (R.) filed minority report, May 19, upholding indictment.
—Sentence for auto speeding was suspended, at N. Y., on Miss Abby Rockefeller, daughter of John D. jr.
May 15—President Coolidge vetoed the Soldier Bonus Bill.
—Congress accepted the conference report on the Immigration Bill, containing the Japanese exclusion provision. The House, which acted first, voted to adopt it, 308 to 58. The Senate followed, 69 to 9.
—Truth of the charge that Representative Zihlman (R., Md.) accepted a bribe was not established by evidence presented to the House Investigating Committee, the House was informed.
—N. Y. Stock Exchange passed rule forbidding members to handle election bets.

AGREEMENT TO EVACUATE RUHR.

—French Premier Poincare wrote to British Premier MacDonald, agreeing to evacuate Ruhr if Germany accepts and carries out Dawes reparation plans.
—At Springfield, Mass., limitation to eight years of the Bishop's tenure in any one area in this country, formerly indefinite, was approved by the Methodist Episcopal General Conference.
—The civil court at Versailles rejected the suit brought by Edith Kelly Gould to obtain half the property in France owned by Frank Jay Gould, her former husband.
—300th anniversary of settling of New Amsterdam was celebrated at Town Hall, N. Y.
—International Conference on Immigration began at Rome.
May 16—U. S. round-world airplanes flew from Attu Island to Paramashiru Island, arriving May 17.
—In British House of Commons, bill to nationalize coal mines was defeated, 264 to 168.
May 17—U. S. House, 313 to 78, repassed Soldier Bonus Bill over President's veto.
—Actors in Equity Assn. struck at N. Y. City.
—Lithuania signed agreement with League of Nations by which she keeps Memel but gives Poland free use of the harbor.
May 18—U. S. round-world airplanes flew from Paramashiru Island to Yetorofu Island, reaching there May 19, and on May 22 landed at Minato, Japan.
—25 French athletes started at dawn from New Rochelle and walked 23 miles to the French Evangelical Church, West 16th St., N. Y., where special Huguenot-Walloon services were held. It was a part of the celebration of the 300th anniversary of the arrival in N. Y. Harbor on the Nieu Netherland of the first Huguenot and Walloon colonists.
—The United Farmer-Labor Party of N. Y. State was organized in convention at Schenectady.
May 19—Cyrus E. Woods announced at Tokio his resignation as U. S. Ambassador to Japan.
—U. S. Senate, 59 to 26, repassed over President's veto, the Soldier Bonus Bill.
—Germany signed at Washington, D. C., treaty on liquor running off U. S. coast similar to Brit.-U. S. compact.
—At Philadelphia, Harry K. Thaw was freed by Court.
—The volcano of Kilauea, Hawaii, is in explosive eruption.
May 20—At San Antonio, Texas, the right of women to a voice in the government of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. was sustained by the 64th General Assembly.
—At Boston, the American Unitarian Association in annual meeting unanimously voted to amalgamate with the General Unitarian Conference.
—The Irish Free State Govt. dissolved the City of Dublin Corporation.
—For the first time pedestrians walked over the Hudson River south of Poughkeepsie when two suspension footbridges from Peekskill to Bear Mountain were completed.
—At Edinburgh, Labor's Lord High Commissioner to the Church of Scotland, His Grace "Jamie" Brown, as representative of King George, formally opened the General Assemblies of the Scottish Presbyterian Churches. Later the old miner held a levee at Holyrood Palace.

May 21—Charles W. Rendigs, who sat on the jury at N. Y. in the last trial of E. M. Fuller and voted for an acquittal, was found guilty of perjury.
—Congress, by joint resolution signed by President Coolidge, relinquished $6,137,553 of Boxer Indemnity, due from China.
—At San Antonio, Texas, the Presbyterian Church in the United States (Southern) declared through its General Assembly it does not believe in evolution.

LEOPOLD-LOEB KIDNAPPING.

May 22—Kidnappers at Chicago killed Robert Franks, 13, after family ignored $10,000 demand for ransom. Two students who knew him, N. F. Leopold jr., and Richard Loeb, each 19, were arrested and confessed.
—U. S. round-world airplanes arrived at Kasumigauri, Japan.
—Tammany Hall, N. Y., appointed a committee of 7, headed by Frank J. Goodwin, to "run things" until July 15.
—France and Italy signed mutual trade agreement.
—William S. Ford, whose hatred of his father-in-law, George F. Keim, it was charged, caused him to set a fire in which Keim and five other persons were burned to death Oct. 15, last, was found guilty of murder in the first degree in Brooklyn.
—At London, an Anglo-Austrian commercial treaty providing "most favored nation" treatment by both countries was signed.
—The last steel pillar of the old 42d St. elevated spur from Third Ave. to the Grand Central Terminal, N. Y., went down while a brass band played.

May 23—U. S. Senate, 56 to 5, adopted report exonerating Sen. Wheeler, Mont., of practicing before a Govt. dept.
—Mrs. E. S. Rickner was acquitted, at Anniston, Ala., on ground of insanity, of murder as slayer of her husband, Lieut. J. C. Rickner.

May 24—U. S. Senate, 60 to 6, adopted conference report on Tax Reduction Bill.
—Barron D. Wilkins and John Parker, Negroes, were assassinated at N. Y. City.
—U. S. and Norway ratified off-coast rum-running treaty.

May 25—The Ile St. Louis, at Paris, declared its independence.

May 26—President Coolidge signed the Immigration Bill including the Japanese exclusion policy, which he stated he would have vetoed had it stood alone.
—The German Cabinet headed by Chancellor Marx resigned.
—The King and Queen of Italy visited London.

May 27—M. E. Church General Conference, at Springfield, Mass., by 5 to 1 vote, lifted ban, in effect since 1872, on dancing, games of chance, and theatres. A minority report forbidding theatre attendance on Sundays and specifying dancing and immoral theatre performances was tabled by 460 votes to 295.
—Storms killed over 30 and damaged property in Ala. and Miss.
—Fires killed 6 at Newark, N. J., and 4 at Harlem, N. Y. City.

May 28—U. S. House, 166 to 138, passed bill to spend $150,000,000 on improving navy.
—Japan sent to Washington a protest against Immigration Exclusion Act.
—M. H. Fritz, stocking mnfr., summoned his mill hands and in their presence killed himself, at Shillington, Pa.
—P. E. Bishop W. M. Brown was put on trial on heresy charge before Board of Bishops at Cleveland, O. He was convicted May 31.
—N. Y. Supreme Court, at Troy, dismissed murder indictments in case of Howard Rothenberg, 7; against the boy's mother, Mrs. Charles Rothenberg; his aunt, Mrs. Esther Litt, wife of a haberdasher of Brooklyn, and Burtsell Branaugh, a farmer, of Windham, N. Y.
—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, at Grand Rapids, Mich., directed the N. Y. Presbytery to notify Rev. H. E. Fosdick, Baptist, to become a Presbyterian or quit preaching in Presbyterian churches.
—Storm killed 10 at Wetumka, Okla.
—Lieut. W. S. Hallenberg, U. S. Army aviator, died in plane fall at Port-au-Prince.
—40 were killed by ammunition explosion at Bucharest.

May 29—Staten Island jury found H. L. Hoffman guilty of killing Mrs. M. A. Bauer, March 25, and he was sentenced to 20 years to life in prison.
—Denmark signed off-shore rum-running treaty with U. S.
—Sec. Lieut. N. P. Beasley died in plane fall at San Antonio, Tex.

May 30—European Allies in note to Germany give her 30 days to consent to resumption of Allied military control.

May 31—A Japanese killed himself at Tokio, leaving note urging his country to avenge Japanese Exclusion Act passed by U. S. Congress.
—China recognized Soviet Russia.
—The treaty with Great Britain for the preservation of halibut fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean, including the Bering Sea, which was approved by the Senate March 4, 1924, with a reservation, was reconsidered and ratified without reservations.

JUNE

June 1—Newly elected French Chamber of Deputies met; Premier Poincare resigned; the Left bloc voted not to support any Premier named by President Millerand.
—An assassin, Karl Jaworek, at Vienna shot the Austrian Chancellor, Ignatz Seipe, and then attempted suicide. On Dec. 1, after conviction, he was sentenced to 3½ years in prison.
—U. S. round-world planes flew from Kasumigaura, Japan, to Kushimoto, Japan.
—23 died and 21 were hurt in fire set by subnormal girl at school for such girls at Playa del Rey, Cal.

June 2—President Coolidge signed the Income Tax Reduction Bill, but condemned its surtax, estates tax, and publicity features.
—U. S. Senate, 61 to 23, passed proposed constitutional amendment to be submitted to the States giving Congress power to limit, regulate and prohibit labor of persons under 18 years old.
—U. S. round-world planes flew from Kushimoto, Japan, to Kagoshima, Japan.
—Actors' strike closed 7 theatres at N. Y. City.
—Dr. C. L. Meissinger of U. S. Weather Bureau, and Lieut. J. T. Neely died when army balloon S-3 was hit by lightning near Bement, Ill.
—General election in Newfoundland resulted in defeat of Premier Hickman's Government.

June 3—Albanian rebel forces have seized Scutari and Aviona and threaten Tirana.
—German Cabinet, under Chancellor Marx, went back in power.

June 4—Canadian House of Commons, 114 to 36, rejected an amendment to the budget that proposed a protective policy.
—Suit to enjoin operation of U. S. Bonus Act was begun at Washington by Benj. Catchings of N. Y. City.
—British House of Commons agreed to Government housing construction involving £34,000,000 a year.
—Ex-Premier Paul Painleve was elected, 296 to 209, President of the French Chamber of Deputies.
—2 U. S. round-world airplanes flew from Kagoshima, Japan, to Shanghai; the 3rd plane left Kagoshima June 5 and reached Shanghai.
—The U. S. dirigible Shenandoah returned to Lakehurst, N. J., after 1,100 mile trip over N. J., N. Y., Albany, Niagara Falls, Binghamton, and part of Pa.
—Chinese bandits released 2 American missionaries, Rev. H. G. Miller and Rev. R. A. Jaffray
—U. S. Senate refused to authorize $25,000,000 loan to Germany to buy food in U. S.
—Ex-U. S. Attorney-General Daugherty, declaring the proceedings illegal, refused to testify before Brookhart committee of Senate. He denied wrongdoing.

June 5—U. S. Senate Naval Oil Lease Committee, Walsh, chairman, reported that President Harding's order authorizing transfer of reserves to Interior Department was illegal; the committee cleared Secretary of Navy Denby and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt of collusion in alleged frauds.
—At Paris, Edouard Herriot refused to accept the Premiership from President Millerand. He would accept it, he told the President, if Millerand tendered his resignation to the Chamber of Deputies. Millerand refused.
—Protest mass meeting against U. S. Exclusion Act was held at Tokio.
—Rev. M. C. Gilbride was killed at Dracut, Mass., by an atheist whose dying fatner the priest attended.

REICHSTAG ACCEPTS DAWES REPORT.

June 6—At Berlin, the Reichstag, 247 to 183, gave its approval to the Marx-Stresemann Cabinet on its position favoring acceptance of the Dawes report.
—Eugene Moran and A. E. Hurwitch, 2 "squealers" convicted in Mrs. C. P. H. Schoellkopf gem robbery at N. Y., got 2½ to 5 yrs. in prison.
—U. S. and Canada signed, at Washington, treaty for suppression of liquor and drug smuggling.
—Gov. William S. Flynn of Rhode Island issued a denunciation of the Ku Klux Klan and an order that the Klan be kept out of all State-owned buildings.
—15 died in explosion in Glen Alden coal mine, near Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

June 6—The various charges made by Gaston B. Means before the Brookhart committee against Secretary Mellon were denied by Mr. Mellon in a letter to Brookhart.
—Japanese Cabinet of Premier Kiyoura resigned.
June 7—The first session of the 68th Congress, which convened Dec. 3, 1923, adjourned at 7 P. M.
—President Coolidge vetoed the bill raising Postal men's salaries $68,000,000 a year.
—U. S. round-world airplanes flew from Shanghai to Amoy.
—Irak Assembly rejected proposed treaty with Great Britain.
—Rodman Wanamaker's war memorial in Madison Square Park, which is surmounted by a glass star inclosing electric lights to be kept burning perpetually, was dedicated.
June 8—Japanese merchants at Tokio boycott American goods.
—U. S. round-world airplanes flew from Amoy to Hongkong.
—F. Francois-Marsal formed new French Cabinet with himself as Premier.
June 9—Upholding the constitutionality of the Willis-Campbell act to prevent physicians from prescribing intoxicating malt liquors for medicinal purposes, the U. S. Supreme Court denied that beer is necessary to combat certain diseases
—A strike of employees against manufacturers when illegal picketing and intimidation are used to prevent production does not constitute restraint of interstate commerce, was held by the U. S. Supreme Court.
June 10—The Republican National Convention opened at Cleveland, Ohio, Representative Theo. E. Burton, of Ohio made, as Temporary Chairman, the "keynote" speech.
—Miss Eleanor Margaret Green, only daughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. James O. Green, and great-granddaughter of Peter Cooper, was married at N. Y. to Prince Viggo Christian Adolph Georg of Denmark.
—Lieut. J. N. Wilson died in army airplane fall at Mt. Clemens, Mich.; 2d Lieut. H. D. Hall, and Corpl. R. W. Lehman, died in fall of Marine Corps airplane in Stafford County, Va.
—French Chamber of Deputies, 329 to 214, voted against Premier Marsal and his Cabinet.
June 11—The Republican National Convention, at Cleveland, elected, as Permanent Chairman, ex-Representative Frank W. Mondell of Wyo., and adopted the 1924 national campaign platform, which was read to the gathering by C. B. Warren, Ambassador to Mexico.

PRESIDENT OF FRANCE RESIGNS.

—President Millerand of France resigned, under Radical pressure in the National Assembly.
—10 armed robbers at N. Y., stopped a customs truck at Hudson and W. 12th Sts., and made off with 29 packages of registered mail containing diamonds, other jewels, and watches.
—At Chicago, Nathan E. Leopold jr. and his chum, Richard A. Loeb, pleaded not guilty to the indictment charging them with the murder and kidnapping of fourteen-year-old Robert Franks.
—Premier Kato of Japan formed a tri-party Cabinet.
June 12—The Republican National Convention nominated President Calvin Coolidge to succeed himself. He was chosen on the first ballot, the vote being—Coolidge, 1,065; U. S. Senator R. M. La Follette of Wis., 34; U. S. Senator H. W. Johnson of Cal., 10.
—For Vice President, ex-Gov. F. O. Lowden of Ill., was nominated, but declined, and the vote on the third ballot was—Brig. Gen. Charles G. Dawes of Ill., 682½; U. S. Sec. of Commerce Herbert Hoover, 334½; U. S. Judge William S. Kenyon, of Iowa, 75.
—3 officers and 45 enlisted men were killed and 30 injured in an explosion in a gun turret of the U. S. battleship Mississippi, at target practice off San Pedro (Cal.) Harbor.
—A Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul mail train from Chicago, bound for St. Paul, was held up and robbed of $2,000,000 at Rondout, Ill., 32 miles north of Chicago.
—A tornado damaged water works at Galesburg, Ill., and did $1,000,000 damage in and near that city.
—Thieves raided Lady Ludlow's gem collections at Bath House, London.
—A "National Provisional Government of Albania" was proclaimed at Tirana, with Bishop F. S. Noli at its head.
June 13—Gaston Doumergue, President of the French Senate, Protestant and Moderate Radical, was elected President of the Republic by the National Assembly in Versailles.
—Communist strike on the London Underground Railway came to an end, after a week's course.
—The Italian Parliament adjourned sine die on account of kidnapping and murder of a Socialist Deputy, Matteotti, who was seized June 10 by 5 men when on way to make anti-Government speech.
—Rex Ray, an American, has escaped from river pirates in Kwangsi Province, China.
—Mob at San Pedro, Cal., kidnapped 4 I. W. W. men and tarred and feathered them.
—At DeKalb, Ill., the word "hell" in the second article of the Apostles' Creed was dropped and the word "hades" substituted in its stead by the Lutheran Augustana Synod in its 65th annual convention. Hereafter 300,000 members of the synod after declaring that Christ was "crucified under Pontius Pilate" will confess "he descended into hades."
—M. Herriot was appointed French Premier and formed Cabinet.
June 15—Gen. Salvador Alvarado, former Governor of Yucatan, one of the leaders in the recent rebellion, has been court-martialed and executed.
—Bill Brennan, retired heavyweight boxer, and Jas. Cullen, a State trooper, were assassinated at Brennan's cabaret on W. 171st St., N. Y. City.
—Thief got $100,000 in gems at home of Edsel B. Ford, son of Henry, Detroit.
June 16—The Mexican Government has suspended its expulsion order against H. C. Cummins, British agent at Mexico City. He was recalled.
—International Labor Conference met at Geneva, and chose as President Hjalmar Branting, ex-Premier of Sweden.
—U. S. round-world airplanes reached Saigon, in French Cochin-China.
—Service over the 6th Ave. "L" spur (50th to 58th Sts.), N. Y. City, ended at midnight. The spur was bought by the city to be torn down.
—17 died when steamships Haakon Jarl and King Harold collided off Norway.
June 17—Farmer-Labor-Progressive Convention at St. Paul, Minn., chose as Permanent Chairman Chas. Taylor.
—55 of the 61 mail bags stolen from C. M. & St. P. Ry. train near Rondout, Ill., June 12, were found in abandoned auto on bank of Despiaines River, near Joliet, Ill.
—Communist International Fifth Congress opened at Moscow.
—General Parliamentary elections in South Africa resulted in defeat of Premier Smut's party.
—Linne A. Gale, publisher of a Socialist magazine in New York at the beginning of the World War, who was convicted of desertion and uttering contemptuous language against the President of the United States, was released from Fort Leavenworth, on home parole.
June 18—China bade U. S., Japan and France not to interfere in arrangements between Russia and China, as to Chinese Eastern Railway.
—Sec. of State Hughes's note to Japan on her immigration exclusion protest holds U. S., is still friendly to Japan but American control of aliens is constitutional and not abrogated by the "gentlemen's agreement."
—E. C. Hawley, American business man, has been slain by Chinese at Wanhsien, in Szechwan Province.
—At Mexico, Mo., Rev. Asa Q. Burns, Baptist minister and a former Professor at Hardin College, was found guilty of assault with intent to kill on Howard D. Conger on March 1, 1924, and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.
—At Columbus, O., Judge R. M. Wanamaker, Associate Justice of the Ohio Supreme Court, jumped from the fourth story window of a hospital, dying instantly.
—U. S. round-world planes flew from Saigon to Bangkok, Siam.
—Canadian postal workers struck for higher wages, at Toronto. Strike ended June 29 with promise for wage inquiry.
—Supreme Court at N. Y., granted Jack Clifford divorce from Evelyn Nesbit.
June 19—Farmer-Labor National Convention, at St. Paul, nominated for President, Duncan MacDonald, miner, of Ill.; for Vice President, William Bouck, farmer, of Washington.
—Bromine bomb, placed behind chair of Lieut. Gov. of Rhode Island, in Senate chamber, Providence, partly suffocated 5 State Senators, and ended 42-hour Democratic filibuster.
—Bomb thrower at Canton, China, killed Acting French Consul Dr. Casablanca, M. Pelletier, Pierre and Mme. Demiritz. Capt. Berrier, aide-de-camp to Gov. Gen. Merlin, and H. G. Gerin, head of Gerin, Dervard & Co., silk merchants, were severely wounded.
—W. H. Reynolds, Mayor of Long Beach, N. Y., and John Gracy, the City Treasurer there, were convicted by a jury at Mineola of grand larceny and misuse of the city's funds. Reynolds was sentenced to 6 mos. in prison; Gracy to 3 mos.

June 19—At Los Angeles, A. H. Greer, ex-chauffeur for Mabel Normand, film actress, was acquitted in Superior Court on charges of assault to commit murder on Courtland S. Dines, Denver oil operator.

June 20—2 Japanese were assassinated near San Pedro, Cal.

KILLED CLIMBING MOUNT EVEREST.

—G. L. Mallory and A. C. Ervine have lost their lives in attempt of British expedition to scale Mt. Everest, Asia.

—U. S. round-world airplanes flew from Bangkok to Rangoon, India.

June 21—Premier Herriot of France conferred at Chequers, England, with Premier MacDonald, on the German questions.

June 22—The body of C. D. Sheldon, 77, a N. Y. publisher, was found in swamp where he wandered June 12, near Berbank, N. Y.

—King and Queen of Denmark visited London.

June 23—21 Rep. State Senators who fled from Rhode Island after gas attack on Senate, are at Rutland, Mass.

—Gen. Jan Smuts resigned as Premier of Union of South Africa and was succeeded, June 24, by Gen. J. B. Hertzog.

—Lieut R. L. Maughan, U. S. army aviator, left Mitchel Field, Mineola, N. Y., at 3.59½ A. M., and landed at Crissy Field, San Francisco, at 9.48 P. M. (1.48 A. M., N. Y. time.).

June 24—The Democratic National Convention opened, at Madison Sq. Garden, N. Y. City, with U. S. Senator Byron Patton (Pat) Harrison of Miss., as Temporary Chairman. He made a "keynote" speech. A resolution in memory of the late ex-Pres. Woodrow Wilson was adopted. The Rules Committee of the convention voted 37 to 3, not to change rule requiring a two-thirds vote to nominate candidates.

—The Rev. G. D. Byers, American Presby. missionary, was assassinated on Hainan Isl., China.

—Tornado wrecked many houses at Belfast, Ireland.

June 25—U. S. Senator T. J. Walsh, of Mont., was chosen Permanent Chairman of the Democratic National Convention and spoke. U. S. Senators Robinson of Ark., and Underwood of Ala. and W. G. McAdoo of Cal., were put in nomination for Presidency.

—U. S. round-world planes reached Aykab, Burma.

June 26—At the Democratic National Convention, at N. Y. City, Gov. A. E. Smith of N. Y., was put in nomination for the Presidency, as were U. S. Senator Samuel M. Raiston of Indiana, Gov. Jonathan M. Davis of Kansas, Gov. Albert Cavell Ritchie of Maryland, David Franklin Houston of New York, Former Sec. of Agriculture and Sec. of the Treasury; former U. S. Senator Willard Saulsbury, of Del., and U. S. Senator Woodbridge N. Ferris of Mich.

—At Atlantic City, N. J., the General Council of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. denied the petition of women members of the church that they be given official recognition either as a separate body or by representation, with full voting power in the synods and presbyteries.

—Sec. of the Treasury Mellon testified in U. S. Court at N. Y., in prosecution of G. B. Means and E. W. Jernecke, charged with conspiracy to violate Volstead act. He said he was at one time part owner of the Overholt Distilling Co. He denied that forged permits for withdrawal of whiskey from that distillery ever were in the Mellon Nat'l Bank.

—The Portuguese Cabinet resigned.

—Chinese revolutionists in Kwangsi Province have killed Rev. Joseph Cunningham, American missionary.

June 27—Nominations for the Presidency, named at the Democratic National Convention, included Ex-Gov. Cox of Ohio, Senator Carter Glass of Va., John W. Davis of W. Va., Gov. Bryan of Neb., Gov. Brown of N. H., and Gov. Silzer of N.J.

—U. S. round-world planes have reached Calcutta India.

—U. S. Ports on Mexican border are closed each day at 9 P. M.

—Robbers killed Pullman Co.'s guard and got $9,500 payroll at Mot Haven R. R. yard, Bronx.

—Coroner's Jury at Chicago found that killing of young Robert Franks was done by N. F. Leopold, jr. and R. A. Loeb, college boys.

—Arkansas House of Reps., 45 to 40, ratified proposed Child Labor amendment to U. S. Constitution.

June 28—The Democratic National Convention, at N. Y., adopted a platform and adjourned to June 30.

—Storms in Ohio killed 100 at Lorain, and injured 1,500. Many were killed at other places on Lake Erie, and in upper Mississippi Valley. Property damage put at $30,000,000. Total loss of life about 100.

—Members of Italian Premier Mussolini's Cabinet resigned.

June 29—Germany has accepted Allies' plan for resumption of military control, with reservations.

June 30—The Democratic National Convention, at N. Y., took 15 ballots for a Presidential nominee, and adjourned, with McAdoo leading with 479 votes, and Smith second with 305¼.

—The Convention adopted a tribute to the late President Harding.

—At Washington, Secretary of State Hughes and Ambassador Jusserand signed a treaty to prevent the illegal importation of intoxicating liquors into the United States. The French-American liquor treaty is similar to that signed by Great Britain.

—The new 14th St. (N. Y. City) B. M. T. subway was put in operation between Union Sq., Manhattan and Montrose Ave., Williamsburg, Brooklyn.

—8 were killed, 16 hurt, when mail train telescoped passenger train at Buda, Ill.

—Capt. A. Truello and Private B. Copeland died in airplane fire at Nashville, Tenn.

JULY

July 1—The Dem. Nat'l Convention at N. Y. City took 15 more ballots for Presidential nominee, leaving McAdoo with 415½; Smith, 323½; J. W. Davis, 126½; rest scattering.

—The Nationalists won Honduras Parliament elections.

—U. S. round-world planes reached Allahabad.

—Daily aero mail service began between N. Y. City and San Francisco.

—At N. Y., Gaston B. Means, formerly a special agent of the Bureau of Investigation of the U. S. Department of Justice and described as the "right hand man" of William J. Burns, until recently chief of that bureau, was found guilty in Fed. Dist. Court with Elmer W. Jarnecke of conspiracy to violate the Volstead act. They were sentenced, July 2, to 2 years in prison and fined respectively $10,000 and $5,000.

—The U. S. flag in the embassy grounds at Tokio was cut down by a Japanese.

—Japanese Diet protested U. S. Exclusion Act.

July 2—The Democratic Nat'l Convention at N. Y. took 12 more ballots, leaving McAdoo with 503.4; Smith, 318.6; J. W. Davis, 67; rest scattering.

—Dr. Wellington Koo became Acting Premier of China.

—At N. Y. City, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court unanimously affirmed the conviction of William H. Anderson, former Superintendent of the New York Anti-Saloon League, of forgery in the third degree.

—U. S. round-world airplanes reached Ambala, in the Punjab.

July 3—The Dem. Nat'l Convention at N. Y., took 19 more ballots for a Presidential nominee, leaving McAdoo, 469½; Smith, 335½; J. W. Davis, 60; rest scattering.

—Russell Smith, 8, kidnapped 5 years ago at Taunton, Mass., has been identified at Chicago.

—Georgia Legislature rejected the proposed Child Labor Amendment to U. S. Constitution.

—U. S. round-world planes arrived at Multan, India.

—Ex-Dist. Atty. W. J. Corcoran and D. H. Coakley were acquitted at Boston of extortion.

—Canada and Belgium signed, at Ottawa, favored-nation treaty.

July 4—The Dem. Nat'l Convention at N. Y., took 9 more ballots for a Presidential nominee, leaving McAdoo 528½; Smith, 334; J. W. Davis, 67; Newton D. Baker, 56; rest scattering. Cox and Ralston withdrew their names.

—U. S. Senator R. M. La Follette of Wis., announced he would run for the Presidency as an independent.

—Sore toe has given Calvin Coolidge jr., 16, blood-poisoning, and he is gravely ill at White House.

—U. S. round-world planes arrived at Karachi, India.

—The greatest collection of fighting airplanes ever assembled at any place in the U. S. in time of peace participated in the aviation meet at Mitchel Field, Mineola.

—Revolutionists seized the City of Sao Paulo, Brazil.

—Geo. Martin and Jesse Crowninshield were assassinated near Lake Placid, N. Y.

NOTE: An unsolved murder mystery of 1923 was that of Miss Dorothy Kauffman, a maid in the home of M. Craighead, near Scarsdale, N. Y., on July 3. The Almanac for 1924 by a regrettable typographical error in the mention of the murder in its Chronology of 1923 on page 88 used the word "by" instead of "of." The paragraph should have read:

"Miss Dorothy Kauffman, 22, governess, was knifed to death at home of M. Craighead, near Scarsdale, N. Y."

July 5—The Dem. Nat'l Convention took 7 more ballots for a Presidential nominee, leaving McAdoo with 513; Smith, 367; J. W. Davis, 76; rest scattering. A resolution to drop at each ballot the lowest candidate on the preceding ballot was defeated, 496 to 589½. A resolution to adjourn to Kansas City after 75th ballot was defeated 82.7 to 1,007.3. The Convention then voted to adjourn so that the candidates and Chairman Walsh and Nat'l Dem. Committee Chairman Hull could try to agree how to break deadlock.
—The Conference for Progressive Political Action met at Cleveland, indorsed La Follette's Presidential candidacy, adopted a platform, and issued call for a Third Party Convention in Jan., 1925.
—Calvin Coolidge jr., son of the President, was operated on at Wash., D. C., for blood poisoning due to toe blister.
—10 died when steamboat Three Rivers burned in Chesapeake Bay.
—N. Y. Court of Appeals ruled Anti-Saloon League not a political body.

CALLES ELECTED PRESIDENT OF MEXICO

July 6—In Mexico, the Presidential and Parliamentary elections resulted in victory of Gen. Plutarco Calles and his party. Followers of Gen Angel Flores demanded plebiscite, alleging fraud and coercion.
—300 native Filipino U. S. Scouts have mutinied for higher pay, 38 were arrested. Inquiry showed a wide-spread plot and over 200 court martials were ordered.

July 7—The Democratic Nat'l Convention took 10 more ballots for a Presidential nominee, leaving McAdoo, 336.5; Smith, 361.5; J. W. Davis, 66.5; Glass, 71; Ralston, 93; rest scattering. Convention adjourned out of respect to President Coolidge. All the candidates except McAdoo had released their delegates.
—Calvin Coolidge jr., died of blood poisoning at the Walter Reed hospital, Wash., D. C.
—Clarence O. Baring, indicted on charge of feeding arsenic and germs to his wealthy wife, was found insane, and County Court at White Plains, N. Y., committed him to State Hospital for Criminal Insane, at Matteawan.
—U. S. round-world planes reached Chahbar, Persia.
—The Nat'l Convention of the Socialist Party of America, met at Cleveland and 103 to 17, indorsed La Follette for Presidency.

July 8—By a viva voce vote and an overwhelming majority, the Democratic National Convention, after the 95th ballot, snowing William G. McAdoo with 417½ votes and Gov. Smith 357½, rejected a proposal for abrogation of the two-thirds rule. Ralston quit. Then McAdoo and Smith released their delegates. On the 100th ballot Smith got 351; McAdoo, 190; Davis, 203; E. T. Meredith, 75.5.
—U. S. round-world planes reached Bagdad, Mesopotamia.
—N. Y. City opened its broadcasting station on top of the Municipal Building.
—British House of Lords rejected liquor local option bill.

July 9—The Dem. Nat'l Convention at N. Y., on the 103d ballot, nominated for President, John W. Davis of W. Va. On the first ballot for Vice President at 2.30 A. M., Gov. Charles W. Bryan of Neb. was nominated for Vice President and the convention adjourned at 2.30 A. M., July 10
—The National Independent Party met at Indianapolis and nominated John Zahnd for President, and R. M. Harrop of Omaha, for Vice President.

July 10—Calvin Coolidge jr. was buried at Plymouth, Vt.
—U. S. round-world planes reached Constantinople, from Bagdad, after a stop at Aleppo, Syria.
—Turkey and Russia suspend relations.
—Lieut. Alf. Lee was killed in army airplane fall at Mineola, N. Y.

July 11—Bootleggers bombed and partly destroyed Ottawa St. M. E. Church, Joliet, Ill.
—Walter Muir, 21, of N. Y., was hanged at Valleyfield, Quebec, for the murder of Henri Laviolette, Sept., 1923, in a bar-room brawl.
—Receivership of N. Y. Railways Co., begun March 9, 1919 was ended by U. S. Court at N. Y.
—Effective July 15, U. S. Treasury suspends all sales of Treasury Savings Certificates and Stamps, because it was stated the Government can borrow money at under 4½ per cent. interest.

July 12—Egyptian Premier, Zaghloul Pasha, 77, was shot in arm by a student at Cairo.
—U. S. round-world airplanes reached Bucharest, Roumania.
—Police Detective T. J. Connell, honor man, was killed by robber in Bronx saloon holdup.
—Because he cursed his white employer, a Negro farm laborer was whipped to death by several whites near Marshall, Tex

July 13—U. S. round-world airplanes reached Vienna from Budapest and Bucharest.
—French Chamber of Deputies granted amnesty to ex-Premier Jos. Caillaux and ex-Minister of the Interior L. J. Malvy.

July 14—The U. S. round-world airplanes reached Paris from Strasburg and Vienna.

NEW LEADER OF TAMMANY.

—George W. Olvany, a Judge of General Sessions, was named to succeed the late Charles F. Murphy as leader of Tammany.

July 15—The strangled body of Francis McDonnell, 7, of Port Richmond, Staten Island, was found in woods near his home.
—Flood partly destroyed City of Kaigan, China.
—Japanese Diet passed bill by which Japanese born in foreign countries lose Japanese nationality.

July 16—U. S. round-world airmen flew from Paris to London.
—Interallied Reparations Conference began at London.
—The Irish Free State Government, at Dublin, freed from prison Eamon de Valera and Austin Stack, Republican leaders.
—5 big grain elevators and marketing concerns in West, headed by Armour Grain Co., have been combined by American Farm Bureau Federation interests.
—A bronze tablet, the gift of the City of New York to the ancient English town from which it took its name, was unveiled in the Guildhall by the Duke of York.
—Saskatchewan Province, Can., voted "wet."

July 17—U. S. round-world airmen landed at Brough, England, near Hull.
—Slain body of Major S. H. McLeary, U. S. Army, was found near Cheraw, S. C.
—At Kountze, Tex., Rob. Robinson, 19, who killed Mrs. Mary Dudley, got 5-year suspended sentence
—13 Negroes died in fire and explosion in Kansas City tenement

July—18 For alleged laxity in prohibition enforcement Police Commissioner Enright, N. Y. City, fined 9 inspectors, demoting 2 to captaincy, and retiring 2 on pension, 3 were exonerated.
—Mexican rebels sacked City of Jalapa.
—G. F. Redmond, broker in stocks, was found guilty, at Boston, of using the mails to defraud.
—The National Committee of the Conference for Progressive Political Action named U. S. Senator B. K. Wheeler, Dem., of Montana, as candidate for Vice President on the La Follette ticket.
—Religious fanatics at Teheran beat to death U. S. Vice Consul Major Robt. Imbrie and wounded Melin Seymour, when they made photographs of a fountain in a place where an alleged miracle had taken place.

July 19—The Greek Cabinet, headed by Papanastasian, resigned; new one formed July 24.
—At May's Landing, N. J., Mrs. Pearl Willard and ex-N. Y. policeman J. J. Gillies were acquitted of charge of murdering the woman's 5-mos.-old daughter.

July 20—Teheran, Persia, was put under martial law, following slaying of U. S. Vice Consul Imbrie, July 18.
—Mrs. Nora Bradley Kane died at Newton, Conn., aged 109.

LEOPOLD AND LOEB PLEAD GUILTY.

July 21—Nathan Leopold jr. and Richard Loeb, university students, pleaded guilty, at Chicago, to the murder of Robert Franks, 14, on May 21 last. The Court took testimony until Aug. 28 on the question of mental responsibility.
—Sec. of State Hughes spoke at opening of annual convention of British and Canadian Bar, at Westminster Hall, London.
—4 were killed in collision in fog off Point Judith, Block Island Sound, between oil tanker Swift Arrow and passenger steamer Boston, bound for N. Y. City from Boston.

July 22—Carl C. Magee, editor Albuquerque, N. M., State Tribune, was convicted of contempt of court, sentenced to 3 mos. and at once pardoned by Gov. Hinkle. Sheriff refused to release, which court did, July 25, on writ of habeas corpus.
—The Federal Trade Commission ordered the U. S. Steel Corporation to abandon the Pittsburgh plus system of determining the price of steel.
—C. W. Travis, student, was convicted at London of strangling his crying babe to death, June 5.

July 23—At Paris, Gabriel Mourey, the French bandit who figured in the robbery of the New York home of Albert R. Shattuck, banker, at 19 Washington Square, in 1922, was sentenced to death for shooting at French detectives who arrested him at Gournay-sur-Marne. Later this was changed to life imprisonment.
—The Norwegian Cabinet resigned.

July 23—The Eucharistic Congress opened at Amsterdam.
—The Irish Free State freed from prison Art O'Brien, ex-Pres. Gaelic League of London; also Sean McGrath.
—The American Bar Association's statue of Blackstone was unveiled in the Law Courts, London, by U. S. ex-Atty. Gen. G. W. Wickersham.
—Taxi cab war at N. Y. City reduces fares to 10 cents a half mile.
—Fire and panic killed 20 children at movie theatre, Vera Cruz.
—"Battling Siki," Senegal pugilist, married a white woman at N. Y. City.
July 24—A mob at Myersville, Md., tarred and feathered a young white woman of Martinsburg, W. Va. Several later were convicted and put in prison.
—Roumania and U. S. signed Extradition Treaty.
—Alice Astor, daughter of late Col. John Jacob Astor of N. Y., was married, at London, to the Russian Prince Serge P. Obolensky.
—Miss Felicite Ogelsby, daughter of the late Gov. R. J. Ogelsby of Ill., was married, at Rome, to Count Allesandro Cenci Bolognetti.
—Eulogio Lozade, who slew Miss Blossom Martin, a nurse, at N. Y. City, was executed at Sing Sing.
July 25—Luis Firpo, Argentine prize fighter, shook hands with President Coolidge at White House.
—Vatican at Rome announces cracks in St. Peter's dome are not dangerous.
July 26—King George reviewed, off Portsmouth, the British Navy—194 warships, with 30,000 officers and men.
—10 men were killed in coal mine explosion at Gates, Pa.
July 27—N. Y. State Socialist Party met at N. Y. City and nominated Rev. Norman Thomas for governorship.
—U. S. Senator Lodge of Mass. was operated on at Cambridge, Mass., for bladder trouble.
—300,000 marched in anti-way parade at Vienna.
July 28—Brazilian revolutionists evacuated City of Sao Paulo.
—Gov. Bryan of Nebraska denounced as "militaristic gesture" President Coolidge's proposal for "Mobilization Day" (Defense Test Day) on Sept. 12.
—B. F. Rice, lawyer, killed himself at Tulsa, Okla., on grave of father, ex-U. S. Senator B. F. Rice, of Ark.
—Sec. of State Hughes and delegation of American lawyers arrived at Paris.
—Mexico suspended coinage of silver.
—Benj. White, 80, killed brother, 72, and was killed by posse, near Pomfret, Conn.
—Paris court granted divorce to wife of Julius Fleischmann, yeast maker, ex-Mayor of Cincinnati.
July 30—U. S. round-world airplanes flew from Brough, England, to Kirkwall, in the Orkneys.
—Great Britain has protested to the U. S. and Japan, that raising elevation of guns and battleships will be violation of Washington Arms Conference treaties.
—80 were killed and over 30 injured when switchman derailed passenger train in Sunnyside yards, Woodside, N. Y., overturning one car.
—Sergt. A. Hruza, and W. J. Beigenbear, a mechanic, were killed in fall of army airplane at Rantoul, Ill.
July 31—E. L. Stack, postal clerk, was wounded by mail robbers at Lackawanna railway station, E. Orange, N. J., but killed one of the men, and saved the mail.
—Persia has pledged satisfaction and indemnity for the murder of U. S. Vice Consul Imbrie by Teheran religious fanatics.
—Sec. of State Hughes visited Brussels, with other American lawyers.
—Lithuania ratified extradition treaty with U. S.; Finland did so on Aug. 1.

AUGUST

August 1—William Blanchfield, air mail pilot, was killed when his plane burned, at Reno, Nev.
—Strike of city employees halts Dublin's electric power.
Aug. 2—One, (the New Orleans) of the three U. S. round-world planes reached Hoefn Hornafjord, Iceland, with Lieut. Ne son, the others returning to Kirkwall, Scotland, because of mist and fog.
—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, at Atlantic City, gave a "personal and non-partisan" endorsement to the La Follette Presidential ticket.
—Court at Paris divorced Jennie Crocker Whitman from Malcolm Whitman.
—Assassin killed Mrs. Rosalie Evans on her ranch near Texmelucan, Mexico.
Aug. 3—Two of the 3 U. S. round-world planes left Kirkwall for Iceland Lieut. L. H. Smith, commander of the expedition, arrived; Lieut Wade was forced into sea by engine trouble, 115 miles off Orkneys, where he was taken in tow by U. S. destroyer.
—Bootleggers dynamited and wrecked City Hall at Proctorville, O.
—Fire killed 2 and destroyed several hotels on Great Chebeague Bay, Casco Island, Me.
—Sec. of State Hughes and party arrived at Berlin.
—Dr. Rudolfo Chiari was elected President of Panama.
Aug. 5—2 U. S. round-world planes rounded Iceland coast from Hoefn Hornafjord to Reykjavik.
—German representatives arrived at London and took part in the Allied Conference on Reparations.
—Britain and Russia broke off negotiations which had been in progress nearly 4 months at London, but resumed, Aug. 6, and agreed on 2 treaties, one commercial, the other general.
—Turkish parliament forbids more than one wife to a man except in "unusual cases."
Aug. 6—Great Britain and Russia negotiated, at London, a commercial treaty and a general treaty.
—Earl H. Sande, jockey, got a fractured thigh when the horse he was riding, Spurt, fell on race track at Saratoga, N. Y.
Aug. 7—Germany accepts default proposal under Dawes plan and agrees to loan; negotiations for Ruhr evacuation opened, at London conference.

"NICKEL-PLATE" COMBINATION.

—Van Sweringen brothers of Cleveland announced combination in one railroad system of N. Y., Chicago and St. Louis (Nickel Plate), Erie, Pere Marquette, Chesapeake and Ohio, and Hocking Valley lines.
—Non-Catholics no longer will be permitted to acquire education in Roman Catholic Convents in the Province of Quebec, according to a Circular Letter issued by Cardinal Begin, Primate of Canada.
—2 Americans have been slain in revolt at San Marcos Colon, Honduras.
—G. H. Gilpatric, Conn. State Treasurer, shot himself at his home, Putnam, Conn. A shortage of $700,000 was announced Sept. 9, in First Nat'l Bank of Putnam, of which Gilpatric is Treasurer. The bank suspended. Gilpatric resigned as State Treasurer Aug. 16.
Aug. 8—Jury at N. Y. City acquitted W. J. Fallon, lawyer, of charge of bribing in 1922 C. W. Rendigs, a juror in a Federal Court trial.
—Crown Prince Humbert of Italy is visiting Buenos Ayres.
Aug. 9—Stewart H. McMullin, ex-convict, ex-prohibition agent, was knifed to death at his home in Harlem. His wife said he was accidentally killed by blade he attacked her with. The Grand Jury refused to indict her.
—Five destroyed 750,000 lbs. of powder at du Pont storage plant, Carney's Point, N. J.
—Eileen Kearney, actress, got divorce at Paris from Chas. B. Dillingham, N. Y. City theatrical producer.
Aug. 10—Fire destroyed 45,000,000 lbs. of powder and several buildings at U. S. Govt.'s Old Hickory reserve storage yards, near Nashville, Tenn.
—It is snowing on Mars, says Swiss astronomer stationed on top of Mt. Jungfrau.
Aug. 11—John W. Davis, at Clarksburg, W. Va., accepted in a radio-broadcast address the Democratic nomination for the Presidency.
—Andrew S. Anderson, Democratic nominee for Governor of South Dakota, was gored to death by an enraged bull at his farm near Beresford, S. D.
—Workmen began to demolish 6th Ave. "L" Spur, N. Y. City.
—Rev. Wm. Wilkinson, "Bishop of Wall St." married Mrs. P. T. McNab, at Trinity P. E. Church, N. Y.
—F. H. Fayard, chauffeur, killed Mrs. Dorothy Wood and himself, in an auto, Great Neck, N. Y.
Aug. 12—At N. Y. City, for his services in testifying against William J. Fallon, lawyer, who was acquitted of juror bribing, Charles W. Rendigs, convicted perjurer, was released from the Tombs by Judge Talley of General Sessions with a suspended sentence.
—N. Y. State Court of Appeals denied application for release from Sing Sing prison on certificate of reasonable doubt, of W. H. Anderson, ex-supt. Anti-Saloon League, convicted of forgery.
—At Pana, Ill., bank robber who got $20,000 was killed by cashier A. W. Seiler.
—Anglo-Soviet parley at London ended.
Aug. 13—Switzerland bars citizens of Soviet Russia.
—Floods in China have drowned over 50,000 persons and made millions homeless.
—Mrs. Albert E. Moers, divorced wife of an art collector, was found shot to death at Los Angeles. Norman Selby ("Kid" McCoy), pugilist, was arrested in connection with the crime. He was indicted on murder charge, Aug. 19.

Aug 13—The U. S. has refused to adhere to the convention signed by most of the Central and South American States at the Inter-American Electrical Communications Conference in Mexico City recently and which goes into effect July 1, 1926.
Aug. 14—President Coolidge, at D. A. R. Memorial Hall, Washington, accepted Republican nomination for Presidency in a radio-broadcast speech.
—Bootleggers wrecked with bomb First Baptist Church, Niagara Falls, N. Y., whose pastor is a "dry" crusader.
—Mrs. Clara Brulatour, former wife of J. E. Broulatour, of N. Y., was killed in motor accident near Cairo, Egypt.
Aug. 15—The Middle States Oil Corporation was put into receivership by U. S. Court at N. Y. City.
—President Coolidge left Washington for a vacation at his father's home, Plymouth, Vt. Before going, he personally complimented, and Postmaster General New handed a $2,000 check to Eugene L. Stack, mail clerk at East Orange, N. J., who on July 31 killed a mail robber.
—Dr. Eligio Ayala was inaugurated President of Paraguay.
—The body of Giacomo Matteotti, socialist Deputy in Italian Parliament, who was kidnapped June 10, was found in the woods near Scrofano, naked, with a file piercing the breast.

DAWES PLAN PUT IN OPERATION.

Aug. 16—The Agreement of London was partly signed and initialed at a final plenary session of the London Conference.
—Speeches were made by spokesmen for the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany and Belgium upon the settlement that not only puts the Dawes plan into operation subject to ratification by the French and German Parliaments, but solves the Ruhr problem through the French written guarantee of evacuation of the Ruhr within one year from Aug. 15, 1924.
Aug. 17—A break in the Grand Canal dike near Enhsien, in Western Shantung, has flooded 150 villages and destroyed the crops. Some 60,000 persons are affected. In other parts of China the floods are subsiding.
Aug. 18—French troops began evacuation of the Ruhr by marching out of Offenburg and Appenweier, two towns in Baden.
—Gov. C. W. Bryan, of Nebraska, accepted in an address at Lincoln, Democratic nomination for Vice Presidency.
Aug. 19—Charles G. Dawes, of Evanston, Ill., accepted Republican nomination for the Vice Presidency.
—President Coolidge, at Plymouth, Vt., gave to Henry Ford, for the latter's Wayside Inn at Sudbury, Mass., a maple syrup sap bucket 125 years' old, made by Coolidge's great-great-grandfather. With Ford were Thomas A. Edison and Harvey Firestone.
—Viscount Grey of Fallodon resigned leadership of Liberal Party in British House of Lords.
Aug 20—At Manila, court martial has returned a verdict of guilty in the cases of 204 Philippine Scouts, charged with joining a mutiny, and has sentenced 199 of them to five years' imprisonment with labor and the forfeiture of all pay and allowances. Five of the Scouts were acquitted. The charges arose out of a refusal on the part of the men to obey orders.
—Earthquakes in Russian Turkestan have killed 50, and destroyed 4,000 houses.
—Judge R. W. Bingham and Mrs. Alice Muldoon Hilliard, both of Louisville, Ky., were married at London.
—"Chicken Pullers" gang killed Wm. Young, at N. Y. City. His two brothers also had been slain, March 24, and Aug. 17.
Aug. 21—U. S. round-world planes flew from Iceland to Frederiksdahl, Southern Greenland. Lieut. Locatelli, Italian aviator, was lost on way, having been forced to sea by fog, 170 miles east of Cape Farewell. He was found and rescued with his companions, Aug. 24.
—At Goldsborough, Yorkshire, England, Princess Mary, daughter of King George and wife of Viscount Lascelles, gave birth to her second child, a son.
—A Phila. & Reading express train was wrecked and 4 were killed in collision with dirt truck at Cranford, N. J.
—Commutation by President Coolidge of the two-year sentence of Joseph Baltrusaitis of St. Louis, serving in Leavenworth Prison for distributing a Communist leaflet, was announced. This is the last case involving political prisoners prosecuted under the wartime Espionage Act.
—A small American automobile in four hours did what it required the Israelites forty years to accomplish in their exodus from Egypt to Palestine; crossing the Sinai Desert between the Gulf of Suez and the Gulf of Akabah, 130 miles.
—Telescopes all over the U. S. watched the planet Mars as it came closest to earth since 1804. It will come closest again in 2007.
—U. S. and Holland signed off-coast-rum-running pact.
Aug. 22—"Strange Morse signals were heard at Vancouver and London by radio listeners as Mars was closest to earth. Flashes of light were seen by Prof Schaer, observer on Mt Jungfrau, Alps.
—At N. Y. City the dismembered body of Aaron A. Graff, radio cabinet dealer, who vanished from his home on West 107th Street Aug. 1, with $800 in his pockets, was found in a cellar on West Twelfth Street, hermetically sealed in a galvanized iron box.
—6 bombs were exploded at Rio Janeiro, one at Argentine Consulate, another at Italian Consulate, which latter caused cancellation of proposed visit to Brazil of Italian Crown Prince Humbert.

TEXAS NOMINATES MRS FERGUSON.

Aug. 23—In Texas Mrs. Miriam A. "Ma" Ferguson (wife of J. E. Ferguson, a former Governor) anti-Ku Klux Klan candidate for Dem. nomination for Governor, won over Judge Felix Robertson
—The Prince of Wales left Southampton, England, on the Berengaria, for N. Y. City.
Aug. 24—U. S. round-world planes flew from Frederiksdal, Greenland, to Ivigtut, Greenland.
—Tornado destroyed R. C. Church at Patricks, La., killing 9.
—A monkey beside the pulpit was used as an argument against evolution, by Rev. Z. C. O'Farrell, in 1st Bap. Ch., Butte, Mont.
Aug. 25—The French Chamber of Deputies ratified the Lausanne treaty with Turkey.
—Vice Chancellor Backes, at Trenton, N. J., appointed temporary receiver for Wilson & Co., Chicago meat packers, on plea of a small stockholder. This was succeeded by an equity receivership, Aug. 26, at N. Y. City.
—Divers have now recovered all of £7,000,000 gold and silver bars from hull of Laurentic, sunk by German submarine in 1917, at mouth of Lough Swilly, off north coast of Ireland
Aug. 26—The Government of Liberia urges U. S. Government to check Marcus Garvey's Universal Negro Improvement Association plan to colonize Liberia with American Negroes.
—French Senate, 203 to 40, voted confidence in Premier Herriot's London agreement on German Reparations.
—E. S. Louis, a Jew, druggist at Freeport, N. Y., who had been warned by Ku Klux Klan to leave the town, was kidnapped by men in an auto.
—The Wanderer, last of the New Bedford whaling ships, was wrecked on Middle Ground Shoals, off Mass. coast. She was built in 1878.
Aug. 27—Trans-Atlantic steamships reached N. Y. City with many of passengers and crews injured by storm at sea; Arabic had 33 under surgeon's care since Aug. 26, when waves overswept ship.
—Banishment from the Island of Manua by Capt. Edward S. Kellogg, American Governor, of Chief Tui-Manua, selected by the natives as the new head of the late ruler's family, is being protested by the natives.
—Mail truck fire at N. Y., destroyed $500,000 in gems and cash.
—40 died in wreck of train bound from Odessa to Moscow.
Aug. 28—President Coolidge ended his vacation at Plymouth, Vt., and left with family for Washington.

PRINCE OF WALES ARRIVES IN NEW YORK.

Aug. 29—The Prince of Wales arrived in N. Y. Bay on Cunarder Berengaria, was transferred to motor yacht Black Watch, which took him to Glen Cove, N. Y., whence he went by automobile to the home of James A. Burden, Syosset.
—The German Reichstag, 314 to 127 (60 more than two-thirds), ratified railroad bill, thereby enacting chief point in Dawes reparation report. Other ratifying acts also were passed.
—Hurricane killed 86 and destroyed property on British Virgin and the Leeward Islands, West Indies.
Aug. 30—The London agreement putting the Dawes reparation plan into effect was signed by representatives of all the powers, including Germany.
—Owen D. Young assumed his duties as Agent General of Reparation Payments and announcement was made of the appointment of Gates W. McGarrah, N. Y. banker, as American member of the General Board of the new German Bank of Issue.
—The Prince of Wales dined with President Coolidge at the White House and returned in evening to Syosset, N. Y.
—6 were killed, many wounded, in renewal at Herrin, Ill., of riots over Ku Klux Klan, following dropping of murder charges against Shelton brothers in case of Constable Cogle, alleged Klan leader

Aug. 30—U. S. lifted ban on shipments of arms to Cuba.
—At Manila, Thomas Riveral, 57th Infantry, ringleader of a band of Filipino Scouts, fourteen of whom were found guilty of mutiny at court-matrial, was sentenced to 20 years in prison. The rest got 5 to 15 years.
—30 were injured when the train "Detroiter" smashed into rear of the Lake Shore Limited near Savannah, N. Y., in a fog.
—Soviet Russia hoisted her flag over Wrangel Island, Arctic Ocean.
—W. E. Barnie, science teacher of Edinburgh, swam the Firth of Forth from Burntisland to Granton, a feat never before accomplished. The distance direct is only six miles, but owing to the tide Barnie covered ten miles. His time was 4 hours and 10 minutes.
—Cosmo Poccolil, 25, out of work, leaped to death from Williamsburg Bridge while movie men snapped pictures of him.
Aug. 31—U. S. round world planes flew from Ivigtut, Greenland, to Ice Tickle, Labrador.
—The Prince of Wales practised at polo at Westbury, L. I., and took a motor-boat ride on Long Island Sound.
—Todor Alexandroff, head of the Macedonian revolutionaries, was assassinated near Sofia, Bulgaria.
—A man jumped from Manhattan Bridge into East River and drowned.

SEPTEMBER

Sept. 1—Dawes German reparation plan went into effect at noon.
—The Prince of Wales saw the French horse, Epinard, beaten by the American horse, Wise Counsellor, in the first International Special race at Belmont Park, L. I.
—The Fifth Assembly of the League of Nations met at Geneva; Dr. Giuseppe Motta, ex-Pres. of Switzerland, was elected President.
—An infernal machine has been found in the mausoleum in Lenin Red Square in Moscow, where the embalmed body of Nicolai Lenin is seen daily by thousands.
—Hurricane killed several persons and laid waste St. John Isle, U. S. Virgin group.
Sept. 2—U. S. round-world planes flew from Ice Tickle, Labrador, to Hawkes Bay, Newfoundland.
—Laying of the first cable from New York to Rome was begun at Hammel, Rockaway Beach.
—Lieut. T. M. Conroy and Private H. Artez died in fall of Army plane. at San Antonio, Texas.
—At Paris, Owen D Young, Agent General ad interim for reparation payments, officially informed the Reparation Commission that the German Government had paid into the Reichsbank in Berlin for the account of the Agent General 20,000,000 gold marks.
—Lieut. A. Pearson, Army aviator, died in plane fall at Dayton, Ohio.
Sept. 3—U. S. round-world planes flew from Hawkes Bay, Newfoundland, to Pictou, Nova Scotia.
—Civil war began in China, within 20 miles of Shanghai, in Hwangtu-Nansiang district.
—Anti-Soviet fighting goes on in Georgia and Azerbaijan.
—Natives rebel all over Morocco.
—E. F. ("Pop") Geers died in harness horse racing accident at Wheeling, W. Va.
—Dario Resta, auto racer, died in accident at Brookland, England.
Sept. 4—The Prince of Wales continued his round of daily outdoor recreations on Long Island—polo, swimming, golf.
Sept. 5—U. S. round-world airplanes flew from Pictou, N. S., but were forced down to Casco Bay, Me., by fog, whence they went ashore near Brunswick.
—Crown Prince Humbert, of Italy, left Montevideo for Rome, after visit to Argentina, Chili and Uruguay.
Sept. 6—U. S. round-world airplanes, including Lieut. Wade's, flew from Casco Bay, Me., to Boston.
—League of Nations Assembly, at Geneva, voted to call a European arms conference.
—New Cabinet took office in Chile under Gen. Luis Altamarino.
—Gen. J. N J Degoutte, commander of the Allied forces on the Rhine, issued orders, in conformity with the London agreement, permitting the return to the occupied territory of all persons who have been expelled, except those persons whose presence 'would be inimical to the peace equally desired by both sides." He also ordered execution of the amnesty clauses, dropping political prosecutions and releasing prisoners.
—The Prince of Wales danced at C. H. Mackay's Roslyn estate and met Gen. Pershing. He attended races at Belmont Park.
—Miss Emily L. Winthrop, daughter of banker G. L. Winthrop, of Lenox, Mass., married C. L. Miles, chauffeur, and her sister, Miss Kate, married D. S. Morse, electrician, at Interlaken, Mass.
—Sept. 7—Gen. Chang, of Manchuria, declared war against Peking Government.
—The body of Wm. Ryan, labor leader, of Denver, skull fractured, was found on Lake Shore Limited train, east-bound, Syracuse, N. Y.

ROUND-WORLD AIRMEN REACH N. Y.

Sept. 8—U. S. round-world airplanes flew from Boston to New York, circled over latter city and landed at Mitchel Field, Mineola, in view of the Prince of Wales and 5,000 others. The Prince had played polo and his eye was hurt with a clod kicked up by a pony.
—M. J. Gecoy was arrested at Williamstown, N. Y., and committed to the State Hospital at Ogdensburg charged with sending a threatening letter to the Prince of Wales.
—1,100 marines were landed at Shanghai from U. S. and other foreign warships as civil war closed in on city.
—Thomas Hinds, veteran harness horse racer, was killed by accident in race at N. Y. State Fair, Syracuse.
—Fire destroyed Hotel Kaaterskill, near Haines Falls, N. Y.
—The Sunset Limited was wrecked near Boon, Ariz.
Sept. 9—2 U. S. round-world airplanes (Smith and Wade) flew from Mineola, N. Y., to Washington; they were forced down awhile by fog and rain at Aberdeen, Md.; Nelson had to change machines north of Baltimore.
—Chilian Parliament refused to accept resignation of President Alessandri; he took refuge at U. S. Embassy. He was granted 6 months' leave of absence and Gen. Luis Altamirano assumed Vice Presidency.
—The death sentence against 24 leaders of the uprising in Georgia has been carried into effect; among those executed were 8 members of the Central Committee of the Social Democratic Party, including Gen. Djugelly, former commander of the Georgian National Army; M. Khomeriky, Chairman of the joint committee of the Anti-Bolshevist parties; M. Tshcyidez, Chairman of the committee of Batum groups.
—Gems valued at $125,000 belong to Lady Mountbatten and Mrs. J. S. Cosden, vanished from the Cosden home at Port Washington, N. Y.
Sept. 10—At Chicago, life imprisonment in Joliet Penitentiary for the murder of 14-year-old Bobby Franks on May 14 last, and 99 years in the same prison for kidnapping their victim, was the sentence passed by Judge John R. Caverly on Nathan F. Leopold jr. and Richard Loeb.
—100 sailors from U. S. cruiser Rochester were landed at Ceiba, Honduras, to guard American Consulate.
Sept. 11—Nathan F. Leopold jr. and Richard Loeb, sentenced for life to Joliet (Ill.) State Penitentiary, arrived there by auto from Chicago and began to serve their terms for kidnapping and murdering Robert Franks.
—The Prince of Wales joined in a fox hunt on Long Island.
—French troops in Ruhr began evacuation of Dortmund.
Sept. 12—16,792,781 individuals took part in 6,535 Defense Day demonstrations throughout the United States, according to telegraphic reports to the War Dept. Over 30,000 Red Cross nurses reported for duty. Over a million persons participated in the N. Y. City area. Parades and meetings were held in the 5 boroughs.
—The Prince of Wales rode in the Interborough subway and saw N. Y. City from tower of Woolworth Building.
—Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, N. Y. City, has been sold by the Astors to du Pont-Boomer syndicate.
—Epidemic of meningitis, now subsiding, has killed 2,630 in Japan.
—Armando Casalini, a Fascist Deputy in Italian Parliament, was assassinated at Rome by an adherent of Matteotti, Socialist Deputy recently assassinated by Fascisti.
—Chinese Parliament elected Dr. W. W. Yen Premier.
Sept. 13—U. S. round-world airplanes flew from Washington, D. C., to Dayton, Ohio.
—The Prince of Wales, at Meadow Brook, N. Y., saw U. S. team beat British team, 16 to 15, in first international polo match.
—Gen. J. J. Pershing, at 64, was placed on the retired list of the Army.
—U. S. Army powder magazine near Honolulu was destroyed by fire.
—Earthquake in Armenia destroyed 102 villages and killed hundreds of people.

Sept. 14—69 prominent citizens, including an ex-Governor and several State officials, were arrested in prohibition crusade at Little Rock, Ark.
—The body of Elizabeth Johnson, 15, shot to death, was found in busnes near Carnegie Lake, Kingston, N. J.
—Lightning set fire to big oil tanks at Monterey, Cal.; two soldiers were burned to death; $3,000,000 property was burned.
Sept. 15—U. S. round-world airplanes flew from Dayton, Ohio, to Chicago.
—New cable between U. S. and Santo Domingo.
—Robbers bound the maid, attacked Miss Edith Bobe and her male escort, and got $100,000 of her gems, at her apartment on E. 53d St., N. Y. C.
—The Prince of Wales attended the races at Belmont Park, N. Y.
—Jimmy Murphy, champion auto racer, was killed when his car crashed into fence at State Fair Grounds, Syracuse, N. Y.

U. S. POLO TEAM WINS CUP.

Sept. 16—The Prince of Wales saw U. S. polo team win over the British in second and deciding match at Meadow Brook, N. Y.
—35 men were entombed by blast in Kemmerer coal mine at Sublet, Wyo.
—Lieut. Com. J. D. O'Callaghan of British warship Constance, and 5 others, were killed by auto at St. John's, N. F.
—N. Y. State Supreme Court at Buffalo ordered list of 5,000 Ku Klux Klan members made public.
Sept. 17—The Prince of Wales visited Julia Richman High School, N. Y. City, the American Museum, and two newspaper offices, and played squash at Racquet and Tennis Club.
—U. S. round-world airplanes flew from Chicago to Omaha.
—"Loeb and Leopold have escaped death and we are going to hang," said Thomas J. Foran, seventeen, of Philadelphia, who, with Claude Dobbs, nineteen, of Baltimore, was convicted at Baltimore of murder and sentenced to death.
—At Leavenworth, Kan., five Negroes, former members of the 24th Infantry, sentenced to life imprisonme t in connection with the Houston, Tex., riots, were paroled from the Federal Penitentiary. They were sentenced for life with 67 other Negro soldiers for disobedience in time of war and assault with intent to murder. 13 others were hanged. 49 remain in prison, 4 have died and the others paroled.
—British freight steamer Asian, New Orleans for Liverpool, was wrecked in fog off Cork, Ireland.
—The Red Army retrieved Tiflis, the capital of Georgia, after desperate fighting. At least 600 leading citizens were executed immediately by a Cheka detachment to teach the town a lesson. Hundreds of others were imprisoned.
Sept 18—U. S. round-world airplanes flew from Omaha, Neb., and St. Joseph, Mo., to Muskogee, Okla.
—The Prince of Wales lunched in Wall St. district, saw a baseball game at the Polo Grounds, visited the telephone building on Walker St., and saw a play uptown.
—Day & Heaton, stock brokers at N. Y. City, were put into bankruptcy, alleging defalcation by a vanished partner.
Sept. 19—U. S. round-world airplanes flew from Muskogee, Okla., to Dallas, Tex.
—Mrs. C. R. Hunn, 55, of Chicago, was beaten with hammer and shot to death at her villa, Pasadena, Cal.
—On Herald Island the skeletons were found of 4 members of Stefansson's 1913-1918 Canadian Govt. Arctic Expedition—Dr. A. F. MacKay, Jas. Murray, Henry Beuchat, and S. S. Morris. Capt. Lane of the schooner Herman hoisted the U. S flag over the island.
Sept. 20—U. S. round-world airplanes reached El Paso, Tex. (Ft. Bliss), from Dallas, Tex.
—The Prince of Wales called on the widow of Col. Theo. Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, N. Y.
—Italy and Switzerland signed arbitration treaty at Rome.
Sept. 21—U. S. round-world airplanes flew from El Paso, Tex., to Tucson, Ariz.
—The Prince of Wales left Syosset, N. Y., for his ranch at Alberta, Can.
—Fire destroyed Gedney Farm Hotel, White Plains, N. Y.
Sept. 22—U. S. round-world airplanes flew from Tucson, Ariz., to San Diego, Cal., which place they left last March.
—Storms killed 55 in Wisconsin and 5 in Minnesota.
—Sir Basil Zaharoff married the Spanish Duchess of Marchesa at Pontoise, France.
—The Council of the League of Nations agreed to ask for an international arms conference at Geneva June 15. 1925.
—The Rev. L. M. Hight of Ina, Ill., and Mrs. Wilford Swectin, also of Ina, are under arrest at Mt. Vernon, Ill., in consequence of the death by arsenic of the woman's husband and the preacher's wife.
Sept. 23—U. S. round-world airplanes reached Santa Monica, Cal., from San Diego, Cal.
Sept. 24—River Neva flooded City of Leningrad; martial law was declared.
Sept. 25—N. Y. State Republican Convention, at Rochester, nominated Theo. Roosevelt for Governor. He resigned Sept. 26 as Asst. Sec. of the Navy.
—President Coolidge spoke at Philadelphia, at the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the meeting of the first Continental Congress.
—U. S. round-world airplanes arrived at San Francisco.
Sept. 26—N. Y. State Democratic Convention, at Syracuse, renominated Gov. Alfred E. Smith.
—Flames destroyed Midland Beach (Staten Island) Amusement Park, 4 hotels, trolley terminal, and 65 bungalows.
—The Prince of Wales arrived at his ranch at High River, Alberta, Can.
—The widow of Warren Rawson, pork packer, was shot and killed and her daughter, Nina, was wounded at Cincinnati.
Sept. 27—U. S. round-world airplanes flew from San Francisco to Eugene, Ore.
—Fire destroyed Hotel Del Monte (Cal.).
—Whaleback freighter Clifton sank in storm in Lake Huron with crew of 28.
—Milton Pavlowa, a Greek, jumped from Brooklyn Bridge and lived.
—Jewels valued at $50,000 were stolen from home of John Sanford, Brookville, L. I., N. Y.

ROUND-WORLD FLYERS COMPLETE TASK.

Sept. 28—U. S. round-world flyers ended their journey by arriving at Seattle, Wash., from Eugene, Ore.
—Socialist Party of N. Y. met at N. Y. City and nominated Norman Thomas for Governor.
—Daylight saving time ended at N. Y. City at 2 A. M.
—Waisaw, the Monk Smaragd, who assassinated Archbishop George of the Orthodox Eastern Church of Poland last February, was convicted and sentenced to 12 years in prison.
Sept. 29—Tabiba Merwanji Daial, British High Commissioner for India, has resigned.
—At Panama, special envoys from the Latin-American countries and Spain participated in the dedication of a monument of Balboa in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of the Pacific Ocean.
Sept. 30—Slight earthquake shocks were felt at Portland, Me., and at points near the Canadian border.
—Severe fighting continues around Shanghai.
—Mrs. Julia A. Douglas, 30, widow and horsewoman, was shot to death at Chicago.

OCTOBER

Oct. 1—Jimmy O'Connell, outfielder of the New York Giants, who cost $75,000, and Cozy Dolan, one of the Giants' coaches, were found guilty by Commissioner Landis of offering $500 to Heinie Sand, shortstop of the Philadelphia National League Club, to throw that game (Sept. 27) when the Giants clinched the National League pennant.
—The Persian Government turned over to the American Charge d'Affaires at Teheran a check for $60,000, which will be paid to the widow of Major Robert W. Imbrie, as reparation for the killing of the American Vice Consul at Teheran during a religious demonstration.
—Judge Thayer, at Dedham, Mass., refused to set aside verdct of jury that 3 years ago convicted Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti of murdering a paymaster and his guard at So. Braintree.
—Dr. N. D. Hillis became pastor emeritus of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.
Oct. 2—The fifth assembly of the League of Nations, at Geneva, adopted a compulsory arbitration protocol and a call for a disarmament conference in June, 1925. The Council adjourned Oct. 3.
Oct. 3—King Hussein of the Hedjaz, formerly Grand Shereef of Mecca and recently self-proclaimed Caliph of all the faithful Moslems, resigned from both the Hedjaz Kingdom and the Moslem Caliphate.
—At Dayton, Ohio (Wilbur Wright Field), a small army dirigible carried an airplane high into the air and then released it and the plane flew off on its own power. The feat had never been accomplished before.
—George C. Gustow, 27, Sunday school teacher who confessed on Aug. 19 that he had set fire to more than 100 buildings in N. Y. City to "get a thrill," was sentenced in General Sessions to the State Hospital for the Criminally Insane at Matteawan.

Oct. 4—At Dayton, Ohio, Capt. Burt E. Skeel, U. S. A., one of the lead ng pilots of the Army Air Service, was killed when his plane collapsed high in the air as he was about to cross the starting line in the competition for the Pulitzer trophy in the premier air speed event of this continent.
—Ezra Meeker, 94, arrived by army airplane at Dayton, Ohio, from Seattle, Wash., having flown in 3 days along a course it took him weeks to cover in a wagon 72 years ago when he went west.
—Mrs. M. H. Chappell, 109, died at Seekonk, R. I.
Oct. 5—In fight in Camaguey, Cuba, between police and a political procession of adherents of ex-Pres. Menocal, who is a candidate for re-election, 11 were killed and 60 wounded.
—Zenas Smith, of Buffalo, was swept to death over the American Falls at Niagara.
—Charges of monopolistic and discriminatory acts by the Aluminum Co of America are made in a report by the Federal Trade Commission in response to a Senate resolution asking for data on trade conditions affecting household utensils. Alleging that the company has a practically complete monopoly of the production of aluminum in the U S., and that this fact, combined with a high protective tariff on aluminum, enables it to control the price of aluminum, the Commissic asserts there have been repeated violations of the consent decree entered against the company in 1912 under the Anti-Trust Act.
Oct. 6—Rev. H. E Fosdick, Baptist, resigned the pulpit of First Presbyterian Church, N. Y. City.
Oct. 7—The U. S. Navy dirigible balloon, Shenandoah, left Lakehurst, N. J., on a trip to the State of Washington and back, 7,000 miles. By night she was passing over No. Carolina.
—Prof. A. L. Hall-Quest, of the Univ. of Pittsburgh, got, at Chicago, divorce from his wife who, he alleged, wished to marry F. W. Hart. Mrs. Hart divorced her husband Oct. 13. Hall-Quest resigned from the Univ. of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Hall-Quest married Hart, Oct. 16, at Chicago.

LABOR GOVT. IN GREAT BRITAIN FALLS.

Oct. 8—In the British House of Commons, Premier MacDonald's Labor Government crashed after 9 months of power when, at the end of a 7-hour debate, Tories and Liberals united in passing, by a vote of 364 to 198, a demand for inquiry into the withdrawal of a prosecution of James Campbell for sedition. Campbell, editor of the Communist Workers' Weekly, was accused of inciting soldiers to mutiny and the Opposition charged political pressure from Labor's Left caused dropping the case.
—The Mexican Government signed a treaty of peace, commerce and navigation with the Japanese Government. This abrogates the treaty which was the first the Japan celebrated with an Occidental country upon a basis of complete equality.
—The U. S. Navy dirigible, Shenandoah, reached Ft. Worth, Texas.
—At Chicago, William Bell, 32, a Negro, was beaten to death by men and boys on the west side after he had been charged with assault on a young girl.
—The last rivet was driven in the ex-Gov. B. B. Odell in the vehicular suspension bridge over the Hudson River, connecting Peekskill and Bear Mountain.
Oct. 9—King George dissolved British Parliament after it had passed the Irish Boundary Bill; general elections were set for Oct. 29.
—U. S. dirigible, Shenandoah left Ft. Worth, Tex., for San Diego, Cal., arriving there Oct. 10.
—Mohandas Gandhi, non-cooperationist leader in India, has finished his 21-day fast in penance for Hindo-Moslem rioting at Calcutta.
Oct. 10—The contract for the 800,000,000 gold mark loan to the German Government under the Dawes plan was signed at the Bank of England. The U. S. underwrites $110,000,000.

WASHINGTON WINS CHAMPIONSHIP.

—By beating the N. Y. Giants, 4 to 3, the Washington club, at the National Capital, won 4 of 7 games in the world series and became the 1924 U. S. baseball champions. (See Baseball, elsewhere).
—At Newport News, Va., the army blimp TC-2, the largest non-rigid lighter-than-air craft built in the U. S., was badly damaged and several of its crew injured when a bomb it was carrying exploded while it was in the air over Langley Field. Lieut. B. N. Martin died later.
—Edward R. Thomas, of N. Y. City, married, at Paris, Leslie Cotten, an actress.
Oct. 11—At Tacoma, Wash., on the first ballot, the jury in the Federal Court acquitted Roland Pothier, former Sergeant of the 213th Engineers, of killing Major Alexander Cronkhite at Camp Lewis in October, 1918.
—Sarazen beat the French horse, Epinard, in special race at Latonia, Ky.
—Miss Edith Burchell, 29, a 'phone employee, of Dover, N. J., killed herself in a Chicago Hotel, after sending her clothes and $1,000 to her parents and wiring them of her suicide intent.
Oct. 12—The German dirigible balloon, ZR-3, left Friedrichshafen, bound for the U. S., to be delivered to the American Government.
—The Prince of Wales visited Duluth, Minn.
—Mrs. Ruth Garver died in parachute fall at National Air Congress meet, Wichita, Kan.
Oct. 13—The Chekiang forces, defending Shanghai against the attacks of the invading Kiangsu armies, surrendered and an armistice was declared between the opposing forces.
—The ZR-3 passed over the Azores on way to the U. S.
—Henry Ford announced withdrawal of his Muscle Shoals bid.
—The Dawes Plan officially went into operation when the Reparation Commission assured, by resolution, the payment of interest and amortization an 800,000,000 gold mark loan to Germany.
—U. S. Supreme Court ruled Soviet Russia cannot be sued in U. S. without Russia's consent.
—The Prince of Wales visited the Chicago stock yards, the University of Chicago, and the Field Museum.
—Because Ziang Sun Wan, convicted of killing 3 other Chinese at Washington, D. C., was subjected to police "third degree" with a resultant "confession" the U. S. Supreme Court gave him a new trial. The killings were on Jan. 21, 1919.
Oct. 14—The ZR-3 neared the New England coast.
—The $110,000,000 loan to Germany was offered at N. Y., and throughout U. S., and was oversubscribed in 15 minutes.
—The body of Frank B. Brandegee, a U. S. Senator from Connecticut, was found killed by gas, at his home at Washington, D. C. His suicide was said to be due to losses in land speculation.
—Gun fights between Chinese factions, the On Leongs and the Hip Sing Tongs has caused 8 murders at N. Y. City, Newark, N. J., and Schenectady, N. Y.
—The Prince of Wales visited Henry Ford and his auto factory at Detroit.
—At San Francisco, a jury in U. S. Court cleared C. Vanderbilt Whitney of charges brought by Evan Burrowes Fontaine, dancer, in a $1,000,000 breach of promise suit.
—The indictment against Capt. R. Rosenbluth, accused of murder of Maj. A. P. Cronkhite at Camp Lewis, was dismissed in U. S. Court at Tacoma, Wash.
—Mrs. Lewis B. Woodruff, author, jumped to death from her home at N. Y. City.
—Convicted of violating Prohibition Law, Sheriff Don Chafin was sentenced at Huntington, W. Va., to 2 years in prison and was fined $10,000.
Oct. 15—The ZR-3, dirigible, arrived at N. Y. City from Germany, and proceeded to her anchorage at Lakehurst, N. J.
—The Prince of Wales visited Toronto, Can., and fell off his horse in a fox hunt.
—The Wahabis have occupied the city of Mecca.
—At Middletown, Conn., Mrs. Johanna Tell accused of manslaughter in causing the death last April of Charles Blair, by whom she was employed as housekeeper, on a Killingworth farm, was acquitted by a jury.

FIGHTING IN CANTON.

Oct. 16—One thousand persons have been killed and $7,000,000 of property destroyed in the last 5 days at Canton, China, in fights between laborers and merchants.
—The U. S. dirigible balloon, Shenandoah, left San Diego, Cal., for Camp Lewis, Wash. The ZR-3 is to be named Los Angeles.
—Naval Ensign M. J. Flanders and Machinist R. H. Kerr died in airplane collision over Coronado, Cal.; at Glendale, Cal., Lieut. Com. G. C. Dickman of Naval Air Reserve was killed when his plane burned.
—Ernest Ansterberg, a champion auto racer, died on the new speedway at Charlotte, N. C., when his car left the track.
Oct. 17—A group of N. Y. actors breakfasted at the White House and Al Jolson and Raymond Hitchcock made Pres. Coolidge laugh.
—Greater Bethel A. M. E. Church was burned, at Chicago.
Oct. 18—Texas Supreme Court ruled that Mrs. M. A. Ferguson is a legally qualified candidate for Governor.
—Canon W. S. Chase withdrew at N. Y., his charge of perjury against Firpo, Argentine boxer.
—Jury at Middelburg, Pa., found Mrs. H. G. Willow guilty of 2d degree murder for alleged complicity with Ralph Shadel (who was convicted a week ago), in killing of her husband.

Oct. 18—At Philadelphia, Violet Dickerson, 19, a motorist, was acquitted of the charge of murder in the hold-up and killing of Louis Hirsch, an aged storekeeper, last November.
Oct. 19—2 were killed, 75 injured in rear-end collision of two electric trains, at Tonawanda, loaded with Phil., and N. J., excursionists returning from Niagara Falls.
—The Shenandoah, dirigible, left Camp Lewis, Wash., for San Diego, Cal.
—The Prince of Wales arrived at Montreal.
Oct. 20—The U. S. Supreme Court held that the contempt provisions of the Clayton act are constitutional and that railroad strikers who demand it must have a trial by jury. It also declared that the relationship of employer and employee does not cease when the employee strikes, and this law applies to him.
—13 were killed, 18 injured in explosion on U. S. Scout Cruiser Trenton during target practice off Virginia Capes.
—President Ebert dissolved German Reichstag at request of Cabinet, pending a general election.
—The Producing Managers' Assoc., N. Y. City, voted unanimously to dissolve.
Oct. 21—N. Y. State Court of Appeals unanimously upheld forgery conviction of W. H. Anderson, ex-Supt. anti-Saloon League.
—French troops in Ruhr evacuated zones of Carlsruhe and Mannheim.
—The U. S. and Canada exchanged at Washington ratifications of the convention for the protection of the halibut fishery of the North Pacific.
—U. S. Navy dirigible, Shenandoah, reached San Diego, Cal., from Camp Lewis, Wash.
—The Tong-Hip Sing feud has caused 4 Chinese deaths in State of Sonora, Mex.
—Osman Digna, ex-Emir of the Soudan, has been freed after 22 years in prison at Wady Halfa.
Oct. 22—The dirigible, Shenandoah, left San Diego, Cal., for Ft. Worth, Tex.
—Col. J. G. Emery, ex-Nat'l Commander of the American Legion, was shot and wounded at his office, Grand Rapids, Mich., by a jealous man.
Oct. 23—Without advance warning, the Internal Revenue Bureau made available for public inspection lists of Federal income taxpayers and amounts paid by them to the Government since Jan. 1, 1924.

GEN. FENG CAPTURES PEKING.

—Feng Yu Hsiang, "the Christian General," commander of portions of the 11th Division of the Chinese National Army, revolted at Peking, seized the city gates, cut all telegraph and telephone lines and stopped all trains. President Tsao Kun took refuge at foreign legation.
—The body of Pope Leo XIII, who died in 1903, has been removed from the Vatican to the Basilica of St. John Lateran, Rome.
—The Prince of Wales went from Montreal to Hamilton, Mass., where he rode to the hounds of the Myopia Hunt Club.
—The body of H. H. McHenry, of Ardmore, Pa., was found, chained to a tree on Green Mountain, near Williamsport, Pa.
—Ontario Province, Canada, voted to continue Temperance Act.
—British Foreign Office protested to Soviet Russia against Communist propaganda in Great Britain, and cites an alleged letter by Zinovieff calling for organizing Red Army.
Oct. 24—The Prince of Wales returned to N. Y. City at end of North American tour, and early Oct. 25, left on the Olympic for England.
—The dirigible, Shenandoah, left Ft. Worth, Tex., for Lakehurst, N. J.
—Following the suicide two weeks ago of his daughter, Marie Louise, 17, F. R. Chambers jr. of N. Y. City ended his life at San Francisco.
Oct. 25—Ulster expelled E. de Valera, Republican leader, and he went to Dublin.
—Tsao Kun has resigned the Presidency of the Central Chinese Government.
—The dirigible, Shenandoah, arrived at Lakehurst, N. J., ending her 9,000 mile voyage to Pacific Northwest.
—H. C. Wallace, U. S. Sec. of Agriculture, died at Washington, D. C., following operation on appendix and gall bladder.
—Mexico ordered its consulates in Great Britain closed, effective Nov. 1.
—Owing to revolutionary plots, India's Viceroy evoked emergency powers in Bergal.
Oct. 26—Gen. P. E. Calles, Mexico's President-elect, reached N. Y. City from Europe and was welcomed by representatives of the U. S. Government and the city.
—Eamon De Valera was arrested at Londonderry, Ireland, where he went to speak, and was sentenced, Nov. 1, to a year in prison, for entering Northern Ireland.
—The body of Henry Sienkiewicz, author of "Quo Vadis," was put in a vault at St. John's Cathedral, Warsaw.
—3 workmen have died and 31 are in hospital from a form of lead-gas poisoning in laboratory of Standard Oil Co., Bayway, N. J.
Oct. 27—The Council of the League of Nations met in special session, at Brussels.
—Mrs. P. M. Urdang, born in Russia, and said to have been 114 years old on Sept. 29, died at N. Y. City.
—U. S. Cruiser Huron landed 100 marines at Taku, for Peking.
—Robbers killed L. K. Rittenhouse, rubber manufacturer, near his home, Orange, N. J.
—A. H. Loeb, father of R. A. Loeb, one of the Franks boy's slayers, died of heart trouble, at Chicago.
Oct. 28—France recognized Russian Soviet Govt.

DAWES PLAN IN OPERATION.

—At Paris, execution of all preliminaries of the Dawes plan was registered in the presence of S. P. Gilbert jr., Agent-Gen. for Reparation Payments, and J. E. Sterrett, American member of the Transfer Committee, who were presented by O. D. Young, the retiring Agent-Gen. The final act, which completed the steps necessary for the declaration of complete operativeness of the Dawes plan, was official notification of the re-establishment of the economic unity of Germany by the withdrawal from the Ruhr of the Allied economic machinery. The Dawes organizations supersede the Reparation Commission in direct control of reparations.
—Mob, at Wayland, Ky., smashed into jail, got Negro prisoner accused of killing white coal miner, and lynched him.
—Oct. 29—General Parliamentary elections in England overturned the Labor Government and restored the Conservatives (Tories) to power with the aid of Liberal votes.
—Peter Veregin, head of the Doukhobors Colony of British Columbia, and 5 other persons were killed and 10 seriously injured in a mysterious explosion on a train of the Canadian Pacific Railway, between Nelson and Grand Forks, B. C.
—A dynamite blast caused a hole that united the two separated tunnels of the proposed vehicular tube under the North River, at N. Y. City.
—Army airplanes rose 13,000 feet near Wash., D. C., and broke up clouds by blasting them with electrified sand.
—Oct. 30—U. S. Court at Cleveland, O., refused to enjoin the Internal Revenue Collector from making public the Federal Income Tax returns.
—With tetraethyl lead poison causing a fifth death, the N. Y. City Board of Health prohibited sale or use of gasoline containing lead or other deleterious substances. Similar action was ordered in Union County, N. J., where employees of the Standard Oil Company were stricken in manufacture of ethyl fluid.
—G. H. Gilpatric, Putnam, Conn., national bank embezzler, was sentenced to 15 years in Federal Prison.
—Forest fires in N. Y. and Vt. cause hunting season's suspension.
—Fire at Tokio destroyed barracks occupied by 5,000 homeless earthquake sufferers.
Oct. 31—The Prince of Wales reached London, ending his North American tour.
—Formal welcome by the Government was extended to Gen. Plutarco Calles, President-elect of Mexico, who called at the White House and State Dept.
—At Montreal, Adelard Delorme, formerly a priest, was acquitted of the charge of having murdered his half-brother in Jan., 1922, by a jury in the Court of King's Bench. It was his third trial on the same charge, two other juries having disagreed.

NOVEMBER.

Nov. 1—Presidential election in Cuba was won by Gen. Gerardo Machado.
—At Niles, O., 12 persons were injured in street rioting between the Ku Klux Klan supporters and opponents of the order, who clashed over a scheduled Klan parade. The parade was prevented by the arrival of troops ordered by Gov. Donahey. The outbreak was preceded several days before by bombing of Mayor Kistler's home.
—A sheriff's posse near Miami, Fla., killed John Ashley, alleged leader of an outlaw gang, H. Molley, and 2 other men.
—Germaine Berthou, French Anarchist, who in 1923, killed M. Plateau, Sec. of Action Francaise, took poison at grave of Philip Daudet, Paris.
Nov. 2—At Chicago, 10 passengers were killed and twoscore injured, some seriously, when a Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad freight train, backing into the yards, wrecked a crowded street car crossing the tracks.

Nov. 2—21 have died in a pneumonia epidemic in the Mexican quarters in Los Angeles.
—C. C. G. Rogers, bond salesman, New Haven, Conn., a nephew of Mrs. Ogden Reid of N. Y., was killed in an auto accident at North Haven, Conn.
—Ernest N. Haston, Chairman of the Dem. State Committee of Tennessee, mailed a check for $250 to the United States Patriotic Societies of Bridgeport, Conn., to reimburse the societies for the fee charged them for a speech by Calvin Coolidge, when Vice President.
Nov. 3—Collision near Hampton, Va., of Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. passenger train and a bus, killed 11 persons in the bus.
—Wu Pei Fu, ousted Field Marshal of the Peking Govt., fled by ship from Tangku.
—Execution by the Persian Govt. of Beyid Hussien, ringleader of the mob which murdered American Vice Consul Imbrie in Teheran, was reported officially to the U. S. State Department. Another man was executed for the crime at the same time.
Nov. 4—Calvin Coolidge was elected U. S. President, and Charles G. Dawes, Vice President. Alfred E. Smith was re-elected Governor of New York, defeating Theo. Roosevelt. "Ma" Ferguson was elected Governor of Texas. The Repuolicans regained control of U. S. Senate and House.

BRITISH CONSERVATIVES TAKE OFFICE.

—King George, at London, accepted resignation of British Premier MacDonald, Labor, and appointed ex-Premier Stanley Baldwin, Conservative, as his successor.
Nov. 5—Franco-German steel and coal combine has been formed.
—Chinese Emperor and family evacuated Imperial Palace and took refuge with Prince Chung.
—The U. S. Dept. of Labor declined to deport Firpo, Argentine boxer, and cancelled the arrest warrant.
—U. S. Senator H. C. Lodge suffered stroke of apoplexy at Charlesgate Hospital, Cambridge, Mass., due to shock of operations, July 27 and Oct. 20.
—Nov. 6—N. Y. City Comptroller C. L. Craig held up salary check of Murray Hulbert, President Board of Aldermen, on charge Hulbert, by accepting, on April last, State appointment on Finger Lakes Park Commission, vacated his city office.
—Following an alleged explosion, fire destroyed Ku Klux Klan Hall at Fort Worth, Tex.
—N. Y. Giants beat Chicago White Sox, in baseball game at London, witnessed by King George and family.
—Tientsin was occupied by troops of Gen. Chang Tso Lin.
—Nov. 7—President Cosgrave of the Irish Free State announced in the Dail Eireann the granting of amnesty for political offenses committed between Dec. 6, 1921, and May 12, 1923.
Nov. 8—Armed revolts have broken out in several places in North Spain.
—The Austrian Cabinet resigned at outbreak of general railway strike.
—Nov. 9—Italian Government prohibited all political meetings.
—Timber fires have swept over 15,000 acres in Adirondack and Catskill Mountains.
Nov. 10—Spanish troops have revolted at Barcelona, and 2 civilian Anarchists have been executed by court martial.
—Rebellion spreads in State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.
—Harry Katz, diamond broker, was killed at Los Angeles, Cal., in alleged international smuggling plot.
—Dion O'Banion was assassinated in his flower shop, at Chicago.
Nov. 11—Armistice Day was commemorated throughout the civilized world with a brief interval of silence and with patriotic services and military pageantry.

HOME-MADE BEVERAGES.

—At Baltimore, in ruling on the admissibility of certain testimony at the trial of Representative J. P. Hill in U. S. Court for alleged violation of the Volstead act, Judge Soper declared it his opinion that it was the intent of Congress, as set forth in section 29 of the Volstead act, to permit the manufacture of fruit beverages and cider for home consumption regardless of the alcoholic limit of one-half of 1 per cent. set forth elsewhere in the act. Judge Soper added, however, that should such beverages be in fact intoxicating, their manufacture would be a violation of the law, as would their sale or delivery except to persons having permits for the manufacture of vinegar. He was found not guilty by the jury.
—Arsenic in cider killed 11 inmates of the Elks National Home, at Bedford, Va.
—Capt G. F. Madon, French air ace, died in plane fall at Bizerte.
Nov. 12—At Mexico City, Deputy Luis Morones, the most prominent labor leader in Mexico, and Leopoldo Guerrero were wounded in the course of a shooting affray in the Chamber of Deputies. More than 200 shots were fired. Morones was wounded in the stomach, while Guerrero was shot twice through the chest.
—Bubonic plague has killed over 4,000 in British India.
Nov. 13—Earthquake in Java kills over 300; and destroys many communities.
—At Mount Gilhead, O., Mrs. Annora Yeomans of Cardington, charged with poisoning her sixth husband, was sentenced to serve not less than 10 nor more than 20 years in the Women's Reformatory. She had changed her plea of not guilty to guilty of manslaughter.
—At Tokio, Dalsuke Namba, son of a former member of the House of Representatives, was sentenced to death by hanging. Namba fired a shot at the car in which the Prince Regent was driving to the Imperial Diet to open the session last December. He was hanged Nov. 15.
Nov. 14—Fire at Jersey City destroyed plants of American Sugar Refining Co., Hoppe Paper Box Co., Richards Chemical Works, Battelle & Renwick's salpetre factory and 20 tenements; 20 persons were injured; fire started from explosion; loss over $1,500,000.
—District of Columbia Supreme Court refused plea of W. B. Shearer to enjoin Secretary of Navy from using "scrapped" dreadnought battleship Washington as target for bombs off Virginia capes; judgment affirmed by District of Columbia Court of Appeals.
—N. Y. City celebrated 100th anniversary of opening of Fifth Avenue.
—At Paris, Jean Vigoroux, former N. Y. manager for the late Joseph Demotte, antique dealer, was found guilty of swindling his late employer who, he had charged, was an art faker. In the trial Vigoroux assailed the authenticity of a statuette of St. Paul which he had sold to museum in N. Y., several Gothic pieces De notte had sold to the Louvre and a number of works sold to private collectors. He was sentenced to 1 month in prison.
—U. S. and Poland signed at Wash., D. C., subject to approval of Congress, agreement to refund $178,560,000 debt of Poland to U. S. in 62 years.
Nov. 15—Gov. Abelardo Rodriguez of the Northern District of Lower California announced he had canceled all of the extensive fishing concessions held by Japanese on the coast of Lower California.

BULL WEEK IN WALL STREET.

—The tremendous turnover in stocks in the last 10 days was the greatest in 23 years, according to Wall Street records. Since the re-election of President Coolidge, a total of 18,717,732 shares of stock have been dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange. In the week ended at noon Nov. 15, the transactions aggregated 11,527,132 shares, a figure which has been exceeded but twice before in the history of the market, in the so-called panic weeks of May 4 and May 11, 1901.
—A marble bas-relief, "The Maiden of Kossova" by Ivan Mestrovic, loaned by the Jugo-Slav Govt., fell and broke to pieces when being installed at the Brooklyn Museum, Eastern Parkway.
Nov. 16—At Jersey City, flames destroyed 2 Erie Railroad piers, Nos. 5 and 6, 14 river barges and damaged $2,000,000 worth of westbound merchandise.
—Charles G. Dawes, Vice President-elect, was operated on at Evanston, Ill., for hernia.
—Virtually the entire flow of the Los Angeles Aqueducs was diverted into the Owens River, near Long Pine, by a raiding party of 60 men who stormed the aqueduct guards and threw open the Alabama waste gates.
—Anti-Jewish mob destroyed monument to Rachel, the actress; Potsdam, Germany.
—John Jay Chapman of N. Y. City, an Overseer of Harvard University, made public a letter he wrote Oct. 31 to William Lawrence, Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts and one of six Fellows of Harvard, deploring the recent election of a Roman Catholic to be a Harvard Fellow, and declaring that "the outspoken purpose of the Roman Church is to control American education."
Nov. 17—Fire at Atlantic City, N. J., destroyed the Bothwell, Senator and La Marne Hotels and the shore end of the million-dollar pier; several lives were lost.
—Fire at Warner, N. J., Staten Island Sound, burned 2 oil vessels and 4 piers; 1 life was lost.
—New York State's privilege or franchise tax upon corporations organized outside of but doing business in that State was declared constitutional and valid by the Supreme Court of the U. S.
—The cremated body of the wife of Rev. C. W. Sheatsley, Lutheran, was found in furnace of home, Bexley, O.

Nov. 18—The French Senate granted amnesty to ex-Premier Joseph Caillaux and to ex-Minister of the Interior Louis Malvy.
—Dr. Rudolph Ramek of Salsburg, an attorney and former Austrian Minister of the Interior, accepted the post of Chancellor of the Austrian Govt.
—British Columbia Legislature authorized the lash for convicted drug Bafflckers.
—Japanese subjects are given full liberty to enter and sojourn with their families in Mexico, engage in commerce and industry, and "freely acquire and hold" any kind of real or personal property which the law permits citizens of any other foreign country to hold, under terms of a commercial treaty agreed on at Mexico City, Oct. 8, just made public but not yet ratified by either country.
Nov. 19—Robert F. McAllister, the "flying cop," was acquitted by a jury, at N. Y. City, of the charge of murdering Vincent Fighera, whom, he testified, he shot when he fired in self-defense at Fighera's companion, Jos. Dandio.

EGYPTIAN SIRDAR ASSASSINATED.

—Assassins at Cairo, Egypt, shot and wounded Major Gen. Sir Lee Stack, Sirdar of the Egyptian Army. He died Nov. 20.
Nov. 20—N. Y. State Board of Parole issued order to parole from Sing Sing on Dec. 24, W. H. Anderson, ex-Supt. of Anti-Saloon League, who was convicted of 3d degree forgery. The board granted parole, as of Dec. 26, 1924, to R. P. Brindell, convicted on charge of extorting money from laborers in Building Trades Council and from contractors.
—U. S. Grand Jury at Baltimore indicted Daily Post of that city for publishing income tax assessments after the books had been opened by the Internal Revenue Office.
—The N. Y. Central's railroad bridge over the Hudson River, at Castleton, N. Y., was opened to traffic.
Nov. 21—Great Britain formally repudiated the treaties with Russia negotiated by former Prime Minister MacDonald and his Labor Government in a note from Foreign Secretary Chamberlain to the Soviet Charge d'Affaires, Christian Rakovsky. The note announced that the treaties will not be recommended to Parliament nor submitted to the King for ratification.
—Mrs. Florence Kling Harding, widow of President W. G. Harding, died at White Oaks Farm, near Marion, O.
—Peter Hughes, member of the Dail Eireann from County Louth, was appointed Minister of Defense of the Irish Free State and his appointment was ratified by the Dail. President Cosgrave has been filling the post since resignation of Richard Mulcahy.
—At San Juan, Porto Rico, W. Russell Winslow of Carthage, Ind., professor at the University of Porto Rico, died after having been attacked while sea bathing by a fish which bit off one of his arms.
—Nov. 22—A British 24-hour ultimatum was served on Egypt, at Cairo, demanding (on account of the assassination of Major Gen. Stack) apology, a £500,000 indemnity, suppression of popular political demonstrations and the evacuation of the Sudan by Egyptian troops. Responsibility for the killing was denied.
—Governor-elect Howard M. Gore of W. Va. was appointed Sec. of Agriculture, succeeding H. C. Wallace, deceased.
—N. B. Broward was killed and Mrs. Hal Cady wounded after party at Cady home, Orlando, Fla.
Nov. 23—Egypt agreed to Great Britain's demand for apology and indemnity for assassination of Major Gen. Stack but balked at withdrawing Egyptian troops from Sudan. Thereupon, Great Britain ordered Sudan Govt. to send those troops back to Egypt.
—The Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, whose resignation as rector of the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Ave. and Tenth St., was accepted last June 20, after 30 years' service, entered New York Hospital to undergo treatment for anaemia.
—At Paris, the ashes of Jean Jaures, the Socialist leader who was assassinated with the outbreak of the World War in 1914, were transferred to the Pantheon in the presence of an immense throng. The Government's formal ceremony honoring the pacifist was carried out without serious disturbances.
Nov.24—Italy, Jugo-Slavia, and Roumania have made, it is said, a military alliance.
—Egyptian troops are evacuating the Sudan. Zaghloul Pasha and his Cabinet resigned; new Cabinet is headed by Ziwar Pasha. British forces seized Alexandria Custom House. The Egyptian Govt. paid Great Britain £500,000 indemnity for Gen. Stack's assassination.
—The $100,000,000 loan to France through J. P. Morgan & Co., was oversubscribed in 45 minutes, it was announced at N. Y. City.
—Dr. M. A. Hayes was shot to death in a drug store in Audubon Ave., N. Y. City.
Nov. 25—Radio broadcasters in Europe have been heard in the U. S., and broadcasters in the U. S. have been heard in Europe since the tests began on Nov. 24.
—At Chicago, William Fahy, former Federal Post Office Inspector, and James Murray, Chicago politician, tried for the $2,000,000 Rondout mail robbery, were found guilty by a Federal jury. Walter McComb, a third defendant, was acquitted. Fahy and Murray got 25 years each in prison.
—Capt., D. W. Bedinger and Sergt. Irving Astol were burned to death on the Fort Riley military reservation when their plane burst into flame shortly after they took off from Marshall Field, Kan., the Fort Riley flying field.
—At the request of Russian Soviet representatives, the Russian Orthodox Church in Paris was sequestered while its ultimate disposal will be fought out in the French courts.
—Samuel Gompers was re-elected President of Amer. Fed. of Labor, in convention at El Paso, Tex.
—The body of W. R. Fee, a banker of Los Angeles, shot to death, was found in mountain cabin in Laurel Creek Canon.

INCOME TAX PUBLICITY IN COURT.

—The New York Tribune, Inc., publishers of the New York Herald Tribune, was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury on a charge of unlawfully "printing and publishing" parts of income tax returns for 1923. The indictment is against the corporation only and does not name any individual. It was obtained by U. S. Attorney Hayward at the request of Attorney General Stone. When the case came to trial Judge Knox ordered a verdict of not guilty. A reindictment, to enable the Government to appeal, then was had.
—The condemned uncompleted U. S. battleship Washington was sunk in target practice off the Virginia Capes by 14-inch projectiles from the battleship Texas.
—The Egyptian Parliament was prorogued a month.
—Charlie Chaplin and Lita Gray, movie actors, were married at Guaymas, Mex.
—Mrs. Coolidge, at Washington, christened the German-built dirigible, ZR-3, and renamed it Los Angeles.
—Nov. 26—The Egyptian Chamber of Deputies has addressed a protest to the League of Nations against the British demands bearing on the assassination of Sir Lee Stack, Sirdar of the Egyptian army. This protest was taken under consideration, and after an hour's meeting of the department chiefs of the Secretariat, under the Chairmanship of Sir Eric Drummond, it was decided not to distribute the Egyptian protest to the members of the League. The decision was based on the constitutional procedure of the Secretariat, which is not to circulate documents that do not emanate from governments.
—Bodily transfer of the Prohibition Unit from the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice is among the recommendations adopted by the judicial conference of Senior Circuit Judges, it became known when Chief Justice Taft, as Chairman of the conference, addressed a letter to Attorney General Stone transmitting a request that he embody the proposal in his annual report to Congress.
—The Executive Committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America asked President Coolidge for stricter enforcement of the Prohibition Law.
—The von Nathusius incident was definitely ended, so far as France is concerned, when the German General, who was sentenced to a year's imprisonment by the Lille court-martial, having been pardoned by President Doumergue, was placed on a train by two French officers assigned to escort him to the frontier.
—At Paris, at a meeting of the allied financial experts preparing the ground for the meeting of Finance Ministers, who will consider the question of distribution of the annuities under the Dawes plan, Col. James A. Logan, the American representative, formally presented as a subject for discussion the American claims for the cost of the armies of occupation and for material losses of American citizens in the war.
—At Washington, Secretary Hughes concluded agreement with the representatives of Austria and Hungary, by the terms of which a Commissioner is to be selected to pass upon all claims for losses, damages or injuries suffered by the United States or its nationals embraced within the terms of the treaty of Aug. 24, 1921, between the United States and Austria, and the treaty of Aug. 29, 1921, between the United States and Hungary.
—Prof. G. F. Baker has resigned from the Harvard Faculty and is to head the Department of Dramatic Literature at Yale, just endowed with $1,000,000 by E. S. Harkness of N. Y. City.

Nov. 26—Two sisters, Cynthia and Neotia Foste', 14 and 10 years, have been found murdered in a fisherman's shack at Fosterville, N. B.
—Fire at Atkinson stock farm, Collingswood, N. J., killed several show horses, including Achievement, Pride's Gateway, Glen Haven, Trixie, Queen of Irvington, and Lady Wilkes.

Nov. 27—At Cairo, the British military authorities arrested Barakat Pasha, Minister of the Interior under Zaghloul Pasha; Nekrashy Bey, Secretary at the Ministry of the Interior in Zaghloul's Ministry; Abd-el Rahman Fahmy Bey, one of Zaghloul's closest political assistants, and William Makram Obeid, a Coptic member of the Nationalist delegation that visited London with the former Premier.
—The Church of England's House of Clergy rejected a proposal requiring men as well as women to wear wedding rings. The question arose during discussion of the revision of the marriage service, which earlier had been altered so as to eliminate the time-honored word "obey" from the bride's response in one of the two passages in which it occurs in the ritual.
—A religious woman maniac at Plainfield, N. J., killed G. H. Davey with an ax, and wounded Mrs. Davey and a daughter, Winifred, Davey.
—The freight steamship Hartley sank off Portland, England; 17 of the crew were drowned.
—The Rev. John J. Roche, believed to be the oldest priest in the world, died in the Franciscan Priory at Wexford, Ireland, aged 100 years. During his 75 years as a churchman he was present at many notable events, including the obsequies for Pope Gregory XVI. in 1846, and the funeral services of Daniel O'Connell in 1847.

INSURGENT SENATORS READ OUT OF PARTY.

Nov. 28—Caucus of Republican Senators, at Washington, chose Curtis of Kansas as party leader in that body in place of Lodge of Mass., deceased. The following resolution by Senator Reed (Rep., Pa.) was adopted:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the conference that Senators La Follette, Ladd, Brookhart and Frazier be not invited to future Republican conferences, and be not named to fill any Republican vacancies in Senate Committees."

—Sudanese troops mutinied at Khartum, attacking the military hospital and killing 3 British doctors, the natives later "receiving very severe casualties" from British guns.
—12 more alleged anti-British agitators were arrested at Cario.
—A jury at London found Charles Robinson, bookmaker, and his wife, not guilty of blackmailing an unnamed Indian Rajah, who, it was alleged, paid £150,000 after having been surprised in a woman's company.
—At New York City, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court reversed the conviction of Abraham S. Baylinson, Secretary of the Society of Independent Artists, for hanging a picture, in 1923, the subject of which was a raid on the marriage feast of Cana after Christ had turned water into wine.
—Eamon de Valera was freed from prison and went to Dublin.

Nov. 29—After 15 of their number had been killed, the surviving mutineers of the 11th Sudanese Regiment surrendered to the British, at Khartum; 2 British officers, 1 British physician, and 2 Syrian doctors were killed and 9 British soldiers wounded.
—At New York City, after 3 jurors had informed the Federal prosecuting authorities that attempts had been made to "reach" them, William S. Silkworth, former President of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, and former Olympic trapshooting champion, and 5 other defendants on trial with him, were convicted in the U. S. District Court. The charges against all the convicted men grew out of the collapse of the brokerage firm of Raynor, Nichols & Truesdell, which failed in April, 1922, for $1,800,000. Only one of what were originally 8 defendants was declared innocent—C. Peter Ovens, office manager of the defunct firm.
—Fire at Jersey City destroyed part of Penn. R. R. pier at Morgan St., with 21 freight cars.

Nov. 30—The 4th Battalion of Egyptian Infantry arrived at Cairo from Khartum and was imprisoned in the Abassia Barracks. 34 agitators so far have been arrested by the British at Cairo and Alexandria; several have been executed by court martial.
—Gov. Smith appointed Supreme Court Justice J. V. McAvoy of the Appellate Division to inquire, as a commissioner under the Moreland act, into the delay in subway construction in N. Y. City.
—The Radio Corporation of America demonstrated a method of transmitting photographs across the Atlantic by wireless telegraphy. More than a dozen pictures were sent from London to the offices of the Radio Corporation at N. Y. City, including photographs of Queen Alexandra and Ellen Terry, obtained by and transmitted for The World. The transmission time was from 20 to 25 minutes for each picture.
—Gen. Plutarco E. Calles took office at Mexico City as President of Mexico in succession to Gen. Obregon.

DECEMBER.

Dec. 1—The 68th Congress assembled at Washington in final session.
—Reval, capital of Esthonia, was wrested from Communist hands after a Bolshevist revolution which lasted 10 hours. The uprising began at 8 A. M., when Communist detachments occupied Government buildings, railroad stations and the telegraph and telephone exchange. Street fighting followed, with scores killed and several hundred wounded. Minister of Transportation Kark was assassinated by one of the Communist leaders. The uprising was the result of the conviction of Esthonian Communist conspirators and the execution of the Red leader, Jaan Toomp.
—7 persons died in rooming-house fire on W. 63d St., N. Y. City.

Dec. 2—President Coolidge submitted to Congress the United States budget for the year beginning July 1, 1925. He urged economy. (For details, see under Budget, in Index.)
—At Kansas City, Mo., Federal Judge Reeves sustained the demurrer of Kansas City Journal-Post to indictment charging illegal publication of Federal income tax returns. Judge Reeves held that prohibiting publication of tax lists by newspapers was in violation of the First Amendment to the Constitution, which provides for freedom of the press.
—Judgment with costs was given, at London, to the defendants, the Midland Bank, in the suit over the alleged blackmailing of an Indian Prince, alleged to be the Rajah, Gen. Sir Hari Singh, heir to the throne of Jammu and Kashmir. In delivering the judgment Lord Darling ruled that the £125,000 which the plaintiff, Charles Robinson, was suing for was stolen property and under no theory or fiction that could be stated was there a law in England which could permit him to award the Prince's property to Robinson.
—President Calles and ex-President Obregon entertained, at Mexico City, the American Federation of Labor Convention delegates who went in armored train from El Paso, Tex.
—The Anglo-German commercial treaty was signed at London.

ECONOMY COOLIDGE'S PLEA.

Dec. 3—President Coolidge, in annual message to Congress, urged economy, and advised repeal of income tax publicity; he favored voluntary use of the Permanent Court of International Justice by U. S., subject to no compulsion.
—Equality for America and Americans in Palestine is guaranteed under the terms of a treaty signed at London by Ambassador Kellogg and Foreign Secretary Chamberlain.
—Limitation of steel production and division of markets have been agreed to in principle by German and French steel manufacturers.
—At Geneva, the first opium conference, which recently deadlocked, was revived when a revised protocol was submitted. The United States was not invited and is not participating.

Dec. 4—President Coolidge and wife, traveling as ordinary Pullman passengers on a regular train from Washington, arrived at Chicago, where the President spoke first at a Commercial Club luncheon and then at the Live Stock Exposition.
—At Chicago, Leo Koretz was sentenced to prison from 1 to 10 years on a charge of larceny, to which he pleaded guilty.
—7 were killed, 40 injured, in a rear-end electric suburban train collision near Oakland, Cal.
—A young woman shot and wounded at Belgrade the U. S. Vice Consul, H. A. Dayton, then killed herself. He died Dec. 8.

Dec. 5—The charters of local branches of the United Mine Workers of America, near Scranton, Pa., have been revoked because of an outlaw strike of 12,000 employees of the Pennsylvania Coal Co.
—President Coolidge returned to Washington from Chicago, again as an ordinary Pullman passenger.
—Liberty Statue in N. Y. Harbor has been made a national monument and its base a national park, by proclamation of President Coolidge.

Dec. 6—A jury in Bronx Supreme Court acquitted Mrs. Buzzi of the charge of murdering Frederick Schneider, contractor, Feb. 26, 1923. In June, 1923, she was convicted and sentenced to death, but the Court of Appeals gave her a new trial.

Dec. 6—The French Government began a nation-wide seizure of Russian Reds for expulsion; over 300 were arrested at Paris and elsewhere; Premier Herriot received the Soviet Ambassador, Krassin.
—The Grand Duchess Victoria Feodorovna, wife of the Grand Duke Cyril Vladimirovitch, who issued a manifesto at Coburg on Aug. 8, 1922, proclaiming himself as the head of the Romanoff family and the Czar of Russia, arrived at New York City on the French liner Paris.
Dec. 7—General parliamentary elections in Germany gave the Socialists and Nationalists gains, but strengthen, it is said, the republic and insure Dawes plan.
—Bandits in Hunan Province, China, have kidnapped several American Catholic nuns and priests, near Hankow. Bandits, near Canton, kidnapped 48 Chinese Christian teachers and students.
Dec. 8—The League of Nations Council, in opening session at Rome, received from ex-Premier Briand of France a pronosal which the French hope will replace the disarmament protocol drafted at Geneva by the Assembly. This is a mutual peace guarantee between Great Britain, France and Belgium with especial reference to the Rhine frontier.
—Robbers got $10,000 in cash and $204,200 in securities at Northwestern Nat'l Bank, Milwaukee.
Dec. 9—The State Dept. announced that the American Govt. has decided to participate in an international conference under the auspices of the League of Nations next April or May to consider restriction of international trade in arms and munitions of war.
—40,000 Spanish troops in Morocco are withdrawing, under fire, from Riff territory.
—W. G. Smith, who murdered Mrs. W. Bousfield, was hanged at Hull, England.
—King George opened the British Parliament and announced that the Prince of Wales will visit South Africa and the Argentine next year.
—N. Y. City Transportation Board announced $300,000,000 plan for 8 new subway routes in Manhattan to link up all boroughs.
—President Coolidge extended for one year Gen S. D. Butler's leave of absence from U. S. Marine Corps, to direct Philadelphia police.

SYNDICALISM ACT UPHELD.

Dec. 10—The conviction of Charles E. Ruthenberg for violation of the Michigan Syndicalism Act was affirmed by the State Supreme Court. The arrest and conviction of Ruthenberg followed a raid on a secret convention of the Communist Party of America in Berrien County, in August, 1922, by Federal agents and local officers. The Court upheld the constitutionality of the Syndicalism Act.
—5 died whan a navy airplane fell into San Diego, Cal., Bay. In the cockpit were found the bodies of Lieuts. Varini and A. C. Thurston and Machinist's Mate F. C. Grull. The bodies of Lieut J. H. Roby and Radioman J. Wiezzk are believed to have been washed to sea.
—The German Government named Baron Ago von Maltzahn to succeed Otto Wiedfeldt as Ambassador to Washington.
—Headed by a squad of motorcycle policemen, guarded by detectives, gazed at by street throngs, the Grand Duchess Victoria Feodorovna, wife of the self-proclaimed Czar, Cyril of Russia, made her social rounds in Philadelphia.
—Probate Court at Laconia, N. H., accepted resignation of J. V. Dittemore of Boston, as a trustee of estate of Mary Baker Eddy, Christian Science leader.
Dec. 11—War Minister Leon Trotzky of Soviet Russia is ill and has been ordered to the Caucasus.
—Robbers, who were captured, killed Paymaster Howard Huff, Nat'l Carbon Works, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

FRENCH ACADEMY ELECTS THREE NEW MEMBERS.

The Academy of France, on Nov. 27, 1924, elected three more "Immortals" to fill the chairs vacated by the death of Frederic Masson, Pierre Loti, and Charles de Freycinet.

Three other chairs remained, at that date, to be filled—those of Anatole France, Maurice Barres, and Count de Haussonville.

The new members are: Georges Lecomte, journalist, President of the Authors' Society of France; Emile Picard, mathematician of the Academy of Science and the Sorbonne; and Albert Besnard, painter, Director of the Beaux Arts Academy.

Lecomte was born in 1867, Picard in 1856, and Besnard in 1849. Lecomte is author of a political biography of Georges Clemenceau.

Besnard, it is said, is the first painter to enter the French Academy. His "Port of Algiers" is in the gallery of the Luxembourg.

SOME THINGS MADE IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1923.

(Census Bureau data; values are in parentheses.)

Phonographs, 981,635 ($55,551,817); records and blanks, 98,104,279 ($36,372,410).
Pianos, 328,185 ($103,586,738).
Engines and water wheels ($266,997,778), excluding locomotives but including 365,259 auto engines ($51,831,591); 30,117 marine engines ($7,402,-810); and 118,282 stationary engines ($22,409,667).
Locomotives, 3,422 ($177,891,022).
Baking powder and yeast ($51,691,123).
Machine tools ($136,871,096), including all power-driven tools.
Cash registers ($95,105,570).
Textile machinery ($140,661,358).
Matches, 4,069,319,296 ($23,839,271).
Printing inks ($29,412,122).
Playing cards ($12,548,465).
Ice cream and water ice ($258,666,575).
Confectionery ($365,265,659).
Jewelry ($174,033,912).
Wool carpets and rugs ($197,402,288).
Soft drinks ($226,188,562).
Cement ($285,050,551), including 137,460,238 bbls. of Portland.
Men's collars ($42,666,218).
Leather ($487,600,580).
Brass, bronze and copper products ($511,470,131).
Chewing gum ($40,870,914).
Coffins ($65,557,821).
Explosives ($75,029,127), including 262,290,012 lbs. of dynamite; 71,087,865 lbs. of nitroglycerine; and 216,353,372 lbs. of powder.
Aircraft ($12,945,263), including 505 airplanes and 82 seaplanes.
Ammunition ($51,508,622).
Firearms ($17,527,121), including 380,397 rifles and 471,965 shot guns. The number of pistols and revolvers was not fully reported.
Fur-felt hats, 1,969,692 doz. ($62,423,203).
Straw hats ($32,534,763), excluding trimmed hats for women and children.
Sporting and athletic goods ($41,797,075).
Vegetable oils, 2,025,000,000 lbs.
Edible animal fats, 2,059,000,000 lbs.
Fish oils, 85,000,000 lbs.
Wall plaster, wall board, and floor composition ($73,800,539), of which wall plaster represented $37,825,147 and wall board, $20,627,408.
Oilcloth ($17,719,054); asphalted felt base floor coverings ($25,280,160); linoleum ($52,527,106), 53,060,155 square yards, including 515,720 square yards of cork carpet ($582,520). Of the linoleum, 4,418,216 square yards were rugs ($3,436,291).
Saddlery and harness ($42,123,100).
Pottery ($113,896,055), of which white ware was valued at $39,346,201; sanitary ware, $27,017,675, and porcelain electrical supplies, $21,981,831.
Surgical appliances ($44,968,237).
Acids ($79,590,368), of which inorganic acids were valued at $61,383,618, including 4,369,941 tons of sulphuric.
Paving materials ($71,648,660), including granite blocks, and various mixtures.
Photographic apparatus and materials ($71,828,-028), including cameras and movie machines.
Coffee and spices (roasting and grinding) ($297,527,-593), of which coffee represented $255,228,021.

MURRAY HULBERT HEADS A. A. U.

Murray Hulbert of New York City was elected President of the A. A. U., at close of the thirty-sixth Annual Convention held at Atlantic City, Nov. 16-18, 1924. Other officers elected were:

First Vice President, W. S. Haddock, Pittsburgh; Second Vice President, A. A. Doonan, Atlanta; Third Vice President, C. P. Wendell, Omaha; Fourth Vice President, E. S. Ferris, Spokane, Wash.; Secretary-Treasurer, F. W. Rubien, New York, re-elected for eleventh time; Trustees, Charles Dean, Chicago; Samuel Goodman, San Francisco, and John T. Taylor, Pittsburgh; Trustees of the James E. Sullivan Memorial Fund, Joseph MacCabe of Boston; F. W. Rubien, New York, and J. T. Mahoney, New York; Delegates at Large, Col. A. G. Mills, New York; Henry Lapham and F. W. Moore, Boston; William F. Humphrey, San Francisco, and Judge Rufus E. Foster, New Orleans

DEATH ROLL OF 1924.

Abbot, Prof. F. F. (64), of Princeton Univ.; in Switzerland, July 27.
Abrams, Dr. Albert (60), Pres. Amer. Soc. for Psycho-Physical Research; San Francisco, Jan. 13.
Adams, C. E., Past Commander in Chief G. A. R.; Los Angeles, Feb. 23.
Adee, A. A. (81), 2d Asst. Sec. of State; Wash., D. C., July 5.
Alden, Prof. R. M. (51), of Columbia Univ.; Phila., Sept. 28.
Alerding, R. C., Bishop H. J. (79); Ft. Wayne, Ind., Dec. 6.
Allen, Thos. (74), painter, capitalist, Chairman Boston Art Commission; Worcester, Mass., Aug. 25.
Allen, ex-U. S. Senator W. V. (76), Neb. Judge; Los Angeles, Jan. 12.
Anable, C. V. (64), lawyer; N. Y., April 2.
Appleton, W. W. (78), book publisher; N. Y., Jan. 27.
Araula, Manuel, Chief Justice of the Philippines; Manila, July 26.
Archduchess Marie Valerie, daughter of late Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria; Vienna, Sept. 6.
Armaghdale, Lord (J. B. Lonsdale), (74); London, June 8.
Arnold, E. D. (65), Standard Oil executive; Larchmont, N. Y., June 6.
Asche, F. D. (51), Vice Pres. Standard Oil Co. of N. J.; N. Y., June 3
Ashburnham, Earl of (69); London, May 12.
Ashe, J. E. (84), ex-State Supt. of Public Works; Gloversville, N. Y., June 16.
Aspegren, John (49), produce merchant, capitalist; N. Y. City, Nov. 8.
Ayer, F. F. (74), poet; Boston, June 9.
Bacon, E. R. (66), grain merchant; Chicago, Dec. 22, 1923.
Bacon, Henry (57), architect; N. Y., Feb. 16.
Baer, Prof J. M., explorer; on Panama Isthmus, May 28.
Bagg, Dr. C. L. (68), surgeon; N. Y., Sept. 19.
Bailey, E. N., "Iowa's 'Mark Twain,'" newspaper editor; Britt, Iowa, Dec. 21, 1923.
Baker, Andrew (87), Adirondack guide; Saranac, N. Y., Feb. 29.
Baker, F. E. (64), U. S. Judge; Chicago, March 15.
Baker, Dr. P. A. (65), Gen'l Supt. Nat'l Anti-Saloon League; Waterville, Ohio, March 30.
Baldwin, W. J. (79), pioneer skyscraper building constructor; Brooklyn, May 7.
Bancroft, Dr. C. P. (71), alienist; Hanover, N. H., Dec. 14, 1923.
Baring-Gould, Rev. S. (90), author; in England, Jan. 2.
Barker, A. E. (48), Vice Pres. Maxwell-Chalmers Motor Co.; Detroit, Jan. 2.
Bates, L. W. (66), Amer. waterways engineer; Paris, April 22.
Batten, E. C. (54), Christian Science leader; N. Y. City, Dec. 27, 1923.
Baylies, Sir W. M. (64), physiologist; in England, Aug. 27.
Bayne, S. G. (79), oil man, chairman board, Seaboard Nat'l Bank; N. Y., April 20.
Beaufort, Duke of (77), in England, Nov. 27.
Beckman, Ernst (74), ex-leader Liberal Party of Sweden; Santa Barbara, Cal., April 16.
Bell, Edw. (42), U. S. Charge d'Affaires; Peking, Oct. 28.
Belmont, August (72), subway owner, banker, sportsman; N. Y. City, Dec. 10.
Benham, G. A., ex-Chairman Dem. Nat'l Committee; Los Angeles, Dec. 27, 1923.
Benington, Arthur (59), journalist; Brooklyn, March 20.
Bergh, Henry (70), Treas., Amer. S. P. C. A.; N. Y., May 23.
Bernard, Barney (45), ("Abe Potash"), actor; N. Y., March 21.
Bertin, L. E. (94), naval architect; in France, Oct. 24.
Best, Leigh (56), Vice Pres. Amer. Locomotive Co.; N. Y., April 27.
Bien, Franklin (71), N. Y. lawyer; Englewood, N. J., Sept. 27.
Biglin, Bern. (83), ex-champion oarsman; N. Y., May 11.
Bimberg, Chas. ("Bim, the Button Man"), (63), campaign button mnfr.; N. Y. City, Dec. 3.
Blackall, Rev. C. R. (93), retired editor of the Amer. Baptist Publication Soc.; Phila., Jan. 25.
Blackburne, J. H. (82), chess player; London, Sept. 1.
Blauvelt, G. A. (58), lawyer, ex-Pres. N. Y. State Hist. Assoc.; Monsey, N. Y., Oct. 16.
Bliss, Rev. G. Y. (60), P. E. Bishop Coadjutor of Vt.; Burlington, July 10.
Bliss, W. P. (54), broker, Treas. Grace P. E. Church; N. Y., Jan. 10.
Boissevain, G. L. (53), clubman, financier; N. Y., April 25.
Bonaparte, Mrs. C. J. (1854), Baltimore, June 23.
Bonaparte, Prince Roland (66); Paris, April 4.
Bonner, G. T. (86), banker; N. Y., May 31.
Bonner, R. E. (70), N. Y. publisher; Lenox, Mass., Oct. 6.
Boshell, Ada (71), 61 years an actress; Phila., March 31.
Botassi, D. N. (104), Greek Consul Gen.; N. Y. City, Sept. 25.
Botti, Louise (79), (Mrs. W. R. Swift), opera singer; New Bedford, Mass., Oct. 31.
Boynton, Capt. Paul (75), swimmer; Brooklyn, April 18.
Brackett, E. T. (71), lawyer, former State Senator; Saratoga, N. Y., Feb. 27.
Bradley, F. H. (78), writer on philosophy; Oxford, England, Sept. 10.
Bradley, Wm. (73), subway builder; N. Y., Feb. 20.
Bradshaw, Miss Laura H. (99), grandniece of Benj. Franklin; Orange, N. J., Feb. 27.
Braga, Theo. (80), ex-Pres. of Portugal; Lisbon, Jan. 28.
Brainerd, Ezra (80), ex-Pres. Middlebury College; Middlebury, Vt., Dec. 8.
Brancaccio, Prince Salvatore; Rome, Jan. 16.
Brandegee, F. B. (60), U. S. Sen. from Conn.; Wash., D. C., Oct. 14.
Branscombe, Arthur (60), antiquarian; N. Y., Feb. 14.
Breitung, E. N. (53), mining eng., banker; N. Y., Oct. 2.
Brennen, W. J. (74), lawyer, Dem. leader; Pittsburgh, April 15.
Brenner, V. D. (53), sculptor; N. Y., April 5.
Bridge, Admiral Sir Cyprian (85); London, Aug. 16.
Bridge, Sir Fred'k (79), organist; London, March 18.
Bridgman, H. L. (80), explorer, a Regent of N. Y. State Univ.; at sea, Sept. 24.
Bronson, E. S. (65), Pres. Nat'l Editorial Assoc.; El Reno, Okla, June 6.
Brooks, H. S. (72), newspaper owner; Elmira, N. Y., June 9.
Brotherton, G. C. (83), theatrical producer; Phila., Aug. 30.
Brown, Dr. Anna L., of Nat'l B'd Y. W. C. A.; Toronto, March 29.
Brown, J. R. (91), N. Y. City realty dealer; Yonkers, N. Y., Nov. 5.
Brown, W. C. (72), ex-Pres. N. Y. Central Railroad; Pasadena, Cal., Dec. 6.
Bruce-Joy, Albert, sculptor; in England, July 22.
Brusoff, Valery (50), poet; Moscow, Oct. 9.
Buat, Gen. E. A. L., Chief of General Staff, French Army; Paris, Dec. 30, 1923.
Buehler, Prof. H. G., educator; Lakeville, Conn., June 20.
Bugher, F. H. (48), ex-N. Y. City Police Commissioner; Wash., D. C., Nov. 25.
Bull, Dr. W. T. (56), former Yale football coach; Asheville, N. C., Nov. 8.
Burke, C. C. (82), pioneer oil man, ex-Pres. N. Y. Prod. Exch.; Plainfield, N. J., May 5.
Burnett, Frances Hodgson (75), author; Plandome, N. Y., Oct. 29.
Burns, M. F. (70), coal merchant; N. Y., April 29
Burrian, Carl (53), singer; in Bohemia, Sept. 26.
Burton, Geo., financier of N. Y. City; Paris, April 26.
Busbey, Hamilton (84), sports writer and war correspondent; Hampton Roads, Va., Aug. 1.
Busoni, Fer. (58), pianist, composer; Berlin, July 27.
Butler, C. E. (70), founder Amer. Booksellers' Assoc.; N. Y., Feb. 15.
Byllesby, H. M. (65), utilities promoter; Chicago, May 1
Cabrera, M. E. (66), ex-Pres. of Guatemala; Guatemala City, Sept. 24.
Caine, G. R. (79), actor; N. Y., Aug. 22.
Caldwell, E. R., organist, N. Y. editor; Verona, N. J., Nov. 18.
Cambon, P. Paul (80), diplomat; Paris, May 28.
Campbell, Frank (64), ex-State Comptroller; Bath, N. Y., Feb. 15.
Carpenter, F. G. (69), Amer. traveler, writer; at Nanking, China, June 18.
Carr, Albert (65), "L," cable-road and subway builder; East Orange, N. J., June 18.
Carr, Gen. J. S. (57), banker, ex-Commander United Confederate Veterans; Chicago, April 29.
Carruthers, Jas. (Canada's "Wheat King"); Montreal, Sept. 19.
Carter, R. A. (63), Vice Pres. Consolidated Gas Co.; N. Y., Feb. 4.
Carvel, F. B., Chairman, Canadian R'y Commission; Woodstock, N. B., Aug. 9.
Case, H. J. (84), pioneer inventor of harvesting machinery; Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Aug. 31.
Castro, Cipriano (66), ex-Pres. of Venezuela; in Porto Rico, Dec. 5.
Chamberlain, E. J. (70), ex-Pres. Grand Trunk R'y; Pasadena, Cal., Aug. 27.

Champ, W. S. (55), Arctic explorer, baking powder mnfr.; N. Y., June 2.
Chance, F. L., mgr. Chicago baseball club; Los Angeles, Sept. 15.
Chapman, Ada (Mme. Adiny-Milliet), soprano; in France, Feb. 24.
Chapman, Rev. S. S. (66), Vice Moderator, Presby. Gen. Assembly; Phila., Dec. 28, 1923.
Chase, Geo. (74), Dean of N. Y. Law School; N. Y., Jan. 8.
Chester, G. R. (54), author of short stories; N. Y., Feb. 26.
Chipman, N. P. (87), ex-Judge; San Francisco, Feb. 1.
Chisholm, Hugh (58), editor Encyclopedia Britannica; London, Sept. 29.
Christie, Dr. E. J. (58), inventor, ex-Pres. Garfield Univ.; Camden, N. J., Feb. 6.
Christmas, Gen. Lee (60), soldier of fortune; New Orleans, Jan. 21.
Church, Mrs. B. S., ex-Pres. N. Y. Soc. of Colonial Dames; Ossining, April 21.
Church, F. S. (78), artist; N. Y., Feb. 18.
Clapperton, Geo. (70), Vice Pres. Commercial Cable Co.; N. Y., Jan. 11.
Clare, Wm. (51), Supt. Saratoga Racing Assoc.; Saratoga, N. Y., Jan. 12.
Claretie, Leo, author; in France, July 17.
Clark, Walter, Chief Jus. N. C. Supreme Ct.; Raleigh, May 19.
Claus, Emile (74), painter; Brussels, June 7.
Claxton, Kate (74), (Kate Cone, Mrs. C. A. Stevenson), actress; N. Y., May 5.
Clinch, E. S. (78), ex-State Supr. Ct. Justice; White Plains, N. Y., Nov. 24.
Clough, ex-Gov. D. M., of Minn. (77), lumber man; Everett, Wash., Aug. 28.
Cobb, Frank Irving (54), editor-in-chief, The World; N. Y. City, Dec. 21, 1923.
Coe, Mrs. Kate Foote, newspaper correspondent; New Haven, Conn., Dec. 23, 1923.
Cohen, Dr. E. P. (69), newspaper reporter; N. Y. City, Sept. 18.
Colby, A. L., Amer. chemist; in England, May 2.
Cole, Cornelius (102), ex-U. S. Senator from Cal.; Los Angeles, Nov. 3.
Colfax, Frank (Frank Liebers), (67), actor; N. Y., Dec. 15, 1923.
Collier, Lizzie H. (60), actress; N. Y. City, Oct. 25.
Colt, Le Baron B. (78), U. S. Senator; Bristol, R. I., Aug. 18.
Conklin, Geo. (78), circus animal trainer; Bridgeport, Conn., Feb. 25.
Conklin, Pete (82), circus clown; N. Y., Jan. 1.
Connor, H. G. (74), U. S. District Judge; Wilson, N. C., Nov. 23.
Conover, E. B., Chicago grain operator; Springfield, Ill., Jan. 8.
Conrad, Joseph (Teodor Josef Konrad Korzenowski), (67), writer of sea stories; in England, Aug. 3.
Constant, Baron d'Estournelles de (72), Senator, peace advocate; Paris, May 15.
Cook, G. C. (45), actor, playwright, founder of Provincetown Players; in Greece, Jan. 00.
Cooke, R. G. (60), President Fifth Ave. Assoc.; N. Y., Oct. 18.
Corelli, Marie (60), novelist; in England, April 21.
Corton, Fernand (79), painter; Paris, March 21.
Cornish, T. E. (55), first Pres. Bell Telephone Co.; Phila., Nov. 2.
Corsi, Antonio (56), artist's model; Los Angeles, Dec. 5.
Cox, C. E. (90), friend of Lincoln; Elizabeth, N. J., June 20.
Cox, Palmer (84), artist, creator of "Brownies"; Quebec, July 24.
Coyne, J. H. (64), ex-Mayor of Yonkers, N. Y.; Los Angeles, Jan. 14.
Crabbe, Prof. J. C. (58), Pres. Col. State Teachers' College; Greeley, Jan. 30.
Crabtree, Charlotte ("Lotta") M. (77), actress; Boston, Sept. 25.
Craig, T. B. (75), painter; Woodland, N. Y., Sept. 1.
Creighton, Prof. J. E. (63), Dean of Graduate School, Cornell Univ.; Ithaca, N. Y., Oct. 8.
Crosby, Mrs. J. S., founder Women's Nat'l Dem. League; N. Y., Jan. 30.
Cross, J. W. (84), second husband of George Eliot, the writer; in England, Nov. 2.
Crow, Mrs. Martha F., author, educator; Chicago, Jan. 1.
Cryell, J. R. ("Bertha M. Clay"; "Nick Carter", (76), author; Readfield, Me., July 15.
Cummings, Mrs. Minnie (71), actress; N. Y., April 17.
Cuningham, Alan (60), journalist; Swarthmore, Pa., April 11.
Cunningham, W. A. (43), General Mgr. Canadian Govt. Merchant Marine; Montreal, Jan. 25.
Curtis, ex-Gov. O. C.; Portland, Me., Feb. 22.
Cushing, Annie (Mrs. A. F. Wright), (86), former actress, saw Lincoln shot; Boston, April 7.
Cutting, C. H. (81), Pres. Emeritus Amer. Bible Society; N. Y., April 23.
Cutting, Mrs. C. W. (73), (Mary Doubleday), novelist; Orange, N. J., Aug. 10.
Dainty, Laura (Mrs. L. D. Pelham), (78), former actress, Chicago, Jan. 22.
Dalzell, J. M. "Private" (85); Wash., D. C., Jan. 30.
Damon, Sam'l, banker, pioneer Hawaiian; Honolulu, July 1.
Dana, W. E., Pres. N. Y. State Council of Farms and Markets; Rochester, April 30.
Danglis, Gen. P.; Athens, Greece, March 9.
Daugherty, Mrs. Harry M.; Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 22.
Davidson, Harry, wood engraver; N. Y. City, Aug. 11.
Davies, Sir Louis (79), Chief Justice of Canada; Ottawa, May 1.
Daviess, Maria T. (52), author, painter; N. Y., Sept. 3.
Davis, Mrs. Ellen D. (70), great-great-granddaughter of Benj. Franklin; Phila., March 4.
Davison, "Danny" (28), Amer. aviator; Hongkong, July 28.
De Courcy, C. A. (67), Mass. State Supreme Court Judge; Sunapee, N. H., Aug. 22.
Delaney, P. B. (79), electrical inventor; South Orange, N. J., Oct. 19.
De Puy, H. F. (65), collector of Americana; near Montreal, Oct. 14.
De Silver, Albert, N. Y. lawyer, trustee Nat'l Ball Fund; Rye, N. Y., Dec. 7.
D'Haussonville, Count (81), Dean of the French Academy; Paris, Sept. 1.
Deming, C. C., lawyer; N. Y., July 23.
Deutsch, Emile de la, Pres. Franco-Amer. Fraternity; in France, May 18.
Dialogue, J. H. (60), shipbuilder; Brooklyn, April 19.
Dickey, W. D. (79), ex-jurist; Brooklyn, May 14.
Diestel, Arnold (66), Lord Mayor; Hamburg, Germany, Jan. 3.
Dietrich, C. H., ex-Gov., ex-U. S. Sen.; Hastings, Neb., April 11.
Ditmars, E. W. (59), lawyer, athlete; Brooklyn, Jan. 23.
Dockstader, Lew (G. A. Clapp), (68), minstrel; N. Y. City, Oct. 26.
Donnelly, T. F. (62), State Supreme Court Justice, framer of Anti-Trust Act; N. Y. City, Nov. 1.
Dossert, F. G. (63), composer; N. Y., April 6.
Douglas, ex-Gov., W. L. (79), shoe mnfr.; Boston, Sept. 17.
Dowling, R. C. Bishop T. J. (84); Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 6.
Downey, Wallace, shipbuilder; Montclair, N. J., July 23.
Drew, E. B. (80), ex-Commissioner of Customs of China; Cotuit, Mass., Aug. 16.
Duchess of Genoa (60); Rome, Feb. 26.
Dudley, P. H. (80), inventor of rail safety devices; N. Y., Feb. 25.
Duke of Montpensier (89), Prince Ferd. of Orleans, brother of Duke of Orleans; in France, Jan. 30.
Dunklin, Mrs. H. M. (72), newspaper woman; N. Y., April 12.
Dunn, T. B. (71), ex-State Treas.; Rochester, N. Y., July 2.
Dunning, S. W. (85), railway economist; N. Y., May 29.
Dupre, H. G. (50), U. S. Repr. from New Orleans; Wash., D. C., Feb. 21.
Durand, Sir Mortimer (74), ex-British Ambassador to U. S.; in England, June 8.
Duryea, L. T., ex-champion wing shot; Utica, N. Y., Aug. 24.
Duse, Mme. Eleonora (64), actress; Pittsburgh, April 21.
Duval, Col. H. R. (80), beet sugar mnfr.; St. Augustine, Fla., March 18.
Du Vernet, Anglican Archbishop F. H. (64); Prince Rupert, B. C., Oct. 22.
Dyer, D. P. (86), ex-Congressman, ex-U. S. Judge; St. Louis, April 20.
Earl, Edw. (53), banker; N. Y., April 4.
Edgar, N. L. (61), N. Y. lawyer and society man; Tuxedo Park, N. Y., Jan. 6.
Edson, A. W. (72), educator, formerly of N. Y. City; Shrewsbury, Mass., Feb. 1.
Edwards, E. J. (76), ("Holland") journalist; Greenwich, Conn., April 25.
Egan, Dr. M. F. (71), diplomat, teacher; Brooklyn, Jan. 15.
Eiffel, A. G. (91), builder of Eiffel Tower; Paris, Dec. 28, 1923.
Eliot, Mrs. C. W. (77), wife of Pres. Emeritus of Harvard Univ.; Northeast Harbor, Me., July 18.
Ellis, S. R. (67), actor, song writer; Woodcliff, N. J., Sept. 1.
Ellison, W. B. (68), lawyer, ex-corpor. counsel; N. Y. City, Dec. 6.
Emery, A. B. (57), State Supr. Ct. Justice; Buffalo, Aug. 10.
Emerson, L. W. (66), banker, mnfr.; Warrensburg, N. Y., June 10.

Emery, Dr. H. C., ex-Chairman U. S. Tariff Bd.; at sea, Feb. 6.
Emery, Lewis, jr. (85), oil refiner; Phila., Nov. 19.
Emery, Winifred (Mrs. Cyril Maude), (62), actress; in England, July 15.
Erwin, Brig. Gen. J. B. (68); Pasadena, Cal., July 10.
Erwin, Marion (69), ex-U. S. Atty. at Atlanta, Ga.; Garden City, N. Y., April 19.
Evans, Henry (64), Chairman, Continental and other fire ins. cos.; N. Y., Aug. 29.
Evans, Montgomery (70), chief counsel Phila. & Reading R. R.; Morristown, Pa., Jan. 19.
Evans, Walter (81), U. S. Dist. Judge; Louisville, Ky., Dec. 30, 1923.
Evers, Rev. L. J. (63); N. Y., June 23.
Fahnestock, J. T. (64), treas. Penn. R. R.; Phila., June 8.
Fairbanks, C. M. journalist; N. Y., May 29.
Fairbanks, J. E. (53), sec. and treas. Amer. Ry. Assoc.; Jersey City, Feb. 24.
Fairchild, C. S. (82), ex-Sec. of Treasury; Cazenovia, N. Y., Nov. 24.
Fassett, J. Sloat (71), ex-Congressman of Elmira, N. Y.; Vancouver, B. C., April 21.
Faure, Gabriel, Director French Nat'l Conservatory of Music; Paris, Nov. 4.
Fernald, Dr. W. E. (63), Supt. Mass. School for Feeble-Minded; Boston, Nov. 27.
Ferris, J. J. (48), President Jersey City Bd. of Educ., bridge builder; Jersey City, Oct. 16.
Ferry, C. A. (72), civil eng., designer of Yale Univ. Bowl; New Haven, July 31.
Fincke, Dr. H. S. (55), Pres. L. I. Med. Soc.; Astoria, N. Y., Jan. 21.
Fisher, Dr. C. J. (77), for 25 yrs. Supt. Presby, Hosp., at N. Y.; Buffalo, April 26.
Flagg, Montague (41), architect; Hartford, Conn., April 17.
Flinn, Wm. (76), contractor, subway builder, Rep. politician of Pittsburgh; St. Petersburg, Fla., Feb. 19.
Forgan, J. B. (72), banker; Chicago, Oct. 28.
Foster, Roger (67), lawyer; N. Y., Feb. 22.
Fowler, John (65), ex-U. S. Consul at Chefoo, China, Boxer war hero; Winchester, Mass., Dec. 29, 1923.
Fox, W. C. (68), diplomat, editor; N. Y., Jan. 20.
France, Anatole (H. G. Anatole F. Thibault), (80), author; Tours, France, Oct. 12.
Freel, J. J. (60), Pres. Internat'l Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union; Caldwell, N. J., July 31.
Frelinghuysen, F. F. (75), Pres. Mut. Benefit Life Ins. Co.; N. Y. City, Jan. 1.
Freund, C. C. (75), editor of Musical America; Mt. Vernon, N. Y., June 3.
Freytag-Loringhoven, Lieut. Gen. Baron von; Berlin, Oct. 20.
Fuller, Mrs. L. F. (51), painter; Madison, Wis., May 21.
Gage, ex-Gov. H. T. (72); Los Angeles, Aug. 28.
Gallup, D. L. (82), Comptroller of Santa Fe Ry.; N. Y., Feb. 9.
Gannett, Rev. W. C. (83); Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1923.
Gardiner, R. H., lawyer; Boston, June 15.
Gardner, Mrs. "Jack" (Isabella Stewart), (85), art patron; Boston, July 17.
Gardner, W. J. (74), N. Y. banker; Red Bank, N. J., June 5.
Garibaldi, Capt. Ricciotti (78), son of the "Liberator"; Rome, July 17.
Garnar, G. W. (78), N. Y. leather merchant, "Dean of the Swamp"; Maplewood, N. J., Aug. 24.
Garrett, J. B. (88), Quaker leader, financier; Rosemont, Pa., Feb. 16.
Garrett, P. E. Bishop A. B. (91); Dallas, Tex., Feb. 18.
Garrison, C. C. (74), ex-Justice N. J. Supreme Court; Merchantville, April 22.
Gassouin, Gen. G., French Mgr. Standard Oil Co; Paris, Jan. 11.
Gaston, Miss Lucy P. (64), founder Nat'l Anti-Cigaret League; Hinsdale, Ill., Aug. 20.
Geers, E. F. ("Pop"), (73), horseman; Wheeling, W. Va., Sept. 3.
Geikie, Sir Archibald (89), geologist; in England, Nov. 11.
Gibson, Brig. Gen. H. G. (96), oldest West Point graduate (1847), served in Mex., Civil and Indian Wars; Wash., D. C., April 17.
Gilbert, J. M. (72), banker, publisher of the Post-Standard; Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 21.
Gildersleeve, Prof. B. L. (92), Greek scholar; Baltimore, Jan. 9.
Gleason, Arthur, author, poet; Wash., D. C., Dec. 30, 1923.
Glynn, Martin H. (53), ex-Gov.; Albany, N. Y., Dec. 14.
Gobel, Adolph (59), sausage mnfr.; Brooklyn, March 25.
Goff, J. W. (76), ex-N. Y. State Supreme Court Justice; N. Y. City, Nov. 9.
Goldsmith, Rev. Robt. (42), editorial writer; Glenside, Pa., Feb. 24.
Good, Rev. J. I. (73), Pres. Bd. For'gn Missions, Ref. Ch., in U. S.; Phila., Jan. 22.
Goodhue, B. G. (55), architect; N. Y., April 23.
Gompers, Samuel (74), Pres. Amer. Federation of Labor; San Antonio, Tex., Dec. 13.
Gonzalez, J. V. (60), publicist, statesman; Buenos Ayres, Dec. 21, 1923.
Goschen, Sir Edward (76), ex-Brit. Ambassador to Germany; London, May 20.
Grasty, C. H. (61), Amer. newspaper corresp.; London, Jan. 19.
Gray, T. J. (36), play and song writer; N. Y. City, Nov. 30.
Green, Dr. J. O. (82), financier, sportsman; N. Y., March 10.
Green, J. P. (85), ex-Vice Pres. Penn. R. R.; Phila., March 9.
Greenleaf, C. H. (83), hotel owner; Pinehurst, N. C., April 8.
Greevy, T. H. (75), lawyer, a Vice Pres. of 1924 Dem. Nat'l Convention; Altoona, Pa., Nov. 9.
Gregorius, Mgr. Ecumenical Patriarch of Greek Orthodox Ch.; Pera, Turkey, Nov. 17.
Griffin, W. J. (60), Vice Pres. Nat'l Surety Co.; Scarsdale, N. Y., Oct. 17.
Groce, Prof. Byron (80), trustee Tufts' College; Quincy, Mass., Oct. 8.
Gron, N. L. G., founder "Potentia Movement"; Copenhagen, April 25.
Grozier, E. A. (64), editor Boston Post; Cambridge, Mass., May 9.
Gruenfeld, Alf., (72), pianist, composer; Vienna, Jan. 5.
Grundy, Fred'k, journalist; London, March 28.
Gunn, R. C. Bishop J. E. (61); New Orleans, Feb. 19.
Gutierrez, Gen. R. L. (99), ex-Pres. and Dictator of Honduras; Tegucigalpa, March 10.
Gwathmey, J. T. (57), ex-Pres. Cotton Exchange; N. Y., June 12.
Haid, R. C. Bishop Leo (75), Abbot of Belmont Cathedral Abbey; near Charlotte, N. C., July 24.
Haldeman, Gen. W. B. (78), Commander in Chief Confederate Veterans; Churchill Downs, Ky., Oct. 27.
Hale, W. B. (55), Amer. journalist; Munich, April 10.
Hall, G. S. (78), Pres. Emeritus Clark Univ., Worcester, Mass., April 24.
Hallimond, Rev. J. G, for 25 yrs. head of the Bowery Mission, N. Y. City; Belmar, N. J., Nov. 21.
Hambridge, Jay (57), artist; N. Y., Jan. 20.
Hamburger, Prof. H. J. (64), bio-chemist; in Holland, Jan. 5.
Hanson, G. McK., Assoc. Justice, Me. Supreme Court, ex-Grand Chancellor, K. of P.; Calais, France, April 4.
Harbaugh, Thos. (75), story writer; Piqua, Ohio, Oct. 28.
Harding, Mrs. Florence Kling, widow of Pres. W. G. Harding; Marion, Ohio, Nov 21.
Harper, John (68), former N. Y. publisher; in France, Feb. 28.
Harper, J. L. Chief Eng. Niagara Falls Power Co.; Niagara Falls, N. Y., Nov. 27.
Harris, Wm. (87), actor; Jersey City, April 4.
Hasegawa, Viscount (75), Japanese Field Marshal; Tokio, Jan. 27.
Hastings, F. S. (71), banker, executor of Grover Cleveland's estate; Port Washington, N. Y., July 5.
Hatch, A. J. (83), N. Y. stock broker; Stamford, Conn., Oct. 26.
Hatch, E. W. (71), ex-Just. N. Y. State Supreme Court; Friendship, N. Y., June 1.
Haughton, P. D. (49), Columbia Univ. football coach; N. Y., Oct. 27.
Hebden, R. Y. (77), N. Y. Agt. of Bank of Montreal; Orange, N. J., March 10.
Hecker, John V. (76), flour mnfr.; Greenwich, Conn., Feb. 19.
Heckscher, Mrs. August, N. Y. City philanthropist; at sea, Aug. 13.
Heffron, Dr. J. L. (73), of Syracuse Univ.; Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 28.
Henna, Dr. J. J. (73), Dean of French Hosp.; N. Y., Feb. 2.
Hentz, Henry (89), N. Y. cotton broker; Madison, N. J., Sept. 28.
Herbert, Victor (65), composer; N. Y., May 26.
Herdman, Sir Wm. (66), marine biologist; London, July 21.
Hewitt, Miss Eleanor G., founder of Cooper Union Art Museum; Ringwood, N. J., Nov. 27.
Hewitt, W. D. (76), architect; Phila., April 23.
Heydebrand, Ernst von (74), pre-war leader of the Conservative Party of Germany; Berlin, Nov. 17.
Hiatt, Rev. C. W., pastor Amer. Church in Paris, 1910-1916; Crystal Lake, Mich., July 20.
Hickey, Rev. W. D. (67), R. C. Vicar Gen.; Cincinnati, Jan. 31.
Hill, H. F. (64), Vice Pres. Ill. Bell Telephone Co.; Green Harbor, Mass., July 18.
Himmel, Rev. J. J. (S. J.) (69), ex-Pres. Georgetown Univ.; Wash., D. C., Nov. 3.

Hixson, Dr. F. W. (50), Pres. Allegheny College; Meadville, Pa., Nov. 23.
Hoadley, Rev. J. H. (76), permanent clerk, N. Y. Presbytery; N. Y., April 12.
Holland, C. M. (40), Chief Eng., N. Y.-N. J. Vehicular Tunnel; Battle Creek, Mich., Oct. 27.
Hollister, G. A. (69), financier; Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 19.
Holt, Dr. L. E. (68), of N. Y. City; Peking, China, Jan. 14.
Hooker, Thos. (75), banker; pitcher of the first Yale College baseball club; New Haven, Oct. 28.
Hope-Simpson, Sir James, banker; London, Oct. 8
Hourwich, Dr. I. A. (64), counsel at N. Y. to Russian Soviet Govt.; N. Y., July 9.
Hovey, E. O. (62), curator of geology, American Mus. Nat. Hist.; N. Y., Sept. 27.
Huber, Dr. J. B. (59), of N. Y.; Pomfret, Conn., Feb. 16.
Huff, J. B., coal operator, polo player; Bryn Mawr, Pa., Dec. 23, 1923.
Higgins, Chas., athletic trainer at Brown University; Providence, R. I., Oct. 27.
Hughes, B. G. (75), N. Y. box mnfr., practical joker; Monroe, N. Y., Dec. 8.
Hughes, Mrs. Rupert (39); Haipong, China, Dec. 14, 1923.
Hulburd, C. H. (73), Pres. Elgin Nat'l Watch Co., Chicago, Jan. 14.
Hunt, Gaillard (61), historian; Washington, D C., March 20.
Hunt, Rev. Jerome (84), Catholic Indian missionary; Ft. Totten, N. Dak., Dec. 27, 1923.
Hunting, P. E. Bishop Geo. C. (53); Reno, Nev., Feb. 6.
Huntington, Mrs. H. E. (71), art patron; N. Y., Sept. 16.
Huntington, Prof. O. W. (66), educator, chemist; Holderness, N. H., Aug. 22.
Husband, R. W. (54), Assoc. Dean, Dartmouth College; Hanover, N. H., April 9.
Hutchins, F. H. (46), N. Y. lawyer; Cleveland, July 2.
Hutchinson, C. L. (70), Treas., Univ. of Chicago, ex-Pres. Board of Trade; Chicago, Oct. 7.
Iglesian Rafael, ex-President of Costa Rica; San Jose, April 12.
Ince, Thos. H. (42), motion picture producer; Beverly Hills, Cal., Nov. 19.
Inglis, Prof. A. J. (44); Boston, April 12.
Irving, Dan (69), British Socialist, M. P.; London, Jan. 25.
Ismay, Capt. C. B., steamship owner; in England, May 25.
Ives, Prof. F. W. (39), Pres. Amer. Soc. Civil Engineers; Chicago, July 5.
Jenks, A. F., State Supreme Court Justice of Brooklyn (71); Greenwich, Conn., Sept. 17.
Jewett, Gen. E. B. (80), ex-Mayor of Buffalo; Clifton Springs, N. Y., March 28.
Joachim, Count (67), geographer, explorer; in Silesia, March 23.
Johnson, E. A. (55), Warden of Ludlow St. Jail; N. Y., Jan. 3.
Johnston, Rev. R. P. (63), ex-pastor Fifth Ave. Bap. Church, N. Y.; Pleasantville, N. Y., Aug. 24.
Jones, A. N. (81), wheat breeder; Batavia, N. Y., June 14.
Jouvenel, Robert de, editor, author; Paris, July 2.
Jowett, Rev. J. H. (59); in England, Dec. 10, 1923.
Karger, G. H. (58), newspaper correspondent; Wash., D. C., Nov. 16.
Keator, Rev. F. W. (68), P. E. Bishop of Olympia, Wash.; New Haven, Conn., Jan. 31.
Kennan, Geo. M. (79), traveler, lecturer; Medina, N. Y., May 10.
Kennelly, B. L. (70), real estate broker; N. Y. City, Dec. 28, 1923.
Kenyon, J. B. (66), poet, editor; N. Y., May 11.
Keyes, Dr. E. L. (80); N. Y., Jan. 24.
Kidder, W. P. (71), inventor; N. Y., Oct. 2.
Kilmer, Dr. S. A. (83), cancer expert; Binghamton, N. Y., Jan. 14.
Kinnan, A. P. W. (68), Pres. Union Dime Savings Bank; N. Y., Jan. 23.
Kirby, T. E. (73), art dealer; Phila., Jan. 16.
Kirkpatrick, Gen. E. W., Confederate veteran; Rincon, N. Mex., March 24.
Kitchin, W. W., ex-Gov. of N. C.; Scotland Neck, N. C., Nov. 9.
Kivel, John (47), Chief Justice N. H. Superior Court; Newport, N. H., April 1.
Klotz, Dr. Otto (71), Director Dominion Astronomical Observatory; Ottawa, Can., Dec. 28, 1923.
Knight, D. R. (85), American painter; Paris, March 9.
Knollys, Viscount, Francis (87); in England, Aug. 15.
Knowles, Mrs. Sarah G. (75), ex-Pres. Professional Woman's League of N. Y.; Sherburne, N. Y., March 3
Kock-Grunberg, Dr. Theo., explorer, ethnologist; in Brazil, Oct. 5.
Kohlsaat, H. H. (71), former Chicago newspaper publisher, Washington, D. C., Oct. 17.
Korff, Baron S. A. (48), educator; Washington, March 7.
Lacombe, E. H. (78), ex-U. S. Circuit Judge; N. Y., Nov. 28.
Lamme, B. G. (60), Chief Eng., Westinghouse Electric Co.; Pittsburgh, July 8.
Laplace, Dr. Ernest (62), surgeon; Phila., May 15.
Larkin, Prof. E. L. (77), astronomer, Director of Mt. Lowe Observatory; Uplands, Cal., Oct. 11.
Latzer, L. F. (75), condensed milk mnfr.; Highland, Ill., March 27.
Lauder, George (87), steel mnfr.; Greenwich, Conn., Aug. 24.
Law, B. W. (74), patron of Ky. Mountain Education; Caney Creek, Ky., Feb. 16.
Law, W. W. (87), carpet mnfr., "Laird of Briarcliff;" Summerville, S. C., Jan. 18.
Lawrence, Marion (73), Sec. Internat'l Sunday School Asso.; Portland, Ore., May 1.
Leach, Edw. (58), ex-Grand Exalted Ruler, Order of Elks, N. Y., May 5.
Le Conte, Dr. R. G.; Phila, Aug. 6.
Lenin, Nikolai (Vladimir Ilyitch Ulianov), (54); near Moscow, Jan. 21.
Leishman, J. G. (67), U. S. diplomat; Monte Carlo, March 27.
Lentz, Major Carl (78), lawyer, Pres. Northeastern Saengerbund; Newark, N. J., Dec. 21, 1923.
Levison, W. G. (77), motion-picture camera inventor, Brooklyn, March 9.
Levy, Jefferson M. (72), lawyer, owner of Monticello; N. Y., March 6.
Lewis, C. B. ("M. Quad"), (82), newspaper writer; Brooklyn, Aug. 21.
Lewis, N. P. (58), ex-Chief Engineer N. Y. City Board of Estimate, Brooklyn, March 30.
Lewis, W. E., N. Y. newspaper owner; Great Neck, N. Y., Oct. 28.
Leyendecker, F. X. (46), illustrator; New Rochelle, N. Y., April 18.
Libbey, Laura J. (Mrs. Stilwell), (62), novelist; Brooklyn, Oct. 25.
Lippitt, C. W. (77), ex-Gov. R. I.; Ossining, N. Y., April 4.
Lister-Kaye, Sir John; London, May 27.
Lodge, H. C. (74), U. S. Senator; Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 9.
Loeb, Dr. Jacques (64), biologist; in Bermuda, Feb. 11.
Logue, Michael, Cardinal (84), R. C. Primate of Ireland; Armagh, Nov. 19.
Long, E. B. (83), editor; White Plains, N. Y., March 28.
Long, Viscount, Walter (69), ex-First Lord of the Admiralty; in England, Sept. 26.
Loomis, Chester (72), painter; Englewood, N. J., Nov. 12.
Lowrie, Rev. S. T. (89), a Presby. leader; Phila., Sept. 22.
Lowe, Perly (78), lumberman; Chicago, July 29.
Low, L. H. (79), numismatist; New Rochelle, N. Y., Feb. 10.
Lovett, Dr. R. W. (65), of Harvard University; Liverpool, July 2.
Luce, Clarence (73), architect; Staten Island, March 22.
Lucy, Sir Hy. (78), "Toby, M. P." of Punch, author; London, Feb. 20.
Ludlam, G. P. (80), retired Supt., N. Y. Hospital; N. Y., April 14.
Ludlow, Edwin (65), mining engineer; Muskogee, Okla., Feb. 10.
Luther, D. D. (83), N. Y. State Field Geologist; Naples, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1923.
Luynes, Duke of (57); Paris, March 14.
Lyons, J. W., Negro leader, ex-Register, U. S. Treas.; Augusta, Ga., June 22.
Lyons, Right Hon. W. H. H. (81), Irish Orange leader, Belfast, March 26.
MacDonough, Gein (57), composer; Stamford, Conn., March 30.
MacEwen, Sir Wm. (75), surgeon; Glasgow, March 22.
MacFarland, Y. S. (45), traction lawyer; Newton, Mass., Feb. 28.
MacFarlane, P. C. (53), actor, author, preacher; San Francisco, June 9.
Machado, Aug. (78), composer; Lisbon, March 28.
Mack, J. M., motor truck mnfr.; Neffs, Pa., March 14.
MacLaren, Dr. Archibald (65); St. Paul, Oct. 12
MacLean, C. F. (82), ex-N. Y. Supreme Court Justice; N. Y., March 20.
Manning, Lieut. Wm. (8), sole survivor of Perry's voyage to Japan; Brooklyn, Aug. 27.
Marcy, Dr. H. D. (86), surgeon; Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 1.
Marden, Dr. O. W (74), author, editor; Los Angeles, March 10.

Marie Adelaide (28), ex-Grand Duchess of Luxemburg; in Bavaria, Jan. 24.
Marquand, Prof Allan (71), of Princeton Univ.; N. Y. City Sept. 24.
Marsh, Luther Halsey (100), Civil War veteran; Cincinnati, Feb. 5
Marshall, Prof Alf (81), economist, author; Cambridge, England July 13.
Martins, Pinto, aviator; Buenos Ayres, April 12.
Mason, J. W. (60), Vice Pres. American Surety Co.: Mt. Vernon, N. Y, Aug. 5.
Massingham, H. W. (64), English journalist; in Cornwall, Aug. 28.
Matsu-Kata, Prince (89), elder statesman; Tokio, July 2.
Mattachich, Countess (see Princess Louise).
Max, M. de (55), actor, Comedie Francaise; Paris, Oct. 28
McBee, Dr. Silas (71), former editor The Churchman; Charleston, S. C., Sept. 3.
Mayer, Prof R E. (65), Dean of Engineering School, Columbia Univ.; Mt. Vernon, N. Y, Jan 23.
McCabe, William (80), pioneer Single Taxer, candidate for Governor; Ozone Park, N. Y, Sept. 28.
McCall, E E (61), ex-Supreme Court Justice; N. Y, March 12
McCoy, Dr A W. (77), ex-Pres Amer. Laryngological Society; Haverford, Pa., Nov 19.
McGarvey, Monsignor Wm., ex-P. E. minister of Philadelphia; San Diego, Feb. 27.
McKee, D R, a founder of the Gridiron Club; Wash., D C., June 13.
McKee, H S (84), glass mnfr ; Atlantic City, N. J., June 10
McKesson, John jr. (84), drug mnfr ; N Y., Sept 5.
McKinney, J. C. (80), oil man, banker; Titusville, Pa., Dec. 7.
McMurtry, Dr. L S (73), ex-Pres. Amer Med. Asso.; Louisville, Feb. 1.
McNally, Jas. (75), Chicago map publisher; Pasadena, Cal., March 24.
McNulty, G. W (72), civil engineer; assisted Col Roebling in building Brooklyn Bridge; N.Y., April 19.
McStay, Arnold (61), ex-Street Cleaning Commissioner; N. Y., July 29
Meem Rev J. G. (60), P. E. archdeacon; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, Nov. 22.
Meerschaert, R. C. Bishop, Theo. (76); Oklahoma City, Feb. 21.
Mendenhall, Dr. T. C (82), ex-Supt. U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey; Ravenna, O., March 23.
Merritt, Lieut. Col. W H. (58), Canadian financier; St Catharines, Ont., April 22.
Messmore, J. L. (63), grain merchant; St. Louis, Jan 25.
Methuen, Sir Algernon (68), publisher, author; London, Sept. 19.
Meyer, Arthur (79), editor Le Gaulois; Paris, Feb. 2.
Miller, Capt. D. S. (57), Marine Supt. of Cunard Line at N. Y.; in Barbados, Nov. 3.
Miller, Mrs. Helen S. (92), lawyer, suffrage pioneer; Canandaigua, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1923.
Miller, Jennie C. (80), actress; N Y, March 14.
Mills Brig. Gen. Anson (90), Indian fighter, woven cartridge belt inventor; Wash., D. C., Nov. 5.
Milton, G. F. (55), owner Chattanooga Evening News; Murfreesboro, Tenn., April 23
Minkowsky, Rev. P. (67), scholar, cantor; Boston, Jan 18.
Moeller, Dr. Henry (82), J. D. Rockefeller's doctor; N Y, Aug. 5.
Monckton, Lionel, composer; Paris, Feb. 17.
Monroe, Gen. Nelson (99), Mex. and Civil War veteran, nephew of Pres. Monroe; Arlington, Mass. May 8.
Montagu, E S. (45), ex-Sec. of State for India; London, Nov. 15.
Montgelas, Count A. von, Ger. Minister to Mexico; Berlin, April 23.
Montpensier (see Duke of Montpensier).
Moran, Pat T (48), Mgr. Cincinnati Nat'l League Baseball Club; Orlando, Fla., March 7.
Morel, E D (51), Laborite in British Commons, founder Congo Reform Assoc.; in England, Nov. 12.
Morgan Frances F. (82), widow of J. P. Morgan; Highland Falls, N. Y., Nov. 16.
Morgan, Forrest, bibliologist; Hartford, Conn., Feb. 24
Morley, Margaret W. (65), biologist, author; Wash., D C., Dec. 12, 1923.
Morosini, A P., rich recluse; N. Y., May 19.
Morris, Sir Malcolm, dermatologist; in Italy, Feb. 20.
Morse, G. L. (87), Brooklyn architect; Riverside, Conn., Nov. 8.
Mosenthal, P. J. (78), insurance; N. Y. City, Nov. 18
Mother Vincent de Paul (see Quigley, Miss).
Mott H. S. (70), historian; N. Y., June 16.
Moulton, Prof R. G. (75), Shakesperian; in England, Aug. 15.
Mayer, Dr. H. N. (65), allenist; Chicago, Dec. 14, 1923.
Mudd, S. E. (39), Representative in Congress; Baltimore, Oct. 11.
Mulqueen, M. J. (67), N. Y. lawyer; at sea, Oct. 15.
Munn, C. A. (65), publisher Scientific American; N. Y, April 3.
Murphy, Chas. F. (65), leader of Tammany Hall; N. Y, April 25.
Murphy, E A. (62), Supt. Jersey City Public Schools; N Y City, Aug. 14.
Murphy, G H. (64), U. S. Consul Gen.; Zurich, Switzerland, Oct. 17
Murphy, Jimmie, auto racer; Syracuse, N. Y, Sept. 15.
Murray, L. C. (78), banker; Princeton, N. J., June 1.
Mussen, G W. (76), Adirondack guide; Saranac Lake, N Y, Jan. 15.
Musser, Rev C. J. (66), editor Reformed Church Messenger; Phila., May 22.
Nagle, P. E (63), sheriff; N. Y. City, Dec. 28, 1923.
Naumburg, Elkan (89), banker, music patron; N Y, July 31.
Nesbit, E (Mrs. H. Bland), novelist; London, May 4.
Nevins, T F. (81), ex-Chief Brooklyn Fire Dept.; Brooklyn, May 8.
Newell, Peter (62), artist, writer; Little Neck, N. Y, Jan. 15.
Newman, Dr. S. M. (79), ex-Pres. Howard Univ.; Wash., D. C., Nov. 21.
Nichols, E F. (55), ex-Pres. Dartmouth College; Wash., D. C., April 29.
Nichols, W. F (75), P. E. Bishop; San Francisco, June 5.
Nicholson, Timothy (95), Quaker leader, prison reformer; Richmond, Ind., Sept. 15.
Nicoll, Mrs. De Lancey (52), social leader, war worker; N. Y., Feb. 15.
Nissen, Ludwig (68), jeweler; Brooklyn, Oct. 26.
Nivelle, Gen. R. G. (67), Paris, March 22.
Nobles, Milton (76), actor; Brooklyn, June 14.
Nogin, Victor, Chairman Russian State Textile Syndicate; Moscow, May 22.
Norla, Jane (Josephine Ludwig of St. Louis, Countess Centanini), (48); in France, March 22.
Norris, ex-Gov. E. L. (58), lawyer; Great Falls, Mont., April 25.
North, S. N. D. (74), journalist, ex-U. S. Census Director; Wilton, Conn., Aug. 3.
Norton, Prof. Fred'k, New Testament scholar; Chester, Pa., Feb. 29.
Nuding, Col. A. J. (89), Brooklyn clothier; Greenwich, Conn., Sept. 4.
Olmsted, P. E. Bishop C. T. (82); Utica, N. Y., March 26.
Olyphant, F. M. (67), Sec. Del. & Hudson Co.; Englewood, N. J, June 7.
Oppenheim, Prof. Jacques (75), member Netherland Council of State; The Hague, Oct. 13.
Opper, Miss Laura, portrait painter; N. Y., Sept. 17.
Ormsbee, ex-Gov. E. J. (90); Brandon, Vt., April 3.
Ormsby, Rev. G A (80), former P. E. Bishop of Panama Canal Zone; in England, Feb. 14.
Ormsby, Sir L. H. (73), surgeon; Dublin, Dec. 21, 1923.
O'Shaughnessy, L. B. (34), dramatic critic; Liberty, N. Y., March 10.
Osler, Sir E. B. (79), Pres. Dominion Bank of Canada; Toronto, Aug. 4.
Owen, R. O. W. (70), cipher expert; Detroit, March 31.
Owens, M. J. (64), inventor glass-bottle machine; Toledo, Ohio, Dec. 27, 1923.
Oxnard, B. N. (69), beet sugar mnfr.; Savannah, Ga., Aug. 19.
Palmer, G. M. (66), of Cobleskill, ex-Chairman N. Y. Dem. State Committee; on train, March 23.
Parmby, Jahial (81), sewing machine mnfr.; N. Y., Dec. 26, 1923.
Parratt, Sir Walter (83), organist; in England, March 27.
Pateman, Robt. (84), actor, in England, June 8.
Peabody, C. J. (68), banker; Brooklyn, Feb. 24.
Peckham, W. G. (74), lawyer; Westfield, N. J., April 13.
Pelle, Gen., Toulon, France, Feb. 15.
Pelloux, Gen. Luigi (94), ex-Premier of Italy; Rome, Oct. 26.
Peple, E. H. (54), playwright; N. Y., July 28.
Pepper, G. H. (51), anthropologist; N. Y, May 13.
Perry, E. B. (69), blind pianist and composer; Camden, Me, June 14.
Phillips, H. A. (90), editor, politician; Lowville, N. Y, March 25.
Pierce, Brig. Gen. B. R. (95); Grand Rapids, Mich., July 13.
Piersol, Prof. G. A. (58), anatomist; Phila., Aug. 7
Pindell, H. M. (62), newspaper owner of Peoria, Ill ; Northport, Mich , Aug. 8.
Pirrie Viscount (77), shipbuilder of Belfast; at sea, June 7.

Pitney, Mahlon (66), ex-Justice U. S. Supreme Court; Wash., D. C., Dec. 9.
Platt, E. C. (73), Vice Pres. Commercial Cable Co.; Brooklyn, Sept. 15.
Plumley, Frank (79), ex-Congressman, international lawyer; Northfield, Vt., April 30.
Plunkitt, G. W. (82), ex-State Senator; N. Y. City, Nov. 19.
Pommelet, Capt. Eugene, Commodore of the French Line steamships; Paris, Dec. 15, 1923.
Pope, Alex. (75), painter; Hingham, Mass., Sept. 9.
Porter, Mrs. Gene Stratton (56), novelist, lecturer; Los Angeles, Dec. 6.
Pratt, Brig Gen. R. H., founder Carlisle (Pa.) Indian School; San Francisco, March 15.
Prentice, S. O. (74), ex-Chief Justice State Supreme Court; Hartford, Conn., Nov. 2.
Preston, A. W. (78), Pres. United Fruit Co.; Swampscott, Mass., Sept. 26.
Price, Col. G. A. (84), merchant; Brooklyn, Jan. 16.
Price, J. M., war correspondent; London, Sept. 29.
Price, Sir William, pulp mnfr.; Kenogami, Can., Oct. 2.
Princess Louise of Belgium (Countess Mattachih), (65); Wiesbaden, March 1.
Probyn, Sir Dighton (91); London, June 20.
Proctor, Miss Edna D. (94), poet; Framingham, Mass., Dec. 18, 1923.
Prudden, Dr. T. M. (75), of Rockefeller Institute; N. Y., April 10.
Pryor, S. J. (58), journalist; in England, March 25.
Puccini, Giacomo (66), opera composer; Brussels, Nov. 29.
Pulsifer, F. K. (63), broker; N. Y., Feb. 22.
Putnam, W. L. (62), capitalist; Cotuit, Mass., July 26.
Quigley, Miss (56), (Rev. Mother Vincent de Paul), Superior General of the Grey Nuns of the Sacred Heart; Melrose Park, Pa., Feb. 14.
Quinby, Dr. H. B., ex-Gov. of N. H.; N. Y., Feb. 8.
Quinn, John (54), lawyer, art collector; N. Y., July 28.
Radziwill, Princess (Helen Simpson); Kineo, Me., Sept. 13.
Raffaelli, Jean (73), painter; Paris, Feb. 11.
Ransom, Rear Admiral G. B. (72), naval engineer; Plattsburg, N. Y., Feb. 25.
Rascovar, Edw. (55), N. Y. newspaper man; Cedarhurst, N. Y., July 1.
Reed, L. B. (100), oldest graduate of N. Y. Univ.; in Cal., July 22.
Rees, Rear Admiral C. P. (76); Erie, Pa., Sept. 12.
Reichenberg, Susanne (Baroness de Bourgoing), (66), actress; Paris, March 11.
Reicher, Emanuel (75), actor; Berlin, May 15.
Reick, W. C. (60), newspaper owner and editor; N. Y. City, Dec. 7.
Reinhardt, Mrs. Julia (80), actress, suffragist; N. Y., Aug. 30.
Remington, Elphalet (95), arms mnfr.; Ilion, N. Y., April 2.
Rendall, Rev. J. B. (77), Pres. Lincoln Univ.; in Chester County, Pa., Sept. 3.
Resta, Dario, auto racer; Brooklands, England, Sept. 3.
Reynolds, J. B. (62), Pres. Amer. Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology; New Haven, Conn., Jan. 1.
Rhodes, Bradford (75), banker, publisher; Mamaroneck, N. Y., April 15.
Rice, E. E. (75), composer, producer of "Evangeline"; N. Y., Nov. 16.
Rice, W. C. (72), Adirondack guide, poet; Saranac, N. Y., March 17.
Richards, Prof. W. W. (89), 2d oldest Harvard graduate; Brooklyn, July 24.
Ridgway, J. J. (82), Phila. lawyer; Atlantic City, Aug. 15.
Riggs, E. G. (68), newspaper man, Exec. Asst. to Pres. New Haven R. R.; Brooklyn, Jan. 17.
Riggs, W. H. (87), financier, N. Y. armor and art collector; in France, Aug. 31.
Riggs, Dr. W. L., Pres. Clemson College; Wash., D. C., Jan. 22.
Rion, Hanna (Mrs A. B. Hervey), (49), author; Bermuda, May 5.
Roberts, Dr. John B. (72), ex-Pres. Amer. College of Surgeons, and Amer. Acad. of Medicine; Phila., Nov. 28.
Roberts, J. C. (70), owner Daily Star; St. Louis, April 27.
Robinson, Dr. Beverly (80); N. Y., June 21.
Robinson, Forrest (65), actor; Los Angeles, Jan. 6.
Rodiguet, Raymond, "boy novelist"; Paris, Dec. 12, 1923.
Rodzianko, M. (65), Pres. of the last Russian Duma (1911-1917); Belgrade, Jan. 27.
Ronalds, Reginald (60), mine owner; in Mexico, Oct. 20.
Ross, W. B., Gov. of Wyo.; Cheyenne, Oct. 2.
Rowell, H. H. (86), oldest active newspaper man; Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1923.
Rowell, J. W. (88), ex-Chief Justice State Supreme Court; Randolph, Vt., Feb 13.
Rowland, Sam'l (74), banker, merchant; Brooklyn, Oct. 7.
Russell, Gen. W. W. (80), Confed. Commander; Minneapolis, April 5.
Ryan, Michael (78), financier, civic leader; Cincinnati Feb. 18.
Sadtler, Dr. S. P. (76), chemist, First Pres. Amer. Inst. of Chemical Engineers; Phila., Dec. 20, 1923.
Sage, W. H. (80), lumberman, philanthropist; Albany, N. Y., Oct. 23.
Saint Prix, A. M. (103), journalist; Paris, Jan. 19.
Sanford, E. C. (64), ex-Pres. Clark College; Boston, Nov. 22.
Sangree, L. A. (49), war corresp.; Trenton, N. J., March 2.
Sargent, Dr. D. A. (75), physical culturist; Peterboro N. H., July 21.
Sartain, William (80), painter; N. Y. City, Oct. 25
Sawyer, Brig. Gen. C. E. (64); Marion, Ohio, Sept 23.
Sawyer, E. T. (78), story writer; San Jose, Cal., Oct. 29.
Schaeberle, J. M. (71), astronomer; Ann Arbor, Mich., Sept. 19.
Scharwenka, Xavier (75), composer; Berlin, Dec. 8.
Schechter, Mrs. Matilde Roth (65) widow of Prof. Solomon Schechter; N. Y., Aug. 27.
Schell, R. M., architect, Trustee George Junior Republic; Freeville, N. Y., July 28.
Schlesinger, Leo (72), toy mnfr., philanthropist; N. Y., Feb. 27.
Schlumberger, Mme. De Witt (71), Pres. French Women's Suffrage Union; Caen, Oct. 25.
Scholz, R. F. (44), Pres. Reed College; Portland, Ore., July 23.
Schurz, Carl S. (52), N. Y. lawyer in Germany, May 18.
Schuyler, Miss Georgina (83), great-granddaughter of Alexander Hamilton and of Major Gen. Philip Schuyler; N. Y. City, Dec. 25, 1923.
Schwab, John A. (85), banker, mnfr.; Loretto, Pa., May 13.
Schwenger, Dr. E. (73), Bismarck's doctor; Munich, Jan. 14.
Scott, Admiral Sir Percy (72); London, Oct. 18.
Scott-Moncrieff, Major Gen. Sir George; in Germany, June 4.
Scott, N. B. (83), banker, ex-U. S. Senator from W. Va.; Wash., D. C., Jan. 2.
Seelye, L. C. (87), Pres. Emeritus of Smith College; Northampton, Mass., Oct. 12.
Seitz, Mrs. Don C. (63); Portland, Me., Aug. 4.
Selden, Edgar (56), playwright; Belmore, N. Y., March 14.
Selfridge, Mme. Lois (90); London, Feb 25.
Sells, E. W. (66), of Haskins & Sells, accountants; N. Y., March 19.
Senyard, Geo. (87), artist, friend of Lincoln; near Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 18.
Sewall, H. M. (64), ex-Minister to Hawaii; N. Y., Oct. 28.
Sewell, R. V. (58), Amer. painter; Florence, Italy, Nov. 18.
Sexton, P. T. (84), Chancellor Emeritus, Univ. of State of N. Y., lawyer; Palmyra, N. Y., Sept. 5.
Seymour, J. S. (64), newspaper publisher, Bronxville, N. Y., Aug 11.
Shallcross, Thos. (82), financier; Phila., March 16.
Shankland, E. C (70), Chief Eng. World's Columbian Exposition; Chicago June 3.
Shanklin, Rev. W. A. (62), Pres. Emeritus of Wesleyan Univ.; N. Y. City, Oct. 6.
Sharp, Hunter (62), U. S. Consul; Edinburgh, Dec. 17, 1923.
Shaw, E. H., Vice Pres. Southern Ry.; Wash., D. C., Oct. 7.
Sheldon, Suzanne (49), Amer. actress; London, March 21.
Shepard, Mrs. Elliott F. (79), a daughter of the late W. H. Vanderbilt; N. Y., March 3.
Shepley, Col. L. E. (69), ins., banker, ex-Lieut. Gov.; Warwick, R. I., Aug. 3.
Shevlin James (82), Dem. leader; Brooklyn, Nov. 24.
Shiras, George jr. (92), ex-Justice U. S. Supreme Court; Pittsburgh, Aug. 2.
Showles, Wm. (60), circus horse rider; N. Y., March 31.
Sibray, W. W., Asst. U. S. Commissioner Gen. of Immigration; Wash., D. C., Nov. 1.
Six, H. S. (49), music teacher at N. Y. Univ.; New Rochelle, N. Y., June 15.
Skredsvig C. (70), painter; Christiania, Jan. 20.
Slaughter, Prof. M. S. (63); Rome, Italy, Dec. 29, 1923.
Slyboack, J. D. (85), stock broker; N. Y., March 2.
Slayden, J. L. (71), former Congressman; San Antonio, Tex., Feb. 24.
Sloan, John (95), Mex. War Vet.; at Gateshead, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, April 11.

Slocum, Rev. A. G. (76), ex-Pres. Kalamazoo College; Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 17.
Slocum, Col. J. J. (91), brother of Mrs. Russell Sage; N. Y., Oct. 2.
Smith, Dr. A. L. (73), Master of Balliol College, Oxford; in England, April 12.
Smith, Alfred H. (59), Pres. N. Y. Central railway system; N. Y., March 8.
Smith, Prof. C. A. (60), of U. S. Naval Acad.; Annapolis, Md., June 13.
Smith, Mrs. Catharine M. (72), mother of Gov. A. E. Smith; Brooklyn, May 18.
Smith, H. A. M. (72), U. S. Dist. Court Judge; Charleston, S. C., Nov. 23.
Smith, J. W. (86), blind educator; Middletown, Conn., May 9.
Smith, M. A. (72), ex-U. S. Sen. from Ariz.; Wash., D. C., April 7.
Smith, Saqui (64), newspaper man; N. Y., April 19.
Smith, W. G. (70), ex-Pres. Amer. Bar Assoc.; Torresdale, Pa., April 4.
Smith, W. R., cattle breeder; on a train to Syracuse, N. Y., June 8.
Smyth, C. J. (64), Chief Justice, Wash., D. C., Circuit Court of Appeals; Rochester, Minn., April 14.
Sorgue, Mme. (52), anarchist; London, Feb. 6.
Sparks, Prof. E. E. (64), ex-Pres. Penn State College; State College, Pa., June 15.
Spier, G. W., founder Horological Institute of Amer.; Wash., D. C., May 3.
Spotts, R. L. (48), realtor, ex-Amer. trapshooting champion; N. Y., April 17.
Sprague, E. E. (76), N. Y. lawyer; Flushing, L. I., Oct. 3.
Spreckels, Adolph B. (67), sugar mnfr.; San Francisco, June 28.
Spreckels, Mrs. John D.; Coronado, Cal., Jan. 9.
Stanford, Sir C. V. (66), organist, composer; London, March 29.
Stanton, Rear Admiral O. F. (90); New London, Conn., July 5.
Stearns, Adelaide B. (40), opera singer; N. Y., June 7.
Steinlen, T. A. (65), cartoonist; Paris, Dec. 14, 1923.
Stetc, Louis (89), ex-Amer. diplomat; London, May 29.
Sterett, Col. W. G. (77), Washington newspaper corresp.; Dallas, Tex., Oct. 7.
Stevens, A. E. (47), inventor; Providence, R. I., Jan. 19.
Stevenson, Prof. J. J. (82), geologist; New Canaan, Conn., Aug. 10.
Stickney, Brig. Gen. Amos (81), army engineer; N. Y. City, Oct. 25.
Stillman Prof. J. M. (71), chemist; Palo Alto, Cal., Dec. 13, 1923.
Stillman, Dr. W. O. (67), Pres. Amer. Humane Assoc.; Albany, N. Y., March 15.
Stinnes, Hugo (54), mine and ship owner; Berlin, April 10.
Stockton, Rear Admiral C. H. (78); Wash., D. C., May 31.
Stokes, W. C. (72), Pres. Manhattan Savings Institution; N. Y., May 22.
Strong, Rowland, British journalist; Paris, Jan. 4.
Strong, T. D. (78), lawyer; N. Y. City, Dec. 6.
Stuntz, H. C. (65), M. E. Bishop; Omaha, June 3.
Stutts, Rev. Sebastian (82), Fin. Sec. Amer. Passionist Priests; West Hoboken, N. J., May 19.
Sumner, Rear Admiral G. W. (82); Patchogue, N. Y., Feb. 20.
Sweetser, W. A. (67), City Magistrate; N. Y., Sept. 1.
Swords, H. C. (69), Pres. Fulton Trust Co. of N. Y.; Atlantic City, Feb. 6.
Szabo, Stephan, leader Hungarian Farmer's Party; Erdad, Nov. 1.
Taft, O. B. (76), financier; Chicago, Oct. 23.
Tammen, H. H. (67), editor Daily Post; Denver, Col., July 19.
Taylor, L. R. (43), ex-Gov. of N. J.; Denver, April 1.
Taylor, Wm. ("Buck"), rough rider, wild west showman; West Chester, Pa., April 28.
Temple, P. E. Bishop E. A. (56); Amarillo, Tex., Jan. 10.
Terry, E. F. (67), railroad and bridge builder; N. Y., May 12.
Terry, Kate (Mrs. A. Terry-Lewis), (80), actress; London, Jan. 5.
Thayer, J. M., ex-Justice; Norwich, Conn., Jan. 13.
Thompson, Rev. C. L. (85), Chairman Presby. Bd. Home Missions; Atlantic City, April 14.
Thompson, E. W. (75), author; Boston, March 6.
Thompson, Prof. R. E. (80), Pres. Emeritus Phila. Central High School; Phila., Oct. 19.
Tighe, M. F. (67), newspaper correspondent; Wash., D. C., Sept. 17.
Tilford, Frank (71), N. Y. merchant and banker; Palm Beach, Fla., March 6.
Towne, H. R. (80), lock mnfr.; N. Y., Oct. 15.
Townsend, C. E., ex-U. S. Senator; Jackson, Mich., Aug. 3.
Townshend, Major Gen. Sir B. F. (63), defender of Kut-el-Amara; Paris, May 18.
Trimble, Richard (66), ex-Treas. U. S. Steel Corp.; N. Y., Feb. 18.
Tyler, Wm., m'n'g Dir. U. S. Railroad in World War; Ocean Park, Cal., April 5.
Untermyer, Mrs. Samuel (Minnie Carl), (65); Greystone, Yonkers, N. Y., Aug. 16.
Voll, J. A. (55), Pres. Glass Bottle Blowers Assoc.; Atlantic City, July 26.
Voorhees, J. B. (95), pioneer settler; Brooklyn, Dec. 27, 1923.
Wace, Rev. H'y (87), Dean of Canterbury; in England, Jan. 9.
Wagnalls, A. W. (80), founder of Funk & Wagnalls, book publishers; Northport, N. Y., Sept. 3.
Wales, Gen. Nathaniel (81); Boston, June 18.
Walker, Sir Edmund (75), banker; Toronto, March 27.
Wallace, Sec. of Agriculture H. C. (58); Wash., D. C., Oct. 25.
Waller (Armstrong), ex-Gov. T. M. (85); New London, Conn., Jan. 25.
Walsh, R. C. Bishop L. S. (65); Portland, Me., May 12.
Ward, Irving (57), painter; Baltimore, April 17.
Ward, Jas. (72), painter; in Rhodesia, May 27.
Ward, Mrs. L. A. C. (79), author; Chicago, Feb. 26.
Warfield, R. E. (67), Pres. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.; N. Y., Feb. 26.
Warren, Arthur (63), author, critic; Bermuda, April 16.
Warren, Dr. J. K. (78), ex-Pres. Amer. Surg. and Gynec. Soc.; Worcester, Mass., June 26.
Warren, Gen. L. H. (85), lawyer; Boston, May 15.
Warwick, Earl of (Francis Greville), (70); in England, Jan. 15.
Watson, Rear Admiral J. C. (81); Wash., D. C., Dec. 14, 1923.
Welsh, R. G. (50), N. Y. dramatic critic; in Bermuda, July 23.
Wesner, Mary (85), dancer; N. Y., March 29.
West, Edw. (100), pioneer N. Y. City hotel owner; Orange, N. J., June 8.
Westerland, Dr. Ernst (85); Stockholm, Jan. 28.
Whelan, T. A. (69), Pres. Fidelity and Deposit Co.; Baltimore, March 4.
Whitehouse, J. H. (91), oldest member N. Y. Stock Exchange; Irvington, N. Y., May 11.
Whitney, Eli (77), financier; New Haven, Conn., June 12.
Wiley, Dora (Mrs. D. W. Tennis), (71), opera singer; White Plains, N. Y., Nov. 2.
Willard, J. E. (59), ex-Ambassador to Spain; N. Y., April 4.
Williams, C. E. (43), Vice Pres. Union News Co.; Short Hills, N. J., March 19.
Willoughby de Broke, Lord, (54), landowner, Ulsterite, London, Dec. 16, 1923.
Wilson, Woodrow (67); Wash., D. C., Feb. 3.
Windolph, J. P. (79), ex-Vice Pres. Bd. Aldermen; N. Y., April 17.
Winburn, W. A. (60), Pres. Ga. Central Ry.; Rochester, Minn., Jan. 8.
Wood, Eugene D. (67), lobbyist; N. Y., April 18.
Woodbury, Gordon (60), ex-Asst. Sec. of the Navy; Manchester, N. H., June 17.
Woodman, Rev. Clarence, priest, astronomer; Oakland, Cal., Dec. 6.
Woodward, Brig. Gen. S. L. (83); St. Louis, April 17.
Woolworth, Mrs. F. W. (69); Glen Cove, N. Y., May 21.
Worcester, D. C. (57), ex-Philippine Commissioner; Manila, May 1.
Worthington, G. H. (74), capitalist; Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 9.
Wright, Rev. A. A. (82), former Dean of Wesleyan Univ.; Sierra Madre, Cal., Jan. 27.
Wright, Prof. H. B. (47), of Yale Univ. Divinity School; Oakham, Mass., Dec. 27, 1923.
Wright, R. C. (55), Gen. Traffic Mgr. Penn. R. R.; Phila., Dec. 6.
Wright, Theo. (94), editor Phila. Record; Hollywood, Cal., Aug. 16.
Wringe, Capt. Robert, skipper of yacht Shamrock; in England, Feb. 13.
Yanes, F. J., Asst. Dir., Pan-Amer. Union; Wash., D. C., Feb. 25.
Yearance, Jas., Pres. Lord's Day Alliance; East Orange, N. J., April 4.
Young, Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. (84); Helena, Mont., Sept. 1.
Zborowski, Count Louis; Milan, Italy, Oct. 19.
Zeckwer, C. W. (49), composer; Southampton, N. Y., Aug. 7.
Zichy, Count Z. (75), one-armed pianist; Budapest, Jan. 15.
Zueblin, Chas. (58), Amer. author; in Switzerland, Sept. 14.

BENEFACTIONS OF 1924.

Edward F. Albee of New York City, $62,000 to St. Stephen's College at Annandale-on-Hudson.

Mrs. Mary G. E. Aldrich, $50,000 to P. E. Cathedral of the Incarnation at Garden City, N. Y., and $20,000 to Episcopal Diocese there.

Joseph T. Ailing, $100,000 to University of Rochester.

John G. Armstrong, $100,000 to Princeton University for scholarships.

Vincent Astor of New York City, $300,000 for dormitory at St. George's School, Middletown, R. I., to be called "Diman Hall" after Rev. John B. Diman, founder of school.

Birt Babcock of Phelps, N. Y., $200,000 to Wooster College, Wooster, O.

George F. Baker of New York City, $5,000,000 to Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration.

Lillia M. Bearns, Brookline, Mass., trust fund of $50,000 to Columbia University for annual prizes for original American musical composition.

Miss Mary Friend Bennett, $1,000,000 to Bennett School of Liberal and Applied Arts, Millbrook, Dutchess County, N. Y.

George M. Boardman, $100,000 to Prospect Heights Hospital, Brooklyn; $50,000 to Brooklyn S. P. C. C.; $25,000 to Brooklyn Orphan Asylum.

George C. Boldt jr., $50,000 to Cornell University to establish 5 scholarships.

Lemuel W. Bowen of Detroit, $50,000 to University of Rochester, N. Y.

Charles A. Brown, Chicago, $50,000 to University of Rochester.

James Brown of Boston, $1,000,000 residue of estate to 20 public institutions of that city.

Mrs. Mary Couts Burnett, $4,000,000 to Texas Christian University of Fort Worth, Tex.

Mrs. Andrew Carnegie of New York City, $100,000 to Union Theological Seminary.

CARNEGIE CORPORATION GIFTS.

Carnegie Corporation of New York (in fiscal year ending June 30, 1925)—$5,000 to American Conference on Hospital Service; $50,000 to Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; $10,000 to Carnegie Institution of Washington; $35,000 to Institute of International Education; $22,500 to University of King's College; $50,000 to League for Political Education; $50,000 to Milsaps College, Mississippi; $180,000 to National Academy of Sciences; $5,000 to National Board of Medical Examiners; $20,000 to National Committee on Legal Aid Work; $20,000 to National Institute of Public Administration; $8,000 to National Urban League; $1,200 to Office Pension Account; $7,500 to Potter Metabolic Clinic; $12,500 to Union University; $100,000 to Public Library, Washington, D. C.; $7,500 to American Library Association; $26,100 to American Library Association; $27,000 to American Library Association; $40,000 to American Library Association; $15,000 to American Library Association; $12,500 to California Institute of Technology; $15,000 to University of California; $5,000 to Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching; $100,000 to Harvard University; $10,000 to International House; $15,000 to Junior College, St. John's, Newfoundland; $20,000 to University of Louisville; $36,000 to Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education; $10,000 to University of Syracuse.

Mrs. Nettie Creed Chaffin of Washington Court Court House, O., $50,000 to Knox Presbyterian Church of Hyde Park.

Mrs. George Chase Christian of Minneapolis, $250,000 to establish Cancer Research Institute.

William W. Cook, New York City, $2,000,000 for Lawyers' Club Building at University of Michigan.

Winthrop Chandler Cowdin, $214,715 to Trustees of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.

Lotta Crabtree, actress, of Boston, $2,000,000 to disabled, maimed, wounded or sick men and women of World War; $300,000 to Lotta Dumb Animal Fund; $100,000 to Lotta Theatrical Fund; $100,000 to Lotta Fund for Aiding Discharged Convicts; $1,500,000 to other charities.

William Nelson Cromwell, $125,000 to New York City Bar Association.

Mrs. M. W. Crowley, Bridgeport, Conn., $100,000 by will for an animal hospital.

Mrs. Amelia Gertrude Cutter, $50,000 to City of Newburyport, Mass.; $20,000 each to Presbyterian Hospital, Mt. Vernon, New York Hospital, Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn, and Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; $25,000 to Methodist Episcopal Church Home of New York; $165,000 to Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases.

Harold Depew of Elizabeth, N. J., $500,000 in property and securities to Yale Law School.

Joseph Deutsch of New York City, $600,000 to poor fajilies of Zeline, Czechoslovakia, and to found hospital and synagogue there.

Henry A. Dix, New York City, $10,000 to Building Fund of Beth Abraham Home for Incurables, Bronx.

Rev. D. S. Dodge, $25,000 to Syrian Protestant College.

Francis P. Dodge, $6,000 to Girl Scouts.

George A. Draper of Boston, $25,000 to Unitarian Church at Hopedale, Mass.; $100,000 to Infants' Hospital; $44,000 to Hopedale Community House.

James B. Duke of Charlotte, N. C., $6,000,000 to Trinity College at Durham, N. C., provided it changes its name to Duke University, otherwise the sum named to a new institution in North Carolina, to be known as Duke University. The donor also announced creation of a trust fund (including the above sum) which eventually will total about $40,000,000, the income of which will go as follows: 32 per cent. to hospitals in N. C. and S. C.; 32 per cent. to Duke University; 10 per cent. for benefit of white and Negro orphans in N. C. and S. C.; 6 per cent. for aiding M. E. churches in N. C.; 4 per cent. for aiding M. E. churches in S. C.; 2 per cent. for superannuated preachers and their widows and orphans in N. C.; 5 per cent. to Davidson College, N. C.; 5 per cent. to Furman University, S. C.; 4 per cent. to Johnson C. Smith University, N. C. The trust funds are securities of the Southern Power Co., and the benefits are spread through its area of service.

George Eastman, $2,500,000 to the University of Rochester; $4,500,000 to Mass. Institute of Technology; $3,000,000 to Eastman School of Music; $1,500,000 to Rochester University Medical School; $1,500,000 to the College for Women, Rochester; $1,000,000 to Hampton Institute; $1,000,000 to Tuskegee Institute.

Robert J. Edwards of Boston, bequests of $100,000 to Harvard University for medical research; $25,000 to Edwards Library at Southeridge, Mass.; $10,000 to Mass. General Hospital, and $100,000 to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Dr. John D. Emmet of Morristown, N. J., $450,000 to Little Sisters of the Sick and Poor and R. C. Society for Propagation of the Faith.

P. A. Ewert of Kansas City, Mo., $1,000,000 to erect and maintain a Y. M. C. A. in Pipestone, Minn.

Crawford Fairbanks of Terre Haute, Ind., $250,000 to Clara Fairbanks Home for Aged Women.

Elizabeth B. Frasch, widow of Herman Frasch, "Sulphur King," New York and Paris, $10,000,000 to foundation for chemical research.

Andrew Freedman Estate, $2,000,000 to Andrew Freedman Home in Bronx, endowment fund.

Mrs. "Jack" Gardner, to Boston, for museum, her Venetian Palace, Fenway Court, and its contents of art treasures, and income of $1,200,000 to maintain it.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., as memorial fund in memory of Dr. Chas. P. Steinmetz, $25,000 to Union College to provide four scholarships.

Edwin Gould of New York City, $30,000 to Girl Scouts; $15,000 to United Hospital Fund.

Col. Edward H. R. Green of New York and Terrell, Tex., and his sister, Mrs. Matthew Astor Wilks of New York, $500,000 to Wellesley College.

Solomon C. Guggenheimer, $40,000 to Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York.

Edward S. Harkness, New York City, $1,000,000 to Yale University for a Department of Dramatic Art in Yale School of Fine Arts.

Albert H. Harris, New York (Vice President of N. Y. C. R. R.), $25,000 to University of Rochester.

Elizabeth J. Hefer, $15,000 each to Presbyterian Hospital and New York Orthopedic Dispensary and Hospital.

John R. Hegeman, by will, $150,000 to Rutgers College for dormitory; $125,000 to St. Stephen's College at Annandale-on-Hudson.

Hegeman Fund, $100,000 to Stony Brook Presbyterian Assembly, L. I.

Eleanor G. Hewitt of New York City, $30,000 to Cooper Institute.

Robert B. Hirsch, New York City, $500,000 for Ethical Culture scholarships.

Dr. L. Emmett Holt of New York City, $25,000 to Columbia University to support an annual fellowship for study of children's diseases; $25,000 to Babies' Hospital.

Arabella D. Huntington, New York City, $500,000 to Hispanic Society of America; $100,000 to Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute; $50,000 to American Museum of Natural History; $20,000 to American Numismatic Society.

Miss Anna L. Huston, by will, $60,000 to American Bible Society; $60,000 to Moody Bible Institute; $50,000 to Reformed Episcopal Foreign Missionary Society; $150,000 to China Inland Mission.

Charles L. Hutchinson, Chicago, collection of paintings to Art Institute of Chicago; $30,000 to Harvard College; $20,000 to Universalist General Conventions.

Arthur Curtiss James of New York City, $26,750 to American Museum of Natural History.

Ellen Rogers Kennedy, $75,000 to City of Worcester, Mass.; $75,000 to Worcester Rural Cemetery; $20,000 to Massachusetts Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Rudolph Keppler, former President of New York Stock Exchange, $76,300 to New York Association for the Blind; $20,000 each to Lenox Hill Hospital and New York Skin and Cancer Hospital.

Benjamin G. Lamme, to Ohio State University, $15,000 trust fund to establish scholarships in electrical and mechanical engineering, and collection of Indian relics.

Arthur Lehman, $200,000 to Harvard University for a new administration building.

Ralph Leininger, $50,000 to Bedford (Brooklyn) Branch of Y. M. C. A.

Lucius Littauer, $300,000 to Nathan Littauer Hospital, Gloversville, N. Y.

Henry J. Loftus of London, England, 250 acres of Virginia land, valued at $30,000, to Bucknell University.

Mrs. Sophie Lyons (Burke) of Detroit, $150,000 to Home for Children of Prison Inmates.

Mrs. Alice Campbell MacFarlane of San Francisco and Honolulu, $75,000 to the Master School of Musical Arts in San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Martin Maloney, Papal Marquis of Philadelphia, $100,000 to Catholic University, Wasnington, D. C.

Samuel Mather, $100,000 to St. Luke's Hospital and churches, schools, etc., of Episcopal Church destroyed by Japanese earthquake.

Mrs. Andrew Todd McClintock of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., $500,000 to Andrew Todd McClintock Research Fund.

Mrs. Georgie Annie McDonald, $30,000 to Fifth Avenue Hospital; $15,000 to St. Luke's Hospital.

Dunlevy Milbank, New York City, 60 acres of land overlooking Kensico Reservoir for Convalescent Home for Boys, to Children's Aid Society.

Clarence Mackay, New York City, $450,000 for School of Mines of University of Nevada.

J. P. Morgan, $127,187 to American Museum of Natural History; to trustees to incorporate for use of world's scholars, library valued at $8,500,000.

Dr. Louis Blanc, 50,000 francs to his hospital in France.

Thomas J. Mumford, $25,000 to Plainfield, N. J. Y. M. C. A. Building Fund.

Dr. John P. Munn, New York City, $50,000 to University of Rochester.

Frank Munsey, New York City, $100,000 to building fund of nave of P. E. Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

John H. Murphy, $50,000 to Catholic Charities of New York; $50,000 to Catholic Extension Society of Chicago; $25,000 each to Catholic Board of Work Among Colored People in New York, Sacred Heart College of Greenville, Miss., Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

Adolph Ochs, New York City, $100,000 to Chattanooga, Tenn., Temple.

James A. Patten, Chicago, plot of land on which University Club stands, northwest corner So. Michigan Ave. and E. Monroe St., valued at $1,500,000 to Chicago Community Trust, one-half income to go to Presbyterian Board of Education, one fourth to Evanston Hospital, one-fourth to Presbyterian Old People's Home.

Geo. D. Pratt, New York City, $50,000 to American Museum of Natural History.

Andrew W. Preston, Boston, $100,000 to Andrew W. Preston Charity Fund. After death of all heirs, $6,000,000 to advance science of chemistry.

Mrs. Mary Richardson of Boston, by will, $1,000,000 to Massachusetts General Hospital.

J. D. Rockefeller jr., $1,033,331 to Union Theological Seminary; $1,000,000 for restoration of Rheims Cathedral, France; $1,403,000 to Inter-Church World Movement; $500,000 to Dept. of Fine Arts of Harvard University; $25,000 to Y. M. C. A.; $10,000 to University of Pennsylvania for industrial research.

Laura Spellman Rockefeller Memorial Foundation of New York, $75,500 for museum in Yosemite National Park; $100,000 to Tsuda College, Tokio; $1,000,000 to the Y. W. C. A.

Goldman Sachs & Co., $100,000 to Harvard Business School; and members of Sachs family, $100,000 to Harvard Fine Arts Department.

Lionel J. Salomon, Brooklyn, $300,000 to New York Foundation for work among crippled children, aged, infirm and mentally deficient, irrespective of race, creed or color.

Rudolph J. Schaefer, New York City, $50,000 to Lenox Hill Hospital.

Mortimer L. Schiff of New York City, $325,000 to Jewish Theological Seminary of America; $25,000 to P. E. Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

Joseph Schonthal, Columbus, Ohio, $50,000 to Union of American Hebrew Congregations.

Ben Selling of Portland, Ore, $50,000 to Union of American Hebrew Congregations.

Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, New York City, by will, $100,000 to Scarborough Presbyterian Church; $10,000 to Rev. Anthony N. Peterson; $50,000 to Margaret Louisa Home for Young Women; $20,000 to Central Branch of Y. M. C. A.

Mrs. Charles H. Sherrill, New York City, $50,000 to Bellevue Medical College of New York University.

James Shevlin of Brooklyn, $15,000 to the St. Vincent de Paul Society of that city.

Charlotte Hill Slade, $60,000 to St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester, Minn.; $25,000 to Church of St. Mary's of the Lakes, White Bear, Minn.

The families of the late John Sloane and William Sloane of New York City, $190,000 to the Presbyterian Hospital.

William Sloane Estate, $20,000 to Brick Presbyterian Church; $10,000 each to Society for Ruptured and Crippled, Northern Westchester Hospital Association, Robert College at Constantinople, St. John's Guild and Board for Foreign Missions, and Board for Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church; $100,000 each to International Committee of Y. M. C. A., Presbyterian Hospital and Yale University; $50,000 each to New York Public Library, Metropolitan Museum of Art, American Museum of Natural History.

Robert K. Smith, $50,000 each to University of North Carolina and Davidson College.

Miss Reading Sterrit, Newburgh, N. Y., $50,000 to New York Institute for Blind.

Isidor Straus's sons, Jesse I., Percy S. and Herbert N., New York City, $300,000 to Harvard University for dormitory.

Catharine E. S. Stuyvesant, New York City, residue of $1,800,000 estate on death of heirs and descendants to found a "Van Horne Stuyvesant Memorial Hospital."

Miss Mary G. Thompson, $200,000 to P. E. Cathedral of St. John the Divine, toward building the nave.

Col. W. B. Thompson, Yonkers, N. Y., $5,000,000 to Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research, to study plant and vegetable diseases.

Henry R. Towne, New York City, $50,000 to Merchants' Association of New York; $50,000 to United Engineering Society of New York; $10,000 to Franklin Institute of Philadelphia; $10,000 to Lincoln Memorial University, Tenn.; residuary estate, estimated at $2,000,000, to form a "Henry R. Towne Endowment Fund, to erect and maintain museum buildings."

William Pierce Tuttle, Chicago, $800,000 to Home for Crippled Children and other charities.

Felix M. Warburg, New York City, $19,000 to American Museum of Natural History; $100 000 to Hebrew University in Jerusalem; $25.000 to American Committee for Relief of German Children.

Felix M. Warburg and wife, trust fund of $500,000 to New York Community Trust, to maintain nurse service at Henry Street Settlement.

Mrs. Montgomery Ward, Chicago, $3,000,000 to Northwestern University.

Miss Emily A. Watson of New York City, $50,000 to Home for Incurables, Fordham; $70,000 to Lincoln Hospital and Home; $50,000 to New York Skin and Cancer Hospital; $50,000 to New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

Payne Whitney, New York City, $100,000 to Young Women's Christian Association.

Mrs. Addie V. Wilbur, Brookline, Mass., $100,000 to Boston University.

Miss Josephine Williams Estate, Hartford, Conn., $1,200,000 to hospitals.

THE GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD.

(Chief appropriations for the fiscal year 1923-24.)

For Medical Schools—Endowment, $1,050,000; buildings, $530,000; current purposes, $681,058.20; medical fellowships, $100,000; total—$2,361,058.20.

For Colleges and Universities—General endowment, $1,375,000; endowment for teachers' salaries, $3,383,333; buildings, $180,000; grants, $347,067.57; total—$5,279,400.57.

Lincoln School—$153,178.40.

Fellowships and Scholarships—$75,400.

For Negro Education—Colleges and schools, $2,356,149.15; county training schools, $84,500; supervising industrial teachers of Jeanes Foundation, $77,500; John F. Slater Fund, $15,500; summer schools, $52,255; miscellaneous purposes, $31,322.20; total—$2,617,226.35.

Secondary and Rural Education—$278,161.67.

Miscellaneous Appropriations—$272,838.35.

Total Appropriations—$11,037,263.54.

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS IN 1924.

The American Red Cross operates under its charter by Act of Congress of Jan. 5, 1905, "to furnish volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of armies in time of war in accordance with the convention of Geneva; to act in matters of voluntary relief and in accord with the military and naval authorities as a medium of communication between the American people and their army and navy; to continue and carry on a system of national and international relief in time of peace and to apply the same in mitigating the suffering caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods and other great national calamities, and to devise and carry on measures for preventing the same."

Calvin Coolidge is President of the American Red Cross and John Barton Payne is Chairman of the Central Committee, the governing body composed of eighteen persons, six of whom represent the Federal Government. National headquarters is located at Washington, D. C., and from it the activities of 3,576 chapters are directed through six divisional headquarters.

All accounts of the American Red Cross are audited by the War Department, through which also the annual report of the organization is submitted to Congress. The report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, shows that in addition to relief of the Japanese earthquake sufferers and to Americans in Japan, for which the Red Cross raised more than $11,000,000, relief was extended to refugees in Greece at a cost of about $200,000; to refugees in Syria; to famine victims in Albania; to earthquake sufferers in Costa Rica, Ecuador, Colombia and Mexico; and to Russian refugees in Constantinople. Red Cross relief operations were also carried on in 192 disasters in the United States, a new annual record. The report shows that 2,609 chapters were assisting disabled ex-service men and their families at a cost of nearly $2,000,000; assistance was extended in more than 304,000 instances in behalf of the men in the regular army and navy; and Red Cross members made 744,200 visits to sick and disabled enlisted men.

Public health nurses were maintained by 916 chapters; 1,088 nurses instructed 62,706 women and girls in home hygiene and care of the sick; 270,000 adults and children were reached with regular nutrition instruction; 147,176 persons were instructed in first aid by the surgical staff of the Red Cross First Aid Instruction Car. No. 1, which traveled 9,646 miles over trunk railway lines; 50,000 men, women and children were enrolled in the Red Cross Life-Saving Corps and a campaign carried on at Boy Scout camps and citizen's military training camps. Volunteers gave a variety of services in 1,500 chapters.

The active enrolment of Red Cross nurses is 28,653, who by law are a reserve of the Army Nurse Corps, and by request also serve the Navy, Veterans' Bureau and the United States Public Health Service.

	Expenditures, Fiscal Year, 1923-24.	Budget, Fiscal Year, 1924-25.
Domestic Operations.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Service to disabled veterans	1,735,825	1,969,648
Service to men of the Regular Army and Navy	308,285	312,416
Disaster relief	450,603	312,416
Enrolled Nurses' reserve	43,508	45,286
Public health nursing	267,240	256,478
Home hygiene and care of the sick	68,532	67,563
Nutrition	65,604	71,684
First aid and life saving	216 234	245,816
Junior Red Cross	233.510	255,334
Other domestic operations	283,473	275,184
Insular and foreign operations.		
Japanese relief, including relief for Americans in Japan	11,768,802	
Relief of refugees in Greece	200 887	
League of Red Cross Societies	165,000	192,450
Junior Red Cross foreign projects	99 579	98,707
Other Insular and foreign work	221,855	200,241
Supervision of service activities and general management	368,310	371,563
Total	16,497,255	4,674,790

Revenues of the national organization during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, were $15 075,215, or $1,422,040 less than expenditures. There having been at the beginning of the fiscal year a balance of $21,784,344; there was on June 30, 1924, a balance of $20,362,304. There having been budgeted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, $4,674,791 and $11,747,589 set aside for specified activities, there remained on June 30, 1924, unobligated funds totaling $3,939,924.

The membership of the American Red Cross at the end of the last fiscal year was 3,123,674 adults and 5,596,663 juniors.

THE AMERICAN PEACE AWARD.

The American Peace Award created by Edward W. Bok offered $100.000 to the author of the best practicable plan by which the United States may co-operate with other nations looking toward the prevention of war. The award was first announced on July 2, 1923. Plans submitted numbered 22,165.

The purpose of the award was stated to be "to give the American people from coast to coast a direct opportunity to evolve a plan that will be acceptable to many groups of our citizens, who, while now perhaps disagreeing as to the best method of international association, strongly desire to see the United States do its share in preventing war and in establishing a workable basis of co-operation among the nations of the earth."

The conditions of award were made public on July 23, 1923. These conditions were devised, and the award was conducted by an administrative committee consisting of the following members:

John W. Davis, former Ambassador to Great Britain.

Learned Hand, Judge of the United States Court for the Southern District of New York since 1909.

William H. Johnston, President of the International Association of Machinists and executive officer of the Conference for Progressive Political Action.

Esther Everett Lape, Member in Charge, writer.

Nathan L. Miller, former Governor of New York State, State Comptroller and Judge of the Court of Appeals, now practicing law in New York City.

Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, active in political life and many social welfare movements.

Mrs Ogden Reid, Vice President of the New York Tribune, Inc.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Vice Chairman of the New York League of Women Voters.

Henry L Stimson, former Secretary of War and United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, now a practicing lawyer.

Melville E. Stone, formerly general manager, now counsellor of the Associated Press.

Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip, Regional Director of the New York League of Women Voters.

Cornelius N. Bliss jr., Treasurer.

The conditions of the award provide that $50,000 would be paid to the author of the winning plan as soon as chosen by the jury; the other $50,000 to be paid to the author of the winning plan "if and when the plan, in substance and intent, is approved by the U. S. Senate; or if and when the Jury of Award decides than an adequate degree of popular support has been demonstrated for the winning plan."

The second part of the award, or $50,000, is not to be deemed to have been won unless the conditions above stated have been fulfilled on or before March 4, 1925.

Since the plan finally selected by the jury might probably be a composite of more than one plan, there was also offered, in addition to the main award of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000), second, third, fourth and fifth awards of five thousand dollars ($5,000) each for any plan or portion of plans used by the Jury of Award in a composite plan.

The Jury of Award consisted of: Elihu Root, Col. Edward M. House, Gen. James Guthrie Harbord, Ellen Fitz Pendleton, Roscoe Pound, William Allen White, and Brand Whitlock.

The first prize of $50,000 was awarded to Dr Charles Herbert Levermore, former President of Adelphi College, Brooklyn.

The plan written by Dr. Levermore proposed, briefly, the immediate entry of the United States into the World Court with the Harding-Hughes reservations, and the co-operation of the United States with the League of Nations on certain definite conditions, looking toward the ultimate full participation of the United States in the League.

The plan also provided a method for codifying international law under the direction of a commission responsible to the League of Nations.

The American Peace Award is continuing its activities throughout 1924-25, with the object of securing the reporting of the World Court resolution by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and with the further object of making articulate the interest of the American public in the participation of the United States in the League of Nations.

WORK OF NEAR EAST RELIEF IN 1924.

Near East Relief operates under its charter by act of Congress of Aug. 6, 1919, "to provide relief and to assist in the repatriation, rehabilitation, and re-establishment of suffering and dependent people of the Near East and adjacent areas; to provide for the care of orphans and widows and to promote the social, economic and industrial welfare of those who have been rendered destitute or dependent, directly or indirectly, by the vicissitudes of war, the cruelties of men, or other causes beyond their control." The field of operations embraces three areas: Greece and her Islands· Russian Armenia, and Persia; Syria and Palestine. Administrative centres are Athens, Alexandropol (Armenia), Tabriz (Persia), and Beirut (Syria). Annual report is made to Congress

The organization is indorsed by President Coolidge and Congress; by the National Information Bureau; by the churches, Protestant, Catholic and Jewish, by civic, commercial, industrial, fraternal, educational and social organizations; by American and foreign officials in Europe, Turkey and other countries of the Near East.

The central headquarters of Near East Relief are at 151 Fifth Avenue, New York City. In every State of the Union there is a branch office, and most of the larger States have a State Director. European headquarters are at Geneva.

The officers of Near East Relief are: James L. Barton, Chairman; John H. Finley, Vice Chairman; Charles V. Vickrey, General Secretary; Cleveland H. Dodge, Treasurer, and Frank L. Polk, General Counsel. The Executive Committee are: Edwin M. Buckley, Chairman; James L. Barton, Cleveland H. Dodge, Abram I. Elkus, Harold A. Hatch, William B. Millar, Henry Morgenthau, George A. Plimpton, Charles V. Vickrey, and Albert Shaw.

This organization succeeded the Armenian and Syrian Relief Committee, originally established in 1915, following an appeal for American relief to victims of massacres coming from Henry Morgenthau, then United States Ambassador to Turkey. Near East Relief has saved from starvation more than a million women, children and old men. Its activities now are almost exclusively with children orphaned by the war, but the organization is also carrying on broken family work centres where employment is furnished 15,500 old men and widowed mothers with dependents.

The total number of hospitals and clinics maintained by Near East Relief is 62, giving 363,000 treatments every month.

Used clothing and shoes to the amount of 2,471,417 lbs. net was contributed through the year from every part of the United States. This material is cleaned and repaired by needy men and women and may be bought for a few cents per garment, thereby maintaining the respect of the refugee wearers, who would otherwise be half-naked.

The overseas staff of Near East Relief comprises 115 American men and women and several hundreds of native helpers.

The end of 1924 finds 40,000 children under Near East Relief care. Of these, 29,000 are in the organization's institutions and 2,000 in Armenian, Greek and Jewish orphanages in Constantinople and Jerusalem. Supported in families are 4,000, and supervised in homes into which they have been adopted are 5,000 more. Wholly or partly maintained are 39 orphanage centres. A total of 25,000 more children in the refugee camps of Greece and 5,000 in Syria must be cared for if funds permit.

The total value of Near East Relief operations to date approximates $93,000,000. The auditor's report covering the period ending June 30, 1924, shows that up to that date net cash relief contributions had been made amounting to $75,356,593.14, and that relief payments had been made amounting to $76,169,291.58. In addition, the Near East Relief received flour previous to 1921 through the United States Relief Administration, valued at $12,800,000, and it values the buildings, land, transportation, equipment, service, food and other supplies contributed in the Near East at $5,000,000. This brings the total amount administered up to $93,969,291.58. The deficit noted above was caused by the Smyrna disaster, from which the organization has not yet entirely recovered.

The policies of 1924 include an extension of American influence and training through an increase in the outplacing of the children. There are now more than 10,000 children in homes in ten countries —Bulgaria, Roumania, Macedonia, Greece, Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Armenia, Georgia and Persia. A necessary adjunct to this work is an educational campaign by which native housewives are taught hygiene, sanitation, good cooking and skilful baby tending by older orphan girls who have been trained as community nurses.

Near East Relief is desirous of leaving permanent contributions in the areas in which it is operating and to that end has organized on a lasting basis schools for the blind at Alexandropol in Armenia and at Athens, and one for the deaf and dumb in Athens. The Polyclinic Hospital at Athens is cooperating with Near East Relief in the maintenance of a nurses' training school, and the Armenian Government has requested the similar school at Alexandropol to furnish the Government with graduates for Government hospitals and with public health nurses for several years to come.

Whenever possible the relief organization has pursued a policy of putting the people back on the land. Government grants in the Caucasus, Greece and Syria have put 24,282 acres in the hands of the Americans for purposes of production and education. At Karakala, Near East Relief has established an agricultural school; at the Alexandropol orphanage the girls are taught the many duties of a farmer's wife. At Oropos, in Greece, the orphans are specializing in truck gardening pending the increase in size of its small farm.

At Polygon Post, Alexandropol, an Industrial Institute has been started, the beginning of a permanent technical school. On the Aegean Island of Syra, where a new orphanage has been built as a permanency, the chief emphasis is to be laid on industry. The industrial training schools of the organization at present have an average monthly enrolment of 8,960.

At Corinth a bad form of malaria has been prevalent for centuries. Near East Relief older boys now have fifty miles of irrigation ditches under constant inspection. They have covered wells and oiled irrigation tanks. The check to the disease was immediate, and, it is hoped, will be permanent.

The League of Nations commission engaged in placing men on the farms has been in charge of an international committee headed by Henry Morgenthau of the Executive Committee of Near East Relief, who inaugurated this important undertaking.

Another Near East Relief man is acting as liaison between Turkey and Greece in the negotiations for the exchange of prisoners of war. Fifteen thousand were repatriated during 1923 and 1924.

For the second time International Golden Rule Sunday was observed on the first Sunday in December. The people of a score of countries gave of their abundance for the aid of the children whose upbringing in friendliness and love may well prove an aid to international peace in that upheaved corner of the world. The day was appointed by the International Near East Association, of which Charles V. Vickrey is President.

AMERICAN RELIEF FOR GERMAN CHILDREN.

Gen. Henry T. Allen, U. S. A., National Chairman, announced on June 21, 1924, that the work of the American Committee for the Relief of German children had come to an end because of the increased food supplies in Germany. He said:

"Unassailable evidence from official and non-official sources established the fact that not less than two million German children were undernourished and hungry. Tuberculosis and rickets, the inevitable companions of famine, had already laid inexorable hands on tens of thousands of infants, who by no stretch of imagination could be held responsible for the pitiable conditions into which they had fallen. Skilled medical observers like Dr. Haven Emerson of Columbia University declared unequivocally that these two diseases threatened disaster to the childhood of Germany unless food diets were quickly balanced, and such balance could be obtained only by importing in large quantities those necessary foods which were lacking in their own country.

"To put our shoulders to this gigantic task of saving these children of our former enemies, and building them back to strength and health, seemed to me then, as it does to-day, when the work is finished, one of the finest gestures that America could make.

"Our work is finished. America did not fail. The children have been saved. The Quakers, who have had complete charge of the feeding, report that they have fed as many as 1,040,000 children in one day. They have enough food in their warehouses to continue their program through the summer. They have large supplies of powdered milk, designed for combating tuberculosis. The American people have put in their hands the means of bringing these little ones through to the new harvest and safety.

"With the rapidly improving conditions and the promise of the early return of more normal times, every participant in this great humanitarian task may feel that the results achieved are permanent. The children, against whom America never waged war, have been given their chance and will live."

Scientific Progress in 1924.

(Covering period from Oct. 1, 1923 to Oct. 1, 1924).

Compiled by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. Gilbert Grosvenor, President.

ARCHAEOLOGY AND PALEONTOLOGY.

The fourth year of exploration work at the ruins of Pueblo Bonito under Dr. Neil M. Judd, director of the National Geographic Society's expeditions, has added many interesting facts to our knowledge of this communal dwelling of possibly 800 rooms housing 1,200 people. Three more burial chambers have been cleared and 65 skeletons recovered, revealing that prehistoric vandals entered the burial rooms, tore portions of the bodies apart and stripped them of their turquoise and shell ornaments.

A skull and other human bones, fragments of matting and wooden implements have been found in Carlsbad Caverns of New Mexico by Dr. Willis T. Lee, leader of the National Geographic Society expedition which is exploring, mapping and photographing the caverns, and seeking for entrances which will make this new national monument accessible to visitors.

The National Geographic Society also had an expedition at work upon the ruins of Cuicuilco, south of Mexico City, probably the oldest structure yet found on the American continent, which has already disclosed an artificial mound 412 feet in diameter and 52 feet high. Skeletal remains of these Americans of 7,000 years ago and specimens of their emblems and idols have already upset current theories about the origin of human life on our continent, and it is believed that further explorations may revolutionize the history of ancient America. Dr. N. H. Darton who is with the expedition, will study especially the sequence of geological events including the lava flows and the recession of Lake Texcoco, with a view to determining more nearly the exact period of the civilization.

Chichen Itza, the Maya capital of 1000 A. D., is being excavated by an expedition of the Carnegie Institution under the leadership of Dr. Sylvanus G. Morley. A ten-year program of archaeological research in cooperation with the Mexican government has been arranged by the Institution. Dr. Manuel Gamio, director of the Bureau of Anthropology of Mexico, is to be associated with the work.

Mr. Earl H. Morris has been assembling a collection of pre-pueblo material from the Canyon del Muerto, New Mexico.

Mr. Albert Thomson, of the American Museum of Natural History, has recovered from the Snake Creek Fossil Quarries an interesting ape tooth, the first found in the New World, as well as other valuable fossil remains, including the skull and jaws of a gigantic camel, bones of the three-toed horse, of deer and other extinct animals.

Several very remarkable finds of elephant remains have been made in Minnesota, notably in Freeborn County, in the superficial deposits of the Rice Lake area.

Dr. J. Walter Fewkes has been engaged in excavating a large burial mound, near St. Petersburg, Fla. Thus far, more than 450 human burials have been found, arranged in two layers, or strata, one above the other.

Mr. Howard Carter recently returned to London to make preparations for continuing his work upon the tomb of Tutankhamen at Luxor, only half of which has been completed. Operations during the last year revealed many more notable art treasures, including a gold-plated statue of Apis, alabaster vases mounted in silver and gold, a cosmetic vase in calcite, walking sticks belonging to the King, and numerous other relics. The partition wall between the antechamber and the mortuary room was demolished, and the lid of the sarcophagus raised on February 12. The coffin which was covered almost entirely by two linen shrouds, perfectly preserved, filled the sarcophagus. It was of wood and gessoglit, was of colossal size, and rested on a low bier, with superbly modeled lion heads at the head. The hands were crossed upon the chest, the right holding a flail, and the left a crooked sceptre. On each side of the coffin was a protective goddess with arms and wings outstretched. The face, of gold, and apparently in one solid piece, with eyes of crystal, was evidently a portrait.

It was recently reported that the early stone buildings of the Third Egyptian Dynasty were uncovered at Sakkara by the Egyptian Department of Antiquities.

Prof. Flinders Petrie resumed work at Sua, the old capital of the ninth Egyptian Dynasty, 30 miles south of Assuit, to obtain further data concerning the Paleolithic human remains found last season.

The Egypt Exploration Society has continued its work at Tell-el-Amarna, a large portion of the central part of the town being excavated.

In view of the work which has been found to do upon the important fossil deposits in east-central Mongolia, the Third Asiatic Expedition of the American Museum of Natural History expects to continue its operations in that area for five years. Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn summarizes the results of the expedition as follows: thirteen new fauna horizons have been discovered thus far, the earliest of which is in the lower Cretaceous, and most recent at the close of the Pliocene; three of the lower Cretaceous horizons are entirely new to science; a new Eocene horizon has just been discovered which is believed to prove to be quite close to similar formations in northern New Mexico; in one of the upper Eocene horizons has just been determined an animal which apparently is ancestral to the old family of ruminants. The 10,000,000-years-old dinosaur eggs and other fossil remains recovered last year have been put on exhibition in New York.

The British Museum has sent an expedition to Tendaguru, near the southern end of Lake Tanganyika to seek for fossil remains of giant dinosaurs.

Russian archaeologists have uncovered at Krasnoyarsk, Siberia, human skeletons of the Stone Age, prehistoric mammoths, dinosaurs, bison and stags.

Fathers Licent and Teilhard have recently found a fine series of remains of Pleistocene mammals in the fossil beds of northern China.

Dr. Barnum Brown discovered three fossil jaws of a primitive creature in the Siwalik Hills of India, believed to be an ancestor of both man and the apes.

The British School of Archaeology in Palestine recently discovered at Tell Barak, a magnificent marble sarcophagus, similar to that called the Tomb of Alexander the Great, sculptured with bas-reliefs, and another of the Alexandrine style of the second century. At Tanturah, the same institution discovered ruins of an imposing Graeco-Phoenician building of the early Ionic order, inclosing a still earlier shrine. Prof. R. A. Stewart Macalister, working under the auspices of the Palestine Exploration Fund, recently discovered a cave with a shaft leading down to a spring. In the time of David, this Spring of Gihon and a series of underground canals comprised the water system of Jerusalem—an amazing engineering triumph of ancient times. Through the shafts the inhabitants drew up the water in buckets. Prof. Macalister also found traces of the City of David on Mount Oppel, which dates from 2000 B. C., with evidence that it may date back as far as 3000 B. C. He has also discovered the north wall of the Jebusite stronghold, the Millo, to the south of the temple area in Jerusalem.

At Kish, near Bagdad in Mesopotamia, the Oxford University and Field Museum expedition has found a magnificent Sumerian palace, with pillars, stairways, and decorated walls bearing specimens of the earliest known form of pictographic writing, a library of cuneiform tablets, a bone stylus six inches long, solid gold earrings and other jewelry. Kish is said to be the oldest city of which any human records exist, and the seat of a semi-mythical line of kings as early as 5000 B. C.

The joint expedition of the British Museum and the University Museum of Philadelphia at Tel-el-Obeid, about 4½ miles from Ur, has discovered the oldest dated document yet known—a tablet recording the foundation of a building discovered in 1919. Scientists have been able, from the fragmentary indications of scanty walls and broken floors, to determine the original character of the great ziggurat, or tower, of the Temple of the Moon God at Ur, which evidently consisted of two stages, the lower a rectangle 195 feet long, its corners toward the cardinal points. On this Nabonidus, in reconstructing the tower about 550 B. C., had erected three stages capped with a shrine. At Tel-el-Obeid more than a dozen examples of copper friezes of cattle in relief have been recovered.

Dr. Clarence S. Fisher of the University of Pennsylvania has been excavating five layers of earth, each containing traces of a separate civilization, at Bethshean, fifty miles north of Jerusalem. The finding of a stone with certain markings upon it at the Garden Tomb, outside the Damascus Gate of Jerusalem, has led some archaeologists to regard this as the Tomb of the Resurrection.

Interesting examples of Egyptian influence upon the Phoenician kingdom on the Syrian coast have recently been found. At Jebeil, the ancient Byblos, a hypogeum containing a sarcophagus with an Egyptian vase bearing the name of Amenemhat III., a marble

vase of beautiful workmanship, and a jewel casket of obsidian and other objects bearing Egyptian inscriptions have been uncovered. A larger tomb, bearing an inscription five centuries earlier than the oldest inscription hitherto known, was also found.

Continued work at Mycenae, the City of Agamemnon, has brought to light, in the private apartments of the palace, a tank-bath lined with red stucco, and unusual domed tombs which show an elaborate system of counter-weighting and wedging the stones.

Recent excavations at Knossos have revealed evidence of the existence of a portico with a rising line of supporting pillars which formed a prolonged entrance.

Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf of Sweden unearthed at Asine, Greece, 250 gold ornaments of the time of Homer, and opened a Greek tomb that has not been disturbed.

It has just been discovered that one of the chalices recovered from underground chambers at Antioch in 1910 probably contains authentic portraits of Christ and several of the Apostles, by a contemporary artist.

During the past five years, wonderfully preserved upper parts of houses and innumerable objects of daily life of lake-dwellers have been discovered embedded in the Federsee Moor near Euchau in Wurttemberg. Even the pollen of birch and poplar as well as berries, fruits, nuts, wheat and barley have been obtained in a perfect state of preservation.

An underground structure bearing a striking resemblance to the Catacombs of Rome has recently been uncovered near High Beech, in the heart of Epping Forest, near London. Steps have been taken to purchase at Reculver, near Canterbury, a plot of ground in order to make excavations in the Roman structures there.

Norbert Casteret discovered in the subterranean cavern at Montespan, France, rock-drawings and sculpture which is ascribed to the Aurignacian artists of 25,000 years ago.

Skeletons have been discovered in prehistoric strata in the village of Solutre, France, by Prof. George G. MacCurdy, of Yale University. They are reported to belong to the Cro-Magnon tribes of 15,000 years ago.

Continued excavations at Ostia have uncovered a fresh block of houses, huge new buildings, and beneath the level of the streets portions of the earlier Latin castrum, or fortified settlement.

ASTRONOMY.

The United States Naval Observatory and other scientific bodies are making preparations to observe the total eclipse of the sun of Jan. 24, 1925, the part of the totality of which is over Fisher's Island, New York, and the eclipse of January, 1926, which reaches totality over Sumatra. The object of the expeditions is to procure valuable data on magnetic disturbances on the sun, the behavior of the sun's corona during a total solar eclipse, and the effect of sun spots and magnetic disturbances on the meteorological conditions of the earth.

A comet, brighter than any comet that has appeared for several years and of the eighth magnitude, was discovered on September 15th by Prof. Finsler, of Bonn, Germany. Apparently it is moving southeast in the western sky.

A new astronomical station of Harvard Observatory, equipped with two photographic telescopes, has just been installed on the edge of the nitrate desert of Northern Chile to test atmospheric conditions and to watch and photograph the southern stars.

A new magnetic observatory to replace Greenwich is now being built at Abinger, Surrey, 20 miles from London, by the Southeastern and Chatham Railway, the electrification of whose lines made necessary the discontinuance of work at the latter station. The new station is in latitude 51° 11' 03" N. and longitude 0° 23' 12" W. at an elevation of 800 feet above sea level.

A 26-inch refracting telescope is to be installed at Johannesburg, South Africa, by Yale University.

Dr. C. G. Aboot, of the Smithsonian Institution, has succeeded in measuring the heat of the stars to the hundred millionth of a degree at Mount Wilson, California, with the aid of the 100-inch reflector.

Mr. Doubiaco at Kasan, Russia, discovered a comet of the eighth magnitude on Oct. 14, 1923.

The U. S. Nautical Almanac of 1925 will follow, in indicating astronomical time, civil time, by which the day begins and ends at midnight, instead of beginning and ending at noon as formerly.

Mr. Reid at the Royal Observatory of the Cape of Good Hope discovered a new comet 123° from the north pole of the heavens, and 44° to the right of the first point of Aries. It was moving northward at 30' a day.

A very faint companion to the variable star, Omicron Ceti, called Mira, or the "Strange Star," has recently been discovered.

Mars was closer to the earth during Aug. 23 and 24, 1924, than it has been at any time in the past 120 years—34,637,000 miles. Extended observations of the planet and its two moons were made in various parts of the United States.

The light from the giant twin-stars B. D. 6° 1309 was recently analyzed at the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, Victoria, B. C., and their diameters and distance apart measured.

BIOLOGY.

Dr. Joseph F. Rock, leader of the National Geographic Society's expedition into Yunnan, China, recently brought back to the United States, 1,700 specimens of birds, 500 mammal specimens and more than 60,000 plants, including a species of blight-resisting chestnut tree which, it is hoped, will aid in restoring the diseased chestnut timber crop of the country. Especially fine collections of seeds of coniferous plants, such as firs, spruces, hemlocks, pines, junipers, etc., were sent to the U. S Department of Agriculture, and a collection of the seeds of 493 species of rhododendron, constituting the largest single introduction ever made into this country. The seeds reached the office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction in excellent condition and have all germinated. The Smithsonian Institution states that the bird skins represent by all odds the most important single contribution which has been received by that organization from the localities in Asia represented.

Dr. Edward Wigglesworth and Mr. W. S. Brooks, of the Boston Museum of Natural History, have spent some time in Central America and Cuba in connection with the organization of the biological station to be erected on Barro Colorado Island in Gatun Lake, in which more than twenty of the leading museums, societies and universities are co-operating.

Mr. Edmund Heller, of the Field Museum of Natural History of Chicago, has gone to Central Africa to search for the biggest living elephant.

Mr. George G. Goodwin, of the American Museum of Natural History, obtained from the Gaspe Peninsula of Quebec 200 specimens of the smaller mammals of that area. Mr. H. E. Anthony, of the same institution, has been collecting specimens in Ecuador, having obtained an excellent series of the comparatively rare *Caenolestes*. Mr. Herbert Land and James P. Chapin have brought back from the Congo new genera of the African genets and the African monkeys.

The Fauthorpe-Vernay Expedition into Burma, Assam and Siam has been making valuable additions to the bird collection of the American Museum, filling in the gaps among the avifauna of tropical Asia and the islands south of that continent. A total of 847 birds from these localities have been collected.

Profs. Frosch and Dahmen of Berlin have discovered the long-sought virus of foot-and-mouth disease.

Dr. H. V. Harlan, of the Bureau of Cereal Investigation, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has returned from the Abyssinian plateau, where he sought primitive species of wheat and barley in the land in which they or ginated.

Dr. William R. Maxon, of the Smithsonian Institution has brought back from Central America, 4,500 botanical specimens, many of which come from the rain-forests on the slopes of volcanoes in the interior mountain region of Costa Rica.

More than 6,000 species of rare plants have been brought to the Field Museum of Chicago, by Profs. G. S. Bryan and Francis MacBride, from the western part of South America. About 400 specimens of birds and mammals were obtained rom the Island of Chiloe, by Mr. H. B. Conover, who accompanied the party.

Prof. David Lumsden, of the Federal Horticultural Board, has announced that plants treated with ether, either by inhalation or injection, wake from their winter's sleep and begin growing immediately.

A new laboratory for marine biological research has been opened at Batavia. The first of its kind near the Equator, it offers rare opportunities to naturalists for investigating the marine life of the Tropics.

The eighth expedition of the Department of Tropical Research, New York Zoological Society, is now at work at Kartabo, British Guiana, under the direction of William Beebe, who hopes to bring back living specimens of the hoactzin, the missing link between reptiles and birds.

Mr. Ludlow Griscom, director of an expedition of the American Museum of Natural History to Western Panama, made a collection of the birds of that area.

Great Britain has set aside the Farne Islands, off the coast of Northumberland, as a bird sanctuary.

Mr. Arthur I. Ortenburger, of the American

Museum of Natural History, is making a collection of the reptiles of the Santa Catalina Mountains.

Dr. Noguchi, of the Rockefeller Institute, has been doing research work on the plague at Bahia.

A research expedition of the London School of Tropical Medicine is at work in Samoa studying filariasis and associated diseases, especially elephantiasis.

The Whitney South Sea Expedition has been making a protracted study of bird life on the islands of the Pacific.

Dr. J. Howard Brown, of Johns Hopkins Medical School, has announced a serum to cure botulinus poisoning.

The California Academy of Sciences sent a collecting party under E. P. Van Duzee, to study the Sonoran fauna of the Southern Arizona mountains.

A minute crustacean called *Thermosbaena mirabilita*, a representative of a new order in a certain group of animals, was discovered by Th. Monod, at El Hamma, Algeria. The animal is about 3mm. long, is colorless, and has no trace of eyes, its habitat probably being subterranean reservoirs.

Prof. W. B. Herms, of the University of California, has been studying the fauna and flora of Fanning and neighboring islands, with special reference to cocoanut pests.

CHEMISTRY.

The General Electric Company has recently perfected the most transparent solid known—fused quartz. It is said to have qualities which will make it the standard for length and pitch, replacing the metals now used. It is so clear that there is no obstruction in passing light and heat rays through a tube of it, and a meter of fused quartz transmits 92 per cent. of the light passed through one end, as against 65 per cent. for the best optical glass and 35 per cent. for ordinary glass; and it does not shut out ultra-violet rays. The light even passes through tubing which is bent or twisted, proving that light, which is supposed to travel in straight lines, can be made to turn corners.

Dr. Walter H. Eddy, of Columbia University, has announced the isolation of Vitamin D., which he believes opens up the possibility of producing synthetic foods of high nutritive value. Two Japanese chemists, K. Takahashi and K. Kawakami, recently announced the isolation of Vitamin A, the fat soluble vitamin, which is essential to the growth of children and young animals.

A new mineral, benjaminite, has recently been discovered in a quartz vein near Round Mountain, Nye County, Nevada.

Dr. William D. Harkins, while photographing the bombardment of atoms in his laboratory at the University of Chicago, recently discovered a new light radiation emanating from minute particles of matter, which he has named the Zeta Ray. He believes it might prove to be the secret force required for the disintegration of the atom.

By putting powdered copper and powdered tin under heavy compression, and heating it, a motor company has developed an alloy for bearings or bushings. This alloy has the unusual property of absorbing and holding oil, and bearings made from it can be used for a long time without further lubrication.

A new sulphuric acid process, the Schmiedel process—designed to work efficiently on gases of variable or very low sulphur dioxide content—has just been developed.

A new alloy containing copper, manganese, silicon, tungsten, aluminum, iron, molybdenum, chromium, and nickel, resists the action of nitric acid and can be machined in a lathe like tool-steel.

A new ammonia catalyst, which brings about the permanent union of nitrogen and hydrogen and yields ammonia, has been developed by the Department of Agriculture.

Thorium oxide, the most resistant to heat of all known substances, has been melted at the Bureau of Standards, at a temperature of nearly 6400° F.

The composition of Bayer 205, the famous German remedy for African sleeping sickness, is believed to have been solved by the French chemist, Fourneau.

A new process has been invented whereby it is possible to tie gray or white cast iron in knots. Cold cast iron is heated just above 1600° F. in a muffle surrounded by a gas flame and open at the top, and the whole is allowed to cool in the open air.

At the Geophysical Laboratory of the Carnegie Institute experiments in making synthetic minerals and rocks have been conducted with marked success.

A revolutionary method for making phosphoric acid, which will save the farmer millions of dollars, has recently been perfected by the Bureau of Soils of the United States Department of Agriculture.

A new lubricant made from castor oil is being used with success on the Chinese Eastern Railway.

A variety of yeast capable of assimilating nitrogen has been discovered. It is regarded as having immense possibilities in enlarging the available supply of nitrogenous food.

A new process for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen, which can be used for fertilizers or explosives, has been developed by W. A. Bone of the Imperial College of Science, London.

Dr. William Beach Pratt has announced from his laboratory in Italy that he has developed a method of dispersing rubber in water in such a way that it can be used for coating fabrics, making paper, treating leather, etc.

Dr. John J. Abel, of Johns Hopkins University, has developed an artificial kidney to wash out of the blood such mineral poisons as bichloride of mercury.

Prof. H. Kamerlingh Onnes, of the University of Leyden, Holland, recently attained, in an unsuccessful attempt to solidify liquid helium, the nearest approach to absolute zero ever attained —272.18° C.

The important discovery of the use of glycerin to supplement insulin in treatment of diabetes has been made at Johns Hopkins Hospital.

The Ford Motor Company has developed plans for the manufacture of cylinder castings from blast furnace dust mixed with cast-iron borings.

It has recently been found that the waters of the Dead Sea contain a strong precipitate of potash which can be extracted inexpensively.

ENGINEERING.

Work upon the vehicular tunnel beneath the Hudson River from the Canal Street section of New York City to New Jersey is rapidly progressing. The two great shields, which were boring toward each other from opposite ends, met under the river on Oct. 27 and the tunnel was officially opened by President Coolidge.

Two great shafts have been sunk beneath the Narrows for the proposed $75,000,000 Brooklyn-Staten Island freight and passenger tunnel, one of the city's chief plans for the development of the Port of New York.

The Shandaken Tunnel, which will eventually add 250,000,000 gallons of pure mountain water to New York City's supply, was opened early in the year. The tunnel, which is the connecting link between two adjoining watersheds, the Esopus and the Schoharie, has been bored through 18.2 miles of solid rock, and its total capacity is 600,000,000 gallons daily.

President Millerand, of France, on Oct. 14, 1923, officially opened the longest reinforced concrete bridge of its kind in existence over the Seine at Paris. The length of the span is 390 feet, and the highest point of the arches is 97½ feet above the river.

What is reported to be the largest bridge in the world is shortly to be built over the Elorn River to connect Brest with Plougastel. It will be six miles long.

A bridge half again as large as New York's Hell Gate Bridge is shortly to span the harbor of Sydney, Australia. It will allow the largest liners to pass below it, and will carry four railway tracks, as well as roadways and walks. The chief feature of the bridge will be a single arch of 1,650-foot span; the total length, including approach spans, will be 3,770 feet. The head-room for ships will be 170 feet at high water, and the top of the arch will be 450 feet.

The South African Railways and Harbors Administration is building at Durban two terminal grain elevators of 42,000 and 30,000 ton capacities, as well as 34 country elevators to take care of the enormous increase in grain now exported.

A hydroelectric project to cost $15,000,000 will harness the watersheds over a 300-square-mile area in Scotland, the energy being concentrated at Fort William, where equipment necessary to generate 100,000 horse power will be installed.

What is said to be the largest floating drydock in the world was recently opened at Southampton, England. The over-all length of the dock is 960 feet; width, 170 feet; height, more than 70 feet; and lifting power, 60,000 tons.

A mechanical device which multiplies the heat of a man's hand to power enough to lift many tons of weight has recently been perfected in Sweden. It is expected to take the place of man in regulating valves automatically in industrial establishments with a precision which no human could attain.

The professors of the French Military Wireless Centre have perfected an instrument by which luminous signals can be greatly amplified and transformed from light into sound.

Rapid progress is being made with the plan to erect at Santo Domingo the largest lighthouse in the world as a memorial to Christopher Columbus.

The Lloyd Dam, or the Sukkur Barrage, at Bhatghar, India, now being built by the Government of India and known as one of the largest irrigation projects in the world, will provide water for irrigating

6,000,000 acres of land, at a cost of $50,000,000. The dam across the Indus River will be one mile long with sixty-six arched openings of sixty feet each, and is being constructed of a local limestone.

A great irrigation project involving the storage of 80,000,000 cubic feet of water has been planned on the Cauvery River in Southern India.

A great irrigation scheme for cotton-growing purposes in the Soudan is now under way. It involves an area of 300,000 acres and it is hoped ultimately, of 1,000,000 acres—the great plain lying between the White and Blue Niles. It comprises a dam at Makwa, a main canal sixty-two miles in length, 535 miles of minor canals, 3,125 miles of subsidiary canals, and 5,625 miles of field channels.

A $6,000,000 irrigation project on the Dawson River in New South Wales has been approved by the Australian Parliament.

Marconi reports great success in employing extremely short wave lengths for directional messages by radio. By their use a conversation between England and Australia cannot be heard in America or in Japan.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company has announced a new and simple system of transmitting photographs over long distance telephone lines.

A plan for fifty miles of subways at an estimated cost of $100,000,000 has been officially approved for Tokio.

The longest railway in West Africa, the Thies-Kayes section of the Dakar-Niger line, having a total length of 810 miles, was opened on Dec. 31, 1923.

Work is being completed upon the line from Perth, Western Australia, to Cairns, North Queensland, a distance of 4,000 miles.

Work has begun on the Moffat Tunnel, through the Continental Divide, about 50 miles west of Denver.

A hydroelectric project involving an earth dam 200 feet high, 1,300 feet thick at the base and 1,250 feet across, and a reservoir with an estimated capacity of 38,000,000,000 gallons of water is now being completed in the Deerfield Valley, in Southern Vermont.

The Apulian Aqueduct, in Southern Italy, now nearing completion, has a main line 152 miles long, and 841 miles of branches.

An electric generator weighing more than 600 tons has been placed in commercial operation at Niagara Falls. It is said to be the largest in the world, its frame weighing 471,000 pounds, and the revolving element 784,000 pounds.

C. Francis Jenkins succeeded in transmitting photographs by radio from Washington to Philadelphia, and is planning an exhibit of motion pictures by radio at the Washington meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in December.

GEOGRAPHY.

Arctic. The National Geographic Society commissioned Robert A. Bartlett during the summer of 1924 to gather data in the far north in preparation for future aerial explorations of the Arctic regions. He brought back valuable observations on the salinity of the water and tides, air, temperatures and wind velocities, and, in addition many specimens of the flora and fauna of far northern waters.

In October, President Coolidge announced that it is probable that one of the new dirigibles will be sent over the Arctic regions in the near future, since the information collected proves the feasibility of the undertaking.

The Arctic expedition of Donald B. MacMillan, which wintered at Etah, Greenland, reaching home, reported very satisfactory results of its work in the north. They crossed the sound to Cape Sabine, Ellesmere Land, with a dog team three times, landed the National Geographic Society's memorial tablet in commemoration of the men who perished on the Greely Arctic Expedition of 1882, made valuable observations in the vicinity of the North Magnetic Pole, and gathered interesting data on radio conditions in the Arctic.

The Danish ship, Godthaab visited the settlements in northeast Greenland during the summer of 1924 and transmitted to Tromso by wireless its meteorological reports.

Mr. Lauge Koch, noted Danish explorer who has been for many years making a study of the glacier covering interior Greenland, was in the United States recently lecturing on the geology of Greenland in american universities.

Knud Rasmussen recently emerged at Kotzebue, Alaska, from a nine months' trip across Arctic Canada during which time he was studying the Eskimos. He reports that the Greenlandic dialect was understood by Eskimos across the area, a fact which tends to prove the close kinship among all Eskimo peoples.

Capt. Roald Amundsen, noted Arctic explorer, has had to abandon his projected aerial trip to the North Pole on account of lack of funds. His vessel, the Maud, under the command of Capt. Wisting, is drifting with the ice in the Arctic Ocean, gathering data of importance. She was reported in February as being in latitude 73.13° N. and longitude 156.40° E.

A small vessel, fitted out by the Lomen Brothers of Alaska, landed on Herald Island, 40 miles to the east of Wrangell Island, on Aug. 20, 1924, and claimed it for the United States. They had hoped to rescue the small party left on Wrangell Island by Capt. Noice, who rescued the sole survivor, Ada Blackjack, of the Stefansson party.

Antarctic. L. W. Malcom of Melbourne, Australia, discovered on the Farneaux group of islands in the Antarctic a race of people who are interesting from an anthropological standpoint.

Asia. The National Geographic Society's expedition to Kansu, China, under the leadership of Frederick R. Wulsin, still at work in that area, reports having encountered curious peoples, lost tribes of early Asiatic migrations, and mentions notably blond Chinese with curly yellow hair.

The Mount Everest Expedition of 1924 reached at least a height of 28,227 feet, on East Rongbuk Glacier, the point at which George Leigh Mallory and A. C. Irvine were last seen, less than 800 feet of the top, the world's height record. Some members of the party believe that the two climbers reached the top of the mountain.

A complete scientific survey of the Red Sea and adjacent shores is being undertaken by the Italian Government in order to prepare hydrographic maps of the sea itself, showing currents, tides, etc.

Dr. H. J. Dorsett is conducting an expedition to the Provinces of Chihli and Shensi, China, for the U. S. Department of Agriculture, to study agricultural conditions and the principal crops of these areas.

North America. Exceptional interest has been aroused by the so-called white Indians of the Darien district of Panama brought back to this country by Mr. Richard O. Marsh, director of an expedition to that area. Disagreement has arisen as to the origin of these Indians and the cause of their whiteness, at least three explanations having been advanced. One is that they have a disease akin to leucodermia, another is that they are abnormal race types, and still another is that their condition has been brought about by disturbances of the secretion of one or more of the ductless glands.

Prof. Rollin T. Chamberlin's exploration party recently found and ascended eight new mountains, definitely located the hitherto unknown Cariboo Range in British Columbia, and located the headwaters of the Thompson and Canoe Rivers. They are the first white men to note the glacial sources of the two mountain streams.

The Canadian Government recently sent a party of 45 men to the upper shores of Hudson Bay to study atmospheric conditions for use in weather forecasting.

On Sept. 18, 1924, approximately 15 acres of the surface snow on Mount Shasta crashed down into Mud Creek Canyon, causing the collapse of the walls for a distance of 8 miles.

Dr. Charles D. Walcott and Mrs. Walcott continued their scientific researches on complicated geological formations in the Canadian Rocky Mountains during the past summer. As the result of their explorations last year, Illecillewaet Glacier, British Columbia, is reported to have receded 1,070 feet in the past seven years.

Panama recently ceded to the United States 22 square miles of land in the San Juan de Pequeni and El Vigia districts around the headwaters of the Chagres River. The United States expects to construct a dam across the Chagres in this neighborhood to furnish an adequate supply of water for the canal.

South America. Dr. Alexander Hamilton Rice and his wife are conducting a two-year expedition into interior South America. They hope to find and map the source of the Orinoco River and explore the regions in which the Orinoco and the Amazon are connected by the Cassiquiare.

Prof. N. E. Pearson of Indiana University recently returned from a fish-collecting expedition across the Western Andes of northern Peru. Many of his specimens were taken from the basin of the Rio Jequetepec from sea level to about 4,000 feet.

Europe. Earth currents, with particular relation to their disturbance or interruption of telegraph communications, is being intensively studied by Dr. David Stenquist of Sweden.

Dr. G. Clyde Fisher of the American Museum of Natural History has been making a tour of Lapland and northern Sweden, where Englishmen and Americans have never been.

The southern slope of the Grasberg, Oberaschau, Austria, has been in motion, portions of the forest

having migrated to the valley. The landslide covers about 100 acres, is a quarter mile broad and 50 feet deep.

Novaya Zemlya, north of Siberia, is being explored by a party under the auspices of the Leningrad Academy of Sciences, for the purpose of obtaining geological, ethnical, geographical and other data.

The Oxford University Expedition to North-East Land, Spitzbergen, carried on its work during the summer of 1924 under very adverse weather conditions. Existing charts of the islands proved very inaccurate, and unmarked land was located at several points.

A landslip accompanied by storms and torrential rain devastated the southern coast of the Sorrento Peninsula, Italy, between Amalfi and Positano, on March 26.

Africa. M. Bruneau de Laborie crossed the Libyan Desert from Lake Chad to Alexandria, by way of Borku, Tibesti, and Kufra.

Hassanein Bey, the Egyptian explorer, on his recent journey across the Libyan Desert from Solluin, on the Mediterranean, to El Fasher discovered the two hitherto unknown oases of Arkenu and Ouenat.

Two or more automobile expeditions crossed the western portion of the Sahara Desert from Colomb Bechar, the terminus of the Algerian Railway, to Burem, on the Niger, during the early part of this year.

Records left in the Libyan Desert 45 years ago by the German explorer Rohlfs have recently been brought to Cairo by the Egyptian Prince Kemal ed Din from the Libyan Desert in the vicinity of Kufra.

Interesting survey work was done by the Italian Government in the volcanic region of southern Eritrea, between Abyssinia and the Red Sea.

Mr. T. A. Barns, directing an expedition to East Africa, remote parts of the Congo Basin and northern Angola, hopes to bring back entomological specimens.

M. C. Moureu of the College de France has gone to Madagascar to make a study of the mineral waters of Antsirabe, which are said to be radioactive.

Oceanica. Extended studies of the oceans to cover a period of four or five years have been planned by the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, at its meeting in Paris, by the Hydrographic Office, U. S. Navy Department, and other scientific bodies.

An expedition of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History is now in the South Atlantic exploring some of the least known islands of that area.

Capt. Frank Hurley penetrated 250 miles up the Fly River, in New Guinea, and reports the discovery of a new race called Sambios, who had never seen metal and did all of their boiling in stone or bamboo.

Scientific explorations of Nihoa and Laysan, 800 miles south of the Hawaiian group, and other islands in the vicinity is being undertaken by the U. S. Government.

Vilhjalmur Stefansson is exploring portions of Australia and Africa hitherto considered uninhabitable.

It was recently reported that the Japanese Navy survey ship measured a new deep in the Pacific of 32,636 feet, 145 miles southeast of Tokio, exceeding by 548 feet the trench of 32,088 feet of Mindanao.

EARTHQUAKES AND VOLCANOES.

Much agitation for the study of earthquakes, as well as urban conditions, both in this country and abroad, with a view to predicting quakes and relieving congested areas, has followed the disaster in Japan on Sept. 1, 1923. Dr. T. A. Jaggar, Director of the Hawaiian Volcano Observatory, and others are urging the building at various places in North America, of geophysical stations, such as those in Berlin, Goettingen, Strasburg and Leningrad, equipped with the most up-to-date instruments for measuring earth tremors, sounds, tilts and temperatures, and placed in charge of efficient scientists. There is an urgent need in this country particularly for better knowledge of earth law (geonomy), especially with reference to sections subject to quakes, and for seismological instruments, all of which we now buy in Germany.

Kilauea volcano in the Island of Hawaii exploded on May 18, 1924, with an eruption comparable to those of Vesuvius. The tremendous lava flows since 1920, which justified predictions of experts, caused the fire pit to collapse and plug down the accumulated gases, with the resultant explosion. Earthquakes accompanied the eruptions, those during the months of May and June being particularly violent. Two severe ones were felt on Hilo, in the Honakaa district, on Sept. 10. A tidal wave, 15 feet in height, in Kaumalapau Harbor on June 1, did much damage.

A volcano on Babuyan Island, situated between the Philippines and Japan, was reported in eruption during March and July, 1924, and the natives of San Dionisio, Batag Island, were driven from their homes by an active volcano. Earthquakes were reported from Mindanao as being continuous from Aug. 30 to Sept. 11; from Panay, on June 11; earthquakes and tidal wave from Agno, in the province of Pangasinan, on June 1; from Southeast Mindanao during April; from Northern Luzon, on April 4.

Ngauruhoe volcano on North Island, New Zealand, was reported in eruption on Jan. 9, 1924.

A severe earthquake was reported at Sydney, Australia, on June 26, 1924.

Asia—Between 300 and 400 people were reported killed and 10,000 rendered homeless in the earthquakes of Sept. 23, in the region of Erzerum, Armenia.

A small volcano which appeared ten years ago, 8 miles off the Arkan coast, in the Bay of Bengal, between Calcutta and Rangoon has disappeared into the water.

More than 5,400 lesser quakes have occurred in Japan since the disaster of the fall of 1923, some of them minor disturbances registered on seismographs and not felt by humans. In September there were 3,350 shocks; in October, 1,069; in November, 249; in December, 234; in January, 364; and numbers since that time. Perhaps the strongest after-shock occurred on Jan. 15, causing the death of 60 persons, in Tokio, Yokohama and the surrounding district. Railway communications between Tokio and Osaka were severed and 7 trains were derailed.

The Japanese Government recently issued maps showing the changes of elevation of the shores of Sagami and Tokio Bays, and in the depth of Sagami Bay since the quake, but, due to the short time which has elapsed, they show only preliminary surveys. The rise is small along the west coast of Sagami Bay, a maximum elevation 7.8 and 8.4 feet occurring in two small islands to the east of Atami. Remarkable changes, however, took place in the depth of Sagami Bay, maximum uplifts of from 96 to 135 fathoms occurring from west to east and maximum depressions of 63 fathoms. North of the bay depressions of 166 and 259 fathoms occurred.

Earthquakes at Kerman, Persia, on Sept. 27, 1923, caused considerable loss of life; quakes were reported from Southern Azerbaijan, on Nov. 1, 1923; about 300 persons were killed and over 2,000 made homeless by a severe quake in the Kerman district early in November, 1923; 400 houses were destroyed and 83 persons killed at Ura Tyube, Russian Turkestan, on Jan. 4, 1924; a violent quake was reported from Erzerum, Armenia, on May 14-16, 1924, the list of victims being given as 120; from Tashkent, Russian Turkestan, on May 27 and July 17; 40 persons were reported killed and 3,100 houses destroyed in the Province of Ferghana, on Aug. 9, 1924; 41 persons were reported killed in the Province of Semiryechensk, Asiatic Russia, on Aug. 20, 1924.

On July 19, it was reported that a new island had been formed at the entrance to the Sea of Azov as a result of an earthquake.

Russian seismographs registered extraordinarily violent earthquakes centred in the Kamchatka Peninsula, on March 12-15, at which time the volcanoes of the peninsula were unusually active.

Africa—Earth tremors were reported from the northern districts of Samburu, Kenya Colony, and from Turkana in Uganda, on Aug. 6.

South America—A sharp quake was reported from Cordoba, Argentina, on July 7. It lasted for five seconds and did minor damage. Earth shocks were felt on Jan. 28, from Talca to La Serena, Chile; at Coquimbo and Talca, on June 10; and at Valparaiso on April 14. A series of very severe earth shocks occurred along the Ecuadorean-Colombian frontier, particularly in the Department of Narino, near the towns of Ipiales and Tulcan, from Dec. 13 to Dec. 20, 1923. The villages of Cumbal, Carlsana, Aldama and Chiles were totally destroyed and damage was done at Tuquerres and Ipiales. Conservative estimates place the dead at 200 to 300 and the homeless at 20,000. After-shocks were reported from the area on Dec. 22 and 24.

Many sections of Ecuador suffered from an earthquake of considerable violence, on July 21, 1924.

North America—Mount Lassen, California, was reported in eruption on Nov. 9, 1923; for the unusual period of three hours on Dec. 27, 1923; and for an hour on April 17, 1924.

Quakes were reported from Riverside, Cal., on Oct. 4, 1923; from El Centro and Calexico and other cities in the Imperial Valley, on Nov. 5, 1923; from Calexico, on Nov. 6 and 7; from Los Angeles and nearby cities, on Nov. 8; from Quincy, Cal., on Dec. 4; from various parts of the Imperial Valley, on Jan 1-5; from Los Angeles on Jan. 3; from Eureka, on Jan. 9; from San Francisco, Stockton and Monterey, Cal., on April 3; and at Brawley, Cal., on July 18, 1924.

An earthquake of slight intensity was felt in many

parts of Maine, on Sept. 30, 1924, particularly in Aroostook County and towns along the Canadian border.

Two deaths resulted from the earthquake which struck Oputo and vicinity, in Sonora, Mexico, on Dec. 19, 1923.

Earth tremors occurred at the following places during the past year: Pendleton, Ore., Jan. 6; Seattle, Wash., April 25; at Walla Walla, Wash., Pendleton, Ore., Jan. 7; Winchester, Va., Jan. 1; Hendersonville and Saluda, N. C., Oct. 18, 1923; Cairo, Ill., and Paducah, Ky., on April 2; at Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 28, 1923, Nov. 26, 1923, Dec. 31, 1923, and April 2; Owensboro, Ky., Nov. 28, 1923; Springfield, Ill., Nov. 9, 1923.

It was reported that the Costa Rican villages of San Mateo, Naranjo, Orotina, San Ramon and Grecia were completely destroyed by earthquakes of more than 500 distinct tremors extending from March 4 to 15. More than $15,000,000 worth of Government and church property was destroyed.

The volcano Las Granadillas, in the Department of Santa Ana, Salvador, was reported active on April 23, 1924, and seismic disturbances were reported from San Salvador, on July 12. Earth shocks were reported from Mexico City and the surrounding plateau region, on April 21.

An earth shock at Port-de-Paix, Hayti, on May 27, killed three persons, injured several others, and demolished property. A slight earth shock was recorded at Kingston, Jamaica, on July 28.

Severe earth shocks were experienced on Oct. 6, 1923, in Quebec. Earth shocks occurred in the Aleutian Islands, on April 14; the inhabitants of Belkofsky, Alaska, and vicinity reported a severe earthquake on Jan. 15, 1924; Pavlof volcano was in eruption on Jan. 17, 1924.

Europe—A severe earthquake was felt on the night of April 4 in the border districts of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire England, the disturbance area being about 20 miles long, 12 miles wide. Subsequent shocks in the same area were reported on April 19, 20 and 21. Slight shocks were reported from Hereford, on Jan. 26, from South Devon on Dec. 25; from Pontypridd, Wales, on July 22; from Inverness County, Scotland, on Aug. 22.

A violent explosion occurred in the crater of the volcano of Stromboli, on March 28, 1924. Quakes were reported from Italy on the following dates: From Avellino, Nov. 8, 1923; Ceprano, Dec. 1, 1923; Ancona, Rimini and Macerata, Jan. 2-7; Orvieto, Province of Perugia, April 10; Milan, April 15; Pievepelago, Pavullo and other places near Bologna, May 20. A scientific expedition under Prof. Filippo Eredia has been making interesting meteorological and geophysical observations of Mt. Etna. Vesuvius was reported in eruption early in June.

Great damage was done along the French coast, from Brittany to the Basque region, on Jan. 9, by a series of tidal floods.

Earthquakes were reported from Spain on the following dates: From Padrello and Villareal, Oct. 23, 1923; Sitjes, Tremp, Gandesa, Nov. 7, 1923; the French-Spanish border, Nov. 19, 1923; Algaida and Villanueva, near Malaga, Jan. 18; Monachil, April 4; Carcagente, July 27.

Other quakes were reported from Iceland on Aug. 26; and from Munich, on May 12.

GEOLOGY.

Oil-bearing shale was discovered in January, 1924, in West Somerset, England. It covers a large area, has a mining surface of 600 or 700 feet, and is said to be of high quality.

Extensive potash deposits have been discovered near Klein Kihren, Hanover, Germany.

William T. Foran, directing a party of the United States Geological Survey, landed at Wainwright, Alaska, in July and made their way up the Kuk River, thence overland a distance of several hundred miles to the headwaters of the Noatak River, over the De Long Mountains and back to Kotzebue, with the object of mapping and charting this hitherto unmapped region.

A United States Geological Survey party under Dr. Philip S. Smith explored the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 in the Colville River region of Northern Alaska during the summer of 1924.

By tracing more than a hundred diamonds found in a glacial drift in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin, Dr. George F. Kunz has succeeded in outlining the route of the glacier which carried them from Canada and in indicating the area of the mines in Canada.

An oil well, said to pour out 600,000 pounds of oil daily, has been reported from Hanover, Germany.

Drillings in the oil fields near Maracaibo, Venezuela, recently have been increased and one company has reached the producing stage.

A gas well, flowing 4,000,000 feet a day, has been reported from Mount Morris, Pa.

Geological investigation of the Deep River coal field in North Carolina recently revealed that there are 68,000,000 tons of recoverable coal in about 25 square miles of that region.

Dr. Samuel C. Gordon of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia recently brought from Greenland specimens of minerals believed to be more than 50,000,000 years old.

Dr. Roy Miner collected at Andros, Bahama Islands, 40 tons of coral for the construction of a coral reef to be installed at the American Museum of Natural History.

Rich radium deposits have been found in Czechoslovakia.

A large deposit of soapstone has been found on Trap Lake in the Kenora District of Canada, more than 1,000,000 cubic feet of the material being above water level.

Valuable deposits of iridium are reported to have been discovered on the upper waters of the Peace River, Canada.

Investigations of fossil deposits in Trabuco Canyon, near Los Angeles, California, have led scientists to believe that much of California was at the bottom of the ocean not more than 8,000,000 years ago.

Valuable diamond mines have been found at Cuyuni, Venezuela.

LABRADOR CURRENT LOST?

The west coast of Greenland is always less icy than the east coast, where the supply ship for the American world flyers had difficulty in August, 1924, in penetrating the ice floes. But Western Greenland was even freer from ice that year, for the great Labrador Current seems to have gotten lost or at least to have been greatly slowed up.

Product of vast melting ice fields, the Labrador Current, constant as the seasons for uncounted years, has swept down from snowbound Baffin and Hudson Bays, through Davis Strait between Newfoundland and Greenland. Most of it drifted over the Grand Banks, one of the world's greatest fishing grounds, slipping over the bank's edge near the ocean-liner path, either mingling with the Gulf Stream or sliding under it, seeping down toward the Equator along the ocean bottom.

A small offshoot flowed through Belle Isle Straits between Newfoundland and the tip of Labrador and joining the St. Lawrence, hugged the Nova Scotian and east Atlantic shores, only completely fusing with the mighty Gulf Stream off the Carolinas.

This "Cabot Stream" gave New England the same climatic temperatures as the British Isles, although Edinburgh, for example, is as much nearer the North Pole than New York, as New York is north of Havana, Cuba.

Certain scientists planned a great dike across Belle Isle Straits, diverting the chill waters to mid-ocean. Others proposed stretching a great cable over the Grand Banks to cause a sandbar which was expected to confine the Arctic outflow to a deep depression near Greenland where it could flow under the Gulf Stream without cooling it and on into the Sargasso Sea.

Now nature seems to be putting these dreams to the test! Ebb of the Labrador Current has left the great reservoir of the Grand Banks water from six to seven degrees warmer than normal.

Coast Guard men searching for the lost Labrador Current suggested two possibilities. The underwater ridge between Greenland and North America may have been thrown up by earthquake action, forcing the melting Arctic waters out past Spitzbergen or through the Bering Sea.

Temperature is but one strand of the net of contemporary climate which may be torn in the Labrador Current accident. The mid-Atlantic Ocean current junction has supposedly given rise to a permanent low pressure spot near Iceland. With the junction vanished, the "low," which guides storms to Europe, might be displaced and send the storms which sweep across America to a different European port. If the storms which track across Denmark and through Russia should by any chance be wiped out, catastrophies even greater than the Volga famine might occur.

How the matter is to turn out will be indicated by whether the ocean on the Grand Banks stays green or turns blue. Scientists have determined that plankton, minute life in sea water necessary for fish, thrive in the Labrador Current and give it a characteristic green color.

How much the Gulf Stream can replace the Labrador Current is another puzzler for scientists, because, impelled by the prevailing west wind and slipping under the rotating earth, it tends to drift toward Europe.

HISTORY OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND TELEPHONY.

(Prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by the American Telephone and Telegraph Co.)

Wireless telegraphy may be said to trace its descent directly from the theoretical work of J. C. Maxwell, who in 1865, as a result of his researches in mathematical physics, was led to make the prediction that visible light consists of electric waves in the ether. For years the importance of Maxwell's prediction was unrecognized because it lay undissociated from the complicated mathematical reasoning by which he had arrived at it. It was not until 1887 that interest was really aroused in the subject when Heinrich Hertz gave an experimental proof of the truth of Maxwell's prediction. Hertz showed that the ether of space would transmit electric waves, and he showed how these waves might be produced and detected.

In 1890 the remarkable fact was noted by Branly that metal filings when loosely packed in a small glass tube normally formed a very poor conductor of electricity but that they became a good conductor under the influence of a nearby electric spark, the action of the spark apparently being to weld the metal grains lightly together. Branly's device received the name *coherer* and it was found to be a much more sensitive means of detecting electric waves than the device which Hertz had used.

Between the years 1894 and 1896 Marconi initiated his experiments which were destined to become famous, first devoting himself to improvements in the coherer. He adopted an idea originating with Popoff of using an electro-magnetic buzzer to decohere the coherer between signals and also found that the coherer when placed between an earth connection and a wire running to a large metal screen supported in the air became a very sensitive detector of electric waves. At about the same time Marconi modified the original oscillator of Hertz by connecting one terminal of the spark gap to the earth and the other to a large aerial conductor. By this means, which constitutes the first use of what is now known as antenna, he was able to greatly increase the efficiency and amount of energy radiated from the oscillator.

Marconi tried out his developments in the field of space telegraphy in England in 1896 and by 1898 had succeeded in telegraphing a distance of 14½ miles. During the same year his apparatus was applied to a lightship and communication successfully established over a short stretch of water. By 1901 he had telegraphed from Cornwall to the Isle of Wight, a distance of 200 miles. At about this time he developed an oscillation transformer by means of which the coherer was inductively coupled to the receiving antenna.

INDUCTIVE COUPLING

In the use of inductive coupling, Marconi was anticipated by Sir Oliver Lodge, who devised a wireless telegraph system in which such coupling was used and in which the natural period of the antenna circuit was made equal to the period of the oscillating circuit. Lodge's antenna was not earth connected like Marconi's but consisted of an upper and lower conducting surface, an arrangement which is coming into quite general use in recent years and is known as an antenna with counterpoise. Patents on inductive coupling and tuning were also taken out by Marconi, Arco and Slaby, Braun, Stone, and others. By the use of an auxiliary oscillating circuit, the capacity of which could be made much larger than the capacity of the antenna, means were provided for greatly increasing the amount of energy radiated as well as sharpening the frequency of radiation. In 1900 both Arco and Slaby and Marconi showed that two messages could be simultaneously received on different wave lengths by one antenna.

The next important development in spark sets came in 1908 with the invention by Wien of the quenched spark. The use of the quenched spark narrowed materially the band of wave lengths radiated from a transmitting station and made sharper tuning possible.

In 1902 Castelli, an officer in the Italian Navy, invented the first self-restoring coherer. This permitted the use of the ordinary telephone receiver as a receiving instrument and thereby very greatly improved the sensitiveness of the receiving set. Shortly afterward the magnetic and electrolytic detectors were developed, but while they were self-restoring they were never generally used because the crustal detectors, introduced in 1906 as a result of the work of Dunwoody and Picard in America, proved far more satisfactory in practically every respect.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE ARC.

In 1903, Poulson, of Denmark, developed a form of arc which was characterized by a hydrogen atmosphere surrounding the electrodes and a transverse magnetic electric field between the electrodes, the field being formed by solenoids through which the current feeding the arc flows. The Poulsen arc proved a very satisfactory generator of oscillating currents up to frequencies of 20,000 to 30,000 and as subsequently developed is used in many of the largest radio telegraph stations throughout the world. Arcs have recently been built, as for the Lafayette Station in France, which are capable of delivering several hundred k. w. to an antenna.

The development of the arc, because it supplied a source of continuous waves, held certain promise of making radio telephony practicable, but until the advent of the vacuum tube no satisfactory means was found of effecting the necessary modulation with speech frequencies.

Another form of continuous wave generator which has received much attention is the high frequency alternator. The names best known in this field are those of Goldschmidt and Alexanderson. In recent years the Alexanderson type of alternator has been the object of important developments by the General Electric Company and is being used extensively by the Radio Corporation of America in its large telegraph stations.

Briefly, the importance of continuous wave radio telegraph lies in the fact that it makes possible the use of larger amounts of power than the spark and it permits the generation of narrower bands of waves, thus tending to reduce interference between simultaneous messages. It also led to the introduction of heterodyne reception, by Fessenden about 1905.

THE VACUUM TUBE.

Within the past few years the vacuum tube or thermionic amplifier has become one of the most important types of generator for continuous waves. It was introduced in 1906 by De Forest as a detector and amplifier of electric waves and although it proved under favorable conditions, to be extremely sensitive in these capacities it was not entirely reliable. The vacuum tube or "audion," as made by De Forest, contained an appreciable amount of residual gas within the evacuated bulb which proved to be largely responsible for its uncertain behavior. Because it gave promise of containing the germ of a sensitive electric amplifier, the Bell Telephone System became interested in developing it, beginning 1912, as a means of attaining transcontinental telephony. The telephone engineers undertook a thorough study of its electrical characteristics and applied means for thoroughly exhausting the gas. The resulting tubes acted so satisfactorily as telephone repeaters that the development of much larger power tubes was immediately undertaken with the object of applying them to radio telephony.

These developments produced vacuum tubes which were used successfully as continuous wave generators and speech modulators and led, in the year 1915, to a successful trial of transoceanic radio-telephony. The development of a vacuum tube in very large sizes is still in its infancy, but is already taking its place beside the arc and alternator for the handling of very large amounts of energy, both for radio telegraphy and telephony.

The use of the vacuum tube detector and amplifier for receiving purposes, by making possible the detection of very faint signals, is at present giving rise to extensive use of the loop antenna for directive reception, and this in turn is leading to the erection of many radio compass stations and radio beacons for the supplying of ships' bearings to navigators at sea.

The vacuum tube has also been generally responsible for the rapid development during the past few years of radio-telephony for ship-to-shore communication, for military purposes—especially for guiding aircraft—and for radio broadcasting.

ANTENNA DEVELOPMENT.

In the last few years increased attention has been devoted to antenna design, and two types of noteworthy merit, one for transmitting purposes and one for receiving, have been developed. These are commonly known as the multiple tuned antenna and the wave antenna, respectively.

The multiple tuned antenna provides several parallel paths to ground, thereby lowering the resistance offered to the ground currents and raising the radiating efficiency. The increase in efficiency under favorable conditions may be several times.

The wave antenna now coming into use for receiving purposes partakes of the nature of a telephone or telegraph transmission line. The length usually runs between one and two wave lengths of the signals being received.

The antenna is terminated to ground at the end nearest the transmitting station by a characteristic

impedance, and is terminated at the other end by the receiving set whose input impedance is made identical with the characteristic impedance of the antenna.

The advantage of a wave antenna lies in its directive property, being highly selective for signals coming head on. It therefore tends to increase the signal-to-interference and signal-to-static ratios.

BROADCASTING.

The outstanding popular development in radio is the broadcasting of music and other entertainment from radio telephone stations. Broadcasting is a most natural use for radio in that radio waves spread out in all directions.

Stations have been installed in most of the large cities of the country and are transmitting regular programs of music, speeches, etc.

In 1922 the wire lines were first used as an adjunct to broadcasting, thereby adding events to broadcasting programs which may take place many miles from the station.

Typical illustrations are the broadcasting of a wide variety of musical and sporting events and addresses by prominent speakers. The distance over which the long distance telephone lines have been employed for the transmission of programs, and the number of radio stations to which these programs have been transmitted simultaneously has ushered in what is known as nation-wide broadcasting.

As a typical broadcast of this sort, reference may be made to a recent address of Mr. J. J. Carty before the Bond Club of Chicago. On this occasion, twenty radio stations extending all the way from Havana to San Francisco by way of New York, were connected together by long distance telephone lines and all received the program, part of which originated at each of some 12 telephone stations located along the route.

Similar nation-wide broadcasting also had a conspicuous part in the 1924 Presidential campaign.

Many speeches were broadcast. On Nov. 3, for President Coolidge's speech, 27 stations from coast to coast were hooked up, the greatest on record; and for John W. Davis's speech, 14, stretching from the Atlantic seaboard to the Middle West and into the South.

More than 10,000,000 radio "fans" received Election returns on the night of Nov. 4, one broadcasting station with its "hook-ups" alone reaching 6,000,000; and 28 newspapers put their news on the air for the benefit of their communities.

Public interest in broadcasting is attracting much attention to the subject of radio receiving sets. One of the most meritorious designs from many points of view is the superheterodyne or double-detection set.

Essentially, this set involves the use of a local oscillator of a frequency some 50,000 cycles different from that of the incoming signals, so that after passing through an initial detector there is obtained an intermediate frequency of 50,000 cycles carrying the signal side bands. This is amplified, then passed through another detector, the output of which contains the desired audio frequencies and these may again be amplified, if desired.

Such sets possess marked stability, owing to the fact that their selectivity and amplification can be varied quite independently of one another.

In spite of the fact that great attention is now being given to receiving sets, and great numbers of the radio audience are interested in reception over as great distances as possible, it seems likely that this is a passing phase in the progress of broadcasting.

As programs steadily improve in quality a demand will naturally arise for increased accuracy of reception, along with decreased interference from other radio signals and static. This demand will probably result in the use of broadcasting stations of greater power, and receiving sets designed not for sensitivity but for high selectivity and high quality of reproduction.

The broadcasting stations in the United States, which daily and nightly send out music, lectures, news and other entertainment, on September 1, 1924, numbered 537; of which California had 44, Illinois, 29; New York, 28; Ohio, 32; Pennsylvania, 35; and Texas 29. According to Government classification these stations are divided as follows: Class "A," 389; Class "B," 56; Class "C," 90; and Class "D," 2.

It is estimated that there are about 3,700,000 radio receiving sets, costing an average of $60 each without tubes and batteries, in operation, representing a total investment of approximately $222,000,000.

OTHER RECENT DEVELOPMENTS.

1921-24—During this period announcements were made of notable developments in facilities for extending the wire telephone service of a land system to ships at sea by means of radio. This permits of two-way conversation exactly as carried on in ordinary telephone practice.

On January 15, 1923, an important demonstration of trans-Atlantic radio telephony was given when officials of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company talked to an assemblage of sixty people located in London. The radio apparatus and system used during this test was made possible by co-operation between the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Radio Corporation of America.

Messages were continued without interruption for about two hours. The necessary high power for this work was made available economically by the development of a vacuum tube in which the plate element or anode can be cooled by direct contact with circulating water. These new tubes are capable of generating from 20 to 200 times as much power as hitherto possible.

A method of single side band transmission was employed whereby greatly increased efficiency is secured and also more speech channels become available in any given wave length band.

One of the most recent announcements in regard to transatlantic radio telephony was that by the British Post Office, that they would erect a radio telephone transmitting station similar to the one now operating on this side of the ocean. When this British station is in operation, it will permit of two-way conversation across the Atlantic, and will increase the rate at which the investigations can go on that must underlie the institution of commercial service.

Some very interesting and promising experiments with short waves have been carried out, particularly by the Westinghouse Company and the General Electric Company in this country; and by the Marconi Company in England, the latter company having investigated the possibility of directing short waves in the form of beams. The results show that under favorable conditions at least, waves of no greater than 100 metres length can be used for transmission over great distances. However, the transmission varies greatly with the time of day and because of changes in atmospheric conditions and it is too early to determine to what extent these variations will limit the practical application of short waves.

WIRELESS AND RADIO CHRONOLOGY.

Following are a few of the more important dates relating to the application of the radio-telegraph and telephone to commercial and other uses, notably military and broadcasting:

1901—Marconi first succeeded in telegraphing certain signals across the Atlantic and in 1903 a complete message was sent.

1904—A regular telegraph service to handle press news and private messages was begun from Poldhu and Cape Breton to Atlantic liners. This led to the publication of small daily newspapers on board many of the trans-Atlantic steamships.

1906—The use of radio-telegraphy by steamships had so demonstrated its value as a means of increasing the safety of travel at sea that an International Radio Convention was called in Berlin to consider the desirability of establishing certain uniform international practices. The articles of this convention, which dealt largely with the international use of the radio telegraph, particularly as concerned its use by ships at sea, were subscribed to by practically all nations.

1907—Press despatches were being handled by radio-telegraphy across the Atlantic.

1909—Collision between the steamships Republic and Florida occurred, and by summoning aid the radio-telegraph was instrumental in saving the lives of all on board. The first wireless shipping report was published at Lloyd's in 1910.

1912—The second International Radio-Telegraph Convention was signed at London; like the first one signed at Berlin it had to do especially with safety at sea.

1915—Experimental transoceanic telephony was first achieved, speech being transmitted by the Bell Telephone System engineers from Washington, D. C., to Paris and to Honolulu, the latter distance being nearly 5,000 miles. During the demonstration a telephone message was sent by wire from New York to Washington and then radiated from Washington to San Francisco, thus establishing the radio-telephone as a supplement to the wire system. It is this possibility which must lie at the heart of all successful ship-to-shore and transoceanic telephone systems.

1914-19—During the World War the value of the radio-telegraph and telephone for many military and naval purposes was thoroughly established. The wireless telephone proved particularly useful as a means of directing aircraft.

1920—Following the close of the war, the development of the radio art in the United States was in danger of being seriously retarded because of the diversified ownership of essential patents. At the suggestion of the United States Govern-

ment, the leading holders of these patents, namely the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, the General Electric Company, the Radio Corporation of America and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company entered into a cross-licensing agreement permitting each company to avail itself of the patents of the others in its particular fields.

SECRETARY HOOVER ON RADIO PROBLEMS.

Secretary of Commerce, Herbert Hoover, in an address at Washington, Oct. 7, 1924, at the Third National Radio Conference, estimated the sales of radio apparatus at $1,000,000 a day, with 200,000 men employed in the industry, and a radio audience of 20,000,000 persons.

"Radio activities" he said, "so long as they remain within the legislative restriction which holds for the Government the fundamental control of the ether, are largely free. The industry's future conduct with a single view to public interest, a voluntary imposition of its own rules and a high sense of service would go far to make further new legislative or administrative intervention unnecessary.' The Secretary held that the local stations must be able to deliver every important national event with regularity; be able to bring to its listeners the greatest music and entertainment of the nation; and be able to deliver important pronouncements of public men.

"This can only be accomplished," he said, "by regularly organized interconnection on a national basis with nationally organized and directed programs for some part of the day in supplement to more local material. I do not believe," he added, "there is any practical method of payment from the receivers. I believe the quickest way to kill broadcasting would be to use it for direct advertising."

Development in the United States during the last twelve years may be shown thus:

	1912.	1924.
American ships equipped with radio..	485	2,723
Land stations	123	790
Transoceanic stations	1	12
Amateur stations	1,224	16,590
Broadcasting stations	0	537

EXISTING RADIO LEGISLATION.

The first Radio Communications Act was approved June 24, 1910. This act was superseded by the Radio Communications Act of Aug. 13, 1912, which still remains the basic legislation on this subject. This act asserts the jurisdiction of the Government over radio communication between the States and with foreign countries. It gives the Secretary of Commerce authority to classify and license radio stations, to assign bands of wave lengths and to prescribe regulations applicable to all licensed stations. While many of the provisions of the existing law are obsolete, the provision for licensing, and the policy of the Secretary of Commerce in granting licenses for three-month periods only, have prevented any corporation from securing a vested right in any wave length or band of wave lengths, thus safeguarding against this form of possible monopoly.

The broadcasting at present carried on in the United States is estimated to cost the owners of broadcasting stations in the neighborhood of $5,000,000 a year. A direct return on the service given by statements owned by manufacturers of radio apparatus is received in the form of increased sales of radio apparatus. The only return received by newspapers, department stores, and other owners of broadcasting stations, outside the radio industry, is incidental advertising. The American Telephone and Telegraph Company obtains some revenue from the sale of advertising time through its New York station, WEAF.

The Radio Corporation of America has a virtual monopoly of transoceanic communication, with high powered stations at New Brunswick, N. J., Belmar, N. J., Marion, Mass., Chatham, Mass., Bolinas, Cal., Marshall, Cal., Kahuku, Hawaii, and Kokohead, Hawaii. It has also taken over the German station at Sayville, Long Island, and the French station at Tuckerton, N. J. It has additional stations at Rocky Point and Riverhead, L. I.

These comprise all the high power stations in the United States except those owned by the Government. It has in operation communication circuits with Great Britain, Norway, France, Germany, Poland, Italy and Japan. Direct communication with Sweden and the Argentine is expected soon, and later with China, the Netherlands and South and Central American countries generally. It handled 30 per cent. of the entire volume of cable and radio messages between the United States and European countries from its Atlantic Coast stations and 50 per cent. of the volume of messages between the Pacific Coast and the Far East from its Pacific Coast stations. The number of paid words transmitted was 7,000,000 in 1920, 18,000,000 in 1921, and 23,000,000 in 1922.

The United States Lighthouse Service now has twelve radio fog-signal stations in operation, with three lightships equipped for relief, and is proceeding with the establishment of other stations. This aid to navigation has met with great favor with mariners, as evidenced by the demand for additional installations, and the equipment of vessels with radio compasses. The United States was the first to establish successful radio fog signals and now has more stations in operation than all the countries of Europe combined. Canada has also made important progress in radio aids to navigation.

RADIO BROADCASTING ABROAD.

In the early stages of the radio's development, the transmission of messages through the ether was declared by the British Parliament to be a matter of communication falling under the jurisdiction of the British Post Office. All development of broadcasting has been under the observation of the postal authorities and subject to their control. With the development of the radio the British Government permitted the formation of a Government corporation, the British Broadcasting Company, to which was granted the exclusive right to operate broadcasting stations at various points in the British Islands.

For the support of this corporation fees are collected upon the sale of every piece of radio apparatus and for every outside aerial. These fees bring in large sums annually, which are expended in providing programs. The corporation maintains a large symphony orchestra, and salaried tellers of children's stories, who are known among the children as "uncles". No commercial propaganda or advertising is broadcasted in Great Britain.

Enthusiasm for radio-telephony is growing throughout Great Britain. Up to March 1, 1924, over 600,000 licenses for receiving sets had been issued. It was estimated that over 2,000,000 persons were listening in daily at a cost of one farthing each.

In Great Britain, France, Germany, Sweden, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, Denmark and Czechoslovakia the broadcasting of programs of entertainment and news is on a rather regular basis, while in Italy, Finland, Spain and Austria, programs are sent out at irregular periods with a likelihood of regular schedules being adopted soon.

In South America, Argentina has made the greatest progress in the dissemination of music and other entertainment by radio, and Chile also maintains regular broadcasting service.

Australia and New Zealand have each displayed much interest in radio broadcasting and some is provided in India and Ceylon. In Japan, adequate legislation has been enacted making provision for the establishment of broadcasting stations, but little progress has taken place.

In no foreign country is the use of radio receiving sets as free and unrestricted as in the United States. Even in Canada users of receiving sets must pay a nominal license fee therefor, while in some countries the restrictions imposed and the license fees assessed are onerous.

LEGION OF HONOR IN THE UNITED STATES.

The organization of an American Society of the French Legion of Honor, Inc., has been completed at New York City. The objects of the society are:

"To provide a social and fraternal medium by which members of the French Order of the Legion of Honor who are resident in the United States may co-operate in taking such action from time to time as shall seem to them likely to promote and uphold the traditions, prestige and standard of the order."

The officers (Nov., 1924) are:

President of Honor—J. J. Jusserand.

President—Myron T. Herrick.

Vice Presidents—Cass Gilbert, William Nelson Cromwell, William D. Guthrie, John Grier Hibben, Henry T. Mayo, John F. O'Ryan, George W. Wickersham.

Secretary and Treasurer—W. Francklyn Paris, New York City.

The directors include William W. Atterbury, James M. Beck, Frederic R. Coudert, William H. Crocker, Frederick Cunliffe-Owen, Chauncey M. Depew, Henry Van Dyke, John H. Finley, James W. Gerard, George W. Goethals, Bishop William T. Manning, Frank D. Pavey, Pierre S. du Pont, Edward R. Stettinius and Samuel M. Vauclain.

Aviation Progress and Records in 1924.

Complete conquest of the air was brought nearer from various aeronautical angles during the year 1924 and in this advance American aviators and machines played a prominent part.

A round-the-world flight, almost the last unaccomplished feat in aviation at the close of 1924, was successfully completed in 365 hours flying time by United States Army Air Service planes.

The Shenandoah, an American constructed rigid dirigible made a transcontinental trip from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast and return in 235 air hours.

The ZR-3, the mammoth dirigible constructed in Germany at the Zeppelin works, under the treaty provisions, for the United States Government, flew across the Atlantic and was delivered in perfect condition after a flight of 81 hours.

The Pulitzer Trophy and the Schneider Cup, emblematic of world speed race championships for airplanes and seaplanes respectively were retained by the United States entrants in 1924 races.

The American continent was spanned between dawn and dusk by a United States Air Service aviator who flew from New York to San Francisco in 17 hrs., 52 m. flying time and 21 hrs., 44 m., including six stops.

The development of mail air service as well as passenger and commercial airplane service continued. New records in distance, weight lifting and controlled direction were established with helicopters, while the development of gliders and light planes disclosed encouraging progress.

Predictions have been made by some of the leading scientists and aeronautical authorities that the synchronizing of knowledge being gained almost daily in aviation experiments, tests and feats will within a comparatively short space of years place the airplane upon a basis of safety, speed and general utility which will enable it to take its place with the greatest developments of the twentieth century.

The notable aviation records and performances of 1924 are printed herewith.

OFFICIAL AERONAUTIC WORLD RECORDS.

These world records have been recognized by the International Aeronautic Federation and are corrected to Nov. 15, 1924.

Translated and compiled by the Contest Committee of the National Aeronautic Association of U. S. A.

CLASS A—(SPHERICAL BALLOONS).

1st Category (600 cubic metres).

Duration—(France), M. Ernest Demuyter, May 17, 1924, 20 hr. 37 min.

Distance—(France), Georges Cormier, July 1, 1922, 804.173 kilometres, 499.69 miles.

Altitude—No record.

2nd Category (601-900 cubic metres).

Duration—(France), Jules Dubois, May 14-15, 1922, 23 hr. 28 min.

Distance—(France), Georges Cormier, July 1, 1922, 804.173 kilometres, 499.69 miles.

Altitude—No record.

3d Category (901-1,200 cubic metres).

Duration—(France), Jules Dubois, May 14-15, 1922, 23 hr. 28 min.

Distance—(France), Georges Cormier, July 1, 1922, 804.173 kilometres, 499.69 miles.

Altitude—No record.

4th to 8th Categories, inclusive.

Duration—(Germany), H. Kaulen, Dec. 13-17, 1913, 87 hrs.

Distance—(Germany), Berliner, Feb. 8-10, 1914, 3,052.7 kilometres, 1,896.9 miles.

Altitude—(Germany), Suring and Berson, June 30, 1901, 10,800 metres, 35,424 feet.

CLASS B—(DIRIGIBLES).

Returning to point of departure.

Duration—(Italy), Castracane and Castruccio, P-5, June 25, 1913, 15 hrs.

Distance—(Italy), Castracane and Castruccio, P-5, July 30, 1913, 810 kilometres, 503.3 miles.

Altitude—(France), Cohen, at Conte, June 18, 1912, 3,080 metres, 10,102 feet.

Maximum Speed—(Italy), Castracane and Castruccio, P-5, July 30, 1913, 64.8 K. P. H., 40.26 M. P. H.

Speed—100, 200, 300 kilometres, etc. No record.

CLASS C—(AIRPLANES).

Returning to point of departure without refueling.

Duration—(France), Coupet and Drouhin, Farman Goliath, Farman 450 H. P., at Toussus, July 16-17, 1924, 37 hr. 59 min. 10 sec.

Distance—(United States), Lieuts. Kelly and Macready, U. S. Army T-2, Liberty 375 H. P., at Wilbur Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, April 16-17, 1923, 4,050 kilometres, 2,516.55 miles.

Altitude—(France), Sadi Lecointe, Nieuport Delage, Hispano 300 H. P., at Issy-les-Moullineaux, France, Oct. 30, 1923, 11,145 metres, 36,555 feet.

Airline Without Landing.

Distance—No record.

CLASS C—(SPEED).

Maximum Speed—(United States), Lieut. A. J. Williams, U. S. N., Curtiss Racer R-201, Curtiss D-12a, 500 H. P., at Mitchel Field, Mineola, L. I., Nov. 4, 1923, 429.025 K. P. H., 266.50 M. P. H.

Returning to point of departure without refueling.

100 Km. (62.14 miles)—(United States), Lieut. A. J. Williams, U. S. N., Curtiss Racer R-201, Curtiss D-12a, 500 H. P., at St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 6, 1923, 392.379 K. P. H., 243.81 M. P. H.

200 Km. (124.27 miles)—(United States), Lieut. A. J. Williams, U. S. N., Curtiss Racer R-201, Curtiss D-12a, 500 H. P., at St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 6, 1923, 392.154 K. P. H., 243.67 M. P. H.

500 Km. (310.688 miles)—(United States), Lieut. Alex Pearson, U. S. A., Verville Sperry R-3, Wright 350 H. P., at Wilbur Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, March 29, 1923, 270.06 K. P. H., 167.80 M. P. H.

1,000 Km. (621.37 miles)—(United States) Lieut. Harold R. Harris, U. S. A., and Ralph Lockwood, DH-4B, Liberty 400 H. P., at Wilbur Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, March 29, 1923, 205.06 K. P. H., 127.42 M. P. H.

1,500 Km. (932.05 miles)—(United States), Lieut. Harold R. Harris, U. S. A., DH-4B, Liberty 375 H. P., at Wilbur Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, April 17, 1923, 184.03 K. P. H., 114.35 M. P. H.

2,000 Km. (1,242.74 miles)—(United States), Lieut. Harold R. Harris, U. S. A., DH-4B, Liberty 375 H. P., at Wilbur Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, April 17, 1923, 183.83 K. P. H., 114.22 M. P. H.

2,500 Km. (1,553.42 miles)—(United States) Lieuts. Kelly and Macready, Army T-2, Liberty 375 H. P., at Wilbur Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, April 16-17, 1923, 115.60 K. P. H., 71.83 M. P. H.

3,000 Km. (United States), Lieuts. Kelly and Macready, Army T-2, Liberty 375 H. P., at Wilbur Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, April 16-17, 1923, 115.27 K. P. H., 71.62 M. P. H.

3,500 Km. (2,174.79 miles)—(United States), Lieuts. Kelly and Macready, Army T-2, Liberty 375 H. P., at Wilbur Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, April 16-17, 1923, 114.82 K. P. H., 71.34 M. P. H.

4,000 Km. (2,485.48 miles)—(United States), Lieuts. Kelly and Macready, Army T-2, Liberty 375 H. P., at Wilbur Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, April 16-17, 1923, 113.93 K. P. H., 70.79 M. P. H.

CLASS C—WITH USEFUL LOAD OF 250 KILOGRAMS (551.15 LBS.)

Returning to point of departure.

Duration—(United States), Lieut. Harold R. Harris, U. S. A. S., Douglas DT-2, Liberty 400 H. P., at Wilbur Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, June 28, 1924, 9 hr. 11 min. 53.4 sec.

Distance—(United States), Lieut. Harold R. Harris, U. S. A. S., Douglas DT-2, Liberty 400 H. P., at Wilbur Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, June 28, 1924, 950 kilometres, 590.3 miles.

Altitude—(United States), Lieut. H. R. Harris, U. S. A., TP-1, Liberty 400 H. P. (supercharged), at McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio, March 27, 1924, 8,980 metres, 29,462 feet.

Speed, 100 km. (62.14 miles)—(United States), R. Lockwood, Army CO-5, Liberty 400 H. P., at Wilbur Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, June 28, 1924, 180.805 K. P. H., 112.346 M. P. H.

Speed, 200 km. (124.27 miles)—(United States), R. Lockwood, Army CO-5, Liberty 400 H. P., at Wilbur Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, June 28, 1924, 180.805 K. P. H., 112.346 M. P. H.

Speed, 500 km. (310.69 miles)—(United States), Louis G. Meister, Martin Bomber, MB-2, 2 Liberty, 400 H. P., at Wilbur Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, June 28, 1924, 120.55 K. P. H., 74.86 M. P. H.

CLASS C—WITH USEFUL LOAD OF 500 KILOGRAMS (1,102.31 LBS.)

Returning to point of departure.

Duration—(United States), Lieut. H. R. Harris, U. S. A. S., Douglas DT-2, Liberty 400 H. P., at Wilbur Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, June 28, 1924, 9 hr. 11 min. 53.4 sec.

Distance—(United States), Lieut. H. R. Harris, U. S. A. S., Douglas DT-2, Liberty 400 H. P., at Wilbur Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, June 28, 1924, 950 kilometres, 590.3 miles.

Altitude—(United States). Lieut. H. R. Harris, U. S. A. S., U. S. Army TP-1, Liberty 400 H. P., at McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio, May 21, 1924, 8,578 metres, 28,143 feet.

Speed, 100 km. (62.14 miles)—(United States), R. Lockwood, Army CO-5, Liberty 400 H. P., at Wilbur Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, June 28, 1924, 180.805 K. P. H., 112.346 M. P. H.

Speed, 200 km. (124.27 miles)—(United States), R. Lockwood, Army CO-5, Liberty 400 H. P., at Wilbur Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, June 28, 1924, 180.805 K. P. H., 112.346 M. P. H.

Speed, 500 km. (310.69 miles)—(United States), Louis G. Meister, Martin Bomber, MB-2, 2 Liberty 400 H. P., at Wilbur Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, June 28, 1924, 120.55 K. P. H., 74.86 M. P. H.

CLASS C—WITH USEFUL LOAD OF 1,000 KILOGRAMS (2,204.62 LBS.)

Returning to point of departure.

***Duration**—(United States), Lieut. J. A. Macready, U. S. A. S., Curtiss-Martin Bomber, NBS-1, 2 Liberty 400 H. P., at Wilbur Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, Oct. 2, 1924, 2 hr. 13 min. 49.6 sec.

Distance—No record.

Altitude—(France), Lucien Coupet, Goliath monomotor Farman, Farman motor, 600 H. P., at Toussus (S. et O.), May 6, 1924, 5,751 metres, 18,868 feet.

Speed—No record.

CLASS C—WITH USEFUL LOAD OF 1,500 KILOGRAMS (3,306.93 LBS.)

Returning to point of departure.

***Duration**—(United States), Lieut. J. A. Macready, U. S. A. S., Curtiss-Martin Bomber, NBS-1, 2 Liberty 400 H. P., at Wilbur Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, Oct. 2, 1924, 2 hr. 13 min. 49.6 sec.

Distance—No record.

***Altitude**—(United States), Lieut. J. A. Macready, U. S. A. S., Curtiss-Martin Bomber, NBS-1, 2 Liberty 400 H. P., at Wilbur Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, Oct. 2, 1924, 4,953 metres, 16,250 feet.

Speed—No record.

CLASS C—WITH USEFUL LOAD OF 2,000 KILOGRAMS (4,408.24 LBS.)

Returning to point of departure,

***Duration**—(United States), Lieut. H. R. Harris, U. S. A. S., and Mechanician Doug. Culver, Barling Bomber, 6 Liberty, 400 H. P., at Wilbur Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, Oct. 3, 1924, 1 hr. 47 min. 10.5 sec.

Distance—No record.

Altitude—(France), Lucien Bossoutrot, Goliath monomotor Farman, Farman motor, 600 H. P, at Toussus-le-Noble, May 8, 1924, 4,475 metres, 14,682 feet.

Speed—No record.

CLASS C—WITH USEFUL LOAD OF 3,000 KILOGRAMS (6,613.58 LBS.)

Returning to point of departure.

***Duration**—(United States), Lieut. H. R. Harris, U. S. A. S., and Mechanician Doug. Culver, Barling Bomber, 6 Liberty, 400 H. P., at Wilbur Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, Oct. 3, 1924, 1 hr. 47 min. 10.5 sec.

Distance—No record.

Altitude—(France), Lucien Bossoutrot, Goliath-Farman monomotor, Farman motor, 600 H. P., at Toussus-le-Noble, May 17, 1924, 1,942 metres. 6,371 feet.

Speed—No record.

CLASS C—WITH USEFUL LOAD OF 4,000 KILOGRAMS (8,818.49 LBS.)

Returning to point of departure.

***Duration**—(United States), Lieut. H. R. Harris, U. S. A. S., and Mechanician Doug. Culver, Barling Bomber, 6 Liberty, 400 H. P., at Wilbur Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, Oct. 3, 1924, 1 hr. 47 min. 10.5 sec.

Distance—No record.

Altitude—(United States), Lieut. H. R. Harris, U. S. A. S., and Mechanician Doug. Culver. Barling Bomber, 6 Liberty, 400 H. P., at Wilbur Wright Field, Dayton, Onio, Oct. 3, 1924, 1,363 metres, 4,472 feet.

CLASS C—REFUELED IN FLIGHT.

Returning to point of departure.

New Category recognized by the F. A. I.

Duration—(United States), Lieuts. Smith and Richter, U. S. A., DH-4B, Liberty 400 H. P., at Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal., Aug. 27-28, 1923, 37 hr. 15 min. 14.8 sec.

Distance—(United States), Lieuts. Smith and Richter, U. S. A., DH-4B, Liberty 400 H. P., at Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal., Aug. 27-28, 1923, 5,300 kilometres, 3,293.26 miles.

CLASS C—SPEED.

Refueled in flight.

2,500 Km. (1,553.42 miles)—(United States), Lieuts. Smith and Richter, U. S. A., DH-4B, Liberty 400 H. P., at Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal., Aug. 27-28, 1923, 142.78 K. P. H., 88.72 M. P. H.

3,000 Km. (1,864.11 miles)—(United States), Lieuts. Smith and Richter, U. S. A., DH-4B, Liberty 400 H. P., at Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal., Aug. 27-28, 1923, 141.37 K. P. H., 88.15 M. P. H.

3,500 Km. (2,174.79 miles)—(United States), Lieuts. Smith and Richter, U. S. A., DH-4B, Liberty 400 H. P., at Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal., Aug. 27-28, 1923, 142.17 K. P. H., 88.34 M. P. H.

4,000 Km. (2,485.48 miles)—(United States), Lieuts. Smith and Richter, U. S. A., DH-4B, Liberty 400 H. P., at Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal., Aug. 27-28, 1923, 142.00 K. P. H., 88.23 M. P. H.

4,500 Km. (2,796.16 miles)—(United States), Lieuts. Smith and Richter, U. S. A., DH-4B, Liberty 400 H. P., at Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal., Aug. 27-28, 1923, 142.36 K. P. H., 88.45 M. P. H.

5,000 Km. (3,106.85 miles)—(United States), Lieuts. Smith and Richter, U. S. A., DH-4B, Liberty 400 H. P., at Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal., Aug. 27-28, 1923, 142.53 K. P. H., 88.55 M. P. H.

CLASS C1—SEAPLANES.

Returning to point of departure.

Duration—(United States), Lieuts. F. W. Wead and J. D. Price, U. S. N., Navy CS-2 seaplane, Wright 585 H. P., at Washington, D. C., July 11-12, 1924, 14 hr. 53 min. 44.2 sec.

Distance—(United States), Lieuts. F. W. Wead and J. D. Price, U. S. N., Navy CS-2 seaplane, Wright 585 H. P., at Washington, D. C., July 11-12, 1924, 1,600 kilometres, 994.19 miles.

Altitude—(France), Sadi Lecointe, Nieuport Delage, Hispano 300 H. P., at Meulan, March 11, 1924, 8,980 metres, 29,462 feet.

Airline without landing.

Distance—No record.

CLASS C2—SPEED.

Maximum Speed—(United States), Lieut. George Cuddihy, U. S. N., Curtiss Navy C-R seaplane, Curtiss D12, 450 H. P., at Bay Shore, Baltimore, Md., Oct. 25, 1924, 302.68 K. P. H., 188.08 M. P. H.

Returning to point of departure.

Speed for 100 Kilometres—(United States), Lieut. R. A. Ofstie, U. S. N., Curtiss Navy C-R Seaplane, Curtiss D12, 450 H. P., at Bay Shore, Baltimore, Md., Oct. 25, 1924, 286.86 K. P. H., 178.25 M. P. H.

Speed for 200 Kilometres—(United States), Lieut. R. A. Ofstie, U. S. N., Curtiss Navy C-R, seaplane, Curtiss D12, 450 H. P., at Bay Shore, Baltimore, Md., Oct. 25, 1924, 286.86 K. P. H., 178.25 M. P. H.

***Speed for 500 Kilometres**—(United States), Lieut. R. A. Ofstie, U. S. N., Curtiss Navy C-R, seaplane, Curtiss D12, 450 H. P., at Bay Shore, Baltimore, Md., Oct. 25, 1924, 259.33 K. P. H., 161.14 M. P. H.

***1,000 Km.** (621.37 miles)—Lieuts. Victor E. Bertrandias and George C. McDonald, Loening Air Yacht, Liberty 400 H. P., at Hampton Roads, Va., Nov. 7, 1924, 163.578 K. P. H., 101.642 M. P. H.

1,500 Km. (932.05 miles)—(United States), Lieuts. F. W. Wead and J. D. Price, Navy CS-2 seaplane, Wright 585 H. P., at Washington, D. C., June 22-23, 1924, 119.36 K. P. H., 74.17 M. P. H.

CLASS C1—WITH USEFUL LOAD OF 250 KILOGRAMS (551.15 LBS.)

Returning to point of departure.

Duration—(United States), Lieut. H. T. Stanley, U. S. N., F-5-L, flying boat, 2 Liberty 400 H. P., at San Diego, Cal., June 6, 1923, 10 hr. 23 min. 58 sec.

Distance—(United States), Lieut. H. T. Stanley, U. S. N., F-5-L, flying boat, 2 Liberty 400 H. P. at San Diego, Cal., June 6, 1923, 925 kilometres, 574.75 miles.
Altitude—(France), J. F. Laporte, Shreck seaplane, F. B. A. Hispano 300 H. P., at Argentina, Aug. 27, 1924, 4,735 metres, 15,600 feet.
***Speed for 100 Km.**—(United States), Lieut. Geo. R. Henderson, U. S. N., PN7-1, flying boat, 2 Wright T-2, 535 H. P., at Bay Shore, Baltimore, Md., Oct. 25, 1924, 126.345 K. P. H., 78.507 M. P. H.
***Speed for 200 Km.**—(United States), Lieut. Geo. R. Henderson, U. S. N., PN-7-1, flying boat, 2 Wright T-2, 535 H. P., at Bay Shore, Baltimore, Md., Oct. 25, 1924, 126.345 K. P. H., 78.507 M. P. H.

CLASS C1—WITH USEFUL LOAD OF 500 KILOGRAMS (1,102.31 LBS.)
Returning to point of departure.

Duration—(United States), Lieut. H. E. Holland, U. S. N., F-5-L, flying boat, 2 Liberty 400 H. P. at San Diego, Cal., June 6, 1923, 7 hr. 35 min. 54 sec.
Distance—(United States), Lieut. H. E. Holland, U. S. N. F-5-L, flying boat, 2 Liberty 400 H. P., at San Diego, Cal., June 6, 1923, 750 kilometres, 466 miles.
Altitude—(France), J. F. Laporte, Shreck seaplane, F. B. A. Hispano 300 H. P., at Argentina, Aug. 27, 1924, 4,735 metres, 15,600 feet.
***Speed for 100 Km.**—(United States), Lieut. Geo. R. Henderson, U. S. N., PN-7-1, flying boat, 2 Wright T-2, 535 H. P., at Bay Shore, Baltimore, Md., Oct. 25, 1924, 126.345 K. P. H., 78.507 M. P. H.
***Speed for 200 Km.**—(United States), Lieut. Geo. R. Henderson, U. S. N., PN-7-1, flying boat, 2 Wright T-2, 535 H. P., at Bay Shore, Baltimore, Md., Oct. 25, 1924, 126.345 K. P. H., 78.507 M. P. H.

CLASS C1—WITH USEFUL LOAD OF 1,000 KILOGRAMS (2,204.62 LBS.)
Returning to point of departure.

***Duration**—(United States), Lieut. Geo. R. Henderson, U. S. N., PN7-1, flying boat, 2 Wright T-2, 535 H. P., at Bay Shore, Baltimore, Md., Oct. 25, 1924, 5 hr. 28 min. 43 sec.
***Distance**—(United States), Lieut. Geo. R. Henderson, U. S. N., PN7-1, flying boat, 2 Wright T-2, 535 H. P., at Bay Shore, Baltimore, Md., Oct. 25, 1924, 400 kilometres, 248.55 miles.
Altitude—(France), Burri, Blanchard flying boat, 2 Hispano Suiza 300 H. P., June 11, 1924, 3,744 metres, 12,283 feet.
***Speed for 100 Km.**—(United States), Lieut. Geo. R. Henderson, U. S. N., PN7-1, flying boat, 2 Wright T-2, 535 H. P., at Bay Shore, Baltimore, Md., Oct. 25, 1924, 126.345 K. P. H., 78.507 M. P. H.
***Speed for 200 Km.**—(United States), Lieut. Geo. R. Henderson, U. S. N., PN7-1, flying boat, 2 Wright T-2, 535 H. P., at Bay Shore, Baltimore, Md., Oct. 25, 1924, 126.345 K. P. H., 78.507 M. P. H.
Distance—(United States), Lieut. O. B. Hardison, U. S. N., PN7-2, flying boat, 2 Wright T-2, 535 H. P., at Bay Shore, Baltimore, Md., Oct. 25, 1924, 100 kilometres, 62.137 miles.
Altitude—(France), Naval Lieut. Pelletier d'Oisy, Blanchard seaplane, 2 Hispano-Suiza 300 H. P. at St. Rapnael, April 17, 1924, 2,130 metres, 6,988 feet.
***Speed for 100 Km.**—(United States), Lieut. O. B. Hardison, U. S. N., PN7-2, flying boat, 2 Wright T-2, 535 H. P., at Bay Shore, Baltimore, Md., Oct. 25, 1924. 110.03 K. P. H., 68.4 M. P. H.

CLASS C1—WITH USEFUL LOAD OF 2,000 KILOGRAMS (4,409.24 LBS.)
Returning to point of departure.

***Duration**—(United States), Lieut. O. B. Hardison, U. S. N., PN7-2, flying boat, 2 Wright T-2, 535 H. P., at Bay Shore, Baltimore, Md., Oct. 25, 1924, 1 hr. 43 min. 11.9 sec.
***Distance**—Lieut. O. B. Hardison, U. S. N., PN7-2, flying boat, 2 Wright T-2, 535 H. P., at Bay Shore, Baltimore, Md., Oct. 25, 1924, 100 kilometres, 62.137 miles.
Altitude—(United States), Lieut. H. E. Holland, U. S. N., F-5-L, flying boat, 2 Liberty 400 H. P., at San Diego, Cal., June 7, 1923, 1,489 metres, 4,885 feet.
***Speed for 100 Km.**—(United States), Lieut. O. B. Hardison, U. S. N., PN7-2, flying boat, 2 Wright T-2, 535 H. P., at Bay Shore, Baltimore, Md., Oct. 25, 1924, 110.08 K. P. H., 68.4 M. P. H.

CLASS C1—REFUELED IN FLIGHT.
Returning to point of departure.

No records.

CLASS D—GLIDERS.

Duration—(France), Alexis Manyrol, Peyret Glider, at Vauville, France, Jan. 29, 1923, 8 hr. 4 min. 50.4 sec.
Distance—(France), Lieut. Thoret, Bardin Glider, at Vauville, France, Aug. 26, 1923, 8,100 metres, 26,568 feet.
Altitude—(France), E. Descamps, Dewoitine Glider, at Biskra, Feb. 7, 1923, 545 metres, 1,787.6 feet.
Airline without landing.
Distance—No record.

CLASS G—HELICOPTERS.

Distance—No record.

CLASS G—HELICOPTERS.
Airline without landing.

Distance—(France), Pescara, Pescara helicopters, 2-propellers, Hispano-Suisa, 180 H. P., at Issy-les Moulineaux, April 18, 1924, 736 metres, 2,414 feet.

* Official American records recognized by the National Aeronautic Association and reported forward to the Federation Aeronautique Internationale for homologation as World's records.

GLIDERS AND LIGHT PLANES.

No new glider or sailplane records were recognized by the International Aeronautic Federation up to Oct. 1. On May 11 Ferdinand Schulz, during competition at Koenigberg, Germany, sailed continuously for 8 hr. 42 min. at an average altitude of 46 metres.

Lieut. Thoret of France, on Aug. 29, glided 9 hr. 4 min. at the Airdrome des Alpilles in a regulation airplane with motor sealed.

In the Italian National Air League glider meet held at Asiago, Italy, the German pilot Martens glided 12½ miles in 19 minutes in a wind of but 5 feet per second.

In the Lympe competition held in England for light planes a number of excellent performances were recorded, although the lack of standard or general recognized specifications for so-called light planes makes it difficult to classify these planes. The prize winners and performances at the Lympe meet follow:

Beardmore Wee Bee I—No. 4. Pilot M. W. Piercey. High speed 71.11 miles per hour. Low speed 39.66 miles per hour. Speed range 76.77 per cent. Get-off 235 yards. Pull-up 124 yards. Hours flown 11 hr. 54 min. Miles flown 737.5. 1st Air Ministry prize £2,000.

Bristol Brownie—No. 1. Pilot C. F. Uwins. High speed 65.19 miles per hour. Low speed 38.73. Speed range 68.33 per cent. Get-off 215 yards. Pull-up 102.6 yards. Hours flown 10 hr. 23 min. Miles flown 512.5. 2d Air Ministry prize £1,000. Duke of Sutherland's prize £500 for get-off and pull-up.

Hawker Cygnet—No. 15. Pilot F. P. Raynham. Low speed 37.42 miles per hour. Get-off 250 yards. Pull-up 72.66 yards. Hours flown 10 hr. 29 min. Capt. C. B. Wilson prize £100 for get-off and pull-up.

Cranwell CLA2—No. 3. Pilot Flight Lieut. Comper. Hours flown 17 hr. 53 min. Miles flown 762.5. S. M. M. T. prize £150 and B. C. M. C. M. T. prize £150 for maximum distance flown.

The Tour de France des Avionettes or light plane race over a 1,100-mile cross-country circuit held in July was won by Drouhin in a Farman light plane equipped with 25 H. P. 3-cylinder Anzani engine, which was the only entry to finish in compliance with the regulations. Drouhin's flying time was 20 hr. 40 min. and elapsed time 15 days.

LEADING ALTITUDE FLIGHTS, 1924.

Date.	Ht., Ft.	Place.	Aviator.	Load.
Feb. 3	20,950	Toulon, Fr.	Hurel*	.....
Feb. 22	34,983	Dayton, O.	Macready	.....
March 11	29,462	Meulan, Fr.	Lecointe*	.....
March 27	29,462	Dayton, O.	Harr.s	250 Kg.
May 6	19,024	Paris, Fr.	Coupet	1,000 Kg.
May 10	15,050	Paris, Fr.	Bossoutrot	1,000 Kg.
Oct. 2	16,250	Dayton, O.	Macready	1,000 Kg.
Oct. 13	39,357	Villacoublay, Fr.	Calliso	.....

* Seaplane used.

PARACHUTE JUMP.

Feb. 27, 21,500 feet, San Antonio, Tex., C. E. Conrad.

1924 UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL RACE MEET.

The International Race Meet held at Dayton, O., Oct. 2-4, 1924, was the outstanding event of the American aviation season. Although there was a decrease of foreign entrants and new records, the number of events and entries were greater and the competition keen.

The Pulitzer Trophy race was again the feature event. The custody of the valuable trophy given by Ralph Pulitzer, Joseph Pulitzer and Herbert Pulitzer was transferred by mutual consent to the National Aeronautic Association of the U. S. A. on June 15, 1923, and the practice of awarding gold, silver and bronze plaques to the first three aviators in this event annually by the donors continued.

The winners have been:

1920—Lieut. C. C. Moseley, Verveille-Packard airplane.

1921—Bert Acosta, Curtiss navy racer.

1922—Lieut. R. L. Maughan, Curtiss H. S. pursuit plane.

1923—Lieut. S. W. Callaway, Curtiss Oriole.

The result of the various contests at the Dayton Meet, the winners being marked with *, follow:

ON TO DAYTON RACE.

Pilot.	Plane.	Point of Departure.	Distance. Miles.	Points.	No. of Pass.
Charles S. Jones	Curtiss Oriole	Rantoul, Ill	233	239	2
Charles Holman	TM Type S4C	Minot, N. D	1020	228	–
M. M. Merrill	Canuck Special	Dallas, Tex	870	216.7	–
H. H. Hoyte	Yackey Sport	Chicago	249	216	1
W. A. Yackcy	Laird Swallow	Chica o	249	205	1
Basil L. Rowe	S V A	Warren, Ohio	204	191	1
D. A. Askew	Special Canadian Curtiss	Lawton, Okla	880	190.5	1
A. E. Merriam	Swallow 3 place	Wichita, Kan	755	190.2	1
Lloyd Stearman	Swallow 3 place	Wichita, Kan	755	177	1
Irl Beach	Swallow 3 place	St. Joseph, Mo	595	177	2
E. B. Heath	Heath Favorite	Chicago	242	171	2
Robert Hewitt	Farman "Special Sport"	Uniontown, Pa	240	165	1
E. L. Partridge	Partridge	Chicago	242	165	5
E. W. Cleveland	Laird Swallow	Bridgeville, Pa	285	163	2
Tex LaGrone	Rogers-Day Tractor	Kansas City, Mo	590	161	1
C. S. Caldwell	TM Type S4C	Three Rivers, Que., Can.	760	148	–
Roscoe Turner	Curtiss JN4D	Nashville, Tenn	300	142	1
Walter H. Beech	Swallow Special	Wichita, Kan	755	140	–
E. P. Lott	Fokker C2	Johnstown, Pa	282	137	2
C. B. D. Collyer	SE5A	Garden City, L. I	575	130.7	–
J. V. Piersol	Avro 504 K	Minneapolis, Minn	600	120	1
R. R. Ferguson	Lincoln Std. Speedster	Chicago	242	125	1

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY TROPHY RACE.

Distance, 90 miles; Fifteen Mile Course—6 Laps.

Pilot.	Plane.	Place.	Miles per Hour.					
			1 Lap.	2 Laps.	3 Laps.	4 Laps.	5 Laps.	Race.
Walter Lees	Hartzell FC1	1st	81.7	89.9	93.4	95.3	96.6	97.5
Perry Hutton	Laird Commercial	2nd	86.1	90.3	91.6	92.3	92.8	93.2
R. G. Page	Yackey Sport	3rd	77.8	82.8	84.8	86.3	87.0	87.4
A. E. Johnson	New Swallow	4th	81.0	84.2	86.0	87.0	86.7	87.2
Walter H. Beech	New Swallow	5th	72.0	80.1	82.4	85.1	86.2	87.0
W. A. Yackey	Yackey Sport	6th	70.3	78.8	81.7	76.3	85.0	86.0
D. A. Askew	Canadian Curtiss	7th	81.5	81.8	83.4	84.3	84.8	85.2
John L. Burns	OX5 Special	8th	69.2	74.8	76.8	76.7	78.5	79.2
E. W. Cleveland	Laird Swallow	9th	81.5	78.9	78.5	78.8	78.0	78.3
Tex LaGrone	Rogers Day	10th	50.4	62.3	67.6	70.8	72.7	74.0
M. M. Merrill	TM Type S4C	11th	48.2	61.1	66.1	69.6	71.6	73.0

CENTRAL LABOR UNION TROPHY RACE.

Distance, 120 miles; Fifteen Mile Course—8 Laps.

Pilot.	Plane.	Engine.	Place	Miles per Hour.							
				1 Lap.	2 Laps.	3 Laps.	4 Laps.	5 Laps.	6 Laps.	7 Laps.	Race.
Chas. S. Jones	Curtiss Oriole	Curtiss C6	1st	113.0	119.6	122.1	123.6	123.6	124.3	124.6	125.05
J. C. Ray	Curtiss Oriole	Curtiss C6	2nd	92.4	100.4	103.1	104.6	105.7	100.3	106.8	107.22
C. C. Caldwell	G. L. Martin 70	Wright E4	3rd	93.1	98.1	98.8	100.1	100.6	101.1	101.6	103.34
Walter Lees	Hartzell FC1	Curtiss OX5	4th	89.9	95.5	97.3	98.0	98.6	98.8	99.2	98.08
Perry Hutton	Laird Commer'l	Curtiss OX5	5th	85.9	89.8	91.2	91.8	92.0	92.3	92.6	92 70
W. A. Yackey	Yackey Sport	Curtiss OX5	6th	84.0	88.3	89.6	90.4	91.1	91.6	92.2	92.30
A. E. Johnson	New Swallow	Curtiss OX5	7th	81.1	85.0	85.9	86.4	86.7	87.1	87.3	86.88
W. H. Beech	Swallow Special	Hispano-Suiza	.....	97.3	99.2	Out.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guy Burns	OX5 Special	Curtiss OX5	.....	69.3	68.0	Out.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Basil L. Rowe	SVA	Curtiss C6	.....	84.9	68.0	74.7	81.7	86.5	Out.	.....	.....
R. G. Page	Yackey Sport	Curtiss OX5	.....	77.0	82.4	84.2	84.1	84.9	85.7	Out.	.....

LIBERTY ENGINE BUILDERS' TROPHY RACE.

Distance, 180 miles; Fifteen Mile Course—12 Laps.

Pilot.	Place	Miles per Hour.											
		1 Lap.	2 Laps.	3 Laps.	4 Laps.	5 Laps.	6 Laps.	7 Laps.	8 Laps.	9 Laps.	10 Laps.	11 Laps.	Race.
Lieut. D. G. Duke	1	118.6	124.8	127.0	128.1	128.7	129.3	132.3	129.8	130.1	130.1	130.2	130.34
Lieut. A. E. Simonin	2	117.2	124.5	125.3	125.3	126.8	127.3	127.5	127.7	127.8	127.9	128.0	128.00
Lieut. C. A. Cover	3	79.9	100.3	103.7	105.1	110.9	114.4	117.0	119.1	120.7	122.0	123.1	124.13
Lieut. R. D. Knapp	4	84.3	100.4	103.4	105.4	110.3	113.7	116.3	118.4	120.0	121.4	122.5	123.40
Lieut. J. B. Haddon	5	72.3	92.6	102.1	107.5	111.0	113.6	115.4	116.7	117.7	118.6	119.4	119.95
Lieut. R. J. Brown jr.	6	72.3	88.3	97.7	103.4	107.6	110.5	112.8	114.5	119.1	116.8	117.6	118 20
Major C. L. Tinker	7	58.2	80 2	91.8	99.0	103.9	107.4	110.1	112.1	113.8	115.1	116.2	116.98
Lieut. L. B. Beau jr.	8	67.3	81.5	97.0	102.4	107.6	108.6	110.6	112.0	113.1	114.0	114.8	115.38

Lieut. C. W. Steinmetz and Lieut. E. B. Bobzien disqualified for fouling pylon.

NOTE—The planes were all DH4 Specials equipped with Liberty 12 engines of 400 H. P.

1924 UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL RACE MEET—*Continued.*

AVIATION TOWN AND COUNTRY CLUB OF DETROIT TROPHY RACE.

Distance, 120 miles; Fifteen Mile Course—8 Laps.

Pilot.	Plane.	Place	Miles per Hour.							
			1 Lap.	2 Laps.	3 Laps.	4 Laps.	5 Laps.	6 Laps.	7 Laps.	Race.
Basil L. Rowe	SVA 3 seater	1	98.9	105.5	107.9	109.3	110.0	110.6	111.1	111.45
J. G. Ray	Curtiss Oriole	2	97.1	102.[illegible]	105.8	105.9	106.5	106.8	107.2	107.5
W. L. Stultz	Atlantic S3	3	98.4	103.3	104.6	105.6	106.0	103.5	103.8	105.93
Cyril Caldwell	G. L. Martin 70	4	93.8	98.7	100.4	101.2	101.6	102.0	102.2	102.39
Walter Lees	Hartzell FC1	5	87.9	93.5	95.3	95.3	96.8	97.4	97.6	97.85
Perry Hutton	Laird Commercial	6	82.6	87.2	88.8	89.2	89.6	90.0	90.3	90.35
Walter H. Beech	New Swallow	7	84.5	87.8	88.	88.8	89.2	89.5	89.8	89.74
Charles S. Jones	Curtiss Oriole	.....	112.0	113.[illegible]	118.1	120.0	121.2	121.9	122.5	Out...
A. E. Johnson	New Swallow	.....	79.2	83.4	84.[illegible]	Out...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harold E. Hartney	Yellow Aircraft A1	*	55.9	66.1	69.5	71.5	72.7	73.6	74.5	74.8

*Disqualified for fouling pylon.

JOHN L. MITCHELL TROPHY RACE.

Distance, 200 kilometres (124.27 miles)—Fifty Kilometre Course—4 laps.

Pilot.	Plane.	Place.	Miles per Hour.			
			1 Lap.	2 Laps.	3 Laps.	Race.
Lieut. Cyrus Bettis	Curtiss PW8	1	173.4	175.6	175.1	175.45
Second Lieut. Donald F. Stace	Curtiss PW8	2	174.8	174.3	173.8	173.70
Lieut. Thomas K. Matthews	Curtiss PW8	3	174.3	173.9	173.2	173.32
Lieut. Ennis C. Whitehead	Curtiss PW8	4	173.6	173.3	172.7	172.56
Lieut James D. Summers	Curtiss PW8	5	173.4	172.9	172.3	172.20
Lieut. George P. Tourtellot	Curtiss PW8	6	171.9	172.1	171.9	171.98
Lieut. J. Thad Johnson	Curtiss PW8	7	172.1	172.0	171.9	171.78
Lieut. Thomas W. Blackburn	Curtiss PW8	8	172.3	171.8	171.4	171.15
Lieut. Hobart R Yeager	Curtiss PW8	9	169.9	170.0	169.9	169.91
Lieut. Leland C. Hurd	Curtiss PW8	10	168.8	168.8	168.6	168.63
Lieut Reuben C. Moffat	Curtiss PW8	11	164.6	164.5	164.2	164 22

PULITZER TROPHY RACE.

Distance, 200 kilometres (124.27 miles); Fifty Kilometre Course—4 Laps.

Pilot.	Plane.	Engine.	H. P.	Place.	Miles per Hour.			
					1 Lap.	2 Laps.	3 Laps.	Race.
Lieut. H. H. Mills	Verveille Sperry racer	Curtiss D12	520	1	214.6	216.4	216.5	215.72
Lieut. W. H. Brookley	Curtiss R6 racer	Curtiss D12A	520	2	212.2	213.5	214.1	214.45
Lieut. E. Johnson	Curtiss PW8A	Curtiss D12	460	3	166.4	167.6	167.2	167.95
Capt. Burt E. Skeel	Curtiss R6 racer	Curtiss D12A	520	*	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Crashed on crossing starting line.

DAYTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TROPHY RACE

Distance, 150 miles; Fifteen Mile Course—10 Laps.

Pilot.	Plane.	Place	Miles per Hour.									
			1 Lap.	2 Laps.	3 Laps.	4 Laps.	5 Laps.	6 Laps.	7 Laps.	8 Laps.	9 Laps.	Race.
Lt. D. M. Myers	Martin Bomber	1	108.1	108.1	108.6	109.1	109.0	109.3	109.6	109.8	109.9	109.85
Lt. C. F. Woolsey	Martin Bomber	2	108.6	108.3	108.4	108.6	108.4	108.3	108.2	108.0	108.5	107.98
Lt. H. McClellan	Martin Bomber	3	105.0	104.5	105.0	105.0	104.9	104.6	104.6	104.6	104.6	104.59
Lt. H. D. Smith	Martin Bomber	4	104.6	103.9	104.2	104.2	103.8	103.7	103.6	103.6	103.7	103.25
Lt. C. F. Bond	Martin Bomber	5	101.4	101.8	101.8	101.9	101.5	101.3	101.2	101.1	101.1	101.17
Capt. G. C. Kenny	Martin Bomber	6	104.5	103.5	102.7	102.6	102.2	101.8	101.7	95.7	96.3	*96.82
Lt. L. P. Hudson	Martin Bomber	7	100.7	100.3	100.3	100.6	100.3	100.2	100.0	93.7	92.2	*91.9

*Suffered from ignition or carburetor trouble.

DAYTON BICYCLE CLUB TROPHY—ENGINEERS CLUB OF DAYTON TROPHY.

Distance, 50 miles; Five Mile Course—10 Laps.

Pilot.	Plane.	Miles per Hour.									
		1 Lap.	2 Laps.	3 Laps.	4 Laps.	5 Laps.	6 Laps.	7 Laps.	8 Laps.	9 Laps.	Race
H. C. Mummert	Mummert Sport	37.8	43.5	46.7	26.6	29.5	32.1	33.9	35.6	37.1	38.24
J. M. Johnson	Driggs Johnson	49.9	16.7	Diving at		pylon.					33.6
E. Dormoy	E. Dormoy	40.0	45.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42 5

Pilots J. A. Macready and E. B. Heath crashed.

AIRCRAFT MANUFACTURING CENSUS FOR 1923.

The Department of Commerce is authority for the statement that, according to data collected at the biennial census of manufacturers, 1923, the establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of aircraft produced 505 airplanes valued at $6,166,218, and 82 seaplanes and flying boats valued at $1,570,851, together with other products to the value of $5,208,194, making a total of $12,945,263. The rate of increase in this total as compared with 1921, the last preceding census year, was 94.9 per cent

In addition, airplanes, seaplanes, and parts were made to some extent by establishments engaged primarily in other industries. The value of such planes and parts thus produced outside the industry proper in 1921 was $777,843, an amount equal to 11.7 per cent. of the total value of products reported for the aircraft industry. The corresponding value for 1923 has not yet been ascertained, but will be shown in the final reports of the present census.

Of the 33 establishments reporting for 1923, 12 were located in New York, 4 each in California and Ohio, 3 in Illinois, and the remaining 10 in Connecticut, Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Washington, and Wisconsin. The number of workmen employed was 2,901.

THE ROUND-THE-WORLD FLIGHT.

The Round-the-World flight of the United States Army Air Service planes during 1924 was one of the greatest achievements in the history of aviation and a feat which had been discussed and considered by aeronautic authorities and the Governments of the world for several years as the one remaining accomplishment to complete the conquest of the air. The honor gained by the United States Army Air Service, pilots and planes in circling the globe, a distance of approximately 26,103 miles in 365 hrs. 11 min. flying time and a total elapsed period of 175 days between the departure from Seattle, Wash., on April 6 and the return to Seattle on Sept. 28 is likely to remain one of the high lights of aviation for all time. The achievement brought forth congratulatory messages to the aviators from President Coolidge, King George of England and scores of other governmental heads and enthusiastic receptions at every landing place during the flight. The original plane flotilla consisted of:

Flagplane Seattle (No. 1)—Pilot and flight commander, Major Frederick Martin; mechanic, Sergt. Alva L. Harvey.

Plane Chicago (No. 2)—Pilot (and flight commander after the Seattle's crash in Alaska), Lieut. Lowell H. Smith; mechanic and alternate pilot, Lieut. Leslie P. Arnold.

Plane Boston (No. 3)—Pilot, Lieut. Leigh Wade; mechanic, Staff Sergt. (later 2d Lieut.) Henry H. Ogden.

Plane New Orleans (No. 4)—Pilot and engineer officer, Lieut. Erik Nelson; mechanic and maintenance officer, Lieut. John Harding jr.

Of these four planes, the Chicago and the New Orleans alone circled the globe from Seattle to the Atlantic Coast; the Boston was forced out off the Faroe Islands, but the crew resumed the flight at Pictou, N. S., on a spare plane, the Boston II., which was sent to them in recognition of their splendid effort. The Seattle, the original flagplane, only reached Alaska, where it crashed into a mountain in low visibility. The crew returned to the United States.

The planes used were Douglas air cruisers, built especially for the flight, and equipped with 400 H. P. Liberty engines and gas capacity for cruising radius of 1,500 to 2,000 miles.

The route of the aviators traversed or touched twenty-one foreign countries and twenty-five States and one Territory of the Union. A total of fifty-seven hops were made, with an average of 483 miles to each jump.

With each air cruiser consuming twenty gallons of gasoline an hour of flying, the three planes used, in approximately 351 flying hours, 21,060 gallons. Each plane used about thirty gallons of oil every 2,400 miles.

Four world records were shattered when the army planes completed their 26,000-mile flight.

The first was broken when the Americans crossed the Pacific Ocean from Attu Island to Paramashiru Island in the Kuriles of Japan. This 900-miles stretch was the longest jump of the entire trip. It was made in twelve hours and five minutes of flying time. The second title came when the fliers crossed a 500-mile stretch over the China Sea from Kagoshima, Japan, to Shanghai, China. This was the first time the China Sea had been crossed by air. The third honor was the completion of the Round-the-World flight, a feat never before achieved by man in heavier-than-air machines.

Lastly, the flight theoretically set a speed mark for traveling around the globe. The entire 26,000-mile trip was made in approximately 365 hours of actual flying.

Official Government figures covering flight were not available when THE ALMANAC went to press, but an unofficial log shows the following record of the round-the-world air cruise, which started unofficially from San Monica, Cal., March 17, 1924, and officially from Seattle, Wash., April 6, 1924:

DATE OF ARRIVAL.		Miles	Hrs.	Min.
Start from	Santa Monica, Cal., to			
March 17	Sacramento	370	4	32
March 18	Eugene, Ore	660	6	5
March 19	Vancouver, Wash	130	1	30
March 20	Seattle, Wash	195	2	23
April 6	Prince Rupert, B. C.	610	8	10
April 10	Sitka, Alaska	300	4	20
April 14	Seward, Alaska	610	7	45
April 15	Chignic, Aleutian Pen.	450	6	45
April 19	Dutch Harbor	400	7	20
May 3	Atka, Aleutian Arch.	350	8	5
May 9	Attu Island	530	8	5
May 16	Komandorski, Kamchatka	400	5	39
May 17	Paramashiru, Kurile Islands	427	6	35
May 19	Hittokapu, Island of Yetorofu	500	7	15
May 22	Minato, Japan	354	5	10
May 22	Kasumiga Ura, Japan	350	5	15
June 1	Kushimoto, Japan	350	5	10
June 2	Kagoshima, Japan	350	6	5
June 5	Shanghai, China	610	6	25
June 7	Amoy, China	555	7	15
June 8	Hongkong, China	300	3	25
June 10	Haiphong, French Indo-China	500	7	20
June 11	Tourane, French Indo-China	395	6	25
June 16	Saigon, French Indo-China	530	7	35
June 18	Kawrong Island	340	4	10
June 18	Bangkok, Siam	335	4	5
June 20	Tavoy, Malay Penin.	240	3	50
June 20	Rangoon, Burma	210	3	20
June 25	Aykab, Burma	445	4	30
June 26	Chittagong, India	180	2	10
June 26	Calcutta, India	220	3	20
July 1	Allahabad, India	475	6	25
July 2	Umballa, India	500	5	25
July 3	Multan, India	325	4	42
July 4	Karachi, India	475	7	5
July 7	Chabar, Persia	330	5	55
July 7	Bendar Abbas, Persia	400	4	5
July 8	Bushire, Persia	200	4	7
July 8	Bagdad, Mesopotamia	275	6	30
July 9	Aleppo, Turkey	480	6	15
July 10	Constantin'ple, Turkey	600	7	40
July 12	Bucharest, Roumania	300	3	25
July 13	Budapest, Hungary	500	6	50
July 13	Vienna, Austria	140	2	5
July 14	Strasbourg, France	400	6	30
July 14	Paris, France	250	2	45
July 16	London, England	225	3	3
July 17	Brough, England	150	2	0
July 30	Kirkwall, Scotland	400	5	30
Aug. 2	Hornafjord, Iceland	560	8	19
Aug. 5	Reykjavik, Iceland	350	4	58
Aug. 21	Frederiksdal, Greenl'd	825	9	55
Aug. 24	Ivigtut, Greenland	150	2	15
Aug. 31	Indian Harbor, Lab.	572	6	39
Sept. 2	Hawkes Bay, N. F.	350	5	33
Sept. 3	Pictou, N. S.	420	6	34
Sept. 5	Casco Bay, Maine	400	6	35
Sept. 6	Boston, Mass	129	2	3
Sept. 8	New York, N. Y.	175	3	43
Sept. 9	Washington, D. C.	220	6	7

From Washington the flyers crossed the continent by the southern route, arriving at San Diego, Cal., on Sept. 22. The remainder of the flight was via Santa Monica, San Francisco, Eugene, Ore., and thence to Seattle.

During 1924 aviators of several other nations started upon round-the-world flights but were unable to complete the flights for various reasons. The British personnel consisted of Squadron Leader A. S. Maclaren, pilot; Flight Officer W. N. Plemberleith, navigator; Engineer Sergeant Andrews, mechanic. The start was near Southampton, March 25. On Aug. 4 the flight was abandoned at Nikoiski, Komandorski Islands, Siberia, after a crash in the fog.

Major Pedro Lanni of the Argentine Flying Corps started from Amsterdam, Holland, on July 22. Following his arrival at Tokio, Japan, it was announced on Nov. 3 that continuation of the flight would be postponed until spring, due to ice-locked harbors in Russia.

ARMY AVIATION FATALITIES IN 1923.

United States Army aviators flew 9,093,360 miles during 1923 with a loss of but 18 lives, according to statistics compiled at McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio.

The number of miles covered by the airmen is based upon the speed of the slowest airplane, the De Haviland, which ordinarily travels at 120 miles an hour.

Continuing the figures on the 120-mile-an-hour basis, it is shown by the table that for every 605,080 miles the airmen covered, one human life was lost. For every 57,480 miles there was one accident.

The distance covered is more than 314 times around the world. Army fliers put in 75,778 hours in the air.

CROSS-COUNTRY, DURATION FLIGHTS.

Notable events in aviation in 1924 also were the dawn-to-dusk flight of Lieut. R. A. Maughan, U. S. A. S., between New York and San Francisco and the Paris-to-Tokio flight of Pelletier d'Oisy of France.

Lieut. Maughan, on June 23, in a Curtiss pursuit plane successfully achieved the dawn-to-dusk flight from New York to San Francisco, which he twice failed to accomplish in 1923. The 1922 Pulitzer Trophy winner covered the 2,700 miles from Mitchel Field to Crissy Field in a total elapsed time of 21 hr. 44 min. and in a total flying time of 17 hr. 52 min. The flight was made in six hops as follows: From Mitchel Field to McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio, 570 miles; from McCook Field to St. Joseph, Mo., 570 miles; from St. Joseph to North Platte, Neb., 325 miles; from North Platte to Cheyenne, Wyo., 215 miles; from Cheyenne to Salduro, Utah, 500 miles; from Salduro to San Francisco, 520 miles.

Capt. d'Oisy flew from Paris on April 24, en route to Tokio, where he arrived on June 9, covering 12,350 miles in 120 hours of flying time spread over 47 days. D'Oisy flew a Breguet 19A2 as far as Shanghai, China, where a landing accident crashed the plane. The log of d'Oisy's flight follows:

Date.		Miles.	Date.		Miles.
April 24..	Paris-Bucharest, Roumania.....	1,240	May 13..	Saigon-Hanoi, Indo-China.....	800
April 25..	Bucharest-Aleppo, Syria.....	990	May 18..	Hanoi-Canton, China.....	500
April 26..	Aleppo-Bagdad, Irak.....	500	May 20..	Canton-Shanghai, China.....	800
April 27..	Bagdad-Bushire, Persia.....	560	May 29..	Shanghai-Peking, China.....	700
April 28..	Bushire-Bender Abbas, Persia....	430	June 2..	Peking-Mukden, Manchuria.....	400
April 29..	Bender Abbas-Karachi, India....	900	June 3..	Mukden-Pingyang, Corea.....	230
May 3..	Karachi-Agra, India.....	800	June 4..	Pingyang-Taiku, Corea.....	300
May 5..	Agra-Calcutta, India.....	840	June 8..	Taiku-Osaka, Japan.....	425
May 9..	Calcutta-Rangoon, Burma.....	770	June 9..	Osaka-Tokorozawa (Tokio).....	295
May 10..	Rangoon-Bangkok, Siam.....	370			
May 11..	Bangkok-Saigon, Indo-China.....	500		Total distance.....	12,350

Total elapsed time, 47 days total flying time, 120 hours.

Some of the last six sections were covered with several intermediate stops en route, due to the much shorter cruising range of the Breguet 14A2 plane, a present of the Chinese Governor of Shanghai which d'Oisy used after he had crashed on the golf course of the latter place by running into a bunker.

OTHER NOTABLE FLIGHTS.

Oct. 1-Nov. 24—T. van der Hoop, Royal Dutch Air Line, Amsterdam to Batavia, Dutch East Indies; via Constantinople, Calcutta, Rangoon and Singapore, 9,300 miles.

Aug. 7-29—Col. Brinsmead, Controller Civil Aviation, Australia, flew around the Australian Continent, a distance of approximately 8,000 miles, in twenty-two days, including stops at principal cities.

July 16-17—Coupet and Drouhin flew a Farman Goliath over 100-kilometre course near Paris continuously, without refueling, for 37 hr. 59 min. 10 sec. for a new world's record.

July 12—Lieuts. F. W. Wead and J. D. Price flew a navy CS2 plane over a Potomac River course continuously for 15 hr. 19 min.

Aug. 8—Lieut. W. R. Peck flew a DH4B plane from Kelly Field, Texas, to Kokomo, Ind., without a stop, a distance of 1,118 miles, in 9 hr. 20 min.

Oct. 14-15—Lieuts. A. Crinkley and R. D. Lyon flew scouting plane SDW over a Potomac River course at Anacostia, D. C., continuously for 20 hr. 10 min. 20 sec., a new world's endurance record for a seaplane.

SCHNEIDER MARITIME CUP RACE.

The annual race for the Schneider Maritime Cup, won by Lieut. Rittenhouse, U. S. N., at Cowes, Isle of Wight, Sept. 28, 1923, and scheduled to be held at Baltimore Oct. 25, 1924, was called off owing to the withdrawal of the three Italian entries and the accidental wrecking of the sole British entry.

The cancellation of this race did not, however, affect the meeting held at Baltimore. The racing seaplanes prepared by the navy to keep the cup in this country were sent to Baltimore and made thirteen new seaplane records during the meet. The results of the events held Oct. 25 follow:

Baltimore Sun Trophy Race—Distance 80 miles in 12 laps. Won by Pilot Nirmaver, plane MF-C6, average 76.18 miles an hour.

Torpedo Plane Race—Distance 52.28 miles in 8 laps. Won by plane T11, average 80.88 miles an hour.

NATIONAL AIR CONGRESS MEET.

The National Air Congress Meet was held at Wichita, Kan., Oct. 11-12, with these results:

Walter Innes Trophy Race (for low-powered commercial planes)—Won by Pilot W. H. Beech, plane Swallow, average speed 92.7 miles an hour.

A. W. Hinkel Trophy Race (for high-powered commercial planes)—Won by Pilot B. L. Rowe, plane SVA, average speed 112.5 miles an hour.

Wichita Chamber of Commerce Trophy Race (for army pursuit planes)—Won by Pilot Major T. Lamphier, plane Curtiss PWS, average speed 158 miles an hour.

On to Wichita Race—Won by Pilot Dick Phillips, plane Swallow, who carried three passengers from Bartleville, Okla., scoring 243 points.

Wichita Eagle Trophy Race (for Liberty-engined two-place planes)—Won by Pilot Lieut. J. B. Haddon, plane DH4B, average speed 127.2 miles an hour.

MIAMI AVIATION MEET.

The Miami Aviation Meet was held at Miami, Fla., March 7-8, with these results:

Miami Chamber of Commerce Race (93.2 miles)—Won by Pilot Henry Rogers, plane Curtiss Seagull, average speed 69.6 miles per hour.

Flamingo Handicap Trophy Race (124.27 miles)—Won by Pilot Lieut. Richards, plane HN2, average speed 97.05 miles per hour.

Curtiss Marine Trophy Race (124.27 miles)—Won by Pilot Lieut. Grant, plane VE7H, average speed 116.1 miles per hour.

FOREIGN AIR RACES.

French Cross Country Touring Race (1,320 miles with 17 stops to be completed in 11 days)—Won by Pilot Labouchere, plane Potez VIII., average speed 55 miles per hour.

Commodore Beaumont Cup Race (held June 23 at Istres, France)—Won by Pilot Sadi Lecointe, plane Nieuport Deloge. Time for 300 kilometres, 57 min. 50 sec. (192.8 miles per hour).

French Grand Prix Transport Plane Race (held at Le Bourget, France, Aug. 20-22. Three consecutive daily trips, Paris to Bordeaux to Paris, total distance 1,920 miles)—Won by Pilots Bossoutrol and Coupet, plane Farman Jabiru cantilever monoplane, average speeds 113.3, 112.5, 110 miles per hour.

Lamblin Cup Race (750-mile circuit, Paris to Istres to Paris, to be completed between sunrise and sunset)—Won by Pilots Hernu and Philippe, plane Farman Jabiru cantilever monoplane. Time 7 hr. 37 min. less 2 hr. deduction for contest load.

Kings Cup Race (held in England Aug. 12, distance 960 miles)—Won by Pilot A. Cobham, plane DH50. Time 8 hr. 57 min. (average speed 106 miles per hour).

Prague Aviation Meet (President's Trophy speed race, 124 miles)—Won by Pilot J. Novak, plane A18B, average speed 164.8 miles per hour.

PREVIOUS WINNERS OF SCHNEIDER CUP RACES.

Year.	Place.	Type of Plane.	Motor and Horse Power.	Speed per Hour.	Winner.	Pilot.
1913...	Monaco.....	Deperdussin fl't mono.	Gnome (160).....	44.7 (72)	France...	Prevost.
1914...	Monaco.....	Sopwith float biplane..	Gnome (100).....	55.3 (89)	England..	Howard Pixton.
1919...	Bourn'm'th,Eng.	Savoia bipl. flying boat	Issota-Frash.(260)	124.9 (201)	No award	Janello.
1920...	Venice, Italy....	Savoia bipl. flying boat	Ansaldo (450).....	102.5 (165)	Italy.....	Ed. Bologna.
1921...	Naples, Italy....	Macchi bipl. fly'g boat	Fiat (300).....	117.4 (189)	Italy.....	De Briganti.
1922...	Naples, Italy....	Sup.-mac.bipl. fly. boat	Napier-Lion (450)	146.5 (235)	England..	Capt.H.C.Biard
1923...	Cowes, England	Curtiss float biplane...	Curtiss D12 (465).	177.38(328)	U. S.....	Lt.D.Rittenh'se

In "Speed" column, figures in parentheses show kilometres, other figures in that column show miles.

TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHT OF THE DIRIGIBLE ZR-3.

Scarcely less important and impressive than the round-the-world flight of the United States planes was the transatlantic flight of the dirigible balloon ZR-3, later christened Los Angeles, constructed by Zeppelin Airship Company of Friedrichshafen, Germany, for the United States Government to replace two smaller type airships to which the United States was entitled at the close of the war. The general characteristics of the ZR-3 are: Length, 658 feet; diameter, 92 feet; height, 100 feet; gas capacity 2,470,000 cubic feet; number of gas cells, 14; Total lift, inflated with helium gas, about 148,000 pounds, dead weight, about 85,000 pounds; speed, maximum, 75 miles per hour; speed, cruising, 60 miles per hour; horsepower, 2,000, five engines of 400 H. P. each; cruising radius without stopping, over 6,000 miles; crew, 35 officers and men.

The ZR-3 left Friedrichshafen on Oct. 12 in charge of a German airship crew, commanded by Dr. Hugo Eckener with 32 persons aboard and 95,000 pounds of freight, including fuel. It arrived at Lakehurst, N. J. Naval Air Station on Oct. 15, after a comparatively uneventful air voyage of 81 hrs. 17 m., during which 5,066 miles were covered at an average speed of approximately 62 miles per hour. Of gas and oil 24½ tons were consumed.

The log of the ZR-3 flight follows, all time given being on Eastern Standard basis:

Oct. 12—12.35 A. M.—Leaves Friedrichshafen, Germany; 2.40 A. M.—Over Belfort, France; 3.36 P. M.—Over Cape Ortegal, Spain; 8.30 P. M.—Twenty miles off Portugal coast; 10.30 P. M.—Midway between Spanish coast and Azores.

Oct. 13—9 A. M.—Sighted from Azores; 11.30 A. M.—Passes Fayal, Azores; 2.35 P. M.—135 miles west of Fayal.

Oct. 14—1.20 A. M.—960 miles west of Azores. Approximately 640 miles from Bermuda. 8.00 A. M.—1,500 miles east of Lakehurst; noon—1,300 miles east of Lakehurst; 4.00 P. M.—1,000 miles east of Cape Sable, Nova Scotia; 10.00 P. M.—500 miles due east of New York.

Oct. 15—3.00 A. M.—ZR-3 sighted Cape Cod lighthouse; 4.15—passed over Boston; 4.48—passed over Providence, R. I.; 5.00—sighted at Newport, R. I.; 6.30—At New Haven, Conn.; 6.40—Bridgeport, Conn., passed; 7.10—sighted at Mitchel Field, L. I.; 8.00—reached New York; 8.40—left New York for Lakehurst; 9.16—arrived over Lakehurst, N. J.; 9.55—grounded safely.

Greatest altitude, 12,000 feet.

The American observers and the German officers in charge of the ZR-3 until it was formally taken over by the United States Government were: American officers—Capt. George W. Steele jr., U. S. N., commander after delivery; Comdr. Jacob H. Klein jr., U. S. N., executive officer after delivery; Lieut. Commander Sydney M. Kraus, U. S. N., engineer officer after delivery; and Major Frank M. Kennedy, U. S. Air Service.

German Officers—Dr. Hugo Eckener, commanding, president of the Zeppelin Co.; Ernst A. Lehmann, executive officer; Lieut. Hans C. Flemming, navigator, chief pilot of the Zeppelin Co.; Wilhelm C. Siegle, shop superintendent of the Zeppelin Co.; Lieut. Hans von Schiller, airship pilot; Franz Wittemann, chief quartermaster, airship pilot; Wolter Scherz, quartermaster; assistant to the director of the German Airship Operating Co. ("Delag").

In connection with the ZR-3 flight it is interesting to note that the Atlantic Ocean has been crossed by airship and airplane seven times without a fatality. The Navy NC-4, starting May 16, 1919, from Rockaway, flew from Trepassey to Lisbon, with stops, in 26 hours, 46 minutes, a distance of 2,472 miles. Alcock and Brown, in a Vickers-Vimy Bomber, made first successful non-stop transatlantic flight by airplane from St. John's, Newfoundland, N. S., June 15, 1919, to Clifden, Ireland, June 16, a distance of 1,936 miles in 15 hours, 57 minutes. R-34, British Airship, left Scotland, July 2, 1919; arrived Hazelhurst Field, N. Y., July 6; total time, 108 hours, 12 minutes; distance 3,130 sea miles. R-34 left New York, July 9, 1919; arrived Pulham, England, July 13; total time, 75 hours, 3 minutes; distance 3,300 miles. World flyers crossed to Iceland, Greenland and Labrador, July 30, to Sept. 6, 1924. ZR-3, German-built airship for U. S. Government, arrived here Oct. 15, 1924. Couhitnho and Cabral, Portuguese naval officers, flew by airplane from Spain to Brazil, 4,019 miles, in the summer of 1922.

TRANSCONTINENTAL FLIGHT OF THE SHENANDOAH.

The transcontinental flight of the Shenandoah, formerly the ZR-1, an American constructed rigid dirigible, was another remarkable demonstration of the advance made in aeronautics in 1924. Leaving the Naval Air Station at Lakehurst, N. J., on Oct. 7, the Shenandoah cruised to the Pacific Coast and return—a distance of 8,100 miles—in 235 air hours, completing the round tour on Oct. 25. The cruise included two crossings of the Rocky Mountains, together with a stay of eleven days on the west coast. She was away from Lakehurst for eighteen days, or 446 hours. This time was divided between about 258 hours in flight with the engines running and about 188 hours moored to the masts at Fort Worth, San Diego and Camp Lewis. This latter figure includes five days, or 120 hours, while being repaired at the mast at San Diego (Oct. 11 to 16). It is interesting to note that the actual flying time between Lakehurst, Fort Worth, San Diego and Camp Lewis and return, not counting the time taken in locating the mooring masts through fog on two occasions, was 235 hours and 11 minutes. The fastest express trains between these points make the run in 272 hours and 30 minutes, deducting time for connections.

The log of the Shenandoah's trip follows:

Oct.	*Flight Hours*	*Air Hours*	*Miles*
7- 9 Lakehurst-Fort Worth	36.45	38.05	1,45
9-11 Fort Worth-San Diego	39.14	41.14	1,300
16-18 San Diego-Camp Lewis	47.15	57.55	1,300
19-21 Camp Lewis-San Diego	39.55	47.35	1,300
22-24 San Diego-Fort Worth	36.25	37.22	1,300
24-25 Fort Worth-Lakehurst	35.28	36.27	1,450
Total	235.02	258.38	8,100

The difference between flight hours and air hours was the time spent in cruising or hovering before tieing to the mooring masts, the delays being due to weather or buoyancy conditions.

The Rocky Mountains were crossed at altitudes as high as 7,200 and 7,300 feet without any untoward incidents, despite unfavorable weather on the westward crossing. The fuel consumption averaged about one gallon to the mile flown. There were aboard when the ship left Lakehurst forty-one persons, including Rear Admiral Moffett and eleven other officers and Mr. Junius B. Wood, representative of the national news gathering organizations. These officers participated: Lieut. Commander Zachary Lansdowne, Commanding Officer; Lieut. Commander L. Hancock, Executive Officer; Lieut. J. B. Lawrence, Lieut. A. R. Houghton, Lieut. C. H. Rosendahl, Lieut. R. G. Mayer, Lieut. (junior grade) C. E. Bauch, Lieut. (junior grade) E. W. Sheppard, Chief Machinist S. S. Halliburton, Lieut. (junior grade) C. D. Palmer, Radio Gunner G. W. Almour, Lieut. J. B. Anderson.

A feature of the flight was the remarkable performances of the radio equipment. While on the west coast the Shenandoah was heard by the Naval Research Laboratory at Bellevue, D. C., and also by a vessel in the mid-Pacific. On Oct. 25, while over Ohio, the airship was in communication with the U. S. S. Milwaukee near Key West.

The Shenandoah was designed by the Navy Department, fabricated by the Naval Aircraft Factory of Philadelphia, assembled and erected at the Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N. J. It is American built throughout. The metal framework is of duraluminum, a composition of aluminum, copper and manganese, has a tensile strength of mild steel and of only one-third its weight. The gas bags, 20 in number, are made of a special fabric called gold-beater skin, manufactured by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company. The engines are special gasoline engines, 6-cylinder, 300 H. P., made by the Packard Motor Company. Each car carries one engine. The outer cover is of cotton fabric painted aluminum and only serves as a weather protection and stream line the ship. The fuel used is gasoline, carried in a number of tanks in the inclosed keel of the ship with a total capacity of 8,000 gallons. The supporting gas is helium, a non-inflammable, non-poisonous gas and is the next lightest gas to hydrogen. It is found in the natural gas of certain gas fields of Texas and Kansas. The Government has a plant for extracting this gas in Texas. This gas is not found in commercial quantities elsewhere. The ship is controlled from the forward car, the inside of which looks much like the bridge of a steamship. It is in communication with the ground by radio and radio telephone.

The general characteristics of the Shenandoah are: length—680 feet; diameter—78 feet; height—96 feet; gas capacity—2,150,000 cubic feet; total lift (helium)—about 130,000 pounds; dead weight—about 75,000 pounds; speed—about 65 miles per hour; horse power—five 300 H. P. engines, total 1,500 H. P.; cruising radius without stopping—over 4,000 miles; and crew—9 officers, 22 enlisted men.

AIR FLEETS OF THE GREAT POWERS.

The nations of the world are annually devoting more money and attention to their air navies. In the development and expansion of the air forces, France now leads with the United States second. Ladislas d'Orcy, editor of Aviation, has prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC these tables showing the status of air forces in the leading countries:

Air Strength of Great Powers Dec. 1, 1924:

COUNTRY.	1st Line Planes.	Plane Squadrons.	Personnel.
France	1,250	140	40,000
United States	750	51	15,000
Italy	600	66	11,000
Great Britain	600	50	35,000
Japan	400	36	35,000
Russia	300	30	4,000

Contemplated Air Strength of Great Powers:

COUNTRY.	Line Planes.	Plane Squadrons.
France	2,500	258
United States	1,200	..
Great Britain	1,000	81
Russia	928	99
Italy	800	90
Japan	650	58

France has authorized 2,000 planes under 1924 program; 500 planes planned for Naval Air Service (not yet authorized).

The United States Army Air Service program provides for 850 first line planes by July 1, 1925; the naval air strength is conjectural.

Under the 1923 program fifty-two of the eighty-four British air squadrons are to be for home defense, and thirteen of these are to be special reserve and auxiliary squadrons, which are skeleton organizations comparable to our National Guard air squadrons, which are not included under United States.

The Russian figures are under reorganization program adopted Feb. 1, 1924.

It seems probable that the Italian 1924 program will be expanded to include at least 1,200 first line planes.

Japan's 1924 program provides for the creation of twelve new Army air squadrons and ten new Naval air squadrons.

Types of Combatant Plane Squadrons of Great Powers Now in Commission:

COUNTRY.	TYPES OF PLANE SQUADRONS. Pursuit.	Bomb. Torp. & Attack.	Observ. and Patrol.	Total No.
France	33	34	73	140
Italy	20	14	32	66
United States	12	12	27	51
Great Britain	13	22½	14½	50
Japan				36
Russia				30

Distribution of Combatant Plane Squadrons of Great Powers:

COUNTRY.	Home.	Over-seas.	With Fleets.	Total.
France	113	27 *a*	0	140
Italy	60	6 *b*	0	66
United States	26	13 *c*	12	51
Great Britain	25½	18 *d*	6½	50
Japan	30	3 *e*	3	36
Russia	30	0	0	30

Notes—*a* Including 8 squadrons in Algeria and Tunis, 8 in Morocco, 8 in Syria, 1 in French West Africa and 2 in Indo-China.

b Including 4 squadrons in Tripolis and 2 in Cyrenaica.

c Including 5 squadrons in Hawaii, 3 in the Panama Canal Zone, 3 in the Philippines, 2 in Hayti and 1 in Guam. The three last named are Marine Corps squadrons.

d Including 2 squadrons in Egypt, 1½ in Palestine, 8 in Iraq (Mesopotamia), 6 in India and ½ in Malta.

e In Korea.

"Home" for France includes continental France and Corsica; "Overseas" comprises Algeria and all colonies, protectorates and mandates.

"Home" for Italy includes continental Italy, Sicily and Sardinia; "Overseas" comprises Tripolis, Cyrenaica, Erythrea and Italian Somaliland.

"Home" for the United States includes the continental United States; "Overseas' comprises Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam, the Panama Canal Zone and Hayti.

"Home" for Great Britain includes England, Wales and Scotland; "Overseas" comprises all British colonies, protectorates and mandates, but does not include the self-governing British Dominions (Irish Free State, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Union of South Africa), which maintain small air establishments of their own.

"Home" for Japan includes the Japanese islands proper; "Overseas' comprises Formosa (Taiwan), Korea (Chosen), Manchuria and the mandated islands in the Pacific.

Aviation Budgets of the Great Powers, 1924-25:

COUNTRY.	Amounts Appropriated.
France	francs 641,000,000 (*a*)
Great Britain	£19,392,000 (*b*)
United States	$56,000,000 (*c*)
Italy	lire 400,000,000
Japan	Not available (*d*)
Russia	Not available (*e*)

a Including 138,000,000 francs for civil aviation.

b Including £355,000 for civil aviation.

c Including $2,750,000 for U. S. Air Mail Service.

d The 1922-23 budget was 42,000,000 yen.

e The 1923 budget was 35,000,000 roubles (gold).

United States Government Air Service Expenditures, 1922-23:

Army Air Service	$28,144,131.97
Navy Air Service	36,947,195.98
Air Mail Service	1,900,000.00
National Advisory Committee	250,000.00
Total	$67,241,327.95

GORDON BENNETT INTERNATIONAL BALLOON RACE.

The thirteenth annual international balloon race for the James Gordon Bennett Trophy started at Brussels, Belgium, June 15. It was won by Lieut. de Muyter of Belgium. As this was the third consecutive victory for a Belgian entrant the Gordon Bennett Cup becomes the permanent property of Belgium. Lieut. de Muyter won in 1922, 1923 and 1924 as well as in 1920 when the race started from Birmingham, Ala., U. S. A.

Lieut. de Muyter's balloon landed at St. Albans Head, England; approximate distance 600 kilometres. Laporte of France landed at Brighton, England. Previous winners were:

YEAR.	Starting Point.	Winner.	Country.	Distance.	Duration.
				Kms.	H. M.
1906	Paris, France	F. P. Lahm	United States	647	22 5
1907	St. Louis, Mo.	O. Erbsloh	Germany	1,403	40 ..
1908	Berlin, Germany	Col. Schack	Switzerland	1,212	73 ..
1909	Zurich, Switzerland	E. Mix	United States	1,121	35 ..
1910	St. Louis, Mo.	A. R. Hawley	United States	1,837.6	44 25
1911	Kansas City, Mo.	O. Gericke	Germany	758	12 28
1912	Stuttgart, Germany	A. Bienaime	France	2,191	46 ..
1913	Paris, France	Ralph Upson	United States	618	43 10
1920	Birmingham, Ala.	Lieut. de Muyter	Belgium	1,769	40 ..
1921	Brussels, Belgium	Capt. Armbruster	Switzerland	766	27 23
1922	Geneva, Switzerland	Lieut. de Muyter	Belgium	1,372	25 45
1923	Brussels, Belgium	Lieut. de Muyter	Belgium	1,115	21 ..

The national balloon race to select the three teams to represent the United States in the Gordon Bennett International Balloon Race started from San Antonio, Tex., April 23 with seven balloons competing. It was won by W. T. Van Orman and C. K. Wollam who landed five miles north of Rochester, Minn., traveling 1,072 miles in 44 hr. 4 min. 44 sec.; second, H. E. Honeywell and Capt. T. E. Budinot, 1,042 miles in 39 hr. 11 min.; third, Major N. W. Peck and Lieut. W. A. Gray, 1,021 miles in 32 hr. 30 min.

BUSINESS REVIEW AND OUTLOOK.

By G. F. Hughes, Business Editor, The World.

In a business way, 1924 was almost a repetition of 1923, with this exception—the upward and downward movements were sharper in the past year. Moreover, there were two major developments, lacking in the previous year—agricultural recovery and the German reparation settlement.

These two developments proved the starting point for a recovery from the mid-year depression and, combined with the election result, were regarded, in December, as likely to raise business to higher levels for at least the first half of 1925. Such was the interpretation drawn from the feverish stock market after the Republican victory at the polls.

The parallel between 1923 and 1924 is rather striking. There was the same early bulge in production, followed by a decline in mid-year, with recovery pretty well established in the closing months. However, the decline in 1924 was much sharper and brought general employment, in August, to a point 15 per cent. below the previous year.

In the final quarters of both years, business sentiment was under practically the same influences. The Mellon plan proposals inspired great confidence late in 1923, after business had been languishing for months. Production was speeded up last winter to record levels in many important instances, and it was only towards the middle of March that manufacturers recognized that they had been over-enthusiastic. The spring and summer was spent in liquidating the resultant surpluses, which, of course, was accompanied by corresponding price weakness and increased unemployment.

This general decline was halted by the quick reversal in the agricultural situation and to a small extent by the settlement of German reparations. Luck played the star part in the affairs of the farmer. While weather conditions in this country brought good crops, other producing countries were adversely affected, with the result that prices underwent a spectacular rise.

Estimates placed on the increase in crop returns ranged up to a billion dollars. Towards the close of the year, one authority placed the relation of farm product prices to the general commodity list at 87 per cent. of equality, which was close to the adjustment so long desired as a requirement for healthy prosperity. At first, the farmers attended rather strictly to the liquidation of their heavy indebtedness but followed this up with more liberal purchases, as was indicated by the marked expansion in mail order trade.

From the reparation settlement, results were not so quick to materialize, though foreign trade during the year showed a good expansion. The favorable trade balance for the year should approach a billion dollars. This was indicated by the significant increases which occurred in the monthly reports for the final quarter. The completed ten months' figures disclosed a gain of some $100,000,000 in exports of both raw materials and of finished manufactures over the corresponding period in 1923, while higher prices for foodstuffs shot up export totals for this group.

It would appear, from a study of foreign trade statistics, that the usual influences on the foreign business of a creditor nation had not yet become operative. Debtors to the United States continued to buy more goods, while they actually sold less than in the past year. The excess of gold imports over exports was, however, on a decreasing scale through the year, indicating a possible turn in this movement which would tend to reduce our huge gold supply and lead to a stiffening in money rates.

Particular satisfaction was taken in business circles, of course, over the election result, which was construed as the defeat of the more radical tendencies in legislation and the triumph of conservative policies. Hope was again aroused over the possible enactment of the Mellon plan for tax reduction, so favored by the big interests.

The turn of the year, therefore, sees a great gain in confidence even though the business situation, as a whole, is below the level of a year ago. The more optimistic expect this confidence to be translated into excellent results throughout the coming year, while the conservative elements in business see a good spring trade ahead but are not so hopeful of the conditions which will develop after that time. The conservative opinion on the outlook seems to rest on a firm basis. Since the major depression of 1920-21, there have been two unsuccessful attempts to force prosperity and each has come to grief on over-production. Anxiety as to the long future is based on this possibility, as well as upon the resistance which trades and consumers have learned to offer to higher prices.

Other threats are seen in the recurrence of the farm problem next year and in the competition expected from a recovering Europe.

Inflationary tendencies have undoubtedly crept into the situation and it remains to be seen whether they can be defeated by the sound common sense of the business world. On this will rest the outcome for good or ill.

MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM OUTPUT IN UNITED STATES INDUSTRIES.

The percentage of maximum possible output in 1921 in the manufacturing industries in the United States, which were operating on 75 per cent. or more of their full capacity, was as follows: Baking powders and yeast, 8 .8; bone black, carbon black, and lamp black, 82.0; cars and general shop construction and repairs by electric railroad companies, 87.6; cement, 78.6; cheese, 78.3; cotton goods. 74.9; envelopes, 75.5; felt goods, 80.2; oilcloth and linoleum, 75.1; oilcloth, enameled, 81.1; paper patterns, 96.7; petroleum refining, 76.4; photographic materials, 77.2; printing and publishing, music, 85.2; printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals, 83.0; refrigerators, 75.4; regalia and society badges and emblems, 76.2; sugar. beet, 82.0; tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, 74.9; turpentine and rosin, 82.2; umbrellas and canes. 75.9.

The manufacturing industries which in 1921 operated on one-third capacity or less were: airplanes, 26.5; crucibles, 12.7; emery and other abrasive wheels, 31.2; engines and water wheels, 31.6; foundry supplies, 28.7; hardware, saddlery, 30.3; lapidary work, 31.8; liquors, distilled, 31.3; liquors, malt, 19.8; liquors, vinous, 32.8; machine tools, 23.2; mats and matting, from fibres, 33.9; motorcycles, bicycles and parts, 34.4; pens, steel, 34.7; screws, machine, 34.8; shipbuilding, wooden, 34.8; window and door screens, 33.2; wood distillation, 34.1.

TRADE IN FRESH FRUITS, RAISINS, POTATOES AND ONIONS.

In the ten-year period ending in 1923, United States exports of fresh fruits have recorded substantial gains, according to the Foodstuffs Division of the Department of Commerce. Apples increased in value more than 100 per cent., and about 30 per cent. in quantities exported, estimating 2¾ boxes to the barrel, thus arriving at a total of 3,100,298 barrels for 1923. Packing in boxes for export is rather a recent innovation in the apple industry, hence 1913 statistics give only barrels.

In the same ten-year period, exports of oranges have more than doubled in quantity and nearly quadrupled in value; lemons have increased more than 200 per cent. both in quantity and in value; pears have risen 316 per cent. in value, no figures for quantity in 1913 being available; raisins show the largest gains, amounting to 276 per cent. as to quantities exported, and to 504 per cent. in valuation; white potatoes slightly increased in quantity and decreased in value; while onions, exhibiting a substantial decrease in quantities, nevertheless recorded a 217 per cent. increase in value. Fresh peaches were not separately classified in 1913, but increased 2,071,357 pounds in 1923 over the 1922 export figures, showing a small loss in value at the same time. All these commodities, after considerable and abnormal fluctuation during and after the war, rest at substantially higher levels, either as to quantity or value, or both, at the end of the period 1913-1923.

With the continued rise in the standard of living in the United States, consumption of fruit has steadily climbed, this country being the world's largest consumer of fresh fruits in 1923. The United States' per capita consumption of apples during 1923 was 81.5 pounds; oranges, 23.8 pounds; lemons, 4.8 pounds, and raisins, 2.9 pounds. Canada ranked second in the consumption of apples, its per capita being 48.13 pounds. Its per capita consumption of oranges also was second to that of the United States, with figures of 17.4 pounds. The United Kingdom, with per capita consumption of lemons at 2.2 pounds, was next to the United States, while the Netherlands' per capita consumption of raisins at 5.46 pounds, was the leader.

New York City, on direct routes to the United Kingdom and Continental Europe, our most important markets, is the leading export port in the United States. The growth of the Pacific Coast fruit industry is shown by the heavy shipments cleared through Los Angeles, San Francisco, Oregon, and Washington. New Orleans leads in the shipment of onions, being readily accessible to the important onion industry in Texas, and in easy communication with Cuba, which takes about 50 per cent. of the total United States exports of this commodity.

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE HOOVER ON ECONOMIC PROGRESS.

In a review of business conditions for the year ending June 30, 1924, Secretary of Commerce Hoover said:

"The outstanding features of the fiscal year were: First, the advance in agricultural prices, which had hitherto lagged behind industry since the slump of 1920; second, the beginnings of sound policies in German reparations leading to a hopeful measure of economic recovery in Europe; and third, the complete recovery of our own industry and commerce (aside from agriculture), great stability of prices, high production, full employment, expanding foreign trade and prosperity throughout the business world. There were some moderate decreases in activity of some lines during the latter part of the fiscal year, but since its close there has again been general recovery in those lines."

A table of "Major Economic Indexes," based on the calendar year 1919 as 100, shows that the general level of business activity was decidedly higher than even in that very prosperous year. The table indicates the following changes in the volume of business (quantities, not value) in the fiscal year 1924 as compared with the fiscal year 1923: The index of manufacturing production dropped slightly, being 115 in 1924 as compared with 116 in 1923. Mineral production rose from 118 in 1923 to 131 in 1924. Forest products production rose from 111 to 117. Railroad freight (ton-miles) rose from 109 to 110; electric power production from 136 to 148; building contracts let (square feet), from 107 to 109.

Notwithstanding far lower prices than in 1919 the value of sales of retail stores was greater in 1924 than in that year. Thus the value of department store sales stood at 120 in 1923 and 128 in 1924; of five and ten-cent stores at 152 and 173, respectively. In the case of mail-order houses the indexes rose from 90 in 1923 to 100 in 1924; and of wholesale trade from 80 to 82, the lower indexes as compared with 1919 being wholly due to the decline in prices. Based upon the calendar year 1913 as 100 the general average of wholesale prices dropped from 156 in 1923 to 150 in 1924.

In September, manufacturing production stood thirteen points higher than in June, and the agricultural recovery by September had proceeded to a point where the wholesale price index of farm products was 143 on the 1913 base as compared to 149 for the price of all commodities, thus marking the re-establishment of the farmers' buying power at much more nearly the pre-war ratio.

TRANSPORTATION.

"This fiscal year marks the first occasion since long before the war when our railway facilities have been completely equal to the demand of the country." Mr. Hoover says, "There were no car shortages of any consequence. There was a speeding up of delivery of all goods. This complete reconstruction, expansion and growing efficiency in transportation facilities marks a fine accomplishment on the part of our railway management. Its economic effect is most far-reaching. Every car shortage is a strangulation in the movement of commodities which reduces price levels to the producer and increases them to the consumer. It disarranges the synchronizing of our industrial fabric and widens the margin all along the line between producer and consumer. There is still requirement for extension of terminals and readjustment of rates. There are large consolidations needed for the ultimate best service and sound finance."

The Federal Reserve member bank operations indicate "a high degree of stability."

"European stabilization, which the Dawes plan may be expected to achieve," he went on, "will bring about a revival in world trade and increased consumption of commodities, in which the United States is bound to have its share. This trade revival and increased consumption power should outweigh any increased competitive power which might be expected from the execution of the plan. It is not too much to say that this settlement of the vexed reparation problem, coming at the time it did, prevented another European collapse, with its inevitable repercussion on world trade and on the business of the United States."

Exports increased 9 per cent. in value in 1923-24 as compared with 1922-23, while imports decreased 6 per cent. The net result was an increase in the excess of exports over imports from $176,000,000 in 1922-23 to $757,000,000 in 1923-24. While in absolute amount this is a larger export balance than in any year prior to the war, the percentage by which exports exceed imports is somewhat smaller than in most pre-war years. The total imports and exports in 1912-13 amounted to $4,279,000,000 against $7,865,000,000 in 1923-24. If we correct this difference by the depreciated buying power of the dollar the increase is 18.2 per cent. This compares with decreases of 12 per cent. for the United Kingdom, 14 per cent. for France, and 51.4 per cent. for Germany.

The gain in the total trade of the United States over 1913 is largely accounted for by the marked increases in trade with Asia, Oceania, and South America. The value of trade with Asia increased 244 per cent. and that with Oceania and South America 192 and 95 per cent., respectively. Although the actual value of trade with Europe is greater than prior to the war the gain is less than the increase in prices and the actual quantity of goods is smaller.

ELIMINATION OF NATIONAL WASTE.

"A definite constructive national program has been developed by the Department of Commerce for the elimination of waste in our economic system," says Mr. Hoover. "The need is plain. Regulation and laws are of but minor effect on these fundamental things. But by well-directed economic forces, by co-operation in the community, we cannot only maintain American standards of living—we can raise them.

"There are wastes which arise from widespread unemployment during depressions, and from speculation and overproduction in booms, wastes, attributable to labor turnover and the stress of labor conflicts, wastes due to intermittent and seasonal production, as in the coal and construction industries, vast wastes from strictures in commerce due to inadequate transportation, such as the lack of sufficient terminals, wastes caused by excessive variations in products, wastes in materials arising from lack of efficient processes, wastes by fire, and wastes in human life.

"A second committee from the Unemployment Conference undertook the study of seasonal operation in the construction industries. This committee, reporting in July, showed conclusively that custom, not climate, is mainly responsible for the seasonal ups and downs in building, and that these evils are largely unnecessary and can be eliminated," says Mr. Hoover. "For most types of construction, it is now possible to build the year round in all parts of the United States. The elimination of these wastes would strengthen the entire business structure, for construction is the balance wheel of American industry. The value of yearly construction in the United States is more than $5,000,000,000. If building falls off, there is always a slackening in many other lines of industry, resulting in unemployment, decreased purchasing power of employees, and further depression.

"Through co-operation of trade associations of the principal industrial consumers, through chambers of commerce and public utilities a large amount of regular summer storage of bituminous coal has been induced. Through the fine co-operation of the railways greater equipment and terminal facilities have been provided and car shortages have been largely eliminated. Through co-operation by the department with the unionized operators and with the leaders of the United Mine Workers a long term agreement has been entered upon, which insures industrial peace in the industry.

"It is true that during the past few months the industry has been somewhat demoralized by the large stocks of coal accumulated in anticipation of a possible strike last spring, and by the lessened demand during the summer. The broad result of gained stability, however, has been that the public has received its coal during the last fiscal year at the lowest price of any year since before the war. The past year, as compared to the year 1920, shows a saving to the consumer of about one billion dollars, which must be reflected in decreasing costs of production in every avenue of industry and commerce."

The programme of the Northeastern Superpower Committee, Mr. Hoover says, is an effort in the direction of waste elimination. Revision of Federal and State purchasing specifications, under the auspices of the Bureau of Standards, is another. Industrial research work undertaken by the bureau, in co-operation with the industries concerned, and with a view to improvement in technical processes, is still another.

"It has been the department's view that the best remedy for these evils in marketing perishable produce lies in the extension of co-operative marketing and in the better organization of the distributers at the terminal markets," he continues. "The department has already proposed a definite plan which I believe will mobilize economic forces to reduce these wastes with a minimum of governmental intervention."

The department recently took the lead in an investigation of the tremendous human and physical losses due to traffic accidents; the deaths in 1923 were not less than 22,500, the number of people injured not less than 678,000, and the total economic loss not less than $600,000,000.

FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC REVIEW OF 1924.

By S. S. Fontaine.

During 1924 there has been an impressive movement toward the economic reconstruction in Europe, and this stride has brought closer into view the rehabilitation of international trade and the restoration of world balance, so disrupted and disturbed by the war, and the evils it bequeathed to civilization. America can claim no small part of the credit for this service to its neighbors of the world. It has not only acted as counsellor and friend at the round table where the architects have worked out the plans for the liquidation of the costs and penalties of the great conflagration that raged for five years and consumed to embers the credit structure of half the world, but it has made the provisions of the Dawes plan workable by providing the funds that Germany needed as the essentials for its establishment, and by liberal advances of specie through our great international banking houses, as a matter of private, but highly patriotic enterprise, laid the foundation for the re-establishment of the gold standard on the ruins of the most debased currency system since mankind adjusted the laws of barter to mediums of exchange.

But while restoring vigor to our prostrate friends abroad through these processes of transfusion of credit fluid into their circulation system, we are through the blood letting escaping the dangers of congestion and the evils of inflation. For some years after the war many of our economists and the masters of finance viewed with very grave concern the drainage of the world's gold reserves into our depositories through the international trade and the overshadowing premium which the American dollar commanded in world markets. We are very deeply indebted to Great Britain's devotion to the great principles of international courtesy and her allegiance to her traditional standards of financial probity that the gold base still rests beneath the system of international exchange and that it is destined to endure. And this great factor in the world's reconstruction has been accomplished only by a great sacrifice and burdensome taxation that has made drastic reduction in the national debt and the balancing of the budget possible.

According to the National Debt Return recently published and transmitted to the Bankers Trust Company of New York by its English information service there was a net decrease in the national debt of Great Britain in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1924, of £95,512,000, reducing the gross debt from £842,726,000 on March 31, 1923, to £747,-114,000 on March 31, 1924. Of the reduction in indebtedness, £35,432,000 was in the floating debt, £30,340,000 in the internal debt other than floating debt, and £29,840,000 in the external debt. The principal items in the reduction of external debt consisted in the payment to the United States Government of £17,260,000 and to the Canadian Government of £14,456,000.

The net expenditure for interest and management of the debt for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1924, was £307,811,000, or about 39 per cent. of the total ordinary expenditure. In the last pre-war year the debt charge accounted for 8.6 per cent. of the total ordinary expenditure. In the year of the armistice, ending March 31, 1919, the debt charge called for £268,000,000, or 10.4 per cent. of the total ordinary expenditure. With the gradual reduction of expenditures from a maximum total ordinary expenditure of £2,696,200,000 in the year ended March 31, 1918, to £788,800,000 in the year ended March 31, 1924, notwithstanding the fact that there has been some reduction in the debt charge, say from a maximum of £328,300,000 in the year ending March 31, 1921, to £307,811,000 in the last year, there has been a steady increase in the percentage of expenditure represented by the debt charge.

As pointed out in a study made by the institution the debt charge can be reduced only as the debt is paid off or as opportunities offer for refunding at lower rates of interest. Meanwhile, as English credit improves and the paper pound sterling returns nearer and nearer to its gold equivalent, the burden of the debt charge upon the taxpayers becomes heavier. This is because of the fact that the war was financed by Great Britain with a ten-shilling pound, while to the extent that this cost is being gradually liquidated through the repayment of borrowed money, the cost is being met with a pound sterling of steadily increasing real value. For example, payments of all kinds, including those for interest and principal of the debt, made in 1920, were in a seven-shilling pound, a pound worth much less than that in which, on the average, the debt was incurred, but payments made in 1921 were on a rising scale from about a nine shilling pound in January to a twelve-shilling pound toward the close of the year, while during 1922 a thirteen-shilling pound was required to meet the nation's payments. During 1923 payments still could be made approximately on this basis, and during 1924 even on a somewhat better basis. As time goes on, and England's credit approaches still closer to a pre-war basis, she may find herself paying off a ten-shilling debt with a fifteen-shilling pound, or, more than likely, within a couple of years with a twenty-shilling pound, if the present expectation of resuming specie payments within that time is realized. However, depreciation in the purchasing power of gold itself may help to temper the burden for the taxpayer.

Fortunately for England, it is pointed out, she paid about 36 per cent. of the cost of the war from revenue raised as the expense was incurred, leaving only 64 per cent. to be financed with borrowed money. This fact, taken with the further fact that since the armistice England has maintained a high rate of taxation, and not only balanced her budget from revenue receipts but actually reduced her debt and the volume of her fiat currency, accounts for the steady rise in the value of the pound sterling and for the maintenance of the English nation's high credit at home and abroad.

THE INTER-NATION LOANS.

According to a compilation made by the Bankers Trust Company the total of the inter-nation loans on Armistice Day was $21,599,717,000. Post-armistice loans aggregate about $7,500,000,000, bringing the grand total as of to-day up to about $29,100,000,000. Of the post-armistice loans, it is estimated that upwards of $4,000,000,000 represent simply accrued unpaid interest. Of the remainder, about $1,500,000,000 were loaned in compliance with pre-armistice agreements, and to a considerable sum, represent the value of surplus war material sold on credit, while the sum of around two billion dollars is made up almost entirely for relief and reconstruction. The story of these latter loans has never been fully told. Therefore a few facts regarding them may be of interest.

When the armistice was signed, Europe faced important economic problems. Germany and Austria-Hungary were in great need of foodstuffs, especially fats, while quantities of food were still needed for Belgium and Northern France. Even victorious England, France and Italy were forced for a time to continue food rationing and for a long time food control.

On the other hand, America had a great surplus of food which had been produced under the stimulus of high prices and had been gathered into warehouses for the use of our armies and the armies and nationals of our allies. The American treasury department took the position that under the Liberty Loan Acts the Administration was powerless to continue making loans to foreign nations—former allies or recent enemies. The British took the position that if American financing were to stop immediately the European Governments might find it impossible to go on purchasing food from the United States at war-time prices. On Jan. 8, 1919, the British withdrew their monthly buying orders.

Mr. Hoover, as head of the United States Food Administration, at once wrote to President Wilson, setting forth the seriousness of the situation to the American agricultural, industrial and banking interests. "If there should be no remedy to this situation," he said, "we shall have a debacle in the American markets." Mr. Hoover also pointed out that before the peace negotiations could be opened auspiciously it was essential to have the better feeding of the liberated neutral and enemy territories of Europe in actual progress, as the foundation of stability in government antecedent to the settlement of the great problems that would come before the peace conference.

Mr. Hoover then suggested that while the large surplus of foodstuffs, many of them perishable, in this country was no longer needed in its entirety by the Allies, it should be used for the good of Europe, and particularly for the acute needs of the Balkan States, for Turkey and Austria, also for Belgium and Poland. He further said that food should be made available to neutral countries, while foodstuffs should be offered to Germany "subject to payment therefor and other conditions that the associated governments may impose."

POST-ARMISTICE RELIEF.

President Wilson acted at once and thus it was, notwithstanding evident hesitation on the part of the Treasury and doubt as to the powers of the Secretary of the Treasury in the premises, that loans to foreign governments were continued by the United States Government until late in 1920.

At the date of the armistice our loans totalled $7,077,115,000. When all loans had ceased, Sept.

28, 1920, the total had reached $9,466,288,000. Thus in a period of two years of peace, the loans had increased in the great sum of $2,389,168,000. Of this amount $295,467,000 represented accrued interest, therefore the actual increase was about two billion dollars. About one-half of this amount seems to have gone to clear up war accounts. The balance, and more than another billion dollars obtained from other sources of income, appears to have been spent by foreign governments in the United States during these two years for food and other supplies.

The total of post-armistice inter-nation loans for relief and reconstruction was $1,913,189,000. Of this amount, the United States lent directly $878,488,000 which was undoubtedly used for relief purposes. Other post-armistice lenders for relief purposes were France, $757,357,000; Italy, $114,104,000; and Great Britain, $161,240,000; although some of these loans were known to have been made indirectly by the United States, for example, loans of $62,000,000 each made by England and Italy to Austria, the funds for which are known to have come from Washington. The large post-armistice borrowers for relief were Austria, $153,424,000; Belgium, $308,244,000; Czechoslovakia, $263,246,000; Poland, $420,200,000; and the Serb-Croat-Slovene State, $418,647,000.

But that the work of putting our own household in order, and at the same time lending a helping hand to our struggling neighbors, who with the exception of notable Great Britain, France and Poland, have been less equal to the task, has gone forward splendidly under the master hand of our highly equipped, patient, painstaking and self-sacrificing Secretary of the Treasury. According to his report to Congress the Treasury closed the fiscal year 1924 with the largest surplus in the history of the government. Total ordinary receipts during the year aggregated $4,012,044,701 and total expenditures chargeable against such receipts were $3,506,677,715, showing a surplus of $505,366,986. This compares with an estimated surplus of $329,639,624 in my previous annual report, the actual surplus being about $175,000,000 in excess of the estimate.

The two accounts which varied the greatest from estimates and which were largely responsible for the additional surplus were "Railroads" and "Receipts from foreign governments." Both of these accounts were affected by changes in the money and investment markets. While total receipts from foreign governments corresponded closely with estimates, the method of payment changed.

After Liberty bonds went above par they were no longer used in payment of foreign obligations. In June $50,000,000 in payment of interest was received in cash instead of in our own securities as expected. This amount, therefore, did not appear as a corresponding expenditure on account of the cancellation of securities.

With the decline in interest rates, moreover, the railroad securities heretofore acquired by the government could be refunded at lower interest rates by the railroads, and were, therefore, paid off or purchased; and instead of a net cash outgo in the railroad account there was a net cash income, making a difference of some $120,000,000 over the earlier estimate. These two factors, therefore, are responsible for about $170,000,000 of the increase in the actual surplus over the estimate.

FOUR YEARS OF ECONOMY.

On the other hand, income taxes, which aggregated $1,842,000,000, were only $8,000,000 less than the estimate, although a 25 per cent. reduction had been made on six months of the 1924 payments of personal income taxes. This reduction amounted to something over $100,000,000, it is estimated. In spite of the reduction, income taxes were approximately $163,000,000 larger than in 1923, due mainly to the increase in business activity over the previous year and the consequent growth of profits. Customs receipts were $545,637,504, or about $24,000,000 less than estimated, and miscellaneous internal revenue was $953,012,617, or about $20,000,000 in excess of the estimate.

The extent of the reduction in government expenditures during the past four years is shown in the following table:

Fiscal Year.	Total Ordinary Receipts.	Expenditures Chargeable Against Ordinary Receipts.	Surplus.
1920..	$6,694,565,388	$6,482,090,191	$212,475,197
1921..	5,624,932,960	5,538,209,189	86,723,771
1922..	4,109,104,050	3,795,302,499	313,801,651
1923..	4,007,135,480	3,697,478,020	309,657,460
1924..	4,012,044,701	3,506,677,715	505,366,986

The gross public debt was reduced $1,098,894,375 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, and stood at $21,250,812,989 on the latter date. This reduced the annual interest charge by over $45,000,000. The debt on June 30, 1919, was $25,484,000,000.

DOMESTIC RECOVERY.

While sound underpinnings have been built under the European economic structure during the last twelvemonth, our own financial and business conditions have shown a steadily increasing pace of recovery from the post-war depression and from the minor swing downward which developed in the spring of 1923 and which was due to the rather mild application of that household rod which the public has used so effectively to castigate profiteers whose exactions have gone to the limits of its patience—the buyers' strike. The stride toward enlarged public demand and the increasing rapidity of the flow through the arteries of trade are shown by the course of commodity prices, the bank clearings and the traffic record of the railways.

Comparative buoyancy in commodity prices is indicated during November by Bradstreet's Index Number for Dec. 1, which marks another rise in general price levels, the fifth successive advance from the low point of July 1. Only three of the thirteen groups of prices declined in November, these being textiles, building materials and naval stores, and these declines being slight, nine groups advanced, including breadstuffs, live stock, provisions and fruits; besides hides and leather, metals, coal and coke, oils and miscellaneous products. Bradstreet's Index Number as of Dec. 1 was $13.5289, which marks a gain of 1.3 per cent. for November and of 10.6 per cent. from the low point of this year on July 1.

Compared with a year ago advance is 6-10 of 1 per cent., while the decline from March 1, 1923, is 3 per cent. From the low point after deflation, touched on June 1, 1921, a rise of 27 per cent. is shown, while from the high point of Feb. 1, 1920, before deflation, the decrease is 35 per cent. As regards the movement of individual prices for November, 45 articles advanced, 19 declined and 42 remained unchanged.

Movement of freight over the railroads of the country, according to the records kept by the American Railway Association, were the heaviest during the fall months than ever before in the history of the carriers for this season of the year. As these compilations cannot be made public in complete form until some time after the completion of the period which they represent, the latest available before the Almanac goes to press are those of the week ending Nov. 22, but they may be regarded as typical indices. In the week referred to loading of revenue freight totalled 1,010,122 cars, the eleventh 1,000,000-car week of 1924. Due to the usual seasonal falling off in loadings, total movement was a decrease of 5,582 cars, or 4-10 of 1 per cent. under the previous week of this year, but it was 19,823 cars, or 1.9 per cent. over the corresponding week of last year, 63,480 cars, or 6.6 per cent. over 1922, 336,657 cars, or 49.9 per cent. over 1921, and 206,421 cars, or 25.6 per cent. in excess of the same 1920 week.

Coal loadings in the week of Nov. 22 amounted to 195,553 cars, the greatest number loaded during any one week since Feb. 9 of this year, 7,324 cars over the week before and 13,301 cars over last year, but 3,211 under two years ago. Loadings of coke were 10,177 cars, 138 over the previous week, but 1,544 under 1923 and 2,945 under 1922. Ore loadings amounted to 15,316 cars, 5,520 cars under the preceding week and 9,553 under last year, but 75 over 1922.

Loadings of grain and grain products totaled 59,697 cars, 4,384 cars above the week before, 7,615 over 1923 and 4,791 above two years ago. Livestock loadings were 44,051 cars, 1,334 under the previous week, but 4,616 over 1923 and 3,655 over 1922.

Merchandise and less than carload lot loadings totaled 252,716 cars, 1,052 under the week before, but 2,020 over 1923 and 25,191 over 1922. Miscellaneous freight loadings amounted to 360,594 cars, 11,910 below the preceding week, but 5,524 over last year and 29,597 in excess of 1922. Loadings of forest products totaled 72,018 cars, 2,388 over the previous week, but 2,156 below 1923 while 6,327 over 1922.

Compared by districts, increases in the total loading of all commodities over the previous week were reported in all districts, except the eastern, Allegheny, Pocahontas and northwestern. All districts showed gains over the same 1923 week except the eastern and Allegheny, which were the only ones below the corresponding 1922 period.

BUSINESS CASUALTIES IN 1924.

Business casualties must be taken into account when tracing business tendencies and the record during the twelvemonth is scarcely as satisfactory as the others. Failures in the United States for ten months totaled 17,790, according to Bradstreets, an increase of slightly less than 3 per cent. from the like period of 1923, but liabilities, swelled by many bank failures in the first half of the year, totaled $636,588,772, a sum 15 per cent. larger than a year ago and 5.6 per cent. larger than in 1922, but 7 per cent less than in the like period of 1921, which

year saw the peak of liabilities for all time, consequent upon the after-war deflation

But this shadow on the business background has thrown a brighter silhouette as the year progresses toward the close. November, a short month with two holidays in most areas, turned in a light total of failures and of liabilities, 1,460 suspensions with liabilities of $29,014,244. There is here shown a decrease of 7.4 per cent. in number from the October total, but there is also shown a decrease of 11.6 per cent. from November last year, of 17 per cent. from November, 1922, and of 26 per cent. from November, 1921. The November total, however, exceeds that for November, 1920, by 36 per cent. Liabilities for November were 37 per cent. below those for October, 57 per cent. below the total for October a year ago, and the lightest liabilities reported in any month but September since August of 1920. The South is the only section showing an increase in number over November a year ago, and liabilities are smaller in every group than a year ago, with an especially marked falling off noted in this respect in the Northwestern group, where, it may be recalled, liabilities a year ago were very large, owing to the large number of bank suspensions occurring.

Prosperity in this country is very largely dug out of the earth, as the American farmer furnishes over 60 per cent. of the purchasing power of the Nation. The enormous increase in the price of farm products measures an increased length for his purse strings, and a corresponding incentive to the manufacturers and the merchants to enlarge their production and increase their stocks.

American farmers increased wealth of United States by $12,816,000,000 this year, a gain of $612,000,000 over 1923, says the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation. Production of 6,400,000 farmers averaged $2,000, an increase of $95 a farmer. In 1921 agricultural production was valued at $9,922,000,000. Gain by wheat and small grain farmers was 30 per cent. The corn farmers gained little owing to decrease in production. The farmer's dollar is worth at least 10 cents more than in 1923.

Sales of farms this year have been 42 per cent. more numerous than during 1923, according to a national-wide survey just completed by the National Association of Real Estate Boards. Furthermore, there has been an increase of 44 per cent. in the actual number of acres sold, while the total consideration paid for these acres has jumped 65 per cent.

There is an ancient theory in Wall Street that the most reliable indices of the upward and downward swing of the industrial pendulum are—Pigs and Pig Iron. The former is a mere figure of speech designating the farming industry to whose increased prosperity attention has been called. The records of the iron trade which trace a steady recovery from the depression of last year are equally impressive and encouraging. The condition of the trade is very accurately reflected in the operations of the United States Steel Corporation whose mills are now operating at 75 per cent. of capacity as compared with 44 per cent. in July when the low point of the depression was reached.

Entirely apart from their partisan predeliction, business men in this country have come to adopt a course of caution and conservatism during Presidential years, and this year their unwillingness to assume the hazards of enterprise on an enlarged scope was due to the interjection of the third party into the contest and the fear that the election might be thrown into Congress where radicalism and the unknown dangers conservatism dreads might have prevailed. The relief that American captains of industry and a very great part of the business public felt at the results of the election found expression not only in an immediate revival in business courage and enterprise but in a tremendous expansion in activities of the market for securities.

THE BULL MARKETS.

The outburst apparently has gone into such solid ground that it not only represents a feel of temporary elation but foreshadows an epochal business and financial expansion. Between Election Day until December 3 there have been twenty-one million-share days, whereas during the entire 1921 there were only seventeen, and in 1923 only eighty-six. The following compilation made by Dow, Jones & Co. gives the record of the great bull market from November 5 to and including December 4. The table gives the total trading each day since the Election, in rails and industrials, and percentage of total of each. It also gives the total number of both common and preferred stocks traded in daily:

1924 Dec.	Total All Stocks.	Railroads. Shares Sold.	Railroads. % of Tot.	Industrials. Shares Sold.	Industrials. % of Tot
4	2,360,400	992,800	42.06	1,367,600	57.93
3	2,030,800	727,500	35.82	1,303,300	64.17
2	1,653,400	511,400	30.93	1,142,000	69 06
1	2,229,100	660,600	29.63	1,568,500	70.36
Nov.					
29	‡1,186,100	228,100	19.23	958,000	80.76
28	2,477,800	465,300	18.77	2,012,500	81.22
26	2,133,500	440,800	20.66	1,692,700	79.33
25	1,907,500	431,100	22.60	1,476 400	77 39
24	2,021,100	588,900	29.13	1,432,200	70 86
22	‡989,000	391,500	39.58	597,500	60.41
21	2,248,200	894,300	39.77	1,353,900	60.22
20	2,616,400	1,202,000	45 94	1,414,400	54.05
19	2,453,900	786,100	32.03	1,667,800	67.96
18	2,302,400	784,100	34.05	1,518,300	65 94
17	1,703,100	488,200	28 54	1,216,900	71.45
15	‡754,300	150,100	19.89	604,200	80.10
14	1,916,700	401,600	21.10	1,512,100	78 89
13	2,232,500	476,800	21.35	1,755,700	78 64
12	2,410,800	632,100	26 21	1,778,700	73.78
11	2,331,500	774,800	33.23	1,556,700	66 76
10	2,288,600	640,200	27.97	1,648,400	72 02
8	‡1,466,400	555,800	37.89	910,600	62.10
7	2,331,800	1,126,700	48.31	1,205,100	51.68
6	1,697,100	641,900	37.75	1,055,200	62.24
5	1,745,700	591,000	33.85	1,154,700	66.14

‡ Saturday.

The number of issues traded in was 498 on Nov. 5, up to 574 on Dec. 1.

The record number of one, two and three million-share days on the New York Stock Exchange since 1897 follows:

Yr.	One Mil.	Two Mil.	Three Mil.	Yr.	One Mil.	Two Mil.	Three Mil.
1924.	61	12	0	1909.	51	0	0
1923.	86	0	0	1908.	41	0	0
1922.	116	1	0	1907.	41	3	0
1921.	17	0	0	1906.	114	4	0
1920.	85	1	0	1905.	105	0	0
1919.	152	7	0	1904.	52	4	0
1918.	19	0	0	1903.	12	0	0
1917.	37	1	0	1902.	41	0	0
1916.	68	10	1	1901.	83	11	2
1915.	47	0	0	1900.	23	0	0
1914.	2	0	0	1899.	28	0	0
1913.	0	0	0	1898.	0	0	0
1912.	5	0	0	1897.	0	0	0
1911.	12	0	0				
1910.	24	0	0	Tot.	1.322	54	3

The highest daily average of sales for one month was November, 1924, daily average trading being 1,851,452 shares (Saturdays included).

But the most impressive and reassuring feature of the current rise in securities and the great volume of transactions is that their financial requirements have imposed no burdens on the banks through loan expansion. According to the leading wire and commission houses their loans have not increased more than 10 to 15 per cent., which is remarkable in view of the fact that the averages of twenty industrial stocks, compiled by the same authority, have increased from 99.18 on Oct. 14, 1924, to 111.38 on November last and the averages of twenty rails have risen from 86.12 on Oct. 14 last to 97.21 on Dec. 3 last. This increased margin of borrowing power has not been proportionally recorded in the expansion of Stock Exchange loans—the total of which is estimated at $1,400,000,000 as compared with a total of $2,000,000,000 in the record. The conclusion, or at least the very strong impression, is that the great American public and the banking mentors have been buying securities for the strong boxes and paying for them in cash and its equivalent. Before sounding an alarm, therefore, even the more cautious commentators may safely await the hoisting of the danger signal "Watch your step" when bank loans raise the red semaphore.

FEDERAL FARM LOAN BOARD.

(The Farm Loan Board and Bureau are at the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.)

The members of the Federal Farm Loan Board as of Nov. 15, 1924, were: *Chairman (ex-officio)*—Andrew W. Mellon; *Farm Loan Commissioner*—Robert A. Cooper.

Other members—John H. Guill jr., Elmer S. Landes, Lewis J. Pettijohn, Edward E. Jones, Merton L. Corey.

Secretary—C. R. Heflin.

THE FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION.

Commissioners—Chairman, Sec. of War—John W. Weeks; *Sec. of the Interior*—Hubert Work; *Sec. of Agr.*—H. M. Gore; *Exec. Sec.*—O. C. Merrill; *Chief Eng.*—Col. Wm. Kelly, U. S. Army; *Chief Counsel*—Major Lewis W. Call, U. S. Army, ret.; *Chief Accountant*—Wm. V. King; *Chief Clerk*—F. W. Griffith.

BOND MARKET REVIEW FOR 1924.

By Harold W. Belcher.

The 1924 bond market was the most remarkable in the history of Wall Street. All records were broken for new financing, foreign loans leading the way. Money was available in unlimited quantities at exceedingly low rates. The upward trend was consistent.

Each month brought favorable developments. Tax reduction was received with enthusiasm. The soldier bonus was put through without Government funding. Money rates dropped to the lowest point since 1916 and remained there. Approval of the Dawes plan promised to settle the troublesome Ruhr problem. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York cut its rediscount rate to 3 per cent. The German loan was the greatest success of all time. The Republican landslide in November, following defeat of the Labor Government in Great Britain, dispelled all fears of radical control. Finally, the French loan, which had been hanging over the market, was subscribed far beyond expectations. Not a cloud remained on the financial horizon. Consensus of opinion in mid-December was that the bull market would continue well into 1925.

The $200,000,000 German loan, of which $110,000,000 was floated in this country, was the outstanding event of the year. Strides that had been taken toward genuine peace since the armistice had no better measure than the huge oversubscription of the issue. Preliminary indications pointed to a sizable demand for the bonds, but the manner in which the public scrambled for them surprised even the bankers. Close to $1,000,000,000 worth of bonds could have been sold, it developed. Offered by J. P. Morgan & Co. and a Nation-wide syndicate at 92, the scramble of investors pushed the price to 95⅝ before demand was satisfied. Professional speculators naturally realized large profits on the upturn, but a week later the bonds still were selling at a premium of 1⅛ points. Early in December they had achieved 95 and gave promise of eventually attaining par. In Europe much the same conditions existed. London's reception of the loan was so spontaneous that police reserves were called out to protect the Bank of England from hordes of would-be investors. Even France subscribed heavily, while Holland, Switzerland and other Continental countries reported inquiry far beyond ability to fill.

The $100,000,000 French loan, also subscribed ten times over, came some weeks later in November. This financing was the direct result of the success of the German business and certainty that the Dawes plan was in a fair way to complete accord. Like the German loan, the French issue sold immediately at a premium. It was placed on the market by the same syndicate which had backed the German funding and was well distributed in the hands of comparatively small investors. Foreign bonds, wavering a trifle until the financing was out of the way, then leaped to new activity.

FOREIGN FINANCING EXCEEDS $1,000,000,000.

Immediately after the German loan, and while the French business was under discussion, American banking houses began extending credits to German industrial companies. Late in November it was estimated that these credits, mostly of a private nature, had exceeded $200,000,000, and it was estimated that $300,000,000 would be the proper figure by the end of December. Several good sized German industrial bond issues appeared on the market in the last two months of the year, and it was apparent that a great mass of this kind of financing would be experienced in 1925. Incidentally, Charles E. Mitchell, President of the National City Bank, sounded a warning to buyers of such bonds He cautioned that it would be wise to scrutinize carefully not only security offered for such loans but the credentials of the negotiators.

Besides the French and German loans the market quickly assimilated a $150,000,000 Japanese Government bond issue in February, the direct result of the earthquake disaster Again, in September J. P Morgan & Co. rapidly marketed $30,000,000 Kingdom of Belgium bonds. In July, Speyer & Co. sold $7,500 000 Kingdom of Hungary 7½s part of a $50,000,000 loan offered by London bankers, and that same month a $12.000,000 Finland industrial issue was placed by Lee Higginson & Co.

An interesting September flotation was that of $10,000,000 Paris-Orleans Railroad Co. 7s, put out by a syndicate headed by A Iselin & Co. The French Government guaranteed funds sufficient to pay interest. This was the largest offering of French railroad dollar bonds placed in the American market with the exception of the Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean financing, which totaled $50,000,000.

At the close of November, with all of December to be accounted for, it was apparent that foreign financing in this market, including private credits to German industrial firms, would exceed $1,000,000,000 for 1924. Added to that, up to December, domestic corporations had issued securities in amount of $3,771,343,000, against $3,396,877,350 in the corresponding eleven months of 1923. This indicated a grand total of all financing for 1924 of somewhere in the neighborhood of $5,000,000,000.

The year in United States Government bonds was most active, with all listed issues reaching new high levels. Satisfaction over the tax reduction plan stimulated Liberty loans early in the year, while news that no new financing would be necessary to pay the soldier bonus had an immediate bullish effect.

Ease of money was an ever-present factor, while reduction of the Federal Reserve rate was a powerful advantage. Sinking fund buying by the United States Government stimulated Third 4¼s well into the summer, and the Federal Reserve Banks led private institutions in steady accumulation of these loans. By early fall it was evident that peak prices in both Liberty bonds and high grade domestics had been reached. While strong demand continued for gilt edged securities of all kinds, so much capital was idle that an overflow developed into speculative issues. Second grade railroad bonds particularly profited and had established substantial gains by the close of November.

The speculative rails, active early in the summer and a trifle slow later on, burst into new enthusiasm just before election. Here fears had existed that La Follette might carry the country and that Government control of the railroads might result. Wall Street decided early, however, that Coolidge would win and acted accordingly. Quiet accumulation of the cheap rails was apparent as early as September, and by late October was in full force. Then, the election over, a strong sweep forward began. The whole railroad list soared, carrying the general market with it.

General opinion existed early in December that speculative rails were due for a sustained advance. President Coolidge's message advocating railroad consolidations had a decided bullish effect and it was easy to see that all sorts of comparatively inactive issues were coming to life. Investors and speculators alike were buying heavily on the theory that junior railroad liens would be strengthened by consolidations with powerful roads. Buyers also had the comforting assurance that with Coolidge in the White House the Esch-Cummins bill would be unmolested and that the railroads would be free to work out their future along the lines initiated in the previous Administration.

Foreign bonds, including those of European and South American nations, experienced a good year. New high levels were scored repeatedly, and possibly because of the ease of money strong buying saved the day at critical times. Approval of the Dawes plan was of course an outstanding bullish impulse, while the success of the German loan did more than anything else to convince investors that foreign mortgages were safe. Even Japanese loans held up quite well in the face of the earthquake disaster and the exclusion of Japanese nationals from the immigration list. Early losses as the result of Japanese exclusion rapidly were being made up in December.

Traction bonds rallied after election when it was certain that the New York State Transit Commission would not be disturbed. Gov. Smith's determination to drag the whole traction snarl into the spotlight also helped considerably.

Municipal bonds, because of their tax exempt provisions, maintained great strength all of the year. The Daily Bond Buyer, market authority on these loans, said early in 1924 that all records for municipal financing would be broken, and this prediction was established in a short time. The November election proved that 1925 activity probably would be even greater. Municipal and State bond issues in excess of $200,000,000 were authorized Nov. 4, and it was indicated that the amount might reach $300,000,000. The largest single issue authorized was $100,000,000 Illinois road bonds. New York State voted flotation of $15,000,000 park bonds.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

The market for public utilities exceeded all records. Early in October it was evident that $500,000,000 long-term bond issues would be ex-

ceeded. Short-term bonds totaled approximately $100,000,000 and utility stock issues had reached $400,000,000. Public confidence in utility bonds was marked. Experts agreed that utility companies were on the threshold of a new era of prosperity.

Industrial bonds were inactive for several months, reviving late in the fall. This trend was due to the strong demand for high grade railroad, utility and municipal bonds during the summer, causing industrials largely to be neglected. As time went on, however, reports of reviving business stimulated fresh demand. Bonds of companies likely to profit by European rehabilitation naturally started the ball rolling, but the inquiry rapidly spread through the list.

The future of Mexican Government loans excited considerable anxiety several times during the year. The Government of Mexico, harassed by lack of funds and confronted with a revolution, finally was obliged to default on the $500,000,000 Mexican debt agreement. Bankers suspended the debt pact and hoped for the best. As the year neared its close the situation appeared as muddled as ever, except that assurances had been received that payments of interest and principal would be renewed as quickly as possible. In this connection Mexico was hoping for the success of a mysterious $50,000,000 loan promulgated by J. L. Arlitt, an obscure Texan banker. Early in December the success of the financing was nebulous, although Arlitt had assured Mexico an initial payment of $10,000,000 cash would be forthcoming in the near future. The Texan maintained discreet silence as to the backers of the loan and refused information as to how the bonds had been marketed. The loan, backed by oil production, was needed by Mexico to pay domestic obligations and resume payments on the debt agreement.

Amounts of bonds, notes and stock issues by railroad, industrial and public utility corporations in the eleven months ending with November, 1924, were as follows:

	Bonds.	Notes.	Stock.	Total.
Railroad	$614,419,000	$347,486,200	$11,000,000	$972,905,200
Industrial and miscellaneous	816,245,680	170,247,000	297,455,490	1,283,948,170
Public utility	833,654,400	112,778,950	568,056,880	1.514,490,230
Total	$2,264,319,080	$630,512,150	$876,512,370	$3,771.342,600

Following is a compilation of foreign Government loans assumed by American bankers, in the order of presentation in 1924:

Government of:	*Amount.*
Argentine 6s, '57	$40,000,000
Buenos Ayres 6½s, '55	8,490,000
Newfoundland 5½s, '44	3,500,000
Japan 6½s, '54	150,000,000
Switzerland 5½s, '46	30,000,000
Carlsbad City 8s, '54	1,500,000
Rotterdam City 6s, '64	6,000,000
Netherlands 6s, '54	40,000,000
Czechoslovak B 8s, '52	9,250,000
Argentine 1-year 5½s, '25	10,000,000
Medellin City 8s, '48	3,000,000
Hungary 7½s, '44	9,000,000
Trondhjem City 6½s, '44	2,500,000
Norway 6s, '44	25,000,000
Bolivia 8s, '47	3,035,000
Argentine 6 months 5s, '25	20,000,000
Belgian 6½s, '49	30,000,000
Argentine 6 months 4s, '25	5,000,000
Canada 1-year 4s, '25	90,000,000
Canada ref 4½s, '44	50,000,000
Dominican cit 5½s, '26	2,500,000
Serbs, Cr. & Slov. 6s, '25	3,000,000
Bergen 6s, '49	2,000,000
Christiania 6s, '54	2,000,000
Finnish Munic. 6½s, '54	7,000,000
Peru sec. 8s, '44	7,000,000
German 7s, '49	110,000,000
Bogota City 8s, '45	6,000,000
Sweden 5½s, '54	30,000,000
French 7s, '49	100,000,000
Buenos Ayres 5½s	2,000,000
Argentine 6s, '58	30,000,000
Total to Dec. 4, 1924	$837,805,000

Similar data on foreign corporation issues offered in this country:

Corporation.	*Amount.*
Ind Bk of Finland 7s, '44	$12,000,000
Gt Cons Elec Pwr 7s, '44	15,000,000
Ind Bk of Japan 6s, '27	22,000,000
Low-Aust Hyd-E Pr 6½s, '44	3,000,000
Paris-Orl R. R. 7s, '54	10,000,000
Paris-Ly-Med R. R. 7s, '58	20,000,000
Nord Ry 6½s, '50	15,000,000
Total foreign corporation issues	$97,000,000

Similar data on Canadian National Railways:

Class.	*Amount.*
3-year notes 4s, '27	$20,000,000
Equipment tr H 4½s, '39	9,375,000
Gold 4½s, '54	26,000,000
Total Canadian railways	$55,375,000
Grand total	$992.180,000

Previous loans placed with American investors were:

Great Britain, 5½% loan	$75,000,000
" " 5½% loan	144,000,000
France, 7½% loan	87,000,000
" 8% loan	90,000,000
" Dept. of Seine, 7% loan	25,000,000
" City of Bordeaux, 6% loan	15,000,000
" City of Lyons, 6% loan	15,000,000
" City of Marseilles, 6% loan	15,000,000
" City of Soissons, 6% loan	6,000,000
" Paris-Lyons-Medit., 6% loan	40,000,000
" Framerican, 7½% loan	10,000,000
Belgium, 7½% loan	44,000,000
" 8% loan	30,000,000
" 6% loan	18,600,000
" 6% loan	4,200,000
Italy, 6½% loan	9,900,000
Czechoslovakia, 8% loan	14,000,000
" City of Prague, 7½% loan	7,500,000
Jugoslavia, 8% loan	15,000,000
Russia, 5½% loan of 1916	25,000,000
" 6½% credit of 1916	50,000,000
Poland, 6% loan of 1920	23,400,000
Dutch East Indies, 5½% loan	10,000,000
" " second issue	25,000,000
Austria, 7% loan	25,000,000
Switzerland, 6% loan	20,000,000
Norway, 6½% loan	20,000,000
Argentina, 7% loan	55,000,000
Finland, 6% loan	50,000,000
Cuba, 5½% loan	50,000,000
Salvador, 8% loan	6,000,000
Alberta Prov., Canada, 5½% loan	9,000,000
Oriental Development Co., 6% loan	19,900,000
Total	$1,053,500,000

United States Government financing met with the same quick response as in 1923. In June $150,000,000 Treasury 2¾ per cent. certificates experienced a large oversubscription, and in September $350,000,000 one-year 2¾ per cent. notes were taken up in a few hours. Early in December the Treasury offered $200,000,000 thirty-year 4 per cent. bonds in exchange for cash, March notes and Liberty third 4¼s. This issue resulted in the largest demand since the war, Secretary Mellon announcing December 6 that cash subscriptions alone had totaled $500,000,000, and offers of cash and bond exchanges better than $1,000,000,000.

The heavy inquiry for the new 4s, while something of a mystery to the layman, was due to the basis on which the new issue was sold. Offered at par, the new bonds were worth 100⅝ in the open market, compared with other listed Federal securities, and first sales on the Stock Exchange were at that price. The First National Bank of New York willingly would have taken the entire issue, and with reason.

UNITED STATES RAILROAD LABOR BOARD.

For the Public Group—Ben W. Hooper (Chairman), ex-Governor of Tennessee; Edwin P. Morrow, former Governor of Kentucky; G. Wallace W. Hanger (Vice Chairman), of the District of Columbia, formerly Chief Clerk of what is now the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, and since 1913 Assistant Commissioner of the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation.

For the Labor Group—E. F. Grable, of Michigan, ex-President United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railroad Shopmen; A. O. Wharton, of Missouri, of the Railway Employees Department of the American Federation of Labor, and Walter L. McMeniman, of Massachusetts, ex-Legislative Representative Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

For the Management—Horace Baker, of Ohio, formerly General Manager of the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway Co.; J. H. Elliott, formerly General Manager of the Texas & Pacific Railway Co.; and Samuel Higgins of New York, ex-General Manager New Haven Road.

Secretary—L. M. Parker. Headquarters, Chicago.

STOCK MARKET PRICES, 1923--DEC. 1, 1924.

NAME.	1923 Clos. Price.	JAN. 1-DEC. 1, 1924 High.	Low.	Close	Net Ch'ge Inc.
Adams Express	74⅛	95	73½	88	13⅞
Adv Rumely	11½	13½	6	13¼	1¾
Adv Rumely pf	38½	47¼	28¼	46	7½
Air Reduction	67	88¾	67¼	86¾	19⅝
Ajax Rubber	6½	14¼	4½	12⅜	5⅞
Alas Gold M	⅛	¼	.10	⅛	....
Alaska Jun	1	1½	⅞	1⅛	⅛
All Am Cabl	100	112	96½	111½	11½
Al Chem & D	71	79⅞	65	78⅛	7⅛
Al Chem & D pf	111¼	118¼	110	117¾	6½
Allis Chalm	45⅛	68½	41⅜	67⅞	22¾
Allis Ch pf	92½	103½	90	103½	11
Am Ag Ch	15¼	17½	7⅛	15⅜	⅛
Am A Ch pf	46⅜	49⅝	18¾	43	-3⅞
Am Bk Nt	95	157	98	157	62
Am Bk Nt pf	53½	56	52	54	½
Am B Sug	42	49½	36	42	....
Am B Sug pf	76	81	68½	81	5
Am Bosch Mg	35¾	38⅞	22¼	27½	-8¼
Am Brak S F	77¼	91	76	90	12¾
Am Brak S F pf	107½	110	104¼	106¼	-1¼
Am Can	104¼	155½	95⅞	147⅜	43⅛
Am Can pf	109⅜	119	109	116⅞	7½
Am Car & Fdy	163	178	153½	174⅞	11⅞
Am Car & Fdy pf	120	125	118¾	122½	2½
Am Chain Class A	22½	25	21⅜	24⅛	1⅝
Am Chicle	17	37⅝	14¾	35½	18½
Am Chicle pf	50	89½	51¼	89½	39¼
Am Drug Syn	5¼	7	3½	5¾	½
Am Express	91	130¼	88	130	39
Am Foreign Power	96⅛	121½	93	113	16⅞
Am Hid & Lr	9⅜	14⅝	7¼	13¾	4⅜
Am H & L pf	50¾	71⅜	50½	69	18¼
Am Ice	87	86	72	83½	-3½
Am Ice pf	78½	83	75½	77¾	-¾
Am Int Corp	23⅞	35⅜	17⅜	34⅛	10¼
Am-La Fran	11	13¼	10	11	....
Am-La Fran pf	91¾	103	95	100	8¼
Am Linseed	18¼	27	13¾	24¾	6½
Am Lin pf	36	48	30	46¼	10¼
Am Locom	74⅞	85¾	70⅜	83⅞	9
Am Locom pf	115¼	120½	116¼	120	4¾
Am Metals Co	42⅞	50	38¾	49	6⅛
Am Met Co pf	106½	113⅜	107½	113	6½
Am Radiator	96⅜	138½	94¼	128	31⅝
Am Radiator pf	123	125	120½	123½	½
Am Roll Mill pf	98	108	98	106¾	8¾
Am Safety Razor	6⅝	40⅜	36	39¼	A
Am Ship & Com	12¼	15⅝	10⅛	12¾	½
Am Smelt	59	87½	57½	86¾	27¾
Am Smelt pf	95¾	106½	96	105½	9¾
Am Snuff	136	153	134	149⅞	13⅞
Am Snuff pf	96	100	95	95	-1
Am Steel Fdy	38⅜	43¾	33½	43⅝	5¼
Am Steel Fdy pf	101½	109¼	101¼	107	5½
Am Sugar	55½	61¾	36	48⅛	-7⅜
Am Sugar pf	96½	99⅜	77	91	-5½
Am Su Tob	21	28½	6⅜	12¼	-8¾
Am Su Tob pf	54	69	22½	42	-12
Am Tel & Cable	40¼	43½	38½	42	1¾
Am Tel & Tel	125	130⅞	121⅜	129⅞	4⅞
Am Tob	148⅜	169⅛	136⅜	165	16⅜
Am Tob pf	101¾	106½	101	106½	4¾
Am Tob B	147½	168⅜	135¼	163½	16
Am Water Wks	41	140	40	138⅜	97⅜
Am W Wks 7% pf	90	99	39½	96½	6½
Am Wholesale pf	95	99¼	90	95	....
Am Wool	73⅜	78⅞	51¼	59½	-13⅞
Am Wool pf	99	102⅝	90	95½	-3½
Am Wtg Paper pf	2½	7	1½	6¾	4¼
Am Zinc & Ld	8½	10⅜	7	9¼	¾
Am Zinc & Ld pf	27	34⅞	24	31¼	4¼
Anaconda	36	42	28½	40⅝	4⅝
Ann Arbor	16	22	12	22	6
Ann Arbor pf	32	44¾	25	44	12
Arm & Co pf Del	92¼	93⅛	83¼	92½	¼
Arn, Cons & Co	13	14½	6	9¾	-3¼
Art Metals	16	16⅛	14½	15½	-½
Assets Real	⅜	⅞	¼	⅜	....
Asso Dry Gds	79¾	140½	79	137	57¼
Asso Dry Gds 1 pf	85	94	83½	91¾	6¾
Asso Dry Gds 2 pf	89	100	89	100	11
Assoc Oil	29½	34⅝	27½	32	2½
Atchison	97⅜	116⅜	97⅛	115⅝	18
Atchison pf	86¼	94½	86½	93¼	7
Atl, Bir & Atl	1½	3¼	1⅜	2¾	⅞
Atl Coast Line	113⅜	145¼	112	143	29⅝
Atl G & W I	15½	21⅜	10¾	18	2½
At G & W I pf	13	28¼	12¼	26½	13½
Atl Refin	132	140⅜	78½	91	-41
Atl Ref pf	117	118	108	112¾	-4¼
Atlas Powder	54	54¾	47	52	-2
Atlas Powder pf	87	90	84	90	3
Atlas Tack	9½	11⅜	5	7⅝	-1⅞
Austin Nichols	28½	31⅞	18½	30½	2
Austin Nichols pf	84⅜	91	79	91	6⅝

NAME.	1923 Clos. Price.	JAN. 1-DEC. 1, 1924 High.	Low.	Close	Net Ch'ge Inc.
Auto Knit Hos	7⅜	8½	1½	2	-5⅜
Auto Sales	2½	4½	3	4	1½
Auto Sales pf	11⅝	15⅜	11⅜	14⅜	2¾
Bald Loco	125⅛	131	104⅜	126½	1⅜
Bald Loco pf	112	117½	110½	116¼	4¼
Balto & Ohio	59	74⅜	52½	73⅜	14⅛
Balto & Ohio pf	58½	63¼	56⅛	63¼	4¾
Bangor & Aros pf	85	95	86	94¾	9¾
Barnet Lr	23⅛	35	23½	30	6⅞
Bar Lr pf	82	91	85	91	9
Barnsdall Cor A	16	21⅝	14	19	3
Barnsdall Cor B	10½	16¼	10	14⅜	3⅞
Bayuk Cigars	55	59	39½	47½	-7½
Bayuk Cigars pf	98¼	98	95½	97	-1¼
Beech Nut Pack	54½	59⅜	44⅜	57	2½
Beech Nut Pack pf	104	113½	113½	113½	9½
Beth Steel	53½	62⅛	37¾	48½	-5
Beth Steel pf	90¾	97	89½	93½	2¾
Beth Steel 8% pf	105	110⅝	102	106	1
Blumenthal (S) pf	91½	93	73	73	-18½
Booth Fisheries	5¾	7⅛	3⅝	5⅛	-⅝
Booth Fish pf	38	42⅜	20	28	-10
Bklyn Edison	111⅞	120⅜	107¼	121¼	9⅜
Bklyn-Man Tr	14¼	36¾	13½	34⅝	20⅜
Bklyn-Man Tr pf	49	74⅞	48⅜	73	24
Bklyn Union Gas	120¾	80¼	56⅝	75½	A
Brit Emp Stl	3¾	6	1¼	4½	¾
Brit Emp Stl 1 pf	53¼	52	30	34½	-17¾
Brit Emp Stl 2 pf	15	15⅞	5	11	-4
Brown Shoe	52	75⅞	39	74¾	22¾
Brown Shoe pf	91	99¾	84	99¾	8¾
Brunswick	1	4½	1	4¼	3¼
Buff, R & P	50	66	40	50	....
Buff, R & P pf	85	81	70¼	85¾	¾
Buff & Sus	125	125	95	95	-30
Burns Bros A	103	112½	97½	107	4
Burns Bros B	24⅜	29	19⅜	26½	2⅛
Burns Bros 7% pf	95	99⅛	95½	98½	3½
Burns Bros pr pf	120	120¼	118½	118½	-1½
Bush Term	70	69	60	69	-1
But Cop & Zinc	5	9¼	3⅝	9	4
But & Sup Cop	15⅜	20⅜	14	18⅜	3¼
Butterick	18⅜	23⅜	17	19⅞	1¾
Caddo Oil	2	4¼	1	1¼	-¾
Cal Arizona Lead	4⅝	3⅞	2¼	4	-⅝
Cal Packing	82	98	80	97½	15½
Cal Petrol	26⅜	29¼	19½	23½	-3½
Cal Petrol pf	100	107	92½	97¾	-2¼
Cal & Ariz	43	54⅞	41¾	53	10
Calumet & Hecla	18⅜	19¼	13⅛	17⅜	-¾
Can Pac	146⅜	156½	142¾	151¼	4⅞
Can Southern	53⅛	56⅝	52¼	56½	3⅜
Case Threshing	22	24¼	14	24¼	2¼
Cen Lthr	13	20⅞	9⅞	18⅜	5⅜
Cen Lthr pf	38⅛	54¼	29¼	50¾	12⅝
Cen of N J	205	25±	199	254	49
Century Rib Mills	29¾	35½	25¾	32½	2⅜
Cerra De Pasco	45⅝	49¼	40¾	48¾	3⅛
Certainteed	30	40⅜	24⅞	39	9
Certainteed 1 pf	73¼	87	73½	87	13¾
Chand Motor	66½	66½	26⅞	32½	-33⅛
Ches & Ohio	77¼	93¾	67¾	91¾	18⅞
Ches & Ohio pf	99½	109½	99½	107½	8
Chi & Alton	3⅜	10¼	3¼	9½	6¼
Chi & Alton pf	10	19¼	8¾	17½	7½
Chic, E Ill	24¾	36	21	34¾	10
Chi, E Ill pf	48	59	37	58	10
Chi Gt West	4	11⅞	4	10	6
Chi Gt West pf	10⅜	31⅜	10½	28⅝	18¼
C, M & St P	14	18¾	10⅞	16⅜	2⅜
C, M & St P pf	24	32½	18¼	27⅞	3⅞
Chi & N W	50½	70	49¼	68	17½
Chi & N W pf	100	110¼	100	110¼	¼
Chi Pneu Tool	84½	90¼	79⅞	90¼	5¾
C, R I & P	23⅜	50	21½	46½	23⅜
C, R I & P 6 pf	65⅝	87½	68⅜	86⅛	20½
C, R I & P 7 pf	77	97¾	76¾	97¼	20¼
C, St P, M & O	31½	50	29	50	18½
C, St P, M & O pf	75	89¼	68¼	89¾	14¾
Chile Copper	27⅜	35½	25⅝	34⅜	7½
Chino Copper	17⅜	28	15	28	10⅜
C, C, C & St L	114	115¼	100	150	36
Cluet-Peab	73	75½	55	63½	-9½
Cluet-Peab pf	105¼	105½	100½	105¼	....
Coca-Cola	77⅞	79⅞	61	76	1⅛
Coca-Cola pf	96½	99	91½	99	2½
Col Fu & Ir	25¾	54¼	24¼	39½	13¾
Col Fu & Ir pf	102	108⅛	103⅜	108⅛	6⅛
Col & Sou	20	49	20	44	24
Col & Sou 1 pf	49	64	50	64	15
Col & Sou 2 pf	45	59	45	59	14
Col Gas & E	35⅛	46⅞	33	44½	9⅜
Col Carbon	49	55⅜	39¾	46¼	-2¾
Com Solvents A	40½	97	37	91¾	51¼
Com Solvents B	36¾	93	33	89⅝	52⅜
Comp Tab	95⅜	113½	83	109¾	A

Name.	1923 Clos. Price.	Jan. 1-Dec. 1, 1924 High.	Low.	Close	Net Ch'ge Inc.
Congoleum Co	44¾	66¾	32¾	44	-¾
Conley Tin Foil	10⅛	14⅞	7¾	10	-⅛
Consol Cig	20	30	11¾	29	9
Cons Cig pf	70	84	59½	81	11
Cons Dist	⅛	⅜	1/2	⅛	.....
Cons Gas	61⅜	78	60⅜	76½	15⅛
Cons Textile	6¼	8	2⅜	4¼	-2
Cont Can	56½	64¼	43½	63	6½
Cont Can pf	104½	114	104½	110½	6
Cont Insur	93	105	89⅛	99	6
Cont Motors	7	8	6	7⅞	⅞
Corn Prod	158	33¾	31½	41¾	A
Corn Prod pf	119¾	123¾	115⅛	122	2¼
Cosden	35⅝	40¼	22⅜	25⅞	-9¾
Cosden pf	92½	95	83½	85¾	-5¾
Crex Carpet	20⅜	39	21	33	18⅝
Cruc Steel	66¾	73	48	69½	23¾
Cruc Steel pf	90	95⅝	86	95⅝	5⅝
Cuban Am Sug	33¾	38⅞	28¼	30⅞	-2⅞
Cuban Am Sug pf	97½	100¼	96	99	1½
Cuba Cane Sug	14⅞	18	10¼	14½	-⅜
Cuba Cane Sug pf	62½	71⅞	53⅝	61	-1½
Cub Dom Sug	6¾	8½	4⅛	5⅞	-⅞
Cub Dom Sug pf	48	52	41	45½	-2½
Cuyamel Fruit	70	74½	45⅛	54⅞	-15⅛
Davison Chem	66¼	69½	38⅛	41¼	-25
De Beers Co	19	22⅛	18¼	21¾	2¾
Del & Hud	108¼	134¾	104¼	132⅜	24⅛
D, L & West	112	146⅜	110¾	144¾	32¾
Deere Co pf	60½	84	61¼	82	21½
Detroit Edison	105	110¾	102¾	110¾	5¾
Dome Mine	11½	20¼	11¾	13½	2
Doug-Pectin	11½	17	9⅜	15¾	4¼
Duluth S S & At	2	4¼	2⅛	4⅛	2⅛
D S S & At pf	3½	7¾	3½	7	3⅞
Du Pont de Nem	131⅝	141⅝	112	135	3⅜
Du Pont de N deb	86	93⅛	85	92⅞	6⅞
Duquesne Lt 1 pf	103	108¼	102	105⅝	2⅝
Durham Hos	7¾	10	5	5	-2¾
Durham Hos pf	56	57	56	57	1
East Kodak	109	114⅞	104½	111	2
Eaton A & S	23⅛	24⅛	8¾	11½	-11⅝
Elec Stor Battery	60⅛	65⅞	50⅛	64	3½
Elk Horn Coal	12¼	14⅝	11½	12⅝	⅜
Elk Horn Coal pf	20	25	22	25	5
Em Brant	⅞	3½	⅞	2½	1⅝
Em Brant pf	8½	15	7¼	13½	5
Endi-John	65½	73⅜	55⅞	70½	5
Endi-John pf	116¼	115	105⅛	113	-3¼
Erie	21½	35⅜	20¾	30⅝	9⅛
Erie 1 pf	29⅞	43½	28⅜	43	13⅛
Erie 2 pf	25	42	25⅛	41	16
Exchange Buffet	2½	2¼	2	2½	-1⅜
Fairbanks	3¼	32¾	25½	31¾	28½
Fam Play	71	94⅜	61	93¾	22⅜
Fam Play pf	88⅞	105½	87⅝	105½	16⅜
Fed M & S	9¼	17½	5⅛	16⅞	7⅜
Fed M & S pf	41	56⅞	41½	55½	14½
Fidel-Phe Fire Ins	118	139½	118	139	21
Fifth Av Bus	9¾	13⅜	9½	12½	2¾
Fisher Body	164	223½	163	209½	45½
Fisher Body O pf	98	106	98	106	8
Fisk Rubber	8½	13	5⅛	12½	4
Fleischmann Co	44¼	90¼	44¼	89¼	45
Foundation Co	67¼	93¾	66½	86	18¾
Freeport-Texas	12⅜	13⅞	7½	10¾	-1⅞
Gardner Motor	5½	7	3¼	4¼	-1¼
Gen Am Tank	45⅝	49¼	35½	48	2⅜
Gen Am Tank pf	93	98½	92	98	5
Gen Asphalt	40¾	53¾	31⅜	51½	10¾
Gen Asphalt pf	71¾	92	71½	90	18¼
Gen Baking Co	93½	160	93	159½	66
Gen Baking Co pf	110½	125	113	125	14½
Gen Cigar	96⅜	97¾	82¼	94	-2⅝
Gen Cigar pf	103	107	100	107	4
Gen Cig pf deb	106	108½	102	107¼	1¼
Gen Electric	196½	281	193½	267¾	71¼
Gen Elec spec	10¾	11½	10¾	11¼	½
Gen Motors	15	62¼	55¾	61	A
Gen Mot pf	81½	100⅛	95⅛	100⅛	19
Gen Mot 6% deb	81¼	90	80½	90	8¾
Gen Mot 7% deb	99	100	95½	99⅝	⅝
Gen Refrac	52½	55	31	44	-8½
Gimbel Bros	49⅞	61¼	47⅛	58	8⅞
Gimbel Bros pf	99¾	107	79	105½	5⅜
Glidden Co	8½	15	8	14	5½
Goodrich B F	22	35⅝	17	35	13
Goodrich B F pf	72½	89¾	70¼	88¾	16¼
Goodyr T & R pf	39¾	84¾	39	82¼	42½
Goodyr T & R pr pf	88⅛	107	88¼	107	18⅞
Granby Min	14¾	21⅝	12½	18	3½
Gray & Davis	7⅝	9¼	2½	3¾	-3⅞
Gt North pf	54⅝	72	52¾	70¼	15⅝
Gt N Or sub	28⅞	39¾	26	35⅝	6¾
Gt West Sugar	106	96⅛	83¼	92¼	-13¾
Greene C Cop	14¼	18⅜	10	17	2¾
Guantan Sug	7	10⅛	4⅞	7	.....
Guantan Sug pf	85	93	89⅛	89⅛	4⅛
Gulf Mo & Nor	14	24½	11¾	23	9
Gulf Mo & N pf	50½	84	50	82	32½
Gulf States Steel	83¼	89¼	62	79½	-3¾
Hanna (M A) 1 pf	89½	95	88	88	-1½
Hartman Cr	41¼	44¾	31	38	-3¼
Hayes Wheel	40¾	52⅞	32¼	36	-4¾
Helme G W	58	67⅛	57⅞	66½	8½
Homestake	55	46½	35	41¾	-13⅜
Household Prod	34⅜	38	31¾	37	2⅝
Houston Oil	70⅝	82½	61	74¼	3⅝
Hudson Mot Car	27½	30½	20½	31	3½
Hupp Mot	17¼	18	11½	16	-1¼
Hydraul St	½	1½	½	¾	¼
Hydraul St pf	3½	7	3¾	4⅝	1½
Illinois Cent	101¾	115¾	100¼	114½	12¾
Illinois Cent pf	106½	115½	104½	115	8½
Ill Cent L L	72	75½	70	75½	3½
Ind Oil & Gas	6¾	13½	5¾	11	4¼
Inhom Ref	1¾	2⅞	¼	⅜	-1⅜
Indian Mot Cycle	19½	25¼	15⅛	18½	-1
Indian Ref	5½	7⅛	3¾	5	-½
Ingersoll Rand	158	269	159	262	104
Inland Steel	36¾	48¾	31½	47	10⅝
Inland Steel pf	99	107	101¼	107	8
Inspir Cop	25⅛	30¼	22⅛	28½	3⅜
Int Rapid Tr	11¾	39¼	12¾	32¾	21
Int Agricul	4¼	8½	3	8	3½
Int Cement	42⅞	59½	40¾	58¾	15⅞
Int Combustion	24¼	36¾	22	34½	9⅞
Int Gt Nor Ry	23	30	22	29	6½
Int Har Co	77½	106¾	78	102½	24⅝
Int Har Co. pf	106½	115½	106	115	9
Int Mer Mar	6¾	13¾	6¾	13⅝	6⅞
Int Mar pf	30¾	46¼	26½	45¾	15
Int Nickel	13¾	25½	11½	23¾	10
Int Nickel pf	79	95	75½	94¾	15¾
Int Paper	38¾	59	34½	49⅝	11¼
Int Pa pf stpd	63½	74⅞	62½	72¾	9¼
Inter Shoe	79¾	119	73	118¾	39
Inter Shoe pf	115	118	115¼	117¾	2¾
Intl Tel & Tel	68¼	89	66	85	16¾
Intertype Corp	29½	32½	25½	27	-2½
Invincible Oil	16⅞	16⅞	10½	14¾	-2⅛
Iowa Cent	2	3¼	1¾	1¾	-¼
Iron Prod	50½	69	39½	69	18½
Iron Prod pf	105¼	110¼	92	110	4¾
Jewel Tea	21¾	23¼	16⅝	21	-¾
Jewel Tea pf	88	103	78	100	12
Jones & Laugh pf	107⅝	115	109	111½	3⅞
Jones Tea	24⅜	27½	14¾	17¼	-7⅛
Kan C P & Lt pf	93	98	92	97½	4½
Kan C Sou	18½	39¼	17¾	36¾	18¼
Kan C Sou pf	53	58½	51¼	58½	5½
Kan-Gulf	½	1	½	1	½
Kayser	35⅝	38⅜	16¼	24¼	-11¼
Kayser pf	98	102½	78	85½	-12½
Kel-Spring	32¼	35	9¾	17	-15⅛
Kel-Spring 8% pf	75½	88	33	49½	-26
Kelsey Wheel	99⅛	101	76	95¾	-3⅜
Kelsey Wheel pf	104	107	104½	106¼	2⅛
Kennecott Cop	34¾	50⅞	34⅛	50½	15¾
Keok & D M	2	1½	¼	⅝	-1⅜
Keystone Tire	3⅛	4⅜	1½	2⅜	-¾
Kinney G R Co	60⅜	81¾	52¼	80⅞	20½
Kinney G R Co pf	96	98½	88	97¾	1¾
Kresge S S	293	62⅞	42½	44	A
Kresge S S pf	111⅜	98¼	93	93	-18⅜
Kress & Co	160	325¾	190	325¾	165¾
Laclede Gas	77½	113	79	110	32½
Lee Rub & T	14	17¼	8	13	-1
Lehigh Val	40¾	72⅜	39½	71	10¼
Lig & Myr Tob pf	117⅞	121	115⅜	119¼	1⅜
Lima Loco	66⅞	68¾	56	66	-⅞
Loew's, Inc	17¼	22¼	15⅛	21½	3⅝
Loft Candy	7¼	8¾	5½	7⅛	-⅛
Loose-Wiles B	58½	84	50	79	20½
Lo-Wil B 1 pf	106	106	105	106	.....
Lo-Wil B 2 pf	103½	105	90	101	-2½
Lorillard P pf	117	117	112	112	-5
Lou & Nash	90	106¼	87⅝	104	14
McIntyre Min	17½	18¼	15	15⅛	-2⅜
Mack Trucks	90¼	114½	75¾	110	19¾
Mack T 1 pf	96	109	93	105	9
Mack T 2 pf	90	108	95½	94½	13½
Mackay Co	108	119	107	116¾	8¾
Mackay pf	64¼	69	64¼	68	3¾
Macy R H & Co	67	70¾	59	70	3
Macy R H pf	113½	116	113½	115¼	1¾
Magma Copper	31¼	38⅜	26½	37	5¾
Mallinson	27½	38	18	37¼	9¾
Mallinson pf	88	92	78¾	90	2
Manati Sug	62	69¾	45	55	-7
Manati Sug pf	80½	87	78	82¾	2¼
Man Elec Sup	37¼	49¾	33¼	42¼	5
Manhattan El	39	80¾	42	80½	41½
Man El mod guar	30½	51⅞	30½	49½	19
Manhat Shirt	42¾	44	33½	36½	-6¼
Mar Oil Exp	26⅞	37½	24⅝	27¼	⅜
Mar St Ry	10½	13½	6¾	9	-1½
Mar S Ry pf	36	40½	20	20	-16

Name.	1923 Clos. Price.	Jan. 1-Dec. 1, 1924 High.	Low.	Close	Net Ch'ge Inc.
Mar S Ry pr pf	68¾	71½	41	46⅞	-21⅞
Mar S Ry 2 pf	29⅝	30	14	15	-14⅝
Marland Oil	38⅛	42	29	37¾	-⅜
Marlin Rockwell	8	17¾	8	11	3
Mart Parry	35¼	37⅝	31⅛	34	-1¼
Math Alk W	39	46⅞	29⅜	46	7
Max Mot A	49¾	78¾	38	75	25¼
Max Mot B	13⅜	33¾	10⅛	32⅜	18¾
May Dept St	90¾	106½	82½	103	12¼
May Dept St pf	115	121	115	121	6
Met Edison pf	93¼	96	90¼	94	¾
Mex Sea Oil	15⅝	25¾	14⅛	20⅝	5¼
Miami Copper	22	25	20	23	1
Mid States Oil	6½	6⅞	1	1½	-5
Midvale Stl	29¼	34½	23½	29	-⅜
Min & St L	1⅜	4	1⅜	3	1⅜
M. S P & S S M	44	46	28¼	44	....
M. S P & S S M pf	68	67½	50	62½	-5½
M. S P & S S M L L	59	60	57	58½	-½
Mo K & T	11½	29¼	10½	28	16½
Mo K & T pf	30⅝	70¾	29¾	69	38⅜
Mo Pac	9¾	34¾	9¾	31½	21¾
Mo Pac pf	29¼	73¼	29	69⅝	40⅜
Mont Power	104	71	61¼	68	-36
Mont Power pf	24¾	110	104¼	107¼	82½
Mont Ward	24¾	48	21¾	45⅝	20⅞
Moon Motors	25⅛	27½	17½	24⅝	-½
Morris & Essex	76	78½	76½	78¼	2¼
Mother Lode	8⅛	9¼	6	8¼	⅛
Mull Body	12⅛	18¼	18	18	5⅞
Mull Body pf	88⅛	82	82	82	-6⅛
Munsingwear	35½	39¼	29¼	34½	-1
Nash & Chat	115	135½	120½	135	20
Nash Motors	99⅜	170	96½	169½	70⅛
Nash Motors pf	97	104⅝	98¼	104½	7½
Nat Acme	7⅛	10½	3¾	6⅞	-1
Nat Biscuit	51¼	77¼	50¼	72	20¾
Nat Biscuit pf	123⅜	126	120½	125½	2⅛
Nat Clk & Suit	62	66¾	44	63½	1½
Nat C & S pf	96½	98¼	91½	98¼	1¾
Nat Dept Stores	40½	43	36¼	39⅛	-1⅜
Nat Dept St pf	94½	99	92⅜	97½	3
Nat Enam & St	40	44⅞	18½	33	-7
Nat E & S pf	89	89	67	80	-9
Nat Lead	142	169¼	123½	161	19
Nat Lead pf	111	118	111½	116¾	5¾
Nat R R Mex 1 pf	5	5¾	3¼	5¼	⅛
Nat R R Mex 2 pf	1½	2⅜	1½	1⅝	⅜
Nat Supply	68	72½	54½	60	-8
Nat Supply pf	101½	106½	102¾	106½	5
Nev Con Cop	11⅜	15⅜	11⅞	14½	2⅞
N O, Tex & Mex	97¾	121½	93½	112	14¼
N Y Air Brake	40⅜	50	36⅛	47	6⅞
N Y Air Brake A	47	56	47¼	55	8
N Y Canners	25	36⅞	23	36½	11½
N Y Canners pf	88	89	83½	84	-4
N Y Central	104⅝	119⅜	99⅛	117⅛	12½
N Y C & St L	77¾	101	72½	113⅛	35¾
N Y C & St L pf	86	93⅞	83	88½	2½
N Y Dock	19½	37⅛	19	31½	12
N Y Dock pf	42	55¼	41⅛	54	12
N Y & Harlem	138½	162	137	155	16½
N Y Lack & West	96¼	102	96	102	5¾
N Y N H & H	14⅜	32¾	14⅛	29½	15⅜
N Y & Western	17⅝	28¼	16	26	8⅜
N Y Shipbuilding	10	17⅜	11	15½	5½
N Y Steam 1 pf	91	99½	88	97¼	6½
Niag F & P pf	107⅛	39	27	28¼	-79
Norf South	12⅛	29	12½	25	12⅞
Nor & West	103¼	132½	102½	124	20¾
Nor & West pf	75	79	73	76	1
Nor Amer	22¼	44⅜	22	44	21¾
Nor Am pf	43⅞	50¼	43⅞	47¾	3⅞
Nor Pac	52⅝	71¾	47⅞	69¼	16⅜
Nunnally	7⅞	9⅜	7	8½	⅝
Ohio Body Blower	2¼	4⅜	1	4½	2¼
Ohio Fuel	33	39¾	31½	38	5
Ontario Sil	6⅞	8⅜	4⅞	7	⅛
Orpheum Circuit	20	26¼	18	25¾	5¾
Orpheum Cir pf	91	98½	92	98½	7½
Otis Elev	141½	82	63⅜	81½	A
Otis Elev pf	99¾	109½	96	103½	3¾
Otis Steel	9⅜	11⅞	6¼	10½	1⅛
Otis Stl pf	57	74¾	44	64	7
Owens Bot	44	47	39¼	42¾	-1½
Owens Bot pf	108	111½	107¾	107¾	-¼
Pac G & E	92	104¼	90⅛	103¾	11¾
Pac Mail	10¾	10¾	7	9½	-1¼
Pacific Oil	51	58¼	45	53½	2½
Pac T & T	90	95½	85	94	4
Pac T & T pf	93	93¾	88	91¼	-1¾
Packard Mot	12½	14⅛	9⅞	13¼	1¾
Packard Mot pf	92⅛	102	89½	102	9⅞
Pan A Pet	61½	61¼	44¼	55	-6½
Pan A Pet B	59⅜	59½	41¼	53⅜	-5¾
Panhandle	2½	4⅛	1⅜	3	½
Panhandle pf	40	40¼	29	37⅜	-2⅝
Parish & Bing	13	1⅝	¾	1⅝	-11⅜
Penn Coal & Coke	28	30⅜	18¼	24	-4

Name.	1923 Clos. Price.	Jan. 1-Dec. 1, 1924 High.	Low.	Close	Net Ch'ge Inc.
Penn R R	42½	48¾	42¼	48½	6
Penn Sea St	3¼	4¼	1¼	1⅞	-1⅜
Penn Edison pf	100¼	100¼	97⅝	99⅜	-⅛
Penny J C pr pf	103½	106½	103	106	2½
People G & C	98½	118½	92¾	114½	16
Peor & East	10	22½	9¾	20¼	10¼
Pere Marq	41½	68⅛	40½	65	23½
Pere M pr pf	71	85½	71½	82½	11½
Pere Mar pf	59	77	60	72	13½
Phila Co	43	53½	42⅞	50	7
Phila Co pf	43	46	42¼	44½	1½
Phil Morris & Co	22⅜	23¾	11	15⅝	-6¾
Phil Jones	56½	88	44	61½	5
Phil Jones pf	85½	90	77	80	-5½
Phillips Pet	35¾	42½	28½	36	¼
Phoenix Hos	29¾	32½	19	23½	-6
Phoenix Hos pf	93½	94	82¼	82½	-11¼
Pierce Arrow	8⅞	12⅛	6⅛	11⅞	3
Pierce Ar pf	26¾	37⅞	18⅛	37⅜	10⅜
Pierce Ar pr pf	63½	84¼	59½	84	20½
Pierce Oil	2¼	4½	1½	1½	-¾
Pierce O pf	23	36	20	25	2
Pitts Coal	63	63¾	52	56¼	-6¾
Pitts C pf	98¼	100	94⅞	97	-1¼
Pitts Ft W & Chic	137¾	140	140	140	2¼
Pitts Ft W & C pf	137¾	140¼	138	140¼	2½
Pitt Stl pf	95	103	95	101	6
Pitts & W Va	38½	75¼	38	74⅛	35⅝
Pitts & W Va pf	85	106⅞	85¼	105½	20½
Porto Rican Tob	65	70	50	56	-9
Postum Cereal	56⅜	107⅞	48⅜	87⅞	31½
Postum Cereal pf	111	117	110	113¾	4¾
Pr Stl Car	52½	62	39	59	6½
Pr Stl Car pf	82½	90	67	80½	-2
Prod & Ref	41⅜	43½	22¾	28	-13⅜
Prod & Ref pf	47⅞	47½	42	43¼	-4⅝
Pub Ser C N J	97	68½	39	67½	-29½
P S C N J 7% pf	99½	110¼	99¼	110¾	10¾
Pullman Co	122½	128½	113½	136½	14
Pun Al Sug	57¾	67⅝	40½	43¾	-14
Pure Oil	24⅞	28¼	20	28	3½
Pure Oil pf	93	104	92	105	12
Ry Stl Spg	107½	135⅞	106	127	19½
Ry Stl Spg pf	113	118	113	116	3
Rand Mine	31⅜	33½	30	32¾	1⅝
Ray Con C	11⅛	17	9	16½	5⅜
Reading	77¼	79	51⅞	69¾	-7½
Reading 1 pf	53½	56½	34	36	-17½
Read 2 pf	53	56	33⅛	36	-17
Reis & Co	15	16½	9	12½	-2½
Reis 1 pf	73	74⅛	60	68	-5
Remington T	32¼	49¾	32¼	47	14¾
Rem T 1 pf	91	99	90¼	98	7
Rem T 2 pf	95	110	90½	108	13
Replogle Stl	11⅞	23¼	7¼	20½	8⅝
Rep I & Stl	50¾	61⅞	42	53½	2¾
Rep I & Stl pf	88¾	95	82	92	3¼
Reynolds Spring	20¾	22¾	9⅞	17	-3¾
Reynolds Tob B	75	79	61⅝	79	4
Reynolds Tob pf	116⅞	121	115¼	120¼	3⅜
R Dutch	48½	59½	40⅜	46½	-2
Rut Ry pf	32	62	32	62¾	30¾
St Jo Lead	22¾	39⅞	22	39	16¼
St L S F	19¾	62½	19⅛	61¼	41½
St L S F pf	43	77½	42⅜	77	34
St L S W	34	54⅜	33	52½	18½
St L S W pf	58	74	57⅞	73	15
Savage Arms	33	86¾	32⅜	83	50
Schulte Retail S	108½	129¼	96⅜	108½	-⅜
Seaboard A L	6½	23⅞	6¼	21½	15
Sea A L pf	14½	39⅜	14¼	37¾	23¼
Sears-Roebuck	86¾	145¾	78¾	136¼	49½
Seneca Cop	5	6¼	½	1½	-3½
Shattuck	6½	8	4	6¾	¼
Shells Tr & T	34¼	41½	33	37¾	3½
Shell Un Oil	17	20⅝	15¾	20⅜	3⅜
Shell Un Oil pf	92½	98½	91½	98½	6
Simms Pet	11½	19	10⅜	17¾	6¼
Simmons Co	23⅜	36⅞	22	35⅞	12½
Simmons Co pf	96	101	94⅞	100¾	4¾
Skelly Oil	13⅜	29	17⅛	21	7⅜
Sinclair Oil	27	27⅛	15	16⅝	-10⅜
Sinclair Pip pf	85½	90	75	86	1½
Sloss Shef S & I	61	82¼	52	79¾	18¾
Sloss Shef S & I pf	84	92	80	92	8
South P R Sugar	68	95⅞	58	69⅞	1⅞
South P R Sug pf	98½	110½	96	97	-1½
South Pacific	87	105½	85½	101½	14½
Southern R R	38⅞	76¼	38½	75½	36⅝
Southern R R pf	67	80⅜	66¾	80⅜	13⅜
Spaulding 1 pf	102	100	97	97	-5
Spicer Mfg	16	18⅜	7⅜	14¾	-1¼
Spicer Mfg pf	92	92½	78	91¼	-¾
Stand Mill	62	69⅝	39½	68⅞	6⅞
Stand Mill pf	81½	85	71½	79½	-2
Stand Oil Cal	64¼	68⅛	55½	62⅛	-2⅛
Stand Oil N J	41⅞	42¾	33	37½	-4⅜
Stand Oil N J pf	117	119⅜	115¾	116¾	-¼
Sterling Prod	63	65½	55½	64½	1½

NAME.	1923. Clos Price.	JAN. 1-DEC. 1, 1924 High	Low.	Close	Net Ch'ge Inc.
Stern Bro pf	115¼	115¼	111	115	-¼
Stewart-Warner	91¼	100⅛	48½	62⅞	-28⅜
Strom Carb	80½	84⅞	54½	68	-12½
Studebaker	107	44¾	30½	44	A
Studebaker pf	117	115	110	111	-6
Submarine Boat	12	12⅛	6	8½	-3½
Superior Oil	2¼	8⅛	2⅜	4½	2¼
Superior Stl	31½	34⅞	23	32	½
Sweets Co	3	3	1¾	2½	-½
Tenn Copper & C	9⅜	9¾	6¾	8¼	-1⅛
Texas Com	44⅛	45⅜	37¾	43⅜	-½
Texas Gulf	61½	99⅜	57¼	92	30½
Texas & Pac	19⅞	45¾	19	43⅜	23⅞
T & P C & Oil	11¼	15¼	8	10¾	-½
T & P Ld Trust	321	325	260	280	-41
Third Ave	9½	18½	8¾	13½	4
Tide W Oil	122⅞	151	116¼	127½	4⅝
Timken R B	39¼	41	31½	38¼	-1
Tob Prod	69⅜	72¼	53	70½	1⅛
Tob Prod A	89⅞	93½	83½	92½	2¼
Trans Cont Oil	4⅛	6¼	3¾	4⅛	.....
Trans W Stl	34½	35⅛	25½	31	-3½
Twin C R T	64¾	66	39½	53	-11¾
Und Typwr	164	43	36⅛	40	A
Und Typ pf	120	118¼	110	110	-10
Un Bag & P	65	65⅝	33½	50	-15
Union Oil Cal	.....	39	35	37	A
Union Pac	128½	150⅞	126⅝	146¾	18¼
Un Pac pf	71⅞	76½	70	74⅝	2¾
Un Tank	131½	132⅞	94	122	27½
Un Tank pf	107½	116¾	106¼	114	6½
Unit Al Stl	33	37	20	28¾	-4¼
United Cig St	210	63¼	42½	62	A
United Cig St pf	112⅞	119	113	117	4⅛
United Drug	80	109¼	71	108	28
Unit D I pf	48⅛	52	46½	52	3⅞
United Dyewood	39	43	25	27¼	-11¾
United Dyew pf	93	86	85	86	-7
United Fruit	181¼	224½	182	207½	26¼
United Paperboard	19½	25	16	23¾	4¼
United Ry Inv	10½	26½	7⅝	25	14½
United Ry Inv pf	37⅜	57¼	26½	55½	18⅛
U S C I P & F	67¼	147¼	64	136½	69¼
U S C I P & F pf	85⅜	104¼	81⅞	100	14⅜
U S Exp	3½	5	4	4	½
U S Hoff Mach	18	24⅜	16⅝	23½	5½
U S Ind Alc	71⅞	86⅜	61⅛	83⅞	12
U S Ind Alc pf	96	106	98	104½	8½
U S R & Im	102½	124	90	122¼	19¾
U S R & Im pf	105½	124	100	124	18½
U S Rubber	37¾	42⅞	22½	39⅛	1⅜
U S Rub 1 pf	81⅛	94¾	66½	94	4⅜
U S Sm & R	20	38	18¼	36⅞	16½

NAME.	1923. Clos Price	JAN. 1-DEC. 1, 19-4 High.	Low.	Close	Net Ch'ge Inc.
U S Sm & R pf	38¾	46½	37½	46	7⅝
U S Steel	99⅝	119⅛	94¼	116½	16⅞
U S Steel pf	119½	123	118⅜	121¾	2¼
U S Tobacco	53¾	60	51½	55½	1¾
U S Tobacco pf	106½	110¼	105⅛	105½	-1⅜
Utah Copper	64¾	82	64	81½	16¾
Utah Sec Cor	16¾	38¼	16⅝	37½	20¾
Vanad Corp	30⅝	33½	19⅛	28¾	-1⅞
Van Raalte	28	33⅛	15¾	23⅜	-4⅜
Van Raalte 1 pf	79¾	80	53	69	-10¾
Va-Car Ch	9⅝	10⅜	¾	2⅝	-7
Va-Car Ch pf	33⅛	34¾	2½	10⅜	-22¾
Va-Car Ch B	5½	7	⅝	1½	-3⅝
Va Ir C & C	53	53	35	45	-8
Va Ir C & C pf	80	79½	71	77½	-2½
Va Ry & Power	26	72⅜	36	65¾	39⅜
Vivaudou	14¾	15⅞	4¾	9⅜	-5⅜
Vulcan Det pf	72	69	61	65	-7
Wabash	10⅞	23½	10¾	20¾	9⅞
Wabash pf A	35⅛	56⅞	34	54¼	19⅛
Wabash pf B	22	39¾	22½	38	16
Waldorf Sys	36¾	20	14	19¾	-17⅜
Weber-Heil	16	19½	14½	16¼	¼
Wells-Fargo Exp	35⅛	12½	5	12⅜	-22¾
West Penn Co	47½	98	47½	89⅞	42¾
W Penn Co 6% pf	87	94½	87¼	92	5
West Maryland	9¼	14¼	8⅜	12⅞	3⅝
West Mary 2 pf	17⅝	23⅜	15¼	21⅝	4
West Electric pf	113	117	111⅜	116⅛	3½
West Pac	15	36¾	14¾	35¾	20¾
West Pacific pf	58	86⅜	58	85	27
West Un Tel	107	118¼	105	116	9
West Air Brake	83	105⅛	84	103½	20½
West Mfg	60⅝	65⅞	55⅛	65	4⅜
West Mfg 1 pf	73¾	81⅛	72	81⅛	7⅜
Wh & L E	7⅝	16⅞	7½	15¼	7⅝
W & L E pf	15	31¼	14¼	28	13
White Mot	55⅜	70⅛	50½	67¾	12⅜
White Eagle Oil	26¾	29⅜	23⅛	26½	-¼
Wick Sp Stl	3	5	¾	1⅛	-1⅞
Willys-Ov	10¾	14¼	6	10⅜	-⅜
Willys-Ov pf	82⅛	88	61½	72¼	-9⅞
Wilson Co	26⅜	28	4⅛	6¾	-19⅝
Wilson Co pf	69	72⅛	11	19⅝	-49¾
Wis Cent	36	37½	36	37⅜	1⅜
Woolworth	282	120½	72¼	113⅝	A
Worth Pump	25	50¾	23¼	46¾	21⅝
Worth Pump pf A	65	87	68	84½	19½
Worth Pump pf B	58	73	58½	72	14
Wright Aero	13½	17	9⅝	16¾	3¼
Wrigley (Wm)	38⅞	45½	35	43¼	4⅜
Youngs S & T	68	70¾	59¾	67¾	-⅛

A—Changed capitalization during 1924.

COURSE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE FOR 1924.

(Cable quotations, as certified by the Federal Reserve Bank to the United States Treasury.)

MONTH.	Great Britain (£ Sterl'g)	France (Francs).	Belgium (Francs).	Holland (Guilders)	Denmark. (Kroner).	Sweden (Kroner).	Norway (Kroner)	Italy (Lire).
Par of Exchange	*$4.8665*	*$0.1930*	*$0.1930*	*$0.4020*	*$0.2680*	*$0.2680*	*$0.2680*	*$0.1930*
Jan. 2, 1924	4.2725	.0494	.0438	.3772	.1755	.2634	.1433	.0127
Feb. 1, 1924	4.3178	.0469	.0415	.3756	.1628	.2633	.1355	.0137
Mar. 1, 1924	4.2989	.0418	.0364	.3728	.1580	.2612	.1333	.0430
Apr. 1, 1924	4.3020	.0566	.0472	.3698	.1659	.2649	.1375	.0142
May 1, 1924	4.3840	.0646	.0537	.3746	.1691	.2637	.1383	.0147
June 2, 1924	4.3076	.0495	.0433	.3731	.1681	.2650	.1358	.0432
July 1, 1924	4.3209	.0516	.0453	.3759	.1576	.2654	.1336	.0130
Aug. 1, 1924	4.4101	.0513	.0464	.3823	.1610	.2662	.1357	.0133
Sept. 2, 1924	4.4914	.0542	.0509	.3869	.1639	.2660	.1383	.0443
Oct. 1, 1924	4.4646	.0531	.0185	.3866	.1741	.2662	.1416	.0138
Nov. 1, 1924	4.5464	.0527	.0183	.3965	.1737	.2662	.1437	.0136
Dec. 1, 1924	4.6397	.0544	.0 94	.4038	.1753	.2692	.1482	.0135

MONTH.	Spain (Pesetas).	Germany (Reichs-marks).	Austria (Kronen).	Czecho-Slovakia (Kronen).	Canada (Dollars).	Japan (Yen).	Argentina (Pesos).	Brazil (Milreis).
Par of Exchange	*$0.1930*	*$0.2382*	*$0.2026*	*$0.2026*	*$1.00*	*$0.4985*	*$0 9648*	*$0.5462*
Jan. 2, 1924	.1269	(a)	.000014	.029050	.9753	.4550	.7399	.1067
Feb. 1, 1924	.1283	(a)	.000014	.028854	.970730	.4571	.7472	.1139
Mar. 1, 1924	.1254	(a)	.000014	.028.94	.966180	.4480	.7744	.1195
Apr. 1, 1924	.1351	(a)	.000014	.029805	.978906	.4212	.7513	.1102
May 1, 1924	.1373	(a)	.000014	.029290	.984554	.4020	.7434	.1126
June 2, 1924	.1356	(a)	.000014	.029224	.983746	.4031	.7413	.1073
July 1, 1924	.1333	(a)	.000014	.029333	.988482	.4183	.7385	.1084
Aug. 1, 1924	.1336	(a)	.000014	.029620	.9970.1	.4106	.7477	.0958
Sept. 2, 1924	.1326	(a)	.000014	.030001	1.000029	.4120	.7980	.0938
Oct. 1, 1924	.1338	(a)	.000014	.029865	.999639	.3999	.8171	.1054
Nov. 1, 1924	.1349	*.2380	.000014	.029829	.999873	.3842	.8344	.1119
Dec. 1, 1924	.1373	.2381	.000014	.030039	.999355	.3858	.8659	.1144

(a)*Jan.2, .000000000000023; Feb.1,. 000000000000229; Mar.1, .000000000000220; Apr.1, .000000000000222; May 1, .000000000000227; June 2, .000000000000230; July 1, .000000000000239; Aug. 1, .000000000000239; Sept. 2, .000000000000238; Oct. 1, .000000000000238.

* The new reichsmark is equivalent to 1 rentenmark or 1 trillion paper marks.

Labor Review for 1924.

By John J. Leary Jr.

THE WORLD ALMANAC in its forecast of labor for 1924 saw but one cloud on the industrial horizon —the possibility of a general strike of bituminous miners on April 1. Otherwise all seemed serene.

Now that the year is closing, it is possible to say that the forecast proved 100 per cent. accurate. Settlement of the coal dispute by the extension of the old scale for two years averted any general disturbance; the year ended without any strike of national scope, any great teamsters' or building trades' strike, or any great street car strike

There have, however, been important strikes that attracted local or trade attention, such as have ruled in the soft coal regions of Tennessee and Kentucky, in Oklahoma and to a greater extent in the thinly organized fields of West Virginia, and "outlaw" strikes in the anthracite district adjacent to Scranton, Pa.

The nearest approach to serious trouble in New York City was in the ladies' garment trade, where a general strike was aborted by the agreement of manufacturers to curb and seek a cure for evils peculiar to the contract system of making garments. The cure has not been effected, but a serious effort to find one is being made

Nor was the year marked by any serious attempt to lower wages or change working conditions Where wage scales have expired by limitation they have generally been renewed without change, the action of the bituminous operators and United Mine Workers providing a precedent that was generally followed. The exception to this general statement is found in the cotton mills, wages having been cut in the South, and in the closing months of the year in the Blackstone Valley of Rhode Island, and by the Amoskeag Company, whose mills in Manchester, N. H., are the largest in America. Conversely, increases in wages have been few and far between.

The year, however, saw a great deal of unemployment. Beginning in the spring, industry gradually damped down until August, when reports from practically every industry showed more unemployment than at any time since the depth of the 1921 depression. In New York City the unemployed as of August totaled approximately 300,000, or double the normal margin. Other cities were in much the same condition. The greatest unemployment was in coal, iron and steel, and the textile trades. A revival in business, beginning with a spurt in iron and steel late in July, began to take up the slack in August, and by Oct. 1 conditions were much improved, the production of steel jumping from 40 to 65 per cent. of capacity with a corresponding reduction of unemployment of steel workers.

The bituminous coal trade benefited by the increased demands of the steel industry—it requires two tons of coal to make one ton of steel—and by seasonal demands for fuel, but not sufficiently to give employment to the tens of thousands wholly idle, or full time work to those engaged but part time, a condition due to the enormous overdevelopment of the industry during the war and since.

The metal trades workers, likewise overexpanders also suffered, with the railroads, large employee, of their class of labor closing down or otherwise restricting the output of their repair shops, contributing largely to the volume of unemployed during the early summer months.

What was true of coal and the metal trades was also true of the textile industry. Those who spin and weave experienced the worst year since 1914, with the older sections of New England suffering more perhaps than the newer mill towns of the South. High prices for raw cotton, with consequent high prices for cloth and the diminishing demand usually the accompaniment of high prices, were the main factors in creating this condition.

The building trades, as for several years past, enjoyed general good times with little unemployment, though the intense demand for artisans that in preceding years led to unheard of wages abated, and a tendency to slack off was noted in the closing months of the year.

Organization proceeded slowly during the year. The special committee in charge of organizing the steel workers operated during the year from headquarters in Chicago. So far as the records show, it made little headway, owing to the large volume of unemployment in the industry. The railroad unions, hard hit by the strike of 1922, succeeded in checking the falling off in membership due to the loss of the strike. Some few unions made gains in membership, but generally the figures, where not stationary, showed declines in the number of dues-paying members.

Indorsement of La Follette and Wheeler by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor on Aug. 4 marked a practical if not exactly technical abandonment of the Gompers non-partisan political policy. The action of the council was indorsed by many unions, rejected by a few and ignored by others. This reception by the unions and the failure of La Follette to make the showing expected unquestionably served to strengthen the opposition within the federation to the formation of an official labor party.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The American Federation of Labor has its headquarters in the A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C. The national officers, re-elected Nov. 25, 1924, at El Paso, Texas, are.

Executive Council—President, Samuel Gompers, Secretary, Frank Morrison; Treasurer, Daniel J. Tobin, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind ; First Vice-President, James Duncan, 25 Gilmore St., Wollaston, Mass.; Second Vice-President, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind · Third Vice-President, William Green, 1102 Merchants Bank Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind., Fourth Vice-President, T. A. Rickert, Room 506, 175 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill , Fifth Vice-President, Jacob Fischer, 222 East Michigan St , Indianapolis, Ind.; Sixth Vice-President, Matthew Woll, Room 701, 166 W. Washington St Chicago, Ill ; Seventh Vice-President, Martin F Ryan, 503 Hall Bldg , Kansas City, Mo , Eighth Vice-President, James Wilson, Second Nat Bk Bldg , Cincinnati, Ohio.

In the federation are 107 national and international unions representing 35,000 local unions. four departments. 49 State branches and 855 city centrals, and 2,900,000 paid-up members, with a total membership of 3,365,979

The receipts for the last fiscal year were $512 · 398; and the expenditures, $500,028 The Defense Fund on Aug 31, 1924, was $201,132

Departments—Building Trades, George F. Hedrick A. F. of L Bldg., Washington; Metal Trades, James O'Connell, A. F. of L. Bldg , Washington Railway Employees, B. M. Jewell, 4750 Broadway, Chicago; Union Label Trades, J. W. Hays, Bankers' Trust Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

The national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, with the names of the several Presidents and the addresses of the headquarters are as follows:

Actors and Artists. John Emerson, 115 W. 42d St., New York, N. Y.

Asbestos Workers. J. A. Mullaney, 15 Benham Street, Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y.

Bakery and Confectionery Workers. No President.

Barbers. J. C. Shanessy, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Bill Posters. John Jilson, 607 Garrick Theatre Bldg , 64 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

Blacksmiths. J. W. Kline, 2922 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.*

Boilermakers J. A Franklin, Brotherhood Block, Kansas City, Kan.*

Bookbinders. Walter N. Reddick, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.

Boot and Shoe Workers. Collis Lovely, 246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Brewery Workers No President.

Bricklayers Masons and Plasterers. William Bowen, University Park Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Brick and Clay Workers Frank Kasten, 327 South La Salle Street Chicago, Ill

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers. P. J. Morrin, 1615-20 Syndicate Trust Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Broom Makers J. M. Bargin, 1503 Federal St., Pittsburgh, Pa

Building Service Employees. Wm. F. Quesse, 166 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

Carmen. M F. Ryan, 503 Hall Building, Kansas City, Mo.*

Carpenters and Joiners. William L. Hutcheson, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Carvers Wood. August Schrempf, 446 East 89th Street, New York. N. Y.

Cigarmakers. George W. Perkins, 508 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Clerks. Post Office. Leo E. George, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.

Clerks, Railway. E. H. Fitzgerald, Cincinnati, O.*

Clerks, Retail. W. G. Desepte, Drawer 248, Lafayette, Ind.

Conductors, Sleeping Car. M. S. Warfield, 360-61 Union Station, Kansas City, Mo.
Coopers. Jacob P. Maurer, 6223 South Paulina St., Chicago, Ill.
Diamond Workers. Andries Meyer, 132 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Draftsmen, Technical Engineers, Architects. C. L. Rosemund, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.
Electrical Workers. J. P. Noonan, I. A. of M. Building, Washington, D. C.
Elevator Constructors. Frank Feeney, 14-15 Borough Hall Building, 391 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Engineers, Operating. Arthur M. Huddell, 6334 Yale Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Engravers, Metal. Norman H. Beach, 1334 Norton Street, Rochester, N. Y.
Engravers, Photo. Matthew Woll, 166 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill
Engravers, Steel and Copper Plate. William A. Barnes, 121 East 31st Street, New York. N. Y.
Federal Employees. Luther C. Steward, 10 B. Street S. W., Washington, D. C.
Fire Fighters. Fred W. Baer, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.
Firemen and Oilers. Timothy Healy, 229 East 47th Street, New York, N. Y.*
Foundry Employees. Leonard Holtschult, Seventh and Chestnut Streets, St. Louis, Mo.
Fur Workers. Morris Kaufman, 9 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, N. Y.
Garment Workers (Men's). T. A. Rickert, 175 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.
Garment Workers (Ladies'). Morris Sigman, 3 West 16th Street, New York, N. Y.
Glass Bottle Blowers. James Maloney, 1006 Colonial Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Glass Workers, Flint. William P. Clarke, Ohio Building, Toledo, Ohio.
Glass Workers, Window. Fred Vandegrift, 712 Park Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.
Glove Workers. Thomas J. Mahoney, 4173 26th Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Granite Cutters. Sam Squibb, 25 Gilmore Street, Quincy, Mass.
Hatters. Michael F. Green, 418 Bible House, New York, N. Y.
Hod Carriers. D. D'Alessandro, 25 School Street, Quincy, Mass.
Horseshoers. Bernard Flatley, 92 Brill Street, Newark, N. J.
Hotel and Restaurant Employees. Edward Flore, 426 Woodbridge Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. M. F. Tighe, 510 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Jewelry Workers. John O'Hanly, 84 Gladstone Ave., Toronto, Ont., Canada.
Lathers. W. J. McSorley, Lathers' Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.
Laundry Workers. J. F. Brock, 799 Second Avenue, Troy, N. Y.
Leather Workers. W. E. Bryan, Walsix Building, Sixth and Walnut Streets, Kansas City, Mo.
Letter Carriers. Edward J. Gainor, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.
Letter Carriers, Rural. Judd Austin, Independence, Kan.
Lithographers. Philip Bock, 205 West 14th Street, New York, N. Y.
Longshoremen. Anthony J. Chlopek, 704 Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N. Y.
Machinists. W. H. Johnson, I. A. of M. Building, Washington D. C.*
Maintenance of Way Employees. F. H. Fljozdal, 61 Putnam Avenue, Detroit, Mich.*
Marble Polishers, Sawyers, Tile and Marble Setters' Helpers. S. C. Hogan, 406 East 149th Street, New York, N. Y.
Masters, Mates and Pilots. John H. Pruett, 423 49th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen. P. E. Gorman, 166 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.
Metal Workers, Sheet. J. J. Hynes, Rooms 63-642 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.*
Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. C. H. Moyer, 502 Mercantile Building, 15th and Arapahoe Streets, Denver, Col.
Mine Workers of America, United. John L. Lewis, 1102-09 Merchants' Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
Moulders. M. J. Keough, 528 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Musicians. Joseph N. Weber, 110-112 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y.
Oil Field and Refinery Workers. R. H. Stickel, 208½ West 12th Street, Fort Worth, Texas.
Painters. G. F. Hedrick, Painters' and Decorators' Building, Lafayette, Ind.
Paper Makers. F. P. Barry, 25 South Hawk Street, Albany, N. Y.
Pattern Makers. James Wilson, 1007-09 Second National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Pavers. T. M. Doherty, 2430 Highland Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Paving Cutters. Carl Bergstrom, Box 130, Rockport, Mass.
Piano and Organ Workers. Jacob Fischer, 260 East 138th Street, New York, N. Y.
Plasterers. E. J. McGivern, 17 Robbins Road, Arlington Heights, Mass.
Plumbers and Steam Fitters. John Coefield, 1138 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
Polishers, Metal. W. W. Britton, Neave Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Potters. John T. Wood, Box 6, East Liverpool, Ohio.
Powder and High Explosive Workers. Paul Bennett, Coalmont, Ind.
Printers and Die Stampers. Walter A. Burke, 162 Eustis Street, Roxbury, Mass.
Printing Pressmen. George L. Berry, Pressmen's Home, Tennessee.
Pulp and Paper Mill Workers. John P. Burke, P. O. Drawer "K," Fort Edward, N. Y.
Quarryworkers. No President.
Railway Employees, Street. W. D. Mahon, 260 East High Street, Detroit, Mich.
Railway Mail Association. William Collins, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.
Roofers. George W. Jones, 24 South Lincoln Street, Chicago, Ill.
Seamen. Andrew Furuseth, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.
Siderographers. Robert Nicholl, 402 Union Avenue, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Signalmen. D. W. Helt, 4750-54 North Kimball Avenue, Chicago, Ill.*
Stage Employees. W. A. Canavan, 110 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y.
Stereotypers. Thomas P. Reynolds, 3822 Sherman Avenue, Omaha, Neb.
Stonecutters. M. W. Mitchell, 324 American Central Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
Stove Mounters. W. L. Funderburk, 6466 Jefferson Avenue East, Detroit, Mich.
Switchmen. T. C. Cashen, 39 North Street, Buffalo, N. Y.*
Tailors. No President.
Teachers, American Federation of. Miss Florence Rood, 328 Cedar Street, St. Paul, Minn.
Teamsters. D. J. Tobin, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Telegraphers, Railroad. E. J. Manion, 3673 West Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.*
Telegraphers, Commercial. Roscoe H. Johnson, 113 South Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
Textile Workers. Thomas F. McMahon, Rooms 108-112 Bible House, New York, N. Y.
Tobacco Workers. W. R. Walden, Our Home Life Insurance Building, Louisville, Ky.
Tunnel and Subway Constructors. T. J. Curtis, 324 East 116th Street, New York, N. Y.
Typographical. James M. Lynch, Bankers' Trust Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
Upholsterers. William Kohn, 230 East 58th Street, New York, N. Y.
Wall Paper Crafts. Rudolph Heinl, 124 North Street, Jersey City, N. J.
Weavers, Elastic Goring. Charles Hunter, 19 West Ashland Street, Brockton, Mass.
Weavers, American Wire. John F. Curley, 203 Beech Street, Holyoke, Mass.

* Railway shop craft unions, which with "Big Four" brotherhoods make up so-called "standard railroad unions."

UNAFFILIATED LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

The Railway Brotherhoods.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, President, L. G. Griffing, B. of L. E. Building, Cleveland, Ohio. 88,000 members.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, President, D. B. Robertson, 901 Guardian Building, Cleveland, Ohio. 108,401 members.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, President, W. G. Lee, American Trust Building, Cleveland, Ohio. 200,000 members.

Order of Railway Conductors of America, President, L. E. Sheppard, O. R. C. Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. 60,000 members.

Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 31 Union Square, New York, N. Y., President, Sidney Hillman. 140,000 members.

Industrial Workers of the World.

The Industrial Workers of the World (1905) with headquarters in Chicago, Ill., have a membership of about 30,000. Ch. Gen. Exec. Bd., R. E. Daly. Gen. Sec-Treas., J. Grady.

TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP OF THE WORLD.

According to the annual report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, dues paying membership in the unions affiliated with it during the sixteen months ending Aug. 31, 1923, averaged 2,926,468. This number does not represent the actual membership, in that members out of work or on strike do not as a rule pay dues, though they continue to hold membership cards. Indeed so well informed a person as Samuel Gompers, speaking at the Portland convention, declared he did not know, and did not know where he could learn, the actual membership at any given time. The actual membership was approximately 3,350,000.

The average membership on which dues were paid to the Federation for twenty-eight years beginning in 1897 follows:

Year.	Membership.	Year.	Membership.
1897	264,825	1911	1,761,835
1898	278,016	1912	1,770,145
1899	349,422	1913	1,996,004
1900	548,321	1914	2,020,671
1901	787,537	1915	1,946,347
1902	1,024,399	1916	2,072,702
1903	1,465,800	1917	2,371,434
1904	1,676,200	1918	2,726,478
1905	1,494,300	1919	3,260,068
1906	1,454,200	1920	4,078,740
1907	1,538,970	1921	3,906,528
1908	1,586,885	1922	3,195,635
1909	1,482,872	1923	2,926,468
1910	1,562,112	1924	2,900,000

Outside of the American Federation of Labor there are organizations of workers with an estimated total membership of 600,000, of which number some 500,000 are credited to the "Big Four" Railroad Brotherhoods. This makes a total membership of approximately 4,000,000, or substantially the membership reported by the federation in 1920, when all organizations were at their peak in membership.

The Labour International Year Book for 1923, prepared by the Labour Research Department and published by the Labour Publishing Company, Ltd., 38 Great Ormond Street, London, gives the total membership claimed by the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam) as of August, 1922, as 21,991,615.

It is stated that no account is taken in the figures of minority affiliations of the R. I. L. U. (Red International Labor Unions).

The statistical department of the Federation also lists the trade union membership of Mexico at 800,000; of Australia as 684,000; and of New Zealand as 83,000; which with the 4,000,000 in the United States makes a grand total of 27,558,615.

The officials of the International Federation of Trade Unions, submitted the membership figures and their report to the Third Ordinary Congress, which was held at Vienna, Austria, in June, 1924. The figures are as of December 31, 1923.

Europe: Austria	1,049,949	(a)
Belgium	618,871	
Bulgaria	14,803	
Czechoslovakia	388,294	(a)
Denmark	233,116	
France	757,847	(a)
Germany	7,187,251	
Great Britain	4,360,268	
Holland	182,893	
Hungary	167,242	
Italy	212,016	
Jugo-Slavia	66,166	
Latvia	12,658	
Luxemburg	12,100	(a)
Poland	369,991	
Roumania	36,000	
Spain	211,085	
Sweden	313,022	
Switzerland	155,000	
Asia: Palestine	8,000	
North America: Canada	152,500	
Africa: South Africa	10,000	
Total	16,528,072	

(a) December 31, 1922.

The report of the International Federation of Trade Unions states that the Trade Union Federations of Norway, (96,000); Greece, (170,000) Argentina, (75,000) and Peru, (25,000), are no longer affiliated with the Federation. To offset these losses, however, the International Trade Federation of Jugo-Slavia, Palestine and Roumania have affiliated.

The membership of organizations throughout the world not affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions, including all organizations in the United States and in Russia, is as follows:

Christian Unions	3,025,525
Unions with extremist tendencies	825,758
Communist Unions	5,358,064
Neutral Unions	3,965,148
Fascist in Italy	2,000,000
Miscellaneous	7,179,785
Total	22,354,280

The total number of organized workers therefore is 40,928,610.

CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(By the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor.)

It is now generally acknowledged that the co-operative movement as we know it to-day was inaugurated in 1844 by twenty-eight flannel weavers of Rochdale, England, as a means of relief from the existing poverty, unemployment, adulterated food, and exorbitant prices. The movement has remained pre-eminently a working-class movement and as such has spread to every continent.

The United States was one of the first countries to follow the lead of the "Rochdale pioneers," as they are called. The first consumers' co-operative organization in this country is said to have been a buying club established in Boston in 1844.

Out of this club grew the powerful New England Protective Union, which flourished for a while but was disrupted by internal quarrels and was finally superseded by the American Protective Union. Through the efforts of the latter some seven hundred stores are said to have been established in New England.

During the early seventies the Patrons of Husbandry, a farmers' order, established a number of co-operative stores, some of which still exist.

Not all of the early co-operative ventures were strictly co-operative in principle. In many cases the co-operative idea was subordinated to some other economic, political, or social theory which caused the failure of the co-operative scheme. This was true of the movement supported by the Knights of Labor about 1884, in which the co-operative feature was incidental to their political program, the failure of which destroyed the stores.

In 1874 a purely co-operative organization, the Sovereigns of Industry was established. This association opened stores all through the North Atlantic Coast States, but failed in 1879 through poor business management.

From that time until the end of the century the co-operative movement in the United States languished, only a few isolated stores surviving. Of late, however, and especially during and since the war, interest in all lines of co-operative activity has revived.

With the beginning of the war prices began to rise. Wages rose also but less rapidly and not for all workers. Feeling the economic pinch, people began to cast around for some means of relieving it. Co-operation seemed to promise one. Accordingly interest in the subject awoke and information began to be sought.

Learning of the wonderful results obtained in Great Britain and on the Continent, Americans set out to obtain these results for themselves. Co-operative societies sprang up everywhere, and a high point of co-operative interest and organization was reached in the latter part of 1919 and the first half of 1920.

TYPES OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

It is difficult to make a clear-cut classification of the different forms of co-operation. Roughly, there are three branches of the movement: 1, co-operative credit; 2, co-operation for production, which in turn may be subdivided into (*a*) associations of producers to produce raw materials or finished products, and (*b*) associations of producers to sell co-operatively either raw materials or finished products; and 3, co-operation for consumption.

These classes may and do overlap in practice. Thus a credit institution may also function for producers in selling their product and for consumers in buying supplies; the consumers' society may also have banking and insurance departments and may undertake co-operative production of supplies; or the farmers' society may, in addition to its primary function of a marketing agency for its members, undertake to supply them with the necessaries of home and farm.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, BY STATES, IN 1920.

State.	Consumers' Societies.		Agricultural Societies.		State.	Consumers' Societies.		Agricultural Societies.	
	Members.	Paid-in Share Capital.	Members.	Paid-in Share Capital.		Members.	Paid-in Share Capital.	Members.	Paid-in Share Capital.
	No.	*Dollars.*	*No.*	*Dollars.*		*No.*	*Dollars.*	*No.*	*Dollars.*
Ala.	293	13,874	.....	.....	N. H.	53	2,500	.....	.....
Alaska	200	41,000	.....	.....	N. J.	1,480	28,687	.....	.....
Ark.	963	35,940	.....	.....	N. M.	554	24,800	135	25,000
Cal.	18,745	478,726	.....	.....	N. Y.	10,193	263,301	.....	.....
Col.	1,755	164,305	1,370	238,800	N. C.	210	35,974	.....	.....
Conn.	4,473	104,691	60	2,000	N. D.	3,207	691,988	482	92,375
Fla.	148	18,500	.....	.....	Ohio.	5,093	172,750	953	76,467
Idaho.	583	35,325	276	74,505	Okla.	298	46,350	2,131	206,382
Ill.	13,068	1,213,256	559	80,190	Orc.	2,036	14,530	78	6,600
Ind.	1,438	88,519	261	48,800	Pa.	7,768	273,547	.....	.....
Iowa.	3,601	785,583	591	62,120	R. I.	1,107	26,134	.....	.....
Kan.	9,709	514,775	19,581	1,639,626	S. C.	427	11,670	.....	.....
Ky.	663	231,200	650	43,800	S. D.	1,755	291,670	1,515	196,529
La.	297	20,167	.....	.....	Tenn.	814	55,100	.....	.....
Me.	1,858	58,820	532	23,030	Tex.	3,836	61,958	.....	.....
Md.	2,397	79,515	.....	.....	Vt.	140	2,636	.....	.....
Mass.	18,797	267,787	57	2,779	Va.	543	32,544	.....	.....
Mich.	8,830	384,344	438	22,360	Wash.	5,550	305,027	190	42,000
Minn.	13,513	1,554,661	2,081	274,715	W. Va.	1,430	92,589	.....	.....
Miss.	100	11,000	.....	.....	Wis.	31,148	1,517,184	17,887	6,061,035
Mo.	2,634	118,312	1,413	92,655	Wyo.	255	31,000	.....	.....
Mont.	1,699	206,274	1,733	197,296					
Neb.	7,553	882,460	10,378	1,572,881	Total.	191,147	11,290,973	63,351	11,079,945

The term "agricultural societies" is used to designate combined purchasing (consumers') and marketing societies. The figures for paid-in share capital necessarily include that used in the marketing activities of the associations.

The average amount of business done in 1920 per society was $99,406; per member, $378. These figures are for the two types of societies combined. The average for each type was: Consumers'—per society, $100,354; per member, $353. Agricultural—per society, $95,618; per member, $530.

The average business per society, both types combined, was highest in California (all consumers'), $226,292; in Massachusetts, $160,331; in Wisconsin, $159,549; in Florida (all consumers'), $142,000; in Tennessee (all consumers'), $134,500; in New Mexico, $131,667; and so on down to New Hampshire, $8,500. In New York the average was (all consumers') $72,252; in New Jersey, $52,789; in Pennsylvania (all consumers'), $39,924.

The percentage of both types of societies combined per 10,000 population was 24.7 for the United States, being highest in Wisconsin (188.1) and lowest in Mississippi (0.6).

CO-OPERATIVES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Co-operative societies abroad are on the same lines as those in the United States, namely, lending (credit, or banking), producing and marketing, selling and buying, and manufacturing. The last named type is more developed in foreign countries than on this side of the Atlantic.

There are, outside the United States, over 60,000 co-operative societies, with a membership of more than 25,000,000 persons, according to the 1923 edition of The People's Year Book, published by the English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Societies.

The Co-operative Union of the United Kingdom consists of 1,445 societies, of whith 1,321 are distributive societies, 6 in distributive federations, 105 are productive societies, 4 are supply associations, 6 are special societies, and 3 are wholesale societies.

The total membership of the union comprises 4,569,089 persons; share and loan capital, £120,408,650; sales in 1922, £262,220,810; net surplus, £15,199,008; number of employees, 183,195; salaries and wages in 1922, £25,586,278.

Of the membership of the distributive societies, 3,819,881 are in England and Wales, 654,384 in Scotland, and 44,897 in Ireland. The sales of the distributive societies in 1922 were £169,582,357; those of the distributive federations, £133,434.

There are two classes of the productive societies, one including consumers, the other mainly workers. Together, the productive societies in 1922 did a trade of £5,318,077.

The English Wholesale Society in 1923 did a trade of £105,101,558, of which £66,120,000 was distributive; the Scottish Wholesale did a distributive trade of £17,259,900; the Irish Agricultural Wholesale in 1922 showed a loss on its distributive trade of £1,118,718—amount of loss not stated.

Of the co-operative employees, 78,571 were engaged in 1921 in production and 109,408 in distribution.

The productive activities of the union's wholesale societies included crackers, preserves, soap, flour, tobacco, lard, margarine, printing, rope and twine, coal mining, flannel blankets, hosiery, corsets, skirts, underclothing, woolen goods, weaving, clothing, creameries, boots and shoes, furniture, brushes, buckets, iron mills, tinplate, paint and varnish, and pottery. Profit was shown in the manufacture of crackers, soap, flour, lard, margarine, coal mining, iron, paint and varnish, and pottery. All the rest showed losses.

The English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Societies own 29,109 acres of tea plantations in Ceylon and India.

IN OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The following is a brief summary from the latest available reports of the co-operative activities in other foreign countries:

Australia—There are 137 distributive societies of co-operatives of the Rochdale type. The sales of these societies in 1923 amounted to £6,563,598. In South Australia there is a Co-operative Union. New South Wales has a union, and also a Co-operative Wholesale Society.

Austria—The Union of German-Austrian Consumers' Societies has, in Austria, 113 retail societies, with 574,000 members; 81 of the societies, in 1923, reported a sales turnover of the value of 848,996,469,000 crowns, with savings deposits of 34,330,455 crowns. The Austrian Co-operative Wholesale Society in 1923 sold goods to the value of 466,564,209 crowns. and had savings deposits of 6,348,294,400 crowns.

Belgium—The Federation of Co-operative Societies (allied with the Socialist labor movement) has over 231,000 members, with a sales turnover in 1923 of the value of 88,903,220 francs. It has a hosiery factory and a creamery.

Canada—The Co-operative Union has over 7,000 members, with 1921 sales valued at $2,465,253. The United Grain Growers, Limited (Manitoba), has 36,000 members, with 1921 sales valued at $6,908,890.

Czechoslovakia—The Central Union of Czech Co-operative Societies has 1,371 member societies, of which 477 are consumers' societies; total membership of consumers' societies 498,979; 1923 sales turnover was valued at 1,136,588,719 crowns. The Co-operative Wholesale Society in 1921 sold articles valued at 980,355,322 crowns. It manufactures spices, underclothing, foodstuffs, malt, breadstuffs and brick, and has printing works. The Union of German Economic Societies in 1921 had 303,000 members, with sales valued at 712,625,447 crowns; and with savings deposits of 48,211,352 crowns. The union makes foodstuffs, ribbon, knit goods and linen goods.

Denmark—The Co-operative Wholesale Society has 1,806 member societies with 337,700 members, and a 1923 sales turnover valued at 146,958,840 crowns. It produced in 1923 goods valued at 40,555,914 crowns, comprising hosiery, clothing, bicycles, soap, rope, margarine, mustard, chocolate and candy. It has seed growing and testing ground.

Finland—The General Co-operative Union in 1921 had 485 societies, with 477,584 members, and sales totaling in value 1,025,963,975 marks, of which the wholesale turnover was 359,143,294 marks. The wholesale turnover in 1923 was 517,308,204 marks. The Central Union of Consumers' Societies (Socialist) had 157,800 members, with savings totaling 26,900,000 marks, and a

sales turnover in 1921 valued at 672,965,598 marks, and in 1922 a sales turnover valued at 464,606,725 marks.

France—The National Federation of Consumers' Societies, which is said to comprise nearly half (1,562) of the distributive co-operative organizations in that country, has 1,340,000 members; total sales in 1922 were valued at 1,116,270,256 francs. The co-operatives make boots and shoes, chocolate, canned food, roasted coffee, underclothing and lumber. They have a bank. Sales of the French Wholesale Society in 1923 amounted to 270,000,000 francs.

Germany—The Central Union of Consumers' Societies had a membership in 1923 of 1,300 societies with 3,375,370 members; the sales turnover in 1921 was 5,197,286,852 marks. mostly from bakery and butchering The German Co-operative Wholesale Society produced in 1921 goods (cigars and tobacco, matches, soap, edible paste, mustard, spices, sweetmeats, chocolate, boxes, brushes, weaving, fish curing) valued at 234,784.773 marks; the total turnover on sales in 1923 was 13,799,071,-745,000,000,000 marks. They also have a bank and do printing and publishing.

Holland—The Central Union of Distributive Co-operative Societies has 135 affiliated societies with 126,725 members, with sales in 1921 valued at 45,000,000 florins. The Roman Catholics, as well as the Protestants, also have co-operative societies, which together have about 100,000 members.

The Co-operative Wholesale Society grinds grain, makes soap and clothing. and in 1921 had sales valued at 14,215,538 gulden.

Hungary—The Farmers' Co-operative Wholesale Society (the *Hangya*) has 900,000 members, in 1,945 branches, with a 1921 sales turnover valued at 3,000,000,000 crowns.

The Hangya makes soap, chemicals, rope, matches, brushes, cutlery and liquor, all of which brought 200,000,000 crowns in 1921.

The Central Union of Labor Co-operative Societies has 180,000 members, with wholesale sales in 1920 valued at 400,000,000 crowns.

India, British—There are 42,000 agricultural credit societies with 1,400.000 members.

Italy—The National League of Co-operative Societies has 3,600 distributing branches, 2,700 producing bodies, 700 farm organizations, and 1,000 miscellaneous societies; total membership, 2,000,000; in 1920, 770 distributive societies sold articles valued at 661,800,000 lire: in 1921, the output of 33 producing bodies totaled 331,582,000 lire; 243 agricultural branches in 1921 farmed 128,571 acres. There are several co-operative banks.

Japan—There are 13,770 co-operative societies, with 2,850,000 members, of which 40,000 belong to consumers co-operatives.

Jugo-Slavia—The General Federation of Co-operative Unions comprises 4,131 societies—credit, agricultural and handicraft.

Latvia, Lithuania and Esthonia (the Baltic States)—In Esthonia the co-operatives have 90,000 members, with sales in 1923 valued at 2,000,000,000 marks; in Latvia 50.000 members, with year's sales valued at 349,690,472 rubles (also operating a saw-mill and a factory); in Lithuania, 45,000 members, with year's sales values at 50,000.000 marks. There the union does pig slaughtering and preserves meat.

New Zealand—There are twenty distributive co-operative societies, united in the Co-operative Union and Wholesale.

Norway—The Co-operative Wholesale Society has over 96,401 members, in 416 member societies. which in 1923 had total sales valued at 108,971,000 crowns. It has an insurance branch, and a bank, and it makes tobacco products and margarine.

Poland—The Union of Consumers' Societies has 149 member societies with a membership of 171,247, with sales in 1923 valued at 7,400,000 francs. The union makes soap, lumber, and exports farm products. The Union of Working and Co-operative Societies has 170,000 members, and sold in 1921, at wholesale, goods valued at 531,000,000 marks.

Portugal—The National Federation of Co-operative Societies has 95,000 members, with sales in 1921 valued at 1,312,313 escudos.

Roumania—The town societies of co-operatives are under the patronage of the Government Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, and number 107,000. with 1921 sales valued at 322,374,058 lei. The rural joint supply and sale societies have 210,000 members, and sold in 1921 goods valued at over 250,000,-000 lei. The rural credit societies have 753 000 members and operate banks, which loaned, in 1920, over 476,000,000 lei, mostly for the increase of farm production.

Russia—At the beginning of 1923 there were 26,006 consumers' societies of various types. 16,647 agricultural societies, and 4,818 workers' co-operative productive societies. The All-Russian Central Union of Consumers' Societies (the Centrosoyus) operates as a wholesale trading organization, as well as an organizing, an educational and a propagandist institution for the benefit of the Russian distributive co-operative movement. In 1923 the Centrosoyus comprised 87 federations, with 26,000 societies, and total sales in 1922 amounting in value to 66,500,000 gold rubles, it is asserted. The Centrosoyus publishes a daily paper and a weekly paper. They did operate a bank, but the bank is now independent.

Spain—The Catalonian co-operatives have 50,000 members, with 1921 sales over 50,000,000 pesetas in value. The North-of-Spain co-operatives have 15,000 members, and 1921 sales valued at 15,519,904 pesetas. There also are 8,000 co-operatives at Valencia. In addition, there are workers' co-operatives, as well as the Roman Catholic Union.

Sweden—The Co-operative Union has 886 affiliated societies with 274,269 members, with sales in 1923 valued at 72,300,000 crowns. It has a bank, a margarine factory and a corn mill.

Switzerland—The Union of Consumers Societies has 516 affiliated societies with 363,000 members, its sales were valued at 119,519,480 francs, and savings deposits of 7,551.291 francs. It makes boots and shoes, prints, binds books, roasts coffee, grinds spices, grinds corn, refines fat, makes yeast, makes sauerkraut and charcoal, furniture and barrels; has a dairy, a "garden village" and an insurance company.

GROWTH OF THE LABOR BANKS.

The largest group of labor banks is that controlled by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, either through stock membership or the holdings of its members. This group, which is being enlarged almost monthly, consists of·

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Co-operative National Bank Cleveland, O., the first of the so-called labor banks.

The Peoples Co-operative Bank, Hammond, Ind

The Transportation Brotherhoods Bank, Minneapolis, Ind

Brotherhoods Co-operative Bank, Spokane, Wash.

Nottingham Savings & Banking Co., Nottingham, Ohio.

Federated Bank & Trust Co. Birmingham, Ala.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Co-operative Trust Co., New York.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Co-operative National Bank, Boston.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and its officers also have a large interest, said to be the control. in the Empire Trust Co. of New York

Through its members it is largely interested in these labor banks:

The Brotherhood Trust & Savings Co., San Bernardino, Cal.

The Labor National Bank, Three Rivers, Mont

The Potomac Trust Co , Potomac, Va

The Fraternity Trust Co , San Bernardino, Cal

The Brotherhood Co-operative Bank, Portland, Ore.

The Brotherhood State Bank, Kansas City, Mo.

Brotherhood officials have also set up and are directing the operations of the Brotherhood Investment Co. of Cleveland, O., a corporation formed for dealing in securities, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Securities Corporation of New York, and the Pacific Brotherhoods Investment Co. of Spokane, Wash

Largest of the labor banks not of the brotherhood or allied group. is the Federated Bank of New York, owned by unions affiliated with the Central Trades and Labor Council, and their members.

Others which union interests own or dominate are:

Mt. Vernon Savings Bank, Washington, D. C.

Brotherhood of Railway Clerks National Bank, Cincinnati, O.

Amalgamated Bank of New York.

Amalgamated Savings & Trust Co., Chicago.

Co-operative Banking & Trust Co. Tucson, Ariz.

Producers' & Consumers Bank Philadelphia.

Order Railway Telegraphers National Bank, St Louis

International Union Bank, New York.

Labor Co-operative Bank, Paterson, N. J.

Farmers' & Workingmen's Savings Bank, Jackson, Mich.

Peoples' Bank & Trust Co., Los Angeles, Cal.

Eagle Rock State Bank, Los Angelcs, Cal.

Co-operative National Bank, Tacoma, Wash.

Brotherhood Savings & Trust Co , Pittsburg, Pa.

Fraternity Trust Co., Harrisburgh, Pa.

United Labor Bank & Trust Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Data by United States Department of Labor.)

NO. OF DISPUTES FOR WHICH NO. OF EMPLOYEES WAS REPORTED; NO. OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED; AVERAGE NO. OF EMPLOYEES PER DISPUTE.

Year.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Employees.	Ave. No. of Employees Per Dispute.	Year.	No. of Disputes	No. of Employees.	Ave. No. of Employees Per Dispute.	Year.	No. of Disputes	No. of Employees.	Ave. No. of Employees Per Dispute.
1916	2,667	1,599,917	600	1919	2,612	4,154,733	1,591	1922	862	1,607,894	1,865
1917	2,325	1,227,254	528	1920	2,1[illegible]	1,441,381	682	1923	1,117	743,569	666
1918	2,151	1,239,989	576	1921	1,782	1,098,347	616				

NUMBER OF DISPUTES BEGINNING IN EACH MONTH, 1916 TO 1923.

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Not Stated.	Total.
1916	188	206	294	434	617	354	313	326	252	261	197	149	198	3,789
1917	288	211	318	445	463	323	448	360	349	322	257	197	469	4,450
1918	191	223	312	321	392	296	288	278	212	145	208	250	237	3,353
1919	199	198	192	270	431	322	379	412	406	327	160	125	156	3,577
1920	227	192	280	414	414	310	298	264	230	192	106	108	264	3,299
1921	238	172	194	292	573	152	167	143	123	90	92	76	70	2,382
1922	131	94	75	107	102	59	92	94	81	62	62	40	81	1,080
1923	64	70	112	205	238	130	143	103	90	114	62	52	108	1,491

NUMBER OF DISPUTES BEGINNING IN EACH YEAR, BY STATES.

State and Section.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	State and Section.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
Ala	13	18	25	15	4	6	N. C	14	22	21	26	6	5
Alaska	3	3	1	1	.....	.....	N. D	3	.....	4	8	2	1
Ariz	4	7	9	4	1	1	Ohio	197	237	206	167	72	61
Ark	11	7	15	7	2	2	Okla	19	32	24	29	9	2
Cal	94	102	120	97	37	46	Ore	18	38	22	23	8	15
Canal Zone	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	Pa	311	280	250	222	99	232
Col	32	31	22	27	7	3	Porto Rico	5	5	6	2	22	.....
Conn	92	135	128	61	25	43	R. I	53	78	89	42	37	25
Del	14	11	10	4	1	1	S. C	3	11	5	12	2	1
Dist. of Col	13	10	14	5	4	6	S. D	3	3	5	3	.....	.....
Fla	20	30	9	19	5	4	Tenn	26	40	27	28	8	7
Ga	40	39	29	21	3	4	Tex	41	50	73	64	10	14
Hawaii	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	Utah	14	22	14	5	1	1
Idaho	10	10	5	3	.....	1	Vt	9	14	12	2	13	.....
Ill	248	267	254	164	61	70	Va	37	28	31	14	5	3
Ind	76	106	99	61	15	34	Virgin Is	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Iowa	41	57	47	42	15	14	Wash	130	113	69	63	22	36
Kan	41	45	14	21	4	4	W. Va	50	63	49	28	8	28
Ky	19	26	22	17	10	9	Wis	54	77	68	41	21	8
La	23	51	37	29	8	14	Wyo	5	4	6	4	.....	1
Me	36	40	22	24	11	7	Interstate	4	21	10	19	27	23
Md	72	41	57	27	12	18							
Mass	347	396	377	201	138	215	Total	3,353	3,577	3,299	2,382	1,080	1,491
Mich	60	84	63	71	18	18							
Minn	40	49	50	45	8	14	No. of the Ohio & east of the Mississippi	2,466	2,678	2,431	1,607	811	1,195
Miss	5	2	4	9	.....	1							
Missouri	105	69	63	54	26	27	So. of the Ohio & east of the Mississippi	248	284	234	189	88	68
Mont	33	23	16	21	2	7							
Neb	11	17	12	11	3	1	West of the Mississippi	635	594	624	567	154	205
Nev	7	5	4	1	3	1							
N. H	17	34	32	6	30	5	Interstate	4	21	10	10	27	23
N. J	138	183	145	125	65	73							
N. M	2	4	1	2	.....	.....							
N. Y	689	536	600	384	190	379							

NUMBER OF DISPUTES IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRY GROUPS.

Industry.	Number of Disputes.							
	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
Building trades	394	468	434	468	511	583	113	206
Clothing industry	227	495	436	317	336	240	215	357
Furniture industry	50	43	26	35	26	17	4	12
Iron and steel workers	72	56	74	76	25	25	10	10
Leather workers	34	19	16	27	32	26	17	17
Lumber industry	44	299	76	46	38	25	10	18
Metal trades	547	515	441	581	452	194	82	106
Mining	416	449	208	176	183	95	49	157
Paper manufacturing	54	41	40	47	39	42	12	15
Printing and publishing	27	41	40	71	83	506	56	19
Shipbuilding	31	106	140	109	45	20	4	6
Slaughtering, meat cutting, and packing	70	38	42	73	42	30	6	11
Stone work	61	26	14	13	29	32	60	15
Textile industry	261	247	212	273	211	114	115	133
Tobacco	63	47	50	56	34	19	12	16
Transportation, steam and electric	228	343	227	186	238	36	67	9

Strikes and lockouts in the United States in 1923 cost $703,839,575, and represented 20,551,140 lost days in industry, according to Noel Sargent of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Of the money loss, wages not received, totaled $97,823,427; loss in production, sustained by employees, $26,901,443; loss to the public, $579,114,705.

The total estimated money loss, 1916-1923, by strikes and lockouts, was put by Sargent at $12,522,203,356.

Big Problems of 1924-1925.

BALANCE SHEET OF AMERICAN FARMERS FOR FIVE YEARS.

The United States Department of Agriculture gave out on Aug. 24, 1924, the result of an investigation covering the last five fiscal years into the condition of the American farmer. The department says that its studies "bear out the popular impression that American agriculture since the slump of 1920 has not yielded a commercial interest return on its invested capital or a fair wage for the average farm operator and his family." Its official summary is as follows:

Interest paid on total farm indebtedness consumed all capital earnings in the crop years 1920-21 and 1921-22. In the next two years there was a return of 3.1 per cent. on the total capital invested in agriculture, including rewards of management. This investment, however, was written down from $79,607,000,000 in 1920 to $59,409,000,000. Land and buildings by themselves were written down from $66,316,000,000 to $48,300,000,000.

This is the department's estimate of the extent to which the value of property used in agriculture declined from 1919 to 1923-24. Land and buildings, machinery, livestock and working capital make up the total agricultural investment. To arrive at its present estimate of this capital, the department wrote down the census figure of 1920 for land and buildings on the basis of the reported decline in improved farm land values in all parts of the country.

It figured the decline in value of equipment on the basis of current prices and estimated purchases of equipment by farmers. The livestock estimate rests on the department's inventory as of Jan. 1. Working capital is estimated at 1 per cent. of the total inventory. While the decline in the current value of the country's agricultural property represents to a large degree a paper loss rather than an actual loss, it is nevertheless important to the large number of farmers who bought land and equipment when prices were at their peak.

The department has estimated for the five-year period the return on all the capital invested in agriculture. It puts this rate at 6.2 per cent. for 1919-20; 0.6 per cent. for 1920-21; 1.4 per cent. for 1921-22; 3.1 per cent. for 1922-23; and 3.1 per cent. for 1923-24. Even this meagre showing was only made by valuing the labor of farm operators and their families at no more than the current rate for common labor. While agricultural capital as a whole had only the small returns above mentioned, it was paying an average of more than 6.7 on mortgage and other indebtedness.

Some other figures compiled by the department in its study are interesting. It puts the gross income of American agriculture (that is the value of its production less feed and seed) at $15,830,000,000 for 1919-20: at $12,782,000,000 for 1920-21; at $9,552,000,000 for 1921-22; at $10,592,000,000 for 1922-23; and at $11,467,000,000 for 1923-24.

Net income to agriculture was these amounts less operating expenses, taxes and depreciation. With these deductions made, the department figures out the net income of the different years to have been as follows: $4,954,000,000 for 1919-20, $438,000,000 for 1920-21, $865,000,000 for 1921-22, $1,916,000,000 for 1922-23, and $1,863,000,000 for 1923-24.

After the farmers had paid interest on their total farm debt the income left to them on their unemcumbered capital is estimated to have been $4,057,000,000 for 1919-20, a loss of $468,000,000 for 1920-21, a loss of $73,000,000 for 1921-22, a net balance of $964,000,000 for 1922-23, and of $921,000,000 for 1923-24.

That is the agricultural position as it looked from the standpoint of the earnings on all the capital invested in the business. When it is looked at from the standpoint of the return on the farmer's own capital and the reward for his labor, the picture is equally unsatisfactory. On the capital owned by farm operators themselves, the rate earned is figured at 5.8 per cent. for 1919-20, minus 3.1 per cent. for 1920-21, minus 1.4 per cent. for 1921-22, 1.5 per cent. for 1922-23, and 1.4 per cent. for 1923-24. Thus in two out of the five years farmer-owned capital earned nothing and had to be drawn on to meet interest charges on borrowed capital.

The estimates of the net return on farmer-owned capital in the last two years are more liberal than those given in a recent survey made by the department upon returns for 1923. In that survey 16,000 owner-operated farms were covered. Allowing $870 for the value of the labor of the operator and that of his family, it was figured that the farms studied showed a net balance for the year of $270, or 1.5 per cent. on the average value of the farm real estate and its improvements. That return barely sufficed to pay interest charges. It left practically nothing as a return on the farmer's capital.

The new study, which covers the entire country and includes tenants as well as owners, indicates that farm operations in 1922-23 yielded 1.5 per cent. on farmer-owned capital and 1.4 per cent. for 1923-24, after deducting wages for the farmer's labor but nothing for his management. But this showing, it is pointed out, is due to the fact that the later study makes a more conservative valuation of the farmer's own labor and that of his family than the former one.

Considered from the standpoint of the return for the farmer's own labor after deducting a commercial interest return on his capital, the average farm operator, says the department, in the five-year period actually earned less than was paid to common hired hands.

If, out of the total agricultural income, farmer-owned capital were credited with earnings at a rate equal to that which investments in farm loan bonds receive, the reward left for management and labor contributed by operators was $932 per operator and family in 1919-20, $399 in 1920-21, $292 in 1921-22, $454 in 1922-23 and $520 in 1923-24. These wages may be compared with the averages wages (without board) paid to hired labor in the same years. These were $675 in 1919-20, $779 in 1920-21, $520 in 1921-22, $501 in 1922-23, $563 in 1923-24.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE'S REPORT ON CROPS IN 1924.

The annual report of the Department of Agriculture prepared by the late Secretary Henry M. Wallace and made public by his successor Secretary Gore on Dec. 7, 1924, says:

"The showing of 1924 brings agricultural prosperity nearer, although the improvement it represents has not yet lasted quite long enough to produce any marked betterment in the finances of the farmer."

The total area in all crops in 1924 is estimated at about 370,000,000 acres, a decline of about 3,000,000 acres from 1923 and a decline of 6,000,000 acres from 1919.

The report asserts that the gross income from the agricultural production in the United States for the crop year 1924-25 may be $500,000,000 more than that of last year.

Improvement in the wheat situation, the report says, was the outstanding event in 1924. "Nature has been good to most of the wheat farmers of the United States this year. She has given them large yields per acre and a total crop larger than that of last year on a reduced acreage. Reduced yields in foreign countries have brought about a market situation in which the American farmers are receiving higher prices for a larger crop. It seems reasonable to expect that the price farmers will receive for this year's crop will average about $1.15 or better for the year. At this price the cash income from the wheat crop, as estimated Oct. 1, would amount to about $800,000,000, compared with approximately $570,000,000 last year.

"Grain producers who had a cash income from sales in 1923 of about $920,000,000, may earn this year approximately $1,210,000,000.

"Corn in October was bringing 30 to 35 cents a bushel more than in October, 1923, but corn growers will have less corn to sell this year owing to a reduction both in the yield and the quality of the corn crop.

"Hogs at the farm are now selling at $8.50 a hundred pounds. This is about $2 over the price of a year ago. At this price level the cash income of hog producers during the 1924-25 hog marketing season should be equal to that of last year, notwithstanding a prospective reduction in marketing of not less than 20 per cent.

"The relationship of the Government to co-operation should be one of service. It should help the farmers market their crop just as it helps them to produce crops, not by doing the work but by supplying information which the farmers cannot get for themselves. To go further would be to injure rather than to aid the co-operative movement. The need for strong co-operative marketing associations cannot be overemphasized. They are absolutely necessary to bring about efficient and economical marketing and standardization of crops, but the movement should be truly co-operative and should be controlled by its membership. Success in co-operation depends on finding men capable of running co-operative associations, on the loyal support of the membership and on getting a sufficient volume of business."

RAILROAD OPERATION AFTER FEDERAL CONTROL.

Business slackened in 1924 to such an extent that the gross earnings of Class 1 railroads (those having an annual operating revenue exceeding $1,000,000) fell off $338,000,000 in the first eight months, about 8 per cent. below the figures for the same period of 1923, according to the 1924 annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

These railroads on Jan. 1, 1923, had a total capitalization of $17,015,346,711 (stock, $7,242,119,434; funded debt, $9,773,227,277), and operated a total of 234,976 miles of road and a total of 382,143 miles of track (see pages 318-322). The commission says:

"As a result of a reduction in expenses the net railway operating income does not reflect the full decline in revenues, the decrease in the eight months' period having been only $69,656,191. For the period of twelve months closed with Aug. 31, 1924, the net railway operating income was $912,056,948, as compared with $936,790,371 for the twelve months closed with Aug. 31, 1923. The corresponding figure for the calendar year 1923 was $977,657,368; for 1922, $776,880,593, and for 1921, $615,945,614. In short, the net earning from railway operations have recently been better than in 1921 and 1922, but not so good as in 1923, which, except for the year 1916, was the best year in the absolute amount of net earnings.

"However, in the calendar year 1916 the revenues were less than 60 per cent. of those of 1923, indicating a decided reduction since 1916 in the ratio of net railway operating income to operating revenues, which was over 28 per cent. in 1916 and under 16 per cent. in 1923. This corresponds with the fact that the operating ratio was 65.73 per cent. in 1916 and 77.83 per cent. in 1923. For the first eight months of 1924 it was 78.13 per cent.

5 x 75 PER CENT NOT EARNED.

"As the annual net railway operating income has been recently less than $1,000,000,000 it is safe to say that the return of five and three-quarter per cent. upon fair value is not being received by the carriers. We are unable to say precisely what the return is, as a fair value for the carriers in groups or as a whole is not being determined by us except in so far as necessary for the purpose of a general rate case. It is well to note in this connection that net railway operating income takes no account of non-operating income or of interest charges. When these and related items are taken into account the result is called, in our official reports, net income. From roads of Classes I., II. and III., excluding switching and terminal companies, the net income in 1923 was $642,242,713. This was 7.06 per cent. of the capital stock.

"The corresponding figure in the peak year 1916 was 8.40 per cent. That the net income in relation to stock could be nearly as good in 1923 as in 1916 in spite of a greatly increased operating ratio is explained by the fact that the railway securities outstanding have not for the most part been inflated by the present high cost of construction, so that it takes a smaller per cent. of revenues to pay the interest charges and yield a fairly good return on stock."

After reporting progress in the installation of automatic train control work the commission says that for the year ended June 20, 100 collisions and derailments were investigated, in which 245 persons were killed and 1,501 injured. Of these it finds that under adequate automatic train control fifty might have been prevented and that those fifty were responsible for the deaths of 113 persons and the injury of 780.

When railroads earn more than the fair return, the report pointed out, the Government is entitled to recapture half of the excess. To date since 1920, when the Transportation act first inaugurated such a provision, $10,845,000 has been reported as due the Government from the more profitable lines. Much of the amount is still in controversy, but the tendency of the Government's share to increase was shown by the figures for 1922, in which year $1,702,000 became due the Government as excess earnings, while in 1923 the amount was $6,623,000.

The Commission in the last fiscal year approved the issuance of stocks, bonds, notes, and like evidences of investment in railroads to a total of $1,795,027,000.

In reviewing the work of fixing rates for railroad service, the Commission remarked that "far greater uniformity than now exists (in railroad rates) can be attained without undue sacrifice of practical considerations." This principle was guiding it in its general investigations and rate decisions, the report explained.

NICKEL PLATE MERGER.

The Interstate Commerce Commission continued in 1924 hearings on its tentative plans for consolidating the railroads into nineteen great systems (as printed in THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1923, pages 112-113.) On Oct. 11, a substitute plan was placed before the Commission for four great Eastern systems, built about the New York Central, Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, and Nickel Plate systems; the New England roads either to be grouped together as a separate system or to be distributed to the four mentioned. These tentative plans which were not agreed to and therefore not given out, were made necessary by the formation of the Nickel Plate merger by O. V. and M. J. Van Sweringen of Cleveland, O.

The Van Sweringen brothers had arranged terms with the several boards of directors and on Sept. 12 sent for approval their formal proposals to the stockholders of these railroads to be merged: New York, Chicago & St. Louis (the Nickel Plate); Chesapeake & Ohio; Hocking Valley; Erie; and Pere Marquette. The new company, if organization is completed, will have 9,145 miles of main tracks with a total trackage of 14,357 miles; capital stock, $282,468,643; and assets, $1,406,763,793.

TRANSPORTATION ACT OF 1920.

The railroads of the United States are now operated under the Transportation Act of 1920. On March 1, 1920 these railroads, which had on Jan. 1, 1918, as a war measure, been taken over for operation as one system by the United States Railroad Administration, were, in so far as still under its control (the short lines having previously been surrendered), restored to their owners.

On Sept. 1, 1920 the Government guaranty of income, which had been granted to assenting roads for the six months following the end of Federal control, expired by limitation.

On March 1, 1922, two further provisions of the Transportation Act expired by limitation, namely: (1) The provision of Section 15 (*a*) making it incumbent on the Interstate Commerce Commission when adjusting freight and passenger rates during the two years beginning March 1, to aim at establishing such rates for the railroads of the country as a whole or in districts as should afford "a fair return" on the tentative valuation which was fixed by the Commission in July, 1920, at $18,900,000,000 (against a book value of $20,040,572,611), a sum equal to 5½ per cent. per annum and in addition at the discretion of the Commission an additional ½ of 1 per cent. to make provision for improvements, betterments or equipment; (2) The provision in Section 210 (*a*) permitting the carriers to apply for loans from the Federal Revolving Fund of $300,000,000, within two years from the termination of Federal control.

During the period of Government control operating costs had been so enormously increased that the roads fell far short of meeting their expenses and charges, leaving a heavy deficit for the Government to make good. With the return of the roads to private control, therefore, it became necessary to arrange for increasing rates for the transportation of both passengers and freight. The extension of the guaranty period for six months after the roads had been turned back to their owners was for the purpose of allowing time in which to make adjustment. Just as the Interstate Commerce Commission was ready to announce its decision, there came the decision of the Railroad Labor Board on July 20, 1920 awarding increases in wages aggregating $625,000,000 or more per year. The roads had asked for increases in rates to yield additional revenue of $1,017,766,000 per annum. Following the award of the Railroad Labor Board the roads petitioned the commission for further additions to revenue in the amount of the increase. On July 31, 1920 the commission having placed a valuation of $18,900,000,000 upon the railroad properties, against a book value of $20,040,572,611, undertook to allow them 6 per cent. upon the property investment, which would mean a total of $1,134,000,000 with which to cover the increased cost of wages and supplies and to pay for improvements, etc. The decision of July, 1920, increased: *Freight rates*—40 per cent. in the East, 25 per cent. in the South, 35 per cent in the West and 25 per cent in Mountain-Pacific territory; *Passenger rates*—20 per cent, the amount asked by the railroads, or about ½ of 1 cent additional per mile; *Pullman rates*—A surcharge to the roads of 50 per cent on rates; *Excess Baggage rates*—20 per cent. advance; *Milk tariffs*—20 per cent. advance; coastwise and inland steamship lines and electric railway companies were permitted to increase their freight rates in proportion to the increases of the railroads in the same territory.

These increases in rates were expected to add $1,500,000,000 to the yearly revenues of the roads. But, unfortunately, a sudden decline in traffic caused an alarming falling off in railway operating income, notwithstanding the higher rates received. It then became necessary to reduce both rates and wages. The commission made a horizontal cut of 10 per cent. in freight rates on May 24, 1922.

The Interstate Commerce Commission on July 17, 1924, definitely refused further rate reductions on grain, grain products and hay, sought by ten

States of the Mississippi and Missouri Valley cereal growing region under the leadership of the State of Kansas. The commission held that the financial status of the carriers did not justify the step, while, in general, it held that the financial situation of the Western grain farmers was showing a slow improvement, relieving them of the necessity for the reduction.

SMALL WAGE INCREASES.

Since March 1, 1923, wage increases of one kind or another have been made by many individual roads to their employees. The Pennsylvania Railroad on March 12, 1924, increased wages of about 22,000 engineers, firemen, hostlers and hostler helpers by 5 per cent., retroactive to Jan. 16, 1924; the Pennsylvania Railroad also granted a wage increase of about 6 per cent to 32,000 conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and switch tenders. Early this year an increase of about 5 per cent. was granted to engineers and firemen of the following roads: Pittsburgh & West Virginia; New York, Chicago & St. Louis; Erie; Chesapeake & Ohio, and New York, New Haven & Hartford; this increase followed close upon the announcement of the New York Central of similar wage adjustments. Increases of 5 per cent. have also been granted during 1924 to conductors and motormen of a number of roads, including the New York, New Haven & Hartford; Louisville & Nashville Railroad; Lehigh Valley, and Southern. A wage increase, ranging from thirty to thirty-six cents a day to conductors, switchmen and brakemen, was granted on June 2, 1924, by the Chesapeake & Ohio retroactive to May 1. This action was in line with an increase given to engineers and firemen. Wage increases amounting to 6½ per cent. for all yardmen and trainmen, retroactive to May 1, 1924, were granted by the Texas & Pacific Railway. These illustrations might be multiplied almost indefinitely.

The United States Railroad Labor Board asserted in an opinion on June 27, 1923, that the Pennsylvania system "has persisted in such violation in contempt of the unanimous decision of the United States Supreme Court," which sustained the board's jurisdiction. The excoriation of the Pennsylvania system resulted when the railroad refused to deal with the elected representatives of the clerks' organization as officials representing employees' organization, although the railroad was ready to consider them as individuals. Judge Dickinson in the Federal District Court at Philadelphia, on Dec. 21, 1923, dismissed the suit of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, Freight Handlers and Station Employees of the Pennsylvania to compel the company to recognize their delegates in conferences on wages and conditions, on the ground that the Federal Court had no power to enforce the decisions of the United States Railroad Labor Board and that the only way the board's mandates could be carried out was in the "court of public opinion." The board itself, Judge Dickinson declared, had no power to execute its own orders, "and no power has been delegated to the courts to have the decrees carried out." In conclusion the opinion said:

The judgment it (the Labor Board) may render may be acceptable to neither party, but each has the legal right to accept it or refuse to follow it. If the parties refuse acquiescence all that the board can then do is to give publicity to its ruling, leaving the parties to their willingness to adjust the dispute under the guidance and perhaps the stress of public opinion, influenced, or it may be aroused, by the opinion of the board."

On the same grounds, Judge Dickinson in the Federal District Court at Philadelphia on Feb. 5, 1924, dismissed the $15,000,000 suit brought by the shopmen's organization against the Pennsylvania Railroad system.

On Jan. 7, 1924, the United States Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the "recapture" clause. The proceedings attacking the constitutionality of this clause were brought by the Dayton-Goose Creek Railway of Texas, but when the action reached the United States Supreme Court, nineteen trunk lines had become parties to the brief filed in behalf of the road.

The Interstate Commerce Commission on April 4, 1924, issued an order requiring all railroads whose net railway operating income exceeds 6 per cent. of the value of the property for the calendar year 1923 to file with the commission, before May 1, 1924, a report in the matter. The commission also announced that pursuant to a ruling of the Comptroller-General of the United States, interest on amounts of excess railway operating income payable to the United States under the Transportation Act will be required at the rate of 6 per cent. beginning four months after the termination of the period for which the excess income is computed. The newspapers, however, at the time stated that few, if any, of the railroads would pay any of this income for 1923 into the Treasury of the United States, since in almost every instance the railroads would use their own valuations of their property, which are sufficiently higher than any tentative valuations which have been made to date, to save them from making any payment of excess earnings.

DEBTS OF RAILROADS TO TREASURY.

During the Federal control period, from Jan. 1, 1918, to Feb. 29, 1920, with the guaranty of six months from then to Aug. 31, 1920, large advances were made to railroads bythe United States Treasury the Director General and the War Finance Corporation. The securities acquired on account of such advances, and still held by the United States Treasury on Nov. 1, 1924, were: Obligations of the Boston & Maine Railway for reorganization purposes, $25,950,000, and the Washington, Brandywine & Point Lookout Railway, $50,000; Indebtedness of 21 railroads incurred for additions and betterments, etc., made during Federal control, $149,804,000; unpaid obligations for loans from the $300,000,000 revolving fund, $192,275,245; excess earnings during the guaranty period paid in by 13 railroads, $205,435.

In addition the Director-General of the Railroads, James C. Davis, on that date, still held $9,081,200 equipment trust notes unsold out of a total issue of $346,556,750, which had been issued by 78 railroads; these notes covered approximately $323,000,000 worth of new rolling stock ordered by the United States Railroad Administration during the period of Federal control and allocated to the several railroad companies concerned.

In a report submitted by Director-General of Railroads James C. Davis, it is shown that of the claims arising out of Government war-time control of railroads, settlements covering 99 per cent. of all the mileage (241,194) taken over had been effected. The total cost to the Government of the 26 months of Federal control and the six months guaranty period is shown to have been **$1,696,000,000.** Claims amounting to $1,014,397,447 were filed by the carriers against the Railroad Administrztion; during the investigation of these claims sundry voluntary reductions were made and the Administration paid to carriers sums on account; this reduced the aggregate amount of claims as finally presented for adjustment to $769,974,785. Up to Nov. 1, 1924, according to the report, $766,124,023 of these claims had been finally adjusted, for a net amount paid by the United States of $50,200,987.

BILLION TO BE SPENT IN 1925.

At the annual meeting in this city on Nov. 19 of the Association of Railway Executives the position of the carriers was enunciated, this among other things, declaring that "there is no condition existing to-day which calls for any urgent legislative action by Congress with respect to the railroads, either as to rates, labor relationship or valuation." It was further declared that "the railroads are determined to continue their policy of expansion to provide adequate transportation for the increasing commerce of the country and to strive in every way to bring about greater efficiency in operation and a progressive reduction in cost."

The Board of Directors of the American Railway Association gave out this statement of expenditures for capital outlays for 1923 and authorized for 1924:

	1923	1924	Total.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Locomotives.....	208,966,280	101,233,000	310,199,280
Cars.....	472,757,711	412,26 ,000	885,021,711
Other improvem'ts	377,425,435	563,800,000	941,225,435
Total.	1,059,149,426	1,077,297,000	2,136,446,426

It is estimated that during 1925 the expenditures will exceed $1,100,000,000.

In 1923 the railroads handled 29,432,609,000 car-miles of traffic as against 27,065,426,000 car-miles in 1920, the latter being the largest year's traffic prior to 1923, and total operating expenses in 1923 were $4,895,000,000, against $5,827,591,146, for the smaller amount of traffic in 1920.

All records for freight handling were broken in 1923, according to the Bureau of Railway Economics, when the railroads of the United States handled a total of 457,589,846,000 net ton-miles, an increase of 10,311,636,000 net ton-miles, or 2.3 per cent over 1920, the previous record year, and 21.7 per cent. greater than in 1922. The highest loading was 1,097 493 cars in the last week of September, 1923. The highest loading in 1924 was 1,112,345 cars in the week of Oct. 25.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is as follows: Henry C. Hall of Col., Chairman; Charles C. McChord of Ky.; Balthasar H. Meyer of Wis.; Frank McManamy of the Dist. of Col.; Clyde B. Aitchison of Ore.; Joseph B. Eastman of Mass.; Mark W. Potter of N. Y.; John J. Esch of Wis.; E. I. Lewis of Ind.; Johnston B. Campbell of Wash.; Frederick I. Cox of N. J.; with George B. McGinty of Ga., Secretary; Alfred Holmead of Dist. of Col., Assistant Secretary; Thomas A. Gillis of Pa., Chief Clerk and Purchasing Agent.

THE UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION
(As of September 1, 1924)

Chairman—T. V. O'Connor; *Vice Chairman*—E. C. Plummer; *Commissioners*—T. V. O'Connor, E. C. Plummer, Meyer Lissner, W. S. Benson, Bert E. Haney, Frederick I. Thompson, W. S. Hill.

Assistant to the Chairman—J. C. Jenkins; *Secretary*—Carl P. Kremer; *Chief Clerk*—M. J. Pierce; *Disbursing Officer*— E. H. Schmidt; *General Counsel*—Chauncey G. Parker.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.

President—L. C. Palmer.

Vice Presidents—Sidney Henry, W. B. Keene, H. I. Cone; *Trustees*— L. C. Palmer, H. I. Cone, Sidney Henry, W. B. Keene, J. Harry Philbin, David A. Barke, E. H. Schmidt; *Secretary*—Carl P. Kremer; *Treasurer*—E. H. Schmidt: *General Counsel*—Chauncey G. Parker; *General Comptroller*—David A. Burke; *Department of Ship Sales*—J. Harry Philbin, Mgr.; *Operating Department*—W. E. Griffith, Mgr.; *Traffic Department*—F. G. Frieser, Mgr.; *Department of Maintenance and Repair*—Commander R. D. Gatewood, U. S. N., Mgr. *Marine Insurance Department*—B. K. Ogden, Mgr.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOTMENTS.

(Years are fiscal ending June 30. Cents omitted).

Fiscal Year.	Dollars.	Dollars.
For the activities of the United States Shipping Board:		
1917	75,820	
1918	359,786	
1919	828,716	
1920	758,976	
1921	430,031	
1922	381,761	
1923	459,000	
1924	411,500	
1925	344,000	
Net appropriations to U. S. S. B		4,049,590
Returns to U. S. Treasury, 1917 to 1922, incl.		453,452
Total original appropriations to U. S. S. B		*4,503,042*
For the activities of U. S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation:		
For the formation of a corporation, 1917	50,000,000	50,000,000
For the reconditioning of seized vessels (Presidential Allotments from National Security and Defense App ropriations).		
1918 (net)	23,040,446	
1919 (net)	1,947,873	
		24,988,319
For the purchase or otherwise; acquiring plants, materials, charters or ships:		
1918	416,722,228	
1919	135,000,000	
1920	521,277,772	
		107,300,000
For he construction of ships:		
1918	500,000,000	
1919	1,483,451,000	
1921	36,852,000	
1922	25,000,000	
		2,045,303,000
For acquiring transportation and housing:		
1919	75,000,000	75,000,000
For the operation of vessels:		
1918	5,000,000	
1919	60,000,000	
1922	48,500,000	
1923 (net)	12,310,502	
1924	50,000,000	
1925	30,000,000	
		205,810,502
For recruiting and training of personnel for vessels:		
1919	6,250,000	
1920	500,000	
		6,750,000
For the settlement of claims:		
1922	30,000,000	
1923 (net)	8,254,185	
		38,254,185
Total allotments and appropriations to Emergency Fleet Corporation less unexpended amounts returned to U. S. Treasury		*3,573,065,426*
Pres. allotment, 1918..	3,971,237	
Pres. allotment, 1919..	552,871	
Accumulated excess of prior appropriations and proceeds of sales	37,689,498	
Settlement of claims, 1923	11,745,815	
Total returns to U. S. Treasury		53,959,420
Net allotments and appropriations to Emergency Fleet Corporation up to and including fiscal year ending June 30, 1925		*3,519,106,006*

SHIPS CONTROLLED BY THE BOARD.

The number, type, kind and tonnage of ships being operated which are controlled by the United States Shipping Board, as of Sept. 1, 1924, are;

Vessels under managing agency (M. A.), or special agreement (S. A.)	No.	D. W. T.
Steel vessels—Temporarily inactive:		
Cargo—Repairing M. A.)	8	73,277
Repairing (S. A.)	1	8,570
In idle status (M. A.)	14	114,997
In idle status (S. A.)	9	74,165
Ordered tied up—In port	2	17,300
Awaiting cargo (M. A.)	2	21,476
Awaiting cargo (S. A.)	2	17,251
Total	38	327,036
Vessels under M. & O. agreement—Bare boat charter and loan basis to Government departments.		
Tankers—Repairing	1	9,298
Ordered tied up—In port	1	10,254
Total	2	19,552
Total temporarily inactive	40	346,588
Steel vessels—Inactive:		
Cargo—tied up	845	5,368,696
Passenger & cargo—Tied up	6	60,480
Refrigerators—Tied up	13	91,183
Cargo—Tied up but assigned	6	50,672
Cargo—Awaiting assignment	7	50,557
Tankers—Tied up	24	184,879
Cargo—Custody USSB as mortgagee	1	7,371
Cargo—Contract unfinished	1	9,400
Tugs	10	.....
Total inactive vessels	913	5,823,238
Steel vessels—Active:		
Active vessels under managing agency or special agreement.		
Cargo—Operating in specified services U. S. ports to for'n ports (M. A.)	203	1,787,943
Cargo—Operating in specified services U. S. ports to foreign ports (S. A.)	48	387,286
Passenger & cargo—operating in specified services U. S. ports to foreign ports	20	237,778
Coolie carrier & cargo-Oriental feeder service—Ordered tied up.	1	4,000
Cargo—Oriental feeder service—Ordered tied up	3	12,465
Barges—West African service	4	256
Cargo—Ordered tied up—At sea	8	72,280
Total	287	2,502,008
Active vessels under M. & O. agreement—Bare boat charter and loan basis to Government depts.:		
Tankers—U. S. ports to for'n ports	5	49,642
Tankers—Coastwise	3	29,552
Tankers—Intercoastal	7	70,943
Cargo—Chartered to independent companies	2	8,380
Refrigerator—Chartered to independent companies	1	9,737
Cargo—U. S. Public Health Service	1	4,261
Cargo—U. S. Army Service	1	10,013
Tugs	7	.....
Tugs—Under bare boat charter	3	.....
Total	30	182,528
Total active	317	2,684,536
Concrete vessels:		
Cargo—Tied up	1	3,000
Tankers—Tied up	6	41,283
Total concrete	7	44,283

Wood and composite vessels:	No.	D. W. T.
Cargo—Tied up	3	11,370
Barges—Active	3	.....
Tugs—Active	9	.....
Tugs—Under B. B. charter—Ordered tied up	2	.....
Tugs—Ordered tied up (M. A.)	2	.....
Tugs—Tied up	3	.....
Total wood and composite	22	11,370
Grand total-all vessels	1299	8,910,015

Inactive vessels, as of Sept. 1, 1924.

Total cargo ships inactive, 898, of 5,813,732 dead weight tons; 6 cargo and passenger, of 60,480 deadweight tons; 13 refrigerator vessels, of 91,183 deadweight tons; 26 tankers, of 204,431 deadweight tons; and 10 tugs.

The total cargo tonnage carried by United States Shipping Board vessels for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, was approximately: Exports, 6,710,000 tons; Imports, 2,775,000 tons.

The total number of vessels owned, as of September 1, 1924:

	No.	D. W. T.
Steel	1270	8,854,362
Other than steel	29	55,653
	1299	8,910,015

OTHER INTERESTS

Docks and Wharves:

Hoboken Terminal—The United States Shipping Board owns and operates this terminal, which was transferred from the War Department by Executive Order of Sept. 19 and Nov. 2, 1921. The terminal consists of four piers with two-story sheds on each, bulkhead building, and one pier with a one-story structure, having berthage capacity for working 16 vessels. Freight and passenger business handled.

Brooklyn Army Base—The operation of Piers 3 and 4, Brooklyn Army Base, was transferred to the Shipping Board by the War Department under permit dated April 13, 1921, and supplement thereto dated Oct. 15, 1923. These piers were leased to the Atlantic Tidewater Terminals effective Dec. 1, 1923, and have berthage capacity for working 12 vessels. Freight and passenger business handled.

Boston Army Base—The operation of a portion of the Boston Army Base, consisting of wharf, two-story wharfshed, pier and two three-story piersheds was transferred to the Shipping Board by the War Department under permit dated May 2, 1921. This terminal was leased to the Boston Tidewater Terminal, Inc., effective Dec. 1, 1923 and has berthage capacity for working 8 vessels. Freight and passenger business handled.

Philadelphia Army Base—The operation of the Army Base property at the foot of Oregon Ave., Philadelphia, consisting of one covered pier with three-story warehouse, and two open piers, was transferred to the Shipping Board by the War Department under permit dated April 13, 1921. This property was leased to the Merchants' Warehouse Company, effective Aug. 15, 1922, and has berthage for working 15 ships.

Norfolk Army Base—The Norfolk Army Base was transferred to the United States Shipping Board by Executive Order of the President, June 27, 1924, effective Sept. 1, 1924. This property consists of two covered piers with two two-story warehouses and eight large one-story warehouses. This property is being operated by the United States Shipping Board. A portion of it is leased to the City of Norfolk. There is berthage capacity for 14 ships.

Charleston Army Base—The Charleston Army Base, located on the Cooper River, north of the city of Charleston, was transferred to the Shipping Board by Executive Order of Nov. 3, 1923, effective Dec. 15, 1923. Lease for operation has been made with the Port Utilities Commission of Charleston, S. C., effective July 10, 1924. This property consists of wharf one-story wharfshed and six adjacent one-story warehouses, and has berthage capacity for 5 ships.

Drydocks—The United States Shipping Board owns four wooden floating drydocks, three of which are under lease and one available for lease. Those under lease are: Robbins Drydock Company, Brooklyn; Sun Shipbuilding Company, Chester, Pa.; and Alderton Drydock and Repair Co., Brooklyn. The one available for lease is tied up at Mill Basin, N. Y.

Bunker Stations—The United States Shipping Board owns bunker stations at Honolulu, T. H., of 110,000 bbls. capacity; Manila, P. I., of 165,000 bbls. capacity; St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, 220,000 bbls.; Mobile, Ala., 110,000 bbls.; Norfolk, Va., 1,100,000 bbls.; Pago Pago, American Samoa, 110,000 bbls.

SALE OF SHIPS.

Terms of sale during previous years specified that half of the purchase price was to be paid in cash and the balance in not to exceed five years, covered by satisfactory security. In June, 1924, the Board modified this policy to the following terms: 25 per cent. of the purchase price in cash, balance in ten equal annual payments with 5 per cent. interest payable semi-annually, secured by first preferred mortgage. Deferred payments for lake-built vessels are to extend not over a five-year period. Interest on deferred payments on sales for guaranteed operation on specified trade routes to be at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. Actual sales made during the year include fifty steel ships of a total of 358,960 deadweight tons. This includes two cargo vessels sold for restricted operation in designated trade routes to the W. R. Grace & Co., seven passenger vessels sold for operation in a round-the-world service to the Dollar Steamship Line and a passenger vessel under similar conditions to the Los Angeles Steamship Co. Four vessels were sold at hull prices for conversion to internal combustion machinery.

The United States Shipping Board, on Nov. 9, decided to put Diesel internal combustion engines in eighteen cargo ships, totaling 1,600,000 deadweight tons, at a cost of about $4,359,000, thirteen will have single acting engines and five double acting. Congress authorized an expenditure of $25,000,000 of the construction loan fund for this purpose, and approximately fifty cargo vessels in all will be so converted, giving the American merchant marine the largest fleet of Dieselized vessels under one control.

CONSOLIDATION OF LINES.

The most important of undertakings from the viewpoint of practical shipping operations during the fiscal year of 1924 was the consolidation of overlapping and more or less competitive lines on various trade routes, which undertaking was nearing completion at the close of the fiscal year. Apart from the economies made necessary by a reduced budget, these consolidations may be expected to effect a general improvement in operating conditions, especially in increased flexibility of the service, reduction of vessels' turn-around, more efficient organization for securing cargo, and a closer supervision over the many details of day-by-day expenses of vessel operation.

The following is a list of the consolidations completed by the Emergency Fleet Corporation, ratification in all cases having been made in the calendar year of 1924. The operators and the routes are:

EUROPEAN SERVICES.

Oriole Lines (Consolidation Navigation Co.). 1. From Baltimore, Norfolk, Philadelphia to Glasgow (Avonmouth, Cardiff). 2. From Baltimore, New York to Cork, Dublin, Belfast (Londonderry). 3. From Baltimore, Norfolk, Boston to Liverpool. 4. From Baltimore, Norfolk, New York to Manchester (Avonmouth, Cardiff).

American Merchant Line (J. H. Winchester & Co.). 1. From New York to London. 2. From Baltimore, Norfolk to London, Hull, Leith. 3. From Philadelphia, Boston to London, Hull, Leith.

American Scantic Line (Moore & McCormack). From North Atlantic ports to Scandinavian and Baltic ports.

Black Diamond SS. Co. 1. From Philadelphia, New York to Rotterdam. 2. From New York to Rotterdam. 3. From Philadelphia, New York to Antwerp. 4. From Boston, Baltimore, Norfolk to Antwerp, Rotterdam.

Cosmopolitan Shipping Co. 1. From Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York to Havre, Dunkirk. 2. From Philadelphia, New York to Bordeaux, St. Nazaire.

Carolina Co. 1. From Jacksonville, Charleston, Savannah to Liverpool, Manchester. 2. From Jacksonville, Savannah, Charleston to Bremen, Hamburg. 3. From Tampa, Jacksonville, Savannah, Charleston to London, Rotterdam, Antwerp.

American Dixie Line (United Gulf SS. Co., Inc.). 1. From New Orleans, Galveston to London, Liverpool, Manchester. 2. From New Orleans to Liverpool, Manchester. 3. From New Orleans to Glasgow, Belfast, Avonmouth.

Mobile Oceanic Line (Waterman SS. Corp.). 1. From Mobile, Pensacola, Gulfport to London. 2. Ditto to Liverpool, Manchester.

Southern States Line (Lykes Bros. SS. Co.). 1. From New Orleans to Rotterdam. 2. From New Orleans to Bremen, Hamburg. 3. From Galveston, Houston to Bremen, Hamburg, Rotterdam.

Mississippi Valley European Line (Mississippi Shipping Co.). From New Orleans to Havre, Antwerp.

Texas Star Line (Daniel Ripley & Co.). From Houston, Galveston to Havre, Antwerp.

Mobile Oceanic Line (Waterman SS. Corp.). 1. From Mobile, Pensacola, Gulfport to Hamburg Bremen. 2. Ditto to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICES.

Export SS. Corp. 1. From North Atlantic Range Norfolk to Portland to Greek Constantinople, Black Sea and Levant. 2. Ditto to Malta, Alexandria Surian Coastland, Greece. 3. Ditto to West Coast Italy and French Mediterranean. 4. Ditto to North Africa and other Mediterranean and Adriatic ports as cargo offers.

Gulf-West Mediterranean Line (Tampa Inter-Ocean SS. Co.). 1. From Gulf and South Atlantic, Galveston to Wilmington to Portuguese and Spanish Atlantic. 2. Ditto to Wilmington to Spanish Mediterranean, North Africa (west of Bizerta).

American Premier Line (United Gulf SS. Co., Inc.). 1. From Gulf and South Atlantic, Galveston to Wilmington to French Mediterranean, West Coast Italy. 2. Ditto to Adriatic, Greek Levant Constantinople, Malta, North Africa (east of Bizerta).

SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICES

American Delta Line (Mississippi Shipping Co.). From New Orleans and other Gulf ports (excluding Mobile) to Brazil and River Plate ports.

American Dispatch Line (Munson SS. Line). From Mobile and other Gulf ports (excluding New Orleans) to River Plate ports.

FAR EAST AND LONG VOYAGE SERVICES.

Atlantic Gulf & Oriental SS. Co (American Pioneer Line). 1. From North Atlantic ports to China and Japan 2. Ditto to Philippines and Dutch East Indies 3. From Gulf ports to Far East (China, Japan and Philippines)

A. H. Bull & Co 1. From Port Arthur and New York to South and East African ports 2 From New York (Gulf via New York when inducements offer) to Azores Canary Islands. Madeira and West Africa.

SALE OF SURPLUS ARMY WAR MATERIAL.

Assistant Secretary of War Dwight W. Davis, in his annual report in giving the details of the disposition of surplus property since the close of the World War, announced that the War Department has received and turned into the United States Treasury about 36 per cent. of the cost value of the stocks sold. The total amount received from surplus property sales to June 30, 1924 was $1,095,661,186. The original cost value of this property was $3,166,373,933.

The original cost value of property disposed of du ing the fiscal year 1924 was $187,733,437, and fo. this the Government was able to receive only $27,836,625. The cost value of the surplus property disposed of was as follows:

	During Past Year.	Total to June 30, 1924.
Sold	$128,246,854.86	$2,645,451,909.61
Transferred to other Gov't Departments	27,501,528.81	363,229,186.55
Withdrawals and transfers within War Dept.	31,985,054.22	157,692,037.53
Totals	$187,733,437.89	$3,166,373,933.69

Considerably more than half of the surplus disposed of during the year consisted of used materials and broken up ammunition. The average percentage of recovery on sales plus transfers the value of the transfers being estimated on the basis of replacement at 75 per cent of their original cost. was approximately 41 per cent.

The cost value of surplus property on hand for disposition at the beginning of the current fiscal year was $68,127,086, for which $27,304,439 represented the cost value of land and buildings and $40,822,647 the cost value of other surplus to be liquidated.

Properties whose usefulness is in abeyance during times of peace, but whose military value for future use is considered undoubted, have been leased to municipalities or private individuals at the current market rate, or, in certain cases turned over to other departments of the Government by permit revocable at the will of the Secretary of War. The income from leases for the past two fiscal years is shown below:

	Number	Amount.
1924	366	$960 603 08
1923	209	949 648.36
Increase	157	10 954 72

GOVERNMENT MARINE INSURANCE PROVED PROFITABLE

The Division of Marine and Seamen's Insurance of the Veterans' Bureau, created by Congress Sept 2, 1914, went out of existence by limitation of the law on Sept. 2, 1924. Congress authorized the Treasury Department to insure American merchant vessels and their cargoes against the hazard of war, amending the act in 1917 to provide insurance also for masters, officers and crews of the vessels against loss of life and injury from risks of war and detention following capture by enemies. Congress appropriated $50,000,000 for the payment of losses. This remains intact. Claims amounting to $29.-497,331.33 were paid and the books show a net profit of over $17,000.000. Outstanding insurance at the maximum exceeded $2,000.000.000

The largest policy written was $8,274,023 on the Kermanshaw, from New Orleans to Havre the largest loss was $4,467,336 by the sinking of the Argonaut. The Mixed Claims Commission established by the United States and Germany by the agreement of Aug. 12, 1921, awarded the United States on claims filed by the Veterans Bureau $24,032,586 86, with interest at 5 per cent. from Nov. 11, 1918, to date of payment.

PROGRESS OF MUSCLE SHOALS PLANT.

The Muscle Shoals electrical power and nitrate plants will be ready to operate by July 1, 1925, should Congress so desire, Major Gen. Taylor, chief of engineers of the army, said on Dec. 1, 1924 in his annual report.

Expenditures of $800,000 a month are being made. Beginning April, 1925, it is expected that the working force, which totaled 4,491 on June 30, 1924, will be greatly reduced and expenditures will average less than $500,000 a month, indicating full completion of the work by Oct. 1, 1925.

The cost of the Muscle Shoals project, including all funds expended from the inception of the work, as revised Dec. 4, 1923, was placed at $51,123,611. There had been appropriated and allotted to June 30, 1924, $39,258,410.

In addition Congress has authorized contracts for delivery of $6,541,590 worth of machinery and materials. That amount, it is estimated, will complete the project as far as the locks and dam are concerned and finish the power house to allow installation for operating eight main power units, four of 25,000 kilovolt amperes and four of 32,500 kilovolt amperes.

This work will put the structure in such a condition that the ten remaining main units may be conveniently installed as the market for power demands.

President Coolidge in his annual message to Congress, Dec. 3, 1924, said of Muscle Shoals:

"The production of nitrogen for plant food in peace and explosives in war is more and more important. It is one of the chief sustaining elements of life. It is estimated that soil exhaustion each year is represented by about 9,000.000 tons and replenishment by 5.450 000 tons. The deficit of 3,550,000 tons is reported to represent the impairment of 118 000,000 acres of farm lands each year.

"To meet these necessities the Government has been developing a water power project at Muscle Shoals to be equipped to produce nitrogen for explosives and fertilizer It is my opinion that the support of agriculture is the chief problem to consider in connection with this property It could by no means supply the present needs for nitrogen, but it would help, and its development would encourage bringing other water powers into like use

"Several offers have been made for the purchase of this property. Probably none of them represents final terms. Much costly experimentation is necessary to produce commercial nitrogen.

"For that reason it is a field better suited to private enterprise than to Government operation I should favor a sale of this property, or long-time lease, under rigid guarantees of commercial nitrogen production at reasonable prices for agricultural use

"There would be a surplus of power for many years over any possibility of its application to a developing manufacture of nitrogen. It may be found advantageous to dispose of the right to surplus power separately, with such reservations as will allow its gradual withdrawal and application to nitrogen manufacture.

"A subcommittee of the committees on agriculture should investigate this field and negotiate with prospective purchasers. If no advantageous offer be made, the development should cont nue and the plant should be dedicated primarily to the production of materials for the fertilization of the soil."

THE UNITED STATES BUDGET FOR 1925-26.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

	Estimated, 1926	Estimated, 1925	Actual, 1924
Total receipts	$3,641,295,092	$3,601,968,297	$4,012,044,701
Total expenditures (including service of the public debt from ordinary receipts)	3,267,551,378	3,534,083.808	3,506.677,715
Surplus	$373,743,714	$67,884,489	$505,366,986

ESTIMATES FOR 1925-26 COMPARED WITH 1924-25.

Estimates of appropriations for 1926 compared with appropriations for 1925, plus supplemental estimates for 1925 which are awaiting final legislative consideration:

	Estimates of Appropriations, 1926.	Appropriations, 1925.	Supplemental of Est. Submitted for 1925.	Total Appropriations, for 1925.
Legislative establishment	$15,094,545	$14,229,816	$50.000	$14,279,816
Executive office	439,960	397,847	43,520	441,367
Independent offices: Civil Service Commission	997,375	947,115	64,920	1,012,035
Employees Compensation Commission	2,301,500	2,650.600	.....	2,650,600
Federal Board for Vocational Education	8,222,270	6.380,000	944,000	7,324,000
Federal Trade Commission	950.000	1,010,000	.....	1,010.000
General Accounting Office	3,701,960	3,724,612	75,240	3,799,852
Housing Corporation	743,915	808.100	74,315	882,415
Interstate Commerce Commission	4,913,500	4,272,284	369,580	4,641,864
Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation	24,330,000	30,344,000	.....	30,344,000
State, War and Navy Department Buildings	2,342,880	2,433.115	.....	2,433,115
Tariff Commission	721,500	681,980	1,260	683,240
Smithsonian Institution and National Museum	817,890	869,101	.....	869,101
United States Veterans' Bureau	405,700,000	349,065,000	135,892 898	484,957,898
Other independent offices	1.578.045	1,777,186	30,000	1 807,186
Department of Agriculture	140,092.750	70,956,024	7,091,162	78 047,186
Department of Commerce	22 741.514	23,942,905	1,904 650	25,847,555
Department of the Interior	267,785.596	290,473,724	3,845,439	294,319,163
Department of Justice	24,917.822	21,371,430	1 258,186	22,629.616
Department of Labor	8,335.260	7,981 516	694,829	8,676,346
Navy Department	289,783,978	277,208,327	498,930	27,707,257
State Department	16,130,652	15,027,646	737,110	15,764,756
Treasury Department	163,847,741	147.414,605	33,243 495	180,658,100
War Department, including Panama Canal	338,551,230	334,553.786	12,599,808	347 153,594
District of Columbia	32,335,827	27,682,067	2,672,048	30.354,115
Ordinary	$1,777,377,711	$1,636,202,788	$202,091,393	$1,838,294,181
Reduction in principal of the public debt:				
Sinking fund	$323,175,000	$310,000,000	.....	$310,000,000
Purchase of Liberty bonds from foreign repayments	.....	208,600	.....	208,600
Redemption of bonds and notes from estate taxes	.....	100,000	.....	100,000
Redemption of securities from Federal reserve bank, etc	950,000	1,152,200	.....	1,152,200
Redemption of bonds, etc., received on account of foreign debts	160,641,130	160,345,601	.....	160,345,601
Principal of the public debt	$484,766,130	$471,806,401	.....	$471,806,401
Interest on the public debt	830,000,000	865,000,000	.....	865,000,000
Total payable from the Treasury	$3,092,143,841	$2,973,009,189	$202,091,393	$3,175,100,582
Post Office Department and postal service, payable from postal revenues	637,376,005	613,645,195	.....	613,645,195
Grand Total	$3,729,519,846	$3,586,654,385	$202,091,393	$3,788,745,778

The budget of the United States for the fiscal year 1925-26, given above, was presented to Congress by President Coolidge on Dec. 2. 1924. The Director of the Budget estimates the revenues for the Post Office Department will amount to $67,410,000 forecasting a surplus in postal revenue of $10,033,995, which amount is included in the estimate surplus of $373,743,714.

The reduction of the appropriation of the Interior Department, amounting to $25,500,000, is due to the decreasing pension roll resulting from the death of pensioners.

A net reduction was made in the Veterans' Bureau of $79,000,000, which included a drop from $89,000,000 to $38,000,000 for vocational rehabilitation, due to decreasing necessity for giving vocational training for men wounded in the war, a reduction of $7,000,000 for hospital construction, and a reduction from $127,800,000 set aside a year ago for possible bonus payments to $62,000,000, as estimated will be sufficient for the year.

The estimates for rivers and harbors is $56,237 600. It is estimated that $6,541,590 will be needed to complete Dam No. 2 at Muscle Shoals. Of this amount $3,501,200 will be required this year and will be covered by a supplemental estimate for 1925. The balance, $3,040,390, is provided for in the new budget. For reclamation purposes the estimate of $9,777,257; and the President earnestly recommended the enactment by Congress of the bill introduced during the last session authorizing a yearly appropriation of not exceeding $10,000.000 for a progressive building program in the District of Columbia.

The reduction in the Treasury Department estimate of $16,810,000 is accounted for by the fact that tax refunds amounting to $16,140,000, resulting from the 25 per cent. reduction in the income taxes, were included in the expenses for the current year, and no like item was necessary in the new budget. More than half of the $2,288,000 increase for the Department of Justice was accounted for by the amount set aside for the "investigation and prosecution of war frauds." The net increase of $62,000,000 in the amount set aside for the Department of Agriculture is "due primarily to an increase from $13,000.000 to $80,000.000 for the construction of rural post roads."

FOR THE NATIONAL DEFENSE.

The cut of $23,000.000 in the appropriation for the Navy Department is scattered over many items of expenditure, but a large part was due to the reduction of a fund set aside under the heading of "increase of the navy. For this $7,444 000 is the estimate which will provide for continuing work on the fleet submarines under construction and for beginning work on two of the four remaining fleet submarines authorized in the 1916 program The increased cost of the two airplane carriers now under construction has not yet been voted by Congress and is therefore not carried in this budget

The appropriation allows the Navy to continue at its present enlisted strength of 86.000 men, the Marine Corps at 18.000 instead of 19 500 and the Naval Reserve Force to continue on its present basis The reduction in the War Department appropriation of $8,600.000 is also scattered but the regular army can continue on its present basis of 12.000 officers, and 118.000 men. the number of reserve officers who can be trained will remain about the same attendance at the citizens' training camps must be limited to 29,000 instead of 33,900 as during the current year;

and the Militia Bureau will maintain an average strength of 173,500, a reduction of 3,500 from the present authorization.

President Coolidge, in transmitting the budget, said:

"For the national defense the estimates amount to $549,000,000, which is $29,000,000 less than the amount available this current fiscal year. These figures do not include non-military items of the War and Navy Departments. This reduction is made in accordance with my belief that we can have adequate national defense with a more modest outlay of the taxpayers' money. Further study may point the way to additional reduction without weakening our national defense, but rather perfecting it. This nation is at peace with the world. We no longer have international competition in naval construction of major units. We are concerned primarily with the maintaining adequate preparedness. We should have adequate preparedness in 1926 within the limits of the amount recommended.

"Aside from the important factor of training personnel, our national defense is largely an industrial problem. To-day the outstanding weakness in the industrial situation as it affects national defense is the inadequacy of facilities to supply Air Service needs. The airplane industry in this country at the present time is dependent almost entirely upon government business. To strengthen this industry is to strengthen our national defense. For the Air Service of the army and navy, and the Air Mail Service, the estimates, including contract authorizations, amount to $38,945,000. This contemplates an expenditure with the industries of $18,287,000 for the procurement of airplanes, engines and accessories. The remaining $20,658,000 is for maintenance, operation, experimentation and research.

"The amount of $38,945,000, however, does not include all that will be available for this service in 1926. Amounts contributing to the Air Service carried in other estimates, and usable war supplies, will make a total availability conservatively estimated at $55,000,000."

President Coolidge, speaking on Federal aid to the States and on economy, said:

"For Federal aid to States the estimates provide in excess of $109,000,000. These subsidies are prescribed by law. I am convinced that the broadening of this field of activity is detrimental both to Federal and State Governments. Efficiency of Federal operations is impaired as their scope is unduly enlarged. Efficiency of State Governments is impaired as they relinquish and turn over to the Federal Government responsibilities which are rightfully theirs. I am opposed to any expansion of these subsidies. My conviction is they can be curtailed with benefit to both the Federal and State Governments."

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S SECOND ANNUAL MESSAGE.

President Coolidge sent his second annual message to Congress on Dec. 3, 1924. He did not read it in person. The main points were:

"Our domestic problems are for the most part economic," he said.

"In my opinion the Government can do more to remedy the economic ills of the people by a system of rigid economy in public expenditure than can be accomplished through any other action. The costs of our national and local Governments combined now stand at a sum close to $100 for each inhabitant of the land. A little less than one-third of this is represented by national expenditure, and a little more than two-thirds by local expenditure. It is an ominous fact that only the National Government is reducing its debt. Others are increasing theirs at about $1,000,000,000 each year. The establishment of a system of drastic economy in public expenditure, which has enabled us to pay off about one-fifth of the national debt since 1919 and almost cut in two the national tax burden since 1921, has been one of the main causes in re-establishing prosperity. If at the close of the present session the Congress has kept within the budget, it will then be possible to have a moderate amount of tax reduction and all the tax reform that the Congress may wish for during the next fiscal year."

The President urged the repeal of the new publicity provision of the Income Tax Law; a scientific revision downward of the surtaxes; and opposed excess profits taxation.

He favored the sale of the Muscle Shoals hydro-electric plant or long-time lease under rigid guaranties of commercial nitrogen production at reasonable prices for agricultural use.

Noting the "beginning of the restoration of agriculture to a prosperous condition," and the great need of the farmer for markets and improved methods of distribution, the President deferred recommendations until the Agricultural Conference he had called should make its report.

Noting also the progress in recuperation made by the railways and their gain in efficiency, the President emphasized the necessity of expediting the consolidation of the railroads in larger systems, speeding up the valuations, and amending the labor sections of the Transportation Act, but recognizing that "the public has a right to the uninterrupted service of transportation."

On national elections the President said: "I am of the opinion that the national laws governing the choice of members of the Congress should be extended to include appropriate representation of the respective parties at the ballot box and equality of representation on the various Registration Boards, wherever they exist."

While believing thoroughly in the army and navy, in adequate defense and preparation, in the policy of working toward the full treaty strength of the navy, the President is opposed to any policy of competition in building and maintaining land or sea armaments.

Of foreign relations the President said:

"At no period in the past 12 years have our foreign relations been in such a satisfactory condition as they are at the present time. Our actions in the recent months have greatly strengthened the American policy of permanent peace with independence. The attitude which our Government took and maintained toward an adjustment of European reparations, by pointing out that it was not a political but a business problem, has demonstrated its wisdom by its actual results. We desire to see Europe restored that it may resume its productivity in the increase of industry and its support in the advance of civilization.

"We look with great gratification at the hopeful prospect of recuperation in Europe through the Dawes plan. Such assistance as can be given through the action of the public authorities and of our private citizens, through friendly counsel and co-operation and through economic and financial support, not for any warlike effort but for reproductive enterprise, not to provide means for unsound Government financing but to establish sound business administration, should be unhesitatingly provided.

"While we desire always to co-operate and to help, we are equally determined to be independent and free. We do not wish to become involved in the political controversies of others. Nor is the country disposed to become a member of the League of Nations or to assume the obligations imposed by its covenant.

Our representatives took a leading part in those conferences which resulted in the establishment of The Hague Tribunal, and later in providing for a Permanent Court of International Justice. I believe it would be for the advantage of this country and helpful to the stability of other nations for us to adhere to the protocol establishing that court upon the conditions stated in the recommendation which is now before the Senate, and further that our country shall not be bound by advisory opinions which may be rendered by the court upon questions which we have not voluntarily submitted for its judgment. This court would provide a practical and convenient tribunal before which we could go voluntarily, but to which we could not be summoned, for a determination of justiciable questions when they fail to be resolved by diplomatic negotiations."

He expressed sympathetic interest in proposals to outlaw war, but on account of proposals already made by other Governments for a European Conference deferred a hope of a supplemental Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armaments until the outcome of that action is known.

The President is opposed to the cancellation of the foreign debts, of which 42 per cent. has now been refunded, and believes they should be liquidated and paid as fast as possible under terms and conditions that "may have to conform to differences in the financial abilities of the countries concerned." He recommended that the life of the Foreign Debt Commission be extended.

The President advocated flood control of the Mississippi and the Colorado, the St. Lawrence Waterway purchase of the Cape Cod Canal; separate reformatories for men and women; a national police bureau for gathering and distributing information; payment of the last of the French Spoliation claims; administrative features of the Restrictive Immigration Law made more humane; passage of the Anti-Lynching Bill; extension of the civil service to include First, Second and Third Class Postmasters and the field force of the Prohibition Enforcement Unit; reorganization of the administrative departments of the Government; improvement in care for disabled veterans; a self-sustaining reclamation policy; reform of procedure in the Federal Courts to provide relief for congested dockets, and expedition of court procedure in criminal cases; and a readjustment of the duties of the United States Shipping Board.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY MELLON ON TAXATION.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, in his annual report made public Dec. 4, 1924, in discussing taxation, said:

"The President on signing the Revenue Act of 1924 issued a statement in which he pointed out its defects and indicated that he viewed the bill as a measure of temporary relief but not a genuine tax reform. I am in hearty accord with those views. This act, while granting many desirable reductions in taxes, failed to provide changes in the tax system for which there is a pressing need. The problem, therefore, before us now is not so much one of tax reduction as of tax reform. The attention of the Congress should be directed principally to the excessive surtax rates and the confiscatory estate tax rates. The gift tax is unworkable and unduly hampers legitimate business. The publicity provision in the Revenue Law, in my opinion, is a mistake of policy and will be detrimental to the revenue.

"Taxation should not be used as a field for socialistic experiment, or as a club to punish success, but as a means of raising revenue to support the Government. The controlling elements are not political. The last two preceding Secretaries of the Treasury, both under another political administration, presented to the Congress the same economic viewpoint with respect to high surtaxes as that which was advanced by the Treasury and raised the greatest controversy during the recent tax legislation.

"The purpose of taxation is to raise money, not only in the particular year in which the tax is assessed, but to leave the source from which the revenue is to be derived permanently unharmed, so that in the next year and in the years following, similar taxes will produce adequate revenue from this source. The power to tax has been well called the power to destroy. But the continued existence, not the destruction, of its source of revenue is the object of the Treasury.

WHERE WEALTH ESCAPES.

"The argument is made that the wealthy should bear substantially the whole burden. It is quite obvious that we could not collect solely from those having incomes in excess of $300,000 a year, the $861,000,000 of personal income tax which we received from all classes in 1922, because the total income of the $300,000 class, reported for taxation, was but $365,000,000, and even a 100 per cent. tax would be ineffective to produce the revenue required. The income is not there. We must also tax smaller incomes if the Government's requirements are to be met.

"Again, if we attempt to levy taxes inherently too high, those whom we seek to tax will find some of the many ways of avoiding the realization of an income which can be reached by taxation, and the source of the revenue will decline. Those having incomes in excess of $300,000, had in 1916, aggregate incomes of nearly $1,000,000,000 under a 15 per cent. maximum tax. This would have been more than sufficient to provide for the total income tax collected in 1922 from all classes, but by 1922, the aggregate income of this wealthy class, with the maximum rate of tax at 58 per cent., had dropped to $365,000,000. There was less income upon which taxes could be levied. As a matter of fact, about as much tax was collected from this class in 1916 with the 15 per cent. maximum tax as in 1921 with the maximum rate of 73 per cent.

"Taxation in America is not the simple question of garnering a tithe of the product of a purely agricultural people. We are a nation of 48 States, each with its own laws of property and corporate organization, none of which is subject to the Federal Government. We have the anomaly of a Government seeking to collect income taxes and at the same time providing legally authorized means of avoiding payment of the tax by the issuance of fully tax-exempt securities through its own agencies and a refusal to tax the income from the enormous mass of securities being issued by State and municipal governments. With so many doors to the house, the effort to close them all has given us the most intricate tax law in history. At the apex of this structure, we have maximum rates of tax and a publicity provision which not only encourage tax avoidance but make its avoidance, unless human nature be changed, inevitable.

"Ways will always be found to avoid a tax so inherently excessive. The solution of the problem lies not in passing more laws but in adopting laws with more reason. A reasonable rate of tax will make elaborate, expensive methods of avoidance unprofitable. A reasonable rate of tax will make the administration of the tax laws more simple of accomplishment.

"There is, in addition to the intricacies of our income tax and the impossibility of a strict enforcement, a much more serious effect of excessive taxation, both income and estate, on our industry and initiative. To make a new venture, to start a new business, to build a new building, to construct and not just sit passive, means risk. Where that risk involves capital, the probable rate of return must compensate for the risk taken. Yet the law now says to the man of large income: 'If you lose on your venture, you will pay 100 per cent. of the loss; if you win, the law will take 50 per cent. of your profit.' These are not the odds which encourage adventure or the production of income which will yield its revenue to the Government.

"We have, then, the blighting effect of excessive rates, which compel avoidance and destroy initiative, and by both means diminish the returns from the upper brackets, from which the Government has been taking a large part of its revenue. If these brackets become unproductive, the revenue can be made up only by higher taxes in the lower brackets and by decreasing the present exemptions so that the tax will apply upon smaller incomes.

REVENUE DECREASING.

"While it is true that income and estate taxes will always yield revenue, it is not true that they will yield sufficient revenue to contribute their share to the support of the Government, unless adjusted economically. In the seven-year period from 1916 to 1922, as to which we now have income-tax statistics, the reported income of those having incomes in excess of $300,000 dropped from $992,000,000 to $365,000,000, and the percentage of income of this class to all income reported dropped from 15.77 to 1.71 per cent. During the four years in which the 25 per cent. maximum tax on estates has been felt in revenue, receipts from this source have dropped from $154,000,000 in 1921 to $102,000,000 in 1924. Should this tendency continue, and the evidence is that it will and be accelerated in the estate tax, where the maximum has been raised from 25 to 40 per cent., then both taxes will be indeed unproductive.

"It may be truly said, therefore, that the man with small income is more interested than are the wealthy themselves in seeing that the tax upon high incomes and large estates is economically sound. With all the world opening to investment, with new tax-exempt securities being issued at the rate of more than $1,000,000,000 a year, and with other means of escaping, the wealthy need no guardian but to the extent that they are encouraged and do avoid taxation, the burden will incvitably be shifted to those with small or moderate incomes. The Government must live. The inevitable result of uneconomic taxation is to raise the price level, so that 97 per cent. of the people in the country, who pay no income tax directly, must make their payments indirectly in what they buy. They, too, are vitally interested.

"In all probability the recommendation of the Treasury of 25 per cent. maximum surtax plus a 6 per cent. normal tax, a total of 31 per cent., is above the belt of maximum profit. A total maximum tax of 15 per cent. might be on the lower side of this belt of profit. But at least the maximum rate should be brought within the limits of the belt. It would be more profitable to collect 30 per cent. of the $1,856,000,000 of aggregate net income of those having incomes above $100,000 in 1916 (a year of 15 per cent. maximum tax) than to collect 50 per cent. from similar incomes aggregating $892,000,000 in 1922 (a year of 58 per cent. maximum tax).

"It has been the belief of the Treasury, and it is borne out by experience, that, if taxes are too high, the source of revenue diminishes and the tax becomes less and less productive. During the period covered by available statistics, the percentage of aggregate income reported by those with incomes of $100,000 or more to the total income of all classes reporting dropped from 29.47 to 4.18 per cent., and in the $300,000 or more class from 15.77 to 1.71 per cent. In 1922, however, the maximum rate was reduced from 73 to 58 per cent., and the higher brackets recovered somewhat, the $100,000 class increasing its percentage from 2.37 to 4.18 per cent., and the $300,000 class from .78 to 1.71 per cent. This illustrates clearly the advisability of reducing the rates on the higher incomes so that more income proportionately may be available for taxation and the burden not have to be borne by the smaller incomes.

"An even more striking example is the case of capital gains. Prior to 1922 these were taxed at the regular surtax rates. In 1922, for the first time, a flat rate of 12½ per cent. was levied. Between these two years the number of taxpayers with incomes in excess of $300,000 increased from 246 to 537, and of this number, 165 would not have been in that class except for the realization of capital

gains. Prior to the insertion of the capital gains section in the law, investments did not change hands, property was tied up, and the Government collected little revenue from this source. When the rate of tax was reduced to 12½ per cent., however, the Government opened up a vein of revenue which in that one year yielded over $31,000,000 in taxes. It is quite obviously of as much advantage to the Government that the tax on capital gains be reduced as to the taxpayer and the business. Most of all is the moderate taxpayer benefited by removing some of the load from him. The rate was such as permitted the traffic to move, and it did move, to everybody's advantage.

TAX-EXEMPT SECURITIES.

"One of the most difficult problems the income tax presents is the tax-exempt security question. There are two solutions: First, eliminate the tax-exemption privilege; second, adjust the income-tax rates, so that the value of tax exemption as a means of tax avoidance shall be lessened. The first solution requires a constitutional amendment, and its adoption has met with serious political opposition. Also, in the last session of the Congress there was defeated a recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury that a taxpayer should not be permitted to take as a deduction, in figuring his net income, interest paid by him except to the extent it exceeded the tax-exempt interest received by him and which he did not include in his gross income. While the Treasury renews the recommendation made heretofore that a constitutional amendment to reach tax-exemption be proposed by the Congress, it feels that the recognition of the necessity for this action by Congress may be delayed and that an immediate remedy should be adopted.

"Fully tax-exempt securities outstanding in the hands of the public now amount to $13,284,000,000, and are increasing at the rate of about $1,000,000,000 a year. The value of a tax-exempt security to a man of large income lies wholly in the fact that the tax-exemption feature gives him more free income than another equally safe investment, part of the return from which the Government takes. Under the present law, if a man has an income of $100,000 and is asked to invest money in some constructive project, the new project must return to him $1.75 for every $1 he would receive from investing the same money in tax-exempt securities. To express this another way, it takes about an 8 per cent. return on a taxable investment to be equivalent to a 4½ per cent. return on one that is tax-exempt. With higher incomes, the disparity is even greater. If the Treasury's recommendation for a maximum aggregate tax of 31 per cent. should be adopted the relative values would be $1.44 to $1, or 6½ per cent. taxable as compared with 4½ per cent. exempt. The difference between an investment in ordinary productive business returning 8 per cent., the requirement under the present law, and 6½ per cent., the requirement under the Treasury rates, to equal a 4½ per cent. tax exempt, is the difference between a sound investment and a speculative investment. One will be accepted. the other not.

"If the income-tax rates are reduced to a reasonable figure, the lure of tax-exempt securities to the wealthy becomes less appealing and many will put their money into business or new projects and be content with less return because it will give them as much free income as would a tax-exempt security. From such investments the Government gets revenue; from tax-exempt securities it gets none. By such investments capital is provided for industry at lower rates and the appalling increase of State and municipal indebtedness, with its inevitable taxation of the people to pay this indebtedness, is not encouraged.

ESTATE TAXES.

"Estate taxes offer a field of taxation which has been occupied by the Federal Government four times in its history, and each time until the present was promptly relinquished to the States when the particular emergency for which additional taxation was then required had passed. The first time was immediately after the Revolution; the second, during the Civil War; the third, during the Spanish War; and the present tax was inaugurated during the World War. The present tax is duplicated by similar taxes of every State in the Union except one or two. There arises, then, on this feature of our taxing law the question whether or not this particular field is one for Federal or State taxation, or whether the field is open to both. This is a political phase of the subject. Discussing the economic feature, it is necessary to consider the effect of both Federal and State taxes. The greater burden is, of course, the Federal tax.

"It is true that the present law gives a credit of any tax paid to the States up to 25 per cent. of the Federal tax, but the effect of this will only be for all States to raise their taxes to a point which will equal this 25 per cent. If a State imposes no inheritance tax, then the Federal Government takes its full Federal tax. If a State imposes a small tax, then the State tax plus the Federal tax is equivalent to the full Federal tax. It is not until the State tax exceeds 25 per cent. of the Federal tax that additional burdens are laid upon the estates of decedents domiciled in the particular State imposing such a tax. The incentive is for each State to adopt rates which will be equivalent to 25 per cent. of the Federal tax. The credit, therefore, is not necessarily a material decrease in the total tax of both jurisdictions.

"There is conflict between the States themselves. It is quite possible under our complex system of property ownership in America for the various States and the Federal Government to take, by death, taxes more than 100 per cent. of a particular estate. The elimination of this manifest injustice will require the working out of some reciprocal exercise of the taxing power by the States and the Federal Government in the interest of the good of the whole. A consideration of this feature might well have the attention of the Congress.

"In addition, there seems to be a well-defined view on the part of State authorities that the occupation of the field of death taxes by the Federal Government when the war emergency has ceased, is unfair to the States, since the Federal tax cuts very materially into the revenue which the State can obtain through this type of taxation. In many States, Federal taxes are a deduction from the gross estate before the State's death duty is levied. The direct effect of the Federal tax, therefore, is to decrease the amount of the estate subject to the State tax. A $10,000,000 estate is reduced to less than $7,500,000 if the Federal tax is first deducted. Indirectly the Federal tax is so high that it has a strong tendency to decrease both the size of the estate, which is the usual result of avoidance of excessive taxes, and the value of the property in the estate, which is the economic effect of a capital tax, so that graduated death duties of the States are much less productive.

"In 1921 the 25 per cent. maximum estate tax was first fully reflected in revenue. The return from Federal estate taxes for that and subsequent years has been as follows:

1921	$154,000,000
1922	139,000,000
1923	126,000,000
1924	102,000,000

"For the first three months of the current fiscal year, estate taxes have aggregated $19,703,126, as against $23,357,400 for the first three months of the previous fiscal year. This is a clear showing of the progressive failure of a tax inherently excessive. With a 40 per cent. maximum rate in the Revenue Act of 1924 we may expect an acceleration of this tendency.

"Death taxes are taxes upon capital. It is obvious that if the Government, to maintain itself, were to take 50 per cent. of every estate, small or large, and if, on the average, in the course of a generation, a man could not double his inheritance, there would be an actual depletion of capital within the country and ultimately nothing would be left to tax.

"Inheritance taxes are based upon capital values. Since an executor must obtain cash to pay his tax, he usually must dispose of the assets of the estate at what is essentially a forced sale. If an estate must realize upon some stock not generally dealt in, or a piece of real estate, for example, it can do so only by reducing the price until a bargain figure is reached which will attract purchasers. When the next estate comes along for taxation with similar stock or a like kind of property, its tax will be based upon the lower price fixed by the sale of the assets of the first estate. Thus we have a permanent lessening of values and a continuous exhaustion of the source for death taxes. Any tax which thus materially lowers values destroys itself. A man will not seek to build up a large fortune just to have it taken away from his family at his death.

THE GIFT TAX.

"The gift-tax provision was adopted upon the floor of Congress without reference to committee. In consequence it was never thoroughly studied and not tied up with the other provisions of the law. As an example, if a donor should give away a piece of property which cost him $50,000 and which, at the time of the gift, was worth $100,000, he is taxed on the basis of $100,000. If the donee should then sell this property for $100,000, he would be taxed on the basis of what the property cost the donor and be obliged to report $50,000 profit for income tax purposes, although the property was sold at the same price which fixed its value for taxation, as a gift.

"Aside from the grave constitutional question of the right of Congress to tax gifts at all, the gift tax is an excellent illustration of the futility of trying

to prevent avoidance of excessive taxes and still not penalize legitimate transactions. Under the statute, if property is sold or exchanged, the difference between the value of the property and what it received is considered a gift. So, if a seller makes a bad bargain, he suffers not only his loss on the bargain but he must pay a gift tax on his loss. The more he has lost the more tax he has to pay. The duty devolves upon the taxpayer to report every transaction where he received less in value than he gave, and upon the Bureau of Internal Revenue, therefore, to pass upon innumerable straight business transactions.

"The tax applies to corporations, and must necessarily do so or its avoidance would be too simple. A corporation would be reluctant to give pensions to its injured or superannuated employees, or to pay bonuses, if its gifts to these employees are taxed; and, of course, the larger the number of employees it wishes to benefit the more the corporation would be taxed for each employee. Although the tax is a tax on capital, it is on an annual basis. If a man should give $50,000 a year for 10 years there would be no tax, but if he gave $500,000 in one year the tax would be $19,000. It is better to adopt reasonable rates of taxation which do not compel avoidance, and to avoid indirect and artificial restraints upon usual and proper transactions.

PUBLICITY.

"The Revenue Act of 1924 added to the requirement that the names and addresses of all taxpayers be open to public inspection, the additional requirement that the amount of tax paid by each be also open to inspection. At the same time Congress specifically re-enacted Section 3167, which penalizes the printing and publication of any part of a return. No attempt was made to reconcile these two sections. Whatever the law may be, the printing has been done, and we can now view, in the light of actual experience, the undesirability of the publicity provision.

"Aside from the question of the unnecessary violation of the right of privacy which should be insured to all citizens in the spirit of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution, it would be interesting to know what good will be accomplished by the provision. The Treasury has every means of access to the complete returns and all books and papers of each of these taxpayers. Publicity is wholly unnecessary from an administrative standpoint. Publicity serves one purpose, however. It gives to business rivals and to those having some ulterior motive, information which is of value to them solely to the extent it is detrimental to the taxpayer. They gain by the taxpayer being hurt. It is difficult to imagine any one thing which would be a greater spur to the efforts of all taxpayers to avoid a taxable income than the threat that the amount they pay will be pilloried. We may promptly expect renewed use of the many means of tax avoidance, with the consequent decrease in the productivity of the income tax. The provision should be repealed.

"In June, 1924, the President appointed 12 members of the Board of Tax Appeals, and the nucleus of the board thus appointed promptly undertook the preparation of rules of practice and methods of procedure. The board is functioning satisfactorily, and at present is keeping up to date with its calendar, and should be permitted to continue along the lines indicated by the Congress without further amendment to the law."

From the Internal Revenue Collectors' offices, in October and November, 1924, the newspapers of the country obtained and printed, under the publicity clause of the act of 1924, the amount of income taxes paid by many individuals and corporations. Four newspapers were indicted for this by the Attorney General as test cases to determine the law, and in the three first cases presented, their pleas were upheld by the courts.

SUPERPOWER IN THE NORTHEASTERN STATES.

NORTHEASTERN SUPERPOWER COMMITTEE.
Chairman—Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce.

State Members—Maine—Charles E. Gurney, Chairman, Public Utilities Commission. New Hampshire—William T. Gunnison, Chairman, Public Service Commission. Vermont—Ernest H. West, Public Service Commission. Massachusetts—Henry C. Attwill, Chairman, Department of Public Utilities. Rhode Island—William C. Bliss, Chairman, Public Utilities Commission. Connecticut—Richard T. Higgins, Chairman, Public Utilities Commission. New York—Alexander MacDonald, Conservation Commissioner; Dwight B. LaDu, State Engineer and Surveyor; George E. Van Kennen, Deputy Attorney General. New Jersey—Col. William A. Starrett; Frederick C. Schneider. Pennsylvania—William D. B. Ainey, Chairman, Public Service Commission; Morris L. Cooke, Director, Giant Power Survey Board; Philip P. Wells, Deputy Attorney General. Maryland—Ezra B. Whitman, Public Service Commission.

Federal Members—Dr. George Otis Smith, Director, U. S. Geological Survey; O. C. Merrill, Executive Secretary, Federal Power Commission; Major G. R. Young, Corps of Engineers, U. S., and Paul S. Clapp, Secretary.

The Northeastern Superpower Committee is an outgrowth of a conference held in New York City in October, 1923, with the consent of President Coolidge, between Secretary Hoover and the Chairman of the State Utilities Commissions of the eleven Northeastern States.

The survey of power facilities and power needs made by the engineer sub-committee covers the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia. This region comprises one of several power areas into which the United States naturally divides itself, according to the engineers. Forty per cent. of the country's population, consuming 50 per cent. of the Nation's electrical power production and operating sixty per cent. of the primary power of the whole country, is concentrated in this particular area. The use of electrical power therein has been increasing at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and in the committee's opinion the demand will reach 30.8 billion kilowatt hours in 1930.

"The demand for electrical power within this area is supplied from water and from coal", the report says. "The present developed water power is about 3,030,000 horse power; the total potential water power available 90 per cent. of the time is 5,426,000 horse power. This is increased to 7,914,000 horse power available 50 per cent. of the time.

"At present, we have developed about 38 per cent. of the total water power ultimately available in this area. But practical development of water power will probably be such that not over 25 per cent. of the total power demand in any year can be met from this source. Principal dependence, therefore, must be placed upon generation of power from coal.

"There are in this area nearly two hundred different utility companies engaged in power production and distribution, many under common ownership. Of these, about 45 per cent. are technically interconnected, but only about 8 per cent. of the interconnections have capacity large enough for effective interchange of power. Great economies in cost of production can be secured from the early effective interconnection of these utility systems, in some cases involving larger and systematic high voltage transmission."

Such interconnection, according to the engineers, will lead to the reduction of the amount of reserve equipment, "better average load factor through pooling of daily and seasonal load variation, and wide diversification of use through increased industrial consumption," and more security in power supply against interruption by many causes. It will also mean that available water power in the area can be much more advantageously applied to carry base or peak load as local conditions may require It should make possible the use of secondary water power which arises from the seasonal flow of streams, and thus bring into practical use a larger quantity of water power than would otherwise be possible Finally, power would be available more quickly to meet growing demands.

The report points out that the economic generation and distribution of power vitally requires that it be produced in large plants. Present practice indicates that such plants should be constructed with total capacities of from 200,000 to 500,000 kilowatts, using generators of not less than 20,000 kilowatts each. Because great plants of this character require immense quantities of water for condensation purposes, their location will be controlled by considerations of water supply. A study of available water supply has led the engineers to the conclusion that the location of such plants will accordingly be restricted to the seaboard, the Great Lakes, the Ohio River and its tributaries, and the Susquehanna River.

The engineers declare that the large demand affords an immediate market for the cheaper water power from the larger projects and renders their development both urgent and necessary. At the same time the large use of steam in the area makes possible the use of the seasonal flow of rivers for relief of steam, and thus enables more complete utilization of the rivers than in any other part of the United States.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY MELLON ON THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon in his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, said:

"The gross public debt was reduced $1,098,894,375 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, and stood at $21,250,812,989 on the latter date. This reduction was accomplished through the application of the sinking fund and other public debt charges against ordinary receipts, aggregating $457,999,750; a reduction in the general fund balance of $135,527,-639.56; and the use of the entire surplus of $505,-366,986.31. The annual interest charges on the debt represented by this reduction are equivalent to over $45,000,000.

"The total reduction in the debt since the high point of $26,594,000,000 on Aug. 31, 1919, amounted to $5,343,000,000 at the close of the last fiscal year. At the peak of the debt, however, there was an unusually large amount of temporary borrowing in anticipation of the next tax payment date and the debt figures on that date give a somewhat exaggerated impression of the true situation. The debt on June 30, 1919, a more representative date, was $25,484,000,000, and the reductions by fiscal years since that time are shown in the followingt able, in millions of dollars:

Fiscal Year.	From Ordinary Receipts.	From Surplus.	From Net Balance in Gen'l Fuud.	Total Debt Reductions.
1920.....	79	212	894	1,185
1921.....	422	87	187	322
1922.....	423	314	277	1,014
1923.....	403	310	99	614
1924.....	458	505	136	1,099
Total.....	1,785	1,428	1,021	4,234

"Three-fourths of the debt reduction during the fiscal year 1920 was due to the decrease in the net balance in the general fund of the Treasury. During the war financial operations were on such a large scale that it was necessary for the Treasury to have always available a working cash balance of a billion dollars or more. This balance was obviously much too large for peace-time operations, and consequently it was reduced $894,000,000 during the fiscal year 1920, effecting a corresponding reduction in the debt. During the years 1921-1924, however, the reductions have been effected almost entirely, taking the four-year period as a whole, through fixed-debt retirements chargeable against ordinary receipts and through the use of the surplus.

"The fixed-debt charges are included in the regular budget of the Government under a definite plan worked out soon after the close of the war for the gradual retirement of the public debt, and must be met before the budget can balance. The most important of these fixed-debt charges is the cumulative sinking fund provided in the Victory Liberty Loan Act. Retirements through this fund during the past fiscal year were about $296,000,000. The next items in size among the fixed charges are the retirements of securities received from foreign Governments under debt settlements and the purchases from foreign repayments These two accounts amounted to about $150,000,000 during the fiscal year 1924.

"Retirements through the sinking fund increase each year, but this means no increase in the total amount devoted to the debt service, because the increase in the sinking fund each year represents interest saved on previous retirements from the fund. There can be little or no further reduction in the general-fund balance for some years to come, because it is as low now as the Treasury's activities will safely permit The total balance, moreover, fluctuates around $200,000,000. a small figure when compared with the public debt. It is not contemplated, furthermore, that there will be further surpluses of any significance. The Revenue Act of 1924 will reduce tax receipts over $450,000,000 annually, it is estimated, and in addition some of the sources of revenue during the past few years such as realizations on war assets and back taxes, are rapidly becoming exhausted.

"The total debt retirements from the peak have effected a saving in interest amounting to approximately $225,000,000 annually, a saving which equals nearly one-third of the total annual pre-war expenditures of the Government. This strict adherence to a rigorous debt-paying program has not only strengthened the public credit and put the Government's finances in a more manageable shape but has greatly added to the strength of the general investment and money markets. Retrenchment in current Government expenditures which does not impair governmental efficiency and the application of the surplus thus created to debt retirements increase the country's capital supply by that amount, the funds being released for private enterprise. Sound Government finance, including a rigid debt-paying policy, is absolutely indispensable to the best interests of business and private finance. Private credit cannot continue to flourish if the public credit is in a state of chaos. Therefore, a debt-paying program has been the only consistent policy to follow.

"The necessity for such a policy is obvious when it is realized that this country came out of the war with a debt at its peak in 1919 equal approximately to the total expenditures of the Government during its entire existence prior to 1917. The debt per capita had risen from $12 at the beginning of the war to about $250 at the middle of 1919 Interest alone on this debt has been about a quarter of a billion dollars more each year since 1920 than the total Government expenditures during the fiscal year 1916, the last pre-war year.

'Debt reduction, in fact, is the best method of bringing about tax reduction. From the viewpoint of the country as a whole. the war was paid for when it was fought. The equipment. munitions, ships. food, clothing, and all other matcrials and supplies necessary for carrying on the war had to be produced before they could be utilized

"The present program calls for fixed-debt retirements chargeable against ordinary receipts aggregating about $500,000,000 annually. This constitutes at present about 14 per cent of the Government s expenditures. but the amount will increase progressively each year by the amount of the reduction in interest charges due to debt retirements through the sinking fund. The Treasury believes that this program, while providing for substantial retirements. is not unduly burdensome and should not be interfered with by additional or extraordinary governmental expenditures. '

The Secretary of the Treasury in his 1923 report pointed out that the entire short-dated debt of $7,500,000,000 outstanding at the beginning of his administration had either been retired or refunded into more manageable maturities "The effectiveness of that refunding program is illustrated in the operations of the past year," he said. "Maturities have fallen only on quarterly tax payment dates and, due to the heavy retirements from ordinary receipts, only comparatively small new issues have been necessary. All new issues since the previous annual report have been certificates of indebtedness."

On Nov. 1, 1924, the Secretary of the Treasury called for redemption and payment on Feb. 2, 1925, the 4 per cent. loan of 1925, and this issue is therefore included now in the short-dated debt. Treasury saving certificates were withdrawn from sale at the close of business July 15, 1924. The maturities of the short-term debt to Nov. 1, 1929, are as follows:

MATURITIES OF THE SHORT-TERM DEBT.

(Amounts as of Oct. 31, 1924.)

Date of Maturity.	*Total.*	*Cumulative Total.*
Dec. 15, 1924.....*a*	$407.197,500	$407,197,500
Jan. 1, 1925.....*b*	25,144.494	432,341,994
Feb. 1, 1925.....*c*	118,489,900	550.831,894
March 15, 1925.....*a*	400,299.000	951,130,894
March 15, 1925.....*c*	597.325.900	1,548,456,794
June 15, 1925.....*c*	406,031,000	1.954.487,794
Sept. 15, 1925.....*a*	388,869,500	2.343,357,294
Dec. 15, 1925.....*c*	299,659,900	2,643,017,194
Jan. 1, 1926.....*b*	13,715.592	2.656,732,786
March 15, 1926.....*c*	615.707,900	3,272,440,686
Sept. 15, 1926.....*c*	414,922,300	3,687,362,986
Dec. 15-31, 1926.....*b*	1,805,047	3,689.168,033
Jan.-Sept., 1927.....*b*	98,740,349	3.787,908,382
March 15, 1927.....*c*	668,201,400	4,456,109,782
Oct.-Dec., 1927.....*b*	15,548,160	4,471,657,942
Dec. 15, 1927.....*c*	355,779,900	4,827,437,842
Jan. 1, '28-Nov. 1, '29.*b*	265,179,538	5,092,617,380
Sept. 15, 1928.....*c*2	978,776,300	8,071,393,680

a—Certificates of indebtedness: *b*—Treasury (war) saving certificates (including interest); *c*—Notes and bonds; the first item, Feb 1, 1925, being the 4 per cent. loan of 1925 called for redemption the last item of Sept. 15, 1928, being the maturity of the Third Liberty Loan.

The Treasury Department announced on Dec. 2 an issue of 4 per cent. 30-year bonds, dated Dec 15, 1924, and due Dec. 15, 1954, the first long-term bond offering since October, 1922. The offering was for about $200,000,000, the Secretary reserving the right to allot additional bonds to the extent that Third Liberty Loan 4¼ per cent. bonds maturing Sept. 15, 1928, and Treasury notes maturing March 15, 1925. are tendered in payment The bonds are redeemable at option of the Treasury after twenty years on four months' notice.

FOREIGN DEBTS OWED TO THE UNITED STATES.

Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon, in his annual report to Congress, made public December, 1924, in regard to the foreign debts due to the United States said:

"The obligations of foreign Governments held by the Treasury on Nov. 15, 1924, aggregated $10,559,929,727.59, in principal amount, and may be classified as follows:

"(1) $5,242,247,155.14 representing cash advances made by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, under the Liberty bond acts ($9,598,236,575.45 originally held).

"(2) $595,052,397.27 received from the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy on account of sales of surplus war material under the act of July 9, 1918 ($595,141,368.43 originally held).

"(3) $75,812,037.38 received from the American Relief Administration on account of relief supplies furnished under the act of Feb. 25, 1919 ($84,093,963.55 originally held).

"(4) $55,172,966.88 received from the United States Grain Corporation on account of sales of flour for relief purposes under the act of March 30, 1920. ($56,858,802.49 originally held).

"(5) $3,736,628.42 received from the United States Shipping Board on account of services rendered to the Government of Poland.

"(6) $4,587,908,542.50 received from the Governments of Finland, Great Britain, and Hungary under the terms of the respective funding agreements ($4,610,939,000 originally held)."

The obligations of foreign governments held by the United States Treasury as to principal and unpaid interest by countries are:

Country.	*Principal.*	*Interest.*
Armenia	$11,959,917	$2,901,274
Austria	24,055,708	5,773,370
Belgium	377,029,570	94,794,143
Czechoslovakia	91,879,671	23,648,768
Esthonia	13,999,145	3,489,540
Finland	(*a*)8,955,000	.....
France	3,340,512,817	796,711,537
Great Britain	(*a*)4,577,000,000	.....
Greece	15,000,000	2,250,000
Hungary	(*a*)1,953,542	.....
Italy	1,647,869,197	449,477,924
Latvia	5,132,287	1,156,805
Liberia	26,000	6,118
Lithuania	(*b*)4,981,628	1,048,371
Nicaragua	140,590	.....
Poland	(*b*)159,666,972	18,893,027
Roumania	36,128,494	9,476,953
Russia	192,601,297	58,782,192
Jugoslavia	51,037,886	13,101,164
Total	$10,559,929,727	$1,481,511,194

(NOTE—(*a*) Debt funded. (*b*) Agreement signed to fund both principal and interest awaits approval by Congress, under which bonds of Lithuania amounting to $6,030,000 and of Poland amounting to $178,560,000 will be delivered to the Treasury).

The present members of the World War Foreign Debt Commission are: Secretary Andrew W. Mellon, Chairman; Secretary Charles E. Hughes, Secretary Herbert C. Hoover; Senator Reed Smoot; Representative Theodore E. Burton; Representative Charles R. Crisp; Richard Olney; and Edward N. Hurley; Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Eliot Wadsworth, Secretary.

At the time of the creation of the commission, Feb. 9, 1922, the United States held obligations of foreign Governments representing indebtedness incurred in connection with the World War aggregating in principal amount approximately $10,102,000,000. The commission has negotiated agreements for the funding of the principal of such indebtedness (including the indebtedness of Lithuania and Poland, respectively, referred to below), amounting to $1,249,434,720.64, or more than 12 per cent. of the total indebtedness to the United States at that time.

The terms of the settlement with Great Britain approved by Congress Feb. 28, 1923, were in substance:

Principal of notes to be refunded	$4,074,818,358.44
Interest accrued to Dec. 15, 1922, at 4¼%	629,836,106 99
Total	$4,704,654.465.43
Deduct payments made in 1922, with interest at 4¼%	100,526.379.69
Total	$4.604,128.085.74
Paid in cash	4,128 085.74
Total principal of indebtedness	$4,600,000,000.00

The principal of the bonds shall be paid in annual instalments on a fixed schedule, subject to the right of the British Government to make these payments in three-year periods. The amount of the first year's instalment will be $23,000,000 and these annual instalments will increase with due regularity during the life of the bonds until, in the sixty-second year, the amount of the instalment will be $175,000,000, the aggregate instalments being equal to the total principal of the debt.

The British will have the right to pay off additional amounts of the principal of the bonds on any interest date upon ninety days previous notice.

Interest is to be payable upon the unpaid balances at the following rates on Dec. 15 and June 15, of each year:

3 per cent. semi-annually, June 15, 1923, to Dec. 15, 1932, inclusive.

3½ per cent. semi-annually, June 15, 1933, until final payment.

For the first five years one-half the interest may be deferred and added to the principal, bonds to be issued therefor similar to those of the original issue.

Any payment of interest and of principal may be made in any United States Government bonds issued since April 6, 1917, such bonds to be taken at par and accrued interest.

Settlement of the indebtedness of Finland was effected on May 1, 1923, and approved by Congress on March 12, 1924; and on March 22 the Treasury received bonds of Finland amounting to $9,000,000 and canceled obligations of that country of a principal value of $8,281,926.17 with accrued interest. Payment will extend over a period of sixty-two years with interest at 4½ per cent. from the date of the loan, about four years before, to Dec. 15, 1923, and 3½ per cent. from then to Dec. 15, 1932, and at 3 per cent. thereafter to maturity.

A formal agreement substantially the same as that reached with Finland was signed with Hungary on April 25, 1924, and approved by Congress on May 23, 1924. Agreement with all other creidtor nations and the Reparation Commission whereby all liens upon the assets and revenues of Hungary were subordinated to the reconstruction of $50,000,000 made under the plan approved by the Reparation Commission Feb. 21, 1924. The Treasury received bonds of Hungary to the amount of $1,939,000 on May 29, canceling obligations to the aggregate principal amount of $1,685,835.61.

An agreement substantially the same as with Finland was signed with Lithuania on Sept. 22, 1924, covering an indebtedness of $6.030,000, which on Dec. 1 awaited the approval of Congress.

An agreement substantially the same as with Great Britain was reached with Poland on Nov. 14, 1924. which also on Dec. 1 awaited the approval of Congress. Poland's indebtedness represents money due from the sale of surplus war supplies, relief supplies of the American Relief Administration, the sale of flour by the United States Grain Corporation and services by the United States Shipping Board. The principal amount was $156,666,972.39; accrued interest to Dec. 15, $18,893.053.60. Polish bonds amounting to $178,560,000 to be accepted, and the balance, $5,025.99 paid in cash.

Informal representations looking to a settlement of the indebtedness of France were begun by Ambassador Jusserand with Secretary Mellon in Nov. 1924. The status of the French debt was then summarized by Mr. Mellon in a letter to Senator Borah on Dec. 11, 1923.

"The amount of the debt due by the Government of France to the Government of the United States, under two different categories, is as follows:

"(1) Total advances to the Government of France under authority of the Liberty Loan acts, $2,997,477,800; less amounts repaid (ten payments from Jan. 8, 1919, to Feb. 23, 1923), $64,212,568.04; principal amount of obligations now held, $2,933,265,231.96.

"Total interest on obligations evidencing above advances, $779,621,604.80.

"Payments made on account of interest, $129,570,376.13.

"Accrued and unpaid interest as of Nov. 15, 1923, $650,051,228.67.

"(2) Obligations of the Government of France, by their terms payable in 1929-1930, received from the Secretary of War on account of sales of surplus war materials under the act of July 9, 1918—$407,341,145.01.

"Interest has been paid as it came due upon these obligations. Total, $3,990,657,605.64."

Representations regarding their debts have been made during 1924 by Czechoslovakia, Esthonia, Latvia, and Jugo-Slavia, but no formal proposals had been put before the commission up to Dec. 1, 1924. No representations had been made up to that date by Belgium, Greece, Italy or Roumania.

REPARATIONS AND THE DAWES PLAN.

The preparation, acceptance and execution of the Dawes plan as contained in a report to the Reparation Commission, to give practical effect to the reparation clauses imposed upon Germany by the Versailles Treaty, has been the outstanding feature of the European situation in 1924.

The German Government, having reached the point of economic exhaustion after eight months of resistance to the French and Belgian occupation of the Ruhr, which began Jan. 11, 1923 (see THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1924, pages 154, 155), President Ebert on Sept. 26, 1923, called upon the population to give up "passive resistance" and the German ordinances on the subject were annuled. The Government informed the Reparation Commission on Oct. 24, 1923, that it was prepared to resume the deliveries provided by the Treaty of Versailles, default in which had caused the occupation, but that the economic situation in Germany made it impossible; it therefore requested the commission to examine the resources and capacity of Germany under Article 234 of the Treaty of Versailles.

The commission on Nov. 30, 1923, voted to do so, and as the United States had renewed the offer contained in Secretary Hughes's address of Dec. 29, 1922, "to take part in an economic conference in which all the European Allies chiefly concerned in German reparations participate for the purpose of considering the questions of the capacity of Germany, to make reparation payments, and an appropriate financial plan for securing such payments," with the expressed approval of the State Department, Gen. Charles G. Dawes, Owen D. Young and Henry M. Robinson, Americans, were appointed to the two committees of experts set up by the commission.

The first committee, charged with inquiry into the balancing the budget and stabilizing the currency, consisted of Charles G. Dawes, Chairman, and Owen D. Young of the United States; Robert M. Kindersley and J. C. Stamp of Great Britain; J. Parmentier and Edgard Allix of France; Alberto Pirelli and Federico Flora of Italy; and E. Francqui and Maurice Houtart of Belgium.

On the second committee, charged with bringing about the return of capital which had left Germany were: Reginald McKenna of Great Britain; Chairman; Henry M. Robinson of the United States; Andre Laurent-Atthalin of France; Mario Alberti of Italy; and Albert-Edouard Janssen of Belgium.

The two committees met in Paris on Jan. 14, 1924, and under the chairmanship of Gen. Dawes made a thorough, exhaustive and expeditious investigation, transmitting their full reports to the Reparation Commission on April 19, 1924. Chairman Dawes in his letter transmitting the reports of the committees, said:

"The committee has carefully and laboriously covered the broad field of investigation. It has had the constant cooperation of able staffs of experts, gathering information, digesting it and presenting it. It conducted, on the ground, an examination of the officials of the German Government and representatives of its labor, agriculture and industry. It received from the German Government and its representatives voluminous and satisfactory answers in response to its written inquiries. It has called to its assistance outside experts of international reputation, and has had the benefit of the accumulated information heretofore gathered by your commission."

The report stated that the committee approached its task "as business men anxious to obtain effective results." The problem presented was the practical means of recovering the debt of Germany to the Allies under the Treaty of Versailles, not "the imposition of penalties, and the guarantees which we propose are economic and not political."

THE DAWES PLAN.

As an essential agency for creating in Germany a unified and stable currency the committee proposed the establishment of a new bank of issue, with the exclusive right to issue paper money for a period of fifty years and to act as the depository and fiscal agent of the German Government. Treaty funds collected in Germany are all to be deposited in the new bank to the credit of a special account and are only to be withdrawable by the creditor nations under conditions and safeguards which will adequately protect the German exchange market and the interest of the creditor nations and the German economy.

The bank will be directed by a German president and managing board but, in order to safeguard the observance of its statutes, the bank will have a further governing body known as a General Board which will consist of seven Germans and seven foreigners, one each of British, French, Italian, Belgian, American, Dutch and Swiss nationality. One of the foreign members will be known as the "commissioner" who "will be responsible for seeing that there is no infringement of the provisions relative to the issuance of notes and the maintenance of the bank's reserves. Decisions of the General Board will require a majority vote of ten of the fourteen members unless both the President and the commissioner are included in the majority, in which case a simple majority will be sufficient." The new bank will have a capital of 400,000,000 gold marks, part to be subscribed in Germany and part abroad. The total amount of the foreign loan proposed was 800,000,000 gold marks to be deposited in the new bank as a contribution to its gold reserves and for financing essential deliveries in kind during the preliminary period of economic rehabilitation.

As normal resources from which Germany is to make payments to meet her treaty obligations, the committee recommended the following sources: (a) From her ordinary budget; (b) from railway bonds and transport tax; (c) from industrial debentures.

The committee stated that "it is not open to dispute, as a simple principle of justice, and it is contemplated by the treaty that the German people should be placed under a burden of taxation at least as heavy as that borne by the people of the Allied countries."

The committee fully recognized "both the necessity and the justice of maintaining the principle embodied in the treaty that Germany's payments should increase with what may prove to be the increase on her future capacity," and that "an estimate now made once for all might well underestimate this." To meet this situation, the committee provided for a fixed annual payment and a variable addition thereto dependent upon a composite index figure designed to reflect Germany's increasing capacity. The index is to be ascertained from the following six sets of representative statistics: railway traffic, population, foreign trade, consumption of tobacco, etc., budget expenditure and consumption of coal. An average of years (chiefly 1926, 1927, 1928, and 1929) is to be taken as the base, and the average of these six percentages will be taken as indicating the proportionate increase to be added to the treaty sums demanded in a given future year.

The committee believed that:

"Under this system Germany will retain her incentive to develop, as she retains the major part of the advantage of any increase in prosperity, while the Allies obtain a reasonable share in this increase and avoid the risk of losing through a premature estimate of future capacity.

"At the same time, the adoption of a method involving not discretionary but automatic application, gives the necessary assurance from the commencement both to Germany and the world that treaty demands will not, in the period to which the settlement relates, be again the subject of negotiation and dispute."

THE GERMAN RAILWAYS.

The second source recommended by the committee for deriving treaty payments was the issuance of 11,000,000,000 gold marks first mortgage bonds on the German railways, bearing 5 per cent. interest and 1 per cent. sinking fund per annum; the bonds to be received and administered by a trustee appointed by the Reparation Commission. The committee reported that, while it is true that the German railway systems have passed through a period of great difficulty since the war from causes which were largely beyond their control, they have been enormously overstaffed and extravagant capital expenditures have been made. The situation had been improved by the separation of the railways from the ordinary administration and assimilation to a business concern, by the slackening of capital construction, and the raising of fares to a point where some profit is provided, but the committee regard these measures as insufficient. Railway experts consulted by the committee estimated the capital value of the railways on a conservative basis at 26,000,000,000 gold marks, unincumbered with old debts which were extinguished by the depreciation of the mark, and the committee was convinced that "under proper management, under unified control, and with a proper tariff policy, the railways can without difficulty earn a fair return upon their present capital value."

The committee recommended the conversion of the railways into a joint stock company to be managed by a board of eighteen directors, nine to be chosen by the German Government and private holders of preference shares, and nine to be named by the trustee of the bonds, five of whom may be German. The Chairman of the Board and the General Manager will be German, and the Railway Commissioner

will represent the interests of the bond holders. In addition to the 11,000,000,000 gold marks bonds issued for reparation account, the new railway company is to have a capital of 2,000,000,000 gold marks of preference shares and 13,000,000,000 gold marks of common stock. One and one-half billion gold marks of the preference shares are to be set aside in the treasury of the company for sale to private persons and the proceeds of the sale of the other 500,000,000 gold marks of preference shares and all of the common shares are to go to the German Government.

Finally, the committee recommended a contribution to reparation payments from German industry in a sum of not less than 5,000,000,000 gold marks to be represented by first mortgage bonds bearing 5 per cent. interest and 1 per cent. sinking fund. These industrial debentures will be received and administered by a trustee appointed by the Reparation Commission. In justification of this recommendation the committee reports:

"This amount of bonds is less than the total debt of industrial undertakings in Germany before the war. Such indebtedness has for the most part been discharged by nominal payments in depreciated currency, or practically extinguished.

"The committee is satisfied that a burden of mortgage debt of the amount of 5,000,000,000 gold marks on the industries of Germany, fairly apportioned, bearing a moderate rate of interest and payable on long maturity, does not create a burden greater than that which would have existed had there been no depreciation of currency."

The committee found that Germany must be given a certain period within which to recover her economic equilibrium, and made provision for minimum reparation payments for a two-year "budget moratorium period," and a second two-year "transition period," the payments not becoming standard until the fifth year. The payments contemplated were: First year, 1,000 million gold marks (from the foreign loan and 200 millions from interest on railway bonds); second year, 1,220 million gold marks (from interest on railway bonds, industrial debentures and budget contributions); third year, 1,200 million gold marks; fourth year, 1,7350 million gold marks; and fifth year (standard year), 2,500 million gold marks (from interest in railway bonds and industrial debentures, from transportation tax and from budget).

The report states clearly that the above payments "comprise all amounts for which Germany may be liable to the Allied and associated powers for the costs arising out of the war, including reparation, restitution, all costs of all armies of occupation, clearing house operations, commissions of control and supervision, etc."

NO TIME LIMIT FIXED.

The committee considered it to be outside its competence "to establish a limit of years or of amount for the working of the index, nor is it within their competence to fix the number of annuities which Germany will have to pay, as this would practically mean the fixation of a new German capital debt." A communique of the French Foreign Office, dated Oct. 28, 1923, two days before the appointment of the Dawes committee, stated that "France will not accept that a committee of experts make any changes in the amount of the debt as fixed May 1, 1921, and will give its consent to no reduction whatsoever in the amount of the obligations of Germany as determined by the Reparation Commission in May, 1921."

Concerning the economic potentialities of Germany for carrying out the plan, the committee said:

"The task would be hopeless if the present situation of Germany accurately reflected her potential capacity; the proceeds from Germany's national production could not in that case enable her both to meet the national needs and to ensure the payment of her foreign debts.

"But Germany's growing and industrious population; her great technical skill; the wealth of her material resources; the development of her agriculture on progressive lines; her eminence in industrial science; all these factors enable us to be hopeful with regard to her future production.

"Further, ever since 1919, the country has been improving its plant and equipment; the experts specially appointed to examine the railways have shown in their report that expense has not been spared in improving the German railway system; telephone and telegraph communications have been assured with the help of the most modern appliances; harbors and canals have likewise been developed; lastly, the industrialists have been enabled further to increase an entirely modern plant which is now adapted in many industries to produce a greater output than before the war.

"Germany is therefore well equipped with resources; she possesses the means for exploiting them on a large scale; when the present credit shortage has been overcome, she will be able to resume a favored position in the activity of the world where normal conditions of exchange are gradually being restored."

As to the financial burden which will devolve upon the individual German should the plan be adopted, the committee "is confident that it lies within the power of the German people to respond to the burdens imposed by the plan, without impairing a standard of living comparable to that of the Allied countries and their neighbors in Europe, who are likewise subject to heavy burdens, largely resulting from the catastrophe of the war."

The plan provided that the definite act of the German Government in meeting its financial obligations will be the payment of all reparation moneys, including interest and sinking fund on railways and industrial debentures, transport tax and budget contributions, in gold marks or their equivalent in German currency, into the bank of issue to the credit of an "Agent for Reparation Payments" to be appointed by the Reparation Commission.

To safeguard the stability of the budget and the currency, the committee provided that the use and withdrawal of the moneys deposited in the bank of issue for the account of reparations will be controlled by a committee consisting of the Agent for Reparation Payments and five persons skilled in matters relating to foreign exchange and finance, representing five of the Allied and associated powers.

The committee emphasized that its whole report is based on the hypothesis that the fiscal and economic unity of Germany will be restored and, while it regarded questions of military occupation as not coming within its competence, the committee assumed that the existing measures, in so far as they hamper German economic activity, will be withdrawn or sufficiently modified as soon as Germany has put the plan into execution.

CERTAIN REVENUES SET APART.

"If the economic system now in operation in occupied territory be modified," the committee "is unanimously of the opinion that a settlement of reparation must be reinforced by adequate and productive securities." For this purpose the committee suggested that the German revenues from customs, alcohol, tobacco, beer and sugar be assigned to Germany's treaty creditors as collateral for the payment of the sums charged annually on the German budget. The total yield of the assigned revenues will be paid into the account of the Agent for Reparation Payments through the receiving offices immediately on receipt. The amounts required to meet the reparation charges in the budget will be retained and the balances periodically released to the German Government. These revenues will be supervised by a commissioner to be appointed by the Reparation Commission, assisted by an advisory committee on which each of the interested Allied countries will be represented. The general functions of the commissioner will be to ascertain that all assigned revenues are properly obtained from the public and flow through the control administration.

"The plan," Gen. Dawes said, "if accepted, will lead to an ultimate and lasting peace."

ACCEPTED BY GERMANY.

On April 11, 1924, the Reparation Commission decided that the experts' reports "offer a practical basis for the rapid solution of the reparation problem," but reserved its approval and action until Germany declared its willingness to collaborate in the execution of the experts' plans. On April 16 the German Government sent to the Reparation Commission a note declaring its willingness to collaborate in the execution of the experts' plans.

On April 17 the Reparation Commission unanimously decided to approve and officially transmitted the reports to the governments concerned recommending "that the plans proposed might be brought into full operation with delay." At the same time the commission asked the German Government to submit the drafts of laws, decrees and other measures intended to insure the complete execution of the plans.

The British, Belgian and Italian Governments accepted the plan on April 24. The French Government, on April 25, expressed satisfaction with the report, dependent on the action of Germany and the Allied Governments

A conference of the Allied Premiers was called and met in London, July 16-Aug. 16, to discuss the execution of the Dawes plan. The American Government was invited to take part and the State Department instructed Ambassador Kellogg to attend "for the purpose of dealing with such matters as affect the interests of the United States, and otherwise for purposes of information."

The reports were thoroughly studied by committees and approved on Aug. 2, when an invitation was sent to Germany to attend the conference.

The German delegation, headed by Chancellor Marx, arrived on Aug. 5, studied the reports of the committees and submitted comments in writing, which were also gone over.

The military evacuation of the Ruhr within six months was asked by Germany, while France and Belgium proposed two years. Ultimately the main questions in dispute were compromised. The Reparation Commission retained jurisdiction of the question of German defaults, but an American is to be added when the commission is considering any point relating to the Dawes report, and the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles are amended so as to provide for appeals to an arbitral commission from decisions of the commission upon German defaults either under the treaty or the Dawes plan. The complete military evacuation of the Ruhr within one year was promised by France and Belgium, if the London agreements are carried out in good faith by Germany, and they gave up their demand for the retention of employees on the German railways.

The agreements were signed on Aug. 16 by the Allied Powers and Germany; the United States did not sign. On Aug. 18, the French began the evacuation of Dortmund and Hoerde, in the Ruhr. The Reichstag accepted the plan as a whole by a two-thirds vote (314 to 127) on Aug. 29, and the following day the final contracts were signed in London.

The Reparation Commission on Sept. 1 declared the Dawes plan in operation and officially recognized Owen D. Young as Agent General for Reparation Payments, Andrew McFadyan of England as Commissioner of Revenues, with M. Delacroix of France and Signor Nogara of Italy as associates. Germany made her first payment of 20,000,000 gold marks to Mr. Young on Sept. 2. The customs barrier between occupied and unoccupied Germany was abolished on Sept. 9, and the restrictions imposed since Jan. 11, 1923, on the movement of persons, goods and vehicles removed on Sept. 22. Seymour Parker Gilbert jr., formerly Under Secretary of State of the United States, was appointed on Sept. 3 Permanent Agent General to succeed Mr. Young on Oct. 31.

The Reparation Commission ann unced on Oct. 13 that the Dawes Plan Organization had been fully established and the German Governm ent had complied with all requirements to date under the London agreement. The commission approved the plans for a $200,000,000 loan, which was floated with great success; the $100,000,000 allotted to the United States was oversubscribed on Oct. 10 by $1,000,000,000, and the British share of £12,-000,000 ($60,000,000) was oversubscribed on Oct. 15 thirteen times over. The French share of £3,-000,000 and the Swedish share were also completely taken up.

The Reparation Commission practically went out of existence on Nov. 12.

The German Rentenbank went into liquidation under law passed by the Reichstag Aug. 30, establishing the reorganized Reichsbank. This bank began to function the second week in October and its first statement of its condition on Oct. 15 showed capital stock 300,000,000 reichsmarks (gold); surplus, 900,000 reichsmarks; and notes in circulation, 1,396,748,000 reichsmarks. Its assets totaled 4,264,833,000 reichsmarks. It may extend to the Government credit for working capital only up to 100,000,000 marks for ninety days, and must maintain a 40 per cent. reserve against its notes in circulation, of which 75 per cent. must be in gold. Dr. Hjalmar Schacht was made President; Gates McGarrah of New York represents the United States on General Board, and Prof. G. W. J. Bruins of the Netherlands is Commissioner of Note Issue.

The Rhineland railways were turned over on Nov. 16 by the Franco-Belgian Railway Administration to the new private company, the Reichseisenbahn Gesellschaft, to operate the German railways under the Dawes plan, completing the new organization. The capitalization is 26,000,-000,000 gold marks: Reparation bonds (held by trustee for the Agent General for Reparations), 11,000,000,000 gold marks; preferred stock (sold to the public), 2,000,000,000 gold marks; common stock (owned or sold by the German Government), 13,000,000,000 gold marks. Interest on the bonds is at 3 per cent. for the first year and at 5 per cent. after the third year. The total mileage is about 33,000 miles and the value approximately $200,000 a mile. Herr Karl von Siemens is President, and Herr Oeser, Director General.

WHAT GERMANY HAS PAID.

The Reparation Commission, July 31, gave out a statement showing that up to July 1, 1924, nearly five years since the Treaty of Versailles went into effect, Germany has paid 5,570,942,000 gold marks, and credited to her for material, etc. seized and turned over is the sum of 2,834,900,000 gold marks, n aking a total of 8,405,932,000 gold marks.

Of the cash paid, England received 641,000,000 gold marks; France, 144,000,000; Belgium, 1,084,-000,000; the rest being scattered among the other Allies. Of 3,300,000,000 gold marks in deliveries in kind France received 1,278,000,000. The total amount received by France in cash payments and deliveries in kind thus stands at 1,724,000,000 gold marks. After deduction of France's part in the Spa loan and the cost of the French Army of Occupation there is left for France for reparations for the first five years of the working of the peace treaty the sum of 101,874,000 gold marks, or the equivalent of half a billion paper francs, against which France has expended 100,000,000 paper francs.

The Reparation Commission's figures do not include the value of seizures in the Ruhr. This account is kept by the French and Belgians separately because of the English refusal to recognize the Ruhr occupation. It is generally estimated that there has been a profit of 600,000,000 gold marks, which would, therefore, bring the total of German payments up to slightly more than 6,000,-000,000 marks.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The Assembly of the League of Nations met in Geneva Sept. 1-Oct. 2, 1924, for its fifth annual session. Mr. Guiseppe Motta of Switzerland was elected President. The Dominican Republic was admitted to membership, bringing the total number of member states up to fifty-five. The member states are:

Abyssinia	Esthonia	Norway
Albania	Finland	Panama
Argentina	France	Paraguay
Australia	Greece	Persia
Austria	Guatemala	Peru
Belgium	Hayti	Poland
Bolivia	Honduras	Portugal
Brazil	Hungary	Roumania
British Empire	India	Salvador
Bulgaria	Irish Free State	Kingd'm of Serbs
Canada	Italy	Croats-Slovenes
Chili	Japan	Siam
China	Latvia	South Africa
Colombia	Liberia	Spain
Costa Rica	Lithuania	Sweden
Cuba	Luxemburg	Switzerland
Czechoslovakia	Netherlands	Uruguay
Denmark	New Zealand	Venezuela
Dominican Rep.	Nicaragua	

The Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Guatemala, Honduras and Peru were the only ones not represented.

The states which are not members of the League of Nations are: Afghanistan, Ecuador, Egypt, Germany, Mexico, Russian Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, Turkey and the United States of America.

The Assembly elected six non-permanent members of the Council: Uruguay, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Spain and Belgium.

The permanent members of the Council are: British Empire, represented first by Viscount Cecil (Lord Robert Cecil), later by Lord Parmoor, and last, at Rome, in December, by J. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary for Foreign Affairs; France, represented by M. Leon Bourgeois, with M. Hanatoux as substitute, and part of the time by M. Briand and by M. de Jovenel; Italy, represented by M. Salandra; and Japan, represented by Viscount Ishii.

The Assembly approved the budget of the League for 1925, amounting to 22,658,138 gold francs ($4,371,963), as compared with 23,328,686 gold francs ($4,501,348) in 1923. That year closed with a surplus of 2,774,854 gold francs ($535,417). The budget expenditures are allocated as follows: Secretarial and Special Organizations, 12,217,334 gold francs ($2,357,375); International Labor Organization, 7,210,595 gold francs ($1,391,308); Permanent Court of International Justice, 1,905,084 gold francs ($367,592); capital expenditures, 1,275,125 gold francs ($246,040); and working capital fund, 50,000 gold francs ($9,647). The League has a permanent secretarial building, is completing a labor office building and the Assembly decided to erect at once a conference hall to cost 4,500,000 gold francs ($868,290) on a site presented by the Canton of and the City of Geneva.

The Council of the League, which held its thirtieth session Aug. 29-Oct. 3, had continued its oversight of the League's work in the nearly completed reconstruction of Austria (see article on Austria, page 598 in THE ALMANAC) and in the reconstruction of Hungary (see article on Hungary, page 632 in THE ALMANAC). The Assembly approved the work done and recorded its satisfaction with the progress made, noting in respect to Hungary that "the scheme has

been well launched under the best auguries for its complete success." It also praised the work of the Greek Refugee Settlement Commission under the Presidency of Henry Morgenthau, formerly American Ambassador to Turkey. The Assembly approved and continued the work of the Health Organization, Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, Permanent Mandates Commission, Committee on Traffic in Women and Children, Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs and Committee on Slavery.

The Council also arranged for the protection of Moslem minorities in Albania, for Greek minorities in Bulgaria and for Bulgarian minorities in Greece. It also appointed a special commission of three members to collect facts whereby the Council may define the frontier between Turkey and the Iraq. Both Lord Parmoor, for Great Britain (the mandatory power for the Iraq), and Fethi Bey, for Turkey, declared before the Council on Oct. 29 that their respective Governments accepted in advance the Council's decision. A *status quo* was agreed to.

The Assembly also requested the Council to communicate to the Governments, including non-members, a draft convention on the control of the inter-nation traffic in arms and to ask whether they would be prepared to attend a conference on the subject in the spring of 1925. The Assembly further instructed the competent League organization to prepare, if possible with the co-operation of the United States, a convention on the private manufacture of arms. The American Minister to Switzerland, in a letter dated Aug. 29, had announced that his Government would consider favorably an invitation to take part in such conference

The British Government had proposed an amendment to Article XVI. of the Covenant to the Fourth Assembly which had adjourned the discussion of it to the Fifth Assembly. It was adopted and is to be submitted to the members for ratification; the amended text now reading (with the new matter in *italics*):

> Should any member of the League resort to war in disregard of its covenants under Articles XII., XIII., or XV., it shall ipso facto be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations and *to prohibit all intercourse at least between persons resident within their territories and persons resident in the territory of the covenant-breaking state and, if they deem it expedient, also between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking state, and to prevent all financial, commercial or personal intercourse at least between persons resident within the territory of that state and persons resident within the territory of any other state, whether a member of the League or not, and, if they deem it expedient, also between the nationals of that state and the nationals of any other state, whether a member of the League or not.*

The Prime Ministers of Great Britain (J. Ramsay MacDonald), France (Edouard Herriot) and Belgium (Georges Theunis) took part in the preliminary discussion on the reduction of armaments, which culminated in the joint resolution presented by the French and British delegations and unanimously adopted by the Assembly. This resolution paved the way for the drafting by three notable committees headed by Dr. Eduard Benes, Foreign Secretary of Czechoslovakia and M. Politis of Greece, deliberating in harmony, of the protocol for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, which the delegations to the Assembly, after debate, unanimously decided to recommend to their Governments for acceptance. Ten states signed it at once: France, Albania, Bulgaria, Esthonia, Greece, Latvia, Poland, Portugal, Jugo-Slavia, and Czechoslovakia.

This protocol aroused much opposition in Great Britain and in the Dominions. At the thirtieth session of the Council of the League at Rome in December, Foreign Secretary Austen Chamberlain, representing the British Empire, obtained the postponement without prejudice of its consideration and arrangements for the resultant disarmament conference until the March, 1925, meeting of the Council. Mr. Chamberlain's position was that the new British Government had not had sufficient time to consider a document "of such profound importance" and wished also to discuss it with the Dominions.

THE PROTOCOL IN BRIEF.

The main purpose of the Geneva protocol, in the three adjacent fields of arbitration, enforcement and disarmament, can be sufficiently appreciated from the following summary of its provisions:

1. The League Covenant to be amended on the lines laid down in the present protocol, whose provisions, nevertheless, will be operative as soon as the protocol comes into force (i.e., without waiting for the Covenant to be actually amended).

2. "The signatory states agree in no case to resort to war," except in resistance to acts of aggression or when acting in agreement with the Council or Assembly under the present protocol.

3. The jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice to be accepted in all cases falling within its scope.

PRESSURE.

4. Article XV. of the Covenant to be amended so as to establish the following procedure for the settlement of every class of dispute:

(a) The Council itself attempts to settle the dispute by conciliation.

(b) Failing this the Council endeavors to persuade the parties to make their own arrangements for judicial hearing or arbitration.

(c) Failing this the Council shall at the request of one party appoint arbitrators, acting so far as possible in agreement with both disputants. Points of law arising may, once only, at the request of either party be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice.

(d) If neither party requests arbitration the Council shall resume direct consideration of the case as arbitrators (not merely as conciliators). Its findings if unanimous are binding.

(e) If the Council fails to reach unanimity it shall itself appoint arbitrators whose decision shall be final.

Signatories undertake to accept and carry out in good faith awards or findings so determined.

Should a state fail to carry out this undertaking the Council shall "exert all its influence to secure fulfillment," suggesting, if necessary, measures to secure this end (e. g., economic and financial pressure). Should the non-complying state resort to war, all the sanctions specified in Article XVI. of the Covenant become immediately operative.

DOMESTIC MATTERS.

5. Matters falling within the domestic jurisdiction of one party cannot be subjected to the procedure specified in the protocol, and a decision of the Permanent Court that a question is of this character shall be binding on the arbitrators. This, however, shall not prevent such a question being brought before the Council under Article XI. of the Covenant.

(Note—This last sentence was added at the urgent insistence of the Japanese delegation.)

6. Deals with the procedure (broadly analogous to that already specified for the Council) to be followed when a dispute is referred to the Assembly.

7. Signatories undertake to refrain from any kind of military action or preparation while an arbitration or inquiry is in progress. The Council may initiate (by a two-thirds majority) any kind of investigation into alleged infractions of this undertaking, and should a state be found guilty of illegal acts and decline to desist from them, the Council shall decide on the measures to be taken against it.

8. Signatories agree to refrain from any act which might constitute a threat of aggression. A nation suspected of preparing such acts may be cited before the Council under Article XI. of the Covenant.

9. Existing demilitarized zones may be permanently or temporarily supervised by the Council and the demarcation of new zones recommended where desirable.

THE AGGRESSOR.

10. Should hostilities break out, that state shall, unless the Council unanimously decides otherwise, be presumed to be an "aggressor" within the meaning of this protocol which

(a) Refuses to submit a dispute for pacific settlement;

(b) Refuses to conform to a judicial or arbitral decision or a unanimous finding of the Council;

(c) Commits an act of war in face of the Council's prohibition of the movement of its forces (see Article VII.);

(d) Violates a demilitarized zone. (See Article IX.)

If the Council cannot at once determine the aggressor it shall impose an armistice on the belligerents and either party violating its terms shall be deemed an aggressor.

When the Council has declared a state an aggressor on one of these grounds it must forthwith call on signatories to apply without delay the appropriate sanctions.

SANCTIONS.

11. As soon as an aggressor has been declared by the Council, all the measures indicated in Article XVI. of the Covenant become immediately operative.

"These obligations shall be interpreted as obliging each of the members of the League to co-operate loyally and effectively in support of the Covenant of the League and in resistance to any act of aggression in the degree in which its geographical position and its particular situation as regards armaments allow."

"In accordance with Article XVI. of the Covenant the signatories give a joint and several undertaking to come to the assistance of the state attacked or threatened," and to give each other mutual support in the matter of finance, economic measures and transit, and to take all measures in their power to keep open the sea and land communications of the threatened state. If both parties are aggressors the sanctions apply to both.

12. The Council shall invite the economic and financial organizations of the League to advise it on the most effective method of putting economic sanctions in force and definite plans based on this advice shall be prepared.

13. In view of the military sanctions provided for in Article XVI. of the Covenant and Article XI. of this protocol the Council "shall be entitled to receive undertakings from states determining in advance" the forces they would be able to bring into action at once.

Furthermore, as soon as the Council has called on signatory states to apply sanctions, the said states may, "in accordance with any agreements which they may previously have concluded," set their forces in motion in defense of the threatened or attacked state. Such agreements shall be registered and published by the League. "They shall remain open to all states members of the League which may desire to accede thereto."

(Note—This is all that remains of the so-called sectional agreements, or regional understandings.)

14. The Council shall declare when sanctions are to be withdrawn.

15. The whole cost of measures of enforcement shall be borne by the offending state up to the limit of its capacity.

States not members of the League shall, if involved in a dispute with a League member, be invited to accept the provisions of the protocol in the manner contemplated in Article XVII. of the Covenant. If such a state declines and resorts to war the provisions of Article XVI. of the Covenant shall be applicable against it.

DISARMAMENT.

17. The signatories agree to take part in a disarmament conference, to which all states shall be invited, at Geneva on June 15, 1925. The Council shall draw up a program of reduction and limitation in preparation for the conference.

If by May 1, 1925, this protocol has not been ratified by a majority of the permanent members of the Council, Britain, France, Italy, Japan and at least ten other members the conference shall be either abandoned or postponed.

18. In decisions taken by the Council under this protocol the votes of parties to the dispute shall not be counted.

19. The protocol in no way affects the Covenant except where so expressly stated.

20. Disputes regarding the interpretation of the protocol shall be decided by the Court of International Justice.

21. The protocol shall come into force as soon as a plan for the reduction of armaments has been approved by the disarmament conference.

In the event of the Council declaring, on grounds to be defined by the conference itself, that the disarmament plan has not been carried out, the protocol shall become null and void.

INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONFERENCE.

The first International Opium Conference under the auspices of the League of Nations opened at Geneva under the Presidency of Herluf Zahle of Denmark on Nov. 3, 1924, followed immediately by the second conference on Nov. 17. In the first conference were representatives of the various countries which still permit the use of smoking opium, and was to devise ways and means of terminating its use. The debates were acrimonious, especially between the Englishmen representing India and the Japanese delegates. It failed to reach an agreement looking toward the suppression of opium smoking in the Far East.

The second conference was composed of all countries party to the Hague Opium Convention and was to deal specifically with raw materials, opium and coca leaves and with manufactured drugs. At this conference, by invitation, the United States was represented by a delegation composed of Representative Stephen G. Porter of Pennsylvania, Bishop Charles E. Brent, Dr. Rupert Blue, former Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, Mrs. Elizabeth Washburn Wright and Edwin Neville of the State Department.

The policy of the United States is to restrict the manufacture and domestic distribution of narcotics to medicinal and scientific uses in accordance with domestic laws as administered by the Treasury Department, and with regard to international traffic to adhere to its international obligations for the suppression of the traffic. It therefore urges the necessity of the curtailment of the production of opium and coco leaves.

The conference had not finished its work by Dec. 11 when these pages went to press.

PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

The project drafted by the Advisory Committee of Jurists at The Hague in the summer of 1920 for a Permanent Court of International Justice was adopted by the Assembly of the League of Nations, modified in some important parts, notably in the matter of obligatory jurisdiction, on Dec. 13, 1920. The eleven regular or titular Judges, as they are called, and the four Deputy Judges were elected on Sept. 14 and 15, 1921. The election was made by the independent, separate and concurrent votes of the Council of the League, in which body the great powers form a majority, and the Assembly of the League, in which the small powers have an overwhelming preponderance. At the suggestion of Elihu Root of the Advisory Committee, upon failure of the Council and Assembly to agree, a committee of three was appointed from each body, which produced an agreement.

The Judges of the court which sits at The Hague are: Rafael Altamira y Crevea of Spain, Dionisio Anzilotti of Italy, Antonio Sanchex de Bustamente y Sirven of Cuba, Robert Bannatyne, Viscount Finlay of Great Britain, Bernard C. J. Loder of the Netherlands, Yorozu Oda of Japan, Charles Andre Weiss of France (Vice-President), John Bassett Moore of the United States, Didrik Galtrup Gjedde Nyholm of Denmark, Max Huber of Switzerland (President), and Epitacio da Silva Pessoa of Brazil (former President of the Republic, and Judge of the Federal Tribunal of Brazil), elected by the Assembly and Council of the League of Nations Sept. 10 to succeed Judge Ruy Barbosa of Brazil, deceased.

The Deputy Judges are: Dumitriu Negulescu of Roumania, Wang Chung Hui of China, Mikhailo Jovanovitch of the Serb-Croat-Slovene State and Frederick Valdemar Nikolai Beichmann of Norway. Each Judge is to serve nine years and may be re-elected. The ordinary Judges receive a salary varying from $6,030 to $14,070, in accordance with the length of session.

According to the League Covenant, all disputes between members of the League must be submitted either to arbitration or to inquiry of the League Council. According to the statute of the court (Art. 36), the jurisdiction of the court "comprises all cases which the parties refer to it." The following cases are recognized as being generally suited for arbitration: (1) The interpretation of a treaty; (2) any question of international law; (3) the existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of any international obligation; (4) the extent and nature of the reparation to be made for any such breach. There is no provision in the Covenant that compels members of the League to submit disputes of the above nature to arbitration.

In the Wimbledon case, the first on which the world court was asked for a definite judgment, the court on Aug. 17, 1923, handed down a decision against Germany, which had refused to allow the British steamer Wimbledon, chartered by a French company and loaded with munitions consigned to Poland, to pass through the Kiel Canal.

Finland appealed to the court for an interpretation of the Russo-Finnish Treaty regarding Eastern Karelian autonomy. Russia refused to take part on the ground that it was an internal question of Russia. The court held, on July 23, that it was not competent to pronounce an opinion in a dispute between a member of the League of Nations and a non-member without the latter's consent.

These 47 states have signed the protocol and the optional clause:

Albania	Finland	Paraguay
Australia	France	Persia
Austria	Great Britain	Poland
Belgium	Greece	Portugal
Bolivia	Hayti	Roumania
Brazil	Hungary	Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes
Bulgaria	India	
Canada	Italy	
Chile	Japan	Siam
Chica	Latvia	Spain
Colombia	Liberia	Sweden
Costa Rica	Lithuania	Switzerland
Cuba	Luxemburg	Union of South Africa
Czecho-Slovakia	Netherlands	
Denmark	New Zealand	Uruguay
Salvador	Norway	Venezuela
Esthonia	Panama	

ENFORCEMENT OF THE NATIONAL PROHIBITION ACT.

The Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution came into effect Jan. 16, 1920, one year after the date of its ratification. Since then it has been unlawful to manufacture, sell or transport intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in United States territory. The Volstead act (entitled the National Prohibition Act), providing for Federal Prohibition enforcement, and defining "intoxicating liquor" as liquor which contained one-half of one per cent. or more of alcohol, passed Congress in October, 1919, and was vetoed by President Wilson on Oct. 27. The House immediately repassed the bill by a vote of 176 to 55; the Senate on the following day also overrode the veto, 65 to 20. The Volstead act provided for the licensing of sacramental wine in small quantities, and of whiskey and wine, under stringent restrictions, for medicinal purposes.

From a summary of the accomplishments in enforcement of the National Prohibition Act up to Sept. 11, 1924, prepared by the Federal Prohibition Commissioner, Roy A. Haynes, in the Department of Internal Revenue, these facts are taken.

At the urgent instance of the Treasury Department, Congress in the Appropriation Act for 1922-23 authorized the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to concentrate untaxpaid whiskey in bonded warehouses. Since then the number of bonded whiskey warehouses has been reduced from 296 to 85; 28 have been designated as official concentration warehouses and the stocks remaining in the warehouses not so designated will be gradually moved into them. These now contain about 24,500,000 gallons of the 33,000,000 gallons of whiskey, original gauge, now in bond, available for medicinal use. This means not only the safety of the whiskey for prohibition purposes, but a very large saving (over $300,000 last year) in salaries of Government guards, the number being reduced from 490 to less than 190 and the salaries of such guards being $1,440 per annum.

OPERATIONS OF PROHIBITION OFFICERS.

The magnitude of the policing activities of the enforcement agents of the Prohibition Unit can be realized from the fact that during the past fiscal year 68,161 persons were arrested by these officers for violating provisions of the National Prohibition Act. Fines and forfeitures resulting from these arrests were turned into the Federal Treasury in the amount of $5,682,719.87. Offers in compromise for civil liabilities incurred as a result of violations of the National Prohibition Act covered into the Treasury $855,395.37 in addition. This does not include the amounts paid as fines and forfeitures in the State Courts. Most of the cases made by Federal Prohibition agents are taken into the State Courts on account of the fact that the agents are able to get quicker action in the State Courts, owing to the congested dockets of the Federal Courts.

During the fiscal year 1922-23 the withdrawal of whiskey for taxpayment and consumption amounted to 1,813,295 gallons. This whiskey was taxpaid for distribution under permits, the major part of it being dispensed by druggists on physicians' prescriptions. This consumption of whiskey compares with the previous years as follows: During the fiscal year 1920-21, 8,671,860 gallons were taxpaid, this being the first full year of prohibition under the Eighteenth Amendment. The amount of 2,645,506 gallons was taxpaid during 1921-22, and 1,754,893 gallons during 1922-23. The average annual consumption of whiskey during ten years prior to prohibition was approximately 130,000,000 gallons. The high point of whiskey consumption in the country was reached in 1916-17, when 164,291,294 gallons of distilled spirits were taxpaid. The figures for seven years, including the production of denatured alcohol follow:

Fiscal Year.	Taxpaid Whiskey Released.	Taxpaid Alcohol & Spirits Released.	Denatured Alcohol Produced.
	In wine gallons.		
1918	56,222,477	33,865,231	50,163,016
1919	62,142,459	21,538,508	38,270,939
1920	5,484,125	22,846,270	28,836,350
1921	8,671,860	26,413,243	22,388,824
1922	2,654,503	16,433,158	33,345,747
1923	1,754,893	10,806,800	57,565,142
1924	1,813,295	9,497,725	67,687,295

One of the most difficult situations to handle when the present Administration came into office was the control of distribution of wine. Very large quantities of wine were being made into medicinal preparations which were being used to a large extent for beverage purposes. After exhaustive examination and experimentation, new rules were adopted requiring medication to an extent which now renders such medicinal wines unfit for use as a beverage. The result has been an extreme reduction in the quantities of wines so used. In 1920-21, there were 6,353,729 gallons of wine withdrawn from bond on permit, while in 1923-24 the quantity so withdrawn was 4,194,030 gallons, of which latter quantity 2,942,429 gallons were used for sacramental purposes.

PERMIT BLANKS AND DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

Counterfeiting of withdrawal permits and physicians' prescription blanks is now practically impossible.

One of the most effective measures adopted by the present Administration in keeping control of sales of liquor and preventing the forcing of business in liquors by permit holders, was the adoption of a rule to the effect that wholesale druggists will be permitted to procure and sell potable spirits not to exceed an amount equal to 10 per cent. of their wholesale drug business during the preceding year. It was found that there was a tendency on the part of the persons desiring to deal in liquors to go into the wholesale drug business merely as a cover for their liquor business. The majority of the wholesale druggists agree that it is a necessary and salutary measure.

DENATURED ALCOHOL.

The National Prohibition Act directs the Treasury Department to foster and encourage the production of alcohol for the making of fuels, dyes and other lawful products. In 1923-24 119,948,406 proof gallons of alcohol were denatured under permit for use in the United States. This amount compares with 38,812,138 gallons denatured during 1920-21, the first full year of constitutional prohibition; 93,762,422 gallons during 1916-17, when practically the entire quantity was used in the manufacture of explosives for the war; and 17,811,078 gallons denatured during 1913-14, the last year prior to the war.

Considerable progress was made in the elimination of permits to use pure alcohol in making barbers' supplies and toilet waters by authorizing, and in many cases, compelling the use of specially denatured alcohol, formulae for which were authorized after extended consultation with the best chemists in the perfume industries and were the subject of joint experiments on the part of the Internal Revenue Laboratory and the trade associations. In 1920-21, 26,007,957 gallons of pure alcohol were so used, while in 1923-23 but 10,743,380 gallons were so used, and in 1923-24 but 9,457,312 gallons.

The Government of the United States at the present time has the most advanced system of industrial alcohol denaturation and distribution of any country in the world.

BREWERIES.

One of the most serious difficulties has been the control of cereal beverages which under the law may contain alcohol in volume of less than one-half of one per cent. There has seemed to be a rather general tendency on the part of some of these plants to overstep the legal alcoholic percentage. The large number of these plants in operation makes it impossible under available appropriations to maintain government offices at each plant at all times to supervise operations.

In 1917 there were 1,217 breweries in operation in this country. In 1922 there were 476 applications filed for permits to operate dealcoholizing plants; in 1923 there were 558 such applications filed; and 521 applications in 1924. Of these applications 367 were approved and permits issued in 1922; 402 in 1923; and 357 in 1924. The following numbers of such applications were disapproved: 101 in 1922; 145 in 1923, and 153 in 1924. Permits are issued only after thorough inspections are made of the plants and searching investigations of the personnel proposing to operate the plants. The number of dealcoholizing plants operated in 1923-24 was 483.

This unit, through its agents and its legal officers, has maintained a determined and persistent effort to control these plants and punish violations of the statute. During the past three years through these efforts 83 persons have been convicted for unlawfully operating breweries; 29 such plants have been closed by permanent injunctions.

EXPORTATION AND IMPORTATION.

Some of the most serious problems of enforcement which have been largely met and overcome during the past two years are those concerned with the exportation of whiskey and the importation of wines. Prior to the appointment by the Prohibition

Commissioner of a board for the regulation of importations and exportations of liquor and to pass upon each application, considerable quantities of liquors were being exported to Canada, Scotland and England, which were thereafter smuggled into this country. Since the creation of this board in April, 1923, applications have been considered for the exportation of about 4,400,000 gallons of whiskey, of which only about 4 per cent. were approved, and none of the whiskey shipped to Canada. Applications for the importation of wine in the amount of 583,246 gallons have been considered since the above date, only about 19 per cent. of which were approved. All approved applications were for medicinal or manufacturing purposes. The situation in connection with imports and exports is now believed to be very well in hand.

WHISKEY, WINES & BRANDY IMPORTED.

CALENDAR YEAR.	Whiskey.	Wine.	Brandy.
1918	6,326	2,797,327	2,423
1919	.....	279,687	224
1920	167,310	760,584	28,919
1921	342,519	1,482,836	16,219
1922	71,006	192,433	10,380
1923	4,146	152,621	3,320

Prior to the time the present Administration came into office, much of the liquor shipped from distillery warehouses was transported by truck. A great deal of loss of liquor occurred en route by pilfering and by purposely misrouting on the part of the parties holding the permits. Now freight and express shipments must be made in all cases of long hauls, and truck shipments only for intra-city or short hauls where railroad transportation is not available. Since the adoption of these rules there has been a very marked decrease in quantities of liquors disappearing in transit.

To insure uniform and thoroughly considered action on the part of the Government a Central Committee now considers applications for basic permits of the more important and troublesome classes such as dealcoholizing plants, alcohol and denatured alcohol manufacturers; and major problems of administration.

Commissioner Haynes in an address at Dayton, Ohio, in October, said that jail sentences are proving a real deterrent to law breaking, the heaviest sentence obtained in any case being one for conspiracy—a fine of $21,000 and 20 years in jail. The injunction or "padlock" is another effective weapon.

The judicial conference of the senior Circuit Judges adopted recommendations that the Prohibition unit be transferred bodily to the Department of Justice, Chief Justice Taft, the Chairman, informed Attorney General Stone, on Nov. 26, 1924, in a letter requesting him to submit the proposal to Congress. These Federal Judges, with Chief Justice Taft concurring, declared that such an immediate transfer "would make much for effectiveness in enforcing the law."

The Judges asserted that "all the appropriations for such enforcement should be expended under the direction of the Attorney General. In that way, the attempted prosecution of trivial, futile and unimportant cases which now crowd the dockets through the ill-advised zeal and practical ignorance of prohibition agents can be avoided, and only those cases taken up and pressed which will really deter the principal offenders, and in the preparation of which District Attorneys will have a personal responsibility."

CIVIL CASES IN THE COURTS.

Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney General, in charge of cases arising under the Federal Prohibition Act, in reporting for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, gave this summary of the civil suits to which the United States was a party:

Civil cases pending June 30, 1923	4,140
Civil cases commenced during fiscal year	5,741
Civil cases terminated	4,210
Judgments for United States	3,242
Judgments against United States	244
Dismissed after payment or compromise	80
Dismissed for other reasons	644
Appealed to Circuit Court of Appeals	71
Appealed to Supreme Court	8
Trials by jury	506
Civil cases pending June 30, 1924	5,671
Amount of judgments obtained	$221,005
Amount realized from such judgments	147,319
Amount realized from old judgments, settlements by compromise, etc	96,653
Amount paid through U. S. Attorney, on demand, in cases where no actual civil suit was commenced	12,410

ENFORCEMENT IN NEW YORK CITY.

Detailed figures of the Federal enforcement of the law in the Southern District of New York State, Col. William Hayward, United States Attorney, and the Eastern District, Ralph C Greene, United States Attorney, which together covered the City of New York with its environs, for the last four fiscal years, are as follows:

Southern District, covering the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, in New York City and the counties up the river, to and including Columbia.

	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Prosecutions commenced	1,933	1,327	2,207	3,012
Prosecutions terminated	1,397	1,069	1,168	3,707
Pleas of guilty	1,002	911	1,052	2,975
Trials by jury	46	64	39	162
Convictions	1,023	937	1,065	3,044
Acquittals or discontinued	24	32	27	47
Nolled	289	77	15	220
Quashed	61	23	61	396
Pending June 30	850	1,108	2,147	1,452
Total of fines	$95,814	$70,355	$148,579	$419,699

Eastern District of New York State, covering Queens, Kings and Richmond Counties of Greater New York and Nassau and Suffolk Counties.

	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Prosecutions commenced	1,094	465	974	3,005
Prosecutions terminated	789	734	942	2,328
Pleas of guilty	557	332	836	1,987
Trials by jury	71	42	71	280
Convictions	591	353	853	2,127
Acquittals	37	21	54	140
Nolled or discontinued	158	120	0	0
Quashed	3	240	35	61
Pending June 30	405	135	167	847
Total of fines	$41,717	$54,217	$47,672	$249,108

TREATIES TO STOP RUM-RUNNING.

A treaty intended to effectively check liquor smuggling was negotiated between the United States and Great Britain, ratified by the Senate March 13 by a vote of 61 to 7, and proclaimed May 22. It declares a "firm intention to uphold the principle of the three-mile limit" but authorizes search on British vessels suspected of carrying liquor anywhere within that distance from the coast of the United States which "can be traversed in one hour by the vessel suspected of endeavoring to commit an offense." When a transfer of cargo is made the "one hour distance" is to be measured by the speed of the vessel to which the cargo is transferred Seizure of British vessels and their detention in American ports "for adjudication in accordance with such laws" (the prohibition laws) is also stipulated. Claims for damages go to a joint commission

Similar treaties have been negotiated with France, Italy, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Panama, and the Netherlands. To meet the new conditions at the Port of New York the Coast Guard of the district was equipped with 100 thirty-six foot speed boats capable of making 30 miles an hour, 223 seventy foot launches and 20 destroyers, and the personnel increased by 4,500 men.

A treaty with Canada to facilitate the suppression of smuggling across the border was signed on June 6.

PROGRESS OF PROHIBITION ABROAD.

Saskatchewan by a majority of about 30,000 in a ballot on July 16, 1924, abandoned the prohibition law which it had had since December, 1916, and joined her sister provinces British Columbia Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta in adopting the policy of Government control and sale of liquor. On Oct. 23, Ontario voted on the two policies but by a majority of about 40,000 refused to change from prohibition, which was adopted eight years ago by a majority of about 400,000. Toronto gave a majority of 50,000 for Government control; Ottawa, 10,000; Hamilton, 15,000, and other cities in proportion, but the country district "dry" majorities overbalanced them. Victoria in a referendum, June 20, on the sale of beer by the glass in licensed premises voted against beer, 74,159; for beer, 72,839.

Quebec's balance sheet for the fiscal year 1923-24 showed a surplus of $1,303,440 directly traceable to profits on the governmental control of the liquor traffic.

The Newfoundland Legislature repealed the colony's prohibition act, enacted during the war, and now has a system of governmental control.

In Norway both Houses of Parliament in July defeated the Government bill for the repeal of its partial prohibition laws. The Government resigned.

At the general elections held in November, a narrow majority of members of the Storthing returned favor the retention of prohibition.

The Soviet Government of Russia in August withdrew the ban on the consumption of vodka which was prohibited since the outbreak of the revolution, and has made the sale of spirits a Government monopoly.

ARRESTS, SEIZURES, ETC., MADE BY FEDERAL PROHIBITION OFFICERS SINCE THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE NATIONAL PROHIBITION ACT.

	From Jan. 17 to June 30, 1920.	Fiscal Year Ending June 30			
		1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Illicit distilleries seized	4,645	9,746	8,313	12,219	10,392
Illicit stills seized	4,888	10,991	10,994	14,000	15,853
Illicit still worms seized	2,218	5,182	10,203	7,512	8,211
Illicit fermenters seized	24,111	70,014	81,640	124,401	124,720
Distilled spirits seized ....gallons	137,772	413,987	382,390	457,365	1,672,743
Malt liquor seized....gallons	1,637,483	4,963,005	4,187,625	4,803,872	5,379,528
Wine, cider, mash, pomace seiz'd. gallons	95,672	428,303	4,052,213	9,085,411	8,774,916
Automobiles seized....number	209	706	1,886	3,977	5,214
Boats and launches seized....number	3	23	74	134	236
Total value of property seized	$1,262,197	$8,181,887	$5,872,092	$11,478,278	$10,843,882
Agents injured....number	0	13	28	45	28
Agents killed....number	0	14	9	11	2
Persons arrested....number	10,548	34,175	42,223	66,936	68,161

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE NATIONAL PROHIBITION ACT. IN FEDERAL COURTS.

	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Pending close of year	.....	2,548	10,472	16,761	23,052
Commenced during the year	7,291	29,114	34,984	49,021	54,227
Terminated during the same period	5,095	21,297	28,743	42,730	48,623
Convictions	4,315	17,962	22,749	34,067	37,558
Acquittals	125	765	1,195	1,770	2,128
Nol. Pros. or discontinued	623	2,179	3,549	4,857	4,746
Quashed or dismissed on motion, etc	32	391	1,250	2,036	4,191
Pleas of guilty	4,109	16,610	20,571	30,654	33,743
Trials by jury	332	2,075	3,346	4,835	3,524
Pending close of year	2,196	10,365	16,713	23,052	23,818
Fines, forfeitures and penalties	$605,314	$3,360,298	$4,041,456	$5,832,389	$7,577,014
Realized on fines, etc.	$507,483	$2,418,118	$2,376,305	$4,033,476	$5,682,720
Collected without prosecution	.....	.....	$847	$144,529	$84,053
Sentences imposed during year	No record.	No record.	1,552 yrs.	2,241 yrs.	3,187 yrs

Figures for 1924 not complete.

WHAT AMERICANS DRANK.

Year (Fiscal).	Domestic Fruit Brandy.	Domestic, All Other Native Liquors.	Foreign Spirits.	Domestic Wines.	Foreign Wines.	Domestic Beer, Etc.	Foreign Beer, Etc.
	Proof Gals.	*Proof Gals.*	*Proof Gals.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*
1850	.....	46,768,083	5,065,390	221,249	6,095,122	36,361,708	201.301
1860	.....	83,904,258	6,064,393	1,860,008	8,944,679	100,225,879	1,120,790
1870	1,223,830	77,266,368	1,405,510	3,059,518	9,165,549	203,743,401	1,012,755
1880	1,438,179	58,950,489	1,643,416	13,781,774	7,077,921	308,197,473	1,469,185
1890	1,323,579	73,521,253	1,530,376	22,484,024	5,034,849	645,092,353	2,088,012
1900	1,386,361	94,265,035	1,705,468	26,242,492	3,745,975	1,219,070,196	3,316,908
1910	2,204,184	126,593,951	4,340,549	50,684,343	9,863,735	1,844,065,029	7,301,629
1911	2,434,045	132,315,123	3,836,821	56,655,006	7,204,226	1,959,671,296	7,240,458
1912	2,449,331	133,502,079	3,544,921	50,619,880	5,804,831	1,925,361,507	7,169,677
1913	2,801,767	140,521,880	4,121,981	48,683,849	6,643,612	2,022,678,149	7,669,223
1914	2,704,752	136,521,805	4,220,670	44,973,643	7,444,787	2,049,236,412	7,170,696
1915	2,516,054	121,690,596	2,952,448	27,255,690	5,656,219	1,852,136,960	3,387,324
1916	2,984,743	133,267,803	3,721,138	42,229,206	5,357,939	1,815,694,727	2,580,315
1917	3,668,669	161,012,068	3,059,585	37,640,495	5,082,881	1,882,770,762	2,300,542
1918	See note.	87,787,824	1,250,324	42,264,478	3,333,546	1,552,393,497	744,566
1919	See note.	81,617,147	500,964	52,308,309	1,964,347	852,921,219	55,799
1920	See note.	28,224,416	120,527	12,565,333	152,806	265,263,800	287
1921	See note.	35,015,245	301,035	19,512,321	810,435	285,798,939	49
1922	See note.	19,071,756	191,105	8,807,290	743,483	196,737,187	53

PRODUCTION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES IN THE U. S. SINCE 1909.

	Whiskey.	Rum.	Gin.	Alcohol.	Commercial Alcohol.	Fruit Brandy.	Ferment'd Liquors.
	Tax. Gallons.	*Tax. Gallons.*	*Tax. Gallons.*	*Tax. Gallons.*	*Tax. Gallons.*	*Tax.Gals.*	*Tax. Gals.*
1909	70,152,175	1,952,374	2,483,743	42,563,103	16,078,083	6,440,858	56,364,360
1910	82,463,894	2,253,950	2,985,435	50,703,846	17,623,867	7,656,434	59,544,775
1911	100,647,155	2,631,059	3,345,371	24,408,462	44,205,330	7,953,132	63,283,123
1912	98,209,574	2,832,516	3,577,862	27,629,346	45,869,685	9,321,823	62,176,694
1913	99,615,828	2,750,846	4,014,601	30,320,894	48,560,920	8,252,875	65,324,876
1914	88,698,797	3,026,085	4,012,542	31,715,199	47,132,535	7,307,897	66,189,473
1915	44,552,490	2,844,313	3,636,285	38,325,049	42,742,161	8,521,951	59,808,210
1916	59,240,672	2,986,940	4,118,064	121,799,942	60,919,058	4,159,351	58,633,624
1917	57,651,834	2,842,922	5,756,667	145,535,791	65,879,886	8,251,097	60,817,379
1918	17,383,511	1,526,743	4,178,538	125,134,648	25,229,215	5,357,325	50,266,216
1919	.....	815,794	.....	90,371,971	7,783,921	1,802,422	27,712,648
1920	234,705	944,916	.....	90,504,807	7,931,363	1,649,446	2,231,280
1921	753,375	543,507	.....	85,068,776	.....	1,530,792	9,220,188
1922	315,799	864,332	.....	79,906,101	.....	1,077,063	6,347,799

Figs. (1921-22) for fermented represent "near beer."

Gallons of distilled spirits produced in years ended June 30—(1922), 82,163,296; (1923), 124,625,634.

Bushels of grain used in production of distilled spirits, year ended June 30, 1923—corn, 3,105,963; rye, 5,108; malt, 443,845.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE NARCOTIC ACT.

The administration of the Harrison Narcotic Act under the Federal Prohibition Commissioner in the Bureau of Internal Revenue has been attended with increasing success during the past three years. There were 4,300 persons reported by agents of this unit during the fiscal year 1920-21 for violations of the narcotic law. There were 7,301 persons so reported during 1923-24. The general disposition of the courts has been to impose heavy sentences on persons convicted of violating the narcotic law. This has proved to be of great assistance in enforcement.

On May 26, 1922, the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act was approved, giving the Government new powers to control the importation, exportation and transshipment of narcotics. By this act the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of Commerce are designated as the Federal Narcotics Control Board and are charged with the determination of the quantities of opium and coca leaves which may be admitted for medicinal uses into the United States. Permits for the importation and exportation of narcotics under that act are allotted by this board and are issued by this unit. The quantities of narcotics imported and exported have been more effectively controlled since the enactment of this law.

A statistical table showing the number of persons reported for violation of the narcotic laws, together with the cases tried and convictions and acquittals during the past nine years follows:

ENFORCEMENT OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE NARCOTIC LAWS.

Fiscal Year.	No. of Violations Reported.	No. of Cases Tried.	No. of Convictions.	No. of Acquittals.	Percentage of Convictions.
1916	1,910	846	663	183	78.3
1917	1,060	604	486	118	80.4
1918	1,264	654	553	101	84.5
1919	2,432	926	857	69	92.5
1920	3,932	1,252	1,119	133	89.3
1921	4,300	1,830	1,692	138	92.4
1922	6,701	3,364	3,131	233	93.7
1923	7,201	4 479	4,194	285	93.6
1924	7 301	4,518	4,242	276	93.4
Total (9 Yrs.)	36,101	18,473	16,937	1,536	Avg. 88 67

Dr. Lawrence Kolb and Pharmacologist A. G. Du Merz of the United States Public Health Service in an article in Public Health Reports, May 13, 1924, said:

"The evidence seems to show that a maximum estimate for the number of drug addicts in the United States at the present time would be 150,000. The estimates based on actual counts and on the available supplies of narcotics, together with the conditions reported by the physicians interviewed, point to about 110,000, which number is believed to be nearly correct.

"The number of addicts has decreased steadily since 1900. Before this decrease set in there may have been 264,000 addicts in this country.

"The greater number of addicts in prison at present as compared with former years is due to the rigid enforcement of recently enacted laws and not to an increase in the prevalence of addiction.

"The average daily addiction dose of the opiates in terms of morphine sulphate or heroin hydrochloride is not less than 6 grains. The dose of cocaine hydrochloride is practically the same.

"The quantities of narcotics imported by this country at the present time are believed to be only slightly in excess of the amounts required to supply medicinal needs.

"While physicians have been credited with being responsible for the creation of many addicts in the past, it is concluded as a result of our studies and observations that but few cases of recent addiction can be so attributed.

"Before the enactment of restrictive laws in this country there was much opium smoking and addiction to gum opium and laudanum. To-day addicts use the alkaloids or their derivatives almost exclusively. Cocaine hydrochloride was used alone by a large number of addicts prior to 1915, but is now used only in conjunction with the opiates except in a few cases.

"The proportion of the delinquent type of addict is gradually increasing. This is apparently not due to an increase in the number of this type, but to a gradual elimination of normal types.

"From the trend which narcotic addiction in this country has taken in recent years as a result of the attention given the problem by the medical profession and law enforcement officers, it is believed that we may confidently look forward to the time, not many years distant, when the few remaining addicts will be persons taking opium because of an incurable disease and addicts of the psychopathic delinquent type, who spend a good part of their lives in prison.

'One of the recently enacted laws has made it a crime for unlicensed persons to have narcotics in their possession. This law is being rigidly enforced, and addicts who formerly were unmolested are now being sent to jail.

"We have interviewed physicians from all parts of the United States and it is unusual to find one who has an addict among his patients.

"Dr. Carlton Simon, in charge of the Narcotic Division of the Police Department of New York City, sent out a questionnaire to the physicians of New York State. Of the 7,559 physicians who replied, only 5.2 per cent. reported that they were treating addicts in 1922.

"Practically all anti-narcotic legislation in the United States has been enacted since 1897. By 1912 every State, except Delaware and many large cities, had laws or ordinances designed to regulate in some way the prescribing or selling of opiates or cocaine, or both of these products. The Federal Pure Food and Drugs Act, enacted in 1906, required manufacturers to state on the label the amount of opium, opium alkaloids or derivatives and cocaine the preparation contained."

FEDERAL MATERNITY AND INFANCY ACT.

Under the Federal Maternity and Infancy Act (the Sheppard-Towner act), passed by Congress Nov. 21, 1921, $1,688,047.12 has been expended by Federal and State Governments to promote the welfare of mothers and babies during the first 15 months following its passage. The first national appropriations became available March 20, 1922.

Federal grants to the States during this period totaled $1,046,523.56. State appropriations made to match Federal funds totaled $641,523.56. In 1922 payments were made to 43 States, 28 of which matched the Federal grant in full or in part; the others receiving $5,000 each. In 1923, 41 States received grants, 35 of which matched the allotment in full or in part. By June 30, 1923, all State Legislatures had met and the appropriation acts passed enabled 40 States to co-operate during 1924—all but Kansas, Illinois, Louisiana, Vermont, Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. By action of its State Legislature in July, Louisiana for the first time accepted the act and will receive its share of 1925 Federal funds.

National administration of the Maternity and Infancy Act is vested in the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor and has been carried out by the bureau's division of maternity and infant hygiene, the staff of which has consisted of six persons—a medical director, associate director, a public health nurse, an accountant, a secretary, and a stenographer. Plans for State work are initiated and carried out by a State agency, usually the child-welfare or child-hygiene division of the State Board of Health, and approved by the Federal Board of Maternity and Infant Hygiene.

Since the act became effective, 33 States accepting it have made definite increases in their own appropriations for the welfare of mothers and babies.

State activities under the act have included the employment of physicians, public health nurses, dentists, dietitians, health teachers and social workers, on staffs of health departments; education of the public through lectures, demonstrations, exhibits, films, etc; maternity consultations or centres; mothers' classes, correspondence courses and other forms of educational work for mothers; training and supervision of midwives; health conferences; dental clinics; nutrition classes; inspection of maternity and children's homes. Much of the work has been directed toward taking to the rural mother and baby the health facilities which the city mother has had for some time.

SOLDIERS' BONUS ACT AND HOW IT WORKS.

The Soldiers' Bonus Bill was passed by the House March 18, 1924, by a vote of 355 to 54, and passed the Senate on April 23, by a vote of 67 to 17. Repassed after conference had adjusted slight differences it was sent to the President on May 2. President Coolidge vetoed the bill on May 15. The House passed it over the veto on May 17 by a vote of 313 to 78. The vote was: Against veto—Reps., 166; Dems., 145; Soc., 1; Ind., 1; (paired, Reps., 8; Dems., 9; Ind. 1). To sustain veto—Reps., 57; Dems., 21; (paired, Reps, 6; Dems., 3). The Senate passed the bill over the President's veto on May 19 by a vote of 59 to 26. The vote was: Against veto—Reps., 30; Dems., 27; F.-L., 2; (paired, Dems. 2). To sustain veto—Reps., 17; Dems, 9; paired, Dems., 1). Absent and unpaired, Reps. 4, Dems., 3.

The Treasury estimates the obligation imposed for the first year at $152,500,000. Estimates of the total obligation are from $2,500,000,000 to $3,000,000.000.

The 5,000,000 persons who may apply includes about 1,000,000 individuals discharged from draft on account of physical defects, or because of its cancellation. Draft deserters, members of the students Army Training Corps, and members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and members of other similar classes or organizations excluded from the benefits of the act.

The number of men finally accepted and who performed actual military service is **4,051,606.**

Number of men performing overseas service but excluded from the benefits of the act by provisions thereof—**115,274.**

Number of men performing home service only but excluded from the benefits of the act by provisions thereof—**404,822**

Number of possible beneficiaries of the bonus—**3,531,510.**

Number of applications filed by **Oct. 1, 1924—1,234,216.**

Number of applications computed and allowed by Oct. 1, 1924—**325,473.**

Number it is estimated will be computed and allowed by Jan. 1, 1925—**2,314,216.**

The size of staff necessary to put the bonus into effect was 16 commissioned officers (2 of whom are attorneys) and 2,500 civilian personnel.

The Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department estimates there will be 561,000 members of the Navy and Coast Guard Service entitled to adjusted compensation. Up to Oct. 1, 1924, **142,000** applications had been received. The bureau employed 210 additional clerks.

Of the Marine Corps **78,362** were entitled to adjusted compensation, and by Oct. 1, 1924, **23,475** had made application and **8,175** cases had been adjusted. An increase of 37 clerks had been made and it was expected that by Dec. 31 all applications would be certified to the Veterans' Bureau daily as received.

PROVISIONS OF THE BONUS LAW.

The World War Adjusted Compensation Act, as it is officially entitled, provides adjusted compensation for veterans of the World War at the rate of $1.25 a day for each day of overseas service and $1 a day for each day of home service rendered subsequently to April 5, 1917, and prior to July 1, 1919, in excess of 60 days. If the amount due the veteran is $50 or less, he is to be paid in cash; if it exceeds $50, he is to receive from the United States Veterans' Bureau an adjusted service credit, increased by 25 per cent.

If it exceeds $50, 25 per cent. of this total is to be added to itself, which amount is then to be multiplied by a factor corresponding to the age of the veteran at the nearest birthday to Jan. 1, 1925. These factors are:

AGE.	Factor.	AGE.	Factor.	AGE.	Factor.
20.....	2.545	33.....	2.498	51.....	2.302
21.....	2.544	37.....	2.492	52.....	2.279
22.....	2.542	38.....	2.485	53.....	2.254
23.....	2.540	39.....	2.478	54.....	2.228
24.....	2.539	40.....	2.470	55.....	2.201
25.....	2.537	41.....	2.460	56.....	2.172
26.....	2.535	42.....	2.450	57.....	2.143
27.....	2.532	43.....	2.439	58.....	2.113
28.....	2.530	44.....	2.426	59.....	2.082
29.....	2.527	45.....	2.413	60.....	2.050
30.....	2.524	46.....	2.398	61.....	2.018
31.....	2.521	47.....	2.381	62.....	1.986
32.....	2.517	48.....	2.364	63.....	1.954
33.....	2.513	49.....	2.345	64.....	1.921
34.....	2.509	50.....	2.324	65.....	1.889
35.....	2.504				

The total thus obtained will be the face value of the veteran's policy. For example, a veteran who is thirty-two years old at the time his policy is issued and who would be entitled to the maximum amount of overseas service credit, $625, would be entitled to a policy equal to $625 plus $156.25 (one-fourth of that sum) multiplied by 2.517, or $1.966.

Loans may be made on the policies up to 90 per cent of their current face value any time after two years from the date of issuance. Thus on a $1,000 policy, at the end of two years a loan of $87.93 could be made. On this same policy at the end of nineteen years a loan of $831.23 would be possible. The loans may be made at any national or State bank.

The law further provides that, should a veteran die without having filed an application, the amount due shall be paid in cash to his dependents in the order of preference specified in the law. All applications, whether by the veterans themselves or their dependents, must, in order to receive consideration, be made on or before Jan. 1, 1928, except that in the case of veterans who die during the six months immediately preceding that date, their dependents may make application at any time within six months after the veteran's death.

All veterans up to and including the rank of Captain in the army and Marine Corps and Lieutenant in the navy are eligible. Women who served as yeomen in the navy and Marine Corps also are included. Service as a civilian officer or in the Students' Army Training Corps does not count.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE ACT.

The enactment of this legislation with its intricate restrictions and exceptions, imposed a tremendous task upon the War Department. It is possible that as many as 5,000,000 persons may submit applications, every one of which will have to receive consideration, albeit large numbers of the applicants will be found ineligible to receive compensation under the terms of the law.

The War Department, because of having prepared detailed plans for the administration of the law in anticipation of its enactment, was in a position to undertake the work as soon as funds for the purpose became available. These plans were instituted during the spring of 1922, when the Secretary of War designated Major Gen. Robert C. Davis, the Adjutant General of the Army, to devise a system of operation. Changes in the bills compelled constant alterations, modifications, and sometimes drastic changes, in the existing plans of operation.

In 1922, upon the granting of funds for the purpose, the Adjutant General accelerated the labor of perfecting the records of veterans and organizations of the World War contained in some 18,000 four-drawer filing cases, occupying about 4 acres of floor space and consisting of approximately 165,000,000 documents, in order that, in the event of the enactment of any adjusted compensation measure, the information essential as a basis for payment could be furnished with despatch and at a minimum cost of operation.

The form of application blank and instruction sheet had been prepared and concurred in by all concerned prior to the enactment of the law; proofs had been obtained from the Government Printing Office, and that establishment was ready to proceed with the printing immediately upon notice.

The bill under consideration during the spring of 1922 was passed by the House of Representatives and, in the fall of the same year, by the Senate, but failed of enactment because of President Harding's veto. This result did not, however, divert the War Department from its task of keeping intimately informed regarding the numerous bills subsequently introduced and of amending its plans to conform thereto. In consequence, when legislation was finally enacted on May 19, 1924, the department was able to present to the Director, Bureau of the Budget, before noon on the following day, complete estimates on the cost of administering the law, so far as the War Department itself was concerned. These estimates, which totaled $4,503,644 and called for a clerical force of approximately 2,500 for a period of one year, printing, office furniture, etc., were submitted by the Director, Bureau of the Budget, to Congress, with the recommendation that $3,600,000 be made available immediately and that subsequent estimates be made at the opening of Congress in December. The estimates were incorporated in the Second Deficiency Bill, which failed of enactment owing to the adjournment of Congress.

This failure to provide funds for the administration of the law placed the department in an unenviable position. Issuance of the adjusted service certificates provided for by the act was to begin on

Jan. 1, 1925, and cash payments were to be made beginning March 1, 1925. This demanded that there be placed in the hands of the United States Veterans' Bureau, prior to those dates, a substantial number of certificates showing the amounts due in the cases of the veterans concerned. Before this could be accomplished, application blanks must be issued and made available for use by the veterans, and provisions made for the receipt and examination of executed applications, the verification of service claimed through comparison with individual records on file in this office (some 25 items of service being involved in each case) and the computation of the amount in dollars due in each instance. Congress would not meet until December, and without funds the department was unable to obtain the clerical assistance and supplies essential to the prosecution of the work.

In this emergency the President, on June 14, made available sufficient funds to enable the department to begin its stupendous task.

The distribution of application blanks was commenced on June 16, 1924, the initial distribution consisting of 6,000,000 blanks which were despatched to all posts of the American Legion, chapters of the American Red Cross, camps of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, headquarters of the Disabled American Veterans, all post offices and all activities of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Veterans' Bureau. The initial distribution was so planned that on June 21, blanks were available to veterans, through the agencies mentioned, in all parts of the United States. A second distribution, involving 6,000,000 additional blanks, was begun on June 23 and completed on June 28. The prompt distribution of the blanks was effected through the co-operation and efficient help of the Government Printing Office, a force of clerks having been placed in that office to wrap, bundle, address and mail the blanks as they came off the press. All told, about 75,000 packages of blanks were mailed.

The force of 1,233 clerks of the World War Division of the Adjutant General's Office formed the nucleus of the large clerical force needed; all others were obtained through the Civil Service Commission, but these were without experience. The instruction which included familiarizing the clerks with the essential records pertaining to veterans, including fingerprints; the filing system; and the various provisions of the new law, continued until July 26, 1924, when actual work on the applications was begun. During this period the names of 68,910 enemy aliens, conscientious objectors, and men on industrial furlough were typed, alphabetized and filed with the individual records, 4,000 reports of indebtedness to the Government on the part of former soldiers were similarly filed, pertinent data from approximately 80,000 muster rolls were carded and filed, and over a million individual papers pertaining to veterans of the World War were placed in the veterans' files.

HANDLING AN APPLICATION.

The following is a brief outline of the method of handling an application:

Upon the receipt of an application, a card notifying him of that fact is mailed to the applicant. The application is then placed in the hands of an examiner who scrutinizes it for possible omissions of essential information. If found incomplete, the application is returned to the veteran for necessary amendment; if found complete, it is passed to a fingerprint expert who compares the fingerprints on the application with those of the veteran made at the time of his enlistment. The application is then passed to the searcher employed on that portion of the general file where the applicant's record is kept and the statements thereon checked against the official record. If no discrepancies are found, the application, with the searcher's notations thereon, is sent to a typist who prepares a certificate in duplicate, entering thereon the necessary information contained in the application. If discrepancies do exist between the statements on the application and the entries on the official records, searching investigations are made and, after careful consideration has been given to all available evidence, a final determination is based upon the facts as shown. The case is thereupon handled as it would have been had no discrepancies been found. The certificate prepared by the typist is carefully reviewed, after which the original application is placed in the files and the certificate sent to a computing division, where the adjusted service credit is figured in dollars and cents. The certificate is then properly authenticated, securely clipped to the portion of the application containing the fingerprints, and forwarded to the Director of the Veterans' Bureau for issuance thereon of either a check or an adjusted-service certificate, as the case may be.

The requirement that the application be accompanied by the applicant's fingerprints affords protection to veterans and their dependents against forged applications. By means of these fingerprints the United States Veterans' Bureau will be able to identify easily and positively veterans who later apply for loans. This method supplants the former rather unsatisfactory practice of having two individuals take oath as to the identity of the applicant.

The importance of the fingerprints is obvious when it is noted that among the veterans are 50,328 of the name of Smith, 40,101 Johnsons, 28,902 Browns and 29,938 Williams; and identical names are many. Moreover, nearly one-quarter of the potential claimants cannot read or write the English language.

In securing its office supplies and equipment, this office exercised the utmost economy. The General Supply Committee made available all furniture and other equipment that it had on hand and inventories were made of all reserve stocks within a reasonable distance from Washington and of office equipment on hand but not actually in use at Government agencies in Wasnington. A large amount of damaged property was put in serviceable condition. As a result of this policy of borrowing and reclaiming property wherever possible, a saving to the Government of approximately $500,000 had been accomplished by Oct. 1, 1924. It was, however, necessary to purchase outright specially constructed tabulating machines for use in computing the amounts due to applicants for adjusted compensation. These devices mechanically translate dates into days and then into dollars, and thus practically eliminate the human element from this portion of the work.

The United States Veterans' Bureau computes the amount of insurance from the money value shown on the certificate forwarded to it by the Adjusted Compensation Branch of the War Department. The Bureau also draws the checks for the cash pay ments to be made March 1, 1925, based on the figures furnished it by the War Department.

UNITED STATES VETERANS' BUREAU.

Director, Gen. Frank T. Hines; *Assistant Director*, George E. Ijams.

Charles E. Mulhearn, Assistant Director in charge of Claims and Insurance Service; Davis G. Arnold, Assistant Director in charge of Control Service; H. W. Breining, Assistant Director in charge of Finance Service; R. C. Routsong, Assistant Director in charge of Planning Service; William H. Conklin, Assistant Director in charge of Supply Service.

Dr. E. O. Crossman, Medical Director; William Wolff Smith, General Counsel; C. O. Shaw, Chairman Board of Appeals; M. E. Pollock, Chief, Policy and Procedure Division, Planning Service.

L. C. Denslow, Chief, Office Management Division, Planning Service; E. A. Shepherd, Chief, Inspection Division, Control Service; A. D. Hiller, Chief, Statistics and Costs Division, Control Service; B. R. Patton, Chief, Information and Co-operation Division, Control Service.

O. W. Clark, Chief, Adjusted Compensation Division; W. H. Holmes, Chief, Disbursing Division, Finance Service; J. B. Schommer, Chief Accounting Division, Finance Service; J. E. Sasser, Chief, Supply Division, Supply Service.

L. H. Tripp, Chief, Construction Division, Supply Service; W. M. Cobb, Chief, Personnel Division, Supply Service; W. C. Black, Chief, Chief Clerk's Division, Supply Service.

Dr. Chas. M. Griffith, Dr. Winthrop Adams, Chiefs, General Medical Division, Medical Service; Dr. P. S. Rawls, Dr. O. D. Westcott, Chiefs, Tuberculosis Division, Medical Service; Dr. G. A. Rowland, Dr. Ord Everman, Chiefs, Neuro-psychiatric Division, Medical Service.

H. H. Milks, Chief, Claims Division, Claims and Insurance Service; C. A. Penington, Chief, Insurance Division, Claims and Insurance Service; H. V. Stirling, Chief, Rehabilitation Division.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, disbursements of all veterans' activities totaled $415,138,398, a decrease of nearly $28,000,000 from the previous year's total, due principally to fewer men requiring vocational training and administrative economies. Compensation disbursements also decreased.

Soldier patients under the care of the bureau at the close of the year totaled 22,610, of which 79 per cent. were in Government hospitals. A material increase in the number has been reported in recent months as a result of the passage of the World War Veterans' Act of 1924, which liberalizes hospitalization.

Hospital facilities for 25,010 bed patients were provided through use of other hospitals.

SOLDIERS' BONUS GIVEN IN THE SEVERAL STATES.

STATE.	Bonus Voted.	Number of Soldiers.	Claims Filed.	Claims Paid.	Maximum Bonus.	Average Paid.
Illinois	$55,000,000	305,139	280,582	245,512	$300	$207.00
Iowa	22,000,000	114,780	105,975	100,162	350	195.70
Kansas	25,000,000	78,629	78,916	76,065	1 a day	381.00
Maine	2,400,000	32,155	32,866	31,959	100	100.00
Massachusetts	18,210,725	192,187	184,797	184,416	100	100.00
Michigan	30,750,000	161,672	160,058	149,617	300	204.00
Minnesota	22,412,442	115,181	119,243	107,212	600	.....
Missouri	19,600,000	160,361	150,000	133,025	10 a mo.	133.06
New Hampshire	1,932,800	18,150	.....	19,372	100	100.00
New Jersey	12,000,000	137,946	127,954	124,779	100	87.50
New York	45,000,000	475,074	338,726	187,327	250	112.00
North Dakota	11,000,000	29,714	.....	.....	25 a mo.	.....
Ohio	28,000,000	233,405	228,600	211,440	250	134.53
Oregon	20,000,000	40,266	33,917	21,714	435	250.00
Rhode Island	2,561,900	27,078	25,600	25,500	100	100.00
South Dakota	6,000,000	32,572	30,616	28,876	400	195.92
Vermont	1,200,000	13,026	13,100	13,022	120	91.81
Washington	12,532,504	63,775	61,992	57,426	465	217.31
Wisconsin	21,000,000	119,415	130,000	114,835	10 a mo.	137.00
Total	$356,600,571	2,350,565	2,083,342	1,817,234	.....	.....

Nineteen States, as shown in the accompanying table, have paid, are paying or are about to pay a bonus to their veterans who served in the World War. Massachusetts raised the money by a special poll tax and other special taxes; Minnesota and North Dakota by a special tax levy; and Vermont paid its bonus out of its regular funds. The others issued or will issue bonds.

The States at present paying no bonus are:

STATE.	No. of Soldiers.	STATE.	No. of Soldiers.
Alabama	83,137	Montana	24,401
Arizona	13,728	Nebraska	57,308
Arkansas	72,745	Nevada	5,617
California	152,409	New Mexico	14,728
Colorado	43,241	N. Carolina	83,872
Connecticut	65,156	Oklahoma	93,223
Delaware	9,180	Pennsylvania	357,417
Dist. of Col	23,526	S. Carolina	61,502
Florida	41,374	Tennessee	89,319
Georgia	99,160	Texas	190,519
Idaho	22,348	Utah	21,144
Indiana	122,386	Virginia	88,606
Kentucky	85,330	W. Virginia	60,866
Louisiana	78,749	Wyoming	13,488
Maryland	59,483		
Mississippi	61,533	Total	2,195,516

The Legislatures of four States voted a bond issue to provide funds to pay a bonus, to be voted on by the people.

Montana passed one bonus law which was declared unconstitutional. The State voted again on Nov. 6, 1923, on a referendum to issue $4,500,000 bonds to pay a bonus of $10 a month with a maximum of $200, and it was carried by a vote of 67,463 to 62,100. Declared unconstitutional by the courts, it was put before the people in a revised form at the election, Nov. 4, 1924. It was defeated by a majority of 1,569.

Pennsylvania's Legislature proposed an amendment to the Constitution to be submitted to the people at the 1924 election providing for an issue of bonds to the amount of $35,000,000 to pay a bonus. This was declared unconstitutional by the courts, and the Legislature must re-enact the measure before it can be submitted to the people.

The **Colorado** Legislature submitted a proposition to issue $8,000,000 bonds to pay a bonus but it was defeated by a large majority on Nov. 4, 1924.

New York voted for an issue of $45,000,000 bonds in November, 1923—for, 1,051,200; against, 669,444. At the end of November, 1924, the State Comptroller had paid $27,331,636 to 227,530 claimants. The Bonus Bureau was organized with Capt. Frank S. Harris as director April 17 and began payments May 7. Up to Oct. 15, 17,896 veterans had assigned their bonus, wholly or in part, a total of $130,453, to the Veterans' Mountain Camp for disabled veterans.

Five States, however, instead of giving a cash bonus to veterans have voted various measures of relief and assistance. These are:

STATE.	Amount Voted.	No. of Soldiers.
California	$10,500,000	152,409
Connecticut	2,500,000	65,156
Nevada	1,000,000	5,617
Utah	1,000,000	21,144
Wyoming	2,000,000	13,488
Total	$17,000,000	257,814

Maryland passed a bill providing for a bond issue of $9,000,000 for a bonus for her 59,483 soldiers but it was declared unconstitutional. At the general election, Nov. 4, 1924, however, the people by a vote of 92,506 to 49,544 authorized the Legislature to pass a State law to give a bonus to soldiers.

Missouri exhausted its bond issue of $15,000,000 in the payment of 118,000 claims; 25,000 additional claims had been accepted and it was expected that 15,000 more will be filed. The Legislature voted a supplementary bond issue of $4,600,000, which was carried by a vote of 201,218 to 135,234 at a special election on Feb. 26, 1924.

Oregon gave her veterans an option. By Oct. 1, 1924, 21,714 elected to receive the cash bonus of $15 a month (maximum $435) and were paid a total of $4,695,870. A loan not to exceed $3,000 was offered, which was elected by 11,217; of these to that date 5,619 had received loans totaling $13,880,800.

New Mexico and **Wyoming** have a $2,000 taxation exemption law for ex-service men.

In **Connecticut** a bonus bill was proposed, but dropped when the Attorney General declared it unconstitutional; the Legislature then appropriated $2,500,000 for relief work and turned the sum over to the American Legion to disburse.

California never attempted to pass a bonus measure. It has, however, adopted a veterans' welfare program—Farm and Home Purchase Act, Welfare Act (land settlement) and Educational Institute Act. For the administration of the first two an appropriation of $10,000,000 was passed at the 1922 general election by a vote of three to one, and $500,000 was appropriated for the third.

Nevada voted $1,000,000 for reclaiming lands to be given veterans.

Utah appropriated $1,000,000 for relief work.

Wyoming appropriated $2,000,000 for loaning to veterans buying farm or city homes. **South Dakota** also has loan help.

Minnesota and **Wisconsin** also provide for extra assistance for veterans choosing educational benefits.

West Virginia has appropriated $50,000 a year for four years for the relief of veterans.

Oklahoma voted on a bonus referendum and it was defeated at the polls in October, 1923.

In **Arizona, Delaware, Kentucky and Nebraska** bonus bills were defeated in the Legislatures.

In **Indiana** the Legislature passed a bonus bill in 1922, but the Governor vetoed it.

Approximately, therefore, the individual States have paid or authorized payment to date of bonuses to veterans $356,600,571, with $35,000,000 pending; and have paid out for relief in lieu of bonus $17,000,000; in addition the Federal Government paid the soldiers on discharge from service $270,000,000.

The grant total is approximately $678,600,571.

The amount of bonuses paid by other nations to their discharged soldiers is given by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States as follows:

Great Britain	$275,910,446
Canada	147,600,000
Australia	105,000,000
New Zealand	18,290,650
France	373,371,150
Belgium	10,592,250

Under the Soldier Settlement Act of Canada, ex-soldiers who served overseas may obtain a loan from the Canadian Government toward the purchase of land from the Soldier Settlement Board, and the equipping of such land for farming purposes, up to an amount equal to 80 per cent. of the cost, provided they can meet the qualifications prescribed by the board, and possess 20 per cent. capital of their own.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO NATIONAL CAMPAIGNS.

It cost the Republican National Committee $3,063,952.74 to elect Coolidge and Dawes and it came out of the campaign with a surplus of more than $350,000, according to final figures on campaign expenditures made public at Washington on Nov. 30, 1924, by William M. Butler, the Republican National Chairman. The complete report was filed with the Clerk of the House on Dec. 1.

"Directly following the Cleveland Republican National Convention, a formal estimate was made that a total expenditure of $3,000,000 was necessary for the successful conduct of the campaign, this amount including the campaign expenses of the Senatorial and Congressional Committees, which in past years had been financed independently," he said.

"It is with satisfaction that I am able to report that the actual expenditures of the campaign were $3,063,952.74. This amount was spent by the various campaign divisions as set forth in the following tabulation:

Publicity Bureau	$741,278.49
Speakers' Bureau	366,442.78
Colored Bureau	89,111.22
Research Bureau	4,836.04
Women's Bureau	64,796.65
Labor Bureau	101,188.31
Club Bureau	51,266.79
Foreign Language Bureau	34,017.25
Caravan tour	33,470.85
National Contributors' Committee	144,990.62
Farm Section	16,038.10
Commercial Travelers' Bureau	1,263.34
Service Men's Bureau	17,988.92
Congressional Committee	170,500.00
Senatorial Committee	87,000.00
State Committees	686,300.00
Washington Headquarters	43,417.72
General Administration	410,045.66
Total	$3,063,952.74

"The campaign was financed by 90,605 individual contributors as follows:

Number of Contributors.	Amount of Contribution.	Total.
63,299	under $100	$486,525.80
6,087	100 to $500	1,218,137.43
744	501 to 1,000	729,876.72
270	1,001 to 2,500	539,523.51
150	2,501 to 5,000	672,315.36
39	5,001 to 10,000	385,600.00
16	over 10,000	327,500.00
Total		$4,359,478.82

"While the total amount collected was $4,359,478.82, approximately a million dollars of this amount, $956,525.11, was collected by the National Committee in certain States, but only in its capacity as agent for the local State Committees, and this money was immediately returned to the committees in the States in which it was collected, no part being available for the National Committee budget expenditures.

"Thus, for the actual expenses of the National Committee, there was collected and made available $3,402,953.71, which, with bank interest and small balances of $16,263.58, made a grand total of $3,419,217.29.

"Inasmuch as the actual campaign expenditures as already set forth were only $3,063,952.74, the committee has closed the campaign not only without a deficit but with a surplus of $355,264.55 available for the routine maintenance of the National Committee, making unnecessary any new appeals for contributions for a substantial period."

TO THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN.

The Democratic National Committee filed with the Clerk of the House at Washington Dec. 2, 1924, a report showing total campaign contributions of $845,520 from July 1 to Nov. 20, inclusive. The committee also reported a loan of $120,000 from the New York Trust Company, which made available for the campaign a total of $965,520.

The report listed expenditures for this period at $903,908, which gave a balance of $61,612.

Contributions received at the New York headquarters were $780,122.73; at Washington, $31,311.82, and Chicago, $9,602.50, the report stated, listing in addition, as miscellaneous receipts, $3,720.38 from the New York office, $20,715.45 from Washington, and $47.50 from Chicago.

Expenditures by the New York office were placed at $633,452.99; by Washington, $216,305.22; and Chicago, $54,150. The balance of $61,612 was accounted for by computing the $120,000 loan among the assets.

Contributions of more than $100 amounted to $635,902. The largest single contributor was John D. Ryan of New York, who gave $55,000 in two instalments of $25,000 each and one of $5,000.

Other large contributors were Thomas L. Chadbourne, New York, $20,000; Jesse H. Jones, Houston, $25,000; Mrs. Jesse H. Jones, Houston, $5,000; B. M. Baruch, New York, $22,500; Henry Morgenthau, New York, $21,000; C. W. Watson, Fairmont, W. Va., $15,000; James W. Gerard, New York, $10,000; Francis P. Garvan, New York, $10,000; H. H. Lehman, New York, $8,000; Clem L. Shaver, Washington, $7,500. Percy Chubb, New York; Willard U. Taylor, New York; D. H. Heinemann, Charlotte, N. C.; W. A. Comstock, Detroit; Samuel Untermyer, New York; Norman H. Davis, New York; Cleveland H. Dodge, New York; Edwin Corning, Albany, N. Y.; Frank L. Polk, New York; Arthur Sachs, New York; George Brennan, Chicago; S. D. Camden, New York; A. McC. Blair, Chicago; W. L. Clayton, Houston; and Hugh C. Wallace, Washington, $5,000 each.

LA FOLLETTE EXPENDITURES.

Expenditures of the La Follette-Wheeler Campaign Committee to Dec. 2, as reported to the Clerk of the House, totaled $221,977 and receipts amounted to $225,936.50.

Representative John M. Nelson, National Manager for La Follette, told the Borah Committee on Oct. 16 that up to Oct. 10 $155,062 had been contributed by 72,000, in addition to those who gave at political meetings, and $155,061 disbursed. On Oct. 31, it was shown that $125,000 had been collected in Washington, that the American Federation of Labor had raised $23,736 for the fund, that the Amalgamated Garment Workers of New York had raised $18,020, and that Alexander Kahn of the Forward had collected $20,000. The National Treasurer, W. T. Rawleigh of Freeport, Ill., gave $44,000 and the only other contribution of more than $1,000 listed was Mrs. Dorothy Whitney Straight of New York, who gave $2,500.

The Prohibition National Committee reported to the Clerk of the House contributions of $4,707 and disbursements of $4,855.

IN THE NEW YORK STATE CAMPAIGN.

In the New York State campaign expenses, filed with the Secretary of State at Albany, the Republican State Committee reported $408,560 received and $401,930 disbursed; the Democratic State Committee reported $54,562 received and $45,103 disbursed; and the La Follette State Committee reported $17,987 receipts and $7,503 disbursed. Gov. Smith (Dem.) spent nothing in the gubernatorial campaign but the Citizens' Committee working for him received and spent $116,459; Col. Roosevelt (Rep.) spent $975; and the Rev. Norman Thomas (Soc. and Prog.), $895.

CAMPAIGN FUNDS AND THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

A Washington statistician prepared this table for *The Wall Street Journal* showing the amounts spent, and the electoral vote for various candidates beginning with the election in 1860:

Year.	Candidate.	Campaign Fund.	Elec. Vote.
1860	Lincoln	$100.000	180
	Douglas	50,000	12
	Breckinridge		212
1864	Lincoln	125.000	212
	McClellan	50,000	21
1868	Grant	150,000	214
	Seymour	75,000	80
1872	Grant	250,000	286
	Greeley	50,000	80
1876	Hayes	950.000	185
	Tilden	900,000	184
1880	Garfield	1,100,000	214
	Hancock	355,000	155
1884	Blaine	1,300,000	182
	Cleveland	1,400,000	219
1888	Harrison	1,350,000	233
	Cleveland	855,000	168
1892	Harrison	1,850,000	145
	Cleveland	2,350,000	277
1896	McKinley	16,500,000	271
	Bryan	675,000	176
1900	McKinley	9,500,000	292
	Bryan	425,000	155
1904	Roosevelt	3,500,000	336
	Parker	1,250,000	140
1908	Taft	1,700,000	321
	Bryan	750.000	162
1912	Taft	750,000	8
	Roosevelt	325,000	88
	Wilson	850.000	435
1916	Hughes	2,012,535	254
	Wilson	1,400,229	277
1920	Harding	3,986.383	404
	Cox	2,891,252	127
1924	Coolidge	4,359,479	382
	Davis	965,520	136
	La Follette	221,977	13

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Headquarters, Bond Building, Washington, D. C.

Chairman—Clem L. Shaver, W. Va. *1st Vice Chairman*—Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, Mo. *2d Vice Chairman*—Samuel B. Amidon, Kan. *3d Vice Chairman*—Frank Hague, N. J. *Secretary*—Charles A. Greathouse, Ind. *Executive Secretary*—Burt New, Ind. *Chairman Finance Committee*—Jesse H. Jones, Tex. *Treasurer*—James W. Gerard, N. Y. *Assistant Treasurer*—Robert N. Harper, D. C.

MEMBERS OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Alabama	Walter Moore, Birmingham	Mrs. Chas. J. Sharp, Birmingham.
Arizona	W. L. Barnum, Phoenix	Mrs. Theodora Marsh, Nogales.
Arkansas	Vincent M. Miles, Fort Smith	Miss Alice Cordell, El Dorado.
California	Isidore B. Dockweiler, Los Angeles	Mrs. Chas. L. Donohoe, Los Altos.
Colorado	John T. Barnett, Denver	Mrs. Gertrude A. Lee, Denver.
Connecticut	Homer S. Cummings, Stamford	Miss Caroline Ruutz-Rees, Greenwich.
Delaware	Andrew C. Gray, Wilmington	Mrs. John R. Eskridge, Seaford.
Florida	J. T. G. Crawford, Jacksonville	Mrs. Lois K. Mayes, Pensacola.
Georgia	John S. Cohen, Atlanta	Mrs. Edgar Alexander, Atlanta.
Idaho	Robert H. Elder, Coeur d'Alene	Mrs. Teresa M. Graham, Coeur d'Alene.
Illinois	George E. Brennan, Chicago	Mrs. Kellogg Fairbank, Chicago.
Indiana	Charles A Greathouse, Indianapolis	Mrs. Bessie L. Riggs, Sullivan.
Iowa	C. L. Herring, Des Moines	Mrs. Madge O'Neill, Columbus Junction.
Kansas	Samuel B. Amidon, Wichita	Mrs. Florence G. Farley, Wichita.
Kentucky	Urey Woodson, Owensboro	Mrs. J. C. Cantrill, Frankfort.
Louisiana	Lee Emmett Thomas, Shreveport	Mrs. G. C. Thomson, New Orleans.
Maine	D. J. McGillicuddy, Lewiston	Mrs. Wm. R. Pattangall, Augusta.
Maryland	John Walter Smith, Baltimore	Mrs. S. Johnson Poe, Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Edward W. Quinn, Cambridge	Mrs. Nellie M. Sullivan, Fall River.
Michigan	William A. Comstock, Detroit	Mrs. Etta C. Boltwood, Grand Rapids.
Minnesota	Joseph Wolf, St. Paul	Miss Jessie Scott, St. Paul.
Mississippi	Henry Minor, Macon	Mrs. Daisy McLaurin Stevens, Brandon.
Missouri	W. T. Kemper, Kansas City	Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, Joplin.
Montana	J. Bruce Kremer, Butte	Mrs. J. S. M. Neill, Helena.
Nebraska	Arthur F. Mullen, Omaha	Dr Jennie Callfas, Omaha.
Nevada	Samuel M. Pickett, Reno	Mrs. Frances Friedhoff, Yerington.
New Hampshire	Robert C. Murchie, Concord	Mrs. Dorothy B. Jackson, Concord.
New Jersey	Frank Hague, Jersey City	Mrs. James J. Billington, Jersey City.
New Mexico	Arthur Seligman, Santa Fe	Mrs Jennie Martin Kirby, Tucumcari.
New York	Norman E. Mack, Buffalo	Miss Elisabeth Marbury, New York.
North Carolina	F. M. Simmons, New Bern	Miss Mary O. Graham, Raleigh.
North Dakota	R. B. Murphy, Bismarck	Mrs. Esther S. Johnson, Bismarck.
Ohio	E. H. Moore, Youngstown	Mrs. Bernice Pyke, Cleveland.
Oklahoma	Scott Ferris, Lawton	Mrs D. A. McDougall, Sapulpa.
Oregon	Will R. King, Portland	Mrs. Irene G. Stuart, Portland.
Pennsylvania	Joseph F. Guffey, Pittsburgh	Mrs. Lillian D. Bergey, Philadelphia.
Rhode Island	Patrick H. Quinn, Providence	Mrs. Jane A. Newton, Providence.
South Carolina	Joseph Gary Evans, Spartanburg	Mrs. Leroy Springs, Lancaster.
South Dakota	W. W. Howes, Wolsey	Mrs. H. C. Snodgrass, Interior.
Tennessee	Cordell Hull, Carthage	Mrs. Benton McMillin, Nashville.
Texas	Jed Adams, Dallas	Mrs. J. T. Bloodworth, Fort Worth.
Utah	James H. Moyle, Salt Lake City	Mrs. Weston Vernon, Logan.
Vermont	Frank H. Duffy, Rutland	Miss Alice D. Sullivan, Windsor.
Virginia	Carter Glass, Lynchburg	Mrs Beverly B. Munford, Richmond.
Washington	George F. Christensen, Stevenson	Mrs. E. D. Christian, Spokane.
West Virginia	C. W. Osenton, Fayetteville	Mrs. Frank Mann, Huntington.
Wisconsin	Martin L. Lueck, Beaver Dam	Mrs. Gertrude Bowler, Sheboygan.
Wyoming	Patrick J. Quealy, Kemmerer	Mrs. Burke I. Sinclair, Casper.
Alaska	T. J. Donohoe, Cordova	Mrs. John W. Troy, Juneau.
Dist. of Columbia	John F. Costello, Washington	Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Washington.
Hawaii	John H. Wilson, Honolulu	Mrs. L. L. McCandless, Honolulu.
Philippines	Robert E. Manley, Naga, Camerines, Sur.	Grace E. Westerhouse, Los Angeles.
Porto Rico	Henry W. Dooley, San Juan	Mrs. Isabel Locke Horton, Mayaguez.
Canal Zone	Frank T. Hamlin, Santa Fe, N. M.	Mrs. L. O. Keen, Balboa.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CHAIRMEN.

Ala.	R. B. Evins	Birmingham, 916 Woodward Bldg.	
Ariz.	Vernon L. Vaughn	Phoenix.	
Ark.	Wm. V. Tompkins	Prescott.	
Cal.	Claude F. Purkitt	Willows, Court House.	
Col.	Raymond Miller	Denver, Brown Palace Hotel.	
Conn.	E. M. Yeomans	Hartford.	
Del.	Harry T. Graham	310-12 Ford Bldg., Wilmington.	
Fla.	Robert E. Davis	Gainesville.	
Ga.	G. E. Maddox	Rome.	
Idaho.	L. E. Dillingham	Mackay.	
Ill.	John P. Devine	Dixon.	
Ind.	W. S. Chambers	Newcastle.	
Iowa	E. J. Feuling	New Hampton.	
Kan.	Fred Robertson	Kansas City, Mo., 223 W. 8th St.	
La.	Martin Behrman	New Orleans, American Bank	
Me.	Dan W. Cony	Augusta, 184 Water St.	
Md.	J. Enos Ray	Chillum.	
Mass.	Chas. H. McGlue	Lynn	
Mich.	Wm. A. Comstock	Detroit.	
Minn.	Julius Thorson	St. Paul.	
Miss.	Calvin Wells	Jackson.	
Mo.	Judge F. H. Farris	Rolla.	
Mont.	J. E. Erickson	Kalispell	
Neb.	T. S. Allen	Lincoln, 516 Terminal Bldg.	
Nev.	William McKnight	Reno, 14 Fordonia Bldg.	
N. H.	Robert Jackson	Concord.	
N. J.	Harry Heher	Trenton, Commonwealth Bldg.	
N. M.	George H. Hunker	East Las Vegas.	
N. Y.	Herbert C. Pell jr.	New York, 11 E. 45th St.	
N. C.	John G. Dawson	Kinston.	
N. D.	James E. Campbell	Mandan.	
Ohio.	Thomas E. Dye	Urbana.	
Okla.	R. L. Davidson	Tulsa, 304 Mayo Bldg.	
Ore.	Dr. C. J. Smith	Portland, 707 B'way Bldg.	
Pa.	John H. Biglow	Hazelton.	
R. I.	James E. Dunne	Providence, 18 Flora St.	
S. C.	Edgar A. Brown	Barnwell.	
S. D.	L. N. Crill	Elk Point.	
Tenn.	Ernest N. Haston	Nashville, State House.	
Tex.	Frank C. Davis	San Antonio, 711 Brady Bldg.	
Utah.	James H. Waters	Salt Lake City, Newhouse Hotel.	
Vt.	James P. Leamy	Rutland.	
Va.	H. F. Byrd	Winchester.	
Wash.	C. D. Martin	Cheney.	
W. Va.	R. F. Dunlap	Hinton.	
Wis.	John P. Hume	Milwaukee, Plankington Hotel.	
Wyo.	Dr. J. R. Hylton	Douglas.	

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.

Commissioners—(Chairman) Vernon W. Van Fleet; (Vice Chairman) Nelson B. Gaskill; John F. Nugent, Charles W. Hunt, and Huston Thompson.

Secretary—Otis B. Johnson.

Legal Division—(Chief Counsel) Wm. H. Fuller; (Chief Examiner) Millard F. Hudson.

Economic Division—(Chief Economist) Francis Walker.

Export Trade Division—(Chief) W. F. Notz.

Administrative Division—(Assistant Secretary) C. G. Duganne; (Chief of Personnel) Luther H. Waring; (Chief, Publications) J. W. Burdette.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Headquarters, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

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Executive Committee—Chairman—William M. Butler, Mass. *Vice Chairmen*—Charles D. Hilles, New York; Ralph E. Williams, Ore.; Mrs. Alvin T. Hert, Ky. *Secretary*—Roy O. West, Ill. *Treasurer*—William V. Hodges, Col.; William H. Crocker, Cal.; J. Henry Roraback, Conn.; Coleman du Pont, Del.; Fred W. Upham, Ill.; Joseph B. Kealing, Ind.; David W. Mulvane, Kan.; Miss Bina M. West, Mich.; Charles A. McCloud, Neb.; Mrs. Charles H. Sabin, N. Y.; Mrs. John Gordon Battelle, Ohio; Mrs. Barclay H. Warburton, Pa.; Mrs. Jeannette A. Hyde, Utah; Mrs. George Orvis, Vt.; Virgil L. Highland, W. Va., and Mrs. Bryant B. Brooks, Wyo.

MEMBERS OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Alabama	Oliver D. Street, Guntersville	Mrs. Birdie Hooper Kennamer, Guntersville.
Arizona	Thomas E. Campbell, Phoenix	Mrs. Barnett E. Marks, Phoenix.
Arkansas	Harmon L. Remmel, Little Rock	Mrs. H. H. Foster, Little Rock.
California	Wm. H. Crocker, San Francisco	Mrs. O. P. Clark, Los Angeles.
Colorado	Clarence C. Hamlin, Colorado Springs	Mrs. Anna Wolcott Valle, Denver.
Connecticut	J. Henry Roraback, Canaan	Mrs. John B. Russ, Shelton.
Delaware	T. Coleman du Pont, Wilmington	Mrs. W. K. du Pont, Wilmington.
Florida	George W. Bean, Tampa	Mrs. F. W. Morse, Tampa.
Georgia	Henry Lincoln Johnson, Atlanta	Mrs. Geo. N. Williams, Savannah.
Idaho	John Thomas, Gooding	Miss Gladys Terhune, Twin Falls.
Illinois	Fred W. Upham, Chicago	Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick, Chicago.
Indiana	Joseph B. Kealing, Indianapolis	Miss Dorothy Cunningham, Martinsville.
Iowa	Chas. A. Rawson, Des Moines	Mrs. T. P. Hollowell, Fort Madison.
Kansas	David W. Mulvane, Topeka	Mrs. R. R. Bittman, Independence.
Kentucky	Richard P. Ernst, Covington	Mrs. Alvin T. Hert, Louisville
Louisiana	Emile Kuntz, New Orleans	Mrs. Rosemonde Kuntz, New Orleans.
Maine	Harold M. Sewall, Bath	Mrs. Guy P. Gannett, Augusta.
Maryland	William P. Jackson, Salisbury	Mrs. W. Bladen Lowndes, Baltimore.
Massachusetts	William M. Butler, Boston	Mrs. Chas. Sumner Bird, East Walpole.
Michigan	James E. Davidson, Bay City	Miss Bina M. West, Port Huron.
Minnesota	Wm. F. Brooks, Minneapolis	Mrs. Manley L. Fosseen, Minneapolis.
Mississippi	Perry W. Howard, Jackson	Mrs. Mary C. Booze, Mound Bayou.
Missouri	Dr. E. B. Clements, Macon	Mrs. Grace Semple Burlingham, St. Louis.
Nebraska	Charles A. McCloud, York	Mrs. Edgar P. Penney, Fullerton.
Nevada	George Wingfield, Reno	Mrs. Geo. W. Brady, Winnemucca.
New Hampshire	Fred W. Estabrook, Nashua	Mrs. J. G. M. Glessner, Littleton.
New Jersey	Hamilton F. Kean, Elizabeth	Mrs. Lewis S. Thompson, Red Bank.
New Mexico	Edward Sargent, Chama	Mrs. W. C. Reid, Albuquerque.
New York	Charles D. Hilles, New York City	Mrs. Charles H. Sabin, New York City.
North Carolina	John J. Parker, Charlotte	Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, Winston-Salem.
North Dakota	Harrison Garnett, St. Thomas	Mrs. Fred P. Mann, Devils Lake.
Ohio	Maurice Maschke, Cleveland	Mrs. John Gordon Battelle, Columbus.
Oklahoma	W. G. Skelly, Tulsa	Mrs. R. D. Rood, Bartlesville.
Oregon	Ralph E. Williams, Portland	Mrs. E. C. Giltner, Portland.
Pennsylvania	George Wharton Pepper, Philadelphia	Mrs. Barclay H. Warburton, Philadelphia.
Rhode Island	Frederick S. Peck, Providence	Mrs. Chas. J. Steedman, Providence.
South Carolina	Joseph W. Tolbert, Greenwood	Mrs. Elizabeth D. Kirksey, Pickens.
South Dakota	W. E. Milligan, Aberdeen	Mrs. Mabel Newman, Deadwood.
Tennessee	J. Will Taylor, Knoxville	Mrs. Mary Giles Howard, Lookout Mt.
Texas	R. B. Creager, Brownsville	Mrs. J. C. Griswold, San Antonio.
Utah	Ernest Bamberger, Salt Lake City	Mrs. Jeannette A. Hyde, Salt Lake City.
Vermont	Earle S. Kinsley, Rutland	Mrs. George Orvis, Manchester.
Virginia	C. B. Slemp, Big Stone Gap	Mrs. M. M. Caldwell, Roanoke.
Washington	N. C. Richards, Yakima	Mrs. J. L. Hughes, Yakima.
West Virginia	Virgil L. Highland, Clarksburg	Mrs. Lenna L. Yost, Huntington.
Wisconsin		
Wyoming	Patrick Sullivan, Casper	Mrs. Bryant B. Brooks, Casper.
Alaska		
Dist. of Columbia	E. F. Colladay, Washington	Mrs. Harry Wardman, Washington.
Hawaii	Robert W. Shingle, Honolulu	Princess David Kawananakoa, Honolulu.
Philippine Islands	A. S. Crossfield, Manila	Mrs. E. Finley Johnson, Manila.
Porto Rico	Robert H. Todd, San Juan	Mrs. Harrison Johnson, Caguas.

REPUBLICAN STATE CHAIRMEN.

Ala.	L. H. Reynolds	Clanton.	
Ariz.	H. J. Corbett	Luhrs Bldg., Phoenix.	
Ark.	H. L. Remmel	Little Rock.	
Cal.	Chas. L. Neumiller	Palace Hotel, San Francisco.	
Col.	Fred O. Roof	Brown Palace Hotel, Denver.	
Conn.	J. Henry Roraback	Allyn House, Hartford.	
Del.	R. Satterthwaite jr.	223 Del. Trust Bldg., Wilmington.	
Fla.	L. C. Lynch	307 Peninsular Casualty Blk., Jacksonville.	
Ga.	Dr. W. Y. Gilliam	Copperhill, Tenn.	
Idaho	John McMurray	Oakley, Hqrs., Boise.	
Ill.	Frank L. Smith	1110 Congress Hotel, Chicago.	
Ind.	Clyde A. Walb	Severin Hotel, Indianapolis.	
Iowa	B. B. Burnquist	Fort Dodge.	
Kan.	J. L. Stryker	Hotel Kansas, Topeka.	
Ky.	Wm. O. Mays	Republic Bldg., Louisville.	
La.	Dr. D. A. Lines	1940 N. Rampart St., New Orleans.	
Me.	George L. Emery	Home: Biddeford.	
Md.	Galen L. Tait	Federal Bldg., Baltimore.	
Mass.	Frank H. Foss	Fitchburg.	
Mich.	Burt D. Cady	1303 Real Estate Ex. Bldg., Detroit.	
Minn.	W. W. Sivright	St. Francis Hotel, St. Paul.	
Miss.	M. H. Daily	Jackson.	
Mo.	Wm. F. Phares	Holland Bldg., St. Louis.	
Mont.	W. E. Dowlin	Helena.	
Neb.	Harry E. Sackett	Lindel Hotel, Lincoln.	
Nev.	F. B. Balzar	Golden Hotel, Reno.	
N. H.	B. F. Worcester	Concord.	
N. J.	E. C. Stokes	139 E. Hanover St., Trenton.	
N. M.	Prager Miller	Hotel Franciscan, Albuquerque.	
N. Y.	George K. Morris	Amsterdam.	
N. C.	Wm. G. Bramham	Durham.	
N. D.	Louis B. Hanna	Fargo.	
Ohio	Fred Warner	Marion.	
Okla.	A. C. Alexander	317 Patterson Bldg., Oklahoma City.	
Ore.	J. L. Patterson	R. F. D. 2, Salem.	
Penn.	W. Harry Baker	506 S. Broad St., Phila.	
R. I.	Wm. C. Pelkey	236 Butler Ex., Providence.	
S. C.	Jos. W. Tolbert	Greenwood.	
S. D.	Geo. W. Wright	Huron.	
Tenn.	Hal. H. Clements	Knoxville.	
Tex.	Eugene Nolte	Seguin.	
Utah.	Carl Marcusen	Price.	
Vt.	J. E. Piddock	Saxtons River.	
Va.	Jos. L. Crupper	Falls Church.	
Wash.	C. B. Fitzgerald	6138 Arcade Bldg., Seattle.	
W. Va.	Judge J. T. Graham	Huntington.	
Wis.			
Wyo.	P. C. Spencer	Cheyenne.	
D. C.	Samuel J. Prescott	813 14th St., Washington.	
P. R.	Martinez Nadal	c-oR. H. Todd, San Juan.	

POLITICAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF THE STATES.

STATE.	Ent'd Union.	Ar'aSq.M.	Settled.	L'th, M.	Br'th M	Capital.	Sal. Gov.	Term
Alabama	1819, Dec. 14	51,998	1702	330	200	Montgomery	$7,500	4
Arizona	1912, Feb. 14	113,956	1580	390	335	Phoenix	6,500	2
Arkansas	1836, June 15	53,335	1685	275	240	Little Rock	4,000	2
California	1850, Sept. 9	158,297	1769	770	375	Sacramento	10,000	4
Colorado	1876, Aug. 1	103,498	1858	390	270	Denver	5,000	2
Connecticut	1788, Jan. 9	4,965	1635	90	75	Hartford	5,000	2
Delaware	1787, Dec. 7	2,370	1726	110	35	Dover	4,000	4
District of Columbia	1790, July 16	69	1790	10	10	Washington	.....	....
Florida	1845, Mar. 3	58,666	1559	460	400	Tallahassee	6,000	4
Georgia	1788, Jan. 2	59,265	1733	315	250	Atlanta	7,500	2
Idaho	1890, July 3	83,888	1842	490	305	Boise	5,000	2
Illinois	1818, Dec. 3	56,665	1720	380	205	Springfield	12,000	4
Indiana	1816, Dec. 11	36,354	1733	265	160	Indianapolis	8,000	4
Iowa	1846, Dec. 28	56,147	1788	300	210	Des Moines	6,200	2
Kansas	1861, Jan 29	82,158	1727	400	200	Topeka	5,000	2
Kentucky	1792, June 1	40,598	1765	350	175	Frankfort	6,500	4
Louisiana	1812, Apr. 30	48,506	1699	280	275	Baton Rouge	7,500	4
Maine	1820, Mar. 15	33,040	1624	235	205	Augusta	5,000	2
Maryland	1788, Apr. 28	12,327	1634	200	120	Annapolis	4,500	4
Massachusetts	1788, Feb. 6	8,266	1620	190	110	Boston	10,000	2
Michigan	1837, Jan. 26	57,980	1650	400	310	Lansing	5,000	2
Minnesota	1858 May 11	84,682	1805	400	350	St. Paul	7,000	2
Mississippi	1817, Dec. 10	46,865	1716	340	180	Jackson	7,500	4
Missouri	1821, Aug. 10	69,420	1764	300	280	Jefferson City	5,000	4
Montana	1889, Nov. 8	146,997	1809	580	315	Helena	7,500	4
Nebraska	1867, Mar. 1	77,520	1847	415	205	Lincoln	7,500	2
Nevada	1864, Oct. 31	110,690	1850	485	315	Carson City	7,000	4
New Hampshire	1788, June 21	9,341	1623	185	90	Concord	3,000	2
New Jersey	1787, Dec. 18	8,224	1664	160	70	Trenton	10,000	3
New Mexico	1912, Jan. 6	122,634	1537	390	350	Santa Fe	5,200	2
New York	1788, July 26	49,204	1614	320	310	Albany	10,000	2
North Carolina	1789, Nov 21	52,426	1650	520	200	Raleigh	7,100	4
North Dakota	1889, Nov. 2	70,837	1780	360	210	Bismarck	5,000	2
Ohio	1803, Feb. 19	41,040	1788	230	205	Columbus	10,000	2
Oklahoma	1907, Nov. 16	70,057	1889	585	210	Oklahoma City	4,500	4
Oregon	1859, Feb. 14	96,699	1838	375	290	Salem	7,500	4
Pennsylvania	1787, Dec. 12	45,126	1682	300	180	Harrisburg	18,000	4
Rhode Island	1790, May 29	1,248	1636	50	35	Providence	8,000	2
South Carolina	1788, May 23	30,989	1670	285	215	Columbia	7,500	2
South Dakota	1889, Nov. 2	77,615	1794	380	245	Pierre	3,000	2
Tennessee	1796, June 1	42,022	1757	430	120	Nashville	4,000	2
Texas	1845, Dec. 29	265,896	1686	760	620	Austin	4,000	2
Utah	1896, Jan. 4	84,990	1847	345	275	Salt Lake City	6,000	4
Vermont	1791, Mar. 4	9,564	1724	155	90	Montpelier	3,000	2
Virginia	1788, June 26	42,627	1607	425	205	Richmond	5,000	4
Washington	1889, Nov. 11	69,127	1811	340	230	Olympia	6,000	4
West Virginia	1863, June 20	24,170	1727	225	200	Charleston	10,000	4
Wisconsin	1848, May 29	56,066	1670	300	290	Madison	5,000	2
Wyoming	1890, July 11	97,914	1834	365	275	Cheyenne	4,000	4

STATE.	Gov.T'm Beg.	Legis. Begins.	D. Meet	Budget.	Net Debt.	Assess. Val. R'ty
Alabama	Jan. 15, 1927	Jan. 1927	Q, 50	$12,834,733	$22,829,000	$643,274,376
Arizona	Jan. 5, 1925	Jan. 19, 1925	B, 60	4,001,006	554,112	413,750,666
Arkansas	Jan. 1925	Jan. 12, 1925	B, 60	10,031,353	2,389,166	409,319,600
California	Jan. 1927	Jan. 5, 1925	B, none	45,747,446	94,439,500	4,839,892,509
Colorado	Jan. 13, 1925	Jan. 6, 1925	B, none	27,166,000	10,000,000	1,238,894,304
Connecticut	Jan. 1925	Jan. 1925	B, 157	33,555,472	16,291,000	1,799,886,858
Delaware	Jan. 19, 1925	Jan. 12, 1925	B, 60	3,457,016	3,264,011	235,308,006
District of Columbia	.....	.....	.....	26,474,308	None.	767,056,555
Florida	Jan. 6, 1925	April 1925	B, 60	4,787,562	None.	307,119,438
Georgia	June 1925	June 1925	A, 50	9,292,834	5,384,202	682,971,367
Idaho	Jan. 1, 1925	Jan. 5, 1925	B, 60	4,849,207	5,619,000	480,000,000
Illinois	Jan. 12, 1925	Jan. 7, 1925	B, none	85,505,584	101,270,800	2,890,077,819
Indiana	Jan. 12, 1925	Jan. 8, 1925	B, 61	30,578,475	1,755,615	3,472,211,625
Iowa	Jan. 1925	Jan. 12, 1925	B, 100	30,875,978	22,000,000	3,501,905,720
Kansas	Jan. 1925	Jan. 1925	B, 50	10,867,235	28,500,000	3,577,130,254
Kentucky	Dec. 11, 1927	Jan. 1926	B, 60	17,963,857	5,953,081	1,374,332,036
Louisiana	May 1928	May 1926	B, 60	20,787,196	11,000,000	1,600,657,984
Maine	Jan. 7, 1925	Jan. 7, 1925	B, none	16,078,294	14,526,300	525,434,387
Maryland	Jan. 1927	Jan. 1927	B, 90	20,466,447	34,247,880	1,511,558,306
Massachusetts	Jan. 8, 1925	Jan. 7, 1925	A, none	43,663,312	72,523,172	4,968,716,451
Michigan	Jan. 1, 1925	Jan. 7, 1925	B, none	33,056,717	74,932,659	4,729,912,779
Minnesota	Jan. 7, 1925	Jan. 6, 1925	B, 90	21,877,429	46,739,000	1,721,724,325
Mississippi	Jan. 1928	Jan. 1926	B, none	9,000,000	14,606,500	458,686,683
Missouri	Jan. 1925	Jan. 1925	B, none	11,000,000	28,000,000	3,285,553,856
Montana	Jan. 1, 1925	Jan. 5, 1925	B, 60	3,457,735	4,016,473	900,000,000
Nebraska	Jan. 1925	Jan. 13, 1925	B, none	22,904,320	None.	2,341,321,518
Nevada	Jan. 12, 1927	Jan. 19, 1925	B, 60	1,665,142	1,629,000	162,105,135
New Hampshire	Jan. 8, 1925	Jan. 7, 1925	B, none	4,333,038	1,619,500	471,014,490
New Jersey	Jan. 19, 1926	Jan. 13, 1925	A, none	17,626,000	44,000,000	3,641,762,942
New Mexico	Jan. 1, 1925	Jan. 1925	B, 90	1,344,527	4,079,000	314,759,442
New York	Jan. 1, 1925	Jan. 7, 1925	A, none	154,870,671	308,491,000	17,037,843,272
North Carolina	Jan. 1925	Jan. 7, 1925	B, 60	11,000,000	96,000,000	1,672,540,000
North Dakota	Jan. 1, 1925	Jan. 6, 1925	B, 60	3,641,424	22,059,000	785,566,221
Ohio	Jan. 12, 1925	Jan. 5, 1925	B, none	52,003,871	25,260,740	6,818,995,004
Oklahoma	Jan. 1927	Jan. 1925	B, 90	10,348,860	2,533,900	1,087,886,620
Oregon	Jan. 1927	Jan. 1925	B, none	4,948,593	60,452,990	611,717,067
Pennsylvania	Jan. 1927	Jan. 1925	B, none	120,390,960	48,046,320	8,375,509,467
Rhode Island	Jan. 1925	Jan. 1925	A, 60	4,413,464	9,716,983	671,668,676
South Carolina	Jan. 20, 1925	Jan. 13, 1925	A, none	9,132,870	5,382,308	218,567,437
South Dakota	Jan. 1, 1925	Jan. 6, 1925	B, 60	3,915,619	14,600,000	1,804,236,521
Tennessee	Jan. 15, 1925	Jan. 1, 1925	B, 75	16,500,000	14,498,000	218,797,431
Texas	Jan. 1925	Jan. 1925	B, none	19,535,935	4,852,200	2,265,627,676
Utah	Jan. 1, 1925	Jan. 5, 1925	B, 60	3,965,059	7,197,000	215,214,549
Vermont	Jan. 8, 1925	Jan. 7, 1925	B, none	5,963,866	1,934,531	209,534,172
Virginia	Feb. 1, 1926	Jan. 9, 1926	B, 60	29,222,993	20,863,703	1,152,680,663
Washington	Jan. 1, 1925	Jan. 1, 1925	B, 60	24,606,472	11,000,000	943,573,861
West Virginia	Mar. 4, 1925	Jan 14, 1925	B, 60	7,284,015	39,100,000	1,224,559,949
Wisconsin	Jan. 5, 1925	Jan. 14, 1925	B, none	22,254,673	None.	4,077,203,167
Wyoming	Jan. 1, 1927	Jan. 1, 1925	B, 40	2,502,434	3,804,000	198,675,800

STATISTICS OF THE CHIEF CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Figures in *italic* are from THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1924.

CITY.	Year Inc.	Pop'lat'n 1924, est.	Area.	Net Debt.	Realty Ass'd Valuation.	Tax Levy.	Budget.
			Acres.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Akron, Ohio	1836	*a*208,435	15,990	13,236,948	317,000,000	8.86 mills	3,289,744
Albany, N. Y.	1686	116,223	11,924	9,665,094	124,263,840	3,661,083	4,129,083
Allentown, Pa	1867	84,918	6,280	1,113,000	72,471,334	725,329	730,378
Altoona, Pa	1868	63,523	2,594	693,280	60,590,565	7½ mills	528,192
Amsterdam, N. Y.	1885	34,104	3,434	2,234,423	28,564,620	774,537	350,000
Atlanta, Ga.	1847	218,216	19,634	13,000,000	250,000,000	5,250,000	6,329,000
Atlantic City, N. J.	1854	51,880	7,362	15,498,500	195,891,327	5,826,137	7,075,308
Auburn, N. Y.	1848	36,506	5,390	1,500,000	27,000,000	565,000	565,000
Augusta, Ga.	1798	53,774	6,012	3,198,000	32,166,048	18.50 per 1,000	1,685,246
Austin, Tex	1839	36,167	10,161	1,600,000	36,000,000	842,750	1,487,482
Aurora, Ill	1857	37,950	4,319	577,000	16,212,143	485,600	801,247
Baltimore, Md	1796	762,222	50,560	119,991,060	833,245,906	24,200,674	63,042,139
Battle Creek, Mich.	1859	38,128	3,678	1,100,000	53,000,000	1,600,000	1,600,000
Bay City, Mich	1865	48,046	6,316	1,950,000	47,251,674	1,387,247	694,744
Bayonne, N. J.	1869	82,214	2,544	12,526,015	110,377,166	40.10 per 1,000	4,568,178
Beaumont, Tex	1881	44,011	6,464	4,374,000	48,850,000	*20.00 per 1,000*	1,000,000
Berkeley, Cal	1878	59,251	5,494	1,021,407	70,000,000	1.60 per 1,000	1,023,238
Bethlehem, Pa.	1918	58,029	11,172	3,350,037	63,500,000	1,118,000	1,118,000
Binghamton, N. Y.	1867	71,525	5,991	3,402,150	69,848,333	2,714,115	3,435,633
Birmingham, Ala	1871	189,796	31,346	10,113,500	145,813,135	4,811,848	6,125,025
Boston, Mass	1822	764,549	27,634	129,625,400	1,714,100,000	45,201,183	38,769,761
Bridgeport, Conn	1836	151,436	9,370	10,930,000	260,091,598	28.20 per 1,000	7,654,471
Brockton, Mass	1881	68,886	13,677	4,113,143	56,897,175	2,715,008	3,308,487
Brookline, Mass	1705	40,311	4,240	1,375,805	102,416,500	*2,245,135*	3,393,374
Buffalo, N. Y.	1832	523,886	24,894	58,321,270	734,104,650	21,879,059	29,378,005
Butte, Mont	1879	42,029	3,319	*2,297,504*	*80,477,255*	*23.50 per 1,000*	
Cambridge, Mass	1846	110,569	4,002	6,362,020	147,100,215	4,413,006	5,791,164
Camden, N. J.	1828	121,915	4,915	10,583,625	134,124,928	4,155,872	2,590,930
Canton, Ohio	1854	95,742	8,028	9,567,603	151,534,730	25.70 per 1,000	2,237,501
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1850	47,864	7,805	1,324,500	57,151,524	11.5 mills	725,332
Charleston, S. C.	1783	70,305	2,873	9,357,221	17,150,335	1,037,095	1,344,436
Charleston, W. Va	1818	43,031	2,964	*1,500,000*	100,200,000	64¼	625,000
Charlotte, N. C.	1816	48,771	8,167	5,264,679	68,246,375	1,190,583	1,135,196
Chattanooga, Tenn	1851	59,353	4,531	6,696,200	89,500,000	1,621,000	1,621,000
Chelsea, Mass	1857	45,947	1,191	*1,781,411*	*40,534,850*	*1,639,209*	*1,340,507*
Chester, Pa	1866	62,792	3,020	1,959,000	61,000,000	20 mills	1,106,886
Chicago, Ill	1837	2,833,288	123,724	61,045,590	1,297,355,021	124,849,776	170,951,013
Chicopee, Mass	1890	38,904	14,661	1,499,200	46,336,650	26.00 per 1,000	1,208,571
Cincinnati, Ohio	1819	404,865	45,529	39,338,665	505,767,230	21.78 per 1,000	6,268,462
Cleveland, Ohio	1836	854,565	36,089	124,000,000	7,288,000,000		17,000,000
Colorado Springs, Col.	1878	*a*30,105	5,895	2,191,000	40,551,940	579,892	903,769
Columbia, S. C.	1805	39,070	3,831	2,000,000	20,000,000	28 mills	845,994
Columbus, Ga	1828	32,496	2,304	2,354,500	37,406,558	675,000	1,230,805
Columbus, Ohio	1816	255,455	15,824	34,404,816	259,104,610	2.59 per 1,000	6,506,350
Council Bluffs, Iowa	1853	37,400	11,562	1,208,000	22,841,670	478,208	475,000
Covington, Ky	1834	57,661	3,837	2,586,000	32,508,780	984,560	1,551,370
Cumberland, Md	1816	31,153	1,905	2,739,900	6,857,127	392,683	392,683
Dallas, Tex	1856	168,331	15,042	*12,271,934*	*175,379,475*	*24.40 per 1,000*	
Danville, Ill	1867	34,792	6,290	*310,000*	*15,696,000*		
Davenport, Iowa	1851	58,995	10,393	1,568,500	57,664,000	28 mills	868,650
Dayton, Ohio	1841	161,824	10,393	9,979,000	152,097,310	28.20 per 1,000	1,971,519
Decatur, Ill	1856	46,839	4,744	704,000	14,617,375	444,440	851,533
Denver, Col	1859	267,591	37,085	760,000	388,610,170	11,099,483	5,876,594
Des Moines, Iowa	1857	133,696	33,597	9,438,762	172,941,480	62.44 per 1,000	3,443,967
Detroit, Mich	1824	*a*993,678	52,686	172,121,296	2,455,327	51,476,676	103,742,756
Dubuque, Iowa	1840	39,257	6,080	1,125,450	42,271,420	601,546	688,548
Duluth, Minn	1870	104,183	39,916	7,633,000	57,471,532	69.30 per 1,000	2,370,775
East Cleveland, Ohio	1911	31,955	1,920	1,882,625	49,746,020	301,994	397,415
East Chicago, Ind.	1893	40,336	6,396	1,126,836	73,795,830	1,844,927	1,794,477
East Orange, N. J.	1899	54,218	2,516	4,884,745	79,273,587	2,377,360	1,742,850
East St. Louis, Ill	1865	68,883	8,627	1,118,300	*1,149,000*	417,700	537,950
Easton, Pa	1887	35,175	2,088	1,485,236	35,417,804	12 mills	528,165
Elizabeth, N. J.	1855	101,643	6,227	3,993,110	97,829,430	3,649,825	4,188,627
Elmira, N. Y	1864	47,508	4,451	3,691,300	41,494,474	654,481	654,248
El Paso, Texas	1873	84,114	8,640	6,640,000	102,317,082	1.90 per 100	1,489,000
Erie, Pa	1851	109,528	12,486	4,057,500	120,043,483	1,464,530	1,501,416
Evanston, Ill	1892	40,256	4,828	571,500	19,049,156	*615,397*	1,861,216
Evansville, Ind	1847	89,053	5,577	2,218,600	120,105,930	.95 per 1,000	1,182,351
Everett, Mass	1892	41,828	2,150	2,072,290	39,171,850	1,478,182	1,647,094
Fall River, Mass	1854	120,790	21,051	8,183,287	110,105,250	5,072,564	5,237,971
Fitchburg, Mass	1872	41,825	17,583	*2,483,400*	*40,109,625*	*1,551,242*	*2,020,983*
Flint, Mich	1855	106,649	18,140	16,200,000	116,192,130	5,154,282	
Fort Smith, Ark	1842	30,131	8,468	None	13,896,730	33.20 per 1,000	245,094
Fort Wayne, Ind	1839	91,549	9,953	2,899,369	172,524,520	4,106,094	5,370,522
Fort Worth, Texas	1872	113,070	14,233	*11,845,000*	*103,890,589*	*23.00 per 1,000*	(g).
Fresno, Cal	1885	52,327	5,423	626,500	37,465,850	1,169,170	1,169,170
Galveston, Texas	1839	45,753	4,985	4,631,013	55,296,804	1,857,333	1,529,684
Gary, Ind	1909	65,146	25,189	867,500	129,121,180	1,054,793	1,133,059
Grand Rapids, Mich	1850	141,791	11,211	6,934,258	210,556,986	5,883,028	8,607,037
Green Bay, Wis	1854	32,505	8,169	1,760,000	47,475,000	1,305,565	1,325,752
Hamilton, Ohio	1854	41,005	3,768	4,700,000	65,400,000	21.60 per 1,000	791,233
Hammond, Ind	1884	44,721	13,300	2,139,702	61,488,485	2,127,561	2,957,799
Hamtramck, Mich	1901	58,651	1,527	1,005,000	66,124,800	1,282,303	1,594,088
Harrisburg, Pa	1860	79,983	3,861	3,498,900	69,219,355	13 mills	1,335,832
Hartford, Conn	1784	145,087	10,162	12,268,481	408,067,332	20 mills	7,836,103
Haverhill, Mass	1870	56,399	21,192	920,874	51,619,826	1,995,608	2,228,103
Hazleton, Pa	1892	34,034	3,827	979,000	25,462,045	282,482	242,500
Highland Park, Mich	1918	55,878	1,895	4,994,976	165,316,900	3,556,810	4,330,507
Hoboken, N. J.	1855	*a*68,166	830	8,609,729	92,798,932	4,171,719	4,159,149
Holyoke, Mass	1873	60,817	13,544	3,554,411	109,535,620	2,355,016	4,686,132
Houston, Texas	1839	150,079	23,338	*12,910,828*	*193,523,520*	*25.00 per 1,000*	*5,094,071*
Huntington, W. Va	1872	55,244	7,892	1,853,807	113,675,000	2,262,13-	2,287,809
Indianapolis, Ind	1831	335,012	29,688	7,296,100	601,903,880	4,000,000	4,000,000
Jackson, Mich	1843	52,737	5,653	2,687,104	80,258,110	527,760	1,060,601

STATISTICS OF CITIES—*Continued.*

City.	Year Inc.	Pop lat'n 1924, est.	Area.	Net Debt.	Realty Ass'd Valuation.	Tax Levy.	Budget.
			Acres.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Jacksonville, Fla.	1822	97,621	9,824	*6,599,000*	75,000,000	21.5 mills	*2,271,700*
Jamestown, N. Y.	1886	40,225	5,397	2,278,728	31,060,000	536,310	536,310
Jersey City, N. J.	1827	305,911	8,320	12,601,727	447,991,401	36.05 per 1,000	19,710,806
Johnstown, Pa.	1889	62,212	3,488	4,297,500	74,630,330	14 mills	1,160,137
Joliet, Ill.	1852	39,413	2,502	456,000	12,756,578	622,740	951,581
Kalamazoo, Mich.	1884	50,817	5,285	2,340,474	67,453,825	2,404,723	2,606,482
Kansas City, Kan.	1886	113,801	12,040	9,781,222	121,380,689	4,345,429	6,737,340
Kansas City, Mo.	1853	338,767	37,395	29,051,000	444,977,000	12.50 per 1,000	5,100,000
Kenosha, Wis.	1850	44,858	3,686	2,301,000	58,547,820	906,558	924,318
Knoxville, Tenn.	1815	84,748	17,094	12,559,000	111,000,000	2,530,000	3,935,000
Kokomo, Ind.	1865	33,420	3,366	686,361	44,497,635	1,094,641	885,343
La Crosse, Wis.	1856	*a*30,421	6,364	1,474,000	31,930,763	30.00 per 1,000	1,460,654
Lakewood, Ohio	1911	48,569	3,474	3,307,919	74,327,200	685,000	790,905
Lancaster, Pa.	1818	54,319	2,530	830,000	33,000,000	11 mills	562,000
Lansing, Mich.	1858	61,803	7,082	8,539,100	144,999,085	3,199,802	1,203,299
Lawrence, Mass.	1853	96,426	4,316	5,001,386	87,052,950	3,395,678	4,172,007
Lewiston, Me.	1863	32,743	22,100	1,187,000	30,262,036	877,599	879,174
Lexington, Ky.	1832	43,062	3,210	2,355,970	37,725,035	1,383,541	1,383 541
Lima, Oho.	1871	43,777	4,060	6,000,000	100,000,000	1,293,000	2,000,000
Lincoln, Neb.	1871	57,308	8,021	2,308,187	68,784,090	24.95 per 1,000	550,000
Little Rock, Ark.	1831	69,266	10,154	2,031,460	59,451,305	2,062,961	2,281,389
Long Beach, Cal.	1897	63,377	9,308	*3,952,070*	*103,481,810*	*11.70 per 1,000*	*3,726 938*
Lorain, Ohio.	1894	39,661	6,500	3,799,832	58,634,150	26.4 mills	864,634
Los Angeles, Cal.	1851	622,343	235,982	*58,631,400*	*1,993,877,220*	*14,451,550*	*22,432,648*
Louisville, Ky.	1824	236,612	23,024	15,341,900	220,000,000	2 per 100	6.230.653
Lowell, Mass.	1836	114,423	8,565	5,779,212	140,000,000	3,750,143	5,000,000
Lynn.	1850	101,673	6,705	4,997,612	106,728,283	3,607,416	4,825.731
Lynchburg, Va.	1805	30,023	3,200	4,012,800	53,485,677	1,220,000	1,820 000
Macon, Ga.	1832	55,378	5,966	2,211,000	30,850,575	701,597	800,000
Madison, Wis.	1853	41,336	4,108	*3,250,000*	*68,501,140*	*2,213,330*	*3,559,664*
Malden, Mass.	1882	50,313	3,252	2,420,675	51,767,650	1,651,388	2,195,334
Manchester, N. H.	1846	80,526	20,520	5,715,290	109,687,144	2,597,782	3,748,710
McKeesport, Pa.	1891	47,834	2,240	946,000	39,746,635	10¼ mills	778,024
Medford, Mass.	1892	43,141	5,253	1,856,600	58,181,800	1,765,635	1,752,152
Memphis, Tenn.	1849	167,862	14,994	*15,000,000*	*138,367,040*	*21.00 per 1,000*	.....
Meriden, Conn.	1806	35,458	2,290	1,165,000	39,852,645	2.40 per 100	1,302,252
Miami, Fla.	1896	34,328	5,473	11,309,000	87,661,714	1,753,234	1,770,681
Milwaukee, Wis.	1846	477,103	16,570	29,033,300	554,306,510	28,221,256	27,015,490
Minneapolis, Minn.	1867	400,970	31,834	51,571,968	227,562,660	16,417,150	*25,464,082*
Mobile, Ala.	1814	62,758	8,915	4,222,300	45,854,622	11 mills	*16,448,690*
Moline, Ill.	1872	31,744	4,183	448,243	11,532,749	335,603	1,461,201
Montclair, N. J.	1894	30,678	4,221	6,459,695	66,522,800	2,558,267	2,554,520
Montgomery, Ala.	1837	44,560	4,371	3,606,000	31,554,761	1,025,530	937,095
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	1892	44,955	2,644	5,000,000	83,803,888	2,346,508	2,346,508
Muncie, Ind.	1865	39,236	4,558	1,323,457	57,967,900	1,565,133	1,864,663
Muskegon, Mich.	1870	39,533	4,260	2,668,829	52,646,978	1,813,868	2,260,320
Muskogee, Okla.	1898	30,067	5,446	*2,309,562*	*29,644,300*	*17.74 per 1,000*	.....
Nashville, Tenn.	1806	120,332	11,544	12,256,000	116,307,491	15.50 per 1,000	.....
Newark, N. J.	1836	431,791	14,913	55,973,200	510,224,973	23,721,981	26,135,342
New Bedford, Mass.	1847	127,331	12,152	12,240,788	210,385,775	5,848,725	7,111,485
New Britain, Conn.	1871	62,091	8,579	5,076,000	74,534,546	2,057,000	2.367,085
New Brunswick, N. J.	1863	35,144	3,205	3,108,682	40,409,630	1,504,164	1,525,458
Newburgh, N. Y.	1865	31,024	2,257	1,541,946	28,580,514	708,796	708,796
New Castle, Pa.	1869	47,166	5,000	767,000	33,735,410	13½ mills	447,185
New Haven, Conn.	1784	169,987	11,460	11,500,000	265,000,000	25 mills	7,194,771
New Orleans, La.	1805	399,616	113,920	50,672,729	521,563,323	27½ mills	6,031,012
Newport, R. I.	1784	31,054	4,445	1,794,771	47,171,588	1,280,382	1,370,015
Newport News, Va.	1896	*a*35,596	1,920	3,086,000	30.388,455	2.31 per 100	946,038
New Rochelle, N. Y.	1899	38,104	6,400	4,204,573	102,567,380	2,937,934	3,878,147
Newton, Mass.	1873	47,662	11,457	3,060,662	102,089,000	2,715,567	3,932,940
New York, N. Y.	1653	5,839,746	191,350	1,391,008,336	11,379,985,643	311,298,758	375,468,000
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	1892	55,990	5,900	9,314,399	113,463,630	1,162,352	1,503,277
Norfolk, Va.	1845	124,915	5,120	36,255,000	146,440,100	2.75 per 100	6,955,889
Norristown, Pa.	1812	33,462	2,265	1,098,758	19,100,095	599,614	648,701
Oak Park, Ill.	1902	45,114	2,880	*561,754*	*13,941,842*	*22.70 per 1,000*	.....
Oakland, Cal.	1854	229,875	31,591	11,450,855	181,244,545	8,438,755	12,868,096
Ogden, Utah	1861	34,652	10,565	2,339,000	38,770,160	.0010	534,082
Oklahoma City, Okla.	1891	96,980	11,017	464,700	118,031,383	6 mills	1,622,597
Omaha, Neb.	1857	200,739	23,686	11,576,000	340,502,505	9.76 mills	2,419,758
Orange, N. J.	1872	34,254	1,414	2,315,675	28,153,646	1,201,757	1,200,878
Oshkosh, Wis.	1853	33,187	5,018	1,543,000	44,710,271	2.70 per 100	1,207,177
Pasadena, Cal.	1886	50,934	10,163	6,796,650	130,415,350	1,738,419	7,852,120
Passaic, N. J.	1873	66,177	2,001	5,262,887	68,774,000	3,194,160	2,729,255
Paterson, N. J.	1851	138,521	5,157	7,044,558	146,986,726	5,520,727	6,336,070
Pawtucket, R. I.	1886	67,499	5,494	7,841,000	68,720,340	2,177,287	2,711,425
Pensacola, Fla.	1822	33,108	6,500	2,325,000	17,000,000	21 mills	488,809
Peoria, Ill.	1845	78,731	6,035	232,000	41,284,423	2,679,359	1,100,426
Perth Amboy, N. J.	1871	44,175	2,958	3,715,750	39,807,638	1,855,434	1,622,262
Petersburg, Va.	1854	32,431	2,560	2,944,390	25,151,685	630,862	881,825
Philadelphia, Pa.	1683	1,894,500	81,920	253,895,000	2,630,333,197	44,942,468	63,389,387
Phoenix, Ariz.	1881	31,822	3,300	3,575,500	48,750,000	1.18 per 100	889,644
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1816	607,902	29,226	58,001,000	951,750,000	15,659,295	20,000,000
Pittsfield, Mass.	1891	44,246	26,048	2,683,475	51,974,455	1,577,654	1,802,443
Pontiac, Mich.	1861	38,000	4,410	2,800,750	34,154,800	2,099,127	881,317
Portland, Me.	1832	72,027	13,808	4,901,000	107,244,675	3,683,673	3,948,437
Portland, Ore.	1851	268,875	40,442	27,085,500	149,701,095	4,409,551	4,432,748
Portsmouth, Ohio.	1815	36,929	6,918	2,876,500	50,000,000	20.80 per 1,000	.....
Portsmouth, Va.	1858	56,497	3,200	6,920,600	34,607,839	903,701	1,476,000
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1854	36,818	1,782	2,687,050	42,442,017	1,041,658	1,232,900
Providence, R. I.	1832	240,670	11,410	29,169,000	531,758,840	9,836,569	11,078,780
Pueblo, Col.	1873	43,385	7,188	860,000	*34,000,000*	18.3 mills	618,809
Quincy, Ill.	1839	*a*35,978	4,200	35,000	12,180,210	466,284	466,284
Quincy, Mass.	1889	51,700	10,567	2,904,600	72,242,550	2,345,057	1,893,800
Racine, Wis.	1848	62,736	3,858	2,568,000	85,000,000	759,590	1,072,665
Reading, Pa.	1847	110,022	6,000	2,286,002	95,474,248	10½ mills	1,358,416
Richmond, Va.	1782	178,588	15,360	29,395,780	185,115,370	3,718,742	8,370,644

STATISTICS OF CITIES—*Continued.*

City.	Year Inc.	Pop'lat'n 1924, est.	Area.	Net Debt.	Realty Ass'd Valuation.	Tax Levy.	Budget.
			Acres.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Roanoke, Va	1884	54,149	5,760	6,166,000	40,421,705	1,735,039	1,466,614
Rochester, N. Y	1834	311,548	20,565	4,278,850	455,493,354	11,458,660	15,370,660
Rock Island, Ill	1899	36,736	5,947	60,000	11,745,562	303,589	772,752
Rockford, Ill	1852	70,485	6,861	753,400	43,388,858	789,576	1,233,434
Sacramento, Cal	1863	68,795	8,774	6,646,000	91,878,090	1,598,944	2,443,644
Saginaw, Mich	1889	67,995	10,368	2,917,000	67,136,799	1,105,394	1,707,196
St. Joseph, Mo	1853	78,140	8,664	2,145,850	55,804,310	1.20 per 100	985,000
St. Louis, Mo	1822	788,375	39,040	27,514,000	879,441,000	13,271,759	21,203,463
St. Paul, Minn	1854	239,836	33,388	15,249,000	293,629,012	7,782,457	9,234,885
Salem, Mass	1836	*a*42,529	5,113	2,386,000	49,505,480	2,252,766	2,025,529
Salt Lake City, Utah	1851	123,918	32,980	6,222,200	183,744,587	11.3 mills	2,989,394
San Antonio, Tex	1837	174,165	22,860	6,945,000	182,286,830	1.78 per 100	2,179,000
San Diego, Cal	1850	83,528	51,078	11,568,899	114,752,269	2.00 per 100	2,984,228
San Francisco, Cal	1850	525,169	26,880	76,306,000	987,373,106	3.47 per 100	27,185,336
San Jose, Cal	1850	41,206	4,820	1,094,775	14,092,190	445,477	523,359
Savannah, Ga	1789	87,673	4,473	3,676,533	52,305,732	16.66 per 1,000	1,900,000
Schenectady, N. Y	1798	92,687	5,018	8,719,367	84,553,243	3,351,725	3,351,725
Scranton, Pa	1856	139,821	12,361	2,263,000	144,560,560	.03104	2,056,282
Seattle, Wash	1869	315,685	37,478	17,422,500	194,600,488	6,650,127	7,971,839
Sheboygan, Wis	1853	31,776	2,998	1,101,000	37,500,000	1,119,108	
Shreveport, La	1839	47,957	6,726	*3,600,000*	*56,000,000*	*7.50 per 1,000*	*715,000*
Sioux City, Iowa	1857	75,444	28,020	1,612,000	96,098,480	1,155,600	1,612,800
Somerville, Mass	1871	97,174	2,517	1,579,000	90,368,900	2,850,225	3,246,587
South Bend, Ind	1865	75,093	9,838	2,032,500	160,000,000	2.60 per 100	991,092
Spokane, Wash	1887	104,570	25,075	5,325,000	83,540,675	1,543,492	2,449,069
Springfield, Ill	1840	60,445	5,532	1,090,100	29,409,569	656,822	2,461,750
Springfield, Mass	1852	139,704	20,286	12,011,407	227,747,360	8,586,612	9,863,507
Springfield, Mo	1855	40,544	5,033	70,000	26,000,000	95¢	375,000
Springfield, Ohio	1850	64,423	7,296	2,067,823	92,477,030	18.60 per 1,000	597,000
Stamford, Conn	1893	37,616	4,465	1,257,000	55,798,130	882,309	913,227
Stockton, Cal	1850	43,702	5,396	2,031,875	62,139,831	930,729	1,089,069
Superior, Wis	1889	*a*39,671	23,400	2,103,750	46,810,886	463,271	771,169
Syracuse, N. Y	1848	181,012	11,379	3,145,000	227,294,021	6,065,53 8	6,005,483
Tacoma, Wash	1875	100,369	25,168	11,257,461	59,978,843	1,451,733	
Tampa, Fla	1887	54,042	4,633	3,766,777	36,700,000	47,500,000	2,070,009
Taunton, Mass	1864	37,852	30,266	1,077,500	28,768,665	1,131,512	1,516,479
Terre Haute, Ind	1833	68,123	5,377	919,000	90,000,000	1.085 per 100	827,465
Toledo, Ohio	1837	260,717	18,088	12,000,000	530,000,000	4,300,000	5,000,000
Topeka, Kan	1857	51,902	5,460	2,388,824	75,745,819	10.84 per 1,000	821,085
Trenton, N. J	1792	125,075	4,707	12,046,811	170,594,919	5,433,824	5,968,079
Troy, N. Y	1816	*a*72,013	6,630	5,453,325	60,738,582	2,164,855	2,864,844
Tulsa, Okla	1903	89,080	5,112	12,095,185	103,487,227	8¾	1,353,923
Utica, N. Y	1832	101,599	13,404	*5,757,852*	*102,449,605*	*2,733,124*	*3,358,366*
Waco, Texas	1856	40,063	4,883	3,511,500	49,660,090	2.32	1,242,399
Waltham, Mass	1884	31,734	7,940	1,278,000	33,015,400	1,242,206	1,463,074
Warren, Ohio	1869	30,518	5,405	3,959,244	43,233,510	6,000,000	561,296
Washington, D. C	1802	*a*437,571	39,680	None	767,056,555	9,204,678	30,789,284
Waterbury, Conn	1853	96,498	17,981	11,138,000	150,994,493	4,960,585	5,316,981
Waterloo, Iowa	1868	37,943	8,287	1,296,326	29,376,812	206.67 mills	650,000
Watertown, N. Y	1869	32,415	5,433	3,166,000	42,672,500	784,000	782,000
West Hoboken, N. J	1888	41,277	546	443,920	30,649,202	1,279,089	1,412,001
West New York, N. J	1898	34,139	694	3,157,469	33,881,642	1,617,424	1,346,858
Wheeling, W. Va	1836	*a*56,208	6,508	4,006,800	73,098,000	2.34 per 100	983,460
Wichita, Kan	1871	77,277	12,810	*2,223,418*	*71,050,305*	*999,035*	*1,037,953*
Wichita Falls, Tex	1899	45,790	6,787	2,940,000	27,924,970	510,000	663,320
Wilkes-Barre, Pa	1871	75,565	3,346	1,973,300	85,000,000	12 mills	1,099,325
Williamsport, Pa	1866	37,315	4,537	499,900	30,187,750	13 mills	338,680
Wilmington, Del	1832	114,488	4,495	10,349,600	118,256,075	2,234,613	3,032,401
Wilmington, N. C	1866	34,658	3,534	2,661,200	31,459,564	*2,888,496*	719,000
Winston-Salem, N. C	1913	52,579	4,853	6,291,493	113,990,752	1,424,884	3,737,750
Woonsocket, R. I	1888	44,879	5,532	5,553,670	69,338,800	1,323,218	1,879,565
Worcester, Mass	1848	188,160	23,781	12,138,600	241,725,000	8,797,208	7,848,906
Yonkers, N. Y	1872	106,649	18,140	16,093,446	207,826,353	6,696,682	9,651,996
York, Pa	1887	48,222	2,220	826,144	38,073,323	10 mills	378,390
Youngstown, Ohio	1868	*a*132,358	15,902	10,156,977	333,000,000	19.40 per 1,000	1,091,000

*a*Population as of Jan. 1, 1920. *b*Budget system not used this year.

POSTMASTERS OF PRINCIPAL U. S. CITIES AS OF NOV. 1, 1924.

Post Office.	Postmaster.	Date of Appointment.
Akron, Ohio	Chas. N. Sparks.	Oct. 20, 1921
Albany, N. Y	P. S. Kling	July 19, 1922
Atlanta, Ga	Edwin K. Large.	June 26, 1922
Baltimore, Md	B. Woelper jr	Jan. 25, 1922
Boston, Mass	R. M. Baker	April 28, 1924
Brooklyn, N. Y	A. B. W. Firmin	Feb. 15, 1924
Buffalo, N. Y	R. W. Gallagher.	Nov. 18, 1921
Camden, N. J	Chas. H. Ellis	Mar. 18, 1922
Charleston, S. C	E. H. Jennings.	July 24, 1922
Chicago, Ill	A. C. Lueder	Feb. 1, 1924
Cincinnati, Ohio	A. L. Behymer	June 13, 1922
Cleveland, Ohio	H. A. Taylor	Feb. 9, 1923
Columbus, Ohio	F. H. Tibbetts	Mar. 3, 1923
Dayton, Ohio	L. C. Weimer	Mar. 3, 1923
Denver, Col	Frank L. Dodge.	Mar. 18, 1922
Detroit, Mich	P. Wiggle, act'g	Aug. 16, 1924
Fall River, Mass	G. de Tonnancour	Mar 3, 1923
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Robert G. Hill	Jan. 3, 1924
Indianapolis, Ind	Robt. H. Bryson	Jan. 18, 1922
Jersey City, N. J	J. Rotherham	Mar. 2, 1923
Kansas City, Mo	W. E. Morton, acting	July 22, 1924
Louisville, Ky	L. F. Petty	Mar. 14, 1922
Lynn, Mass	H. S. Cummings	Mar. 12, 1922
Memphis, Tenn	Solomon Seches	Mar. 29, 1922
Milwaukee, Wis	P. F. Piasecki	Feb. 13, 1923
Minneapolis, Minn	Arch. Coleman	Aug. 24, 1922
Nashville, Tenn	W. J. O'Callaghan	April 22, 1924
Newark, N. J	Frank J. Bock	May 12, 1921
New Haven, Conn	C. W. Birely	June 30, 1922
New Orleans, La	Chas. Janvier	April 9, 1920
New York, N. Y	E. M. Morgan	June 23, 1921
Omaha, Neb	C. E. Black	Nov. 23, 1921
Philadelphia, Pa	Geo. E. Kemp	Feb. 2, 1922
Pittsburgh, Pa	G. A. Gosser	Aug. 24, 1921
Portland, Ore	John M. Jordan	Dec. 12, 1921
Reading, Pa	H. H. Hammer	Sept. 19, 1922
Richmond, Va	J. W. Stewart	Dec. 19, 1922
Rochester, N. Y	John B. Mullan	Mar. 7, 1922
St. Louis, Mo	Louis Alt	Mar. 8, 1922
St. Paul, Minn	Charles J. Moos.	Aug. 20, 1921
San Francisco, Cal	J. E. Power	May 29, 1922
Scranton, Pa	M. W. Lowry	Aug. 23, 1922
Seattle, Wash	C. M. Perkins	Jan. 7, 1924
Syracuse, N. Y	James McLusky.	April 18, 1922
Toledo, Ohio	G. W. Lathrop.	June 4, 1920
Trenton, N. J	Chas. H. Updike.	Aug. 12, 1922
Troy, N. Y	C. V. Collins	Mar. 3, 1923
Washington, D. C	W. M. Mooney.	Jan. 7, 1924
Wilmington, Del	L. W. Hickman	Jan. 30, 1923
Worcester, Mass	J. F. Healy	Feb. 14, 1923

CITIES HAVING CITY MANAGERS.

Cincinnati, O., at the election on Nov. 4, 1924, by a vote of more than 2 to 1 adopted a City Charter amendment providing for the City Manager type of government, with a Council of nine members elected by proportional representation. The City Manager, who will take office on Jan. 1, 1926, will be appointed by the Council.

The following represents the growth of the Manager plan by years:

Put in Effect.	By Charter.	By Ordinance.	Total	Put in Effect.	By Charter.	By Ordinance.	Total	Put in Effect.	By Charter.	By Ordinance.	Total
1912.....	1	2	3	1918.....	20	8	28	1924.....	18	11	31
1913.....	8	2	10	1919.....	20	8	28	1925.....	2	0	2
1914.....	15	5	20	1920	23	12	35	1926.....	1	0	1
1915.....	13	7	20	1921.....	41	7	48				
1916.....	15	5	20	1922.....	28	10	38	Total....	258	87	347
1917.....	13	1	14	1923.....	40	9	49				

Cities having Manager plan, by States, are as follows; adopted by charter but having serious modifications, Where adopted by charter, **blackface** type is used *italics*; adopted by ordinance, light face type.

ARIZONA
Phoenix
Prescott

CALIFORNIA
Alameda
Alhambra
Anaheim
Avalon
Bakersfield
Berkeley
Coronado
Chico
Covina
Delano
Fillmore
Fullerton
Glendale
Long Beach
Martinez
Monrovia
Pasadena
Paso Robles
Pittsburg
Redding
Richmond
Sacramento
Santa Rosa
San Diego
San Jose
San Mateo
San Rafael
Santa Barbara
So. Pasadena
Stockton
Tulare
Venice
Visalia

COLORADO
Boulder
Colorado Springs
Durango
Grand Junction
Montrose
Wray

CONNECTICUT
New London
Stratford
W. Hartford

FLORIDA
Bartow
Clearwater
Daytona
Ft. Myers
Fernandina
Ft. Pierce
Gainesville
Kelsey City
Kissimmee
Lake City
Lakeland
Largo
Leesburg
Miami
Miami Beach
New Smyrna
Ocala
Palm Beach
Palatka
Punta Gorda
Quincy
Sanford
Sarasota
St. Augustine
Tallahassee
Tampa
W. Palm Beach
Winter Haven

GEORGIA
Albany
Brunswick
Cartersville
Columbus
Cordele
Decatur
Eastman
Griffin
Quitman
Rome
Tifton
Waycross

ILLINOIS
Downers Grove
Glencoe
Hinsdale
Kenilworth
Wilmette
Winnetka

INDIANA
Michigan City

IOWA
Ames
Clarinda
Dubuque
Estherville
Iowa Falls
Maquoketa
Mt. Pleasant
Red Oak
Villisca
Webster City
West Liberty

KANSAS
Atchison
Belleville
El Dorado
Hays
Hoisington
Kinsley
McCracken
St. Marys
Salina
Sterling
Stockton
Wichita
Winfield

KENTUCKY
Cynthiana
Harrodsburg

MAINE
Auburn
Portland

MASSACHUSETTS
Mansfield
Middleboro
Norwood
Stoughton

MICHIGAN
Albion
Alma
Alpena
Bay City
Benton Harbor
Big Rapids
Birmingham
Cadillac
Crystal Falls
East Grand Rapids
Escanaba
Ferndale
Gladstone
Grand Haven
Grand Ledge
Grand Rapids
Grosse Pte. Shores
Jackson
Kalamazoo
Kingsford
Lapeer
Marysville
Manistee
Mt. Pleasant
Muskegon
Muskegon Hts.
Onaway
Otsego
Petoskey
Plymouth
Pontiac
Portland
Royal Oak
St. Johns
Sault Ste. Marie
Stambaugh
Sturgis
Three Rivers

MINNESOTA
Anoka
Columbia Hts.
Morris
White Bear Lake

MISSOURI
Excelsior Springs
Maryville

MONTANA
Bozeman
Columbus
Glasgow
Scobey

NEBRASKA
Alliance

NEW MEXICO
Albuquerque
Clayton
Clovis
Roswell

NEW YORK
Auburn
East Aurora
Newburgh
Niagara Falls
Sherrill
Watertown
Watervliet

N. CAROLINA
Chapel Hill
Durham
Elizabeth City
Gastonia
Goldsboro
Greensboro
Hendersonville
Hickory
High Point
Morganton
Reidsville
Thomasville

OHIO
Ashtabula
Cincinnati
Cleveland
Cleveland Hts.
Dayton
East Cleveland
Gallipolis
Lima
Middletown
Oberlin
Painesville
Sandusky
South Charleston
Springfield
Westerville
Xenia

OKLAHOMA
Ardmore
Coalgate
Collinsville
Devol
Duncan
Grandfield
Heavener
Madill
Mangum
McAlester
Muskogee
Norman
Nowata
Pawhuska
Sallisaw
Sapulpa
Sulphur
Walters
Yale

OREGON
Astoria
Hillsboro
La Grande
Oregon City
Warrenton

PENNSYLVANIA
Ambridge
Blairsville
Carlisle
Clifton Heights
Dormont
Edgeworth
Mifflinburg
Osborne
Sewickley
Springdale
Towanda

S. CAROLINA
Beaufort
Florence
Rock Hill
Sumter

SO. DAKOTA
Clark
Rapid City

TENNESSEE
Alcoa
Elizabethton
Kingsport
Knoxville
Murfreesboro
Missionary Ridge

TEXAS
Austin
Amarillo
Beaumont
Brenham
Brownsville
Brownwood
Bryan
Burkburnett
Denton
Eastland
Electra
Highland Park
Longview
Littlefield
Lubbock
Lufkin
Mexia
Navasota
Ranger
San Angelo
Sherman
Stamford
Taylor
Teague
Temple
Terrell
Tulia
Tyler
Waco

UTAH
Brigham City

VERMONT
Randolph
Springfield
St. Albans
St. Johnsbury

VIRGINIA
Alexandria
Bedford
Blackstone
Bristol
Charlottesville
Farmville
Franklin
Fredericksburg
Galax
Hampton
Hopewell
Lynchburg
Newport News
Norfolk
Petersburg
Portsmouth
Radford
Roanoke
Salem
Staunton
Suffolk
Warrenton
Winchester

WEST VIRGINIA
Bluefield
Charleston
Clarksburg
Morgantown
Wheeling

WISCONSIN
Janesville
Kenosha
Two Rivers

CANADA
BRITISH COL.
Vancouver

MANITOBA
Brandon
St. James

NEW BRUNSWICK
Kentville
Woodstock

NOVA SCOTIA
Bridgewater
Windsor
Wolfville

ONTARIO
Chatham
Espanola
Leaside
Niagara Falls

QUEBEC
Grand Mere
La Tuque
Outremont
St. Lamberts
Shawinigan Falls
Temiskaming
Westmount

ENGLAND
Leeds

NEW ZEALAND
Rangiora
Taumaruni

The Tariff Act of 1922.

The Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act was signed by President Harding Sept. 21, 1922, and it went into effect at 12.01 A. M., Sept. 22. It was over twenty months in the making. The Republican members of the House Ways and Means Committee began hearings on it Jan. 6, 1922, which continued until Feb. 16, and the bill passed the House July 21, 1921. It rested for eight months and three weeks in the Finance Committee of the Senate, and was reported April 11, 1922, to the Senate with 2,082 amendments. The Senate began consideration of it April 19, and adopted 2,436 amendments. It was passed by the Senate Aug. 19 by a vote of 48 to 25 and was sent to conference at once.

The conference report was submitted to the House Sept. 12, and on the 13th the House sent it back to the Conference Committee by a vote of 177 to 136 (102 Republicans joining with the Democrats) with instructions to eliminate the embargo on dyestuffs and the duty on potash. When submitted again with these changes it was adopted and the bill passed by a vote of 240 to 90 on Sept. 15. The Senate adopted the conference report as amended on Sept. 19 by a vote of 43 to 28.

Customs receipts for the fiscal year 1922-23 amounted to $561,928,867; and for the fiscal year 1923-24 to $545,637,504. The Underwood-Simmons law yielded in 1921-22 $308,025,125.17. The Payne-Aldrich law brought $318,891,395.86 into the Treasury in 1913, the last year of its operation.

FLEXIBLE TARIFF PROVISIONS.

The power of the President to alter rates of duty is provided for under Title III. Section 315 provides that:

(a) Whenever the President, upon investigation of the differences in costs of production of articles the growth or product of the United States, and of like or similar articles the growth or product of competing foreign countries, finds it thereby shown that the duties fixed in the act do not equalize such differences, he shall ascertain the differences and determine and proclaim a rate of duty which will equalize the same.

Such changed rate or rates of duty become effective thirty days after the date of the President's proclamation.

The right to change any rate of duty is restricted to a total increase or decrease of 50 per centum of the rate specified in the act. These rates of duty are to be based upon foreign valuation.

(b) Whenever the President upon investigation finds it thereby shown that the cost differences cannot be equalized by proceeding under subdivision (a) he is empowered to proclaim a change to the American selling price as the basis of the ad valorem duty fixed in the act.

When action is taken by the President to base any rate of duty upon the American selling price no such rate shall be decreased more than 50 per cent., nor shall any such rate be increased.

Such rate or rates of duty become effective fifteen days after the proclamation of the President.

(c) In ascertaining the differences in costs of production under subdivisions (a) and (b) the President, in so far as he finds it practicable, shall take into consideration:

(1) The differences in conditions in production, including wages, costs of material, and other items in costs of production of such or similar articles in the United States and in competing foreign countries.

(2) The differences in the wholesale selling prices of domestic and foreign articles in the principal markets of the United States.

(3) Advantages granted to a foreign producer by a foreign Government, or by a person, partnership, corporation, or association in a foreign country.

(4) Any other advantages or disadvantages in competition.

Investigations to assist the President under this section are required to be made by the United States Tariff Commission, and no proclamation shall be issued until such investigation shall have been made.

The commission is required to give reasonable public notice of its hearings and to give reasonable opportunity to parties interested to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard. The commission is authorized to adopt such reasonable procedure, rules, and regulations as it may deem necessary.

Whenever the President determines that the differences in costs of production which led to a proclamation have changed or no longer exist, he is empowered to modify or terminate the same.

The President cannot transfer a dutiable article to the free list, or an article on the free list to the dutiable list, or substitute an ad valorem rate for a specific rate, or a specific rate for an ad valorem rate. Nor can he increase a rate beyond the maximum ad valorem rate as provided in the Tariff of 1922.

Section 316 makes unlawful unfair methods of competition and unfair acts of importation which have the effect or tendency to injure or destroy an industry in the United States efficiently and economically operated, or to prevent the establishment of such industry. The Tariff Commission is authorized to investigate and report upon such methods and acts, and its findings are to be conclusive if supported by evidence; the offending parties may be given a rehearing by the commission; appeal may be taken to the United States Court of Customs Appeals and its decision shall be final, except that the subject may be reviewed by the United States Supreme Court. In such cases the President shall increase the duties upon the articles in question by not less than 10 per centum ad valorem or more than 50 per centum ad valorem; or the articles may be excluded from entry into the United States. The President's decision is conclusive, but he can modify it thereafter as the facts may warrant.

RETALIATORY PROVISIONS.

Section 317 provides that when any foreign country discriminates against articles wholly or in part the product or products of this country, by imposing, directly or indirectly, by any unreasonable charge, fee, duty, exaction, regulation or limitation, or other method of discrimination and the commerce in them, and the President finds in fact that said foreign country has done and continues so to do, and that the American public interest will be served thereby, he shall by proclamation declare such new and additional rates of duty as will offset the burdens placed upon our commerce, not exceeding 50 per centum ad valorem on the commodities from the offending country or countries named in his proclamation; or he may by proclamation exclude the articles named. The provisions of a proclamation become effective 30 days after its date. It is the duty of the Tariff Commission to continually make investigation concerning the welfare of our commerce abroad and to bring to the attention of the President any discrimination.

In order to give prompt effect to the flexible tariff and retaliatory provisions of the act, the Tariff Commission, under Section 318, is among other things directed to obtain and compile and have ready for prompt use the conversion costs, costs of production, import costs, growers', manufacturers' or producers' selling prices at home and in the manufacturing, producing and growing centres of foreign countries which export to the United States competitive articles.

TWELVE-MILE LIMIT ENFORCED.

The act continues the zone of search and seizure at sea at twelve miles, in this section:

"Sec. 581—Boarding Vessels—Officers of the customs or of the Coast Guard, and agents or other persons authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, or appointed for that purpose in writing by a Collector, may at any time go on board of any vessel or vehicle at any place in the United States **or within four leagues of the coast of the United States**, without as well as within their respective districts, to examine the manifest and to inspect, search and examine the vessel or vehicle, and every part thereof, and any person, trunk or package on board, and to this end to hail and stop such vessel or vehicle, if under way, and use all necessary force to compel compliance, and if it shall appear that any breach or violation of the laws of the United States has been committed, whereby or in consequence of which such vessel or vehicle, or the merchandise, or any part thereof, on board of or imported by such vessel or vehicle is liable to forfeiture, it shall be the duty of such officer to make seizure of the same, and to arrest or, in case of escape or attempted escape, to pursue and arrest any person engaged in such breach or violation.

"Officers of the Department of Commerce and other persons authorized by such department may go on board of any vessel at any place in the United States **or within four leagues of the coast of the United States** and hail, stop, and board such vessels in the enforcement of the navigation laws and arrest or, in case of escape or attempted escape,

pursue and arrest any person engaged in the breach or violation of the navigation laws."

The more important rates in the tariff law are given below, with the corresponding rates in the Payne-Aldrich (Republican) tariff law of 1911, and in the Underwood (Democratic) law of 1914:

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Cattle, from 1½ to 2 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, from $2 a head to 27½% ad valorem; Underwood, free.

Sheep and goats, $2 a head; Payne-Aldrich, from 75 cents to $1.50; Underwood, free.

Fresh lamb, 4 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 1½; Underwood, free.

Hogs, ½ cent a pound; Payne-Aldrich, $1.50 a head; Underwood, free.

Bacon, hams and shoulders, 2 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 4 cents a pound; Underwood, free.

Lard, 1 cent a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 1½ cents; Underwood, free; lard compounds and substitutes, 4 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich (no provision); Underwood, free.

Milk, fresh, 2½ cents a gallon; Payne-Aldrich, 2 cents; Underwood, free; buttermilk, 1 cent a gallon; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood (no corresponding provision); cream, 20 cents a gallon; Payne-Aldrich, 5 cents; Underwood, free.

Milk, condensed or evaporated, unsweetened, 1 cent a pound; sweetened, 1½ cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 2 cents in each case; Underwood, free.

Butter and oleomargarine, and other butter substitutes, 8 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 6 cents; Underwood, 2½ cents.

Cheese and substitutes, 5 cents a pound, but not less than 25% ad valorem; Payne-Aldrich, 6 cents; Underwood, 20%.

Poultry, live, 3 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 3 cents; Underwood, 1 cent; poultry, dead, 6 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 5 cents; Underwood, 2 cents.

Eggs of poultry, in the shell, 8 cents a dozen; Payne-Aldrich, 5 cents a dozen; Underwood, free.

Honey, 3 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 20 cents a gallon; Underwood, 10 cents a gallon.

Horses and mules, valued at not more than $150 each, $30 each; valued at over $150 each, 20%; Payne-Aldrich, $30 each and 25% respectively; Underwood, 10%.

Fresh or frozen salmon, mackerel and halibut, 2 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 1 cent a pound; Underwood, free; other fresh or frozen fish, 1 cent a pound; Payne-Aldrich, ¾ cent per pound; Underwood, free.

Herring and mackerel, pickled or salted, 1 cent a pound; Payne-Aldrich, ½ cent a pound; Underwood, free and 1 cent a pound respectively.

Barley, 20 cents a bushel; Payne-Aldrich, 30 cents; Underwood, 15 cents; barley flours, 2 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, same; Underwood, 1 cent.

Corn, 15 cents a bushel; Payne-Aldrich, 15 cents; Underwood, free; cornmeal, 30 cents per 100 pounds; Payne-Aldrich, 40 cents; Underwood, free.

Macaroni and noodles, 2 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 1½ cents; Underwood, 1 cent.

Oats, 15 cents a bushel; Payne-Aldrich, 15 cents; Underwood, 6 cents.

Oatmeal, rolled oats, etc., 80 cents per 100 pounds; Payne-Aldrich, 1 cent a pound; Underwood, 30 cents per 100 pounds.

Milled rice, 2 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, same; Underwood, 1 cent.

Rye, 15 cents a bushel, Payne-Aldrich, 10 cents; Underwood, free.

Wheat, 30 cents a bushel;* Payne-Aldrich, 25 cents; Underwood, free.

Wheat flour, 78 cents per 100 pounds;† Payne-Aldrich, 25%; Underwood, free.

Apples, 25 cents a bushel; Payne-Aldrich, 25 cents; Underwood, 10 cents.

Apricots, green, ripe, dried, or in brine, ½ cent a pound; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, free.

Cider, 5 cents a gallon; Payne-Aldrich, 5 cents; Underwood, 2 cents.

Figs, fresh, dried or in brine, 2 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 2½ cents; Underwood, 2 cents.

Raisins, 2 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 2½ cents; Underwood, 2 cents.

Lemons, 2 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 1½ cents; Underwood, 18 cents per package to ½ cent per pound.

Limes, oranges and grapefruit, 1 cent a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 1 cent; Underwood, 18 cents per package to ½ cent per pound.

Olives, in brine, green or ripe, 20 cents a gallon; Payne-Aldrich, 25 and 15 cents a gallon; Underwood, 15 cents a gallon.

Peaches and pears, ½ cent a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 25 cents per bushel; Underwood, green, ripe, 10 cents per bushel.

Pineapples, ¾ cent each; Payne-Aldrich, 4-5 cent; Underwood, ½ cent.

Marmalades, jellies and fruit butters, 35%; Payne-Aldrich, 1 cent a pound and 35%; Underwood, 20%.

Almonds, unshelled, 4¾ cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 4 cents; Underwood, 3 cents; shelled, 14 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 6 cents; Underwood; 4 cents.

Brazil nuts, 1 cent a pound; Payne-Aldrich, free; Underwood, 1 cent.

Cocoanut meat, shredded, 3½ cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, 2 cents a pound.

Peanuts, unshelled, 3 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, ½ cent a pound; Underwood, 3-8 cent a pound; shelled, 4 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 1 cent; Underwood, ¾ cent.

Peas, green or dried, 1 cent a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 25 cents per bushel; Underwood, 10 cents per bushel of sixty pounds.

Onions, 1 cent a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 40 cents a bushel; Underwood, 20 cents a bushel.

Irish potatoes, 50 cents per 100 pounds; Payne-Aldrich, 25 cents a bushel; Underwood, free.

Tomatoes, ½ cent a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 25%; Underwood, 15%.

Turnips, 12 cents per 100 pounds; Payne-Aldrich, 25%; Underwood, 15%.

Chocolate and cocoa, 17½% ad valorem, but not less than 2 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, from 2½ cents a pound to 50%; Underwood, from 2 cents a pound to 25%.

Hay, $4 a ton; Payne-Aldrich, $4; Underwood, $2.

Hops, 24 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, 16 cents a pound.

SUGARS AND MANUFACTURES OF.

Sugar, 2.206 (96° raw) cents a pound (1.76 cents a pound, Cuban raw); Payne-Aldrich, 1.685 cents (1.348 Cuban raw); Underwood, 1.256 cents (1 cent Cuban raw).

Maple sugar and maple syrup, 4 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, same; Underwood, 3 cents.

Sugar, candy and all confectionery, 40%; Payne-Aldrich, from 4 cents a pound and 15% to 50%; Underwood, 2 cents a pound to 25%.

WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF.

Raw wool (other than carpet wool), 31 cents a pound of clean content; Payne-Aldrich, 11 to 12 cents a pound in grease; 22 to 24 cents a pound in washed condition; 33 to 36 cents a pound in scoured condition; Underwood, free.

Woven fabrics (women's dress goods, etc.), weighing not more than four ounces per square yard, from 36 cents a pound and 50% to 45 cents a pound of the wool content and 50%; Payne-Aldrich, 7 cents per square yard and 50% to 11 cents per square yard and 55%; Underwood, 25% to 40%.

Woven fabrics (men's suitings, overcoatings, etc.), weighing more than four ounces per square yard, from 24 cents a pound and 40% to 45 cents a pound and 50%; Payne-Aldrich, 22 cents a pound and 30% to 44 cents a pound and 55%; Underwood, 25% to 35%.

Blankets, from 18 cents a pound and 30% to 37 cents a pound and 40%; Payne-Aldrich, 22 cents a pound and 30% to 33 cents a pound and 40%; Underwood, 25%.

Hose and half hose, gloves and mittens, 36 cents a pound and 35% or 45 cents a pound and 50%; Payne-Aldrich, 44 cents a pound and 60%; Underwood, 20% to 40%.

Knit underwear, from 36 cents a pound and 30% to 45 cents a pound and 50%; Payne-Aldrich, 44 cents a pound and 60%; Underwood, 35%.

Knit underwear, including sweaters, from 36 cents a pound and 40% to 45 cents a pound and 50%; Payne-Aldrich, 44 cents a pound and 60%; Underwood, 35%.

Wearing apparel, not knit, from 24 cents a pound and 40% to 45 cents a pound and 50%; Payne-Aldrich, 44 cents a pound and 60%; Underwood, 35% or 40%.

Oriental carpets and rugs, 55%; Payne-Aldrich, 10 cents a square foot and 40%; Underwood, 50%.

Chenille Axminster carpets and rugs, 55%; Payne-Aldrich, 60 cents per square yard and 40%; Underwood, 35%.

Spool Axminster, Wilton, Brussels, velvet, and tapestry carpets and rugs, 40%; Payne-Aldrich, from 28 cents a square yard and 40% to 60 cents a square yard and 40%; Underwood, 20% to 35%.

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* Increased to 42 cents per bushel by proclamation of President under Section 315 of Tariff Act of 1922, effective April 6, 1924 (TD40069).

† Increased to $1.04 per 100 pounds by proclamation of President under Section 315 of Tariff Act of 1922, effective April 6, 1924 (TD40069).

COTTON AND MANUFACTURES OF.

Cotton sewing thread, from 20% to 35%; Payne-Aldrich, ½ cent per hundred yards, with minimum ad valorem of 20%; Underwood, 15%.

Countable cotton cloth, from 10¼% to 45%; Payne-Aldrich, from 1 cent per square yard to 12½ cents per square yard, with minimum ad valorem of 25% to 40%, applying to those exceeding certain specified valuations; Underwood, from 7½% to 30%.

Table damask, 30%; Payne-Aldrich, 40%; Underwood, 25%.

Quilts or bedspreads, from 25% to 40%; Payne-Aldrich, 45%; Underwood, 25%.

Table and bureau covers, centerpieces, of plain woven cotton cloth, 30%; Payne-Aldrich, 45%; Underwood, 30%.

Knit gloves, from 40% to 75%; Payne-Aldrich, men's and boys' gloves, from 50% to 50 cents a dozen pairs and 40%; women's gloves, 50%; Underwood, 35%.

Hose and half hose, from 30% to 50%; Payne-Aldrich, from 30% to $2.00 per dozen pairs and 15%; Underwood, from 20% to 50%.

Knit underwear and outerwear, 45%; Payne-Aldrich, from 60 cents a dozen and 15% to $2.25 a dozen and 35%; Underwood, 30%.

Wearing apparel, not knit, 35%; Payne-Aldrich, 50%; Underwood, 30%.

Lace window curtains, made on Nottingham lace machine, compound duties with minimum ad valorem of 60%; Payne-Aldrich, compound duties with minimum ad valorem of 50%; Underwood, from 35% to 45%.

FLAX, HEMP AND JUTE.

Linen cloth, from 35% to 55%; Payne-Aldrich, from 30% to 9 cents per square yard and 30%, with minimum ad valorem on other than plain woven, of 50%; Underwood, 30% to 35%.

Table damask, 40%; Payne-Aldrich, from 45% to 50%; Underwood, 35%.

Jute burlap, 1 cent a pound; Payne-Aldrich, from 9-16 cent a pound and 15% to 7-8 cent a pound and 15%; Underwood, free.

Jute bagging for covering cotton, 6-10 cent per square yard; Payne-Aldrich, 6-10 cent per square yard; Underwood, free.

Tailor's paddings or interlinings, of flax or hemp, 55%; Payne-Aldrich, 2¾ cents a square yard and 30%, with minimum ad valorem of 50%; Underwood, 30%.

Towels and napkins, 40% to 55%; Payne-Aldrich, 45% to 50%; Underwood, 35%.

Linen handkerchiefs, unhemmed, 35%; Payne-Aldrich, 50%; Underwood, 35%.

Wearing apparel, not specially provided for, 35%; Payne-Aldrich, 50%; Underwood, 40%.

SILK AND SILK GOODS.

Sewing silk, twist and floss, ungummed, $1.50 per pound, with minimum ad valorem of 40%; Payne-Aldrich, $1.50 per pound; Underwood, 15%.

Broad silks (cloths), 55%; Payne-Aldrich, from 57½ cents a pound to $4.00 a pound, with minimum ad valorem of 45%; Underwood, 45%.

Knit goods of all kinds, other than in the piece, 60%; Payne-Aldrich, 60%; Underwood, 50%.

Wearing apparel, not specially provided for, 60%; Payne-Aldrich, 60%; Underwood, 50%.

Handkerchiefs and woven mufflers, unhemmed, 55%, hemmed or hemstitched, 60%; Payne-Aldrich, 50% and 60% respectively; Underwood, 40% and 50% respectively.

Artificial silk (yarn), 25 cents a pound to 50 cents a pound, with minimum ad valorem of 45%; Payne-Aldrich, 45 cents a pound to 60 cents a pound, with minimum ad valorem of 30%; Underwood, 35%.

Manufactures of artificial silk (knit goods, ribbons, etc.), 45 cents a pound and 60%; Payne-Aldrich, 45 cents a pound and 60%; Underwood, 60%.

METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF.

Pig iron, 75 cents a ton; Payne-Aldrich, $2.50 ton; Underwood, free.

Steel wire, ¾ cent to 1½ cents a pound or not less than 20% ad valorem; Payne-Aldrich, 1 cent to 1¾ cents, or not less than 35% ad valorem; Underwood, 10% to 30% ad valorem.

Steel rails, 1-10 cent a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 7-10 of one cent; Underwood, free.

Horseshoes, 1-5 cent a pound; Payne-Aldrich, ¾ of 1 cent a pound; Underwood, free.

Steel wool, 10 cents a pound and 30%; Payne-Aldrich, 40%; Underwood, 20%.

Nails, exceeding two inches in length, 4-10 cent a pound; Payne-Aldrich, same; Underwood, free.

Screws, 25%; Payne-Aldrich, from 3 cents to 10 cents a pound; Underwood, 25%.

Table, household and hospital utensils, and hollow or flat ware of iron or steel and enameled or glazed with vitreous glasses, 5 cents a pound and 30%; Payne-Aldrich, 40%; Underwood, 25%; composed wholly or in chief value of aluminum, 11 cents a pound and 55%; Payne-Aldrich, 45%; Underwood, 25%; of copper, brass or other metal, 40%; Payne-Aldrich, 45%; Underwood, 20%.

Hair, safety, hat and other pins, of brass, copper or other base metal, 35%; Payne-Aldrich, 35 or 45%; Underwood, 20%.

Pocket and other knives having other than fixed blades, from 1 cent each and 50% to 35 cents each and 55%; Payne-Aldrich, from 40% to 20 cents each and 40%; Underwood, 35% to 55%.

Table, kitchen, bread, butcher's, hunting and similar knives, with handles of mother-of-pearl, shell or ivory, animal horn or silver, 16 cents each and 45%; Payne-Aldrich, 10 or 14 cents each and 15%; Underwood, 30%; with handles of hard rubber, bone or celluloid, 8 cents each and 45%; Payne-Aldrich, 4 cents each and 15%; Underwood, 30%; with handles of any other material, 2 cents to 8 cents each and 45%; Payne-Aldrich, 1 cent each and 15%; Underwood, 30%.

Scissors and shears, from 3½ cents each and 45% to 20 cents each and 45%; Payne-Aldrich, from 1¼ cents each and 15% to 75 cents a dozen and 25%; Underwood, 30%.

Safety razors and handles and frames, 10 cents each and 30%; straight razors and parts from 18 cents each and 45% to 45 cents each and 45%; Payne-Aldrich, all razors from 35% to 15 cents each and 35%; Underwood, 35% to 55%.

Shotguns and rifles, from $1.50 each and 45% to $10 each and 45%; Payne-Aldrich, from 25% to $6.00 each and 35%; Underwood, 35%.

Pistols, from $1.25 each and 55% to $3.50 each and 55%; Payne-Aldrich, 75 cents each and 25%; Underwood, 35%.

Automobiles and motorcycles, and parts, 25%, with countervailing provision up to 50%; Payne-Aldrich, 45%; Underwood, automobiles and parts, 30% to 45%; motorcycles, 25%.

Airplanes, hydroplanes, motor boats and parts, 30% (no corresponding provision in Payne-Aldrich and Underwood laws).

Bicycles, 30%, with countervailing provision up to 50%; Payne-Aldrich, 45%; Underwood, 25%.

Sewing machines, 15% or 30%; Payne-Aldrich, 30%; Underwood, free.

Cash registers, 25%; Payne-Aldrich, 30%; Underwood, free.

Cream separators valued above $50, 25%; valued not over $50, free; Payne-Aldrich, 45%; Underwood, free, where valued at not more than $75.

Shovels, scythes, sickles, 30%; Payne-Aldrich, 45%; Underwood, free, shovels, 20%.

Aluminum, crude, 5 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 7 cents; Underwood, 2 cents.

Lead bullion, 2½ cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, same; Underwood, 25%.

Zinc, in blocks or pigs, 1¾ cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 1 3-8 cents a pound; Underwood, 15%. In sheets, 2 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 1 5-8 cents; Underwood, 15%.

Magnesite, crude, 5-16 cents a pound; caustic, calcined, 5-8 cent a pound; dead burned and grain, 23-40 cents a pound.

TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES OF.

Wrapper tobacco, unstemmed, $2.10 a pound; Payne-Aldrich, $1.85; Underwood, same, stemmed, $2.75 a pound; Payne-Aldrich, $2.50; Underwood, same.

Filler tobacco, unstemmed, 35 cents a pound; stemmed, 50 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 35 and 50 cents; Underwood, same.

Cigars and cigarettes, $4.50 a pound and 25%; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, same.

SPIRITS, WINES AND OTHER BEVERAGES.

Brandy and other spirits, $5 a proof gallon; Payne-Aldrich, $2.60; Underwood, same.

Champagne and other sparkling wines, $6 a gallon; Payne-Aldrich, $3.20 a gallon; Underwood, same.

Still wines, $1.25 a gallon; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, 45 cents a gallon.

Ale, porter and beer, $1 a gallon; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, bottled, 45 cents.

Grapejuice, containing more than 1% of alcohol, 70 cents a gallon and $5 per proof gallon on the alcoholic content; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, no corresponding provision.

Ginger ale and other non-alcoholic beverages, 15 cents a gallon; Payne-Aldrich, 16 cents; Underwood, 16 cents.

CHEMICALS.

Intermediate coal tar products, 7 cents a pound and 55% ad valorem on American valuations for the first 2 years, and 7 cents a pound and 40% on American valuations after that (cannot be in-

creased under the flexible tariff provision); Payne-Aldrich, 20%; Underwood, 15%.

Dyes, medicinal synthetic chemicals, products of coal tar, in finished state, 7 cents a pound and 60% ad valorem on American valuations for the first two years, and 7 cents a pound and 45% ad valorem on American valuation after that (cannot be increased under the flexible tariff provision); Payne-Aldrich, 30%; Underwood, same.

Acetic acid, containing by weight not more than 65% of acetic acid, ¾ cent per pound; containing by weight more than 65%, 2 cents per pound; Payne-Aldrich, acetic acid not exceeding the specific gravity of 1.047, ¾ cent per pound; exceeding said specific gravity, 2 cents per pound; Underwood, acetic acid—free.

Citric acid, 17 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 7 cents; Underwood, 5 cents.

Alcohol, amyl, 6 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, ¼ cent a pound; Underwood, same; wood, 12 cents per gallon; Payne-Aldrich, 20%; Underwood, free; ethyl for non-beverage purposes only, 15 cents per gallon.

Ink and ink powders, 20% ad valorem; Payne-Aldrich, 25%; Underwood, 15%.

Menthol, 50 cents a pound; camphor, crude, natural, 1 cent per pound; Payne-Aldrich, free; Underwood, 1 cent a pound; camphor, refined or synthetic, 6 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, same; Underwood, 5 cents.

Linseed oil, 3 3-10 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 15 cents a gallon of 7½ pounds weight; Underwood, 10 cents a gallon.

Olive oil, weighing with immediate container less than 40 pounds, 7½ cents per pound on contents and container; olive oil, not specially provided for, 6½ cents per pound; Payne-Aldrich, olive oil, not specially provided for in this section, 40 cents per gallon; in bottles, jars, kegs, tins or other packages containing less than 5 gallons each, 50 cents per gallon.

Cottonseed oil, 3 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, free.

Cocoanut oil, 2 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, refined, deodorized cocoanut oil, 3½ cents per pound; cocoanut oil, not specially provided for, free; Underwood, refined, deodorized cocoanut oil, 3½ cents per pound; cocoanut, not refined and deodorized, free.

Peanut oil, 4 cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, free; Underwood, 6 cents a gallon.

Soya bean oil, 2½ cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, free.

Perfumery, including toilet waters, cosmetics, etc., if containing alcohol, 40 cents a pound and 75 cents ad valorem; Payne-Aldrich, 60 cents a pound and 50%; Underwood, 40 cents and 60%; **If not containing alcohol**, 75%; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, 60%.

Spirit varnishes, containing less than 5% of methyl alcohol, $2.20 a gallon and 25% ad valorem; Payne-Aldrich, $1.32 a gallon and 35%; Underwood; containing less than 10% methyl, $1.32 a gallon and 15%; containing more than 5% methyl alcohol, 25% ad valorem; Payne-Aldrich, 35 cents per gallon; Underwood, no provision except as above.

Soap, castile, 15%; Payne-Aldrich, 1¼ cents a pound; Underwood, 10%. Perfumed toilet, 30%; Payne-Aldrich, 50%. Underwood, 30%. Unperfumed toilet, 30%; Payne-Aldrich, 20%; Underwood, 10%. All other soap and soap powder, 15%; Payne-Aldrich, 20%; Underwood, 5%.

Baking soda, ¼ cent a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 5-8 cent a pound; Underwood, ¼ cent.

Table salt, in containers, 11 cents per 100 pounds; in bulk, 7 cents per 100 pounds; Payne-Aldrich, same; Underwood, free.

Starch, potato, 1¼ cents a pound; Payne-Aldrich, 1½ cents; Underwood, 1 cent.

JEWELRY.

Diamonds and other precious stones, uncut, 10%; Payne-Aldrich, free; Underwood, 10%.

Pearls, not set or strung, 20%; Payne-Aldrich, 10%; Underwood, 20%.

Imitation precious stones, cut or faceted, 20%; not cut or faceted, 60%; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, 20%.

Buckles, card cases, chains, cigar and cigarette holders and cases, collar, cuff and dress buttons, mesh bags, purses, etc., 80%; Payne-Aldrich, Underwood, 60%.

Watch movements, in cases or otherwise, from 75 cents each to $10.75 each; Payne-Aldrich, from 70 cents each to $3 each and 25%; Underwood, 30%.

Watch cases and parts of watches, 45%; Payne-Aldrich, 40%; Underwood, 30%.

Clocks and clock movements, $1 each and 45% to $4 each and 45%; Payne-Aldrich, 40% to $1 each and 40%; Underwood, 30%.

EARTHENWARE AND GLASSWARE.

Common yellow, brown or gray eathenware, undecorated, 15% ad valorem; Payne-Aldrich, 25%; Underwood, 15%; decorated, 20% ad valorem; Payne-Aldrich, 40%; Underwood, 20%.

White granite and semi-porcelain earthenware and stoneware, undecorated, 45%; Payne-Aldrich, 55%; Underwood, 35%; decorated, 50%; Payne-Aldrich, 60%; Underwood, 40%.

China, porcelain and other vitrified wares, undecorated, 60% ad valorem; Payne-Aldrich, 55%; Underwood, 50%; if decorated, 70%; Payne-Aldrich, 60%; Underwood, 55%.

Plain glass bottles, from 1 cent a pound to 50 cents a gross; Payne-Aldrich, same; Underwood, 30%.

Illuminating articles of glass, 60%; Payne-Aldrich, 60%; Underwood, 30% ad valorem.

Table and kitchen articles and utensils of glass, 50% to 55%; Payne-Aldrich, 45% to 60%; Underwood, 30% to 60%.

Spectacles, eyeglasses and goggles, from 20 cents a dozen and 15% to 40% ad valorem; Payne-Aldrich, 20 cents and 15% to 50%; Underwood, 35%.

Incandescent electric light bulbs and lamps, 20%; Payne-Aldrich, 60%; Underwood, 30%.

WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF.

Toothpicks, 25%; Payne-Aldrich, 2 cents a thousand and 15%; Underwood, 25%.

Furniture of rattan, reed, willow or fibre, 60%; Payne-Aldrich, 35% and 45%; Underwood, 15% and 25%.

Furniture of wood, 33 1-3%; Payne-Aldrich, 35%; Underwood, 15%.

Logs of fir, spruce, cedar or western hemlock, $1 a thousand board feet; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, free.

Spanish cedar, ebony, mahogany, rosewood, etc., in the log, 10%; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, free; in sawed boards, 15%; Payne-Aldrich, same; Underwood, 10%; in form of veneers, 20%; Payne-Aldrich, same; Underwood, 15%.

PAPER.

Printing paper not specially provided for (exclusive of newsprint, which is free), ¼ cent a pound and 10%; Payne-Aldrich, from 5-10 cent a pound to 15%; Underwood, 12%.

Writing, letter and note paper, plain, 3 cents a pound and 15%; Payne-Aldrich, same; Underwood, 25%.

Paper envelopes, plain, same rate as paper from which made, and 5%; Payne-Aldrich, 20%; Underwood, 15%.

Playing cards, 10 cents a pack and 20%; Payne-Aldrich, 10 cents a pack and 20%; Underwood, 50%.

SUNDRIES.

Boxing gloves, baseballs, footballs, tennis rackets, bats and other similar athletic equipment, 30%; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, no corresponding provision.

Ice and roller skates, 20%; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, no corresponding provision.

Shoes and other footwear, having uppers of wool, cotton, hair or silk, 35%; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, no corresponding provision.

Hats, bonnets, etc., of straw, grass, horsehair, rattan, etc., blocked or trimmed, 50%; Payne-Aldrich, 50%; Underwood, 40%.

Brooms, 15%; Payne-Aldrich, 40%; Underwood, 15%.

Tooth brushes and other toilet brushes, 45%; Payne-Aldrich, 40%; Underwood, 35%.

Dice, dominoes, billiard balls and poker chips, 50%; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood classable according to component material of chief value.

Dolls and toys, 70%; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, 35%.

Matches, in boxes containing not more than 100 matches, per gross of 144 boxes, 8 cents a gross; Payne-Aldrich, 6 cents; Underwood, 3 cents.

Furs, dressed on the skin, excepting silver or black fox, 25%; Payne-Aldrich, 20%; Underwood, 30%.

Manufactures of furs, 40%; Payne-Aldrich, 35%; Underwood, 40%.

Silver or black fox skins, dressed, 50%; Payne-Aldrich, 20%; Underwood, 30%.

Wearing apparel, in chief value of fur not specially provided for, 50%; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, same.

Hats, bonnets, etc., of fur, from $1.50 per dozen and 25% to $16 per dozen and 25%; Payne-Aldrich from $1.50 per dozen and 20% to $7 per dozen and 20%; Underwood, 45%.

Laces, lace window curtains and burnt-out laces, 90%; Payne-Aldrich, 60% to 70%; Underwood, 60%.

Embroideries not specially provided for, and all fabrics and articles embroidered by hand or machinery, 75%; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, 60%.

Bags, satchels and pocketbooks and other boxes and cases of leather, rawhide or parchment, 30%; Payne-Aldrich, 40%; Underwood, 30%; if fitted with travelling, luncheon and similar sets, 45%; Payne-Aldrich, 50%; Underwood, 35%.

Leather gloves, men's, not over twelve inches in length, $5 per dozen pairs; women's and children's, not over the same length, $4 per dozen pairs; for each inch in length in excess thereof 50 cents a dozen pairs; cumulative duties of $2.40 per dozen pairs when lined with cotton, wool or silk, and $4.00 when lined with leather or fur, and 40 cents when embroidered. Foregoing shall pay a duty of not less than 50 nor more than 70 per centum ad valorem; Payne-Aldrich, from $1.25 to $4.75 a dozen pairs, cumulative duties of $1 per dozen pairs on lined gloves, 40 cents per dozen pairs on pique and prix-seam and the same on embroidered; Underwood, from $1 to $2.50 per dozen pairs, plus 25 cents per dozen pairs for each inch in excess of 14 in length. Additional cumulative duties of 25 cents when lined with cotton or vegetable fibre, 50 cents with silk, leather or wool, and $2 with fur; on pique and prix-seam gloves or embroidered, 25 cents.

Musical instruments and parts not specifically provided for, 40%; Payne-Aldrich, 45%; Underwood, 35%.

Phonographs and similar articles and parts, 30%; Payne-Aldrich, 45%; Underwood, 25%.

Rosaries, chaplets and similar articles of religious devotion, of other than precious metals or stones, from 15% to 30%; of precious metals or precious stones, 50%; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, no corresponding provision.

Pencils of materials other than metal, 45 cents a gross and 25%; Payne-Aldrich, 45 cents a gross and 25%; Underwood, 36 cents per gross but not less than 25%.

Photographic cameras and parts, 20%; Payne-Aldrich, 45%; Underwood, 15%.

Moving picture films, sensitized but not exposed or developed, 4-10 of a cent a linear foot; Payne-Aldrich, 25%; Underwood, free. Exposed but not developed, 2 cents a linear foot; Payne-Aldrich, 25%; Underwood, 2 cents. Exposed and developed, 3 cents a linear foot; Payne-Aldrich, 25%; Underwood, 3 cents. Positives in any form, 1 cent a linear foot; Payne-Aldrich, 1½ cents; Underwood, 1 cent.

Thermostatic bottles, jars and jugs, from 15 cents each and 45% ad valorem, to 30 cents each and 45%; parts of these, 55% ad valorem; Payne-Aldrich and Underwood, no corresponding provision except for materials of chief value.

Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades, covered with material other than paper or lace, 40%; Payne-Aldrich, 50%; Underwood, 35%.

FREE LIST.

Agricultural implements, including ploughs, tooth or disk harrows, harvesters, reapers, agricultural drills and planters, mowers (except lawn mowers), horserakes, cultivators, threshing machines, cotton gins, cream separators valued at not over $50 each, wagons and carts.

Animals imported for breeding purposes.

Antimony ore.

Antitoxins, vaccines, serums and bacterines.

Sulphide of arsenic.

Asbestos, crude.

Bibles.

Binding twine made from New Zealand hemp, manila, Tampico fibre, sisal grass, or sunn.

Bread.

Books, maps, music, engravings, etchings, bound or unbound, if printed more than twenty years. Books and pamphlets printed wholly or chiefly in foreign languages.

Books, libraries, "usual and reasonable," furniture and similar household effects of persons or families from foreign countries, not intended for sale.

Borax, crude.

Old brass.

Bristles, crude.

Bullion, gold or silver.

Linotype and all typesetting machines.

Typewriters.

Shoe machinery.

Tar and oil-spreading machines for road construction.

Crude chalk.

Coal, anthracite, bituminous, culm, slack and shale and coke.*

Cocoa and cacao beans.

Coffee.

Coins of gold, silver, copper or other metals.

Copper ore and copper in plates, bars, ingots or pigs.

Cork wood or cork bark.

Cotton.

Fans, common palm leaf, not ornamented or decorated.

Guano, basic slag, manures and other substances used chiefly for fertilizers.

Hair of horses and cattle.

Rope made of rawhide.

Hides of cattle.

Ice.

India rubber and gutta-percha, crude.

Iodine, crude.

Iron ore.

Ivory tusks in their natural state.

Jet, unmanufactured.

Junk.

Boots and shoes made wholly or in chief value of leather.

Leather cut into shoe uppers, vamps or soles.

Asphalt and bitumen.

Lemon juice and lime juice, containing less than 2% of alcohol.

Mechanically ground and chemical wood pulp.

Needles, hand sewing or darning.

Newspapers and periodicals.

Oil cake and oil-cake meal.

Oakum.

Whale and other fish oils of American fisheries.

Crude petroleum and fuel oil.

Ores of gold, silver or nickel and of the platinum metals.

Parchment and vellum.

Pearl, mother of, and shells, not sawed, cut, flaked or advanced in value from the natural state.

Personal effects, not merchandise, of citizens of the United States dying in foreign countries.

Phosphates, crude and apatite.

Platinum, unmanufactured or in ingots, bars, sheets or plates.

Potassium chloride and sulphate.

Quinine sulphate.

Radium and salts of.

Shrimps and lobsters.

Silk, raw, and silk cocoons and silk waste.

Sodium nitrates, sulphate, crude, or salt cake and nitre cake.

Standard newsprint paper.

Sulphur in any form, and sulphur ore.

Tar and pitch of wood.

Tea.

Teeth, natural.

Tin ore and black oxide of tin, provided that there shall be imposed upon black oxide of tin a duty of 4 cents a pound and upon bar, block, or pig tin a duty of 6 cents a pound when the American mines are producing 1,500 tons of cassiterite and bar, block and pig tin a year.

Turpentine, gum, and spirits of, and rosin.

Vegetable tallow.

Wax.

All barbed wire, whether plain or galvanized.

Original paintings in oil, mineral, water or other colors, and original sketches.

Works of art, productions of American artists residing temporarily abroad.

White arsenic.

Bananas.

Common house brick.*

Portland cement.*

Cotton, both long and short staple.

Cyanide.

Fish for fertilizer.

Gloves made from cattle leather.

Gunpowder, sporting powder.

Potassium nitrate, or saltpetre, crude.

Shingles.

Tin, in bars, blocks, or pigs.

Wood: Logs, timber, round, unmanufactured, hewn, sided or squared.*

Paving posts, railroad ties and telephone, electric light, etc., poles.

Pickets, palings, hoops and staves.

Potash.

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*Countervailing duty as to countries imposing duties upon like articles imported from the United States.

THE UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION LAW.

The new United States Immigration quota law was passed by Congress May 15, 1924, after going to conference, where an effort was made and later repudiated, to extend the time of the going into effect of the Japanese exclusion clause from July 1, 1924 to July 1, 1925.

The vote in the House was 308 for and 58 against. The vote in the Senate was 69 for and 9 against.

President Coolidge had requested this postponement of the date so that a suitable treaty might be negotiated with Japan. Congress refused. The President signed the bill on May 26, 1924.

The new act not only supplements but also changes the old law of 1917 in two important points.

First—Under the new law the undesirable or ineligible aliens are largely weeded out before they start instead of after they get here.

The law relieves the great body of immigrants of detention at Ellis Island and removes many causes for delays and misfortunes after they reach American ports. The act was intended also to prevent separation of families, and to reduce the number of deportations for causes which can be determined on the other side.

The American Consuls are directed to examine the information given on questionnaires and eliminate applicants who are feeble-minded and whose prison records make them undesirable.

Under the terms of the new law the Labor Department issues only enough certificates to cover each national quota. If an alien obtains a certificate and later changes his mind about emigrating to the United States, his place cannot be taken by another and he will be keeping some one else from coming.

Second—The annual quota from each country until July 1, 1927 is lowered to 2 per cent. of the number of persons born in that country who were residents of continental United States as shown by the 1890 census.

But the minimum quota is 100.

The old quota was 3 per cent. based on the number as shown at the 1910 census.

Tables showing the quotas under the new and old laws will be found with the regular immigration statistics, following the Immigration Act.

The weeding out under the new law is put in the hands of the American consular officers abroad.

THE JAPANESE EXCLUSION CLAUSE.

The quotas are available only for persons born in the respective countries who are eligible to citizenship in the United States and admissible by the immigration law. This clause excludes Japanese, Chinese, and other yellow races.

The 1924 act thus creates two classes of immigrants—quota and non-quota.

A non-quota immigrant is:

(a) The foreign-born wife or unmarried child, under 18 years, of a United States citizen resident here.

(b) A foreign-born resident of the United States returning from a temporary visit abroad.

(c) A native resident of Canada, Newfoundland, Mexico, Cuba, Haiti, Dominica, Canal Zone, or any independent country of Central or South America and his wife, and his unmarried children under 18 years of age, if accompanying or following to join him.

(d) A foreign-born minister or school teacher, having been such for the last two years, who comes here to continue his profession, also his wife and his unmarried children under 18 years, if accompanying or following to join him.

(e) A foreign-born student at least 15 years of age who comes here to continue his studies.

A quota immigrant is any other than a non-quota.

An alien who is not particularly specified in this act as a non-quota immigrant or a non-immigrant shall not be admitted as a non-quota immigrant or a non-immigrant by reason of relationship to any individual who is so specified or by reason of being excepted from the operation of any other law regulating or forbidding immigration.

PREFERENCES WITHIN QUOTAS.

(a) In the issuance of immigration visas to quota immigrants preference shall be given:

(1) To a quota immigrant who is the unmarried child, under 21 years of age, the father, the mother, the husband, or the wife, of a citizen of the United States who is 21 years of age or over; and

(2) To a quota immigrant who is skilled in agriculture, and his wife, and his dependent children under the age of 16 years, if accompanying or following to join him.

This preference shall not apply to immigrants of any nationality the annual quota for which is less than 300.

(b) The preference provided for those skilled in agriculture shall not in the case of quota immigrants of any nationality exceed 50 per centum of the annual quota for such nationality.

IMMIGRATION VISAS.

Visas are issued to immigrants at $9 apiece by the United States consular officers abroad. They constitute the document which admits them to this country. Each visa contains the full details as to the immigrant's nationality, history, etc.; also a description of him, with his photograph.

A visa is good for four months, not counting the ocean trip, and it also validates a passport.

The steamship companies must keep a record of each visa they handle.

When the alien reaches the United States his visa is taken by the immigration officer at the port of arrival, who inspects the holder and, if the immigrant is acceptable, permits the person to enter and forwards the visa to the United States Department of Labor at Washington.

WHO MUST HAVE VISAS.

With the following exceptions all aliens are required to obtain from an American consular officer abroad an immigration visa before they can be admitted to the United States:

(1) A governmental official, his family, attendants, servants, and employees, (2) an alien visiting the United States temporarily as a tourist or temporarily for business or pleasure.

(3) An alien in continuous transit through the United States.

(4) An alien lawfully admitted to the United States who later goes in transit from one part of the United States to another through foreign contiguous territory.

(5) A bona fide alien seaman serving as such on a vessel arriving at a port of the United States and seeking to enter temporarily the United States solely in the pursuit of his calling as a seaman.

(6) An alien entitled to enter the United States solely to carry on trade under and in pursuance of the provisions of a present existing treaty of commerce and navigation.

(7) An alien, lawfully resident in the United States, who is returning from a temporary visit abroad and who is possessed of an unexpired return permit.

(8) An alien lawfully resident in the United States, who is returning from a temporary visit to the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, the Republic of Mexico, or the Republic of Cuba, whether such alien is or is not possessed of the return permit.

American citizens residing in the United States desirous of having their wives or unmarried children under 18 years of age admitted as non-quota immigrants, or that a preference in the issuance of immigration visas be granted their father, mother, husband, or unmarried child between the ages of 18 and 21 years may make application therefor to the Commissioner General of Immigration upon forms which will be provided for that purpose upon application.

If the husband or father, respectively, is residing abroad, his wife and children under 21 years of age are entitled only to a preference and not to the issuance of a non-immigrant visa.

Applications to have relatives placed in a non-quota or preference class will not be accepted from aliens resident in the United States even though they have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States.

An alien in the United States going abroad for a visit may, in application, if his title is clear, get for $3 from the Commissioner General of Immigration at Washington, a re-entry permit.

A false statement under oath in any immigration document is punishable, on conviction, by not more than $10,000 fine or 5 years in prison, or both.

Steamship fines are fixed at $1,000, plus refunded fare, for each immigrant involved in attempted unlawful entry.

Parts of the new law took effect May 26, 1924, the rest on July 1, 1924.

The 109,000 Japanese residing in the Hawaiian Islands are not affected by the exclusion provisions of the new Immigration Act, but are still subject to the restrictions of the General Immigration Act of Feb. 5, 1917, Secretary of Labor Davis ruled on July 15, 1924.

This ruling, which was promulgated in answer to contentions that as the Japanese in Hawaii are already within the territory of the United States, they have a right to proceed to the mainland, means that even though the new law does not apply to them, they may still be prevented from entering this country and are in the same status as they were before the new law went into effect.

The provisions of the 1924 act, says the Secretary of Labor, are in addition to and not in substitution for the provisions of the immigration laws, and shall be enforced as a part of such laws, and all

the penal or other provisions of such laws, not inapplicable, shall apply to and be enforced in connection with the provisions of the 1924 act.

An alien, although admissible under the provisions of the 1924 act, shall not be admitted to the United States if he is excluded by any provision of the immigration laws other than this act, and an alien, although admissible under the provisions of the immigration laws other than this act, shall not be admitted to the United States if he is excluded by any provision of the 1924 act.

EXCLUDED CLASSES.

(1) All idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons; persons who have had one or more attacks of insanity at any time previously; persons of constitutional psychopathic inferiority; persons with chronic alcoholism; paupers; professional beggars; vagrants, persons afflicted with tuberculosis in any form or with a loathsome or dangerous, contagious disease; persons not comprehended within any of the foregoing excluded classes who are found to be and are certified by the examining surgeon as being mentally or physically defective, such physical defect being of a nature which may affect the ability of such alien to earn a living; persons who have been convicted of or admit having committed a felony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; polygamists, or persons who practise polygamy or believe in or advocate the practise of polygamy.

(2) Anarchists, or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States or of all forms of law or who disbelieve in or are opposed to organized government, or who advocate the assassination of public officials, or who advocate or teach the unlawful destruction of property; persons who are members of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching disbelief in or opposition to organized government, or who advocate or teach the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals of or officers generally, of the Government of the United States or of any other organized Government because of his or their official character, or who advocate or teach the unlawful destruction of property; prostitutes, or persons coming into the United States for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose; persons who directly or indirectly procure or attempt to procure or import prostitutes or persons for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose; persons who are supported by or receive in whole or in part the proceeds of prostitution.

(3) Persons, hereinafter called contract laborers, who have been induced, assisted, encouraged, or solicited to migrate to this country by offers or promises of employment, whether such offers or promises are true or false, or in consequence of agreements, oral, written, or printed, express or implied, to perform labor in this country of any kind, skilled or unskilled; persons who have come in consequence of advertisements for laborers printed, published, or distributed in a foreign country; persons likely to become a public charge, persons who have been deported under any of the provisions of this act, and who may again seek admission within one year from the date of such deportation, unless prior to their re-embarkation at a foreign port or their attempt to be admitted from foreign contiguous territory the Secretary of Labor shall have consented to their reapplying for admission.

Persons whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another, or who are assisted by others to come, unless it is affirmatively and satisfactorily shown that such persons do not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes; persons whose ticket or passage is paid for by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign Government, either directly or indirectly; stowaways, except that any such stowaway, if otherwise admissible, may be admitted in the discretion of the Secretary of Labor; all children under sixteen years of age unaccompanied by or not coming to one or both of their parents, except that any such children may, in the discretion of the Secretary of Labor, be admitted if in his opinion they are not likely to become a public charge and are otherwise eligible.

(4) Unless otherwise provided for by existing treaties, persons who are natives of islands not possessed by the United States adjacent to the continent of Asia, situate south of the twentieth parallel latitude north, west of the one hundred and sixtieth meridian of longitude east from Greenwich, and north of the tenth parallel of latitude south, or who are natives of any country, province, or dependency situate on the continent of Asia west of the one hundred and tenth meridian of longitude east from Greenwich and east of the fiftieth meridian of longitude east from Greenwich and south of the fiftieth parallel of latitude north, except that portion of said territory situate between the fiftieth and the sixty-fourth meridians of longitude east from Greenwich and the twenty-fourth and thirty-eighth parallels of latitude north, and no alien now in any way excluded from or prevented from entering the United States shall be admitted to the United States.

ILLITERACY.

All aliens over 16 years of age who cannot read the English language or some other language or dialect, including Hebrew or Yiddish, are excluded, with the following exceptions:

(a) Persons who are physically incapable of reading.

(b) Any admissible alien or any alien heretofore or hereafter legally admitted, or any citizen of the United States may bring in or send for his father or grandfather, over 55 years of age, his wife, his mother, his grandmother, or his unmarried or widowed daughter, who, if otherwise admissible, may be admitted whether such relative can read or not.

(c) Persons seeking admission to the United States to avoid religious persecution in the country of their last permanent residence.

(d) Persons previously residing in the United States who were lawfully admitted, resided continuously therein for five years, and return thereto within six months from the date of their departure therefrom.

(e) Persons in transit through the United States.

(f) Persons lawfully admitted and who later go in transit through foreign contiguous territory (the period an alien may remain in foreign contiguous territory while in transit under this exemption shall be limited to 60 days; an alien may leave and enter the United States at the same port and still be in transit within the meaning hereof).

(g) Exhibitors and employees of fairs and expositions authorized by Congress.

(h) Aliens whose ability to read can be readily determined by any ordinary method approved by the department may be excused from the actual taking of the test.

(i) An illiterate alien girl coming here to marry may be admitted if her intended husband is a citizen of the United States who served in the military or naval forces of this country in the recent war with Germany, and if such marriage takes place in an immigration station.

The provisions relating to the payments for tickets or passage by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign Government do not apply to the tickets or passage of aliens in immediate and continuous transit through the United States to foreign contiguous territory.

Skilled labor, if otherwise admissible, may be imported if labor of like kind unemployed cannot be found in this country, and the question of the necessity of importing such skilled labor in any particular instance may be determined by the Secretary of Labor upon the application of any person interested, such application to be made before such importation and such determination by the Secretary of Labor to be reached after a full hearing and an investigation into the facts of the case.

The provisions of law applicable to contract labor shall not be held to exclude professional actors, artists, lecturers, singers, nurses, ministers of any religious denomination, professors for colleges or seminaries, persons belonging to any recognized learned profession, or persons employed as domestic servants.

VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES.

Violations of the immoral-women clause are punishable, on conviction, by imprisonment up to ten years and a fine up to $5,000. Violations of the contract-labor clause are punishable, on conviction, by $1,000 fine in each case and (or) imprisonment up to two years. Violations of the Anarchist clause carry prison up to five years and fine up to $5,000. Other violations carry various penalties. It is unlawful for any person or concern engaged in bringing immigrants to give fare rebates or to solicit immigration; penalty, $400 fine in each case. The penalty for smuggling immigrants is fine up to $2,000 and prison up to five years.

Incoming aliens at all U. S. ports are examined by U. S. Public Health Service doctors. An alien can appeal to a board of special inquiry, and then to the Secretary of Labor, whose word is final. Excluded aliens are returned at the ship's expense.

Aliens may be deported at any time within five years of their arrival if found guilty of crime or of having been of the excluded classes at arrival. An alien otherwise admittable may be let in by giving a cash bond that he or she will not become a public charge. The amount of cash is fixed in each case by the Secretary of Labor. It is unlawful for a ship to pay off or discharge an alien seaman in a U. S. port unless he lands merely to

reship. An alien seaman unlawfully entered may be deported within three years of arrival, and this applies to any other person who got in unlawfully and who was not of the excluded classes.

Every alien who may not appear to the examining immigrant inspector at the port of arrival to be clearly and beyond a doubt entitled to land under the provisions of this act, or any other immigration law, shall be detained for examination in relation thereto by a board of special inquiry, which board shall proceed in the manner provided for in the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917.

Aliens excluded by a board of special inquiry, under the provisions of this act, shall be entitled to the right of appeal to the Secretary of Labor.

ISSUANCE OF VISAS TO RELATIVES.

Any citizen of the United States, seeking to bring in a husband, wife, child, father, or mother as a non-quota immigrant or to obtain for such relatives a preference under the quota, shall be required to file with the Commissioner General of Immigration a petition on a form to be provided by the Commissioner General for that purpose, which form must be executed in the manner therein specified.

The fact that such petition is approved and that, as a consequence thereof, a non-quota visa is granted shall not relieve the applicant upon arrival at a designated port of entry for aliens from establishing to the satisfaction of the examining immigration officer that the holder is rightfully entitled to the status of a non-quota immigrant, nor shall such applicant be admitted if he is found to be inadmissible under any excluding provision of the immigration laws.

ALIENS ADMITTED TO MARRY.

An act of Congress, approved June 5, 1920, amended the Immigration Act by adding that an alien who cannot read may, if otherwise admissible, be admitted if within five years thereafter a citizen of the United States who has served in the military or naval forces of the United States during the war with the Imperial German Government requests that such alien be admitted, and with the approval of the Secretary of Labor marries such alien at a United States immigration station.

Under an act of Congress, approved May 10, 1920, the Secretary of Labor was given power to deport, after a hearing, aliens found guilty of violating any of the so-called war acts, including interned aliens.

Congress, by a joint resolution, approved Oct. 19, 1918, amended the Immigration Law so as to readmit any alien who enlisted or served here or abroad in the United States or other Allied forces if such alien applies for readmission within a year after the war's end, or returns to a United States port within two years after the war's end. In such cases the head tax is remitted, and the alien is let in.

YEARLY QUOTAS UNDER 1924 UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION LAW.

Country or Area of Birth.	Annual Quota.	Country or Area of Birth.	Annual Quota.	Country or Area of Birth.	Annual Quota.
*Afghanistan	100	Iraq (Mesopotamia)	100	Portugal	503
Albania	100	Irish Free State	28,567	Ruanda and Urundi (Belgian mandate)	100
Andorra	100	Italy, incl. Rhodes, Dodekanesia, and Castellorizzo	3,845	Roumania	603
Arabian peninsula	100	*Japan	100	Russia, European and Asiatic	2,248
Armenia	124	Jugo-Slavia	671	Samoa, Western (proposed mandate of New Zealand)	100
Australia, including Papua, Tasmania, and all islands appertaining to Australia	121	Latvia	142	San Marino	100
Austria	785	Liberia	100	*Siam	100
Belgium	512	Liechtenstein	100	South Africa, Union of	100
*Bhutan	100	Lithuania	344	Southwest Africa (proposed mandate of Union of So. Africa)	100
Bulgaria	100	Luxemburg	100	Spain	131
Cameroon (proposed Brit. mandate)	100	Monaco	100	Sweden	9,561
Cameroon (French mandate)	100	Morocco (French and Spanish Zones and Tangier)	100	Switzerland	2,081
*China	100	*Muscat (Oman)	100	Syria and The Lebanon (French mandate)	100
Czechoslovakia	3,073	Nauru (proposed British mandate)	100	Tanganyika (proposed British mandate)	100
Danzig, Free City of	228	*Nepal	100	Togoland (proposed British mandate)	100
Denmark	2,789	Netherlands	1,648	Togoland (French mandate)	100
Egypt	100	New Zealand (incl. appertaining islands)	100	Turkey	100
Esthonia	125	Norway	6,453	*Yap and other Pacific islands (under Japanese mandate)	100
Ethiopia (Abyssinia)	100	*New Guinea, and other Pacific islands under proposed Australian mandate	100	Total	164,667
Finland	471	Palestine (with Trans-Jordan, proposed British mandate)	100		
France	3,954	Persia	100		
Germany	51,227	Poland	5,982		
Great Britain and North Ireland	34,007				
Greece	100				
Hungary	473				
Iceland	100				
*India	100				

*For each of the countries indicated by an asterisk (*) is established a nominal quota according to the minimum fixed by law. These nominal quotas, as in the case of all quotas hereby established, are available only for persons born within the respective countries who are eligible to citizenship in the United States and admissible under the immigration laws of the United States.

Under the 1924 act the monthly quota must not exceed 10 per cent. of the annual quota, except when the annual quota is less than 300, when special monthly quotas may be fixed by the Commissioner General of Immigration, with the approval of the Secretary of Labor.

The present quotas under the new law hold for each year until June 30, 1927. For each fiscal year thereafter the annual quota of any nationality shall be a number which bears the same ratio to 150,000 as the number of inhabitants in continental United States in 1920 having that national origin bears to the number of inhabitants in continental United States in 1920, but the minimum quota of any nationality shall be 100.

The quotas under the former Restriction Act, which went into the discard June 30, 1924, were as follows:

QUOTAS UNDER OLD RESTRICTION ACT IN YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1924.

Country or Region of Birth.	Max. M'thly Quota.	Annual Quota.	Country or Region of Birth.	Max. M'thly Quota.	Annual Quota.	Country or Region of Birth.	Max. M'thly Quota.	Annual Quota.
Albania	58	288	Iceland	15	75	Switzerland	750	3,752
Armenia (Russian)	46	230	Italy	8,411	42,057	United Kingdom	15,468	77,342
Austria	1,468	7,342	Luxemburg	19	92	Jugo-Slavia	1,285	6,426
Belgium	313	1,563	Netherlands	721	3,607	Other Europe	17	86
Bulgaria	61	302	Norway	2,440	12,202	Palestine	12	57
Czechoslovakia	2,871	14,357	Poland	6,195	30,977	Syria	177	882
Danzig	60	301	Portugal	493	2,465	Turkey	531	2,654
Denmark	1,124	5,619	Roumania	1,484	7,419	Other Asia	19	92
Egypt	4	18	Russia (incl. Bessarabia)	4,881	24,405	Africa	21	104
Finland	784	3,921	Esthonia	270	1,348	Atlantic Islands	24	121
Fiume	14	71	Latvia	308	1,540	Australia	56	279
France	1,146	5,729	Lithuania	526	2,629	New Zealand	16	80
Germany	13,521	67,607	Spain	182	912	Total	71,561	357,803
Greece	613	3,063	Sweden	4,008	20,042			
Hungary	1,149	5,747						

UNITED STATES ALIEN IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

TOTAL IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED FROM ALL COUNTRIES, BY FISCAL YEARS.

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1820	8,385	1842	104,565	1864	191,114	1885	395,346	1906	1,100,735
1821	9,127	1843	52,496	1865	180,339	1886	334,203	1907	1,285,349
1822	6,911	1844	78,615	1866	332,577	1887	490,109	1908	782,870
1823	6,354	1845	114,371	1867	303,104	1888	546,889	1909	751,786
1824	7,912	1846	154,416	1868	282,189	1889	444,427	1910	1,041,570
1825	10,199	1847	234,968	1869	352,768	1890	455,302	1911	878,587
1826	10,837	1848	226,527	1870	387,203	1891	560,319	1912	838,172
1827	18,875	1849	297,024	1871	321,350	1892	579,663	1913	1,197,892
1828	27,382	1850	369,980	1872	404,806	1893	439,730	1914	1,218,480
1829	22,520	1851	379,466	1873	459,803	1894	285,631	1915	326,700
1830	23,322	1852	371,603	1874	313,339	1895	258,536	1916	298,826
1831	22,633	1853	368,645	1875	227,498	1896	343,267	1917	295,403
1832	60,482	1854	427,833	1876	169,986	1897	230,832	1918	110,618
1833	58,640	1855	200,877	1877	141,857	1898	229,299	1919	141,132
1834	65,365	1856	195,857	1878	138,469	1899	311,715	1920	430,001
1835	45,374	1857	112,123	1879	177,826	1900	448,572	1921	805,228
1836	76,242	1858	191,942	1880	457,257	1901	487,918	1922	309,556
1837	79,340	1859	129,571	1881	669,431	1902	648,743	1923	522,919
1838	38,914	1860	133,143	1882	788,992	1903	857,046	1924	706,896
1839	68,069	1861	142,877	1883	603,322	1904	812,870		
1840	84,066	1862	72,183	1884	518,592	1905	1,026,499	Total	35,974,703
1841	80,289	1863	132,925						

The above table covers only immigrant aliens and does not include non-immigrant aliens.

Alien immigrants *debarred* in 1924 numbered 30,284; *deported*, 6,409.

ALIEN IMMIGRATION, BY CHIEF PORTS, SINCE 1901.

Year (Fiscal).	New York.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	Baltimore.	San Francisco.	Year (Fiscal).	New York.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	Baltimore.	San Francisco.
1901	388,931	13,236	25,616	17,216	3,655	1913	892,653	59,466	54,740	32,833	5,554
1902	493,262	17,175	39,465	39,679	5,271	1914	878,052	56,857	69,365	39,048	6,716
1903	631,885	27,760	62,838	55,802	7,256	1915	178,416	7,114	15,983	3,017	8,055
1904	606,019	19,467	60,278	55,940	9,036	1916	141,390	229	12,428	124	7,955
1905	788,219	23,824	65,107	62,314	6,377	1917	129,446	274	11,828	231	7,269
1906	880,036	23,186	62,229	54,064	4,138	1918	28,867	386	3,392	268	9,812
1907	1,004,756	30,501	70,164	66,910	3,539	1919	26,731	333	374	260	9,121
1908	585,970	16,458	41,363	31,489	3,608	1920	225,206	4,205	15,820	301	8,830
1909	580,617	14,294	36,318	18,966	3,103	1921	560,971	24,432	51,565	265	8,361
1910	786,094	37,641	53,617	30,563	4,233	1922	209,778	3,257	4,924	163	6,724
1911	637,003	45,023	45,865	22,866	3,419	1923	295,473	2,382	12,212	376	6,719
1912	605,151	43,749	38,782	21,667	3,958	1924	315,587	8,711	36,320	480	7,659

NET INCREASE OF U. S. POPULATION BY ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF ALIENS.

Year. (Fiscal).	Admitted.			Departed.			Increase.
	Immigrant.	Non-Immigrant.	Total.	Emigrant.	Non-Emigrant.	Total.	
1909	751,786	192,449	944,235	225,802	174,590	400,392	543,843
1910	1,041,570	156,467	1,198,037	202,436	177,982	380,418	817,619
1911	878,587	151,713	1,030,300	295,666	222,549	518,215	512,085
1912	838,172	178,983	1,017,155	333,262	282,030	615,292	401,863
1913	1,197,892	229,335	1,427,227	308,190	303,736	611,924	815,303
1914	1,218,480	184,601	1,403,081	303,338	330,467	633,805	769,271
1915	326,700	107,544	434,244	204,074	180,100	384,174	50,076
1916	298,826	67,922	366,748	129,765	111,042	240,807	125,940
1917	295,403	67,474	362,877	66,277	80,102	146,379	216,498
1918	110,618	101,235	211,853	94,585	98,683	193,268	18,585
1919	141,132	95,889	237,021	123,522	92,709	216,231	20,790
1920	430,001	191,575	621,576	288,315	139,747	428,062	193,514
1921	805,228	172,935	978,163	247,718	178,313	426,031	552,132
1922	309,556	122,949	432,505	198,712	146,672	345,384	87,121
1923	522,919	150,487	673,406	81,450	119,136	200,586	472,820
1924	706,896	172,406	879,302	76,789	139,956	216,745	662,557

FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO, AND LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM, THE U. S., IN YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1924.

State or Territory.	Immigrant.	Emigrant.	State or Territory.	Immigrant.	Emigrant.	State or Territory.	Immigrant.	Emigrant.
Alabama	438	53	Maine	12,541	100	Pennsylvania	47,344	7,014
Alaska	287	65	Maryland	3,009	265	Philippine Islands	1	.....
Arizona	12,620	439	Massachusetts	61,938	6,715	Porto Rico	266	183
Arkansas	165	21	Michigan	60,482	2,624	Rhode Island	7,707	1,282
California	57,946	6,008	Minnesota	10,795	640	South Carolina	150	24
Colorado	1,657	182	Mississippi	475	47	South Dakota	1,016	66
Connecticut	12,833	1,478	Missouri	4,435	423	Tennessee	391	45
Delaware	451	25	Montana	1,956	178	Texas	57,016	1,033
Dist. of Columbia	1,504	225	Nebraska	2,495	145	Utah	1,181	301
Florida	4,047	1,705	Nevada	261	53	Vermont	3,251	58
Georgia	417	78	New Hampshire	7,140	132	Virginia	2,185	188
Hawaii	3,186	451	New Jersey	30,803	2,909	Virgin Islands	15	.....
Idaho	1,118	109	New Mexico	1,364	52	Washington	20,915	1,526
Illinois	46,254	3,977	New York	166,749	28,983	West Virginia	2,061	712
Indiana	5,311	633	North Carolina	270	79	Wisconsin	9,324	610
Iowa	3,757	253	North Dakota	1,745	112	Wyoming	625	120
Kansas	1,582	101	Ohio	24,154	3,423			
Kentucky	559	47	Oklahoma	519	42	Total	706,896	76,789
Louisiana	1,365	457	Oregon	6,820	398			

INCREASE OR DECREASE IN POPULATION BY ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF ALIENS IN YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1924, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

Race or People.	Admitted.			Departed.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—).
	Immigrant.	Non-Immigrant.	Total.	Emigrant.	Non-Emigr'nt	Total.	
African (black)	12,243	7,099	19,342	1,449	3,438	4,887	+ 14,455
Armenian	2,940	240	3,180	60	127	187	+ 2,993
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	6,869	699	7,568	1,287	904	2,191	+ 5,377
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	2,482	324	2,806	1,544	565	2,109	+ 697
Chinese	4,670	9,843	14,513	3,736	9,172	12,908	+ 1,605
Croatian and Slovenian	4,137	184	4,321	381	200	581	+ 3,740
Cuban	1,412	7,941	9,353	961	7,397	8,358	+ 995
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian	295	69	364	183	361	544	— 180
Dutch and Flemish	7,840	3,097	10,937	990	3,164	4,154	+ 6,783
East Indian	154	186	340	149	151	300	+ 40
English	93,939	31,385	125,324	6,505	35,333	41,838	+ 83,486
Finnish	3,975	704	4,679	411	924	1,335	+ 3,344
French	48,632	6,925	55,557	1,305	6,567	7,872	+ 47,685
German	95,627	9,427	105,054	1,832	7,653	9,485	+ 95,569
Greek	5,252	1,127	6,379	7,335	1,677	9,012	— 2,633
Hebrew	49,989	2,765	52,754	260	898	1,158	+ 51,596
Irish	42,364	4,709	47,073	1,581	3,741	5,322	+ 41,751
Italian (north)	11,576	5,744	17,320	2,704	4,505	7,209	+ 10,111
Italian (south)	47,633	19,410	67,043	20,363	12,951	33,314	+ 33,729
Japanese	8,481	7,217	15,698	2,120	9,623	11,743	+ 3,950
Korean	122	50	172	27	65	92	+ 85
Lithuanian	1,991	332	2,323	381	308	689	+ 1,634
Magyar	7,446	757	8,203	587	737	1,324	+ 6,879
Mexican	87,648	18,139	105,787	1,878	1,694	3,572	+102,215
Pacific Islander	12	32	44	1	7	8	+ 36
Polish	19,371	1,359	20,730	2,590	1,682	4,272	+ 16,458
Portuguese	3,892	2,405	6,297	3,465	1,106	4,571	+ 1,726
Roumanian	1,727	343	2,070	1,085	605	1,690	+ 380
Russian	9,531	1,135	10,666	734	1,190	1,924	+ 8,742
Ruthenian (Russniak)	2,356	51	2,407	52	39	91	+ 2,316
Scandinav'n (Norweg., Danes, Swed.)	40,978	8,055	49,033	2,662	6,815	9,477	+ 39,556
Scotch	61,327	6,304	67,631	1,281	5,412	6,693	+ 60,938
Slovak	5,523	234	5,757	475	244	719	+ 5,038
Spanish	3,664	6,104	9,768	3,674	4,326	8,000	+ 1,768
Spanish American	3,065	3,983	7,048	906	3,145	4,051	+ 2,997
Syrian	1,595	690	2,285	439	513	952	+ 1,333
Turkish	355	124	479	297	80	377	+ 102
Welsh	2,635	536	3,171	77	227	304	+ 2,867
West Indian (except Cuban)	2,211	2,296	4,507	600	2,155	2,755	+ 1,752
Other peoples	937	382	1,319	422	255	677	+ 642
Total	706,896	172,406	879,302	76,789	139,956	216,745	+662,557
Male	423,186	114,407	537,593	57,313	92,514	149,827	+387,766
Female	283,710	57,999	341,709	19,476	47,442	66,918	+274,791

IMMIGRATION, BY CLASSES OF LABOR.
(In year ended June 30, 1924.)

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
PROFESSIONAL.		SKILLED—*Cont.*		SKILLED—*Cont.*		SKILLED—*Cont.*	
Actors	1,012	Carpent. & joiners	16,420	Painters & glazers	3,937	Other skilled	5,876
Architects	447	Cigaret makers	48	Pattern makers	339		
Clergy	2,093	Cigar makers	267	Photographers	478	Total	150,694
Editors	56	Cigar packers	20	Plasterers	769	MISCELLANEOUS.	
Electricians	3,777	Clerks & account.	25,194	Plumbers	2,080	Agents	2,179
Engineers (prof.)	4,870	Dressmakers	3,904	Printers	1,740	Bankers	180
Lawyers	233	Engineers (loco., mar., & stat.)	3,421	Sadd. & harness.	322	Draymen, hackmen, & teamst.	1,770
Lit. & scien. persons	712	Fur'ers&furwork.	320	Seamstresses	2,579	Farm laborers	27,492
Musicians	1,479	Gardeners	1,230	Shoemakers	4,694	Farmers	20,320
Officials (govt.)	553	Hat & cap makers	303	Stokers	968	Fishermen	3,113
Physicians	1,391	Iron & steel work.	7,308	Stonecutters	560	Hotelkeepers	225
Sculp. & artists	429	Jewelers	482	Tailors	6,754	Laborers	108,001
Teachers	3,460	Locksmiths	3,701	Tanners&curriers	182	Manufacturers	525
Oth. professionals	4,266	Machinists	6,616	Textile workers (not specified)	482	Merch. & dealers	11,390
		Mariners	8,571	Tinners	739	Servants	51,680
Total	24,778	Masons	5,452	Tobacco workers	30	Other miscell'us	26,640
SKILLED.		Mechanics (not specified)	8,388	Upholsterers	374	Total	253,515
Bakers	3,521	Metal work. (oth. than iron, steel, tin)	1,123	Watch and clock makers	528		
Barbers & hairdr.	2,621	Millers	525	Weavers & spin'rs	2,713	No occupat. (incl. wom'n&child'n	277,909
Blacksmiths	3,233	Milliners	662	Wheelwrights	130		
Bookbinders	275	Miners	7,001	Woodwork'rs (not specified)	498	Grand total	706,896
Brewers	34						
Butchers	2,795						
Cabinetmakers	487						

UNITED STATES NATURALIZATION STATISTICS.

Year (Fiscal).	Declarations.	Petitions.	Certificates.	Year (Fiscal).	Declarations.	Petitions.	Certificates.
1908	137,751	44,032	25,975	1916	209,204	108,767	87,831
1909	145,745	43,141	38,374	1917	440,651	130,865	88,104
1910	169,348	55,750	39,448	1918	342,283	105,514	87,456
1911	189,249	74,740	56,683	1919	391,156	128,523	89,023
1912	171,133	95,661	70,310	1920	299,076	166,760	125,711
1913	182,095	95,380	83,561	1921	303,904	177,898	163,656
1914	214,104	124,475	104,145	1922	273,511	153,170	160,979
1915	247,958	106,399	91,848	1923	296,636	158,059	137,975

Not included above are certificates issued to American soldiers or sailors in the World War, as follows—(1918) 63,993; (1919) 128,335; (1920) 51,972; (1921) 17,636; (1922) 9,468; (1923) 7,109.

U. S. NATURALIZATION LAWS.

By an act of Congress approved Sept. 22, 1922, it is provided that after that date the citizenship status of a married woman shall no longer follow that of the husband, and that thereafter a married woman shall have the privilege of becoming naturalized on her own account.

An alien woman married to an alien at the time of the passage of the above act, or who thereafter marries an alien may become naturalized by complying with all requirements of the naturalization laws, including declaration, five years' continuous United States residence, one year continuous State residence, certificate of arrival if her entry dates from June 29, 1906, etc.

The status of *single* alien women is not affected by this law, and women of this class may continue as in the past to file declarations and petitions for the purpose of becoming naturalized.

The act referred to further provides that no married woman whose husband is not eligible to citizenship shall be naturalized during the continuance of the marital status, and that she herself must be eligible to citizenship. Eligibility for citizenship is determined almost entirely by the question of whether the persons concerned are "white persons" or "persons of African nativity or African descent," as provided by the Revised Statutes.

The following courts alone have the power to naturalize aliens: United States District Courts in the States and Territories; also all courts of record in any State or Territory having a seal, a clerk, and jurisdiction in actions at law or equity, or law and equity, in which the amount in controversy is unlimited.

Any alien, white, or of African nativity or descent, is required, if he desires to become naturalized, to file a declaration of intention in the clerk's office of a court having jurisdiction, and such declaration may not be filed until the alien has reached the age of eighteen. This declaration must contain information as to the name, age, occupation, time and place of arrival in the United States, and must further show that it is the declarant's *bona fide* intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty.

Not less than two years after an alien has filed his declaration of intention, and after not less than five years' continuous residence in the United States, he may file a petition for citizenship in any one of the courts which has jurisdiction over the place in which he resides, provided he has lived at least one year continuously, immediately prior to the filing of such petition, in the State or Territory in which such place is located. This petition must be signed by the petitioner in his own handwriting and shall give his full name, place of residence, occupation, place of birth and the date thereof, the place from which he emigrated, and the date and place of his arrival in the United States. If such aival occurred subsequent to the passage of the act of June 29, 1906, he must secure a certificate from the Department of Labor showing the fact of such arrival and the date and place thereof, for filing with the clerk of the court to be attached to his petition. If he is married he must state the name of his wife and, if possible, the country of her nativity and her place of residence at the time of the filing of his petition, and, if he has children, the name, date and place of birth and present place of residence of each living child. The petition must set forth that he is not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government, or a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in or opposition to organized government; that he is not a polygamist or a believer in the practice of polygamy, and that he absolutely and forever renounces all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign country of which he may, at the time of filing such petition, be a citizen or subject. This petition must be verified at the time it is filed by the affidavit of two credible witnesses, who are citizens of the United States and who shall state that they have known the petitioner during his entire residence (not exceeding five years) in the State in which the petition is filed, which must be not less than one year, and that they have known him to be a resident of the United States continuously during the five years immediately preceding the filing of the petition; that during such time he acted as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. If a portion of the five years has been passed by the petitioner in some other State than that in which he resides at the time of filing his petition the affidavit of the witnesses may verify so much of the petitioner's residence as has been passed in the State (not less than one year), and the portion of said five years' residence out of the State may be shown by depositions at the time of hearing on the petition.

No petition may be heard until the expiration of at least ninety days after it is filed nor within thirty days preceding a general election.

Alien seamen who have sailed three years on United States merchant or fishing vessels are protected as American citizens after declaring intention of becoming such. Aliens honorably discharged on account of disability in performance of duty while in military or naval service during the war or at its termination, may be relieved of the necessity of proving continuous five years' residence.

IMPEACHMENTS IN UNITED STATES HISTORY.

The Constitution of the United States, Article II., Section IV., provides that civil officers of the United States may be removed from office on impeachment and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors; that the House of Representatives has the sole power of impeachment, and the Senate the sole power to try impeachments; that the Vice President shall preside at impeachments except when the President is tried, when the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside; and that two-thirds of the members present must vote for conviction before a person impeached shall be deemed guilty. Only eight persons have been impeached and tried before the Senate, and only two of them have been convicted. The record is as follows:

William Blount, Senator from Tennessee, impeached July 7, 1797, for conspiring to wage war with Spain in favor of Great Britain, to excite the Cherokee Indians against Spain, and to create disaffection among the Indians toward the United States; trial Dec. 17, 1798, to Jan. 14, 1799; vote, 11 guilty, 14 not guilty; verdict, acquittal.

John Pickering, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of New Hampshire; impeached 1803 for drunkenness and disregard of the terms of the statutes; trial March 3 to March 12, 1803; vote, 19 guilty, 7 not guilty; verdict, guilty; punishment, removal from office.

Samuel Chase, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; impeached 1804 for misconduct at trials of persons charged with breach of the Sedition Law; trial Nov. 30, 1804, to March 1, 1805; vote, 9 guilty, 30 not guilty, and 15 guilty, 19 not guilty, on different counts; verdict acquittal.

James Peck, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Missouri; impeached for tyrannous treatment of counsel, 1830; trial May 11 to May 30, 1830, and from Dec. 13, 1830, to Jan. 31, 1831; vote, 22 guilty, 21 not guilty; verdict acquittal.

West H. Humphreys, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Tennessee, impeached 1862 for supporting the secession movement and unlawfully acting as Judge of the Confederate District Court; trial May 22 to June 26, 1862; vote, 32 guilty, 4 not guilty; verdict, guilty; punishment, removal from office.

Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, impeached for usurpation of the law, corrupt use of the veto power, interference at elections and high crimes and misdemeanors; trial, March 30 to May 26, 1868; vote, guilty, 35, not guilty, 19; verdict, acquittal.

William W. Belknap, Secretary of War of the United States, impeached for accepting bribes; trial April 5 to Aug. 1, 1876; vote, guilty, 5, not guilty, 25; verdict, acquittal.

Charles Swayne, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Florida; impeached 1905 for misconduct in office; trial Feb. 6 to Feb. 27, 1905; vote, 55 guilty, 37 not guilty; verdict, acquittal.

Robert W. Archibald, Associate Judge of United States Commerce Court, was impeached July 11, 1912, on thirteen articles charging him with corrupt collusion with coal mine owners and railroad officials while in office. The Senate began his trial Dec. 3, 1912, and ended Jan. 13, 1913. Verdict, guilty; removal from office.

On June 12, 1914, District Judge Alston G. Dayton was impeached. Proceedings dropped March 3, 1915.

In the House, near the close of the 66th Congress, a member asked for the impeachment of Federal District Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis for having accepted, at a salary, the post of Commissioner of Baseball. The demand was not acted upon by the House.

PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

1. AUTHORITY TO ISSUE—Section 4075 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the act of Congress approved June 14, 1902, provides that "the Secretary of State may grant and issue passports, and cause passports to be granted, issued, and verified in foreign countries by such diplomatic or consular officers of the United States, and by such chief or other executive officer of the insular possessions of the United States, and under such rules as the President shall designate and prescribe for and on behalf of the United States."

2. TO WHOM PASSPORTS ARE ISSUED—Section 4076 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (U. S. Comp. Stat., 1901, 2765) provides that "no passport shall be granted or issued to or verified for any other persons than those owing allegiance, whether citizens or not, to the United States." Persons who have declared their intention to become citizens are not classed as citizens.

3. BY WHOM ISSUED AND REFUSAL TO ISSUE—No one but the Secretary of State may grant and issue passports in the United States (Rev. Stat., Secs. 4075, 4078), and he is empowered to refuse them in his discretion. Passports are not issued by American diplomatic and consular officers abroad, except in cases of emergency; and a citizen who is abroad and desires to procure a passport must apply therefor through the nearest diplomatic or consular officer to the Secretary of State. Applications for passports by persons in Hawaii, Porto Rico or the Philippines should be made to the chief executives of those islands. The evidence required of such applicants is similar to that required of applicants in the United States.

4. FEE—A fee of $10 is required to be collected for every citizen's passport issued. That amount in currency or postal money order should accompany each application made by a citizen or person owing allegiance or entitled to the protection of the United States. Orders should be made payable to the Disbursing Clerk of the Department of State. Drafts or checks will not be accepted. No fees charged to widow, child, parent, brother or sister of an American soldier, sailor or marine buried abroad, to visit country of burial.

5. APPLICATIONS: AFFIDAVIT OF APPLICANT—A person who is entitled to receive a passport, if within the United States, must submit a written application, in the form of an affidavit, to the Secretary of State. The application must be made by the person to whom the passport is to be issued, and signed by him, as it is not proper for one person to apply for another.

The affidavit must be made before a clerk of a Federal court or a State court authorized to naturalize aliens, within the jurisdiction of which the applicant or his witness resides, and the seal of the court must be affixed, unless there is in such place an agent of the Department of State, in which case the application must be made before such agent. Passport agents are located in New York City, Chicago, Seattle, San Francisco and New Orleans. The application should, where possible, state from what point the applicant intends to leave the United States and the intended date of departure.

(*d*) WITNESS—The application must be witnessed by some person who has known the applicant for at least two years and who can state that the applicant is the person he represents himself to be, and that the facts stated in the application are true to the best of the witness's knowledge and belief. This affidavit must be made before the clerk of the court, or the Department's agent, before whom the application is executed, and the witness must accompany the applicant when he makes his application. The witness should, where possible, be an American citizen residing within the jurisdiction of the court or the Department's agent, and established in a recognized profession, business, or employment. The witness, in signing the application, should state the nature of his profession, business, or employment. The applicant or his witness must be known to the clerk of court or the Department's agent before whom the application is executed or must be able to satisfy such officer as to his identity and the bona fides of the application. No lawyer or other person will be accepted as witness to a passport application if he has received or expects to receive a fee for his services in connection therewith. A passport issued by the Secretary of State on and after January 3, 1918, will be accepted in lieu of an identifying witness.

A person applying for a passport or for a renewal of his passport or for an amendment thereto to include additional countries should state in a brief form the object or objects of his proposed trip abroad, but it is no longer necessary to submit with the application documentary evidence supporting the statements as to the objects of the visit.

If the applicant is proceeding abroad on his own behalf he should so indicate by the use of expressions similar to the following: Study, Health, Tourist, Recreation, Temporary Residence, Settling my own Estate, Care for my Property, Visit my Relatives.

If the applicant is proceeding abroad for other personal reasons or to represent some other person or organization, he should state definitely the object of the trip. The following expressions will serve as examples: Commercial Banking, Legal, (or other) business for (name of person or organization); Research, Literary, Construction, Relief (or other) work for (name of person or organization); Distribute funds (food, clothing, etc.) for (name of person or organization).

If there is more than one object of the trip each object should be clearly stated opposite the name of the country in which it is intended to accomplish the objects.

Passports will be issued to all parts of the world except countries where internal conditions or relations with the United States prevent.

(*c*) PHOTOGRAPHS—The application must be accompanied by duplicate photographs of the applicant, on thin paper, unmounted, and not larger in size than three by three inches. One must be attached to the back of application by the clerk of court or the department's agent before whom the application is made, with an impression of such officer's seal so placed as to cover part of the photograph but not the features, and the other sent loose, to be attached to the passport by the department. The loose photograph must be signed by the applicant across its face, so as not to obscure the features, and the signature thereon must correspond to the applicant's signature affixed to the application. *Photographs on cardboard or postcards will not be accepted.*

(*d*) WITNESS—The application must be supported by an affidavit of at least one credible witness, who has known the applicant at least two years, stating that the applicant is the person he represents himself to be and that the facts stated in the application are true to the best of the witness's knowledge and belief. This affidavit must be made before the clerk of court or the department's agent before whom the application is executed, and the witness must accompany the applicant when he makes his application. The witness must be an American citizen, established in a recognized profession or business and having his office or place of business within the jurisdiction of the court or the department's agent (e. g., a clergyman, lawyer, physician, banker, broker, real estate dealer, or merchant). The witness, in signing the application, should state the nature of his profession or business and his professional or business address. *No lawyer or other person will be accepted as witness to a passport application if he has received or expects to receive a fee for his services in connection therewith.* A passport issued by the Secretary of State on and after June 3, 1918, to which is attached the photograph and signature of the person to whom the passport was originally issued, will be accepted in lieu of an identifying witness.

6. NATIVE CITIZEN—An application containing the information indicated by rule 5 will be sufficient evidence in the case of a native citizen; except that a person born in the United States in a place where births are recorded will be required to submit a birth certificate, bearing the official seal of the certifying officer, with his application. If a birth certificate is not obtainable, the application must be supported by a baptismal certificate or an affidavit of the physician who attended the birth or affidavits of parents or other reputable persons having sufficient knowledge to be able to testify as to the place and date of the applicant's birth. Passports issued by the Department of State or its diplomatic or consular representatives are intended for identification and protection in foreign countries and not to facilitate entry into the United States, immigration being under the supervision of the Department of Labor.

7. A PERSON BORN ABROAD WHOSE FATHER WAS A NATIVE CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES—In addition to the statements required by rule 5, his application must show that his father was born in the United States, resided therein, and was a citizen at the time of the applicant's birth. In such case evidence of the father's birth in this country, similar to that required in section 6, above, should be submitted.

8. NATURALIZED CITIZEN—In addition to the statements required by rule 5, a naturalized citizen must transmit his certificate of naturalization, or a duly certified copy of the court record thereof, with his application. It will be returned to him after

inspection. He must state in his affidavit when he emigrated to this country, where he has lived since his arrival in the United States, when and before what court he was naturalized, and that he is the identical person described in the certificate of naturalization. The signature to the application should conform in orthography to the applicant's name as written in his certificate of naturalization, or an explanation of the difference should be submitted.

9. WOMAN'S APPLICATION—If she is unmarried, in addition to the statements required by rule 5, she should state that she has never been married. A woman married to an American citizen prior to the Act of Congress approved September 22, 1922, has the same citizenship as her husband unless she was, because of her race, ineligible to naturalization. If she is the wife of a native citizen of the United States, the fact should be made to appear in her application, which should be made according to the form prescribed for a native citizen, whether she was born in this country or abroad. If she is the wife of a naturalized citizen, in addition to the statements required by rule 5, she must transmit for inspection her husband's certificate of naturalization or a certified copy of the court record thereof, must state that she is the wife of the person described therein, and must set forth the facts of his birth, immigration, naturalization, and residence, as required in the rules governing the application of a naturalized citizen. A woman married after the passage of the Act of Congress mentioned above, does not take the citizenship of her husband and therefore she must submit evidence of her own American citizenship. The wife of an alien who was naturalized after September 22, 1922, does not acquire American citizenship by virtue of her husband's naturalization. A married woman should sign her own Christian name with the family name of her husband. (Thus: Mary Doe; not Mrs. John Doe.)

10. THE CHILD OF A NATURALIZED CITIZEN CLAIMING CITIZENSHIP THROUGH THE NATURALIZATION OF THE PARENT—In addition to the statements required by rule 5, the applicant must state that he or she is the son or daughter, as the case may be, of the person described in the certificate of naturalization, which must be submitted for inspection, and must set forth the facts of emigration, naturalization, and residence as required in the rules governing the application of a naturalized citizen.

11. A RESIDENT OF AN INSULAR POSSESSION OF THE UNITED STATES WHO OWES ALLEGIANCE TO THE UNITED STATES—In addition to the statements required by rule 5, he must state that he owes allegiance to the United States and that he does not acknowledge allegiance to any other government, and must submit affidavits from at least two credible witnesses who are able to corroborate his statements as to birth, residence, and loyalty.

12. EXPIRATION OF PASSPORT—*A passport is valid for twelve months from date of its issuance, and may be renewed for another twelve months.* A new one will be issued upon a new application. If the applicant is a naturalized citizen, the old passport will be accepted in lieu of a certificate of naturalization, provided the application upon which a previous passport was issued is found to contain sufficient information as to the naturalization of the applicant. If the applicant is a native citizen, a reference to a previous application with which the required evidence of birth was submitted will be sufficient, provided the application upon which the previous passport was issued is found to contain the necessary record of the evidence submitted.

13. WIFE, MINOR CHILDREN—When the applicant is accompanied by his wife and minor children who owe allegiance to the United States, one passport will suffice for all, except for travel in the countries listed below. The full name of each person and the date and place of the birth of each person should be given. When the applicant's wife and minor children are to be included, two photographs of each person should accompany the passport application. A woman's passport may include her minor children.

It is understood that the countries named below require separate passports of persons above the age given after the name of the country, but that a wife may be included in her husband's passport for all countries.

COUNTRY.	Age.	COUNTRY.	Age.
Australia..	16 yrs. (males only)	Haiti.....	17 yrs.
Brazil....	14 yrs. (males only)	Peru.....	12 yrs.
Denmark..	14 yrs.	Poland...	14 yrs.
Finland...	15 yrs.	Sweden...	16 yrs.

14. TITLES—Professional and other titles will not be inserted in passports, but an applicant's name in religion, an author's nom de plume, a stage name, etc., may be included in parentheses.

15. SURRENDER OF OLD PASSPORTS—An applicant for a new passport who holds an expired or unexpired passport or passports issued on or after January 3, 1918, should submit the latter to the official before whom he executed his application for a new passport. In such case the official will cancel the old passport by cutting out a piece of the seal thereon and stamping or writing, in indelible ink, the word "cancelled" across the face of the passport, which may then be returned to the applicant. After cancelling an old passport the official who takes the application should make a notation on the margin or in the body thereof, stating the number and date of issue of the passport cancelled and the name of the official by whom it was issued. However, if the applicant desires to surrender the old passport it should be forwarded to the department with the new application.

16. BLANK FORMS OF APPLICATION—They will be furnished by the department free of charge to persons who desire to apply for passports. Supplies of blank applications are also furnished by the department to clerks of courts and are held by the department's agents.

Note—The applicant should not expect to receive his passport in less than ten days after completing correctly all the formalities of application.

17. ADDRESS—Communications should be addressed to the Department of State, Division of Passport Control, Washington, D. C., and each communication should give the post office address of the person to whom the answer is to be directed.

No passports are required from Cubans, Santo Dominicans, or Haitians. Aliens regularly residing in the United States going to Canada, Newfoundland, Bermuda, the Bahamas, St. Pierre-Miquelon, Mexico, Cuba, Santo Domingo or Haiti, may return within six months without passports.

After passport has been received it is necessary for aliens to obtain a clearance certificate at port of departure to show Income Tax laws have been complied with. It is necessary to obtain vises from the Consuls representing countries named in passport.

LITIGATION OF CUSTOMS CLAIMS.

A statutory judicial remedy is given by the Customs Practice Act of June 10, 1890, and supplements thereto, for the return of money illegally exacted by the administrative customs officials before a special statutory Court of Customs Claims called the Board of United States General Appraisers. If the valuation by the local appraiser of imported merchandise upon which an ad valorem duty is assessed is disputed by the importer he may appeal for a revaluation (or reappraisement as it is called) within ten days after the local appraiser has made the assessment. If the importer is dissatisfied with the classification by the Collector of Customs at the port of entry, he may file a protest in writing within sixty days with such Collector, who thereupon must forward the papers to the board, and the case is regularly docketed.

There is no limitation upon the amount involved in such litigation. It covers and includes merchandise imported by Parcel Post and claims arising from the assessment and classification of baggage claimed to be exempt from duty. The trial of the case is usually had at the port of entry or some nearby place. Regular dockets for the trial of such cases are held at New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, St. Paul, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles. In addition special dockets are held in other customs districts at the convenience and on request of the importers' attorneys. There are no court costs and the procedure is simple and expeditious, yet includes all the safeguards and protections of an ordinary court trial. Numerous claims against the Government, arising from the administration of the customs laws are thus litigated and involve in the aggregate large sums of money. Reappraisement cases are heard by a single member of the board, with an appeal by either the Government or the importer from his judgment to a board of three. Classification cases, including contests over the legality of an appraisement, the legality of any administrative regulation promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury, or the legality of other administrative action resulting in the levy of an excessive rate or amount of duty by the Collector of Customs are decided by the Classification Board.

An appeal lies from this board's judgment to the Court of Customs Appeals at Washington, from whence certiorari lies to the Supreme Court of the United States in treaty cases, constitutional cases and other cases which the Attorney General certifies as of sufficient importance.

THE SHERMAN LAW AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

The following is the text concerning trusts:

SEC. 1. Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract, or engage in any such combination or conspiracy shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 2. Every person who shall monopolize, or attempt to monopolize, or combine or conspire with any other person or persons to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 3. Every contract, combination in form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce in any Territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, or in restraint of trade or commerce between any such Territory and another, or between any such Territory or Territories and State or States or the District of Columbia, or with foreign nations, or between the District of Columbia and any State or States or foreign nations, is hereby declared illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract, or engage in any such combination or conspiracy, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 4. The several Circuit Courts of the United States are hereby invested with jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violations of this act; and it shall be the duty of the several District Attorneys of the United States, in their respective districts, under the direction of the Attorney General, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain such violations. Such proceedings may be by way of petition setting forth the case and praying that such violation shall be enjoined or otherwise prohibited. When the parties complained of shall have been duly notified of such petition, the Court shall proceed, as soon as may be, to the hearing and determination of the case; and pending such petition and before final decree, the Court may at any time make such temporary restraining order or prohibition as shall be deemed just in the premises.

SEC. 5. Whenever it shall appear to the Court before which any proceeding under Section 4 of this act may be pending that the ends of justice require that other parties should be brought before the Court, the Court may cause them to be summoned, whether they reside in the district in which the Court is held or not; and subpoenas to that end may be served in any district by the Marshal thereof.

SEC. 6. Any property owned under any contract or by any combination, or pursuant to any conspiracy (and being the subject thereof) mentioned in Section 1 of this act, and being in the course of transportation from one State to another, or to a foreign country, shall be forfeited to the United States, and may be seized and condemned by like proceedings as those provided by law for the forfeiture, seizure and condemnation of property imported into the United States contrary to law.

SEC. 7. Any person who shall be injured in his business or property by any other person or corporation by reason of anything forbidden or declared to be unlawful by this act may sue therefor in any Circuit Court of the United States in the district in which the defendant resides or is found, without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall recover threefold the damages by him sustained, and the costs of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

SEC. 8. That the word "person" or "persons" wherever used in this act shall be deemed to include corporations and associations existing under or authorized by the laws of either the United States, the laws of any of the Territories, the laws of any State or the laws of any foreign country.

Approved July 2, 1890.

CLAYTON ACT AMENDMENTS TO SHERMAN LAW.

Suits and proceedings against a corporation may be brought in any district wherein found or transacting business. Subpoenas may run into any district, except that in civil cases permission of Court must be had to bring witness more than 100 miles. Violations by corporations deemed also that of individual directors, officers or agents authorizing, or doing any of acts constituting violation in whole or in part. Injunctive relief against threatened loss provided for, and temporary injunctions without notice under stringent safeguards (giving security, prompt and early hearing, etc.). Special provisions enacted to cover disputes between employers and employees. In general so-called "strikes" and "striking" by laboring men and unions where peaceable means and methods alone are employed cannot be enjoined. Persons or corporations wilfully disobeying orders, decrees, etc., issued under the Sherman law may, in certain cases, be proceeded against as for criminal contempt. In such cases defendant may demand jury trial. Punishment for contempt is not to exceed $1,000 fine, nor six months' imprisonment. These provisions do not apply to contempts committed in presence of the Court, or so near thereto as to obstruct the administration of justice.

The Sherman and Clayton acts do not apply to labor or farmers' unions not run for profit.

LAW OF 1922 AUTHORIZING FARMERS TO SELL CO-OPERATIVELY.

(Approved by President Harding and in effect February 18, 1922.)

Persons engaged in the production of agricultural products as farmers, planters, ranchmen, dairymen, not or fruit growers may act together in associations, corporate or otherwise, with or without capital stock, in collectively processing, preparing for market, handling, and marketing in interstate and foreign commerce, such products of persons so engaged. Such associations may have marketing agencies in common; and such associations and their members may make the necessary contracts and agreements to effect such purposes: *Provided, however*, That such associations are operated for the mutual benefit of the members thereof, as such producers, and conform to one or both of the following requirements:

First. No member of the association is allowed more than one vote because of the amount of stock or membership capital he may own therein, or, *Second*, The association does not pay dividends on stock or membership capital in excess of 8 per centum per annum. And in any case to the following: *Third.* The association shall not deal in the products of non-members to an amount greater in value than such as are handled by it for members.

SEC. 2. If the Secretary of Agriculture shall have reason to believe that any such association monopolizes or restrains trade in interstate or foreign commerce to such an extent that the price of any agricultural product is unduly enhanced by reason thereof, he shall serve upon such association a complaint stating his charge in that respect, to which complaint shall be attached, or contained therein, a notice of hearing, specifying a day and place not less than thirty days after the service thereof, requiring the association to show cause why an order should not be made directing it to cease and desist from monopolization or restraint of trade. An association so complained of may at the time and place so fixed show cause why such order should not be entered. The evidence given on such a hearing shall be taken under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe, reduced to writing, and made a part of the record therein. If upon such hearing the Secretary of Agriculture shall be of the opinion that such association monopolizes or restrains trade in interstate or foreign commerce to such an extent that the price of any agricultural product is unduly enhanced thereby, he shall issue and cause to be served upon the association an order reciting the facts found by him, directing such association to cease and desist from monopolization or restraint of trade.

The law further provides that either side to the controversy may appeal to the U. S. District Courts.

BUSINESS (CORP.) AND COMPENSATION LAWS.

For the laws of the various States and Territories of the Union bearing on business corporations and on Workmen's Compensation, consult The 1923 World Almanac and Book of Facts.

The Business Laws begin on page 177 of that publication, and the Compensation Laws on page 204.

COPYRIGHT LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Revised by Thorvald Solberg, Register of Copyrights.)

The copyright law approved March 4, 1909, which took effect on July 1, 1909, provides that the application for registration of any work "shall specify to which of the following classes the work in which copyright is claimed belongs":

(a) Books including composite and cyclopaedic works, directories, gazetteers and other compilations; (b) periodicals, including newspapers; (c) lectures, sermons, addresses, prepared for oral delivery; (d) dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions; (e) musical compositions; (f) maps; (g) works of art, models or designs for works of art; (h) reproductions of a work of art; (i) drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character; (j) photographs; (k) prints and pictorial illustrations. The amendment of Aug. 24, 1912, adds: (l) motion picture photo-plays; (m) motion pictures other than photo-plays.

The application for registration of any article should distinctly specify to which one of these classes the work belongs. An article is not entitled to registration unless it is reasonably possible to class it under one or the other of the designations named in the statute.

For works reproduced in copies for sale or public distribution: 1. Publish the work with the copyright notice. The notice may be in the form "Copyright, 19.... (year date of publication), by..... (name of copyright proprietor), or in the case of works specified above (f) to (k) the notice may consist of the letter C inclosed in a circle (C) accompanied by the initials, monogram, mark or symbol of the proprietor—provided that his name shall appear on some accessible part of the copies." 2. Promptly after publication send to the Copyright Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., two copies (or if the work is by a foreign citizen and is first published in a foreign country, one copy only) of the best edition of the work, with an application for registration. In the case of motion picture photo-plays and of motion pictures other than photo-plays a description of the work must be filed, together with copies of the reels, and a money order payable to the Register of Copyrights for the statutory registration fee of $1.

BOOKS BY AMERICAN AUTHORS.

In the case of books by American authors, or permanent residents of the United States, the copies deposited must be accompanied by an affidavit, under the official seal of an officer authorized to administer oaths, stating that the typesetting, printing and binding of the book have been performed within the United States. Affidavit and application forms will be supplied by the Copyright Office on request.

BOOKS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE.

Books of foreign origin in a language or languages other than English are not required to be manufactured in the United States. In the case of a book in the English language published abroad before publication in this country, an *ad interim* copyright for four months from the day of the deposit of the foreign copy may be secured by depositing in the Copyright Office one complete copy of the foreign edition within sixty days after its publication abroad. If two copies of such book manufactured in this country are deposited with application for registration and fee ($1) published during the *ad interim* term, the copyright shall be extended for the full term of twenty-eight years.

For works not reproduced in copies for sale: Copyright may also be had of certain classes of works (see a, b, c, below) of which copies are not reproduced for sale, by filing in the Copyright Office an application for registration, with the statutory fee of $1, sending therewith: (a) In the case of lectures or other oral addresses or of dramatic or musical compositions, one complete manuscript or typewritten copy of the work. This privilege of registration, however, does not exempt the copyright proprietor from the deposit of printed copies of a dramatic or musical composition or lecture where the work is later reproduced in copies for sale. A new application must be made in such cases and another fee of $1 paid. (b) In the case of photographs not intended for general circulation, one photographic print. (c) In the case of works of art (paintings, drawings, sculpture), or of drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character, one photograph or other identifying production of the work. In the case of a motion picture photo-play, a title and description and one print taken from each scene or act. In case of a motion picture other than a photo-play, a title and description with not less than two prints to be taken from different sections of a complete motion picture. In all these cases, if the work is later reproduced in copies for sale, two copies must then be deposited.

REGISTRATION FEE.

For registration of any work subject to copyright, $1, which sum is to include a certificate of registration under seal. But only one registration at one fee is required in the case of several volumes of the same book deposited in the Copyright Office at the same time. For every additional certificate of registration, or copy of record under seal, 50 cents. In the case of photographs the fee shall be 50 cents where a certificate is not requested. For recording and certifying an assignment of copyright, or for a certified copy of an assignment, $1, if the instrument is not over three hundred words in length; if more than three hundred and less than one thousand words in length, $2; if more than one thousand words in length, $1 additional for each additional one thousand words or fraction thereof over three hundred words. For comparing a copy of an assignment with the record of such document in the Copyright Office and certifying the same under seal, $1. For recording the transfer of the proprietorship of copyright articles, 10 cents for each title of a book or other article, in addition to the fee prescribed for recording the instrument of assignment. For recording an extension or renewal of copyright, 50 cents. Remittances should be made by money order payable to the Register of Copyrights. Forms for application for copyright registration will be furnished on request.

TERM LASTS 28 YEARS.

The original term of copyright runs for twenty-eight years. Within one year prior to the expiration of the original term, the author, if living, or the widow or widower of the author, or the children of the author if he be not living; or if none of these be living, then the author's executors, or in the absence of a will the author's next of kin, may secure a renewal for a further term of twenty-eight years, making fifty-six years in all. In case of composite works, if the proprietor secured the original copyrights, he may also secure the renewal.

COPYRIGHTS ASSIGNABLE.

Copyrights are assignable by any instruments of writing. Every assignment of copyright must be recorded in the Copyright Office within three calendar months after its execution in the United States or within six calendar months after its execution without the limits of the United States, "in default of which it shall be void as against any subsequent purchaser or mortgagee for a valuable consideration, without notice, whose assignment has been duly recorded." Every assignment of copyright executed in a foreign country must be acknowledged by the assignor before a consular officer or Secretary of Legation of the United States authorized by law to administer oaths or perform notarial acts. The certificate of such acknowledgment under the hand and official seal of such consular officer or Secretary of Legation is *prima facie* evidence of the execution of the instrument.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT RELATIONS.

Copyright is not secured in foreign countries by action in the Copyright Office, but only by complying with the legislation of such countries.

Copyright relations have been established with the following foreign countries by proclamation of the President: Austria, Belgium, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain and the British possessions, Italy, Luxemburg, Mexico, Netherlands and possessions, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunis.

Copyright proclamations have been issued under Sec. 1 (e) of the act of 1909, securing copyright control of mechanical musical reproduction in the U. S. to citizens or subjects of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Cuba, Denmark. France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Luxemburg, New Zealand, Netherlands, Norway, South Africa and Sweden. The convention with Hungary includes such protection.

Copyright treaties have also been entered into with China, Japan and Hungary (the latter in effect on Oct. 16, 1912). The Copyright Convention of Mexico of 1902 has been ratified by the United States and is effective from July 1, 1908, as between the United States and Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador. The Pan-American Copyright Convention signed at Buenos Ayres in 1910 was proclaimed July 16, 1914, and is effective as between the United States and Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay and Uruguay.

CRIMES AND PENALTIES.

While the penalties for homicide are not precisely uniform throughout the various States of the Union, except for the continuance or the abolishment of capital punishment, they are similar. With regard to other serious crimes, likewise, differences are more seeming than real. Felonies, such as manslaughter, arson, burglary, robbery and larceny, are in some States subdivided into degrees, first, second, third and even fourth; while in others there is a single general classification. Where there is no subdivision into degrees, however, the modifying of penalties by reason of attending circumstances results in the same effect as though there were degrees.

CRIMES AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

Treason—Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States, levies war against them, or adheres to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort, is guilty of treason. The penalty upon conviction is imprisonment for not less than 5 years, fine of not less than $10,000, or death. Misprision of treason consists in general of having knowledge of, concealing and not disclosing the treason of others. The penalty is imprisonment for not more than 7 years, and fine of not more than $1,000; or both fine and imprisonment. Rebellion or insurrection is the inciting, setting on foot, assisting or engaging in armed resistance to the execution of the laws by two or more. The penalty on conviction is imprisonment for not more than 10 years, fine of not more than $10,000, or both. Offenses against the mails fall into two general classes; one, the misuse of the mails for immoral or fraudulent purposes; the other, robbing the mails; penalties vary with the nature of the particular offense.

CRIMES AGAINST THE STATES, PROVIDED FOR IN THE VARIOUS STATE PENAL CODES

Bank Hold-Up—Kan., 10 to 50 yrs.; No. Dak., 30 yrs. or less.

Murder in the First Degree may be generally defined to be the unlawful, intentional and premeditated killing of a human being, or such a killing resulting from the commission or attempt to commit one of the graver crimes, such as arson, burglary, rape or robbery.

Murder in the Second Degree is such a killing without premeditation, or resulting from the attempt to commit some lesser crime.

The penalty for murder in the first degree by the Federal Statutes is death by hanging. Hanging is also the penalty in Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Missouri, New Mexico, Hawaii and the District of Columbia. Death by hanging or life imprisonment in Alabama, California, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Montana, New Hampshire, Oregon, West Virginia and Wyoming, Alaska and Porto Rico. In Illinois, hanging or imprisonment not less than 14 years to life. In Texas, hanging, or any term of imprisonment not less than 5 years. Death by electricity in Arkansas, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania and Vermont. Death by electricity or life imprisonment in Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Oklahoma and South Carolina. Life imprisonment in Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, South Dakota and Wisconsin. In the State of Utah, the penalty may be death or life imprisonment; if death, the convicted person may choose between hanging or shooting. In Tennessee, the jury may fix the term of imprisonment. In the State of Washington, the jury may, by special verdict, find for the death penalty. In New Jersey and Oregon penalty is death, unless jury recommends life imprisonment; in Nevada, lethal gas.

Murder in the second degree is punished in the Federal Constitution by imprisonment for not less than 10 years to life. The same penalty, not less than 10 years up to life is imposed in the States of Arizona, Idaho, Iowa, Nebraska, Nevada, Rhode Island, Utah. Not less than 10 (the statutes not mentioning life imprisonment) is the penalty in Alabama, California, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Washington and Porto Rico. Life imprisonment is the penalty in Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Oregon, Vermont. The statutes of Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina and Texas have no second degree murder classification. In Arkansas the penalty is from 5 to 21 years; Maryland, 5 to 18; Michigan and New Hampshire, any term of years to life; no minimum term mentioned. New Jersey, not over 30; New Mexico, 3 or more; New York, not less than 20 up to life; North Carolina, 2 to 30; North Dakota, 10 to 30; Pennsylvania, not over 20; Tennessee, 10 to 20; Virginia and West Virginia, 5 to 18; Wisconsin, 14 to 25; Wyoming, not less than 20 up to life; Alaska, not less than 15; Hawaii, 20 up to life; District of Columbia, not less than 20 up to life.

In Colorado the death sentence is not imposed where the conviction is had on circumstantial evidence, nor on one under 18 years of age. In Delaware the jury may recommend commutation of the death sentence to imprisonment for life. In Delaware killing by husband of man found in adultery with wife is a misdemeanor, not a felony.

Manslaughter may be defined as a killing either unintentionally resulting from the careless or unlawful doing of some otherwise lawful act or from the commission of some unlawful act of comparatively trivial character or intentionally in the heat of passion and without premeditation.

Penalties for manslaughter vary, scarcely any two States fixing precisely the same. Many of the States do not subdivide into first and second. Where there is but the single heading the penalties are as follows: California (not over 10), Connecticut (not over 10 years and fine of $1,000), Delaware (1-10 and $500 to $5,000), Florida (not over 20 or $5,000), Idaho (not over 10), Illinois (any term up to life fixed by the Division of Pardons and Paroles), Indiana (2-21), Iowa (not over 8 and $1,000), Louisiana (not over 20 and $2,000), Maine (not over 20 and $1,000, or both), Maryland (not over 10 or $500), Massachusetts (not over 20), Michigan (15 or not over $1,000), Mississippi (not over 20 and $500), Montana (not over 10), Nebraska (1-10), Nevada (not over 10), New Jersey (not over 10), New Mexico (1-10), North Carolina (4 months to 20 years), Ohio (1-20), Oregon (1-15 and $5,000), Rhode Island (not over 20), South Carolina (2-30), Texas (2-5) Vermont (not less than 1 up to life or $1,000), Virginia (1-15), Washington (not over 20 and fine), Wyoming (1-20), Alaska (1-15), District of Columbia (not over 15, or $1,000, or both). Where two degrees are specified the penalty for manslaughter in the first is: Alabama (1-10), Arizona (not over 10), Arkansas (2-7), Colorado (1-8), Georgia (1-20), Kansas (5-21), Kentucky (2-21), Minnesota (5-20), Missouri (not less than 5), New Hampshire (not over 30), New York (not over 20), North Dakota (5-15), Oklahoma (not less than 4), Pennsylvania (not over 12 and $1,000), South Dakota (not less than 4), Tennessee (2-10), Utah (1-10), West Virginia (1-5), Wisconsin (5-10), Hawaii (10-20), Porto Rico (not over 10). And for second degree: In Alabama (not over 1 and $500), Georgia (1-3), Kansas (3-5), Kentucky (1-6), Minnesota (1-15), Missouri (3-5), New Hampshire (not over 10 or $1,000, or both), New York (not over 15 or $1,000, or both), North Dakota (1-15), Oklahoma (2-4), Pennsylvania (not over 2 and $1,000), South Dakota (2-4), Tennessee (1-15), Utah (not over 1), West Virginia (court fixes penalty), Wisconsin (4-7), Hawaii (5-10), Porto Rico (not over 10).

Assault with Intent to Kill—Under Federal Statutes, assault with intent to kill or to commit a rape is punishable by imprisonment for not more than 20 years, while assault with intent to commit a felony other than murder or rape is punishable by not more than 5 years' imprisonment and a fine of not over $3,000. In Iowa, assault with intent to kill is punishable by 10 years' imprisonment; not over 10 in Kansas, Massachusetts, Missouri, New York and Oklahoma; from 1 to 10, North Dakota, Oregon, Virginia; not less than 10 in Porto Rico; 1 to 14, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Nevada, Wyoming; 1-20, Maine, Rhode Island and Utah; Alabama (2-20), Arizona (5 up to life), Arkansas (2-21), Connecticut (10-30), Delaware (not over 3), Florida (not over 20), Georgia and Maryland (2-10), Indiana (2-14 and $2,000), Kentucky (1-5), Louisiana (not over 2 and $1,000), Michigan (any term to life or $8,000), Minnesota (5-10 and not over $100), Mississippi (not over 5 or $1,000), Montana (5-10), Nebraska and Texas (2-15), New Hampshire (not over 20), New Jersey (not over 7 or $200, or both), New Mexico (1 to 25 years or $1,000), North Carolina (fine or imprisonment, or both), Ohio and Alaska (1-15), Pennsylvania (not over 7 and $1,000), South Dakota (not over 5), Tennessee (3-21), Vermont (not over 10 and $1,000), Washington (not less than 5), West Virginia (2-10), Wisconsin (1-5 or $1,000), Hawaii (not over 5 and a fine), District of Columbia (not over 15). In Texas, an assault with a dagger incurs a double penalty. In Iowa, assault with intent to commit a rape (not more than 20).

Rape—In Federal Courts, rape is punishable with death by hanging. While many States have death as the extreme penalty, in few is it the same one. Arkansas and North Carolina (death by electricity), Alabama, Delaware, Kentucky, and Louisiana (hanging), Florida and Mississippi (hanging or life imprisonment), Georgia (hanging or 1-20), Missouri (hanging or not less than 5), Oklahoma electrical execution or not less than 15), South Carolina (elec-

trical execution or 5-40), Tennessee (electrical execution or not less than 10 to life), Texas (hanging or not less than 5 to life), Virginia (electrical execution or 5-20) West Virginia (hanging or 7-20), District of Columbia (hanging or 5-30). Many of the States do not inflict the death penalty. Arizona (5 to life), California (not over 50), Colorado (3 to life), Connecticut (not over 20), Idaho (not less than 5 to life), Illinois (1-life), Indiana (2-21), Iowa (any term to life), Kansas (5-21), Maine (any term of years), Maryland (hanging or 18 months-21 years), Massachusetts and Michigan (any term to life), Minnesota (7-30), Montana (not less than 5), Nebraska (3-20), Nevada (not less than 20 up to life), New Hampshire (not over 30), New Jersey (not over 15, or $5,000, or both), New Mexico (5-20), New York (10-20), North Dakota (not less than 1), Ohio and Oregon (3-20) Pennsylvania (not over 15 and $1,000), Rhode Island (not less than 10 up to life), South Dakota (not less than 10), Utah and Washington and Porto Rico (not less than 5), Vermont (not over 20 or $2,000, or both), Wisconsin (1-30), Wyoming (not less than 1 up to life), Alaska (3-20), Hawaii (up to life and $1,000). The rape of a daughter, sister or female under 12 is punishable in Alaska by life imprisonment. In Indiana rape of female under 12, life imprisonment. In Nevada rape accompanied with extreme violence may be punished by death or imprisonment not less than 20 years in jury's discretion.

Arson—where classified in degrees—though the number and exact definitions of degrees vary greatly —is in general classified with reference to two conditions, first, the character of the building burned, whether a dwelling house or structure likely to contain a human being; and, second, whether the crime is committed by day or night. Thus the most serious offense is the burning of an inhabited dwelling by night, and the least serious, the burning of an uninhabited structure by day. The intermediate degrees are recognized, such as burning a dwelling by day or an uninhabited building by night. The Federal Statutes for arson in the first degree impose a penalty of not more than 20 years, and for the second degree, not more than 20 years and a fine of not more than $5,000. Some States punish arson in the first degree with death. These are: Alabama (hanging or not less than 10), Delaware (hanging), Louisiana (hanging or 1 to 10), Maryland (hanging or not over 20), Mississippi (hanging or life imprisonment), North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia (death by electricity), Vermont (any term to 30 years or death by electricity), Hawaii (hanging or life imprisonment). The imprisonment which may be imposed for arson in the first degree takes a wide range—New York (not over 40), Iowa (30), New Hampshire (not over 30), Oklahoma (10-30), Florida and Michigan (any term up to life), Georgia (1 to life), Idaho (1 to life), Illinois (1-20), Indiana (2-21), Kansas (10-21), Kentucky (5-12) Maine (1-20), Minnesota and North Dakota (not less than 10), Nebraska (1-20), New Jersey (not over 15 or $2,000, or both), New Mexico (2-20), Ohio (not over 20), Oregon, West Virginia and Alaska (10-20), Texas (5-20), Utah (2-15), Wisconsin (3-14), Wyoming (1-21), South Dakota and Porto Rico (not less than 10), Arizona and California (not less than 2), Arkansas (2-10), Colorado and District of Columbia (1-10), Connecticut (not over 10), Missouri, Montana and Washington (not less than 5). The penalties for arson in the second degree are as varied as those for the first. In the Federal Courts, not more than 20 and $5,000. California (1-25), Colorado (not over 2 and $1,000), Delaware (1-10 and $500 to $5,000), Iowa (10-20), Kansas (7-10), Louisiana (1-20), Maine (any term of years), Maryland (2-20), Minnesota (7-15), New Hampshire (not over 20), New Mexico (1-15), New York (not over 25), North Dakota (1-10) Oregon (5-15), Pennsylvania (not over 10 and $2,000), South Dakota (7-10), Tennessee (2-21), Vermont (not over 10 or $1,000) Virginia (5-18), Washington (not over 10 or $5,000), Alaska (5-15), Hawaii (life or any number of years), Alabama and Oklahoma (2-10), Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Utah and Porto Rico (1-10), Arkansas (6 months and fine), Massachusetts and Mississippi (not over 10), Missouri (not less than 5), Nevada (1-3 and fine), South Carolina (in discretion of the court) Wisconsin (3-10).

Burglary—The classification of burglary or housebreaking depends on substantially the same elements as those of arson; namely, the building entered, whether a dwelling or other building, and whether the offense was committed by day or night. Burglary in the first degree is punished in North Carolina by death by electricity; Virginia (electricity or 5-18), Delaware (hanging or not over 14), Florida and Iowa (any term up to life), Maine (any term of years), Massachusetts (life imprisonment or not less than 10), Ohio (life or 5-30), Rhode Island and South Carolina (not less than 5 up to life), Alabama, Georgia and Illinois (1-20), Arkansas, California, Idaho, Montana, Alaska and Porto Rico (1-15), Connecticut, Michigan and Hawaii (not over 20), Indiana (10-20), Kansas (10-20), Mississippi (7-15), Nevada and Wyoming (1-14), New Hampshire (not over 30), New Mexico (3-12), Oklahoma (7-20), Oregon, Tennessee and Wisconsin (5-15), Pennsylvania (not over 10 and $10,000), Texas (2-12), Utah (25-40), Vermont (not over 15 or $1,000), District of Columbia (not over 15), West Virginia (2-15), Minnesota, New York, North Dakota, South Dakota (not less than 10), Missouri and Washington (not less than 5), Arkansas (3-7), Colorado and Nebraska (1-10), Kentucky (2-10), Maryland (3-10). Burglary by means of dynamite or other explosives is punished in Colorado by imprisonment from 25 to 40 years; in Wisconsin (15-40), and in Wyoming (not over 20). Quite a number of States have no heading of second degree burglary. These are Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska, New Jersey, Rhode Island, South Carolina, West Virginia, and Wyoming, also the District of Columbia. The penalties where it is specified do not show as much variance as in the first degree. Connecticut, Florida, Iowa, Massachusetts (not over 20), Delaware, Georgia and Utah (1-20), Minnesota, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina and Hawaii (not over 10), Maine (1-10), Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada and New Hampshire (not over 5), Texas (not less than 5), North Dakota and New Mexico (1-5), Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee and Virginia (3-10), Indiana (2-14) Kansas (5-10), Missouri (not less than 2), Ohio (1-15), Oklahoma (2-7), Pennsylvania (not over 10 and $500), Vermont (not over 10 or $1,000), Washington (not over 15), Wisconsin (3-8), Alaska (2-5), Porto Rico (not over 2).

Robbery may be generally defined as the theft of property from the person or immediate presence of the victim, accomplished by force or fear. Where degrees of robbery are recognized, the distinction is generally determined by whether the thief be armed or unarmed, though some States also distinguish the second from the first degree, where the theft is accomplished by means of threats of future rather than immediate injury. In the following synopsis, degrees are not considered. Federal Statutes fix the penalty for robbery at not more than 15 years. Alabama punishes robbery by death (hanging or not less than 10), Virginia (electrical execution or 5-18), Massachusetts, Michigan and Hawaii (any number of years to life), Maine (any term of years), Idaho, Rhode Island and Texas (5 to life), Oregon and Utah (3 to life), Illinois (1 to life), Oklahoma (not less than 10), New York and South Dakota (10-20), Kansas (10-21), Arizona, Nevada and Washington (not less than 5), North Carolina (5-60), Minnesota (5-20), Tennessee (5-15), Indiana (5-14 and $1,000), West Virginia (5-10), Arkansas (3-21), Nebraska, New Mexico and Wisconsin (3-15), Colorado (3-14), Maryland (3-10), Kentucky and South Carolina (2-10), Georgia and Iowa (2-20), Montana and Porto Rico (1-20), Ohio and Alaska (1-15), Wyoming (1-14), North Dakota (1-10), California, (not less than 1), New Hampshire (not over 30), Vermont (not over 20 and $1,000), Florida (not over 20), New Jersey (not over 15 or $1,000, or both), Louisiana (not over 14), Delaware (not over 12), Connecticut (not over 7), Pennsylvania (not over 5 and $1,000), District of Columbia (6 months to 15 years). In Nevada train robbery and in Texas robbery by means of deadly weapons may be punished with death. Train robberies in Territories are punishable by imprisonment not more than 20 years and a fine of not more than $5,000.

Grand Larceny is simply theft of property above a fixed value, generally $25 to $50—more States also classify as grand larceny theft of property from the person of the victim, irrespective of value, though, of course, accomplished without the force or fear which constitutes the crime of robbery. In the Federal Courts, grand larceny is punishable by not more than 10 years' imprisonment and a fine of not more than $10,000. Wisconsin (1-25), Alabama and Georgia (1-20), Maryland (1-15), Idaho, Indiana, Montana and Nevada (1-14), New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Virginia, Alaska, Porto Rico and District of Columbia (1-10), Tennessee, Texas and West Virginia (2-10), Nebraska and Ohio (1-7), Arkansas, Kentucky, Maine and North Dakota (1-5), Hawaii (not over 20), Washington (not over 15), Louisiana, New York, North Carolina and Wyoming (not over 10), Kansas and Missouri (not over 7), New Jersey (not over 7 or $2,000, or both), Connecticut, Iowa, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Hampshire, Oklahoma and South Dakota (not over 5), Florida and Rhode Island (not over 5 or $1,000), Michigan (not over 5 or $5,000), Pennsylvania (3 and $500), Delaware (not over 3), South Carolina (3 months to 10 years). Special penalties are imposed in certain States for horse and cattle stealing. In Calif., Mont.

and N. Mex., taking horses, cattle, etc., is grand larceny, irrespective of value; in Arkansas for stealing horse or mule (1-15); in Missouri and New Hampshire, larceny of horse or cattle (not over 7); in Texas horse theft (5-10); in Georgia there are various grades of larceny of horses, cattle, etc. In North Carolina habitual offenders receive longer terms.

Forgery in general means the false making, imitating or counterfeiting or alteration of a genuine signature or written instrument. There are numerous Federal Statutes defining and imposing penalties for alteration of public records and documents. These do not come within the purview of this synopsis, being no one general classification. Counterfeiting is punished by imprisonment of not more than 15 years and a fine of not more than $5,000. There is some uniformity but not a great deal in the various State penalties for forgery.

Bigamy—A person who, having a husband or wife living, marries another, is guilty of bigamy. Under Federal Statutes, polygamy (or bigamy) in the Territories is punished by imprisonment for not more than 5 years and a fine of not more than $500. Five years' imprisonment is the most general maximum penalty in the States for bigamy and fines are quite commonly imposed.

Perjury under the various State codes usually means false testimony on a material point given in an action or proceeding at law. The following are the penalties imposed in accordance with this usual definition. In the Federal Courts (not more than 5 and not more than $2,000).

NOTE—Figures in parentheses are years. Money figures are maximum.

STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

There is no general statute of limitations applicable to criminal prosecutions in all the States of the Union. In each jurisdiction the matter is regulated by local statutes. Below are given the New York and Federal statutes:

NEW YORK.

In New York, the provisions in limiting the time for commencing prosecutions are contained in Sections 141 to 144, inclusive, of the Code of Criminal Procedure. These sections read as follows:

"There is no limitation of time within which a prosecution for murder must be commenced. It may be commenced at any time after the death of the person killed. (Section 141.)

"An indictment for a felony, other than murder, must be found within five years after its commission, except where a less time is prescribed by statute. And an indictment for a misdemeanor must be found within two years after its commission. (Section 142.)

"If, when the crime is committed, the defendant be out of the State, the indictment may be found within the term herein limited after his coming within the State; and no time during which the defendant is not an inhabitant of, or usually resident within, the State, or usually in personal attendance upon business or employment within the State, is part of the limitation. (Section 143.)

"An indictment is found, within the meaning of the last three sections, when it is duly presented by the Grand Jury in open court, and there received and filed." (Section 144.)

UNITED STATES.

"No person shall be prosecuted, tried, or punished for treason or other capital offense, wilful murder excepted, unless the indictment is found within three years next after such treason or capital offense is done or committed. (R. S. §1043.)

"No person shall be prosecuted, tried or punished for any offense, not capital, except as provided in section one thousand and forty-six, unless the indictment is found or the information is instituted within three years next after such offense shall have been committed. But this act shall not have effect to authorize the prosecution, trial or punishment for any offense barred by the provisions of existing laws. (R. S. §1044, amended, April 13, 1876, c. 56, 19 Stat. 32.)

"Nothing in the two preceding sections shall extend to any person fleeing from justice. (R. S. §1045.)

"No person shall be prosecuted, tried, or punished for any crime arising under the revenue laws, or the slave-trade laws of the United States, unless the indictment is found or the information is instituted within five years next after the committing of such crime. (R. S. §1046.)

No person shall be prosecuted, tried or punished for any of the various offenses arising under the internal revenue laws of the United States unless the indictment is found or the information instituted within three years next after the commission of the offense, in all cases where the penalty prescribed may be imprisonment in the penitentiary, and within two years in all other cases: Provided, That the time during which the person committing the offense is absent from the district wherein the same is committed shall not be taken as any part of the time limited by law for the commencement of such proceedings: Provided further that the provisions of this act shall not apply to offenses committed prior to its passage: And provided further that where a complaint shall be instituted before a Commissioner of the United States within the period above limited, the time shall be extended until the discharge of the Grand Jury at its next session within the district: And provided further that this act shall not apply to offenses committed by officers of the United States."

ARREST IN CIVIL ACTION.

While imprisonment for debt as it formerly existed in English and American law, by which a debtor might be arrested and imprisoned for mere inability to pay his creditor, no longer exists in the United States, the statutes of the majority of the States provide for the arrest of a defendant in a civil action under varying conditions. A large number of States determine the right of arrest by the character of the claim on which suit is brought, allowing in it actions for fraud or the injuries known in the law as "torts," such as an injury to the person or property, conversion or embezzlement, libel, slander, or the like.

In the following States no civil arrest is allowed: Arizona, District of Columbia, Florida, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Tennessee, and Texas.

In the following States the right to arrest depends upon the nature of claim in suit: In actions for fraud or torts, Connecticut; for fraud, libel, slander, or violent injury to person or property, Delaware; for fraud only, Iowa and Kansas; only after verdict of jury, finding malice, fraud, or wilful deceit, Colorado; for torts, breach of promise to marry, misconduct or embezzlement in office or professional capacity, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and New York (also for fine or penalty or to recover property concealed from Sheriff).

In the following States arrest is only allowed against a defendant about to remove from State or about to conceal, transfer, or remove his property to avoid plaintiff's claim or defraud creditors, irrespective of the nature of the claim: Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, New Hampshire, Utah, Virginia, In New Hampshire tax collector may also arrest person for non-payment of poll tax if not sufficient property upon which to make distress.

In the following States arrest is allowed in contract actions where the defendant is about to depart from the State or conceal or remove his property, and also in actions for fraud or torts of various kinds, though the provisions are not identical: Arkansas (fraud only), California, Idaho, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia (fraud only), Wisconsin.

In Georgia arrest only allowed against attorneys, Sheriffs or other officers of the court for failure to pay over money collected, and in certain circumstances against defendant who conceals property from Sheriff. The drawer of a check on which, on presentation to the bank, payment is refused is guilty of a misdemeanor.

In Wyoming (only after judgment) in actions for fraud, or money lost at gambling, or where defendant has removed or concealed property to avoid judgment.

In Rhode Island, allowed in all actions except to recover debt or taxes.

In Ohio, when an affidavit is filed showing: About to remove property to defraud creditors, convert property into money for same purpose, conceal property or rights in action fraudulently, assigned or disposed of property with intent to defraud creditors. Fraudulently contracted the debt, or incurred the obligation. Money or property sought to be recovered was in gambling on a bet or wager.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE LAWS.

Figures in parentheses after each State show number of years residence required before divorce action can be begun.

Causes means causes for absolute divorce *in addition to adultery.*

Marriage Licenses—Required in all the States and Territories. California and New Mexico require both parties to appear and be examined under oath, or submit affidavit.

Marriage, Prohibition of—Marriages between whites and persons of Negro descent are prohibited and punishable in Ala., Ariz., Ark., Cal., Col., Del., Fla., Ga., Idaho, Ind., Ky., La., Md., Miss., Mo., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. C., N. Dak., Okla., Ore., S. C., S. Dak., Tenn., Tex., Utah, Va., and W. Va. Marriages between whites and Indians are void in Ariz., N. C., Ore., and S. C.; and between whites and Chinese in Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Miss., Ore., and Utah. Both parties must submit in Oregon to physical examination on applying for license. N. J. and N. H. bar communicable diseases in either party. Vermont prohibits marriage where either party is infected with venereal disease.

In Mo. marriages are prohibited between persons either of whom is insane, mentally imbecile, feebie-minded or epileptic.

Marriage between first cousins is forbidden in all of the States except Ala., Cal., Col., Conn., Del., Ga., Hawaii, Ky., Me., Mass., N. Mex., N. Y., N. C., R. I., S. C., Tex., Va., and Wash.; between step-relatives except in Alaska, Ariz., Ark., Del., Hawaii, Ill., Ind., Iowa, La., Md., Minn., Neb., Nev., N. Mex., N. Y., Ohio, Ore., Tenn., Utah, Wis. and Panama.

SUMMARY OF DIVORCE LAWS OF THE STATES.

Alabama—(1-3). *Causes.* Abandonment 2 years, crime against nature, habitual drunkenness, violence, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, physical incapacity, imprisonment for 2 years for felony, confinement in insane asylum for 20 years, provided insanity is incurable, if husband becomes addicted to cocaine, morphine or similar drugs. New ground for divorce: To the wife, when the wife without support from the husband for 2 years preceding the filing of the bill has lived separate and apart from the bed and board of the husband for 5 years next preceding the filing of the bill and she has actually resided in this State during all of said period.

Alaska—(2). *Causes.* Felony, physical incapacity, desertion 2 years, cruelty, habitual drunkenness, wilful neglect of husband for six months to provide for wife (he being of ability to do so), adultery.

Arizona—(1). *Causes.* Felony, physical incapacity before marriage, desertion 1 year, excesses cruelty, neglect to provide 1 year, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, conviction of felony prior to marriage unknown to other party, habitual drunkenness.

Arkansas—(1). *Causes.* Desertion 1 year, felony, habitual drunkenness 1 year, cruelty, former marriage existing, physical incapacity.

California—(1). *Causes.* Cruelty, desertion 1 year, neglect 1 year, habitual drunkenness 1 year, felony.

Colorado—(1). *Causes.* Desertion 1 year, physical incapacity, cruelty, failure to provide 1 year, habitual drunkenness or drug fiend 1 year, felony, former marriage existing.

Connecticut—(3). *Causes.* Adultery, fraudulent contract, wilful desertion 3 years, with total neglect of duty, habitual intemperance, intolerable cruelty, sentence to imprisonment for life, infamous crime involving violation of conjugal duty and punishable by imprisonment in State prison, 7 years' absence without being heard from. Where both husband and wife are residents, if either has become incurably insane and has been legally confined in a hospital or asylum for at least 5 years next preceding date of bringing complaint, divorce may be granted.

Delaware—(1). *Causes for absolute divorce.* Desertion 2 years, habitual drunkenness for 2 years, extreme cruelty such as to endanger life or health of either party, bigamy, felony followed by a continuous imprisonment for at least 2 years—and at the discretion of the Court, fraud, want of age, neglect to provide 3 years. "When at the time the cause of action arose, either party was a bona-fide resident of the State, and has continued so to be down to the time of the commencement of the action; except that no action for absolute divorce shall be commenced for any cause other than adultery, or bigamy, unless one of the parties has been for the 2 years next preceding the commencement of the action, a bona-fide resident of this state."

Marriages may be annulled: for impotency, consanguinity (provided proceeding is taken during lifetime of both parties), fraud, insanity, former marriage (still existing).

District of Columbia—(3). *Causes.* Marriages may be annulled for former existing marriage, lunacy, fraud, coercion, physical incapacity and want of age at time of marriage, Absolute divorce granted only for adultery.

Florida—(2). *Causes.* Cruelty, violent temper, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, desertion 1 year, former marriage existing, relationship within prohibited degrees.

Georgia—(1). *Causes.* Mental and physical incapacity, desertion 3 years, felony, cruelty, force, duress, or fraud in obtaining marriage; pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, relationship within prohibited degrees.

In Georgia, under a law in effect Aug. 18, 1924, a marriage license must not be issued until 5 days after the application is posted in the County Court House with a questionnaire filled out by the applicants.

Hawaii—(2). *Causes.* Desertion 6 months; imprisonment for life or more than 7 years; non-support for 60 days; incurable insanity (3 years or more); felony, leper, cruelty, habitual drunkenness.

Idaho—(12 months). *Causes.* Cruelty, desertion 1 year, neglect 1 year, habitual drunkenness 1 year, felony, insanity.

Illinois—(1). *Causes.* Desertion 2 years, habitual drunkenness 2 years, former extisting marriage, Cruelty, felony, physical incapacity, attempt on life of other party, infection of other with communicable venereal disease.

Indiana—(2). *Causes.* Abandonment 2 years, cruelty, habitual drunkenness, failure to provide 2 years, felony, physical incapacity.

Iowa—(1). *Causes.* Desertion 2 years, felony, habitual drunkenness, cruelty, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, unless husband has illegitimate child or children living of which wife did not know at time of marriage. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Insanity, physical incapacity, former existing marriage.

Kansas—(1). *Causes.* Abandonment 1 year, extreme cruelty, fraud, habitual drunkenness, gross neglect of duty, felony, physical incapacity, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, former existing marriage, conviction of a felony and imprisonment therefor subsequent to the marriage.

Kentucky—(1). *Causes.* Separation 5 years, desertion 1 year, felony, physical incapacity, loathsome disease, habitual drunkenness 1 year, cruelty, force, fraud or duress in obtaining marriage, joining religious sect believing marriage unlawful, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage or subsequent uncharitable behavior, ungovernable temper.

Louisiana—(1). *Causes.* Condemnation to infamous punishment, 7 years' separation, absence of reconciliation for 1 year after a judgment of separation, separation from bed and board may be granted for habitual intemperance, excesses, cruel treatment or outrages, public defamation, abandonment, attempt by one spouse on life of the other, when fugitive from justice on charge of infamous crime.

Maine—(1). *Causes.* Cruelty, desertion 3 years, physical incapacity, habits of intoxication by liquors, opium or other drugs, neglect to provide.

Maryland—(2). *Causes.* 1. Impotence of either party before marriage. 2. Any cause which renders a marriage null and void. 3. Adultery. 4. Abandonment for 3 years. 5. Unchastity of wife before marriage. *Grounds for Partial Divorce.* 1. Cruel treatment. 2. Excessively vicious conduct. 3. Abandonment and desertion.

Massachusetts—*Causes.* Adultery, impotency, 3 years' desertion, gross and confirmed habits of intoxication caused by voluntary and excessive use of intoxicating liquor, opium or other drugs, cruel and abusive treatment, or on wife's libel, if husband being of sufficient ability, grossly or wantonly and cruelly refuses or neglects to provide suitable maintenance for her.

Michigan—(1). *Causes.* Felony, desertion 2 years, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, and in the discretion of the Court for cruelty or neglect to provide.

Minnesota—(1). *Causes.* Desertion 1 year, habitual drunkenness 1 year, cruelty, physical incapacity, sentence for felony. Marriages may be annulled on account of consanguinity, bigamy, incapacity for assent, or consent obtained by fraud or force.

Mississippi—(1). *Causes.* Adultery, felony, desertion 2 years, consanguinity, physical incapacity, habitual drunkenness by liquor, opium or other drugs, cruelty, insanity at time of marriage, former existing marriage, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage.

Missouri—(1). *Causes.* Felony, absence 1 year, habitual drunkenness 1 year, cruelty, indignities, vagrancy, former existing marriage, physical incapacity, conviction of felony prior to marriage unknown to other party, wife pregnant by other than husband at marriage.

Montana—(1). *Causes.* Adultery, action must be commenced within 2 years after discovery by injured party, extreme cruelty by inflicting grievous mental suffering for 1 year, 1 year's wilful desertion, 1 year of wilful neglect, 1 year of habitual intemperance, conviction of felony. Action must be commenced within 2 years after final judgment and sentence.

Nebraska—(1†). *Causes.* Abandonment 2 years, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, felony, failure to support 2 years, cruelty, imprisonment for more than 3 years.

Nevada—(6 months). *Causes.* Wilful desertion 1 year, conviction of felony or infamous crime, habitual gross drunkenness contracted since marriage, impotency at the time of the marriage continuing to the time of the divorce, extreme cruelty, neglect to provide 1 year.

New Hampshire—Residence of 3 years required when action brought for desertion; for other causes but one year required. *Grounds for divorce are*: impotency of either party; extreme cruelty; conviction of crime punishable in this State with imprisonment for more than one year, and actual imprisonment; when either party has so treated the other as to injure health or seriously to endanger reason; absence for three years and not been heard from, habitual drunkenness for three years together; when either party has joined any religious sect or society which professes to believe the relation of husband and wife unlawful.

New Jersey—(2). *Causes.* Desertion 2 years, extreme cruelty to either of the parties, whether the acts of cruelty were committed prior to or after the passage of this act (1923); provided that no petition for divorce shall be filed until after 6 months from the date of the last act of cruelty complained of. No divorce may be obtained on grounds arising in another State unless they constituted ground for divorce in the State where they arose. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Want of legal age, former existing marriage, consanguinity, physical incapacity, idiocy. In other cases, an action may be begun if the overt act was committed here.

New Mexico—(1). *Causes.* Abandonment, cruelty, non-support, habitual drunkenness, felony, impotency, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, habitual drunkenness, conviction of felony and imprisonment therefor.

New York—(2). *Causes.* Adultery; abandonment or absence for 5 successive years with proof of diligent but unavailing search, and consequent presumption of death. The marriage may be annulled for such causes as rendered the relationship void at its inception.

North Carolina—(2). *Causes.* Adultery by either party, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, physical incapacity, husband and wife living apart for 5 successive years, plaintiff in suit residing in State for that period.

North Dakota—(1). *Causes.* Adultery, extreme cruelty, desertion 1 year, neglect 1 year, habitual intemperance 1 year, conviction of felony. Insanity, party having been inmate of State institution for 5 years; no divorce for insanity to be granted until after thorough examination by committee, all of whom must agree insanity is incurable. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Former existing marriage, insanity, physical incapacity, force or fraud inducing the marriage, or want of age.

Ohio—(1). *Causes.* That either party had a husband or wife living at the time of the marriage from which the divorce is sought, wilful absence of either party from the other for 3 years, adultery, impotency, extreme cruelty, fraudulent contract, any gross neglect of duty, habitual drunkenness for 3 years, the imprisonment of either party in a penitentiary under sentence thereto. The petition for divorce under this clause must be filed during the imprisonment of the adverse party. The procurement of a divorce without this State, by a husband or wife, by virtue of which the party who procured it is released from the obligations of the marriage, while they remain binding upon the other party.

Oklahoma—(1). *Causes.* Abandonment 1 year, adultery, extreme cruelty, fraud, habitual drunkenness, conviction of a felony, gross neglect of duty, physical incapacity, former existing marriage, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage.

Oregon—(1). *Causes.* Conviction of felony, habitual gross drunkenness contracted since marriage and continuing 1 year, impotency existing at the time of the marriage and continuing to the commencement of the suit, wilful desertion 1 year, cruelty or personal indignities rendering life burdensome.

Pennsylvania—(1). *Causes.* Former existing marriage, desertion 2 years, personal abuse or conduct rendering life burdensome, felony, fraud, relationship within prohibited degrees, physical incapacity.

Porto Rico—(1). *Causes.* Adultery, felony, habitual drunkenness or continued and excessive use of opium, morphine, or any other narcotic; cruel treatment or grave injury; abandonment for more than 1 year; absolute, perpetual and incurable impotence occurred after marriage; attempt to corrupt sons or prostitute daughters; proposal of husband to prostitute wife.

Rhode Island—(2). *Causes.* Impotency, extreme cruelty, wilful desertion for 5 years of either of the parties, or for such desertion for a shorter period of time, in the discretion of the Court; continued drunkenness, for the habitual, excessive and intemperate use of opium, morphine or chloral, neglect and refusal for the period of at least 1 year next before the filing of the petition on the part of the husband to provide necessaries for the subsistence of his wife (the husband being of sufficient ability), and for any other gross misbehavior and wickedness, in either of the parties, repugnant to and in violation of the marriage covenant.

South Carolina—No divorces granted.

South Dakota—(1). *Causes.* Cruelty, desertion 1 year, neglect 1 year, habitual drunkenness 1 year, felony. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Want of age, former existing marriage, insanity, physical incapacity, force or fraud inducing marriage.

Tennessee—(2). *Causes.* Former existing marriage, desertion 2 years, felony, physical incapacity, attempt on life of other party, refusal of wife to live with husband in the State and absenting herself 2 years, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage; cruelty, indignities, habitual drunkenness, habit contracted after marriage.

Texas—(1). *Causes.* Abandonment 3 years, physical incapacity, cruelty, excess or outrages rendering life together insupportable, felony, living apart without cohabitation 10 years.

Utah—(1). *Causes.* Desertion 1 year, physical incapacity, habitual drunkenness, felony, cruelty, permanent insanity.

Vermont—(2). *Causes.* Imprisonment 3 years, intolerable severity, desertion 3 years, neglect by husband to provide, absence 7 years without being heard from.

Virginia—(1†). *Causes.* Adultery, felony, desertion 3 years, fugitive from justice 2 years, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, wife a prostitute, or either party convicted of felony before marriage unknown to other, physical incapacity.

Washington—(1). *Causes.* When consent to marriage was obtained by force or fraud and there has been no subsequent voluntary cohabitation, for adultery on part of wife or of husband when unforgiven, and application is made within 1 year after it shall have become known; impotency, abandonment for 1 year; cruel treatment of either party by other, or personal indignities rendering life burdensome; habitual drunkenness of either party, or neglect or refusal of husband to make suitable provision; imprisonment in State penal institution; 5 years separation; in case of incurable chronic mania or dementia for 5 years or more, while under confinement by order of a court of record, Court may in its discretion grant a divorce.

West Virginia—(1). *Causes.* Desertion 3 years, felony, physical incapacity, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, husband a licentious character or wife a prostitute unknown to other party, either party convicted of felony before marriage unknown to other. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Former existing marriage, consanguinity, insanity, physical incapacity, miscegenation, want of age.

Wisconsin—(2). *Causes.* Felony (imprisonment 3 years), desertion 1 year, cruelty, impotency, habitual drunkenness 1 year, separation 5 years. In the discretion of the Court for cruelty or neglect to provide. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Want of age or understanding, consanguinity, force or fraud inducing marriage, impotency if not known at time of marriage, former marriage.

Wyoming—(1). *Causes.* Felony, desertion 1 year, habitual drunkenness, cruelty, neglect to provide 1 year, husband a vagrant, physical incapacity, indignities rendering condition intolerable, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, either party convicted of felony before marriage unknown to other. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Want of age, force or fraud.

NEW LAW ON ANNULMENT IN NEW YORK STATE.

The New York State Legislature, in 1923, passed an act, signed by the Governor May 21 and in immediate effect, amending the Marriage Law as follows:

Conditions attached to maintenance of action to annul a marriage. An action to annul a marriage may be maintained in either of the following cases:

1. Where both parties are residents of the State when the action is commenced.

2. Where the parties were married within the State and the plaintiff is a resident thereof when the action is commenced.

3. Where the parties, having been married without the State have become residents of the State, and have continued to be residents thereof at least one year; and the plaintiff is such a resident when the action is commenced.

AGES AT WHICH MARRIAGE IS VALID.

Males (age without parents' consent), 21 years in every State except Col., Idaho., Ill., Mich., Minn., Nev., N. H., N. C., S. C., Tenn., and W. Va., where it is 18 years.

Males (age with parents' consent), 14 years in Ky., La., N. H., and Va.; 16 years in Iowa, Tex., and Utah; 17 years in Ala., Ark., Ga., and Kan.; 18 years in Alaska, Ariz., Cal., Hawaii, Idaho, Ill., Ind., Mich., Minn.. Mont., Neb., Nev., N. Mex., N. C., N. Dak., Ohio, Okla., Ore., Porto Rico, S. C., S. Dak., Tenn., Wis., Wyo. There is no definite age provision in Conn., Del., District of Columbia, Fla., Me., Mass., N. Y., R. I., S. C., and Tex.; 21 years elsewhere.

Females (age without parents' consent), 16 years in Md., Neb., N. H., Ill.; 21 years in Fla., Ky., La., Ohio, Pa., Porto Rico, R. I., Va., W. Va., and Wyo.; 18 years in the other States, except Ga., 14; in Hawaii, 20.

Females (age with parents' consent), 12 years in Ky., La., Md., Miss., Va.; 13 years in N. H.; 14 years in Ala., Ariz., Ark., Ga., Iowa, N. C., R. I., S. C., Tex., Utah; 15 years in Cal., Hawaii, Kan., Minn., Mo., N. Mex., N. C., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak.; 16 years in Alaska, Ill., Ind., Mich., Mo., Mont., Neb., Nev., Ohio, Ore., Porto Rico, W. Va., and Wis.; 18 years in Col., Idaho, N. J., N. Y., Tenn.

The lowest age at which a single female can make a valid contract, except marriage, is 18 years in Ark., Cal., Col., Hawaii, Idaho, Ill., Iowa, Kan., Minn., Mont., Neb., Okla., Ore., S. Dak., Vt., and Wash.; 21 years in the other States.

Most of the States require consent of parents to marriages of males under 21 or of females under 18; exceptions are for males under 18 in Idaho, Ill., Minn., Nev., N. H., S. C.,; under 20 in Hawaii; under 16 in Conn. and Tenn.; for women under 21 in Fla., Ky., La., Mo., Pa., Va., W. Va., and Wyo.; under 16 in Conn., Ill., Md., Nev., N. H., R. I., Tenn., and W. Va.; under 15 in Minn.

The lowest age at which a married female can make a valid contract, except marriage, is 14 years in Ariz., Iowa, Tex.; 16 years in Neb., Ore., Porto Rico; 18 years in Ala., Alaska, Ark., Cal., Hawaii, Idaho, Ill., Ind., Kan., Minn., Mont., Okla., S. Dak., Utah, Vt., Wash.; 21 years in the other States.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN NEW YORK STATE.

(Prepared by the State Department of Labor.)

The Workmen's Compensation Law of New York provides free treatment and maintenance for employees incapacitated for work by accidental injury or occupational disease, and if they die of their accidents or diseases, maintenance and funeral money for their widows, children and dependents.

By obligating employers to insure their employees, it throws the main financial burden of misfortune upon the industry and the consumer. It took the place in 1914 of a law that held employer liable only when he was negligent. It tends to free the employee and society of pauperism.

It covers many and varied employments and industries. They are enumerated in its text by alphabetical lists. In addition, it covers any business that regularly employs "four or more workmen or operatives" and any employment voluntarily brought under it by employer and employee.

The clerical or office force of a factory carrying on an industry that it enumerates and all the clerks of a department store or other business that employs four or more elevator operators, chauffeurs or other "workmen or operatives" come within the law.

It expressly excludes farm laborers and domestic servants.

It stipulates that employments must be carried on for profit or pecuniary gain. This excludes, for example, repairing private residences from which the owners derive no rentals, or grave digging for religious corporations. The pecuniary gain limitation does not apply to public employment.

All State employees are entitled to compensation.

Railroad employees injured in interstate commerce are excluded by the Federal Employers' Liability Act.

Masters and crews of vessels on navigable waters are excluded by the Admiralty jurisdiction of the Federal courts. Longshoremen and other maritime workers injured on docks are protected by the compensation law. They are not covered if injured on vessels in navigable waters.

The injured employee or others must give written notice of the accident to the employer and the Department of Labor within thirty days and must file claim for compensation within a year.

The accident must not be due to the injured employee's wilful intent to injure himself or another or solely to his intoxication.

The employer is entitled to select the physician or hospital or to consent to the employee's selection; otherwise the employee is liable for the fees.

The compensation of a disabled employee is two-thirds of his weekly wages, but not to exceed $20 or be less than $8, except that the compensation is the same as the wages when the wages are less than $8.

In death cases awards are made to dependents in accordance with a schedule provided therefor. The total amount of such benefits must not exceed two-thirds of the average weekly wage of the deceased based on maximum earnings of $150 a month.

Compensation (other than death) benefits granted by the law:

Permanent total disability—two-thirds of the average weekly wage for period of disability.

Permanent partial disability—two-thirds of the average weekly wage for periods specified in a schedule arranged by parts of the body, ranging from 15 weeks for loss of little finger to 312 weeks for an arm. In case of protracted temporary total disabilities in connection therewith, the injured is compensated in addition for the length of the temporary total disability in excess of periods stated in a schedule.

Temporary total disability—two-thirds of the average weekly wage for the period of disability, but not to exceed $3,500.

Occupational disease—two-thirds of the average weekly wage during the period of disability.

Waiting period—the first fourteen days' disability are not compensated unless the disability exceeds forty-nine days. On and after January 1st, 1925, the waiting period is reduced to seven days.

State Insurance Fund—As of Jan. 1, 1924: Assets, $8,673,078, including bonds valued at $7,815,284; liabilities include a surplus of $830,000, and several reserve funds to cover unpaid losses, investigation and settlement of deferred claims, unearned premiums and administrative expenses. The reserve funds total $6,968,699.

Industrial accidents in the State in years ended June 30—(1919), 288,444; (1920), 345,672; (1921), 294,469; (1922), 293,844; (1923), 346,845.

The figures as to accidents cover only those reported to the State Department of Labor under the Workmen's Compensation Law.

The deaths resulting from those accidents numbered: (1919), 1,815; (1920), 1,236; (1921). 1,177; (1922), figures not available; (1923), 1,665.

For compensation laws of the different States see the 1923 Almanac.

ADMINISTRATION OF DECEASED PERSONS' ESTATES.

The following is a synopsis of the laws of the various States affecting the administration of the estate of a deceased person:

1. Who to Administer.—(a) If the deceased leaves a will, the duty of administration falls upon the executor. If no executor is named, or in the event of the death or refusal of the executor to act, the Court will grant administration under the will to some suitable person, generally selected from those most largely interested under the provisions of the will, such as the residuary legatees, if any. (b) If the deceased died intestate, letters of administration are granted to the following persons in practically all the States:

First—To the surviving husband or widow.

Second—To one or more of the next of kin entitled to share in the estate.

Third—If none of the above consent to act, to one of the creditors of the estate, except in localities where there is provided by law a Public Administrator, who is preferred to creditors.

In practically all the States an administrator is required to give bond for the faithful performance of his duties in double the value of the estate to be administered.

In most of the States, if so provided by the will, no bond is required of an executor, except that in some States an executor is required to give a bond to cover the probable amount of the debts of the estate, and in practically all the States, in the discretion of the Court, for cause shown, an executor may be required to give a bond.

2. Claims of Creditors.—The procedure in the several States in presenting creditors' claims against the estate varies very considerably. In the majority of the States the executor or administrator is required promptly to give public notice to creditors to present their claims to him, and the creditors are required so to present their claims supported by an affidavit that the same are justly due and owing from the estate, above any offsets or counter claims, within a period limited generally to six months or a year. The law of each State should be consulted for more specific details. Most of the States direct a final closing of the estate by the executor or administrator within a year or eighteen months after his appointment, though the time limit may be extended by the Probate Court if conditions require it.

3. The following table contains an analysis of the laws of the several States, covering:

(1) The inheritance or succession tax upon property received either by intestate laws, last will, or by gift or transfer, designed to take effect at death, excepting legacies for religious, charitable or educational purposes, which are tax exempt in most of the States. In the great majority of the States no distinction as to tax is made between real estate and personal property.

(2) The various classes of estate obligations given priority over other claims in case of the insolvency of the estate.

NOTE—*Tax* when used below means Inheritance Tax, and *Obligations* means Preferred Obligations.

ALABAMA—*Tax*—None. *Obligations*—1, Funeral expenses; 2, administration expenses; 3, expenses of last sickness; 4, taxes; 5, wages of servants or employees.

ALASKA—*Tax*—Primary rates: On amounts up to $15,000; to wife or lineal issue, 1%; to husband or lineal ancestor, 1½%; to brother or sister or descendant of such, wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter, 3%; brother or sister of father or mother, or descendant of such, 4%; other collaterals, or strangers, or body politic or corporate, 5%. On amounts $15,000 to $30,000, double primary rates; $30,000 to $50,000, 2½ times; $50,000 to $100,000, 3 times; over $100,000, 3½ times primary rates. Exemptions, to widow, husband, lineal issue (including adopted children), $10,000; to lineal ancestors, $3,000; to collaterals, $1,000; charitable transfers to hospitals, schools, etc., $2,500. *Obligations*—1, Funeral expenses; 2, administration expenses; 3, expenses of last sickness; 4, taxes; 5, wages of servants or employees.

ARIZONA—Husband and wife, lineal issue, lineal ancestor, adopted or acknowledged child; exempt, widow, $10,000; others, $2,000; tax on first $25,000, 1%; to $50,000, 2%; to $100,000, 3%; to $500,000, 4%; over $500,000, 5%. 2d Group—Brother, sister, descendants of, wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter, exempt, $500; rates: 2%, 4%, 6%, 8% and 10%. 3d—Brother or sister of father or mother or descendants of such—exempt, $250; rates: 3%, 6%, 9%, 12% and 15%. 4th—Brother or sister of grandfather or grandmother or descendants of such, exempt, $150; rates: 4%, 8%, 12%, 16% and 20%. 5th—Any other degree of consanguinity or stranger in blood, or a body politic or corporate, exempt $100; rates: 5%, 10%, 15%, 20% and 25%.

ARKANSAS—*Tax*—On amounts not exceeding $5,000 the rate is 1% to parents, husband or wife, child or adopted child, lineal descendant, son-in-law or daughter-in-law. Brother or sister including half-blood, 2%. To all others the rate on the same amount is 4%. $3,000 passing to widow or minor child and $1,000 passing to the other immediate relatives mentioned is exempt. The exemption to others more remote is $500. On amounts in excess of $5,000 the primary rates (1%, 2% and 4% respectively) are increased as follows: From $5,000 to $10,000, twice the primary rates; from $10,000 to $25,000, 3 times the primary rates; from $25,000 to $50,000, 4 times; $50,000 to $75,000, 5 times the primary rate; from $75,000 to $100,000, 6 times; $100,000 to $200,000, 7 times; $200,000 to $500,000, 8 times; $500,000 to $1,000,000, 9 times; over $1,000,000, 10 times. *Obligations*—1, Funeral expenses; 2, expenses of last sickness; 3, wages of servants; 4, judgments which are liens on land of deceased; 5, all debts due by estate, including taxes, cost of administration, etc.; 6, Federal estate tax.

CALIFORNIA—*Tax*—To husband, wife, descendants, ancestors, adopted children or issue thereof, 1% up to $25,000; 2% from $25,000 to $50,000; 4% from $50,000 to $100,000; 7%, $100,000 to $200,000; 10%, $200,000 to $500,000; 12% above $500,000. $24,000 is exempt to widow or minor child; to others in this paragraph $10,000 is exempt. Property received by any one belonging in this classification from a member of this class who died within five years and having paid a tax thereon is exempt. To brothers, sisters, or their descendants, or to a son-in-law or daughter-in-law, 3% up to $25,000; upon the increasing amounts in the preceding paragraph the rates are 6%, 9%, 12%, 15% and 18%. $2,000 exempt from tax. To uncles, aunts, or their descendants, 4% up to $25,000; the rates increase, as above, up to $200,000 as follows: 8%, 10% and 15%; above $200,000, the rate is 20%. $1,000 exemption. To others more remote in blood, 5% up to $25,000; the rates increase as above up to $100,000 as follows: 10% and 15%; above $100,000 the rate is 20%. $500 exemption. *Obligations*—1, Funeral expenses; 2, expenses of last sickness; 3, wages due within 60 days; 4, debts preferred by U. S. laws; 5, judgments, mortgages and other liens.

All of the community property going to the husband and one-half of the community property going to the wife is exempt from taxation.

COLORADO—*Tax*—Direct heirs—Father, mother, husband, wife, child, adopted child or descendants, in excess of exemption ($20,000 for widow, others $10,000) up to $50,000, 2%; to $100,000, 3%; to $150,000, 4%, to $250,000, 5%; to $500,000, 6%; over $500,000, 7%. Wife or widow of son, husband or widower of daughter, grandfather or grandmother, brother, sister, in excess of exemption ($2,000) up to $10,000, 3%; to $25,000, 4%; to $50,000, 5%; to $100,000, 6%; to $250,000, 7%; to $500,000, 8%; over $500,000, 10%. Uncle, aunt, nephew or niece or descendant, in excess of $500, up to $5,000, 4%; to $10,000, 5%; to $25,000, 6%; to $100,000, 8%; to $250,000, 10%; to $500,000. 12%; over $500,000, 14%. Strangers, all others, in excess of $500, up to $5,000, 7%; to $10,000, 8%; to $25,000, 9%; to $100,000, 10%; to $250,000, 12%; to $500,000, 14%; over $500,000, 16%. *Obligations*—1, Moneys held in a fiduciary capacity; 2, reasonable administration expenses; 3, expenses for funeral and last sickness; 4, allowances to widow and orphans.

CONNECTICUT—*Tax*—The net estate of any resident of this State passing to any parent, grandparent, husband, wife, lineal descendant, adopted child, adoptive parent and lineal descendant of any adopted child, in excess of $10,000 in value to and including $25,000 in value, shall be liable to a tax of 1% thereof; the tax on the amount passing to relatives of this class in excess of $25,000 to and including $100,000 shall be 2% thereof; on the amount in excess of $100,000 to and including $200,000, 3% thereof; and on the amount in excess of $200,000, 4%. *Deductions*. The net estate for taxation purposes of a resident decedent shall be ascertained by adding to the appraised value of the inventoried estate all gains made in reducing choses in action to possession,

except income accruing after death, and deducting therefrom the amount of claims paid, all funeral expenses and expenses of administration, allowance made for the support of widow and family of the decedent during the settlement of the estate, the amount at death of all unpaid mortgages not deducted in the appraisal of property mortgaged, and losses incurred during the settlement of the estate in the reduction of choses in action to possession, provided no such deduction shall be made for allowance for support of widow and family beyond the date upon which the tax hereby imposed becomes payable. The net estate in this State of a non-resident decedent, for taxation purposes, shall be ascertained by adding to the appraised value of the estate all gains made in reducing choses in action to possession, except income accruing after death, and deducting therefrom funeral expenses if the decedent is buried within the State, expenses of administration within the State, the amount at death of all unpaid mortgages not deducted in the appraisal of mortgaged property within the State, and losses incurred during the settlement of the estate in reducing choses in action to possession. No deduction shall be made for ante mortem claims, in whole or in part, unless the estate in the State having original jurisdiction shall be insolvent, in which case the difference between the amount of claims and the amount of estate within the State having original jurisdiction shall be deducted from the estate in this State. *Obligations*—1. Funeral and administration expenses; 2, expenses of last sickness; 3, taxes; 4, wages within three months; 5, other preferred claims by State laws. Expenses of administration include Federal estate and foreign State inheritance taxes.

DELAWARE—*Tax*—To grandparents, parents, husband or wife, child or descendant, son- or daughter-in-law, or adopted child, $3,000 exempt. Rates on excess, 1% up to $30,000; 2%, $30,000 to $100,000; 3%, $100,000 to $200,000; 4%, above $200,000. To brother, sister, uncle, aunt, great-uncle, great-aunt or their descendants, $1,000 exempt. Rates on excess, 2% up to $25,000; 3%, $25,000 to $100,000; 4%, $100,000 to $200,000; 5% above $200,000. To others more remote, 5% up to $25,000; 6%, $25,000 to $100,000; 7%, $100,000 to $200,000; 8%, above $200,000. *Exemptions*—Any property or estate or interest therein passing to or for the use of, or in trust for, charitable, educational, historical or religious societies or institutions, or cities or towns for public improvement, or to school districts or library commission. *Obligations*—1, Funeral expenses; 2, expenses of last sickness; 3, wages to servants and laborers; 4, rent (not over one year); 5, judgments; 6, obligations of record; 7, obligations under seal; 8, contracts for payment of money or delivery of goods.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—*Tax*—None (see also United States, end of table). *Obligations*—1, Judgments or decree of Court; 2, Funeral expenses; 3, other debts.

FLORIDA—*Tax*—None. *Obligations*—1, Administration expenses; 2, funeral expenses; 3, expenses of last sickness; 4, judgments and debts due to State; 5, mortgages, mechanics' liens, material men's, laborers', employees' and other liens; 6, all other debts without distinction or rank.

GEORGIA—*Tax*—Exemption of $5,000 to widow, widower, child, son-in-law, daughter-in-law or adopted child; of $2,000 to lineal descendants and lineal ancestors. All bequests to purely educational, literary, scientific, religious and charitable purposes are exempt. In excess of exemption up to $25,000, 1%; to brothers, sisters and step-children, 3% of first $25,000; to uncles, aunts, nephews and nieces, 5%; to all others, 7%. On second $25,000, 1½ times primary rate; over $50,000 and not over $100,000, 2 times primary rate; $100,000 to $500,000, 2½ times primary rate; in excess of $500,000, 3 times the primary rate. *Obligations*—1, Year's support of family; 2, expenses of funeral and last sickness; 3, administration expenses; 4, taxes; 5, fiduciary obligations; 6, judgments, mortgages and other liens; 7, rent; 8, liquidated demands; 9, open accounts.

IDAHO—*Tax*—Tax on estates less than $25,000 at following rates: To husband or wife, lineal issue or ancestor, adopted child or its issue, 1%; exempt to widow or minor child, $10,000; to others of this class, exempt $4,000. To brother or sister, or their descendants, or wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter, 1½%; exempt $2,000. To uncles, aunts or descendants, 3%; exempt, $1,500. To great-uncles, great-aunts or descendants, 4%; exempt, $1,000. To more distant relatives or strangers in blood, 5%; exempt, $500. On larger estates than $25,000 the above rates are multiplied as follows: $25,000 to $50,000, 1½ times above; $50,000 to $100,000, 2 times above; $100,000 to $500,000, 2½ times above; $500,000 and upward, 3 times above. *Obligations*—1, Funeral expenses; 2, expenses of last sickness; 3, debts preferred by U. S. laws; 4, judgments and mortgages.

ILLINOIS—*Tax*—Class A, father, mother, lineal ancestor, husband, wife, child, adopted or mutually acknowledged child, brother, sister, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, lineal descendant—in excess of exemption—to $50,000, 2%; $50,000 to $150,000, 4%; to $250,000, 6%; to $500,000, 10%; over $500,000, 14%. Class B, uncle, aunt, niece, nephew or lineal descendant of same, in excess of exemption—to $20,000, 6%; to $70,000, 8%; to $170,000, 12%; over $170,000, 16%. Class C, all others except Class D, which consists of gifts for hospitals, religious, educational, Bible, missionary, tract, scientific, benevolent or charitable purposes within the State, and which are entirely exempt—in excess of exemption—to $20,000, 10%; to $50,000, 12%; $50,000 to $100,000, 16%; to $150,000, 20%; to $250,000, 24%; over $250,000, 30%. *Exemptions*—Class A, $20,000, except to brother and sister, $10,000; Class B, exemption is $500; Class C, $100. *Obligations*—1, Funeral and administration expenses; 2, allowance to widow and children; 3, expenses of last sickness, except doctor's bill and wages to servants; 4, debts to common school or township funds; 5, doctor's bill, last sickness; 6, money owed in fiduciary capacity.

INDIANA—*Tax* is on excess above exemption; five classes, first includes wife, husband, child of decedent under 18, other lineal issue, lineal ancestor, acknowledged or adopted child, lineal issue of same; second, brother, sister, descendant of same, son-in-law, daughter-in-law; third, uncle, aunt, descendant of same; fourth, great-uncle, great-aunt, descendant of same; fifth, all others. Amount of tax runs from 1% to 4% on first class, from 2% to 8% on second, from 3% to 12% on third, from 4% to 16% on fourth, and from 5% to 20% on fifth, up to $25,000; $25,000 to $50,000; $50,000 to $300,000 and on excess of $300,000. *Exemptions* are, in the first class: Wife, $15,000; child of decedent under 18, $5,000; others, $2,000; in second class exemption is $500; in third class, $250; in fourth class, $150; fifth class, $100. Order of payment of *obligations*—Costs of administration, widow's statutory allowance, attorney fees, expense of last sickness, burial expense, taxes, all claims due at death.

IOWA—*Tax*—Direct inheritance—Over exemption, graduated tax; 1% on any amount in excess of $15,000 and up to $30,000; $30,000 to $45,000, 1½%; $45,000 to $60,000, 2%; $60,000 to $90,000, 2½%; $90,000 to $120,000, 3%; $120,000 to $180,000, 4%; $180,000 to $240,000, 5%; $240,000 to $300,000, 6%; on all sums in excess of $300,000, 7%. *Exemptions*—Husband or wife, one-third of net estate plus $15,000; each direct heir, $15,000. Collateral Inheritance—5% up to $100,000; 6% to $200,000; 7% in excess of $200,000. *Obligations*—1, Debts preferred by U. S. laws; 2, public rates and taxes; 3, wages within 90 days of death; 4, claims filed within six months after notice. There is no exemption to collateral heirs of a decedent.

KANSAS—*Tax*—To husband, wife, lineal ancestor, lineal descendant, wife or widow of same: On first $25,000, 1%; on second $25,000, 2%; on next $50,000, 3%; on next $400,000, 4%; on all over $500,000, 5% (except in case of wife of decedent one-half of above rates). To brothers and sisters, on first $25,000, 3%; on second $25,000, 5%; on next $50,000, 7½%; on next $400,000, 10%; on all over $500,000, 12½%. To relatives of all degrees other than as above, and to strangers, on first $25,000, 5%; on second $25,000, 7½%; on next $50,000, 10%; on next $400,000, 12½%; on all over $500,000, 15%. *Obligations*—1, Funeral expenses; 2, expenses of the last sickness, wages of servants and demands for medicines and medical attendance during the last sickness of the deceased and the expenses of administration; 3, debts due to State; 4, judgments; 5, all demands presented within one year after letters of administration; 6, demands presented after one year and before two years. Exemptions to wife, $75,000; to others of Class A, $15,000; to each member of Class B, $5,000. Taxes are on excess over exemption.

KENTUCKY—*Tax*—Three classes: A—Husband, wife, lineal ancestor, lineal descendant, adopted child, mutually acknowledged child, step-child, daughter-in-law, son-in-law, or any lineal issue of such adopted or mutually acknowledged

child or step-child; B—Brother, sister, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, nephew, niece, or lineal descendant of the wife or widow of a nephew, or husband of a niece, or uncle and aunt; religious, charitable, educational and State institutions within U. S. but not within this State; C—Persons or corporations not included in A or B, and any person or corporation not exempted as bona-fide charitable, educational or religious. Amount of tax runs from 1% to 6% on Class A; from 2% to 12% on Class B; from 6% to 16% on Class C—Up to $25,000, excess of value over $25,000 to $50,000; to $100,000; to $250,000; to $500,000, over $500,000. *Exemptions*—Wife $20,000, all other persons in Class A $5,000, except persons under 21 years of age, $10,000; brothers, sisters, brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law, uncles and aunts, $2,000, all other persons or corporations, $500. *Obligations*—In calculating the value of the distributive shares the following deductions shall be allowed and no others—1, Debt of the decedent; 2, taxes accrued and unpaid; 3, death duties paid to foreign countries; 4, estate and inheritance taxes paid to other State; 5, Federal estate taxes; 6, drainage, street or other special assignments due and unpaid and constituting liens; 7, funeral and burial expenses (including monument up to $500); 8, commission of executors and administrators actually allowed and paid; 9, cost of administration including reasonable attorney's fees; 10, certain transfers made within two years prior to death on which transfer tax was paid.

LOUISIANA—*Tax*—To direct descendant by blood or affinity, ascendant or surviving spouse in excess of $5,000, $5,000 to $20,000, 2%; over $20,000, 3%. To a collateral relation (including brothers or sisters by affinity), in excess of $1,000, on amount in excess of $1,000, $1,000 to $20,000, 5%; in excess of $20,000, 7%. To a stranger, in excess of $500, on amount in excess of $500, up to $5,000, 5%; in excess of $5,000, 10%. *Exemptions*—To direct descendant, ascendant or surviving spouse, $5,000; to collateral relations, $1,000; to a stranger, $500. All legacies and donations to charitable, religious or educational institutions located in State entirely exempt. *Obligations*—1, Funeral expenses; 2, legal expenses; 3, expenses of last sickness; 4, servants' wages within one year; 5, salaries, clerks.

MAINE—*Tax*—To ancestors, parents, husband, wife, descendants, adopted child, adoptive parent, wife of son, husband of daughter, the rates are as follows: Up to $50,000, 1%; $50,000 to $100,000, 1½%; above $100,000, 2%; $10,000 exempt to parents, husband, wife, child, adopted child, or adoptive parent. To brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece or cousin, the rates on the above amounts are 4%, 4½% and 5%; $500 exempt. To others, rates on the same amounts are 5%, 6% and 7%; same exemption. *Obligations*—1, Funeral and administration expenses; 2, allowance to husband, widow or children; 3, expenses of last sickness; 4, debts preferred under U. S. laws; 5, taxes.

MARYLAND—*Tax*—Exempt to parents, husband or wife, children, or lineal descendants; to others, 5% above $500. *Obligations*—1, Taxes; 2, funeral expenses; 3, arrears of rent; 4, judgments or decrees of court.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Tax*—To husband, or wife, parent, child, grandchild, adopted child, or adoptive parent, 1% up to $25,000; 2%, $25,000 to $50,000; 4%, $50,000 to $250,000; 5%, $250,000 to $500,000; 5½%, $500,000 to $750,000; 6%, $750,000 to $1,000,000; 7% above $1,000,000. To ancestor, or descendant, except those included in the previous class, or son- or daughter-in-law, descendant of adopted child, or ancestor of adoptive parent, wife or widow of son, husband of a daughter, 1% up to $10,000; 2%, $10,000 to $25,000; 4%, $25,000 to $50,000; 5%, $50,000 to $250,000; 6%, $250,000 to $500,000; 7%, $500,000 to $750,000; 8%, $750,000 to $1,000,000; 9% on excess of $1,000,000. To brother, sister, stepchild, step-parent, half-brother, half-sister, nephew or niece, the rates on the amounts given in above class are 3%, 5%, 7%, 8%, 9%, 10%, 11% and 12%. To others more remote, the rates on the same amounts are 5%, 6%, 7%, 8%, 9%, 10%, 11% and 12%. Husband, wife, parent, child, adopted child or adoptive parent pay no tax unless legacy or distributive share is more than $10,000; others, unless legacy or distributive share is more than $1,000. *Obligations*—1, Funeral bills; 2, expenses of last sickness; 3, charges of administration—these 3 preferred and not affected by insolvency; 4, debts preferred by U. S. laws; 5, public rates and taxes; 6, wages, not over $100; 7, debts for necessaries furnished within six months not exceeding $100; 8, all other creditors.

MICHIGAN—*Four rates*—1, Beneficiaries, grandfather, grandmother, father, mother, husband, wife, child, brother, sister, wife or widow of son or husband of daughter, adopted and mutually acknowledged child, exempt up to $3,000; wife up to $10,000. 2, Inheritance tax is on totals including exemptions up to $50,000, 1%; up to $250,000, 2%; up to $500,000, 4%; up to $750,000, 6%; in excess of $750,000, 8%. 3, In other cases except as in 4,—up to $50,000, 5%; over $50,000, up to $500,000, 10%; in excess of $500,000, 15%. 4, To collateral relations or strangers in blood (including aliens not residing in U. S., or corporations not chartered by U. S., or any State), tax of 25% shall be levied and collected.

MINNESOTA—*Tax*—In estates of persons who died prior to April 20, 1905, there was no tax; in estates of persons dying on or after April 20, 1905, and before July 1, 1911, rates and exemptions are fixed by Chap. 288, Laws of 1905; in estates of persons dying on or after July 1, 1911, to and including April 23, 1919, rates and exemptions are fixed by Section 2a, 2b and 2c as set forth in Section 2273, General Statutes of 1913; in estates of persons dying on or after July 24, 1919.—Seven classes of beneficiaries: 1, wife or lineal issue; 2, husband, adopted or mutually acknowledged child and issue; 3, lineal ancestor (father, mother, grandfather, etc.); 4, brother or sister, half-brother or half-sister, nephews, nieces, daughters-in-law, sons-in-law; 5, uncles, aunts, cousins, second cousins, etc.; 6, State of Minnesota or any political division for public purposes, religious, charitable, scientific, educational bodies, etc.—all within the State, totally exempt. 7, Kindred other than those mentioned, strangers to blood of decedent. Exemptions of $10,000 in Classes 1, 2 and 3 on excess up to $100,000, 1% to 4½%; over $100,000, 4% to 6%; 4, exemptions of $1,000; on excess up to $100,000, 3% to 9%; over $100,000, 12%; 5, exemptions of $250 up to $100,000, 4% to 12%; over $100,000, 16%. 6, All exempt. 7, Exemption of $100; up to $100,000, 5% to 15%; over $100,000, 20%. *Obligations*—1, Administration expenses; 2, funeral expenses; 3, expenses of last sickness; 4, debts preferred by U. S. laws; 5, taxes.

MISSISSIPPI—*Tax*—Upon entire net income of every resident, individual, corporation, association, trust or estate in excess of credits—on first $1,000 of taxable income or any part thereof, 1%; on second $1,000, 1½%; on next $3,000, 2%; on next $5,000, 3%; on next $15,000, 4%; on all taxable income in excess of $25,000, 5%. Same tax on net income of non-residents on property owned and business carried on in State. In computing net income deductions allowed: Ordinary and necessary expenses paid or incurred in carrying on business; necessary expenses incurred by those forced to leave home to do business; interest on indebtedness except for purchase of tax free bonds or stock in national bank or bank organized under State laws; losses not compensated for by insurance, including those from fires, storms, shipwrecks, theft; debts ascertained to be worthless and charged off. *Exemptions*—Single individual, $1,000 and $200 for each dependent; head of family or married individual living with husband or wife, $2,000; $200 for dependents under 18 years of age or incapable of self-support, or a student in school or college, corporation or associates, $1,000. *Exempt organizations*—Labor, agricultural, horticultural, mutual savings banks, fraternal orders, cemetery companies, religious, charitable or scientific associations, business leagues, chambers of commerce, social clubs, farmers, fruit growers, Federal land banks, farm loan associations, domestic mutual building and loan associations organized under laws of State of Mississippi. *Obligations*—1, Funeral expenses; 2, expenses of administration; 3, support of widow as fixed by Chancery Court; 4, all debts.

MISSOURI—*Tax*—To husband, wife, lineal descendant, adopted child or descendant, illegitimate child, up to $20,000, 1%; to $40,000, 2%; to $80,000, 3%; to $200,000, 4%; to $400,000, 5%; in excess of $400,000, 6%. To brother, sister or descendants, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, aunt, uncle or descendants, 3%, 6%, etc., over $400,000, 18%. To brother or sister of grandparents or

descendants, 4%, 8%, etc., over $400,000, 24%. To all others, including foreign, charitable and religious bequests, 5%, 10%, etc., over $400,000, 30%. Exemptions, husband or wife, $20,000; insane or blind lineal descendants, $15,000; lineal ancestor, lineal descendant, adopted child or its descendant or illegitimate child, $5,000; brother, sister or descendants, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, $500; aunt, uncle or their descendants, $250; brother or sister of grandparents or their descendants, $100; others of less than $100 not taxed. *Obligations*—1, Funeral expenses; 2, expenses of last sickness, wages of servants, tombstone; 3, taxes and public debts; 4, judgments; 5, all demands presented within six months after letters; 6, all demands exhibited after six months and before one year.

MONTANA—*Tax*—Widow, exemption $17,500, rate on 1st $25,000, less exemptions, 1%; on next $25,000, 2%; on next $50,000, 3%; on balance, 4%. Husband, exemption, $5,000; lineal ancestor or descendant, adopted child or lineal issue of adopted child—exemption, $2,000—rates over exemption same as for widow. Brother or sister or descendant, son's wife or daughter's husband, exempt, $500—rates, 2%, 4%, 6% and 8%. Uncle, aunt or first cousin, no exemption; rates, 3%, 6%, 9% and 12%. Any other degree of consanguinity or a stranger in blood or a body politic or corporate, no exemption; rates, 4%, 8%, 12% and 16%. *Deductions*—debts owing at death, funeral expenses and last illness, State, county and municipal taxes, which are liens, expenses of administration, including fees and commissions and Federal estate taxes—for non-resident in proportion to his interest in Montana.

NEBRASKA—*Inheritance tax*—Father, mother, husband, wife, child, brother, sister, wife or widow of the son, or husband of the daughter, 1% over exemption of $10,000 each; uncle, aunt, niece, nephew or other lineal descendants of same, 4% over exemption of $2,000; in all other cases a graduated tax up to $5,000, from 4%; on all the excess over $5,000 to $10,000, 6%; on all the excess over $10,000 and not exceeding $20,000, 8%; on all excess over $20,000 and not exceeding $50,000, 10%; on all excess over $50,000, 12%. Widow or widower entitled besides to same exemptions as applies to intestate estates.

NEVADA—*Tax*—On amounts not exceeding $25,000 the primary rates are: To husband or wife, ancestors, descendants or adopted child, 1%; $20,000 exempt to widow or minor child; to others just named $10,000 exempt. To brother, sister, or their descendants, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, 2%; $10,000 exempt. To uncles, aunts or their descendants, 3%; $5,000 exempt. To great-uncles, great-aunts or their descendants 4%. To all others, 5%. On larger amounts the primary rates are multiplied as follows: $25,000 to $50,000, twice primary rates; $50,000 to $100,000, 3 times; $100,000 to $500,000, 4 times; above $500,000, 5 times. Exemption amounts are not individual but apply to all in one group. *Obligations*—1, Funeral expenses; 2, expenses of last sickness; 3, wages, within ninety days; 4, debts preferred by U. S. laws; 5, judgments and mortgages.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Tax*—On class A (beneficiary) consisting of educational, religious, cemetery or other institutions of public charity in N. H., or for or upon trust for any charitable purpose in N. H., for care of cemetery lots; or to a city or town in N. H., for public purposes, no tax is imposed. To husband or wife no tax on $10,000, or less; on excess over exemption 2%. To father, mother, lineal descendant, adopted child, wife or widow of son, husband of a daughter, if under 21, exemption of $10,000, 2%; 21 or over, 2%. Brother, sister, nephew, niece, 6%. All others, 10%. The foregoing is tax law of 1923 on estates of all persons, residents of States, dying after May 2, 1923; by a law of 1921, still in force, there is a non-resident transfer tax of 2% upon transfer of all property within the jurisdiction of the State. *Obligations*—1, Administration expenses; 2, funeral expenses; 3, allowance to widow; 4, taxes and expenses of last sickness. Note—The inheritance tax is included as an administration expense.

NEW JERSEY—*Tax*—Effective on and after March 11, 1922. To husband, wife, child, lineal descendant, adopted child and issue, on amount over exemptions $5,000) to $50,000, 1%; $50,000 to $150,000, 1½%, to $250,000, 2%; over $250,000, 3%. To father, mother, brother, sister, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, churches, hospitals, orphan asylums, public libraries, Bible and tract societies, religious, benevolent and charitable institutions, if less than $500, exempt; if over $500, no exemptions, 5%. All others except class D, 8%. If less than $500, exempt; if over, no exemption. Class D, State of New Jersey, municipal corporations within State or other political division thereof, entirely exempt. *Obligations*—1, Administration expenses; 2, judgments; 3, funeral expenses; 4, medical expenses of last sickness; 5, inheritance tax. All the debts and expenses are first deducted from estate before calculation of tax, so the tax would be payable out of the balance of the estate after payment of 1, 2, 3 and 4.

NEW MEXICO—*Tax*—To father, mother, husband, wife, lineal descendant, adopted child, on amount over exemption, 1%, and an additional tax of 1½% on grantee or donee in conveyance taking effect upon death. To wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, lineal descendant of adopted child, brother or sister, on amount over exemption, 5%, and an additional 3% on grantee or donee in conveyance taking effect upon death. To other collateral kindred, strangers to the blood, corporations, voluntary associations or societies, in amount over exemption, 5%, and an additional tax on grantee or donee in conveyance taking effect upon death, 3%. Exemptions are on entire estate, $10,000, as to first two classes as above; $500, as to collaterals, strangers, etc. All gifts of paintings, books, etc., for free exhibitions within State, are entirely exempt. *Obligations*—1, Inheritance tax; 2, judgments; 3, funeral expenses; 4, medical expenses of last sickness.

NEW YORK—*Tax*—To parents, husband or wife, child, adopted child ($5,000 exempt), and to descendants ($500 exempt), 1% up to $25,000; 2% on the next $75,000; 3% on the next $100,000; 4% upon all additional sums. To brother, sister, son-in-law, or daughter-in-law, 2% up to $25,000; 3% on the next $75,000; 4% on the next $100,000; 5% thereafter; unless estate amounts to at least $500, there is no tax. To others more remote, 5% up to $25,000; 6% on the next $75,000; 7% on the next $100,000; 8% thereafter; unless estate amounts to at least $500, there is no tax. *Obligations*—1, Funeral and administration expenses; 2, debts preferred under U. S. laws; 3, taxes; 4, judgments and decrees.

NORTH CAROLINA—*Tax*—To husband or wife, heirs at law, son or daughter-at-law, stepchild, adopted child. Exempt, $10,000 to widow, $5,000 to minor child, $2,000 to others of this class. Rates on excess, 1% up to $25,000; 2%, $25,000 to $100,000; 3%, $100,000 to $250,000; 4%, $250,000 to $500,000; 5% above $500,000. To brother, sister, or their descendants, no exemption. Rates on the amounts given above are: 3%, 4%, 5%, 6% and 7%. To others more remote, the rates on the same amounts are: 5%, 6%, 7%, 8% and 9%. *Obligations*—1, Debts secured by liens on property of deceased; 2, funeral expenses; 3, taxes; 4, debts due U. S. or State; 5, judgments; 6, wages within one year, medical attendance within one year.

NORTH DAKOTA—*Tax*—To husband, wife, lineal issue, lineal ancestor of decedent, adopted child, on not to exceed $15,000, over amount of exemption, 1%. To brother or sister, descendants of same, wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter, on $15,000, 1½%. To brother or sister of father or mother, or descendant of same, on $15,000, 3%. To brother or sister of grandfather or grandmother, or descendant, on $15,000, 4%. To any other collateral degree, or stranger, or body politic or corporate, on $15,000, 5%. Above are termed primary rates. In excess of $15,000, up to $30,000, 1½ times primary rates. On $30,000 to $50,000, 2 times; $50,000 to $100,000, 2½ times; $100,000 to $300,000, 3 times; $300,000 to $500,000, 3½ times; in excess of $500,000 4 times primary rate. Exemptions to husband or wife, $10,000; to each minor child, $5,000; to other lineal issue and lineal ancestor, $2,000; to brother or sister, descendants of same, wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter, $500; to uncles, aunts, cousins and descendants, $250; devises or bequests to municipal corporations for county, town or municipal purposes, or to corporations of this State, organized for religious, charitable or educational purposes, entirely exempt. *Obligations*—1, Administration expenses; 2, funeral and last sickness expenses; 3, allowance to family; 4, debts preferred by U. S. laws; 5, debts secured by liens on property of deceased.

OHIO—*Tax*—To wife or minor child, father, mother, husband, adult child, or adopted child, or lineal descendants thereof, on $25,000 or part thereof, over exemptions, 1%; on next $75,000, 2%; on next $100,000, 3%; on balance, 4%. To brother, sister, niece, nephew, wife or widow of a son, husband of a daughter, or child treated as son or daughter for ten years though not formally adopted, on $25,000 or part thereof, over exemptions, 5%; on next $75,000, 6%; on next $100,000, 7%; on balance, 8%. To other persons, institutions or corporations, on $25,000 or part thereof, 7%; on next $75,000, 8%; on next $100,000, 9%; on balance, 10%. Exemptions, to wife or child, $5,000; to father, mother, husband, adult child, or adopted child, or lineal descendants, $3,500; to brother, sister, nephew, niece, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, "or any child to whom the decedent, for not less than ten years prior to the succession stood in the mutual acknowledged relation of parent," $500. *Preferred obligations*—1, Administration, funeral and last sickness expenses; 2, allowance to widow and children for twelve months; 3, debts; 4, taxes.

OKLAHOMA—*Tax*—To parents, husband or wife, child, brother, sister, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, adopted child, or lineal descendant, 1% up to $25,000; 2%, $25,000 to $50,000; except to brother, sister, wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter, 3%; 3% $50,000 to $100,000, except brother, sister, wife or widow of son or husband of daughter, 4%; 4% in excess of $100,000, except to brother, sister, wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter, 5%. To other persons and corporations, on from $500 to $25,000, 6%; $25,000 to $50,000, 7%; $50,000 to $100,000, 8%; over $100,000, 10%. Exemptions, to wife, $15,000; to each child, $10,000; to other relatives as above, $5,000, except brother, sister, wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter, $1,000. *Obligations*—1, Funeral expenses; 2, expenses of last sickness; 3, support of family for ninety days; 4, taxes to U. S. or State; 5, debts preferred by U. S. or State laws; 6, judgments or mortgages; 7, other claims presented within six months.

OREGON—*Tax*—To grandfather, grandmother, father, mother, husband, wife, child or any lineal descendant (exemption $10,000), $10,000 to $25,000, 1%; $25,000 to $50,000, 1½%; $50,000 to $100,000, 2%; $100,000 to $300,000, 3%; $300,000 to $500,000, 5%; $500,000 to $1,000,000, 7%; over $1,000,000, 10%. To brother, sister, uncle, aunt, niece, nephew, or lineal descendant (exemption $1,000), additional tax, $1,000 to $3,000, 1%; $3,000 to $5,000, 2%; $5,000 to $10,000, 4%; $10,000 to $30,000, 7%; $30,000 to $50,000, 10%; over $50,000, 15%. Additional tax in all other cases (no exemption) up to $500, 2%; $500 to $1,000, 4%; $1,000 to $2,000, 6%; $2,000 to $4,000, 8%; $4,000 to $10,000, 10%; $10,000 to $25,000, 15%; $25,000 to $50,000, 20%; over $50,000, 25%. Effective on and after May 29, 1919. *Deductions*—Expenses of administration, funeral expenses, U. S. taxes, expenses of last sickness, State and local taxes, debts preferred by U. S. laws, debts secured by liens and property set apart to the widow, husband or surviving children.

PENNSYLVANIA — *Tax* — Transfer Inheritance Tax, Act of 1919, imposing a tax on value of estate passing to direct and collateral heirs. To father, mother, husband, wife, children, lineal descendants, legally adopted children, step-children or the wife or widow of a deceased son, or from the mother of an illegitimate child, 2%; to all others, 10%; the only exemption allowed is the widow's exemption of $500, under a separate act. *Obligations*—1, Funeral and last sickness expenses, wages due household servants within one year; 2, rent, within one year.

RHODE ISLAND—*Tax*—Estates under $5,000 tax exempt (above said sum a general tax of ½% is imposed in addition to the rates specified below). To grandparents, parents, husband or wife, child, or descendant, adopted child, brother, sister, nephew, niece, son-in-law, or daughter-in-law, $25,000 is exempt. Rates on excess are: ½% below $50,000; 1%, $50,000 to $250,000; 1½%, $250,000 to $500,000; 2%, $500,000 to $750,000; 2½%, $750,000 to $1,000,000; 3% above $1,000,000. To others more remote, $1,000 is exempt, and rates on excess are: 5% up to $50,000; 6%, $50,000 to $250,000; 7%, $250,000 to $1,000,000; 8% above $1,000,000. *Obligations*—1, Funeral expenses; 2, expenses of last sickness; 3, debts due U. S.; 4, State and town taxes; 5, wages up to $100; 6, other claims presented within six months; 7, all other debts. If property insufficient to pay all debts of any class, creditors of that class shall be paid ratably, and no payment shall be made to creditors of any class until all of preceding class or classes have been paid in full.

SOUTH CAROLINA—*Tax*—To husband, wife, minor child, minor grandchild, adult child, adult grandchildren, father or mother, on amount in excess of exemption; up to $20,000, 1%; $20,000 to $40,000, 2%; $40,000 to $80,000, 3%; $80,000 to $150,000, 4%; $150,000 to $300,000, 5%; in excess of $300,000, 6%. To lineal ancestor, lineal descendant (other than above), brother, sister, uncle, aunt, niece, nephew, wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter, on amount in excess of exemption, up to $20,000, 2%; to $40,000, 3%; to $80,000, 4%; to $150,000, 5%; to $300,000, 6%; over $300,000, 7%. To any other beneficiary, double above rates, viz., 4%, 6%, 8%, 10%, 12% and 14%. *Exemptions*—Husband or wife, $10,000; minor child, $7,500; adult child, father or mother, $5,000; lineal ancestor or descendant, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, etc., $500; any other beneficiary, $200. Devises or bequests for educational, religious, or public charities in this State, or for city or town for public purposes, entirely exempt. Act of Feb. 23, 1922. *Obligations*—1, Funeral, last sickness, probate and administration expenses; 2, debts due to public; 3, judgments, mortgages and executions; 4, rent; 5, bonds, contract debts.

SOUTH DAKOTA—*Tax*—Primary rates: To wife or lineal issue, up to $15,000 on excess after deducting exemptions from $15,000, 1%; to husband, lineal ancestor of decedent or any child legally adopted, or mutually acknowledged for not less than ten years or lineal issue of such, 2%; to brother or sister, or descendant a wife or widow of a son or husband of a daughter, 3%. To brother or sister of father or mother, or a descendant of a brother or sister of the father or mother of decedent, 4%; to any person or persons in any other degree than as above, or strangers, or a body politic or corporate, 5%. Over $15,000 and up to $50,000, two times the primary rate; $50,000 to $100,000, 3 times; in excess of $100,000, 4 times the primary rate. *Exemptions*—All property transferred to public corporations within the State for strictly county, township, school or municipal purposes, property of clear value of $10,000 transferred to widow or husband of deeedent, each lineal issue, or adopted or mutually acknowledged children and issue of such, lineal ancestors of decedent, exemption, $3,000; $500 exemption to brother or sister of decedent, or descendants of such, wife or widow of son or husband of daughter; $200 exemption to brother or sister of father or mother or descendants of such; $100 exemption to others. Entire exemption to hospitals, colleges, churches, etc., and charitable institutions, deductions to be made of amounts received from outside the State. *Obligations*—1, Funeral expenses; 2, expenses of last sickness; 3, administration expenses; 4, wages for 60 days; 5, debts preferred by U. S. laws; 6, all other claims against the estate except that debts secured by liens have preference, according to priority, on any specific property.

TENNESSEE—*Tax*—To husband, wife or direct descendants, child adopted in conformity with laws of State, or ascendants of person making transfer, from $10,000 to $25,000, 1%; on next $25,000, or any part thereof, 1½%; on next $50,000, 2%; on next $400,000, 3%; on $500,000 and all over that sum, 5%. To all others, from $1,000 to $50,000, 5%; on next $50,000, 6%; on next $50,000, 7%; on next $50,000, 8%; on next $50,000, 9%; 10% on $250,000 and all over that sum. *Exemptions*—Property of intestate, testator or grantor when clear market value is less than $1,000. Property of clear market value of less than $10,000, transferred to wife, direct descendants and ascendants, or either of them, of person from whom transfer is made, the estate to be treated as a whole. All property transferred to municipal corporations for strictly municipal purposes. Property devised or transferred to any church for purely religious purposes, to any school or college for purely educational purposes, to any hospital or bona-fide charitable institution. *Obligations*—1, Transfer and inheritance taxes are included as debts in settlement of estate.

TEXAS—*Tax*—On property to or for use of husband or wife, direct lineal descendants or ascendants of decedent, or to legally adopted child, or to husband of daughter, or wife of son; likewise to religious, educational or charitable organizations in State, bequest to be used within State, in

excess of $25,000 a graduated tax from 1% up to (for over $1,000,000) 6%. To brother or sister of decedent or lineal descendant of such, in excess of $10,000, a graduated tax from 3% up to (for over $1,000,000) 10%. To uncle or aunt of decedent or descendant of such, in excess of $1,000, a graduated tax from 4% to (for over $1,000,000) 15%. To any other person within or without this State, or to any religious, educational or charitable organization located without the State, or bequest to be used within the State, in excess of $500, a graduated tax of from 5% to (for over $1,000,000) 20%. *Obligations*—1, Funeral and last sickness expenses; 2, administration expenses; 3, debts secured by mortgage or other debts presented within twelve months, and debts presented after twelve months.

UTAH—*Tax*—$10,000 of each estate exempt; tax 3%, $10,000 to $25,000; 5% above $25,000. *Obligations*—1, Funeral expenses the only preferred obligations. The term "debts" shall include local or State taxes due at time of death, court costs, statutory fees of executors, administrators or trustees.

VERMONT—*Tax*—To husband, wife, child, father, mother or grandchild, wife or widow of a son or husband of a daughter, child adopted during minority, stepchild or other lineal descendant, no tax unless legacy or share exceeds $10,000; between $10,000 and $25,000, 1%; between $25,000 and $50,000, 2%; between $50,000 and $250,000, 4%; over $250,000, 5%. To all others, 5%. Exemptions, devises or bequests for charitable, religious or educational societies or institutions, cemetery purposes created or existing under laws of this State, to a Bishop in his ecclesiastical capacity for religious uses in this State. *Obligations*—1, Funeral expenses; 2, taxes; 3, debts due to State; 4, debts due to U. S. These claims are to be paid first without being allowed by commissioners. Expenses of last illness and wages due within 3 months, not over $150 per creditor, to be allowed if approved by commissioners. A headstone to cost not over $25 is permitted to an insolvent estate.

VIRGINIA—*Tax*—To husband, wife, lineal ancestor, lineal descendant, in excess of exemption and up to $50,000, 1%; in excess of $50,000 and up to $100,000, 2%; in excess of $100,000 and up to $500,000, 3%; in excess of $500,000 and up to $1,000,000, 4%; in excess of $1,000,000, 5%. To brother, sister, nephew or niece, in excess of exemption, amounts as above, 2%, 4%, 6%, 8% and 10%. All others, in excess of exemption, etc., 5%, 7%, 9%, 12% and 15%. Exemptions, husband, wife, ancestor, descendant, $10,000; brother, sister, nephew, niece, $4,000; others, $1,000. A tax of 2% is imposed upon the transfer at death of personal property of non-residents. *Obligations*—1, Funeral and administration expenses; 2, expenses of last sickness, doctor or druggist; 4, money owing as trustee or in fiduciary capacity.

WASHINGTON—*Tax*—To parents, husband or wife, lineal descendant, adopted child or its descendants, $10,000 exempt. Rates on excess are: 1% up to $50,000; 2%, $50,000 to $100,000; 3%, $100,000 to $150,000; $150,000 to $200,000 3%; $200,000 to $300,000, 6%; $300,000 to $500,000, 7%; above $500,000 10%. To brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew or niece, no exemption; the rates on the amounts stated are: 5%; 6%; 8%; 10%; 12%; 15% and 20%. To others more remote, the rates on the same amounts are: 10%; 12%; 15%; 20%; 25%; 30% and 40%. *Obligations*—1, Funeral expenses; 2, expenses of last sickness; 3, debts preferred by U. S. laws; 4, wages, within ninety days; 5, taxes; 6, judgments and mortgages which are liens on land.

WEST VIRGINIA—*Tax*—To wife, husband, child or children of deceased child, or father or mother of decedent, not exceeding $50,000, 2%. To brother or sister of decedent (not including those of half blood), 4%. To those further removed in relationship from decedent than brother or sister, 6%. To those of no blood relationship, strangers, institutions corporate or otherwise, except eleemosynary institutions hereinafter exempt, 10% of market value of such interest in such property. The foregoing are termed primary rates. In excess of $50,000 up to and not over $100,000, two times primary rate; over $100,000 up to $150,000, 2¼ times; over $150,000 up to $200,000, 2½ times; over $200,000 up to $300,000, 2¾ times; over $300,000 up to $400,000, 3 times; over $400,000 up to $500,000, 3¼ times. Upon all in excess of $500,000, 3½ times primary rates. This example applies to a single beneficial interest and not to the estate as a whole. *Exemptions*—Property transferred to person or corporation for educational, literary, scientific, religious or charitable purposes, or to State, county or municipal corporation for public purposes, used exclusively in this State. To widow, $15,000; to wife, husband, child, children of deceased child, father or mother of decedent, $10,000, except that exemption to children of child shall be per stirpes not per capita. *Obligations*—1, Funeral and administration expenses; 2, debts owing to U. S.; 3, taxes; 4, fiduciary obligations.

WISCONSIN—*Tax*—Tax of 2% to husband, wife, lineal descendants, lineal ancestors, adopted child, and lineal issue thereof. To brothers, sisters and their descendants, wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter, 4%. To uncles, aunts or their descendants, 6%. To all others, 8%. When the estate is above $25,000 the above rates are multiplied as follows: $25,000 to $50,000, 2 times on excess; $50,000 to $100,000, 3 times on excess; $100,000 to $500,000, 4 times on excess; above $500,000, 5 times on excess. *Exemptions*—$15,000 to widow, $2,000 to lineal descendants or ancestors and husband, and lesser amount to other relatives, down to $100 exemptions to strangers in blood. *Obligations*—1, Last sickness and funeral expenses; 2, debts.

WYOMING—*Tax*—Class A. Husband, wife, parent, child, grandchild, adopted child or adopted parent, brother or sister—exempt, $10,000; $10,000 to $25,000, 2½%; to $50 000, 3%; to $250,000, 5%; to $1.000.000, 6%; over $1,000,000, 8%. Class B. Lineal ancestor or descendant, except those in Class A, lineal descendant of adopted child, lineal ancestors of adopted parent, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter—exempt $1,000—then 2%, 3%, 4%, 6%, 7% and 10%. Class C. Half-sister, nephew, niece, stepchild or step-parent,—exempt $1,000—then 3%, 5%, 7%, 8%, 9% and 10%. Class D. All other persons except Class E—exempt $1,000—then 5%, 6%, 7%, 8%, 9% and 10%. Class E. Gifts for charitable, educational or religious purposes exempt by law from taxation; trusts for charitable purposes; for city, town or public purposes within the State—entirely exempt. Deductions from gross estate to get net expenses of administration, attorney's fees, notes and liens owed by estate at date of death, expense of last sickness and funeral, and Court costs in settlement of probate. *Obligations*—1, Funeral expenses; 2, expenses of last sickness; 3, debts due U. S.; 4. State and town taxes; 5, wages up to $100; 6, other claims presented within six months; 7, all other debts. If property insufficient to pay all debts of any class, creditors of that class shall be paid ratably, and no payment shall be made to creditors of any class until all of preceding class or classes have been paid in full.

UNITED STATES—(See the Federal Estate Tax Chart on page 328.)

DISTRIBUTION OF INTESTATE'S PERSONAL ESTATE.

In many of the States the widow and children are entitled to receive a small portion of the estate, generally varying from $100 to $500, before the claims of creditors are paid. Aside from such exempt portion of the estate, the property to be distributed to widow or relatives is that remaining after all creditors' claims have been satisfied.

In all States where the deceased leaves a child or children, or descendants of any deceased child and no widow, the children or descendants take the entire estate, to the exclusion of all other relatives. The children take equal shares, and in most States the descendants of a deceased child together take the share of their parent, except where the descendants are all in equal degree to the deceased (all grandchildren, no children surviving), when they share equally and do not take their proportionate share of their parents' interest.

In most if not all of the States, the widow of a man who died without having made a will inherits one-third of the realty and one-half of the personalty, in all those cases in which she is not the sole blood heir.

The statutes covering inheritance of intestate estates vary in almost every State as to the rights of the several heirs. The safest course for those seeking information is to communicate with the Surrogate's or Orphan's Probate Court in the county where the estate lies.

MOVING PICTURE LAW AND CENSORSHIP.

The Motion Picture Commission of the State of New York was created by the Legislature in 1921, and entered on its duties on Aug. 1, that year. An office was opened at No. 220 West 42d Street, New York City, where a large part of the reviewing of films is done. There is also a regular office at Albany.

In the calendar year 1923 fines imposed and paid totaled $800; 2,881 eliminations were made in 586 films; 2,257 films were approved without eliminations; 301 permits were granted without examination; 2,843 original licenses were issued; 31,259 licenses for duplicate prints were issued; 29 films were condemned in toto, and 8,850 reels were examined.

Eliminations named in the above paragraph covered 2,260 scenes and 621 titles.

REASONS FOR ELIMINATIONS.

Reasons for eliminations applied to the following number of films: Indecent. 105; inhuman, 238; tending to incite to crime, 382; immoral or tending to corrupt morals, 126; sacrilegious, 29; obscene 26.

Of the films from which eliminations were made 282 were dramas; 159 , comedies; 62, comedy dramas; 72, serials; 8, news; 2, educational, and 1, cartoon.

Decisions of the commission can be appealed to the courts.

Receipts were—From licenses, $159,887; from permits, $1,253.50; from seals, $1,784.50; from re-screenings, $25; total, $162,950.

Expenditures totaled $80,717.43, of which $56,822.57 represented salaries and wages.

"The commission," says that body in its report to the Governor in 1923, "was directed by the statute to issue permits, without examination, for all films which had been exhibited prior to Aug. 1, 1921.

SERIAL NUMBERS FOR PERMITS.

"Each permit is given a serial number and a leader is delivered to the owner at the time the permit is issued to the applicant. If complaints are made concerning films for which permits have been issued, the commission may require the films to be produced and to be reviewed by the commission. In many instances this has been done.

"Permits are often issued for pictures which are scientific, religious or educational in their character, without examination.

"Licenses are only issued where an application has been made, the fee paid and the picture examined and approved. At the time a picture is approved a license is issued and a seal is delivered to the applicant which he is required to exhibit on the screen following the main title, which contains the following words:

" 'Licensed by the Motion Picture Commission of the State of New York.

" 'No. ——.'

"It is unlawful to exhibit to the public for an admission fee any film within the State, unless there is shown with it the identification matter referred to herein.

ADVERTISING CENSORED.

"At the time the application is made the applicants are also required to present to the commission for examination the advertising matter to be used in connection with the display of the film.

"This does not refer, of course, to the advertising matter which appears in publications, but to billboards and posters. The commission passes upon this advertising matter and approves or disapproves the same. The same standards are applied to advertising matter as to films.

"The statute directs the commission to issue licenses for pictures whenever an application is made, unless the film, or some part thereof, is *obscene, indecent, immoral, inhuman, sacrilegious* or is *of such a character that its exhibition would tend to corrupt morals or incite to crime.*

"The commission in applying the standards laid down by the statute has been very liberal in its judgment, feeling that owing to the large investments of producers and the short period during which the commission has been functioning in this State, it was only fair to the industry to give the producers the benefit of the doubt where there was any question as to whether the film, or any part of it, came within the inhibitions laid down in the statute."

1,000,000 A DAY AT MOVIES.

The commission estimates that 1,000,000 persons a day see moving pictures in New York State and 15,000,000 a day in the United States.

A demand for a regulation of the industry for the purpose of suppressing objectionable films has been set up in general that practically every civilized country, except some portions of South America, has some form of censorship for the regulation of the motion picture.

England, including its dependencies, such as Canada, Australia and India, has a much more strict censorship law than exists in any part of our country.

Italy, Germany, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, the Philippine Islands, France, Spain, Russia and other European countries have some form of regulation.

The States of Kansas, Ohio, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Florida also have statutes for regulating the motion picture.

Japan and Russia also have a form of censorship.

CENSORSHIP GROWING EVERYWHERE.

Nearly every city of any size in the United States has methods of regulation or censorship of the motion picture where there is no general State law, and in some instances where there are State laws.

The commission warns that bad or misleading films are made in the United States and sent abroad; and that propaganda films hostile to the American form of government are made abroad and sent here, and also are made here for use here.

THE SINGLE TAX.

(From a statement by the late Henry George, sr.)

Since in all our States we now levy some tax on the value of land, the single tax can be instituted by the simple and easy way of abolishing, one after another, all other taxes now levied and commensurately increasing the tax on land values until we draw upon that one source for all expenses of government, the revenue being divided between local government, State government, and the general government as the revenue from direct taxes is now divided between the local and State governments, or by a direct assessment being made by the general government upon the States and paid by them from revenues collected in this manner. The single tax we propose is not a tax on land, and therefore would not fall on the use of land and become a tax on labor.

In assessments under the single tax all values created by individual use or improvement would be excluded, and the only value taken into consideration would be the value attaching to the bare land by reason of neighborhood, etc., to be determined by impartial periodical assessments. Thus the farmer would have no more taxes to pay than the speculator who held a similar piece of land idle, and the man who on a city lot erected a valuable building would be taxed no more than the man who held a similar lot vacant. The single tax in short would call upon men to contribute to the public revenues not in proportion to what they produce or accumulate, but in proportion to the value of the natural opportunities they hold. It would compel them to pay just as much for holding land idle as for putting it to its fullest use. The single tax, therefore, would—

1st. Take the weight of taxation off the agricultural districts.

2d. Dispense with a multiplicity of taxes and a horde of tax-gatherers, simplify government, and greatly reduce its cost.

3d. Do away with the fraud, corruption and gross inequality inseparable from our present methods of taxation.

4th. Give us with all the world as perfect freedom of trade as now exists between the States of the Union, thus enabling our people to share through free exchanges in all the advantages which nature has given to other countries, or which the peculiar skill of other peoples has enabled them to attain. It would destroy the trusts, monopolies, and corruptions which are the outgrowths of the tariff.

5th. It would, on the other hand, by taking for public use that value which attaches to land by reason of the growth and improvement of the community, make the holding of land unprofitable to the mere owner and profitable only to the user. It would thus make it impossible for speculators and monopolists to hold natural opportunities unused or only half used, and would throw open to labor the illimitable field of employment which the earth offers to man.

WILLS.

A WILL OR TESTAMENT is a final disposition of a person's property, to take effect after his death. A codicil is an addition or alteration in such disposition. All persons are competent to make a will except idiots, persons of unsound mind, and infants. In many States a will of an unmarried woman is deemed revoked by her subsequent marriage. A nuncupative or unwritten will is one made *orally* by a soldier in active service, or by a mariner while at sea.

In most of the States a will must be in writing, signed by the testator, or by some person in his presence, and by his direction, and attested by witnesses, who must subscribe their names thereto in the *presence* of the testator. The form of wording a will is immaterial as long as its intent is clear.

Age at which persons may make wills is in most of the States 21 years. Males and females are competent to make wills at 18 years in the following States: California, Connecticut, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah and the Hawaiian Islands; and in the following States only females at 18 years: Colorado, District of Columbia, Illinois, Maryland, Missouri, Washington, Wisconsin.

In the following States persons of 18 years may dispose of personal property only: Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri, Oregon, Rhode Island, Virginia, West Virginia; in Georgia any one over 14 years and in Louisiana any one over 16 years, is competent to make a will. In Colorado, persons of 17 years, and in New York males of 18 and females of 16 years may dispose of personalty. Witnesses—Most of the States require two witnesses, except in Connecticut (3), Maine (3), Massachusetts (3), New Hampshire (3), South Carolina (3), Vermont (3).

LAW OF CONTRACTS.

(General Provisions of the Statutes.)

A Contract is an agreement of two or more parties by which reciprocal rights and obligations are created. One party acquires a right, enforceable at law, to some act or forbearance from the other, who is under a corresponding obligation to thus act or forbear.

Generally speaking, all contracts which are made between two competent parties, for a proper consideration, without fraud and for a lawful purpose, are enforceable at law.

To the creation of a valid contract there must be:

1. Precise agreement. The offer of one party must be met by an acceptance by the other, according to the terms offered.

2. There must be a consideration. Something of value must either be received by one party or given up by the other.

3. The parties must have capacity to contract. The contracts of insane persons are not binding upon them. Married women are now generally permitted to contract as though single, and bind their separate property. The contracts of an infant are generally not binding upon him unless ratified after attaining his majority. The contracts of an infant for "necessaries" may be enforced against him to the extent of the reasonable value of the goods furnished. It is incumbent upon one seeking to hold an infant to show that the goods furnished were in fact necessary.

4. The party's consent must not be the result of fraud or imposition, or it may be avoided by the party imposed upon.

5. The purpose of the parties must be lawful. Agreements to defraud others, to violate statutes, or whose aim is against public policy, such as to create monopolies or for the corrupt procurement of legislative or official action, are void, and cannot be enforced by any party thereto.

Contracts in general are equally valid whether made orally or in writing, with the exception of certain classes of contracts, which in most of the States are required to be attested by a note or memorandum in writing, signed by the party or his agent sought to be held liable. Some of the provisions which are adopted from the old **English Statute of Frauds** vary in some States, but the following contracts very generally are required to be attested by some writing:

Contracts by their terms not to be performed within a year from the making thereof.

A promise to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another person.

Contracts made in consideration of marriage, except mutual promises to marry.

Promise of an executor or administrator to pay debts of deceased out of his own property.

Contracts for the creation of any interest or estate in land, with the exception of leases for a short term, generally one year.

Contracts for the sale of goods above a certain value, unless a portion of the price is paid or part of the goods delivered. The required value of the goods sold varies in different States from $30 to $200. In a number of the States no such provision exists.

In many of the States, declarations or conveyances of trust estates.

In many States, representations as to the character, credit, or responsibility of another person.

Partial performance of the contract is generally held to dispense with the necessity for a writing.

If the damages liable to result from the breaking of a contract are uncertain the parties may agree upon a sum to which either may be entitled as compensation for a breach, which will be upheld by the courts, but if the sum so fixed is not designed as a fair compensation to the party injured, but as a penalty to be inflicted, it will be disregarded.

A party is generally excused for the failure to perform what he has agreed only by the act of God or the public enemy, except in cases involving a personal element in the work to be performed, such as the rendition of services, when the death or sickness of the party contracting to perform them is a valid excuse

PROMISSORY NOTES AND CHECKS.

Negotiable instruments, the common forms of which are promissory notes, checks, or other bills of exchange, while having the same general requisites as other contracts, have certain distinct features. The purpose of the law is to facilitate as much as possible their free passing from hand to hand like currency. The assignment of an ordinary contract leaves the assignee in no different position for enforcing his rights than that of his assignor, but one who takes a negotiable instrument from a prior holder, without knowledge of any defences to it, before its maturity, and gives value for it, holds it free of any defences which might have been set up against his predecessors, except those defects that were inherent in the instrument itself.

To be negotiable an instrument must be in writing and signed by the maker (of a note) or drawer (of a bill or check).

It must contain an unconditional promise or order to pay a certain sum in money.

Must be payable on demand, or at a fixed future time.

Must be payable to order or to bearer.

An instrument is negotiated, that is completely transferred, so as to vest title in the purchaser, if payable to bearer, or indorsed simply with the name of the last holder, by mere delivery, if payable to order by the indorsement of the party to whom it is payable and delivery.

One who transfers an instrument by indorsement warrants to every subsequent holder that the instrument is genuine, that he has title to it, and that if not paid by the party primarily liable at maturity, he will pay it upon receiving due notice of non-payment.

To hold an indorser liable the holder upon its non-payment at maturity must give prompt notice of such non-payment to the indorser and that the holder looks to the indorser for payment. Such notice should be sent within twenty-four hours.

When an indorser is thus compelled to pay he may hold prior parties through whom he received the instrument liable to him by sending them prompt notice of non-payment upon receiving such notice from the holder.

The maker of a note is liable to pay it if unpaid at maturity without any notice from the holder or indorser.

Notice to one of several partners is sufficient notice to all.

When a check is certified by a bank the bank becomes primarily liable to pay it without notice of its non-payment, and when the holder of a check thus obtains its certification by the bank, the drawer of the check and previous indorsers are released from liability, and the holder looks to the bank for payment.

The drawer of a check that has been certified can stop payment on it at the bank after it has been certified.

A bona fide holder of a negotiable instrument, that is, a party who takes an instrument regular on its face, before its maturity, pays value for it and has no knowledge of any defences to it, is entitled to hold the party primarily liable responsible for its payment, despite any defences he may have against the party to whom he gave it, except such as rendered the instrument void in its conception. Thus, if the maker of a note received no value for it or was induced to issue it through fraud or imposition, they do not defeat the right of a bona fide holder to compel its payment from him.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DEEDS.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT is the act of declaring the execution of an instrument before an officer authorized to certify to such declaration. The officer certifies to the fact of such declaration, and to his knowledge of the person so declaring. Conveyances or deeds of land to be entitled to be recorded must first be acknowledged before a proper officer. Most of the States nave forms of acknowledgments, which should be followed.

Acknowledgments may be taken in general by Notaries Public, Justices of the Peace, Judges or Clerks of Courts of the higher grades, Registers, Masters in Chancery, Court Commissioners, Town Clerks, Mayors and Clerks of incorporated cities, within their respective jurisdictions.

REQUISITES TO VALID DEED.

The requisites to a valid deed are the same in general as other contracts, but the appointment of an attorney to execute a deed for anotner person must in general be executed with the same formalities requisite to the deed itself.

SEALS or their equivalent (or whatever is intended as such) are necessary in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Illinois Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming. In almost all the States deeds by corporations must be under seal. FORMS are prescribed or indicated by the statutes of most of the States except Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana. SEPARATE ACKNOWLEDGMENT by wife is required in Alaska, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Louisiana, Montana, Nevada, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas. ONE WITNESS to the execution of deeds is required in District of Columbia, Maine (customary), Maryland, Nebraska, New Jersey (usual), Oklahoma, Utah, Wyoming. TWO WITNESSES to the execution of deeds are required in Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Wisconsin.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

(Extracts from the United States Bankruptcy Act of July 1, 1898, as amended by subsequent acts.)

SEC. 4. WHO MAY BECOME BANKRUPTS.—(*a*) Any person, except a municipal, railroad, insurance or banking corporation, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act as a voluntary bankrupt.

(*b*) Any natural person, except a wage-earner or a person engaged chiefly in farming or the tillage of the soil, any unincorporated company, and any moneyed, business, or commercial corporation, except a municipal, railroad, insurance, or banking corporation, owing debts to the amount of one thousand dollars or over, may be adjudged an involuntary bankrupt upon default or an impartial trial, and shall be subject to the provisions and entitled to the benefits of this act. The bankruptcy of a corporation shall not release its officers, directors, or stockholders, as such, from any liability under the laws of a State or Territory or of the United States. (30 Stat. 547. 32 Stat. 797. 36 Stat. 839.)

DUTIES OF BANKRUPTS.

SEC. 7. DUTIES OF BANKRUPTS.—(*a*) The bankrupt shall (1) attend the first meeting of his creditors, if directed by the court or a Judge thereof to do so, and the hearing upon his application for a discharge, if filed; (2) comply with all lawful orders of the court; (3) examine the correctness of all proofs of claims filed against his estate; (4) execute and deliver such papers as shall be ordered by the court; (5) execute to his trustee transfers of all his property in foreign countries; (6) immediately inform his trustee of any attempt, by his creditors or other persons, to evade the provisions of this act, coming to his knowledge; (7) in case of any person having to his knowledge proved a false claim against his estate, disclose that fact immediately to his trustee; (8) prepare, make oath to, and file in court within ten days, unless further time is granted, after the adjudication if an involuntary bankrupt, and with the petition if a voluntary bankrupt, a schedule of his property, showing the amount and kind of property, the location thereof, its money value, in detail, and a list of his creditors, showing their residences, if known (if unknown that fact to be stated), the amount due each of them, the consideration thereof, the security held by them, if any, and a claim for such exemptions as he may be entitled to, all in triplicate, one copy of each for the clerk, one for the referee, and one for the trustee; and (9) when present at the first meeting of his creditors, and at such other times as the court shall order, submit to an examination concerning the conducting of his business, the cause of his bankruptcy, his dealings with his creditors and other persons, the amount, kind, and whereabouts of his property, and, in addition, all matters which may affect the administration and settlement of his estate; but no testimony given by him shall be offered in evidence against him in any criminal proceedings, Provided, however, that he shall not be required to attend a meeting of his creditors, or at or for an examination at a place more than one hundred and fifty miles distant from his home or principal place of business, or to examine claims except when presented to him, unless ordered by the court, or a Judge thereof, for cause shown, and the bankrupt shall be paid his actual expenses from the estate when examined or required to attend at any place other than the city, town, or village of his residence.

ALLOWABLE DEBTS.

SEC. 63. DEBTS WHICH MAY BE PROVED.—(*a*) Debts of the bankrupt may be proved and allowed against his estate which are (1) a fixed liability as evidenced by a judgment or an instrument in writing, absolutely owing at the time of the filing of the petition against him, whether then payable or not, with any interest thereon which would have been recoverable at that date, or with a rebate of interest upon such as were not then payable and did not bear interest; (2) due as costs taxable against an involuntary bankrupt who was at the time of the filing of the petition against him plaintiff in a cause of action which would pass to the trustee and which the trustee declines to prosecute after notice; (3) founded upon a claim for taxable costs incurred in good faith by a creditor before the filing of the petition in an action to recover a provable debt; (4) founded upon an open account, or upon a contract express or implied; and (5) founded upon provable debts reduced to judgments after the filing of the petition and before the consideration of the bankrupt's application for a discharge, less costs incurred and interest accrued after the filing of the petition and up to the time of the entry of such judgments.

(*b*) Unliquidated claims against the bankrupt may, pursuant to applications to the court, be liquidated in such manner as it shall direct, and may thereafter be proved and allowed against his estate.

DEBTS NOT AFFECTED.

(SEC. 17. DEBTS NOT AFFECTED BY DISCHARGE.—a discharge in bankruptcy shall release a bankrupt from all of his provable debts, except such as (first) are due as a tax levied by the United States, the State, county, district, or municipality in which he resides; (second) are liabilities for obtaining property by false pretenses or false representation, or for wilful and malicious injuries to the person or property of another, or for alimony due or to become due, or for maintenance or support of wife or child, or for seduction of an unmarried female, or for breach of promise of marriage accompanied by seduction, or for criminal conversation; (third) have not been duly scheduled in time for proof and allowance, with the name of the creditor, if known to the bankrupt, unless such creditor had notice or actual knowledge of the proceedings in bankruptcy; or (fourth) were created by his fraud, embezzlement, misappropriation, or defalcation while acting as an officer or in any fiduciary capacity; or (fifth) are for wages due to workmen, clerks, travelling or city salesmen, or servants, which have been earned within three months before the date of commencement of the proceedings in bankruptcy; or (sixth) are due for moneys of an employee received or retained by his employer to secure the faithful performance by such employee of the terms of a contract of employment. (As amended by Act of January 7, 1922).

INTEREST LAWS AND STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS.

(For statutes of limitations in criminal cases see matter at end of crimes and penalties.)

States and Territories.	Interest Laws.		Statutes of Lim.		
	Legal Rate.	Rate Allowed by Contract.	Judgments, Years.	Notes, Years.	Open Accounts, Years.
	Per Ct.	Per Ct.			
Alabama	8	8	20	6	3
Alaska	8	12	10	6	6
Arkansas	6 to 10	0 to 10	10	5	3
Arizona	6	10	4	4	3
California	7	12	5	4	4
Colorado	8	12	20	6	6
Connec'cut	6	6	(*k*)	6	6
Delaware	6	6	10(*h*)	6	3
Dist of Col	6	8	12	3	3
Florida	8	10	20	5‡	3
Georgia	7	8	7	6	4‡
Hawaii	8	12	20	6	6
Idaho	7	10	6	5	4
Illinois	5	7	7	10	5
Indiana	6	8	20	10	6
Iowa	6	8	20	10	5
Kansas	6	10	5	5	3
Kentucky	6	6	5	15	2
Louisiana	5	8	10	5	3
Maine	6	12	6-20	6-20	6
Maryland	6	6	12	3	3
Mass	6	Any rate.	6 (*c*)	6	6
Michigan	5	7	10	6	6
Minnesota	6	10	10	6	6
Mississippi	6	8	7	6	3
Missouri	6	8	10	10	5
Montana	8	10	10	8	5
Nebraska	7	10	5	5	4
Nevada	7	7	6	6	4
N. Hamp	6	6†	20	6	6
New Jersey	6	6	20	6	6
New Mex	10	12	7	6	4
New York	6	6††	20(*j*)	6	6§
N. Carolina	6	6	10	3*	3
N. Dakota	6	10	10	6	6
Ohio	6	8	21	15	6
Oklahoma	6	10	5	5	3
Oregon	6	10	10	6	6
Pa	6	6	5 (*l*)	6‡	6
Porto Rico	6	12(*e*)	5	3	3
Rhode Isl	6†	Any rate.	20	6	6
S. Carolina	7	8	10	6	6
S. Dakota	7	12	20	6	6
Tennessee	6	6	10	6	6
Texas	6	10	10	4	2-4
Utah	8	12	8	6	4
Vermont	6	(*m*)	6	6 (*n*)	6
Virginia	6	6	20	5*	3
Washington	6	12	6	6	3
W. Virginia	6	6	10	10	5
Wisconsin	6	10	20 (*b*)	6	6
Wyoming	8	12	10	10	8

* Under seal, 10 years. † Unless a different rate is expressly stipulated. ‡ Under seal, 20 years. †† New York has legalized any rate of interest on call loans of $5,000 or upward on collateral security. § Six years from last item on either side. (*a*) Judgments, 6 per cent. (*b*) Justice Court judgments, 6 years. (*c*) Witnessed, 20 years. (*d*) Thirty-five years in Courts of Record, eighteen years in inferior courts. (*e*) Pawnbrokers, 4 per cent. per month. (*f*) Ceases to be a lien after the period unless revived. (*h*) Subject to renewal. (*j*) Not of record, 6 years. (*k*) No limit. (*l*) No statute. (*m*) Except witnessed promissory note, 14 years.

In New York a judgment ceases after 10 years to be a lien on real estate.

PENALTIES FOR USURY.

Penalties for usury differ in various States. California, first offense fine of $25 to $300, or prison, not over 6 months or both; subsequent offenses fine $100 to $500, or prison 6 months to year. Colorado, fine not over $300, and prison not over 6 months. Maine, Massachusetts (except on loans of less than $1,000), have no provisions on the subject. Loss of *principal and interest* is the penalty in Arkansas and New York. Loss of principal in Delaware and in Oregon entire debt.

Loss of interest in Alabama, Arizona, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina (double amount if paid), North Dakota (double amount if paid), Porto Rico, South Carolina, Virginia, Washington (double amount if paid), Wisconsin, and Wyoming. In Alaska, Montana, Oklahoma, Texas, Vermont, double the amount of interest collected. In Minnesota usurious contract is void. Borrower may lose both principal and interest. In South Dakota taking over 10% on real estate loan punishable by fine of not over $500.

Loss of excess of interest in Connecticut, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont and West Virginia. Loss of principal and interest in Rhode Island, not over 30% of amount exceeding $50 or more than 5% per month for first six months of amount less than $50. In New Mexico, fine and forfeiture of double amount collected.

PAWNBROKING RATES ALLOWED BY LAW.

New York: 3 per cent. per month for six months, less than $100; 2 per cent. per month thereafter; 2 per cent. per month first six months, over $100, or 1 per cent. per month thereafter. All interest must be paid in full at the expiration of twelve months or new ticket issued, starting the transaction over again.

Massachusetts: On loans of $1 or less, 5 per cent. for the first week and 2 per cent. for each week thereafter; on loans of from $1 to $3, 4 per cent. for the first week, 2½ per cent. for each week thereafter; on loans of $3 to $10, 3 per cent. for the first week and 2 per cent. for each week thereafter; on loans of over $10 to $25, 1 per cent. a week; on loans over $25 to $100, 3 per cent. a month and each fraction thereof; on loans of over $100, 2 per cent. a month and each fraction thereof.

New Hampshire (Concord): On loans of $1 or less, 5 cents for the first week, 2 cents for each week thereafter; over $1 to $3, 4 per cent. for the first week and 2½ per cent. each week thereafter; over $3 to $10, 3 per cent. for the first week and 2 per cent. each week thereafter; over $10 to $25, 2½ per cent. for the first week, 2 per cent. each week thereafter; over $25 to $50, 2 per cent. for the first week and 1 per cent. each week, thereafter; over $50 to $100, 1½ per cent. for the first week, 1 per cent. each week thereafter; over $100, 1 per cent. per week.

Virginia: 10 per cent. per month on loans of $25 or less; 5 per cent. per month on loans of over $25 and not more than $100; 3 per cent. per month on loans over $100.

Rhode Island: 5 per cent. per month on loans of $50 or less first six months; 2½ per cent. per month on loans of $50 thereafter; 2½ per cent. per month on loans of more than $50.

Connecticut: 5 per cent. per month on loans up to $15; 3 per cent. per month on loans up to $50; 2 per cent. per month on loans over $50.

Vermont: 5 per cent. per month up to $50; 3 per cent. per month over $50. Law also allows a storage charge, agreement to be made by both parties.

New Mexico: 10 per cent. per month.

Ohio (Cincinnati): 10 per cent. per month on small loans. This State, in an act, section 6339-3, passed in the General Assembly May 14, 1921, and approved June 7, 1921, filed in the office of the Secretary of State, June 8, 1921, provides: "No licensee shall charge, receive, or demand in excess of 5 per cent. per month interest on any loans, or discount on any conditional purchase, up to and including the sum of $25, or in excess of 3 per cent. per month on loans or discounts above $25."

Texas (El Paso): 10 per cent. per month.

Indiana: 3½ per cent. per month.

Maine: 3½ per cent. per month.

Arizona: 4 per cent. per month.

Colorado: 3 per cent. per month.

Illinois: 3 per cent. per month.

Montana: 3 per cent. per month.

Oregon: 3 per cent. per month, with no charge less than $1.

Michigan: 3 per cent. per month, with no charge less than 50 cents.

Delaware: 8 per cent. per month and 3 per cent. per month extra, storage.

Pennsylvania: 5 per cent. per month storage, one-half per cent. interest per month.

Maryland: 2½ per cent. per month.

Georgia: 5 per cent. per month, and 25 cents for storage.

Wisconsin (Racine): General practice is to charge 10 per cent. per month. No law as to what shall be charged.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The Secretary of State of the United States, Charles E. Hughes, in an address delivered before the American Bar Association at Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 30, 1923, restated the genesis and scope of the Monroe Doctrine as it stands to-day, one hundred years after its promulgation. The Secretary's main points were:

The Monroe Doctrine had its dramatic setting as a striking and carefully formulated announcement, but it was in no sense a departure or something novel or strange engrafted upon American policy. The people of the United States had watched with deep sympathy the long struggle of our Southern neighbors for independence. The Republic of Colombia was recognized in 1822, the Government of Buenos Ayres and the States of Mexico and Chili, early in 1823. Deeply interested as we were in the development of republican institutions, the United States did not hesitate because of the political form of government and was the first to recognize the independent Empire of Brazil in May, 1824, and this was followed by the recognition of the Federation of Central American States in August of the same year.

Meanwhile, the Holy Alliance formed by the sovereigns of Austria, Russia, and Prussia had sought to enforce the divine right of kings against the progress of liberal principles. Joined by France, they undertook "to put an end to the system of representative government" and after France had proceeded accordingly to restore the rule of Ferdinand VII. in Spain, it was proposed to direct their efforts to the overthrowing of the new governments erected out of the old colonies of Spain in the Western Hemisphere. This was the situation 100 years ago—in August, 1823—when George Canning, British Foreign Secretary, wrote his celebrated letter to Richard Rush, American Minister in London, suggesting a joint declaration, in substance, that the recovery of the colonies by Spain was hopeless; that neither Great Britain nor the United States was aiming at the possession of any portion of these colonies; and that they could not see with indifference any portion of them transferred to any other power. Great Britain, however, had not at that time recognized the new States in Spanish America, and this made a point of distinction. Correspondence followed between Presidents Monroe and Jefferson and Madison, whose advice he sought. It was after mature deliberation by the President and his Cabinet, which contained not only John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State, but John C. Calhoun and William Wirt, that the American position was formally stated. It was deemed advisable to make a separate declaration of policy and this was formulated in President Monroe's message of December 2, 1823.

The doctrine is set forth in two paragraphs of this message. The first of these had a genesis distinct from the situation of the former colonies of Spain. It grew out of the question of Russian claims on the northwest coast of North America. The Russian Emperor had issued a ukase in 1821 prohibiting citizens of other nations from navigating and fishing within 100 Italian miles of the northwest coast of North America from Bering Straits to the fifty-first parallel of north latitude. Protests had followed. In July, 1823, Secretary Adams informed the Russian Minister that the United States "should contest the right of Russia to any territorial establishment on this continent, and that we should assume distinctly the principle that the American continents are no longer subjects for any new European colonial establishments." It was in connection with this pretension of Russia that President Monroe, after adverting to the proposal of arranging the respective rights and interests on the northwest coast by amicable negotiations, declared in his message:

"In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been judged proper for asserting as a principle, in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers."

The other paragraph of President Monroe's message bore upon the situation of our neighbors to the south, as follows:

"In the wars of the European powers in matters relating to themselves we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do. It is only when our rights are involved or seriously menaced that we resent injuries or make preparation for our defense. With the movements in this hemisphere we are, of necessity, more intimately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America. * * *

"We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and have maintained it and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

Properly understood, it is opposed (1) to any non-American action encroaching upon the political independence of American States under any guise and (2) to the acquisition in any manner of the control of additional territory in this hemisphere by any non-American power.

The Monroe Doctrine is not a legislative pronouncement; it has been approved by action of Congress, but it does not rest upon any Congressional sanction. It has had the implied indorsement of the treaty-making power in the reservations to the two Hague conventions of 1899 and 1907, but it is not defined by treaty and does not draw its force from any international agreement. It is not like a constitutional provision deriving its authority from the fact that it is a part of the organic law transcending and limiting executive and legislative power. It is not a part of international law, maintained by the consent of the civilized powers and alterable only at their will. It is a policy declared by the Executive of the United States and repeated in one form or another by Presidents and Secretaries of State in the conduct of our foreign relations. Its significance lies in the fact that in its essentials, as set forth by President Monroe and as forcibly and repeatedly, asserted by our responsible statesmen, it has been for 100 years, and continues to be, an integral part of our national thought and purpose, expressing a profound conviction which even the upheaval caused by the Great War, and our participation in that struggle upon European soil, has not uprooted or fundamentally changed.

The Monroe Doctrine is not a policy of aggression; it is a policy of self-defense. It was asserted at a time when the danger of foreign aggression in this hemisphere was very real, when the new American States had not yet established a firm basis of independent national life, and we were menaced by threats of old world powers directed against republican institutions. It still remains an assertion of the principle of national security.

As the policy embodied in the Monroe Doctrine is distinctively the policy of the United States, the Government of the United States reserves to itself its definition, interpretation and application. This Government has welcomed the recognition by other Governments of the fact and soundness of this policy and of the appropriateness of its application from time to time.

But the United States has not been disposed to enter into engagements which would have the effect of submitting to any other power or to any concert of powers the determination either of the occasions upon which the principles of the Monroe Doctrine shall be invoked or of the measures that shall be taken in giving it effect. As President Wilson observed: "The Monroe Doctrine was proclaimed by the United States on her own authority. It always has been maintained and always will be maintained upon her own responsibility."

This implies neither suspicion nor estrangement. It simply means that the United States is asserting a separate national right of self-defense, and that in the exercise of this right it must have an unhampered discretion.

The policy of the Monroe Doctrine does not infringe upon the independence and sovereignty of other American States. Misconception upon this point is the only disturbing influence in our relations with Latin American States. The declaration of our purpose to oppose what is inimical to our safety does not imply an attempt to establish a protectorate any more than a similar assertion by any one of the great southern republics of opposition to conduct on the part of any of the others endangering its security would aim at the establishment of a protectorate.

We utterly disclaim as unwarranted the observations which occasionally have been made implying a claim on our part to superintend the affairs of our sister republics, to assert an overlordship, to consider the spread of our authority beyond our own domain as the aim of our policy and to make our power the test of right in this hemisphere.

Such assertions do not express our national pur-

pose; they belie our sincere friendship; they are false to the fundamental principles of our institutions and of our foreign policy which has sought to reflect with rare exceptions, the ideals of liberty; they menace us by stimulating a distrust which has no real foundation. They find no sanction whatever in the Monroe Doctrine. There is room in this hemisphere, without danger of collision, for the complete recognition of that doctrine and the independent sovereignty of the Latin-American republics.

We have grown rich and powerful, but we have not outgrown the necessity, in justice to ourselves and without injustice to others, of safeguarding our future peace and security. By building the Panama Canal we have not only established a new and convenient highway of commerce but we have created exigencies and new conditions of strategy and defense. It is for us to protect that highway.

It may also be necessary for us at some time to build another canal between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans and to protect that. I believe that the sentiment of the American people is practically unanimous that in the interest of our national safety we could not yield to any foreign power the control of the Panama Canal or the approaches to it, or the obtaining of any position which would interfere with our right of protection or would menace the freedom of our communications.

So far as the region of the Caribbean Sea is concerned it may be said that if we had no Monroe Doctrine we should have to create one. * * * The United States has rights and obligations which that doctrine does not define. And in the unsettled condition of certain countries in the region of the Caribbean it has been necessary to assert these rights and obligations as well as the limited principles of the Monroe Doctrine. * * *

The disturbed conditions and revolutionary tendencies in some of the Central American republics have given great solicitude to the Government of the United States, and its efforts have been directed to the promotion of tranquillity and stability. This is in the interest of the maintenance of the unimpaired integrity and sovereignty of these republics.

It is apparent that the Monroe Doctrine does not stand in the way of Pan-American co-operation; rather it affords the necessary foundation for that co-operation in the independence and security of American States. * * *

With the passing of 100 years it remains a cherished policy, inimical to no just interest and deemed to be vitally related to our own safety and to the peaceful progress of the peoples of this hemisphere.

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

(Compiled by Simon Newton, Detroit.)

NAME.	Delegate From.	Occupation.	Birthplace.	Date of Birth.	Date of Death.
Adams, John	Mass	Lawyer	Braintree, Mass	Oct. 31, 1735	July 4, 1826
Adams, Samuel	Mass	Merchant	Boston, Mass	Sept. 27, 1722	Oct. 2, 1803
Bartlett, Joslah	N. H	Physician	Amesbury, Mass	Nov. 21, 1729	May 19, 1795
Braxton, Carter	Va	Planter	Newington, Va	Sept. 10, 1736	Oct. 10, 1797
Carroll, Charles	Md	Lawyer	Annapolis, Md	Sept. 20, 1737	Nov. 14, 1832
Chase, Samuel	Md	Lawyer	Somerset County, Md	April 17, 1741	June 19, 1811
Clark, Abraham	N. J	Lawyer	Elizabethtown, N. J	Feb. 15, 1726	Sept. 15, 1794
Clymer, George	Pa	Merchant	Philadelphia, Pa	Jan. 24, 1739	Jan. 23, 1813
Ellery, William	R. I	Lawyer	Newport, R. I	Dec. 22, 1727	Feb. 15, 1820
Floyd, William	N. Y	Farmer	Brookhaven, N. Y	Dec. 17, 1734	Aug. 4, 1821
Franklin, Benjamin	Pa	Printer	Boston, Mass	Jan. 17, 1706	April 17, 1790
Gerry, Elbridge	Mass	Merchant	Marblehead, Mass	July 17, 1744	Nov. 23, 1814
Gwinnett, Button	Ga	Merchant	....., England	(About) 1732	May 27, 1777
Hall, Lyman	Ga	Physician	Wallingford, Conn	April 12, 1724	Oct. 19, 1790
Hancock, John	Mass	Merchant	Quincy, Mass	Jan. 12, 1737	Oct. 8, 1793
Harrison, Benjamin	Va	Farmer	Berkeley, Va	(About) 1740	April .., 1791
Hart, John	N. J	Farmer	Hopewell, N. J	 1708	 1780
Hewes, Joseph	N. C	Lawyer	Kingston, N. J	 1730	Nov. 10, 1779
Heyward, Thomas, jr	S. C	Lawyer	St. Luke's Parish, S. C	 1746	March 6, 1809
Hooper, William	N. C	Lawyer	Boston, Mass	June 17, 1742	Oct. .., 1790
Hopkins, Stephen	R. I	Farmer	Scituate, R. I	March 7, 1707	July 13, 1785
Hopkinson, Francis	N. J	Lawyer	Philadelphia, Pa	Sept. 21, 1737	May 9, 1791
Huntington, Samuel	Conn	Lawyer	Windham, Conn	July 3, 1731	Jan. 5, 1796
Jefferson, Thomas	Va	Lawyer	Shadwell, Va	April 2, 1743	July 4, 1826
Lee, Richard Henry	Va	Soldier	Stratford, Va	Jan. 20, 1732	June 19, 1794
Lee, Francis Lightfoot	Va	Farmer	Stratford, Va	Oct. 14, 1734	April 3, 1797
Lewis, Francis	N. Y	Merchant	Llandaff, Wales	March ., 1713	Dec. 19, 1803
Livingston, Philip	N. Y	Merchant	Albany, N. Y	Jan. 15, 1716	June 12, 1778
Lynch, Thomas, jr	S. C	Lawyer	Prince George Parish, S. C	Aug. 5, 1749	 1779
McKean, Thomas	Del	Lawyer	New London, Pa	Mar. 19, 1734	June 24, 1817
Middleton, Arthur	S. C	Lawyer	Middleton Place, S. C	June 26, 1742	Jan. 1, 1787
Morris, Lewis	N. Y	Farmer	Morrisania, N. Y	 1726	Jan. 22, 1798
Morris, Robert	Pa	Merchant	Liverpool, England	Jan. 20, 1734	May 8, 1806
Morton, John	Pa	Surveyor	Ridley, Pa	 1724	April ., 1777
Nelson, Thomas, jr	Va	Statesman	Yorktown, Va	Dec. 26, 1738	Jan. 4, 1789
Paca, William	Md	Lawyer	Wyehall, Md	Oct. 31, 1740	 1799
Paine, Robert Treat	Mass	Lawyer	Boston, Mass	Mar. 11, 1731	May 11, 1814
Penn, John	N. C	Lawyer	Caroline County, Va	May 17, 1741	Sept. .., 1788
Read, George	Del	Lawyer	Cecil County, Md	Sept. 17, 1733	Sept. 21, 1798
Rodney, Caesar	Del	General	Dover, Del	Oct. 7, 1728	June 29, 1784
Ross, George	Pa	Lawyer	Newcastle, Del	 1730	July .., 1779
Rush, Benjamin	Pa	Physician	Byberry Township, Pa	Dec. 24, 1745	April 19, 1813
Rutledge, Edward	S. C	Lawyer	Charleston, S. C	Nov. 23, 1749	Jan. 23, 1800
Sherman, Roger	Conn	Shoemaker	Newton, Mass	April 19, 1721	July 23, 1793
Smith, James	Pa	Lawyer	....., Ireland	(About) 1720	July 11, 1806
Stockton, Richard	N. J	Lawyer	Near Princeton, N. J	Oct. 1, 1730	Feb. 28, 1781
Stone, Thomas	Md	Lawyer	Charles County, Md	 1743	Oct. 5, 1787
Taylor, George	Pa	Physician	....., Ireland	 1716	Feb. 23, 1781
Thornton, Matthew	N. H	Physician	....., Ireland	(About) 1714	June 24, 1803
Walton, George	Ga	Lawyer	Frederick County, Va	 1740	Feb. 2, 1804
Whipple, William	N. H	Sailor	Kittery, Me	Jan. 14, 1730	Nov. 28, 1785
Williams, William	Conn	Statesman	Lebanon, Conn	April 18, 1731	Aug. 2, 1811
Wilson, James	Pa	Lawyer	Near St. Andrews, Scotland	Sept. 14, 1742	Aug. 28, 1798
Witherspoon, John	N. J	Minister	Gifford, Scotland	Feb. 5, 1722	Sept. 15, 1794
Wolcott, Oliver	Conn	Physician	Windsor, Conn	Nov. 26, 1726	Dec. 1, 1797
Wythe, George	Va	Lawyer	Elizabeth City, Va	 1726	June 8, 1806

NOTES ON THE ABOVE TABLE.

The oldest signer when the signatures were affixed was Benjamin Franklin; the next oldest was Stephen Hopkins.

The first of the signers to die was John Morton; the second was Button G. Winnett.

The earliest known attempt in the American colonies of a declaration of independence was at a town meeting at Mendon, Worcester County, Mass., in 1773.

There was also the Mecklenburg, N. C., declaration for independence, May 31, 1775.

Declaration of Independence.

(Unanimously adopted, July 4, 1776; signed by 54 delegates, Aug. 2, 1776.)

WHEN, in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the pre ent King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained, and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies, without the Consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation: For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us: For protecting them by a mock Trial from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States: For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world: For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent: For depriving us in many cases of the benefits of Trial by Jury: For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences: For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies: For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments: For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions. In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms. Our repeated Petitions have been answered by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people. Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

WE THEREFORE, the REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN GENERAL CONGRESS, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly PUBLISH and DECLARE, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

Constitution of the United States.

The Constitution originally consisted of a Preamble and seven Articles, and in that form was ratified by a convention of the States, Sept. 17, 1787. The Government under the Constitution was declared in effect on the first Wednesday in March, 1789. The signers of the original Constitution, by virtue of their membership in Congress, were:

GEO. WASHINGTON, *President and deputy from Virginia.* NEW HAMPSHIRE — John Langdon, Nicholas Gilman. MASSACHUSETTS—Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King. CONNECTICUT—Wm. Saml. Johnson, Roger Sherman. NEW YORK—Alexander Hamilton. NEW JERSEY—Wil. Livingston, David Brearley, Wm. Patterson, Jona. Dayton. PENNSYLVANIA—B. Franklin, Robt. Morris, Thos. Fitzsimons, James Wilson, Thomas Mifflin, Geo. Clymer, Jared Ingersoll, Gouv. Morris. DELAWARE—Geo. Read, John Dickinson, Jaco. Broom, Gunning Bedford jun, Richard Basset. MARYLAND—James McHenry, Danl. Carroll, Dan. of St. Thos. Jenifer. VIRGINIA—John Blair, James Madison, Jr. NORTH CAROLINA—Wm. Blount, Hu. Williamson, Richd. Dobbs Spaight. SOUTH CAROLINA—J. Rutledge, Charles Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Pierce Butler. GEORGIA—William Few, Abr. Baldwin. Attest: WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

The Constitution was ratified by the thirteen original States in the following order:

Delaware, December 7, 1787 (yeas, 30), unanimous.

Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787, vote 43 to 23.

New Jersey, December 18, 1787 (yeas, 38), unanimous.

Georgia, January 2, 1788 (yeas, 26), unanimous.

Connecticut, January 9, 1788, vote 128 to 40.

Massachusetts, February 6, 1788, vote 187 to 168.

Maryland, April 28, 1788, vote 63 to 11.

South Carolina, May 23, 1788, vote 149 to 73.

New Hampshire, June 21, 1788, vote 57 to 46.

Virginia, June 26, 1788, vote 89 to 79.

New York, July 26, 1788, vote 30 to 27.

North Carolina, November 21, 1789, vote 194 to 77.

Rhode Island, May 29, 1790, vote 34 to 32.

(Vermont, by convention, ratified Jan. 10, 1791; and Congress, Feb. 18, 1791, admitted that State into the Union.)

THE CONSTITUTION.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1—(Legislative powers; in whom vested:)

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2—(House of Representatives, how and by whom chosen. Qualifications of a Representative. Representatives and direct taxes, how apportioned. Enumeration. Vacancies to be filled. Power of choosing officers, and of impeachment.)

1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

2. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose 3; Massachusetts, 8; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, 1; Connecticut, 5; New York, 6; New Jersey, 4; Pennsylvania, 8; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 6; Virginia, 10; North Carolina, 5; South Carolina, 5, and Georgia, 3.*

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Section 3—(Senators, how and by whom chosen. How classified. State Executive, when to make temporary appointments, in case, etc. Qualifications of a Senator. President of the Senate, his right to vote. President pro tem., and other officers of the Senate, how chosen. Power to try impeachments. When President is tried, Chief Justice to preside. Sentence.)

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointment until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who s all not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment of cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

Section 4—(Times, etc., of holding elections, how prescribed. One session in each year.)

1. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to places of choosing Senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 5—(Membership, Quorum, Adjournments. Rules. Power to punish or expel. Journal. Time of adjournments, how limited, etc.)

1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of

* See Article XIV., Amendments.

either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section 6—(Compensation. Privileges. Disqualification in certain cases.)

1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

Section 7—(House to originate all revenue bills. Veto. Bill may be passed by two-thirds of each House, notwithstanding, etc. Bill, not returned in ten days, to become a law. Provisions as to orders, concurrent resolutions, etc.)

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that House it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and the House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Section 8—(Powers of Congress.)

1. The Congress shall have power:

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.

4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

7. To establish post-offices and post-roads.

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive rights to their respective writings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

12. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

13. To provide and maintain a navy.

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dry-docks, and other needful buildings.

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Section 9—(Provision as to migration or importation of certain persons. Habeas Corpus. Bills of attainder, etc. Taxes, how apportioned. No export duty. No commercial preference. Money, how drawn from Treasury, etc. No titular nobility. Officers not to receive presents, etc.)

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

6. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another, nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

7. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

8. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States. And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Section 10—(States prohibited from the exercise of certain powers.)

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation, grant letters of marque and reprisal, coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any impost or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

Section 1—(President; his term of office. Electors of President; number and how appointed. Electors to vote on same day. Qualification of President. On whom his duties devolve in case of his removal, death, etc. President's compensation. His oath of office.)

1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors

equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if there be more than one who have such a majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. A quorum, for this purpose, shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice President.*

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Section 2—(President to be Commander-in-Chief. He may require opinions of Cabinet Officers, etc., may pardon. Treaty-making power. Nomination of certain officers. When President may fill vacancies.)

1. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law: but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies they may happen during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Section 3—(President shall communicate to Congress. He may convene and adjourn Congress, in case of disagreement, etc. Shall receive Ambassadors, execute laws, and commission officers.)

He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Section 4—(All civil offices forfeited for certain crimes.)

The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

Section 1—(Judicial powers. Tenure. Compensation.)

The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Section 2—(Judicial power; to what cases it extends. Original jurisdiction of Supreme Court. Appellate. Trial by jury, etc. Trial, where.)

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Section 3—(Treason defined. Proof of. Punishment of.)

1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attained.

ARTICLE IV.

Section 1—(Each State to give credit to the public acts, etc., of every other State.)

Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Section 2—(Privileges of citizens of each State. Fugitives from justice to be delivered up. Persons held to service having escaped, to be delivered up.)

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the

* This clause is superseded by Article XII., Amendments.

Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Section 3—(Admission of new States. Power of Congress over territory and other property.)

1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section 4—(Republican form of government guaranteed. Each State to be protected.)

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

(Constitution; how amended. Proviso.)

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the Ninth Section of the First Article; and that no State, without its consent shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

(Certain debts, etc., declared valid. Supremacy of Constitution, treaties, and laws of the United States. Oath to support Constitution, by whom taken. No religious test.)

1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

2. This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

(What ratification shall establish Constitution.)

The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Opposition in and out of Congress to the Constitution, in that it was not sufficiently explicit as to individual and State rights, led to an agreement to submit to the people immediately after the adoption of the Constitution a number of safeguarding amendments.

And so it was that the First Congress, at its first session, at the City of New York, Sept. 25, 1789, adopted and submitted to the States twelve proposed amendments—A Bill of Rights, as it was then and ever since has been popularly called. Ten of these amendments (now commonly known as one to ten inclusive, but in reality three to twelve inclusive) were ratified by the States as follows—New Jersey, Nov. 20, 1789; Maryland, Dec. 19, 1789; North Carolina, Dec. 22, 1789; South Carolina, Jan. 19, 1790; New Hampshire, Jan. 25, 1790; Delaware, Jan. 28, 1790; Pennsylvania, March 10, 1790; New York, March 27, 1790; Rhode Island, June 15, 1790; Vermont, Nov. 3, 1791; Virginia, Dec. 15, 1791. No ratification by Connecticut, Georgia or Massachusetts is on record. These original ten ratified amendments appear in order below as Articles I. to X. inclusive.

The two of the original proposed amendments which were not ratified by the necessary number of States related, the first to apportionment of Representatives; the second, to compensation of members of Congress.

TITLES OF NOBILITY.

Congress, May 1, 1810, proposed to the States the following Amendment to the Constitution:

"If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them or either of them."

It was ratified by Maryland, Dec. 25, 1810; Kentucky, Jan. 31, 1811; Ohio, Jan. 31, 1811; Delaware, Feb. 2, 1811; Pennsylvania, Feb. 6, 1811; New Jersey, Feb. 13, 1811; Vermont, Oct. 24, 1811; Tennessee, Nov. 21, 1811; Georgia, Dec. 13, 1811; North Carolina, Dec. 23, 1811; Massachusetts, Feb. 27, 1812; New Hampshire, Dec. 10, 1812.

Rejected by New York (Senate), March 12, 1811; Connecticut, May session, 1813; South Carolina, approved by Senate Nov. 28, 1811, reported unfavorably in House and not further considered Dec. 7, 1813; Rhode Island, Sept. 15, 1814.

The amendment failed, not having sufficient ratifications.

AMENDMENT TO PROHIBIT THE CONSTITUTION FROM ABOLISHING OR INTERFERING WITH SLAVERY.

(The Corwin Amendment.)

Congress, March 2, 1861, proposed to the States the following Amendment to the Constitution:

"No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State."

Ratified by Ohio, March 13, 1861; Maryland, Jan. 10, 1862; Illinois (convention), Feb. 14, 1862. The amendment failed, for lack of a sufficient number of ratifications.

THE TEN ORIGINAL AMENDMENTS.

(They were declared in force December 15, 1791.)

ARTICLE I.

Religious Establishment Prohibited. Freedom of Speech, of the Press, and Right to Petition.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

Right to Keep and Bear Arms.

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No Soldier to Be Quartered in Any House, Unless, Etc.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

Right of Search and Seizure Regulated.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.
Provisions Concerning Prosecution, Trial and Punishment.—Private Property Not to Be Taken for Public Use, Without Compensation.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.
Right to Speedy Trial, Witnesses, Etc.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which districts shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.
Right of Trial by Jury.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.
Excessive Bail or Fines and Cruel Punishment Prohibited.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.
Rule of Construction of Constitution.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.
Rights of States Under Constitution.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.
Judicial Powers Construed.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Third Congress on the 5th of March, 1794, and was declared to have been ratified in a message from the President to Congress, dated Jan. 8, 1798.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ARTICLE XII.
Manner of Choosing President and Vice-President.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Eighth Congress on the 12th of December, 1803, and was declared to have been ratified in a proclamation by the Secretary of State, dated September 25, 1804. It was ratified by all the States except Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct list of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.
Slavery Abolished.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Thirty-eighth Congress on the 1st of February, 1865, and was declared to have been ratified in a proclamation by the Secretary of State dated December 18, 1865. It was rejected by Delaware and Kentucky: was conditionally ratified by Alabama and Mississippi: and Texas took no action.

1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.
Citizenship Rights Not to Be Abridged.

The following, popularly known as the Reconstruction Amendment, was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Thirty-ninth Congress on the 16th of June, 1866, and was declared to have been ratified in a proclamation by the Secretary of State, dated July 23, 1868. The amendment got the support of 23 Northern States: it was rejected by Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and 10 Southern States. California took no action. Subsequently it was ratified by the 10 Southern States.

1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Apportionment of Representatives in Congress.

2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male members of such State, being of twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Power of Congress to Remove Disabilities of United States Officials for Rebellion.

3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President or holding any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

What Public Debts Are Valid.

4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection and rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or eman-

cipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.
Equal Rights for White and Colored Citizens.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Fortieth Congress on the 27th of February, 1869, and was declared to have been ratified in a proclamation by the Secretary of State, dated March 30, 1870. It was not acted on by Tennessee; it was rejected by California, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and Oregon; ratified by the remaining 30 States. New York rescinded its ratification January 5, 1870. New Jersey rejected it in 1870, but ratified it in 1871.

1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XVI.
Income Taxes Authorized.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Sixty-first Congress on the 12th day of July, 1909, and was declared to have been ratified in a proclamation by the Secretary of State, dated February 25, 1913. The income tax amendment was ratified by all the States except Connecticut, Florida, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, and Virginia.

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever sources derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

ARTICLE XVII.
United States Senators to Be Elected by Direct Popular Vote.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Sixty-second Congress on the 16th day of May, 1912, and was declared to have been ratified in a proclamation by the Secretary of State, dated May 31, 1913. It got the vote of all the States except Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, and Virginia.

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislatures.

Vacancies in Senatorships, When Governor May Fill by Appointment.

2. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, That the Legislature of any State may empower the Executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the Legislature may direct.

3. This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

ARTICLE XVIII.
Liquor Prohibition Amendment.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Sixty-fifth Congress, December 18, 1917: and on January 29, 1919, the United States Secretary of State proclaimed its adoption by 36 States, and declared it in effect on January 16, 1920.

Enforcement of the National Prohibition Act was in effect at 12 P. M., January 16, 1920, except as to certain sections of Title II. wherein other dates were specified.

Early in 1920, the validity of the Eighteenth Amendment was upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States, in suits to void, brought by the States of Rhode Island and New Jersey, and by various brewers and distillers.

1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

ARTICLE XIX.
Giving Nation-Wide Suffrage to Women.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Sixty-fifth Congress, having been adopted by the House of Representatives, May 21, 1919, and by the Senate, June 4, 1919. On August 26, 1920, the United States Secretary of State proclaimed it in effect, having been adopted (June 10, 1919-August 18, 1920) by three-quarters of the States. The Tennessee House, August 31, rescinded its ratification, 47 to 24.

1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XX. (*Now being voted on.*)
Federal Regulation of Child Labor.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Sixty-eighth Congress, having been adopted, as a joint resolution, by the House of Representatives (297 to 69) on April 26, 1924, and by the Senate (61 to 23) on June 2, 1924.

Section 1—The Congress shall have power to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labor of persons under eighteen years of age.

Section 2—The power of the several States is unimpaired by this article except that the operation of State laws shall be suspended to the extent necessary to give effect to legislation enacted by the Congress.

Arkansas was the first State to take action on the proposed amendment. Its House passed the joint resolution (45 to 40), June 27; the Senate (15 to 13), June 28. The Governor signed the measure, June 29.

The Georgia State Senate, July 3, unanimously rejected the amendment, and the House voted it down, 170 to 3.

The amendment has failed of ratification also in the Legislature of Louisiana and North Carolina.

THE SHIP LIQUOR TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The high contracting parties declare that it is their firm intention to uphold the principle that three marine miles, extending from the coastline outward, and measured from low-water mark, constitute the proper limits of territorial waters.

(1) His Britannic Majesty agrees that he will raise no objection to the boarding of private vessels under the British flag outside the limits of territorial waters by authorities of the United States, its Territories or possessions, in order that inquiries may be addressed to those on board and an examination be made of the ship's papers for the purpose of ascertaining whether the vessel or those on board are endeavoring to import or have imported alcoholic beverages into the United States, its Territories or possessions, in violation of the laws there in force. When such inquiries and examination show a reasonable ground for suspicion, a search of the vessel may be initiated.

(2) If there is reasonable cause for belief that the vessel has committed, or is committing or attempting to commit, an offense against the laws of the United States, its Territories or possessions, prohibiting the importation of alcoholic beverages, the vessel may be seized and taken into a port of the United States, its Territories or possessions for adjudication in accordance with such laws.

(3) The rights conferred by the article shall not be exercised at a greater distance from the coast of the United States, its Territories or possessions, than can be traversed in one hour by the vessel suspected of endeavoring to commit the offense. In cases, however, in which the liquor is intended to be conveyed to the United States, its Territories or possessions, by a vessel other than the one boarded and searched it shall be the speed of such other vessel and not the speed of the vessel boarded which shall determine the distance from the coast at which the right under this article can be exercised.

No penalty or forfeiture under the laws of the United States shall be applicable or attach to alcoholic liquors or to vessels or persons by reason of the carriage of such liquors when such liquors are listed as sea stores or cargo destined for a port foreign to the United States * * * provided that such liquors shall be kept under seal continuously while the vessel on which they are carried remains within said territorial waters, and that no part of such liquors shall at any time or place by unladen within the United States, its Territories or possessions.

Any claim by a British vessel for compensation shall be referred for the joint consideration of two persons, one of whom shall be nominated by each of the contracting parties.

BRIEF BIOGRAPHIES OF THE PRESIDENTS.

No.	Name.	Politics.	Native State.	Born.	Inaug.	Age at Inaug.	Time of Death.	Age at Death.
1..	George Washington	Fed....	Va....	1732, Feb. 22	1789	57	1799, Dec. 14	67
2..	John Adams	Fed....	Mass.	1735, Oct. 30	1797	61	1826, July 4	90
3..	Thomas Jefferson	Rep....	Va....	1743, April 13	1801	57	1826, July 4	83
4..	James Madison	Rep....	Va....	1751, March 16	1809	57	1836, June 28	85
5..	James Monroe	Rep....	Va....	1758, April 28	1817	58	1831, July 4	73
6..	John Quincy Adams	Rep....	Mass.	1767, July 11	1825	57	1848, Feb. 23	80
7..	Andrew Jackson	Dem....	N. C..	1767, March 15	1829	61	1845, June 8	78
8..	Martin Van Buren	Dem....	N. Y..	1782, Dec. 5	1837	54	1862, July 24	79
9..	William Henry Harrison	Whig...	Va....	1773, Feb. 9	1841	68	1841, April 4	68
10..	John Tyler	Dem....	Va....	1790, March 29	1841	51	1862, Jan. 17	71
11..	James Knox Polk	Dem....	N. C..	1795, Nov. 2	1845	49	1849, June 15	53
12..	Zachary Taylor	Whig...	Va....	1784, Nov. 24	1849	64	1850, July 9	65
13..	Millard Fillmore	Whig...	N. Y..	1800, Jan. 7	1850	50	1874, March 8	74
14..	Franklin Pierce	Dem....	N. H..	1804, Nov. 23	1853	48	1869, Oct. 8	64
15..	James Buchanan	Dem....	Pa....	1791, April 23	1857	65	1868, June 1	77
16..	Abraham Lincoln	Rep....	Ky....	1809, Feb. 12	1861	52	1865, April 15	56
17..	Andrew Johnson	Rep....	N. C..	1808, Dec. 29	1865	56	1875, July 31	66
18..	Ulysses Simpson Grant	Rep....	Ohio..	1822, April 27	1869	46	1885, July 23	63
19..	Rutherford Birchard Hayes	Rep....	Ohio..	1822, Oct. 4	1877	54	1893, Jan. 17	70
20..	James Abram Garfield	Rep....	Ohio..	1831, Nov. 19	1881	49	1881, Sept. 10	49
21..	Chester Alan Arthur	Rep....	Vt....	1830, Oct. 5	1881	50	1886, Nov. 18	56
22..	Grover Cleveland	Dem....	N. J..	1837, March 18	1885	47	1908, June 24	71
23..	Benjamin Harrison	Rep....	Ohio..	1833, Aug. 20	1889	55	1901, March 13	67
24..	Grover Cleveland	Dem....	N. J..	1837, March 18	1893	55	1908, June 24	71
25..	William McKinley	Rep....	Ohio..	1843, Jan. 29	1897	54	1901, Sept. 4	58
26..	Theodore Roosevelt	Rep....	N. Y..	1858, Oct. 27	1901	42	1919, Jan. 6	61
27..	William Howard Taft	Rep....	Ohio..	1857, Sept. 15	1909	51	.....	..
28..	Woodrow Wilson	Dem....	Va....	1856, Dec. 28	1913	56	1924, Feb. 3	67
29..	Warren Gamaliel Harding	Rep....	Ohio..	1865, Nov. 2	1921	55	1923, Aug. 2	58
30..	Calvin Coolidge	Rep....	Vt....	1872, July 4	1923	51	.....	..

Grant's baptismal Christian name was Hiram Ulysses; Cleveland's was Stephen Grover; Wilson's was Thomas Woodrow; Coolidge's was John Calvin.

RELIGIOUS AFFILIATIONS.

Episcopalians—Washington, Madison, Monroe, Gen. W. H. Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, Pierce, Arthur.
Presbyterians—Jackson, Polk, Buchanan, Lincoln, Cleveland, Benj. Harrison, Wilson.
Methodists—Johnson, Grant, Hayes, McKinley.
Unitarian—John Adams, J. Q. Adams, Fillmore, Taft.
Reformed Dutch—Van Buren, Roosevelt.
Baptist—Harding. *Congregationalist*—Coolidge.
Disciples—Garfield.
Jefferson did not claim membership in any denomination.

ANCESTRY.

English—Washington, J. Adams, Madison, J. Q. Adams, W. H. Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Garfield, Cleveland, B. Harrison, Taft, Coolidge.
Welsh—Jefferson.
Scotch—Monroe, Hayes. *Scotch-Irish*—Jackson, Polk, Buchanan, Arthur, McKinley, Wilson. *Scotch-Dutch*—Harding.
Dutch—Van Buren, Roosevelt.

The following Presidents were lawyers—J. Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, J. Q. Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler, Polk, Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln, Hayes, Garfield, Cleveland, B. Harrison, McKinley, Taft, Wilson, Coolidge.

Washington was a farmer and surveyor; Fillmore and Johnson were tailors.

THE PRESIDENT'S FLAG.

The flag consists of the President's seal in bronze, upon a blue background, with a large white star in each corner. The design of this seal may be seen in the floor of the entrance corridor of the White House.

When the President visits a vessel of the United States, the President's flag is broken at the main the moment he reaches the deck and is kept flying as long as he is on board.

When the President is embarked on a boat he usually directs that his flag be displayed from the staff in the bow of his barge. When he passes in a boat flying his flag, vessels of the navy parade the full guard, four ruffles are given on the drum, four flourishes are sounded on the bugle, the National Anthem is played by the band, and officers and men salute.

THE WIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS.

President.	Wife's Name.	Native State.	Born.	Married.	Died.	Sons.	Daughters.
Washington	Martha (Dandridge) Custis	Va....	1732	1759	1802	.....	.....
J. Adams	Abigail Smith	Mass...	1744	1764	1818	3	2
Jefferson	Martha (Wayles) Skelton	Va....	1748	1772	1782	1	5
Madison	Dolly (Payne) Todd	N. Car.	1772	1794	1849	.....	.....
Monroe	Eliza Kortwright	N. Y....	1768	1786	1830	.....	2
J. Q. Adams	Louisa Catherine Johnson	England	1775	1797	1852	3	1
Jackson	Rachel (Donelson) Robards	N. Car.	1767	1791	1828	.....	.....
Van Buren	Hannah Hoes	N. Y....	1783	1807	1819	4	.....
Harrison	Anna Symmes	N. J....	1775	1795	1864	6	4
Tyler	Letitia Christian	Va....	1790	1813	1842	3	4
	Julia Gardiner	N. Y....	1820	1844	1889	5	2
Polk	Sarah Childress	Tenn...	1803	1824	1891	.....	.....
Taylor	Margaret Smith	Md....	1788	1810	1852	1	5
Fillmore	Abigail Powers	N. Y....	1798	1826	1853	1	1
	Caroline (Carmichael) McIntosh	N. J....	1813	1858	1881	.....	.....
Pierce	Jane Means Appleton	N. H....	1806	1834	1863	3	.....
Buchanan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln	Mary Todd	Ky....	1818	1842	1882	4	.....
Johnson	Eliza McCardle	Tenn...	1810	1827	1876	3	2
Grant	Julia Dent	Mo....	1826	1848	1902	3	1
Hayes	Lucy Ware Webb	Ohio....	1831	1852	1889	7	1
Garfield	Lucretia Rudolph	Ohio....	1833	1858	1918	4	1
Arthur	Ellen Lewis Herndon	Va....	1837	1859	1880	2	1
Cleveland	Frances Folsom	N. Y....	1864	1886	.....	1	3
B. Harrison	Caroline Lavinia Scott	Ohio....	1832	1853	1892	1	1
	Mary Scott (Lord) Dimmick	Ohio....	1858	1896	.....	.....	1
McKinley	Ida Saxton	Ohio....	1844	1871	1907	.....	2
Roosevelt	Alice Lee	Mass....	.....	1883	1884	.....	1
	Edith Kermit Carow	N. Y....	1861	1886	.....	4	1
Taft	Helen Herron	Ohio....	1861	1886	.....	2	1
Wilson	Ellen Louise Axson	Ga.....	1860	1885	1914	.....	3
	Edith (Bolling) Galt	Va.....	1872	1915	.....	.....	.....
Harding	Florence Kling	Ohio....	1860	1891	.....	.....	.....
Coolidge	Grace A. Goodhue	Vt.....	1879	1905	.....	2	.....

BIOGRAPHIES OF THE PRESIDENTS AND THEIR WIVES.

The following brief biographical notes of the Presidents and their wives are supplemental to the convenient tables which precede them and of which they form a part.

George Washington, Federalist, born on a Friday, was the great-grandson of John Washington, who came from Yorkshire, England, with his brother, Andrew, and settled in 1657 on a large tract he bought in Westmoreland County, Virginia, bordering the west shore of the Potomac River near its mouth. John Washington, the pioneer settler, led troops against the Seneca Indians. He had a son, Lawrence Washington, whose second son was Augustine Washington, born in 1694. Augustine was twice married. By his first wife, who died in 1728, he had four children. His second wife, Mary Ball, whom he married March 6, 1730, bore, as her first child, George Washington. The Washingtons by that time owned much of the land in the fertile peninsula between the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers.

George's parents moved in 1735 further up the Rappahannock to a point opposite Fredericksburg, where they settled on a large plantation. On the death of his father in 1743 George returned to his birthplace in Westmoreland County (then known as Pope Creek, now called Wakefield, on Bridge's Creek) to live with his half-brother, Augustine. When 16, George went to live with his half-brother Lawrence at Mt. Vernon, on the Potomac. There he studied mathematics and became a surveyor in the employ of William Fairfax, father of Lawrence's wife and manager of the great Virginia estate of his cousin, Lord Fairfax. George accompanied Lawrence to the West Indies and got smallpox. After his return, he entered the military service of Virginia. He later served under Gen. Braddock in the war between the English and the French.

Washington took command of the Continental Army, at Cambridge, Mass., July 3, 1775, under a commission issued by Congress on June 17, that year; after winning the Revolutionary War, he took leave of the officers of his force, Dec. 4, 1783, at Fraunces's Tavern, New York City, and formally resigned to Congress, Dec. 23, that year, his commission as Lieutenant General and Commander in Chief.

He was President of the Convention that drafted the Constitution in 1787.

The estate at Mt. Vernon, which George Washington inherited from his half-brother Lawrence, had been named by Lawrence in honor of the British Admiral, Lord Vernon, under whom Lawrence had served at the siege of Carthagena.

Congress, on July 3, 1798, when war with France was imminent, again commissioned Washington as Lieutenant General and Commander in Chief, but hostilities were averted.

Washington's death was due to exposure in a storm while riding over his estate with his managers. He went to bed with a sore throat, followed by an ague, and made his will. The end came between 10 and 11 o'clock on a Saturday night. A vault was made for Washington's body under the dome of the Capitol at Washington, but the remains were interred at Mt. Vernon.

Washington was a slave owner. He was a man of powerful physique, over 6 feet in height, with sandy hair, blue eyes, big hands and feet. He was not a prohibitionist, and was a horseback rider, hunter and fisherman. He and all his family were members of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Washington's first inauguration was at New York, his second at Philadelphia.

Mrs. Washington was a daughter of Col. John Dandridge, planter, of New Kent County, Va., and widow of Daniel Parke Custis, also a rich farmer of that country. She was an Episcopalian.

Gen. Washington had no children of his own. His wife, who was small and plump, with dark hair and hazel eyes, had become the mother of four children, Martha Parke Custis, and Col. John Parke Custis, and two who died in infancy. Col. John Parke Custis, who inherited from his father an estate of 1,000 acres at Arlington, Va., near Washington, where now the national cemetery is located, had two children—George Washington Parke Custis, who married Mary Lee Fitzhugh of Va., and whose daughter became the wife of Gen. Robert E. Lee, Confederate General; and Eleanor Parke Custis, who became the wife of Major Lawrence Lewis, son of Fielding Lewis, whose father, Fielding Lewis, 1726-1781, had married George Washington's sister, Elizabeth, and was a rich Virginia planter, owning half of the town of Fredericksburg, on the Rappahannock River.

At White House receptions the visitors were seated while the President and wife passed among them.

John Adams, Federalist, who was born in the town of Quincy, Mass., and died there, was a great-grandson of Henry Adams, who came with his eight sons from Devonshire, England, in 1636, and settled on a grant of 40 acres. John was the eldest son of John Adams, farmer, and of Susanna Boylston daughter of Peter Boylston, of Brookline, Mass. He graduated at Harvard in 1755; taught school at Worcester; practiced law at Boston; served in the State Legislature, in the Revolutionary Provincial Congress of Massachusetts and in the Continental Congress; he was a signer of the Declaration of Independence; Commissioner to France, 1778, with Benjamin Franklin and Arthur Lee, Minister to Holland; helped negotiate treaties in Europe; Minister to England 1785-1788; elected Vice President in 1788, and again in 1792; chosen President in 1796. He was inaugurated at Philadelphia.

Enraged at his failure of re-election in 1800 he started in his coach for Massachusetts early on March 4, 1801, refusing to attend the inauguration of Thomas Jefferson.

John Adams was a Unitarian and was a cousin of Samuel Adams of Massachusetts, who also was a signer of the Declaration. He was an orator and a pamphleteer; a man of medium height, active, florid, and corpulent. He died of debility, due to old age, on the same day as Jefferson.

Mrs. Adams was a daughter of the Rev. William Smith, a Congregational minister of Weymouth, Mass. Her mother, Elizabeth Quincy, was a great-great-granddaughter of the Puritan divine, Thomas Shepard of Cambridge, Mass., and great-grand-niece of the Rev. John Morton of Boston. Mrs. Adams's older sister, Mary, was the wife of Judge Richard Cranch of Boston.

Adams's oldest son, John Quincy Adams, became sixth President in 1825. A daughter, Abigail, married Col. William S. Smith.

Thomas Jefferson was of Welsh descent and was a Republican, that is, an anti-Federalist, and is called the founder of what is now known as the Democratic Party. He was born at Shadwell, in Albemarle County, Va., the third of ten children. His mother was a daughter of Isham Harris, a rich Virginian. His father, Peter Jefferson, with the aid of thirty slaves tilled a 1,900-acre tobacco and wheat plantation. The President died of old age and chronic diarrhea, in Albemarle County, at Monticello, which he had built from his own design and which creditors would have taken but for the financial aid of friends.

Jefferson was a lawyer. He was a writer, not an orator. He served in the Virginia House of Burgesses with Washington, and in the Continental Congress; helped draft and signed the Declaration of Independence; succeeded Patrick Henry, in 1779, as Governor of Virginia; served in the Virginia militia in the Revolution; negotiated, in Europe, treaties with various countries; Secretary of State under Washington; elected Vice President under John Adams; elected President in 1800, with Aaron Burr, his rival for the Presidency, as Vice President; re-elected in 1804.

Jefferson was tall, raw-boned, freckled and sandy. He played the violin, and was a voluminous writer. He had no religious affiliations.

Jefferson was the first of the Presidents inaugurated at Washington.

Mrs. Jefferson, who was tall, slim, vivacious, with brown eyes, was a daughter of John Wayles, a wealthy lawyer of Charles City County, Va. Her first husband was Bathwest Skelton, who died before she was twenty years old.

Two of the children of the Jeffersons died in infancy. Of those who grew up, Martha, 1772-1836, became, in 1789, the wife of her cousin, Thomas M. Randolph, afterward Governor of Virginia, left a large family of sons and daughters and was the companion of her father in his declining years; Mary, 1778-1804, married her cousin, John Wayles Eppes, and had two children, one of whom, Mrs. S. R. Meikleham, died at Washington in 1897. Mrs. Jefferson's daughters were educated at Roman Catholic convent schools.

Mrs. Jefferson died nineteen years before her husband became President, and Mrs. Madison for a time acted as mistress of the White House. Later he abolished levees.

Jefferson inherited through his wife from her father 40,000 acres of land and 135 slaves.

James Madison, Republican, was born at Port Conway, King George County, Va., and died of old age at Montpelier, Orange County, Va. He was a son of James Madison, descendant of John Madison, of England, who in 1653 took out a patent for land on Chesapeake Bay between the York

and North Rivers. James Madison's paternal grandmother, Frances Taylor, of Orange County, had four brothers, one of whom was grandfather of President Zachary Taylor. Madison's mother was Nelly Conway, and he was the first of twelve children.

Madison graduated at Princeton; helped draft the Virginia State Constitution, and was a member of the first State Legislature; a delegate to the Continental Congress; again a member of the Virginia Legislature; once more a delegate to the Continental Congress; served in the Federal Convention and helped draw up and signed the Federal Constitution; drew up the Virginia Resolution against the alien and sedition laws; Secretary of State under Jefferson; President for two terms.

Madison was small in stature, neat in attire, quiet, polite, and scholarly. He spent the latter part of his life on his estate at Montpelier. There he was buried. He was an Episcopalian.

Mrs. Madison, who was raised as a Quaker, was a daughter of John Payne of North Carolina. Her mother, Mary Coles, was a cousin of Patrick Henry. Her grandfather, John Payne, an English gentleman, settled in Virginia early in the eighteenth century. Her first husband, whom she married when nineteen, was John Todd, a Pennsylvania lawyer and Quaker, who died in 1793 at Philadelphia in a yellow fever epidemic. He left her one son, Payne Todd.

Madison married Mrs. Todd at Harewood, Jefferson County, Va., the home of her younger sister, Mrs. George Steptoe Washington. Mrs. Madison and her husband fled from Washington to Virginia by night in 1814, when British troops set fire to the Capitol and other buildings.

The first marriage in the White House was in 1811 and united Congressman John G. Jackson of Virginia and Miss Todd, a relative of Mrs. Madison by her first husband.

James Monroe, Republican, was born on a Friday in Westmoreland County, Va., and died of old age at New York City. His ancestry was Scotch. The first Monroe in Virginia settled there prior to 1650. James was a son of Spence Monroe and Eliza Jones, sister of Judge Joseph Jones, a Virginia delegate to the Continental Congress. He attended William and Mary College, but soon, with teachers and students, left and joined the Revolutionary Army under Gen. Washington and was wounded in action.

He served in the Virginia Legislature, and in the Continental Congress; helped draw up the Federal Constitution; served as United States Senator; Envoy to France, 1794; Governor of Virginia twice; Plenipotentiary to France, and in 1803 took part in the Louisiana Purchase; Minister to England; Secretary of State under Madison, and in 1814-15 also Secretary of War; President for two terms. As President in 1823 he formulated the "Monroe Doctrine," which declares against European aggrandizement in the three Americas.

He died of old age. His body was buried in the Marble Cemetery, Second Street, New York City, but in 1858 was interred in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va.

Except when in New York City, Monroe lived on his estate at Oak Hill, Loudon County, Va. He was a lawyer but seldom had practiced. He was an Episcopalian.

Mrs. Monroe, Eliza or Elizabeth, was born at New York City and was a daughter of former Capt. Lawrence Kortright of the British Army. While in France Mr. Monroe, then being the American Minister, secured the release from the prison, La Force, of Mme. de Lafayette, who hourly expected to be executed. One of Mrs. Monroe's sisters was the wife of M. Heyliger, Grand Chamberlain to the King of Denmark; another sister married Nicholas Gouverneur of New York City.

One of the daughters of the Monroes married Judge George Hay of Richmond, Va.; the younger, Maria, became in 1820 the wife of a cousin, Samuel L. Gouverneur of New York City. The marriage took place at the White House. She died in 1850. Mrs. Hay died at Paris and was buried there in Pere la Chaise.

John Quincy Adams, a son of President John Adams, and likewise a Unitarian, was born at Quincy, Mass., and died following a stroke of paralysis while in Congress at Washington. His mother's grandfather was John Quincy.

J. Q. Adams was educated in Europe, graduated at Harvard, and practiced law; was Minister to Holland, and to Portugal, under Washington; in his father's Administration was Minister to Prussia; served in the Massachusetts Senate; in 1803 entered the United States Senate, where he quit the Federalist Party and became a Republican and later a Whig.

Resigning from the Senate, he taught rhetoric at Harvard; Minister to Russia under Madison; took part in the peace treaty at Ghent; Minister to England; Secretary of State under Monroe and negotiated the Florida Purchase, and took part in formulating the Monroe Doctrine; chosen President by the House of Representatives, though Gen. Jackson had got the highest number of electoral votes at the election—Jackson, 99; Adams, 84; Crawford, 41; Clay, 37.

Soon after his Presidential term ended he was elected to the House of Representatives, from Massachusetts, and fought the slave power aggressively. He was a skilful and fiery debater, insensible to fear. He was buried at Quincy, Mass.

Mrs. John Quincy Adams was born at London and was a niece of Thomas Johnson of Maryland. Her father had lived abroad for years and by direction of Congress acted as American fiscal agent in France and later in England. Miss Johnson became the wife of Adams at London and was his companion during his long diplomatic career in Europe.

Their children were: George Washington Adams, born at Berlin in 1801; John Q. Adams jr., born at Boston, July 4, 1803; Charles Francis Adams, born at Boston in 1807; and Louisa Catherine Adams, born at St. Petersburg in 1811 and died there in 1812. Their son, C. F. Adams, lawyer, served in the Massachusetts Legislature; was Free Soil candidate for Vice President in 1848; served in Congress; was Minister to England during the Civil War; was President of the Geneva Board of Arbitration. His four sons were all prominent.

Cake and wine were passed to guests at White House receptions in Adams's time.

J. Q. Adams jr. married his cousin, Miss Johnson, in 1826 at the White House.

Andrew Jackson, Democrat, was born in the Waxhaw settlement on the North Carolina-South Carolina border, and died of tuberculosis at his home, the Hermitage, near Nashville, Tenn. He was a son of Andrew Jackson, who came over from North Ireland in 1765, and his mother was Elizabeth Hutchinson, also from Ireland. He studied law at Salisbury, N. C., practiced at Nashville; he helped draw, in 1796, the Constitution of Tennessee; served in Congress, and in the U. S. Senate; resigned in 1798 to become a Tennessee Supreme Court Judge; fought several duels, in one of which he killed Charles Dickinson and was himself severely wounded.

In 1812 Jackson, "Old Hickory," headed 2,000 troops against the British; in 1813 he defeated the Creek Indians on the Tallapoosa River; in 1814 he became a Major General in the army, and he defeated the British at Mobile, at Pensacola, and at New Orleans; he seized Florida temporarily from the Spanish, and quelled Negro and Indian disorders there. In 1821, after the puchase of Florida, he was appointed Governor; in 1823 he entered the U. S. Senate. In 1824 he got more electoral votes for President than J. Q. Adams, but election was thrown into the House of Representatives, where Adams was elected President by the vote of 13 States, 7 voting for Jackson and 4 for Crawford. In 1828 Jackson was elected President, and re-elected in 1832.

He was shot at, in the Capitol at Washington, Jan. 29, 1835, by Richard Lawrence, a house painter. The weapon missed fire. He was a Presbyterian.

Mrs. Jackson, born in North Carolina, was the daughter of Col. John Donelson, a surveyor who, in 1779, sold his ironworks in Pittsylvania County, Va., and, after a 2,000-mile journey by rivers, settled near Nashville, Tenn. His daughter was the best horsewoman and dancer in that part of the country. Her first husband, Capt. Lewis Robards, divorced her, later accusing Jackson, who married her, first, at Natchez in 1791, before the divorce actually was granted, and again in 1794, after the decree.

Mrs. Jackson died before her husband went into the White House. She had no children, but Gen. Jackson adopted one of her sister's children, a boy, who was named Andrew Jackson jr. and who inherited the General's large estate.

The mistress of the White House in the Jackson Administration was his wife's sister, Emily, a slender brunette, who had married her cousin, Major A. J. Donelson. The latter served as private secretary to President Jackson. Emily's four children were born at the White House. She was assisted as mistress by Mrs. Sarah Yorke Jackson of Philadelphia, wife of the President's adopted son.

Gen. Jackson passed cheese to guests at White House levees.

There were two White House weddings in Jackson's Administration, that of M. Pageot of Martinique, later French Minister to the U. S., and Miss Lewis, daughter of Major Lewis of Nashville; and that of a niece of Jackson and Mr. Polk of Tennessee.

Martin Van Buren, Democrat, was born at Kinderhook, N. Y., and died there of asthma. He was the son of Abraham Van Buren and Mary Hoes (originally spelled Goes), widow of a man named Van Alen. James J. Van Alen was his half-brother. The whole family was of Dutch origin.

Van Buren practiced law; was Surrogate of Columbia County; a State Senator; Attorney General of the State; re-entered the State Senate; became U. S. Senator in 1821, and resigned to become Governor of New York; was Secretary of State under President Jackson; resigned in 1831 to be Minister to England but was not confirmed; was elected Vice President in 1832, in 1836 was elected President; was Free Soil candidate for President in 1848, but was defeated.

He was a member of the Dutch Reformed Church.

Mrs. Van Buren, like her husband, was of British descent and was a blood relative of his mother, Mary Hoes (originally spelled Goes) and was his classmate at the public school at Kinderhook, N. Y.

Of the Van Buren children, Abraham, 1807-1873, was a West Point graduate, an army officer on the western frontier, secretary to his father as President, an army officer in the Mexican War, and in his later years a man of leisure at New York City. Another son "Prince" John, 1810-1866, a lawyer, was elected Attorney General of New York State in 1845. He died at sea.

Abraham's wife, Angelica Singleton, born in South Carolina in 1820, daughter of a planter, was a cousin of William C. Preston and of President Madison's wife. She was mistress of the White House during most of Van Buren's term. Mrs. Van Buren was a member of the Dutch Reformed Church.

W. H. Harrison, a Whig, of English descent, was born at Berkeley, Charles City County, Va., and died of pneumonia at Washington. He was the third son of Benjamin Harrison, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He graduated at Hampden Sidney College and studied medicine. Against the advice of his guardian, Robert Morris, he joined the army and went west and fought the Indians.

Harrison was Secretary of the Northwest Territory; a delegate in Congress; Governor of the Indian Territory; defeated the Indians at Tippecanoe, on the Wabash River; in 1812 took command of all United States troops in the northwest; in 1813 defeated the British in Canada. In 1816 he entered Congress; in 1819 he was in the Ohio Senate; in 1824 he entered the United States Senate, resigning to be Minister to Colombia; in 1836 he was defeated for President; in 1840 he was elected, and a month after his inauguration he died of pneumonia.

Harrison was an Episcopalian.

Mrs. Harrison was a daughter of Col. John Cleves Symmes, a delegate to the Continental Congress, a soldier in the Revolutionary Army, and Chief Justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court. She was born in Morristown, N. J.

Of President Harrison's sons, John Scott Harrison of Indiana, 1804-1878, was a Whig in Congress and was the father of Benjamin Harrison, the twenty-third President. His daughter, Lucy, 1798-1826, born at Richmond, Va., became the wife of D. K. Este, a lawyer and judge of Cincinnati.

Gen. Harrison died a month after his inauguration. His wife, who was an invalid, did not go to the White House with him, but remained at her home, North Bend, O. Mrs. Harrison was brought up a Methodist.

John Tyler, a Democrat, second son of Judge John Tyler and Mary Armistead, both of English ancestry, was born at Greenway, Charles City County, Va., and died Jan. 17, 1862, of liver trouble at Richmond, Va. He graduated at William and Mary College; practiced law; served in the Virginia Legislature; fought in 1813 in the defense of Richmond against the British; re-elected to the Legislature; entered the House of Representatives in 1816, retiring in 1821 because of his health; entered the Legislature; became rector and chancellor of William and Mary College; in 1825 was elected Governor of Virginia, and was re-elected; in 1826 was elected to the U. S. Senate; was defeated, in 1836, for Vice President on the State-Rights Whig ticket; resigned from the Senate after refusing to obey a resolution of the Virginia Legislature demanding he vote for the Benton resolution; in 1838 re-entered the Virginia Legislature; in 1840 was chosen Vice President, and became President on Gen. Harrison's death.

In 1861 Tyler was a delegate from Virginia to the Peace Convention of 13 northern and 7 border States, at Washington, called after the secession of South Carolina, to adopt a place for settling the controversy between the North and the South. He was President of the gathering. The U. S. Senate rejected the convention's proposals. Tyler was elected by Virginia to the Confederate Congress, but died before it assembled.

Tyler was an Episcopalian, tall, thin, clean-shaven, with a Roman nose and a high receding forehead. His eyes were blue, his voice shrill. He was playing "knuckles" with his children at Williamsburg, Va., when notified, by a messenger who had come from Washington by sail boat, of President Harrison's sudden death, and he had to borrow money to get to the national capital. He was a violin player.

The first **Mrs. Tyler** was a daughter of Robert Christian, a planter of New Kent County, Va. She was delicate and died in the White House. She was an Episcopalian.

Of her children, Robert Tyler, 1818-1877, lawyer, editor, poet, married Priscilla, a daughter of T. A. Cooper, the tragedian, and she and her daughter, Mrs. Letitia Semple, were the mistresses of the White House. The latter was the wife of the nephew and adopted son of Judge Semple of Williamsburg, Va. One daughter, Elizabeth, married at the White House, William Waller of Williamsburg, Va.; another, Alice, married the Rev. H. M. Denison of Wyoming, Pa.

The second **Mrs. Tyler,** whom he married at New York City, was born on Gardiner's Island, near Easthampton, N. Y., and was a member of the family that held manorial rights on that island. Of her children, Lyon Gardiner Tyler, lawyer, legislator, became, in 1888, President of William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va.

Mrs. Tyler was a Roman Catholic. Her father was killed by a cannon explosion on a warship on the Potomac, and his body and that of other victims—the whole party having been the President's guests on a pleasure cruise—were removed to the White House. There Miss Gardiner met the President and aroused his affection.

James K. Polk, a Democrat, was born in Mecklenburg County, N. C., and died of diarrhoea at Nashville, Tenn. The name originally was Pollock, and the family came from Ireland. His father was Samuel Polk, a farmer and surveyor, and his mother, Jane Knox, of Iredell County, N. C.

He graduated at the University of North Carolina; practiced law; served in the Legislature and in Congress; was elected Governor of North Carolina in 1839. He was called the "Napoleon of the Stump." He was, 1835-1839, Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives; chosen President in 1844. He was a Presbyterian, wore his hair long, and was democratic and affable.

Mrs. Polk was a daughter of Joel Childress, a wealthy planter near Murfreesboro, Tenn. She was educated in a Moravian school. She abolished drink and dancing from White House receptions. She was a handsome woman of the Spanish type. Having no children, Mrs. Polk, after her husband's death, adopted a niece.

Zachary Taylor, a Whig, fifth in descent from an English immigrant of 1658, was born in Orange County, Va., and died of indigestion at the White House. His father, Col. Richard Taylor, was an American officer in the Revolution.

Zachary Taylor, at 23, entered the Army, fought the Indians along the Wabash and in Florida, in the Black Hawk and Seminole Wars; he defeated the Mexicans at the Rio Grande border of Texas, and, with Gen. Winfield Scott, was a hero of the Mexican War; was elected President in 1848. He was a cotton planter and had a large landed estate in Louisiana. He was buried at Springfield, near Louisville, Ky. He was an Episcopalian.

Mrs. Taylor was a daughter of Walter Smith, a planter of Calvert County, Md. Her younger daughter, Elizabeth ("Betty") Taylor, wife of Major W. W. S. Bliss, was mistress of the White House. "Betty," when a widow, married P. P. Sandridge of Winchester, Pa.

The Taylor's older daughter, Ann, became the wife of Dr. Robert Wood, Assistant Surgeon General of the Army. Another, Sarah Knox Taylor, became the wife of Jefferson Davis.

Taylor's son, Richard, 1826-1879, born in Kentucky, served in the Confederate Army under "Stonewall" Jackson, and rose to be a Lieutenant General. He died at New York City.

Millard Fillmore, a Whig, was of English descent, the first of the name in the United States having been John, a mariner, of Ipswich, Mass. Millard's father, Nathaniel, was a pioneer log-cabin settler in Cayuga County, N. Y. Millard served apprenticeship as a wool carder, and then became a lawyer, at Buffalo. He served in the Legislature and in Congress, was State Comptroller, and in 1848 was elected Vice President and succeeded to the Presidency on Gen. Taylor's death, July 9, 1850.

All of his papers and documents were destroyed in 1891, under a clause in the will of his son, Millard

Powers Fillmore, a Buffalo lawyer. Ex-President Fillmore passed his last years at Buffalo, dying there of old age, and was buried in Forest Lawn Cemetery, Buffalo. He was a Unitarian.

The first **Mrs. Fillmore** was the daughter of a Baptist clergyman, the Rev. Lemuel Powers of Stillwater, Saratoga County, N. Y. She taught school in Cayuga County, N. Y., in a backwoods district, and continued to teach after Fillmore married her. Owing to Mrs. Fillmore's health, her daughter, Miss Mary Abigail, was the White House mistress.

The second **Mrs. Fillmore**, whom he married at Albany, N. Y., at the Schuyler mansion, was Caroline Carmichael, a daughter of Charles Carmichael and Temperance Blachley of Morristown, N. J., and widow of Ezekiel C. McIntosh, a prominent merchant of Albany.

Franklin Pierce, a Democrat, born on Friday, inaugurated on Friday, died on Friday, first saw the light at Hillsborough, N. H., and died of stomach trouble at Concord, N. H. He was a son of Benjamin Pierce, farmer and officer in the Revolutionary Army. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1824; practiced law; served in the New Hampshire Legislature, in the United States House of Representatives, and in the U. S. Senate, resigning in 1842 to resume his profession; was an officer, in 1847, in the war in Mexico; was elected President in 1852. After his term, he made a tour of Europe.

Pierce was handsome, graceful, well-dressed; and was a notable orator. He was an Episcopalian. He left an estate valued at $72,000.

Mrs. Pierce was born at Hampton, N. H., was a daughter of the Rev. Jesse Appleton, President of Bowdoin College. Of the children of the Pierces, two sons died in early youth and the youngest, Benjamin, thirteen years old, was killed, Jan. 6, 1853, in a railroad accident near Lawrence, Mass., in the presence of his parents. This was two months before Mr. Pierce's inauguration.

James Buchanan, a Federalist, later a Democrat, of Scotch descent, was born near Mercersburg, Pa., and died of rheumatic gout, at Lancaster, Pa. He served as a volunteer in the defense of Baltimore, in the war of 1812; graduated at Dickinson College; practiced law; served in the Pennsylvania Legislature; was elected in 1820 to the House of Representatives, from which he resigned in 1831, when President Jackson appointed him Minister to Russia; was elected in 1824 to the U. S. Senate, where he stayed till 1845 when he became Secretary of State under President Polk. In 1849 he retired to Wheatland, his 22-acre estate near Lancaster; in 1853 was Minister to England; in 1856 he was elected President. He was a Presbyterian.

President Buchanan was a bachelor. The mistress of the White House in his Administration was his sister Jane's daughter, Harriet Lane, whose father, Elliott T. Lane, came from an old Virginia family and had grown wealthy as a transcontinental trader. He lived at Mercersburg, Pa.

Miss Lane tall and blonde, with violet eyes, had been educated at a Roman Catholic school at Georgetown; later in life she became an Episcopalian. Her mother died when she was seven, her father when she was nine, thereafter she made her home with her uncle. She was with him in his diplomatic career abroad.

The Prince of Wales (later King Edward) was a guest at the White House in the Buchanan Administration.

In January, 1866, Miss Lane married Henry Elliott Johnston of Baltimore. Her son, James Buchanan Johnston, died in 1881.

Abraham Lincoln, a Whig, later a Republican, 6 ft. 4 in. in height, was born in Hardin County, Ky., and was a descendant of Samuel Lincoln, who came over from Norwich, England, and settled at Hingham, Mass. The Lincolns in successive generations lived in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky. Abraham's father Thomas, was a carpenter, his mother, Nancy Hanks, was the niece of a carpenter. Abraham had a sister and a brother. The sister married but had no children. The brother died in infancy. In 1816 Abraham's parents moved across the Ohio River into Indiana, where his mother died in 1818. His father then married a widow, Sarah Bush Johnston. In 1830 the family moved to Macon County, Ill.

Abraham cleared the forest and helped build their cabin home; with Denton Offutt he carried farm produce by water to New Orleans and sold it; he kept a general store at New Salem, Ill., he served as an officer of volunteers in the Black Hawk Indian War; was Postmaster at New Salem; he served in the Illinois Legislature 1834-1840; practiced law at Springfield, Ill.; in 1846 was elected to House of Representatives and served one term; in 1858 debated slavery with Stephen A. Douglas in the latter's successful campaign for re-election to the U. S. Senate; in 1860 was elected President; re-elected in 1864; was shot Friday, April 14, 1865, at Ford's Theatre, Washington, by John Wilkes Booth, an actor, and died the next day. The assassin was shot to death April 26, by Sergt. Boston Corbett, U. S. Army, near Fredericksburg, Va. Lincoln was buried at Springfield, Ill.

There were coincidences in the lives of Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis. Both were born in Kentucky; Lincoln in 1808, Davis in 1808. Both removed from their native State in childhood, Lincoln to the Northwest, Davis to the Southwest. Lincoln was a Captain of Volunteers and Davis a Second Lieutenant of Regulars in the Black Hawk War of 1832. They began their political careers the same year, 1844, Lincoln being a Presidential Elector for Clay, and Davis for Polk. They were elected to Congress about the same time, 1845 and 1846. They were called to preside over their respective Governments the same year and within a few days, Davis, Feb. 8, 1861; Lincoln, March 4, 1861.

Mrs. Lincoln was born at Lexington, Ky., was a daughter of Robert S. Todd, a pioneer settler, and a sister of the son of Gov. Ninian Edwards of Illinois.

Of the Lincoln children, William Wallace died in 1862, and Thomas ("Tad") in 1871. Another son, Robert Todd Lincoln, born at Springfield in 1843, studied law at Harvard, served in the Civil War, was Secretary of War in the Garfield Cabinet, then Minister to Great Britain, and later counsel to and President of the Pullman Palace Car Co.

It is said of Mrs. Lincoln that she had from girlhood the ambition to be a President's wife. She refused an offer of marriage from Senator Stephen A. Douglas. As mistress of the White House there was little opportunity for formal receptions or for indulgence in her fondness of society, owing to the Civil War. The Executive Mansion was almost constantly the scene of war councils.

Andrew Johnson, a Democrat, whose father perished in rescuing a man from drowning, was born at Raleigh, N. C., and died of paralysis near Carter's Station, Tenn., and was buried at Greenville, Tenn. He was apprenticed, at 10 years, to a tailor, and worked as a journeyman tailor. He married Eliza McArdle, who taught him to write; was elected an Alderman and in 1830 Mayor of Greenville, Tenn.; in 1855 entered the Legislature; in 1843 was elected to the House of Representatives as an anti-U. S. Bank Democrat, and served till 1853, when he was elected Governor of Tennessee; in 1857 he was elected to the U. S. Senate, where he was a Union man; was appointed by President Lincoln in 1862 Military Governor of Tennessee; in 1864 was elected Vice President when Lincoln was re-elected; was impeached by the House of Representatives for having removed without the Senate's consent E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, and on other charges. Johnson was tried by the U. S. Senate, which voted 35 for conviction, 19 for acquittal; but as two-thirds vote was necessary for conviction, the impeachment failed.

In 1875 he was again elected to the U. S. Senate from Tennessee. Johnson, bitter at his failure of renomination, refused to ride with Gen. Grant to the latter's inauguration and remained at the White House. He was a stocky man of medium height.

Mrs. Johnson, born at Leesburg, Tenn., died at Howe, Tenn., was the only daughter of a widow in a mountain hamlet when Johnson married her.

Their daughter, Martha, born in 1828, was educated at Georgetown, D. C., was often a guest at the White House in Polk's Administration. In 1857 she married Judge D. T. Patterson and was mistress of the White House in place of her invalid mother. Another daughter, Mary, 1832-1883, was the wife, first of Daniel Stover of Carter County, Tenn., and, after his death, of W. R. Bacon of Greeneville, Tenn. By Stover she had three children.

Ulysses S. Grant, of Scotch descent, the pioneer in America being Matthew Grant, who settled in 1630 at Dorchester, Mass., was born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, and died of cancer on Mt. McGregor, near Saratoga, N. Y. Grant's Tomb overlooks the Hudson at New York City.

He was the oldest of the six children of Jesse R. Grant, a tanner, and Hannah Simpson, and was baptized as Hiram Ulysses Grant. He worked as a boy on his father's farm; graduated in 1843 at the U. S. Military Academy; served as an officer under Gen. Zachary Taylor, 1845-48 in the war with Mexico; resigned in 1854, after service in the West, from the army, and was a farmer and real estate dealer at St. Louis; in 1860 clerked in his father's hardware and leather store at Galena, Ill.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he drilled volunteers, and was commissioned Colonel of the 21st Illinois Regiment by Gov. Yates. In 1862, after his capture of Ft. Donelson, he was made a Major General; captured Vicksburg July 4, 1863; won the battle of Chattanooga Nov. 24,-25, 1863; in 1864 he was made Lieutenant-General; forced Lee's surrender at Appomattox, Va., April 9, 1865; in 1866 Congress commissioned him General of the Army.

Gen. Grant was elected President in 1868, by the Republican party. Early in life he was a Whig, but in 1856 he voted for Buchanan. In 1872 he was re-elected President on the Republican ticket; in 1877-1879 made a tour of the world and in 1880 visited the South, Cuba, and Mexico; in 1880 his Republican friends failed to renominate him for the Presidency, after 36 ballots; in 1884 he lost his fortune in the failure of Grant & Ward, New York, bankers, but recouped it by writing his memoirs. He was a Methodist.

Mrs. Grant was a daughter of Judge Frederick Dent of St. Louis, a son of a Revolutionary officer. The Grants had four children—Frederick Dent, Ulysses jr., Jesse and Nellie. The last named became the wife of Algernon Sartoris of London.

Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, West Point graduate and soldier, was Minister to Austria in the Benj. Harrison Administration, a New York City Police Commissioner, a general officer in the war with Spain.

Nellie Grant and Capt. Sartoris were married at the White House in 1874. Sartoris's mother was a sister of the actress Fannie Kemble. In 1912 Mrs. Sartoris, then a widow, became the wife of Frank H. Jones, a lawyer, who was First Assistant Postmaster General in Cleveland's Administration.

Rutherford B. Hayes, a Whig and then a Republican, was born, a posthumous child, on a Friday at Delaware, O., and died of heart disease at Fremont, O. His mother was Sophia Birchard, of Suffield, Conn. He graduated at Kenyon College, studied law at Harvard, and began to practice at Fremont; was City Solicitor of Cincinnati; served as a Union General in the Civil War; served in the House of Representatives, 1865-1867; was elected Governor of Ohio, in 1867 and was re-elected; defeated for Congress in 1872; re-elected Governor in 1875; in 1876 was the Republican candidate for President. The votes of Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida being in dispute, Congress appointed an Electoral Commission of 5 Senators, 5 Representatives and 5 Justices of the United States Supreme Court, who, by vote of 8 to 7, decided the votes of these States in favor of Gen. Hayes and he was seated.

He was a Methodist, and was a descendant of George Hayes, a Scotchman, who settled in 1680 at Windsor, Conn.

Mrs. Hayes was a daughter of Dr. James Webb of Chillicothe, O., and a granddaughter of Dr. Isaac Cook. The Webbs had come from North Carolina. She refused to let wine be served in the White House. She was a Methodist and was a college graduate.

President Hayes and his wife had eight children: Birchard A. (1853); Webb C. (1856); Rutherford P. (1858); Joseph T. (1861-1863); George C. (1864-1866); Fanny (1867); Scott R. (1871); Manning F. 1873-1874).

In June, 1878, a White House wedding united Gen. Russell Hastings to his second wife, Emily Platt, niece of President Hayes and daughter of William A. Platt of Columbus, O. Gen. Hastings was a Civil War soldier born in Massachusetts in 1835. His first wife was Adele Humphreys of Michigan, by whom he had a son, Clive Hastings. By the White House bride he had three children. Russell Platt Hastings, Lucy Webb Hastings, and Fannie Hastings.

James A. Garfield, a Republican, born at Orange, O., died at Elberon, N. J. from assassin Guiteau's bullet, was a descendant of Edwin Garfield, an English Puritan, who, in 1630, was one of the founders of Watertown, Mass. His mother was Eliza Ballou, a New England descendant of a French Huguenot. His father, Abraham Garfield, was a native of New York who pioneered in 1830 to the Ohio wilderness.

Garfield worked on a boat on the Ohio canals; did carpentry; was baptized in youth a Campbellite into the fold of "The Disciples;" graduated at Williams College; taught school at Hiram, O.; was admitted to the bar; in 1859 was elected to the State Senate; served as a Union General in the Civil War; resigned from the army in 1863 to take a seat in the United States House of Representatives, and served until 1880 when he was elected to the United States Senate. While in the House he was charged with having owned stock in the Credit Mobilier, a dummy scheme to aid the Union Pacific Railroad in Congress. This he denied.

In 1880 Garfield was elected President, and was inaugurated on a Friday; on July 2, 1881, he was fatally shot at the Baltimore and Potomac railway depot, Washington, by Charles Jules Guiteau. Garfield was buried at Cleveland, O. Guiteau was convicted of murder and was hanged at the jail at Washington, June 30, 1882.

Garfield was burly and strong. He was remarked for his bright green "gander" eyes.

Mrs. Garfield's father was Zeb Rudolph, a farmer at Garrettsville, O. She and Garfield were schoolmates, and when she became his wife he was President of the Eclectic Institute at Hiram, O. Her mother was a daughter of Elijah Mason of Lebanon, Conn., and a descendant of Gen. Nathaniel Greene.

Of the Garfield children, Harry A., lawyer, became President of Williams College; James R., lawyer, was Secretary of the Interior under Roosevelt; Abram became an architect; Mary married J. Stanley Brown.

Chester A. Arthur, a Whig, then a Republican, who became President when Garfield died, was born at Fairfield, Vt., and died at New York City. He was a son of the Rev. William Arthur and Malvina Stone, of an old New Hampshire family.

He graduated at Union College; taught school at Pownall, Vt.; studied law in New York City, helped organize in 1861 the New York State Militia, and when the Civil War began he was appointed Quartermaster General and equipped State troops for service at the front; in 1871 was appointed Collector of the Port of New York and served until 1878, when President Hayes removed him for political reasons. In 1880 as delegate at large from New York State he was a leader in the fight at the Republican National Convention to name Gen. Grant for a third term, and in the interests of harmony was put on the ticket for Vice President.

Arthur was tall, portly, dark, handsome, courtly. His death was due to apoplexy. He was buried at Albany, N. Y. He was an Episcopalian.

Mrs. Arthur, who died before her husband became President, was a Virginian from Fredericksburg, and was a daughter of Commander William Lewis Herndon of the Navy, who, in 1851, explored the Amazon River. The Arthurs had three children, W. L. H. Arthur, who died in infancy, Chester Alan Arthur Jr., born 1865, and Ellen Herndon Arthur, born 1871, who became the wife of Charles Pinkerton.

The mistress of the White House in Arthur's Administration was his sister Mary, wife of John E. McElroy of Albany, N. Y.

Grover Cleveland, a Democrat, born at Caldwell, N. J., died of debility at Princeton, N. J., was descended from Moses Cleveland, of England, who settled near Woburn, Mass., in 1635. Grover's father, Richard Falley Cleveland, was a son of a watchmaker, and was pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Caldwell. His mother was Anne Nealy, of Baltimore, daughter of a merchant, of Irish birth, and was tall, dark and slim. Grover was named after the Rev. Stephen Grover, his father's predecessor at Caldwell. He dropped the "Stephen" while a lad at Fayetteville, N. Y., whither his family had moved.

Cleveland clerked in a store at Clinton, N. Y.; his father dying when 16; he taught, with an older brother, at the New York City Institution for the Blind; he made up a herd book for his uncle, Lewis F. Allen, a stock breeder at Black Rock, near Buffalo; studied law at Buffalo and was admitted to the bar in 1859; in 1863 became Assistant District Attorney of Erie County; defeated for District Attorney in 1865, but was elected Sheriff in 1870; in 1881 was elected Mayor of Buffalo; in 1882 was elected Governor of New York; in 1884 he was elected President; defeated in 1888; re-elected President in 1892.

After leaving the White House he settled at Princeton, N. J. On the change of control of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York he was made a trustee. He was fond of hunting and fishing.

Mrs. Cleveland's father, Oscar Folsom, was a law partner of Cleveland at Buffalo. Her mother was Emma C. Harmon. She married the President at the White House and their second daughter was born there in 1893. Before the marriage, the mistress of the Executive Mansion was the President's youngest sister, Rose Elizabeth Cleveland.

President Cleveland had four children, Esther, Marion, Frances G., and Richard Folsom. Cleveland's widow married, Feb. 10, 1913, Thomas Jex Preston jr., Professor of Archaeology at Princeton University.

Benjamin Harrison, a Republican, was born at North Bend, O., and died of pneumonia, at Indianapolis. He was descended from the Virginia Harrisons. He was the third son of John Scott Harrison, a son of President William Henry Harrison.

By some, the Harrison lineage is traced to Pocahontas. Benjamin's mother was Elizabeth F. Irwin.

He worked on his father's 400-acre farm; graduated at Miami University; was admitted to practice law in 1853 at Cincinnati; elected in 1860 as reporter of the Indiana Supreme Court; raised volunteers and served as a Union General in the Civil War; defeated for Governor in 1876; in 1879 a member of the Mississippi River Commission; in 1881 elected from Indiana to the United States Senate; in 1888 was elected President; in 1892 was renominated but was defeated.

Harrison was an elder in the Presbyterian Church at Indianapolis. He was short, sandy, astute, unsociable, with small, bright, sharp eyes. His estate was estimated at $375.000.

The first **Mrs. Harrison**, who was born at Oxford, O., and died in the White House, was a daughter of Prof. John W. Scott of Miami University, later President of Oxford Seminary. She was a musician and painter, a Presbyterian Sunday school teacher, and was the first President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Harrison's son, Russell B., mining engineer and journalist, is a Lafayette graduate. Her daughter, Mary, married James R. McKee an Indianapolis merchant.

The second **Mrs. Harrison** was Mrs. Mary Scott Lord Dimmick, niece of the first Mrs. Harrison, and widow of Walter Erskine Dimmick, a lawyer, who died at sea. She had spent two years at the White House during her aunt's life. The ex-President married her at New York City. By the second wife Mr. Harrison had one child, Elizabeth Harrison, born in 1897. In 1921, when she was a lawyer, she married James Blaine Walker jr., a great-nephew of James G. Blaine. The children of the first wife fought the second wife in court over a division of the Harrison estate.

William McKinley, a Republican , was born at Niles. O. and died at Buffalo, N. Y. He was of Highland Scotch descent, his ancestors having lived long in Ireland though before settling in York County, Pa. His father was William McKinley, operator of charcoal furnaces at Niles, O., his mother was Nancy Allison, of Scotch lineage, whose family had settled in Westmoreland County, Pa.

McKinley was the seventh of nine children. He quit Allegheny College to make a living, and taught school; enlisted as a private and served in the Civil War, and came out a Major; studied law and practiced at Canton, O.; elected, 1869, Prosecuting Attorney of Stark County; in 1876 was elected to the House of Representatives and served until 1891, except for a short time in 1884 when a contest unseated him; elected Governor, 1891 and re-elected in 1893; elected President in 1896 and re-elected in 1900; assassinated by an anarchist, Leon Czolgosz, who shot him twice, with a pistol hidden in a handkerchief, Sept. 6, 1901, at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y. The President died Sept. 14, at the home of John G. Milburn, at Buffalo. Czolgosz was convicted and was electrocuted Oct. 29, 1901, at Auburn State Prison.

McKinley was a Methodist. He was buried at Canton, O.

Mrs. McKinley was a daughter of James Asbury Saxton and Catherine DeWalt. She was educated in private schools, spent some time in Europe and was cashier in her father's bank at Canton, Ohio, when she married. Her two children, Katie and Ida, died in early childhood. A nervous ailment then made her an invalid for the rest of her life. She was, nevertheless, the mistress of the White House, accompanied her husband everywhere, and was with him at Buffalo when he was assassinated.

Theodore Roosevelt, Republican, of Holland descent, was born at New York City and died in sleep of heart trouble at Oyster Bay, N. Y. He was a son of Theodore Roosevelt. His grandfather explored the Ohio and Mississippi on the first steamboat that navigated them. Theodore's mother, Martha Bullock, of Roswell, Ga., was descended from Georgia's first Governor, Archibald Bullock.

Roosevelt graduated at Harvard, traveled in Europe; served 1882-1884 in the New York State Assembly; lived 1884-1886 on a North Dakota ranch; was an unsuccessful candidate for Mayor of New York City in 1886; was Police Commissioner; was a member of the National Civil Service Commission; 1897-1898 Assistant Secretary of the Navy, resigning to organize, with Surgeon Leonard Wood, 1st U. S. Cavalry (Roosevelt's Rough Riders), which served in Cuba in the Spanish American War, and of which he became Colonel; elected Governor of New York 1898; elected Vice President in 1900 and became President in 1901 on McKinley's assassination; elected President in 1904; hunted in East Africa in 1909-1910; defeated for President on the Progressive (Bull Moose) ticket in 1912; visited and explored South America, 1913-1914.

Roosevelt was a voluminous author, and fond of athletics. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1906.

He was shot and wounded at Milwaukee, Oct. 14, 1912, by a crank. He belonged to the Reformed Dutch Church. He was buried at Oyster Bay, N. Y.

The first **Mrs. Roosevelt** was Alice Hathaway Lee, daughter of George Cabot Lee of Boston; she died in 1884. Her only child was Alice Lee Roosevelt, who, in 1906 at the White House, married Nicholas Longworth, a Cincinnati lawyer and landowner and a Republican Representative in Congress.

The second **Mrs. Roosevelt**, whom he married in 1886 at London, was Edith Kermit Carow, daughter of Charles Carow of New York City. By this union there were five children—Theodore jr., Kermit, Ethel Carow (Mrs. Richard Derby), Archibald Bullock, and Quentin. The last, an aviator in Europe in the World War, was killed in action and was buried where he fell. Theodore, who served as Lieutenant Colonel in the World War, was Assistant Secretary of the Navy under Harding and held over under Coolidge. Kermit and Archie also served in the war.

William H. Taft was born at Cincinnati, the son of Alphonso Taft and the latter's second wife, Louisa Maria Torrey, and he is a brother of Henry W. and Horace D. Taft, and a half-brother of Charles P. Taft, the latter's mother being Fannie Phelps, of Vermont. Alphonso Taft was Attorney General in Hayes Cabinet.

W. H. Taft graduated in 1878 at Yale, and in 1880 at the Cincinnati Law School; admitted to the Bar in 1880; was a law reporter on Cincinnati dailies; Assistant Prosecuting Attorney 1881-1883; Assistant City Solicitor, 1887; Judge Cincinnati Superior Court 1887-1890; United States Solicitor General, 1890-1892; United States Circuit Judge, 1892-1900; professor at the University of Cincinnati, 1896-1900; President of the United States Philippine Commission, 1900-1901; Civil Governor of the Philippines. 1901-1904; in 1902 arranged at Rome with Pope Leo XIII. the question of purchase of Roman Catholic lands in the Philippines; Secretary of War under Roosevelt, 1904-1908; Provisional Governor of Cuba for a while in 1907; on Government mission in 1907 to Cuba, Panama and the Philippines.

He was elected President in 1908; defeated for re-election in 1912; professor of law at Yale University, 1913-1921; appointed Chief Justice United States Supreme Court, June 30, 1921.

He is a Unitarian. Taft is tall, portly and suave.

Mrs. Taft was Helen Herron of Cincinnati, a daughter of Judge John W. Herron and Harriet Collins. She is one of eight children, a musician and a founder of the Cincinnati Orchestra. Her father was a law partner of Rutherford B. Hayes before the latter became President. She comes from an old New England family. Her only daughter is Helen Herron Taft, wife of Frederick J. Manning, an instructor in history at Yale University; her sons are Robert Alphonso Taft and Charles Pheips Taft 2d, both of whom are married.

Mrs. Taft had a nervous breakdown in 1909 and the mistress of the White House for a time was her sister, Mrs. Louis More, wife of a professor at the University of Cincinnati. She is an Episcopalian. She instituted 5 o'clock teas at the White House. She has blue-gray eyes and a contralto voice, a broad forehead and brown hair.

Woodrow Wilson, a Democrat, was born at Staunton, Va., and died of heart disease, at Washington. He was a son of a Presbyterian minister the Rev. Joseph Ruggies Wilson and Janet Woodrow, daughter of a Scotch Presbyterian Minister; and a grandson of James Wilson, a Presbyterian, of Uister, Ireland, who settled at Philadelphia in 1807 and became a printer, marrying, in 1808, a girl, also an Ulster Presbyterian, who had come across the Atlantic in the same ship with him. The Wilson ancestry was Scotch-Irish on both sides.

Wilson graduated at Princeton University, 1879; graduated in law at the University of Virginia in 1881; and took his Ph.D. degree at Johns Hopkins in 1886. He practiced law at Atlanta, Ga., 1882-1883; taught history and political economy at Bryn Mawr College, 1885-1888 and at Wesleyan University, 1888-1890, professor of jurisprudence and political economy at Princeton University, 1890-1902.

In 1902 he was chosen President of Princeton University and served until Oct. 1910; Governor of New Jersey, 1911-1913; elected President in 1912; re-elected in 1916. He helped draft a treaty of peace with Germany, at Paris, in 1919, welding in it the covenant of the League of Nations. The treaty was accepted by Japan and the Allies in Europe, but was rejected by the United States Senate. In campaigning in the West to arouse public sentiment for

the treaty, the President became partly paralyzed by apoplexy and thereafter was an invalid. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1919. Wilson was a Presbyterian. He was entombed at the P. E. Cathedral Washington.

The first **Mrs. Wilson**, Ellen Louise Axson of Rome, Ga., was a sister of Prof. Stockton Axson of Princeton University and a daughter of the Rev. S. E. Axson and Margaret Hoyt. She was aided, as mistress of the White House, by her three children, Margaret W., Eleanor R., who there became the second wife of William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury under Wilson; and Jessie W., who also there married Francis B. Sayre, professor of law, Harvard. He is a member of the Pennsylvania family that has large coal and railroad properties. The first Mrs. Wilson died at the White House.

The second **Mrs. Wilson** was Edith Bolling of Wytheville, Va., widow of Norman Galt, a Washington jeweler. She is one of three sisters, inherited a fortune from her first husband and was mistress of the White House during the last of the first and all of the second Wilson Administration, accompanied him to the Versailles Peace Conference and was his companion in all of his travels in Europe and the United States. She was with him when he was stricken in the West.

Warren G. Harding was born at Corsica, O., and died of heart trouble, following pneumonia, at San Francisco. He was the son of Dr. George Tryon Harding and Phoebe Elizabeth Dickerson. He studied, 1879-1882, at Ohio Central College; in 1884 became connected with the Daily Star, at Marion, O., and later owned and edited the paper, selling it shortly before his death.

He served in the State Senate, 1900-1904; was Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, 1904-1906; defeated for Governor in 1910; entered the United States Senate in 1915; elected United States President in 1920.

The Limitation of Armament Conference was held under his invitation, at Washington, beginning on Nov. 11, 1921.

Harding was tall and leisurely in movement, genial, and a pacifier. He was a Baptist. He was buried at Marion, O.

Mrs. Harding, Florence Kling, is a daughter of Amos O. Kling, a Marion, Ohio, hardware merchant and later a banker. Her family are Mennonites. Mrs. Harding's first husband was Henry De Wolfe, by whom she had a son, Marshall Eugene De Wolfe. The couple were separated by a divorce decree and the Ohio Court restored her maiden name. De Wolfe died in Colorado of tuberculosis after having been aided by Harding in establishing himself in the newspaper business. De Wolfe's children were given legacies in the Harding will.

Calvin Coolidge, a Republican, was born in Plymouth, Vt., son of Col. John Calvin Coolidge, farmer and storekeeper, and Victoria J. Moor. His ancestor, John Coolidge, came with his wife, Mary, from England and settled at Cambridge (then Watertown) in the Puritan Colony of Massachusetts Bay in 1630.

Calvin Coolidge graduated at Amherst College, 1895; admitted to practice law, 1897, at Northampton, Mass.; City Councilman, 1899; City Solicitor, 1900-1901; clerk of the Courts, 1904; member of the Lower House of the Massachusetts Legislature, 1907-1908; Mayor of Northampton, 1910-1911; member of the State Senate, 1912-1915, and President of that body, 1914-1915; Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, 1916-1918; Governor, 1919-1920; elected Vice President in 1920, and became President on Harding's death, Aug. 2, 1923.

Coolidge is a Congregationalist.

Mrs. Coolidge is the daughter of Capt. Andrew I. Goodhue and Almira Barret, of Burlington, Vt. The Captain was a Democrat and was a steamboat inspector while Grover Cleveland was President. The President's wife was born at Burlington, graduated at the University of Vermont in 1902 and then taught at the Clarke Institute for the Deaf, Northampton, Mass. They had two children, John B. Coolidge, born in 1906, now in Amherst College, and Calvin Coolidge jr., born in 1908, who died in Washington, July 7, 1924. Mrs. Coolidge is a brunette, active in social work, skilled in cooking and needlework. She is a Congregationalist.

SALARY OF THE PRESIDENT.

The salary of the President of the United States was the cause of discussion in the First Congress, in view of the fact that the Constitution declared that the President should receive compensation for his services. Washington had notified his fellow citizens that he desired no salary. The limits suggested in Congress ranged from $15,000 to $70,000.

The salary was finally placed at $25,000, and this remained the compensation until President Grant's second term (March 3, 1873), when it was increased to $50,000.

Chapter 2918 of the Laws of the Second Session of the Fifty-ninth Congress, approved March 4, 1907, appropriated "for traveling expenses of the President of the United States, to be expended at his discretion and accounted for by his certificate solely, $25,000."

In the Second Session of the Sixtieth Congress the President's salary was fixed at $75,000 a year.

PRESIDENT'S TRAVELING EXPENSES.

The appropriation in 1907 of $25,000 for the President's traveling expenses covered only that one fiscal year. Annually since then Congress has made the same allowance, which now covers also "official entertainment" expenses.

The unexpended balance of an annual appropriation for one fiscal year may not be obligated in a succeeding fiscal year without legislative authority such as was given in the deficiency act of March 4, 1923, as follows:

"The appropriation of $25,000 for traveling and other expenses of the President of the United States for the fiscal year 1923 is hereby continued and made available for the same purposes until expended."

Such expenditures and obligations as are made and incurred by the President under authority of the appropriation in question are paid by the special disbursing agent of the White House, said special disbursing agent being advanced funds for disbursement under that appropriation pursuant to approved requisitions.

The funds thus advanced are accounted for the same as funds advanced to other disbursing agents of the Government, all payments being supported by vouchers, etc., approved and certified by the President.

The unexpended balances of the amounts thus advanced for disbursements are deposited in the Treasury and credited under the appropriation from which drawn, the unexpended balance of the appropriation from which the advances are made, as explained, being carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury after remaining on the books of the Treasury for two full fiscal years after the fiscal year for which the appropriation is available for obligation. This is in order to give belated expense bills a chance to drift in.

The President's use of the U. S. S. Mayflower, or any other vessel of the Navy, is pursuant to and by virtue of his authority as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States. (Article II., section 2, clause 1, of the Constitution of the United States.)

The expenses of operating the U. S. S. Mayflower are paid from the appropriations for the Navy available for that purpose.

The President's personal expenses of subsistence and entertainment while on the Mayflower are authorized to be charged under the appropriation for "traveling expenses of the President."

The following table shows the amounts appropriated for "traveling expenses of the President" for the fiscal years 1914 to 1925, inclusive, and the amounts carried to the surplus fund and covered into the Treasury, for the fiscal years 1914 to 1922, inclusive, the differences representing the expenditures during those fiscal years:

Fiscal Year.	Approp.	Appropriation Act.	To Surplus.	Expended.	Fiscal Year.	Approp.	Appropriation Act.	To Surplus.	Expended.
	Dolls.		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dolls.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1914....	25,000	May 1, 1913	13,648.15	11,351.85	1920....	25,000	July 19, 1919	3,065.18	21,934.82
1915....	25,000	Aug. 1, 1914	12,645.85	12,354.15	1921....	25,000	June 5, 1920	22,150.39	2,849.61
1916....	25,000	March 3, 1915	6,950.00	18,050.00	1922....	25,000	March 4, 1921	12,512.11	12,487.89
1917....	25,000	July 1, 1916	6,874.56	18,125.44	1923....	25,000	June 12, 1922	.....	.....
1918....	25,000	June 12, 1917	20,194.83	4,805.17	1924....	25,000	Feb. 13, 1923	.....	.....
1919....	25,000	July 1, 1918	8,606.87	16,393.13	1925....	25,000	June 7, 1924	.....	.....

ARMED STRENGTH OF THE WORLD.

(Revised by Adj. Gen. U. S. Army as of Aug. 31, 1924.)

COUNTRY.	Population.	Active Army.	Organized Reserves.	Unorganized Reserves.	Total Military Man Power.	Man Power in Per Cent. of Pop.
IN EUROPE.						
Albania	825,000	5,500	.....	90,000	95,500	11.5
Austria	6,526,661	23,300	.....	725,000	748,300	11.5
Belgium	7,734,272	118,548	240,800	762,121	1,121,469	14.5
Bulgaria	4,861,439	15,500	11,500	450,000	600,000	12.3
Czechoslovakia	13,625,816	150,000	1,520,000	125,000	1,775,000	13.0
Denmark	3,318,000	33,000	125,000	300,000	458,000	13.8
Esthonia	1,110,000	17,000	76,000	100,000	193,000	17.3
Finland	3,402,593	34,500	100,000	125,000	550,000	16.2
France	39,402,491	752,000	4,420,000	344,348	5,516,348	14.0
Germany	63,500,000	100,000	150,000	5,000,000	5,250,000	8.3
Great Britain	47,157,749	150,509	249,000	5,500,000	5,934,509	12.6
Greece	5,536,375	73,100	300,000	100,000	533,100	9.6
Hungary	7,980,143	35,000	.....	733,000	768,000	9.6
Italy	39,607,900	200,000	3,356,500	2,146,500	5,703,000	14.4
Jugo-Slavia	12,030,000	120,000	1,000,000	880,000	2,000,000	16.6
Latvia	1,885,870	17,900	100,000	225,000	342,900	18 2
Lithuania	2,293,100	30,000	60,000	150,000	240,000	10.5
Netherlands	7,086,913	30,000	287,000	520,000	837,000	11.8
Norway	2,691,355	60,000	280,000	60,000	400,000	14.9
Poland	27,192,674	278,000	675,000	200,000	2,000,000	7.4
Portugal	6,072,742	65,005	390,524	454,471	910,000	15.0
Roumania	17,393,000	225,000	600,000	1,000,000	1,800,000	10.3
Russia	132,000,413	700,000	350,000	4,500,000	5,700,000	4.3
Spain	21,969,108	236,000	976,000	2,083,000	3,295,000	15.0
Sweden	5,987,520	97,000	428,000	195,000	720,000	12.0
Switzerland	3,884,200	170,000	135,000	297,000	602,000	15.5
IN ASIA.						
Arabia	5,000,000	.....	.....	.....	502,000	10.2
China	340,000,000	1,241,340	.....	.....	.....	....
India	318,943,000	232,000	62,175	.....	.....	....
Japan	60,240,000	250,000	1,614,000	4,921,000	6,785,000	11.3
Siam	9,513,000	20,000	50,000	730,000	800,000	8.4
Turkey	13,216,228	118,000	.....	200,000	600,000	4.5
IN AFRICA.						
Abyssinia	10,000,000	50,000	.....	.....	500,000	5.0
Egypt and Soudan	19,630,657	17,000	10,000	.....	.....	....
Liberia	2,035,000	650	2,500	3,500	300,000	14.7
Union of South Africa	6,928,580	2,500	15,000	158,000	.....	....
IN AMERICA.						
Argentina	9,458,133	28,800	324,000	468,000	820,000	8.7
Bolivia	2,820,119	4,817	30,000	200,000	234,187	8.3
Brazil	30,635,605	40,105	70,000	690,000	800,000	2.6
Canada	8,788,483	3,518	68,000	.....	1,170,000	13.3
Chile	3,754,723	19,350	181,150	435,000	635,000	16.9
Colombia	6,303,077	6,000	24,000	270,000	300,000	4.8
Costa Rica	485,113	500	6,000	.....	35,000	7.2
Cuba	3,143,210	10,640	.....	209,000	220,000	7.0
Ecuador	2,000,000	5,000	.....	90,000	95,000	4.7
Guatemala	2,004,900	6,000	40,500	85,000	131,000	6.5
Haiti	2,045,000	2,559	20,000	.....	200,000	10.0
Honduras	673,408	5,400	31,100	17,354	54,086	8.0
Mexico	14,196,312	71,994	.....	1,117,000	1,200,000	8.5
Newfoundland	262,979	.....	.....	.....	32,000	12.2
Nicaragua	638,119	2,500	.....	.....	120,000	18.8
Paraguay	1,000,000	4,000	23,000	77,000	104,000	10.4
Peru	5,500,000	7,500	20,000	79,000	106,500	1.9
Salvador	1,526,000	4,000	35,417	130,500	170,000	11.1
Santo Domingo	897,405	704	.....	24,296	25,000	2.8
United States	112,079,000	144,328	264,804	16,792,781	17,201,913	15.3
Uruguay	1,603,000	18,400	7,200	149,500	175,100	7.3
Venezuela	2,411,952	7,500	89,000	79,000	100,000	4.2
OCEANIA.						
Australia	6,750,000	2,691	31,000	48,000	600,000	10.4
New Zealand	1,350,000	500	44,000	.....	160,000	11.8

Active army includes reserves on active duty.

Countries in *italics* have compulsory military service. Active army figures for Great Britain include British and colonial units outside of India; those for Switzerland include the permanent force and comprise instructors, division commanders, and skeleton headquarters staff; those for India include British forces in India.

Total Active Armies (figures in parentheses show per cent. of world total)—Europe, 3,776,862 (61.6); Asia, 1,861,340 (30.6); America, 393,615 (6.5); Africa, 70,150 (1.2); Oceania, 3,191 (0.1); world total—6,065,158.

Total Organized Forces (figures in parentheses show per cent. of world total)—Europe, 18,627,186 (77.6); Asia, 3,587,515 (14.9); America, 1,627,786 (6.8); Africa, 97,650 (0.4); Oceania, 78,191 (0.3); world total—24,018,328.

DECLARATIONS OF WAR 1914-18.

ALLIES AND ASSOCIATES.	War Declared by Central Powers.	War Declared Against Central Powers.	Duration of War.		
			Y.	M.	D.
Serbia	July 28, 1914	Aug. 9, 1914	4	3	4
Russia	Aug. 1, 1914	Nov. 3, 1914	3	7	3
France	Aug. 3, 1914	Aug. 3, 1914	4	3	8
Belgium	Aug. 4, 1914	April 7, 1917	4	3	7
Britain	Nov. 23, 1914	Aug. 4, 1914	4	3	7
Montenegro	Aug. 9, 1914	Aug. 6, 1914	4	3	5
Japan	Aug. 27, 1914	Aug. 23, 1914	4	2	19
Portugal	Mar. 9, 1916	Nov. 23, 1916	3	11	19
Italy	.....	May 23, 1915	3	5	19
San Marino	.....	June 6, 1915	3	5	4
Roumania	Aug. 29, 1916	Aug. 27, 1916	1	6	10
Greece	.....	Nov. 23, 1916	1	11	18

ALLIES AND ASSOCIATES.	War Declared by Central Powers.	War Declared Against Central Powers.	Duration of War.		
			Y.	M.	D.
United States	.....	April 6, 1917	1	7	5
Panama	.....	April 7, 1917	1	7	4
Cuba	.....	April 7, 1917	1	7	4
Siam	.....	July 22, 1917	1	3	20
Liberia	.....	Aug. 4, 1917	1	3	8
China	.....	Aug. 14, 1917	1	2	28
Brazil	.....	Oct. 26, 1917	1	0	16
Guatemala	.....	April 21, 1918	0	6	21
Nicaragua	.....	May 6, 1918	0	6	5
Haiti	.....	July 12, 1918	0	3	30
Honduras	.....	July 19, 1918	0	3	23

UNITED STATES TROOPS IN THE WORLD WAR, BY STATES.

(Figures, which are official, cover the Army, the Navy, and the Marine Corps.)

STATE.	Total Commissioned & Enlisted.	Per Cent. of Total.	STATE.	Total Commissioned & Enlisted.	Per Cent. of Total.	STATE.	Total Commissioned & Enlisted.	Per Cent. of Total.
Alabama	84,109	1.78	Louisiana	76,581	1.61	Pennsylvania	359,817	7.63
Alaska	2,096	.05	Maine	33,032	.69	Philippine Isl.	26,265	.56
Arizona	12,470	.27	Maryland	62,034	1.32	Porto Rico	18,073	.39
Arkansas	70,314	1.49	Massachusetts	198,692	4.22	Rhode Island	27,809	.59
California	161,367	3.42	Michigan	164,075	3.48	Samoa	90	.002
Canal Zone	337	.007	Minnesota	118,410	2.55	South Carolina	63,109	1.34
Colorado	42,898	1.00	Mississippi	62,345	1.32	South Dakota	32,038	.68
Connecticut	67,709	1.44	Missouri	161,805	3.43	Tennessee	89,618	1.90
Delaware	9,191	.20	Montana	39,663	.84	Texas	191,656	4.05
Dist. of Col	27,318	.61	Nebraska	57,094	1.21	Utah	21,275	.45
Florida	42,217	.90	Nevada	5,412	.12	Vermont	13,910	.30
Georgia	103,288	2.19	New Hampshire	18,918	.41	Virginia	91,623	1.94
Guam	248	.005	New Jersey	144,156	2.84	Virgin Islands	59	.001
Hawaii	9,536	.21	New Mexico	14,304	.31	Washington	66,541	1.41
Idaho	22,071	.47	New York	489,608	10.16	West Virginia	57,856	1.23
Illinois	322,731	6.84	North Carolina	86,550	1.83	Wisconsin	120,483	2.55
Indiana	133,121	2.82	North Dakota	27,333	.58	Wyoming	12,258	.26
Iowa	113,719	2.41	Ohio	239,600	5.08	No residence	2,422	.055
Kansas	81,265	1.72	Oklahoma	90,378	1.92			
Kentucky	93,944	1.99	Oregon	43,138	.92	Total U. S.	4,727,988	100.00

AMERICAN ARMY CASUALTIES IN WORLD WAR.

(Official data, as of Dec. 31, 1923.)

CAUSE OF DEATH.	OVERSEAS.			DOMESTIC.			GRAND TOTAL.		
	Officers, Field Clerks & Army Nurses.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	Officers, Field Clerks & Army Nurses.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	Officers, Field Clerks & Army Nurses.	Enlisted Men.	Aggregate.
Killed in action	1,600	35,326	36,926	0	5	5	1,600	35,331	36,931
Died of wounds received in action	593	13,035	13,628	0	45	45	593	13,080	13,673
Died of disease	754	23,099	23,853	*a* 1,224	37,591	*a* 38,815	*a* 1,978	60,690	*a* 62,668
Died of accident	342	2,215	2,557	385	1,561	1,946	727	3,776	4,503
Drowned	18	310	328	21	378	399	39	688	727
Suicide	58	238	296	*b* 71	600	*b* 671	*b* 129	838	*b* 967
Murder or homicide	4	155	159	8	151	159	12	306	318
Executed	0	11	11	0	25	25	0	36	36
Other causes	10	121	131	26	164	190	36	285	321
Total	3,379	74,510	77,889	1,735	40,520	42,255	5,114	115,030	120,144
Total wounded	6,681	191,378	198,059				6,681	191,378	198,059
Grand total died and wounded	10,060	265,888	275,948	1,735	40,520	42,255	11,795	306,408	318,203

a and *b* include, respectively, six and two cadets, United States Military Academy. The foregoing figures do not include members of the Marine Corps who served with the Army in France.

275,630 AT ARMY TRAINING CAMPS IN 1924.

The number of men who received military training under War Department supervision in the summer of 1924 was 275,630. of whom 23,250 were officers, as shown in reports to Maj. Gen. Hines, Chief of Staff, U. S. Army.

The period of training ranged from fifteen days for the National Guard and organized reserves to three months of concentrated activity for the regulars who compose the instructor and demonstration force, around which work of the civilian soldiers was centred.

The bulk of the training was in the National Guard camps, where a total of 156,515 men and officers were in attendance.

The turnout of organized reserves amounted to 8,705, of whom all but 492 were officers.

The Reserve Officers' Training Corps contributed 7,012 to the grand total and the Citizens' Military Training Camps 33,983, bringing the total number of men to be graduated from these camps since they were first established on a post-war basis up to 70,000.

Of importance in the summer training to the new national defense policy is the annual product of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and the Civilian Military Training Camps in Second Lieutenants for the maintenance of the Officers' Reserve Corps.

These two branches afford source for replacements and new blood for the reserve officers' organization, which in Oct., 1924, numbered 82,240 men on War Department rolls.

It has been estimated that 10,000 young men must come into the corps annually as Second Lieutenants if it is to be kept at adequate strength, and the Reserve Officers' Training Corps is expected ultimately to produce 7,000 of these young reserve officers a year, the other 3,000 to come from the citizen camps, Regular Army, National Guard and other sources.

There were in 1924 in the colleges and schools of the country 325 units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps with a total enrolment of 103,894 under training. From this source in the last five years up to Sept. 4, 1924, a total of 9,817 Second Lieutenants had been commissioned in the Reserve Corps.

The number actually at the camps, 33,983 for thirty days, was a big increase over 1923, while the number of applications received amounted to 53,000.

Of that number 44,000 proved to have the physical and other qualifications necessary for admission.

PENSIONED EX-SOLDIERS OF THE WORLD.

The International Labor Bureau at Geneva, Switzerland, records that in 1923 over 750,000,000 ex-soldiers were drawing pensions. Among the figures are:

Germany	1,537,000	Canada	45,000
Austria	164,000	United States	157,000
Australia	70,600	France	1,500,000
Belgium	50,000	Great Britain	1,170,000
Italy	800,000	Russia	775,000
Roumania	100,000	Czecho-Slovakia	236,000
Poland	320,000	New Zealand	20,000
Serbia	164,000		

Statistics are not available for Turkey, Bulgaria, the Baltic states, Hungary, Portugal, and Japan, so that the total is estimated to be really in the neighborhood of 10,000,000.

UNITED STATES PENSION STATISTICS.

Year (Fisc'l)	Soldiers on Roll.	Widows on Roll.	Total on Pen. Roll	Total Disburs. for Pensions.	Year (Fisc'l)	Soldiers on Roll.	Widows on Roll.	Total on Pen. Roll	Total Disburs. for Pensions.
1878...	131,649	92,349	223,998	$23,786,009.41	1902...	739,443	260,003	999,446	$137,504,267.99
1879...	138,615	104,140	242,755	33,664,428.92	1903...	729,356	267,189	996,545	13,759,653.71
1880...	145,410	105,392	250,802	56,689,229.08	1904...	720,921	273,841	994,762	141,093,571.49
1881...	164,110	104,720	268,830	50,583,405.35	1905...	717,761	280,680	998,441	141,142,861.33
1882...	182,633	103,064	285,697	54,313,172.05	1906...	701,483	284,488	985,971	139,000,288.25
1883...	205,042	97,616	303,658	60,427,573.81	1907...	679,937	287,434	967,371	138,155,412.46
1884...	225,470	97,286	322,756	57,912,387.47	1908...	658,071	293,616	951,687	153,093,086.27
1885...	247,146	97,979	345,125	65,171,937.12	1909...	632,557	313,637	946,194	161,973,703.77
1886...	270,346	95,437	365,783	64,091,142.90	1910...	602,180	318,903	921,083	159,974,056.08
1887...	306,298	99,709	406,007	73,752,997.08	1911...	570,050	322,048	892,098	157,325,160.35
1888...	343,701	108,856	452,557	78,950,501.67	1912...	538,000	322,294	860,294	152,986,433.72
1889...	373,699	116,026	489,725	88,842,720.58	1913...	503,633	316,567	820,272	174,171,660.80
1890...	415,654	122,200	537,914	106,093,850.39	1914...	470,331	314,908	785,239	172,417,546.26
1891...	537,821	139,339	676,160	117,312,690.50	1915...	437,448	310,699	748,147	165,518,266.14
1892...	703,242	172,826	876,068	139,394,147.11	1916...	403,120	306,452	709,572	159,155,089.92
1893...	759,706	206,306	966,012	153,906,637.94	1917...	339,933	303,175	673,111	150,895,053.94
1894...	754,382	215,162	969,544	139,984,720.17	1918...	340,313	305,582	646,895	179,835,329.00
1895...	751,456	219,068	970,524	139,812,294.30	1919...	313,133	303,311	624,427	222,159,292.00
1896...	748,514	222,164	970,678	138,220,704.46	1920...	285,110	299,363	592,190	213,295,314.00
1897...	747,492	228,522	976,014	139,949,717.35	1921...	247,731	290,955	566,053	258,715,842.54
1898...	758,511	235,203	993,714	144,651,879.80	1922...	253,828	282,965	547,016	253,807,583.37
1899...	754,104	237,415	991,519	138,355,052.95	1923...	253,605	278,700	539,756	263,012,500.00
1900...	752,510	241,019	993,529	138,462,130.65	1924...	248,049	270,194	525,539	229,994,777.00
1901...	748,649	249,086	997,735	138,531,483.84					

Disbursements in year ended June 30, 1924, were apportioned as follows—Civil War pensioners, $202,999,955.16; pensioners of war with Spain, $21,139,863.45; others, $5,854,958.99.

The number of pensioners on the rolls on June 30, 1924, was:

Civil War—Soldiers, 146,748; widows, etc., 253,136; nurses, 67.

War with Spain—Soldiers, 85,038; widows, etc., 16,104.

Regular Army—Soldiers, 12,283; widows, etc., 3,754.

World War—Soldiers, 56; widows, etc., 22.

Indian War—Soldiers, 3,893; widows, 2,937.

War with Mexico—Soldiers, 31; widows, 1,437.

War of 1812—Widows, 33.

In the widows, etc., cases on the roll, June 30, 1924, there were 16,101 children under 16 years of age, and 939 helpless children, each drawing an additional allowance of from $2 to $6 per month.

In the year ended June 30, 1924, the number of Civil War pensioners who died was 43,150.

The peak of Civil War pensions came in 1898, when there were 745,822 on the rolls.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF VETERANS.

	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Milit., nav. fam. allow.	42,038,096	191,128,912	32,819,927	13,449,062	2,902,194	141,228	*a*1,117
Milit. & nav. comp. for death or disability...	341,365	11,301,342	103,122,714	121,305,053	123,350,542	125,594,269	115,494,991
Voc. rehab., War Risk Ins. and V. B.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	166,051,140	149,422,760	106,954,448
Fed. B'd for Voc. Educ.	.....	1,748,510	32,903,463	99,064,992	.....	.....	.....
Special funds, gifts, and contributions.....	.....	66,952	.....	.....	135	.....	7,437
Med. & hospital service Veterans' Bureau....	.....	.....	.....	45,277,864	68,970,566	51,447,863	29,618,746
War Dept. incl. national homes.....	.....	.....	.....	5,095,821	3,411,099	2,026,923	.....
Treas. Dept., Pub. Hlth Serv. & B. W. R. I...	.....	785,333	20,413,963	.....	.....	.....	.....
Navy Department.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	426,871	.....	.....
Hosp. facil. & services.	.....	9,050,000	500,000	20,545,000	916,500	2,644,379	9,214,925
Sal. & exp. B. W. R. I. & Veterans' Bureau....	2,828,929	16,270,256	16,627,822	10,137,267	8,061,758	35,732,255	45,080,763
Insurance losses: U. S. life ins. fund *b*...	.....	.....	47,868	2,056,695	6,084,931	6,700,194	7,481,512
Milit. & nav. term ins. & Int. Com. on Re-ed. of War Cripples (Dept. of State).....	840,388	43,798,357	85,926,099	94,904,353	102,988,870	99,418,389	101,239,648
	.....	5,519	6,000	6,000	6,000	.....	.....
Total.....	45,208,390	230,356,824	206,441,757	316,937,754	380,181,736	409,994,871	403,851,705

a Credits. *b* All expenditures made from premiums—not included in totals.

c Expenditures through fiscal year 1922, covered by premiums and not included in totals. After that date appropriations which are included in totals are: 1923, $36,235,000; 1924, $90,000,000; 1925, $88,000,000.

STATISTICS AS OF JUNE 30, 1924.

The total amount appropriated by Congress to date for expenditure by the United States Veterans' Bureau and the various agencies now merged with it aggregates $2,209,954,269.55.

The appropriation for the fiscal year 1925 is $349,065,000.

The total expenditures by the United States Veterans' Bureau and agencies now merged with it to June 30, 1924, were $2,669,426,285.29.

To June 30, 1924, 2,146,504 allotment and allowance claims aggregating $583,201,121.96 have been paid; 958,307 compensation claims have been filed, of which 461,377 were allowed, 485,484 disallowed and 11,446 were pending; disbursements for death and disability compensation to June 30, 1924, totaling $596,882,250; there have been allowed 71,271 burial claims; 650,253 training claims have been filed, 330,943 were allowed (of which 173,632 entered training), 314,014 disallowed and 8,213 were pending; there were 45,347 trainees on July 1, 1924, and to that date, $556,309,780 had been disbursed for that purpose. 210,094 insurance claims have been filed, 165,859 allowed, 43,218 disallowed and 1,012 were pending.

There have been 379,053 admissions of veterans to hospitals; 4,684,459 applications for term insurance and 438,562 applications for converted insurance have been received.

On June 30, 1924, payments of compensation were being made on 237,147 claims; payments of insurance were being made on 151,913 claims; 45,347 veterans were in training and 22,726 veterans were in hospitals.

209,385 term insurance policies aggregating $1,609,030,534 and 353,215 converted insurance policies aggregating $1,375,542,924.06, making a total of 562,600 policies for $2,984,573,458.06 were in force.

NATIONAL GUARD STRENGTH.

(Revised by the Militia Bureau of U. S. War Dept., July 31, 1924.)

STATES.	Infantry Divisions.	Corps Troops.	Army Troops Cav'lry.	Special Allot. Infantry.	Other and Total.	STATES.	Infantry Divisions.	Corps Troops.	Army Troops Cav'lry.	Special Allot. Infantry.	Other and Total.
Ala.	2,219	166	430	.....	2,833	Neb.	1,801	.....	.....	.....	1,827
Ariz.	739	.....	.....	.....	742	N. H.	.....	1,045	.....	.....	1,048
Ark.	.....	.....	.....	1,241	2,270	N. J.	4,036	.....	697	.....	4,742
Cal.	3,938	.....	.....	.....	4,881	N. M.	337	.....	610	.....	955
Col.	1,393	.....	222	.....	1,622	N. Y.	11,609	1,633	1,768	4,757	22,558
Conn.	3,106	900	244	.....	4,550	N. C.	1,770	906	331	.....	3,526
Del.	.....	721	.....	.....	807	N. D.	1,340	.....	.....	.....	1,363
D. of C.	595	.....	.....	87	747	Ohio	7,608	.....	714	217	8,552
Fla.	2,202	49	.....	.....	2,422	Okla.	4,668	824	.....	.....	5,511
Ga.	2,370	61	223	1,314	3,976	Ore.	2,611	.....	.....	.....	3,039
Idaho	472	.....	404	.....	880	Pa.	8,755	1,582	1,735	.....	12,983
Ill.	6,989	817	271	1,358	9,440	R. I.	574	.....	253	.....	1,405
Ind.	4,313	739	.....	.....	5,058	S. C.	1,491	251	.....	.....	1,991
Iowa	3,101	46	667	.....	3,848	S. D.	602	.....	.....	.....	1,423
Kan.	2,664	.....	475	.....	3,173	Tenn.	1,769	109	339	.....	2,240
Ky.	2,317	.....	486	.....	2,803	Texas.	7,029	.....	986	.....	8,057
La.	1,480	.....	289	.....	1,781	Utah	756	.....	229	.....	992
Me.	1,740	.....	.....	.....	2,348	Vt.	1,115	44	.....	.....	1,172
Md.	3,219	.....	.....	95	3,333	Va.	3,068	.....	.....	.....	3,332
Mass.	8,256	.....	391	316	10,234	Wash.	2,297	.....	90	.....	2,688
Mich.	3,641	564	246	.....	4,472	W. Va.	1,160	68	.....	52	1,286
Minn.	2,978	.....	.....	2,640	5,662	Wis.	3,984	391	748	.....	5,135
Miss.	1,633	.....	.....	.....	1,638	Wyo.	.....	.....	706	.....	718
Mo.	3,041	838	.....	.....	4,621						
Mont.	1,150	.....	.....	.....	1,155	U. S.	132,021	11,754	12,945	15,453	185,273

There is no National Guard in Nevada.

Totals include: Hawaii, 1,427; Porto Rico, 2,012

In addition to the classified troops shown in the table, the total includes "other army troops," 2,936; General Headquarters Reserves, 1,541; Fixed Coast Defense, 7,742; and State Staffs, 881.

National Guard totals, by **branch and assignment**—Infantry, 101,430; cavalry, 12,788; field artillery, 34,852; coast artillery, 13,607; civil engineers' corps, 7,613; air service, 1,525; signal corps, 187; total combatants, 172,002.

Medical corps, 5,449; transportation, 2,401; military police, 68; State staffs, 881; special division, 4,472; total staff, 13,271; grand total, 185,273.

National Guard totals, by **corps area and assignment**—First, 20,757; second, 28,107; third, 20,895; fourth, 20,496; fifth, 17,715; sixth, 19,047; seventh, 24,187; eighth, 16,277; ninth, 14,353; Hawaii, 1,427; Porto Rico, 2,012; total, 185,273.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

John A. Lejeune, Major General Commandant. Headquarters, Navy Building, 18th and B Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C. The authorized strength of the corps is (Aug. 31, 1924): 1,093 officers, 114 warrant officers, 42 pay clerks and 27,400 enlisted men.

The losses due to the World War were: Killed in action, 1,450; died of wounds, 1,007; died of disease, 304; accidentally killed, 28; died of other causes, 18; total, 2,807. Wounded, 7,714. Total casualties, 10,521.

Commissioned officers are appointed from graduates of the Naval Academy, from worthy noncommissioned officers of the Marine Corps, and from civil life.

Information regarding pay, allowances, etc., may be obtained from the U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C. Re-enlistments are made at all marine barracks, posts and stations.

SOLDIERS' HOMES.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

There are branches of the National Home at Dayton, Ohio; Milwaukee, Wis.; Togus, Me.; Hampton, Va.; Leavenworth, Kan.; Santa Monica, Cal.; Marion, Ind.; Danville, Ill.; Johnson City, Tenn, and Hot Springs, S. D. The aggregate number of members cared for is about 28,000.

STATE HOMES FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

STATES.	Location.	STATES.	Location.	STATES.	Location.
California	Yountville	Missouri	St. James	Ohio	Sandusky Madison
Colorado	Monte Vista	Montana	Columbus Falls	Oregon	Roseburg
Connecticut	Noroton Heights	Nebraska	Burkett Milford	Pennsylvania	Erie
Idaho	Boise	New Hampshire	Tilton	Rhode Island	Bristol
Illinois	Quincy	New Jersey	Kearny Vineland	South Dakota	Hot Springs
Indiana	Lafayette	New York	Bath Oxford	Vermont	Bennington
Iowa	Marshalltown			Washington	Orting Retsil
Kansas	Fort Dodge			Wisconsin	Waupaca
Massachusetts	Chelsea	North Dakota	Lisbon	Wyoming	Buffalo
Michigan	Grand Rapids	Oklahoma	Oklahoma City		
Minnesota	Minnehaha				

The United States Soldiers' Home in the District of Columbia was established by an Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1851, for the relief and support of invalid and disabled soldiers of the army.

Blank applications for admission may be obtained from the Board of Commissioners, U. S. Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES NAVAL OBSERVATORY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Naval Observatory at Washington, D. C., sends out daily the time signals which establish standard time for the country and enable the mariner at sea to ascertain his chronometer error and his longitude by observation.

The signals are transmitted by the Naval Radio Stations at Arlington, Annapolis and Key West, and the noon signal by land wire also.

Similar service for the Pacific Coast is furnished by the Navy Chronometer and Time Station at Mare Island, Cal.

Special signals are sent by the Naval Observatory for use of U. S. and foreign scientific institutions, astronomical work, surveying, eclipse and longitude expeditions.

At the Naval Observatory is carried on the administration for the development, supply, upkeep, repair, and inspection of navigational, aeronautical, and aerological instruments for the ships and aircraft of the Navy.

The Naval Observatory maintains continuously observations for absolute positions of the fundamental stars, and the independent determination, by observations of the sun, of the position of the ecliptic and of the equator among the stars, and of the positions of the stars, moon, and planets with reference to the equator and equinoxes, in order to furnish data to assist in preparing the American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac and improving the tables of the planets, moon, and stars.

At the same time this department furnishes the observations for determining the time.

THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The army of the United States consists of the Regular Army, the National Guard while in the service of the United States, and the Organized Reserves, including the Officers' Reserve Corps and the Enlisted Reserve Corps.

The Regular Army consists of the Infantry, the Cavalry, the Field Artillery, the Coast Artillery Corps, the Air Service, the Corps of Engineers, the Signal Corps, which are designated the combatant arms or the line of the army; the General Staff Corps, the Adjutant General's Department, the Signal Corps, which are designated the combatant arms or the line of the army; the General Staff Corps, the Adjutant General's Department, the Inspector General's Department, the Judge Advocate General's Department, the Quartermaster Corps, the Finance Department, the Medical Department, the Ordnance Department, the Chemical Warfare Service, the officers of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, the officers and enlisted men under the jurisdiction of the Militia Bureau, the chaplains, the professors and cadets of the United States Military Academy, the present military storekeeper, detached officers, detached enlisted men, unassigned recruits, the officers and enlisted men of the retired list, and such other officers and enlisted men as are now or may hereafter be provided for. Except in time of war or similar emergency when the public safety demands it, the number of enlisted men of the Regular Army shall not exceed 280,000, including the Philippine Scouts; however, the Army Appropriation Act, approved June 7, 1924, for the fiscal year of 1925, provides for only 125,000 enlisted men of the Regular Army and 7,953 enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts.

The National Guard consists of the regularly enlisted militia between the ages of 18 and 45 years and of commissioned officers between the ages of 21 and 64 years, of the several States, Territories and the District of Columbia. The organization thereof in general is the same as that prescribed for the Regular Army. The National Guard may be called as such into the service of the United States, and when so called is subject to the laws and regulations governing the Regular Army as far as applicable. When Congress has authorized the use of troops in excess of those of the Regular Army, the members of the National Guard may be drafted into the militia service to serve therein for the period of the war or emergency, unless sooner discharged. The strength of the National Guard on June 30, 1924, was 177,286.

The Organized Reserves constitute a war force to meet any major emergency requiring the use of troops in excess of those of the Regular Army and the National Guard. They are liable to military service only in the event of a serious national emergency especially proclaimed by Congress.

MILITARY DEPARTMENTS AND CORPS AREAS, U. S. ARMY.

Department or Corps Areas.	Headquarters.	Jurisdiction.
First Corps Area	Boston	Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn., part of Long Island.
Second Corps Area	N. Y. (Gov. Island)	N. Y., N. J., Del., Porto Rico.
Third Corps Area	Baltimore, Md	Pa., Md., Va., D. C.
Fourth Corps Area	Atlanta, Ga	N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla., Ala., Tenn., Miss., La.
Fifth Corps Area	Ft. Hayes, Ohio	Ohio, W. Va., Ind., Ky.
Sixth Corps Area	Chicago, Ill	Ill., Mich., Wis.
Seventh Corps Area	Omaha, Neb	Ark., Mo., Kan., Iowa, Neb., Minn., N. Dak., S. Dak.
Eighth Corps Area	Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	Tex., Okla., Col., N. Mex., Ariz.
Ninth Corps Area	Presidio of San Francisco, Cal	Wash., Ore., Idaho, Mont., Wyo., Utah, Nev., Cal., Alask.L
Hawaiian Dept	Honolulu	Hawaiian Islands and dependencies.
Philippine Dept	Manila	Philippine Islands.
Pan. Canal Dept	Quarry Heights, Balboa Heights	Canal Zone.
U. S. Army forces in China	Tientsin, China	U. S. troops in China.

COAST ARTILLERY DISTRICTS.

First	Boston	Coast defenses of Boston, L. I. Sound, Narragansett Bay, New Bedford, Portland and Portsmouth.
Second	Ft. Totten, N. Y.	Coast defenses of the Delaware, Eastern N. Y., Sandy Hook, and Southern N. Y.
Third	Ft. Monroe, Va	Coast defenses of Baltimore, Chesapeake Bay, and the Potomac.
Fourth	Ft. McPherson, Ga	Coast defenses of Charleston, Key West and Pensacola.
Ninth	Presidio of San Francisco, Cal	Coast defenses of the Columbia, Los Angeles, Puget Sound, San Diego, and San Francisco.
Panama	Ft. Amador, Canal Zone	Coast defenses of Balboa and Cristobal.
Hawaiian	Honolulu	Coast defenses of Honolulu and Pearl Harbor.

Effective Sept. 1, 1920, the six military departments within the continental limits of the United States were discontinued and the continental area divided into nine corps areas. The military departments and corps areas include the coast artillery districts, coast defenses, forts and camps within their limits. In October, 1920, there was attached to the First Corps Area such part of the State of New York as lies east of west longitude 72° 30′; Sept. 1, 1920, the island of Porto Rico, with the islands and keys adjacent, was attached to the Second Corps Area, and the Territory of Alaska to the Ninth Corps Area. Sept. 1, 1920, there was attached to the Ninth Corps Area that part of the State of Arizona west of the 114th meridian and south of the 33d parallel. Aug. 1, 1922, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., was attached to the Sixth Corps Area. The territorial limits of the coast artillery districts within the continental limits of the United States are those of the corps areas bearing the same numerical designations.

TACTICAL DIVISIONS.

The active tactical divisions, with their headquarters, are as follows: *First*, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; *Second*, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; *Third*, Camp Lewis, Wash.; *Hawaiian Division*, Schofield Barracks, H. T.; *Panama Canal Division*, Ft. Amador, C. Z.; *Philippine Division*, Ft. Wm. McKinley, P. I.; *First Cavalry Division*, Ft. Bliss, Tex.

GENERAL ARMY HOSPITALS.

The General Hospitals of the army are located at Hot Springs, Ark. (also navy); Denver, Col., Presidio of San Francisco; Manila, Philippines; Honolulu, Hawaii; Takoma Park at Washington, D. C., and El Paso, Tex.

REGULAR ARMY ENLISTED STRENGTH—BY BRANCH.

Branch.	Strength, June 30, '24.			Auth'rzed Act of June 7, 1924.	Branch.	Strength, June 30, '24.			Auth'rzed Act of June 7, 1924.
	Excl. of Philip. Scouts.	Philippine Scouts.	Total.			Excl. of Philip. Scouts.	Philippine Scouts.	Total.	
Infantry	42,956	2,415	45,371	48,849	Finance Dept	382	7	389	401
Cavalry	9,232	713	9,945	10,580	Chemical War. Serv.	424	.....	424	445
Field Artillery	14,088	1,004	15,092	17,736	Medical Dept	6,979	379	7,358	7,235
Coast Artillery Corps	13,334	1,595	14,929	14,420	Det. Enl. Men's List	5,657	.....	5,657	5,814
Corps of Engineers	5,064	330	5,394	5,348	Unallotted	.....	.....	.....	26
Air Service	9,648	.....	9,648	8,760	Retired on active duty	80	.....	80	.....
Signal Corps	2,398	152	2,550	2,431					
Quartermaster Corps	8,417	470	8,887	8,475	Total	121,108	7,115	128,223	132,953
Ordnance Dept	2,449	50	2,499	2,433					

REGULAR ARMY COMMISSIONED STRENGTH—BY BRANCH.

BRANCH.	Actual Strength June 30, 1924.	Authorized Act of June 7, 1924.	BRANCH.	Actual Strength June 30, 1924.	Authorized Act of June 7, 1924.
General Officers	68	68	Ordnance Department	247	247
General Staff Corps	217	229	Finance Department	112	111
Infantry	2,300	2,416	Chemical Warfare Service	70	71
Cavalry	603	614	Bureau of Insular Affairs	2	3
Field Artillery	933	964	Medical Corps	1,198	1,241
Coast Artillery Corps	684	702	Chaplains	124	125
Corps of Engineers	356	357	Military Storekeeper	1	1
Signal Corps	199	197	Professors, U. S. M. A.	7	7
Air Service	836	1,056	Detached Officers' List	2,537	2,675
Adjutant General's Dept.	90	93	Philippine Scouts	*	*
Inspector General's Dept.	37	39			
Judge Advocate Gen'ls Dept.	83	82	Total	11,436	12,000
Quartermaster Corps	732	702			

* Included in other branches.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT.

The United States Military Academy is situated on the Hudson River, at West Point, N. Y., a place rich in historical interest and made memorable by the treason of Benedict Arnold. The massive stone buildings rising grandly above the broad, winding river harmonize beautifully with the background of blue hills to form an ideal location for this, the greatest military school in the world. The buildings and grounds represent a money value of approximately $25,000,000.

The maximum authorized strength of the Corps of Cadets is 1,338, selected from candidates between the ages of seventeen and twenty-two years, nominated as follows: two by each United States Senator, two by each Representative in Congress and Territorial Delegate, two by the Vice President, sixty by the President, twenty selected from among honor graduates of "honor military schools," two from natives of Porto Rico, four from natives of the Philippine Islands, four from the District of Columbia, and one hundred and eighty from among enlisted men of the Regular Army and National Guard. Those from the last mentioned class are required to be between the ages of nineteen and twenty-two years and must have served in their respective organizations for at least one year.

Appointments to the Academy are made only to fill vacancies as they may occur, and candidates may be designated one year in advance of admission. For each vacancy from a State or Congressional district three candidates may be nominated, a principal, a first alternate, who is entitled to admission only in the event of the failure of the principal, and a second alternate, who is entitled to admission only in the event of the failure of both the principal and the first alternate. The selection of these candidates is left entirely with the Senator or Representative who has the vacancy at his disposal and may be either by competitive examination or direct choice at the option of the Congressman.

Each candidate must pass a rigid physical examination and none is accepted who has any defect or infirmity which renders him unfit for military service. In addition each candidate must pass an examination in the subjects of Algebra, Geometry, English Grammar, Composition and Literature, and History. However, graduates of first class High Schools and students at universities and colleges of recognized standing may submit educational certificates which will be considered by the Academic Board, and if satisfactory, may be accepted in lieu of the mental examination.

The course of study is four years, during which time the cadets are under strict military discipline. The summers are spent in camp. Academic work begins in September of each year and ends the following June. Cadets of the first, second and third classes not undergoing examinations, are allowed short leaves of absence at Christmas, and those who have successfully completed the third class course are allowed leaves of absence from about the middle of June to August 28. The course is largely mathematical and professional. The principal subjects taught are Mathematics, English, French, Spanish, Drawing, Drill Regulations of all arms of the service, Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, Electricity, History, International, Constitutional and Military Law, Civil and Military Engineering, Art and Science of War, Economics and Government, and Ordnance and Gunnery.

The pay of a cadet is $780 per year and commutation of rations, at present fixed at 80 cents per day. The total is $1,072, which, with proper economy, is sufficient to meet his actual needs at the Academy.

Each cadet when admitted to the Academy signs an agreement to serve for a period of eight years, unless sooner discharged by competent authority. Upon graduation, cadets are commissioned second lieutenants in the United States Army, with the exception of the Filipino cadets who are eligible for commission only in the Philippine Scouts.

The total number of graduates, including foreigners receiving instruction under special Acts of Congress, from 1802 to June 12, 1924, inclusive, is 7,624. The number of cadets in the Corps on July 31, 1924, was 1,093. The Superintendent is Brigadier General Fred W. Sladen, U. S. A., and there are 205 officers and instructors at the Academy.

Detailed information as to the appointment and admission of cadets is contained in an attractively illustrated pamphlet, a copy of which will be furnished, without cost, upon application to the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

THE AIR SERVICE.

ARMY FLYING FIELDS.

Aberdeen, Aberdeen, Md.
Akron (balloon), Akron, O.
Bliss, El Paso, Tex.
Bolling, Anacostia, D. C.
Bowman, Louisville, Ky.
Brooks, San Antonio, Tex.
Chanute, Rantoul, Ill.
Clark, Pampanga, Philippines.
Clover, Santa Monica, Cal.
Crissy, Presidio, San Fran.
France, Panama, Canal Z.
Grissard, Cincinnati, Ohio
Kelly, Kelly Field, Tex.
Kindley, Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, P. I.
Langin, M'dsv'le, W. Va.
Langley, Hampton, Va.
Logan, Dundalk, Md.
Luke, Luke Field, Hawaii.
McCook, Dayton, O.
Maxwell, Montgom'y, Ala.
Mitchel, Nr. Mineola, N.Y.
Nichols, Camp Nichols, Philippines.
Norton, Columbus, Ohio.
Phillips, Aberdeen, Md.
Pope, Fayetteville, N. C.
Richards, Kan. City, Mo.
Riley, Fort Riley, Kan.
Rockwell, Coronado, Cal.
Schoen, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
Scott, Scott Field, Ill.
Selfridge, Mount Clemens, Mich.
Sill, Fort Sill, Okla.
Wheeler, Hon'lulu, Hawaii.
Wilb'r Wright, Fairfield, O.

ARMY AVIATION APPROPRIATIONS.

The amounts of the Army Aviation appropriations for years ended June 30, are: (1921) $33,000,000; (1922) $19,200,000; (1923) $12,700,000; (1924) $12,426,000; (1925) $13,435,000.

NAVAL AIR STATIONS.

The U. S. Naval Air Stations are at Pensacola, Fla.; Hampton Roads, Va.; Anacostia, Washington, D. C.; San Diego, Cal.; Lakehurst, N. J.; Coco Solo, Panama Canal Zone; Pearl Harbor, Honolulu, Hawaii.

The Marine Corps Flying Fields are at Quantico, Va.; Port-au-Prince, Haiti; Guam, Pacific Ocean.

NAVAL AVIATION APPROPRIATIONS.

The amounts of the Naval Aviation appropriations for the fiscal years since 1916 are: (1917) $3,500,000; (1918) $61,133,000; (1919) $220,383,119; (1920) $25,000,000; (1921) $20,000,000; (1922) $13,413,431; (1923) $14,683,950; (1924) $14,647,174; (1925) $15,150,000.

TROOPS ENGAGED IN UNITED STATES WARS.

(Prepared by Adj-General's Office, U. S. Army.)

	Dates.			Troops Engaged.			
	From—	To—	Active Hostilities Ceased.	Regulars.	Volunteers.	Drafted.	Total Troops.
Revolutionary War	April 19, 1775	Jan. 14, 1784	.....	.....	.....	.....	*a*
War of 1812	June 18, 1812	Feb. 17, 1815	Jan. 8, 1815	56,652	471,622	.....	*b* 528,274
War with Mexico	*c*April 24, 1846	May 30, 1848	Sept. 14, 1847	34,287	73,344	.....	107,631
Civil War (Union)	April 15, 1861	Aug. 20, 1866	*d*April 9, 1865	75,215	1,933,779	*e*119,954	2,128,948
War with Spain	April 21, 1898	April 11, 1899	Aug. 10, 1898	57,329	223,235	.....	280,564
World War	April 6, 1917	July 2, 1921	Nov. 11, 1918	544,663	616,779	2,890,164	*f*4,051,606

a Estimates on total troops run from 250,000 to 395,858. Greatest strength of Continental Army was about 35,000, in November, 1778.

b Evidently represents *enlistments* and not individual soldiers, hence is considerably in excess of actual number of troops employed, as it is known that a large proportion of the men rendered more than one term of service and are counted that number of times.

c Hostilities began on this date. The Act of Congress approved May 13, 1846, declared the existence of a state of war.

d Date of Gen. Lee's surrender.

e Of this number only 46,347 were actually drafted, the remaining 73,607 having served as substitutes.

f Army only; does not include Marines who served with the Army in France.

The Continental Army was organized by the Continental Congress June 15, 1775, under George Washington as Major-Gen. and Commander-in-Chief. The so-called Continentals in the Revolution totaled 231,462. The War Department was established Aug. 7, 1789. The standing army organized September, 1790.

UNION ARMY LOSSES IN THE CIVIL WAR.

(From "Regimental Losses in the American Civil War," by William F. Fox, Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. V.)

Date.	Battle.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Aggregate.
July 1-3, 1863	Gettysburg	3,070	14,497	5,434	23,001
May 8-18, 1864	Spottsylvania	2,725	13,413	2,258	18,396
May 5-7, 1864	Wilderness	2,246	12,037	3,383	17,666
September 17, 1862	Antietam	2,108	9,549	753	12,410
May 1-3, 1863	Chancellorsville	1,606	9,762	5,919	17,287
September 19-20, 1863	Chickamauga	1,656	9,749	4,774	16,179
June 1-4, 1864	Cold Harbor	1,844	9,077	1,816	12,737
December 11-14, 1862	Fredericksburg	1,284	9,600	1,769	12,653
August 28-30, 1862	Manassas	1,747	8,452	4,263	14,462
April 6-7, 1862	Shiloh	1,754	8,408	2,855	13,047
December 31, 1862	Stone River	1,730	7,802	3,717	13,249
June 15-19, 1864	Petersburg (assault)	1,688	8,513	1,185	11,386
July 21, 1861	Bull Run (first Manassas)	470	1,071	1,793	3,334

Northern writers usually estimate the total number of Confederate troops in the Civil War at 1,400,000, based on a population of 5,000,000 whites. Southern historians estimate the total number of Confederate troops at 600,000. R. H. McKim puts the total at 621,800. On March 1, 1862, by Confederate records, the total was 340,250. Woodrow Wilson, in his "History of the American People," estimated the Confederate troops at 900,000.

The Confederate losses in particular engagements were as follows: Bull Run (first Manassas), July 21, 1861, killed, 387; wounded, 1,582; captured and missing, 13; aggregate, 1,982. Fort Donelson, Tenn., February 14-16, 1862, killed, 466; wounded, 1,534; captured and missing, 13,329; aggregate, 15,829. Shiloh, Tenn., April 6-7, 1862, killed, 1,723; wounded, 8,012; captured and missing, 950; aggregate, 10,694. Seven Days' Battle, Virginia, June 25-July 1, 1862, killed, 3,478; wounded, 16,261; captured and missing, 875; aggregate, 20,614. Second Manassas, August 21-September 2, 1862, killed, 1,481; wounded and missing, 7,627; captured and missing, 89; aggregate, 9,197. Antietam campaign, September 12-20, 1862, killed, 1,886; wounded, 9,348; captured and missing, 1,367; aggregate, 12,601. Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, killed, 596; wounded, 4,068; captured and missing, 651; aggregate, 5,315. Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862, killed, 1,294; wounded, 7,945; captured and missing, 1,027; aggregate, 10,266. Chancellorsville, May 1-4, 1863, killed, 1,665; wounded, 9,081; captured and missing, 2,018; aggregate, 12,764. Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, killed, 2,592; wounded, 12,706; captured and missing, 5,150; aggregate, 20,448. Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1863, killed, 2,268; wounded, 13,613; captured and missing, 1,090; aggregate, 16,971. Franklin, Nov. 3, 1864, killed, 6,252.

The number of casualties in the volunteer and regular armies of the United States during the war of 1861-65, according to a statement prepared by the Adjutant-General's office, was as follows: Killed in battle, 67,058; died of wounds, 43,012; died of disease, 199,720; other causes, such as accidents, murder, Confederate prisons, etc., 40,154; total died 349,944; total deserted, 199,105. Number of soldiers in the Confederate service who died of wounds or disease (partial statement), 133,821; deserted (partial statement), 104,428. Number of United States troops captured during the war, 212,608; Confederate troops captured, 476,169. Number of United States troops paroled on the field, 16,431; Confederate troops paroled on the field, 248,599. Number of United States troops who died while prisoners, 30,156; Confederate troops who died while prisoners, 30,152.

NAVAL EDUCATION SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department is charged with the training and education of the line officers of the Navy and each staff bureau with the training of the staff officers. Midshipmen, when appointed, are given four years' instruction in general and technical subjects at the Naval Academy. Upon graduation these midshipmen are commissioned as line officers and are ordered to sea duty. None is sent to any special school until he has had at least one year at sea. Officers who have shown special qualifications and interest in the subjects mentioned below are selected for special instruction.

In recent years 40% to 80% of each Naval Academy class have received special instruction in some of these subjects. The following courses are maintained by the Bureau of Navigation:

War College, Newport, R. I., one year; senior class, for officers of command or flag rank; junior class, for all lieutenant commanders and lieutenants with at least six years' commissioned service; correspondence course for any officer ashore or afloat.

Post Graduate Work, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, and various educational institutions; two to three years. The first year of this course is at the Naval Academy and consists of preparation and technical groundwork. This work merges into the specialization course continued at the institution offering the best available facilities in the work given, viz: Engineering (mechanical, electrical, aeronautical, communication, acoustics); Ordnance, (design, torpedo, ballistics, explosives, metallurgy, fire control, optics); naval construction; civil engineering. Special instruction is given at the following institutions: Columbia University, Harvard University, Yale University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, University of Chicago, University of Iowa, University of Michigan, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

Naval Construction—Naval Academy and Massachusetts Institute of Technology; two to three years. First year, postgraduate work at Naval Academy and the remainder at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, studying design and construction of ships. These officers are transferred from the line to the construction corps.

Submarines—New London, Conn.; three months. This course is practical training in handling submarines and firing torpedoes from them.

Torpedoes—Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I.; five months' theoretical and practical instruction in the assembly, firing, care and maintenance of various types of torpedoes.

Aviation—Pensacola, Florida; six months' training in both heavier than air and lighter than air craft.

Law—Judge Advocate General's Office and Georgetown and George Washington Universities. Certain officers while on duty in the Judge Advocate General's Office take the regular three years' course given at the institutions mentioned.

Optical Instruction, Washington Navy Yard and Mare Island Navy Yard, course for range finder officers, 4 weeks; long course for officers, six months.

Gyro Compass Instruction—Fourteen weeks' course under supervision of the Inspector of Navigational Material, Navy Yard, New York—instruction at Navy Yard and various industrial plants.

TRAINING OF ENLISTED MEN.

There are shore training stations at Newport, R. I., Hampton Roads, Va., Great Lakes, Ill., and San Diego, Calif. At the Hampton Roads and San Diego Training Stations there are special schools for enlisted men who desire to enter the Naval Academy. Trade schools are maintained at the stations and at several of the Navy Yards and naval air stations. The course of training for apprentice seamen at training stations is eight weeks. Upon the completion of the course of training at training stations, apprentice seamen will be sent to cruising ships or to trade schools and their training continued for eight weeks more. If qualified, they may then be rated seamen 2c or fireman 3c. Every endeavor is made to qualify those who are unable to swim fifty yards. This is particularly desirable in the case of line petty officers, and no man shall be made a coxswain or a member of a power boat who has not so qualified.

Men need not be continuous service men to be eligible for entrance to a trade school, but, except in the case of recruits who will enter immediately after enlistment no men will be detailed who will not have at least two years to serve on their current enlistment after they have completed their course. A recruit must have enlisted for at least four years to be eligible for entrance to any trade school having a course of six months or more. Men who complete a course of instruction in any service trade school are not qualified for furlough without pay or discharge by special order during the remainder of the enlistment in which the course was completed. A man who applies for instruction in any service trade school shall be so informed and required to sign a statement that he has no intention of requesting furlough without pay or discharge by special order during his current enlistment, and that no reason exists or can be anticipated to necessitate such discharge. Men who have completed one course of instruction in any trade school whose course is six months or longer will not be considered eligible for entrance to another trade school. No man, whether graduate of trade school or not, can be advanced to petty officer ratings until he has completed one year's total service.

The training given men at regular training stations is supplemented and continued through navy education courses, supplied through the Bureau of Navigation for men on active duty in naval vessels and at naval shore stations. These courses are designed primarily for increasing the technical knowledge and efficiency of enlisted personnel in regular naval trades. They cover a wide range of technical courses closely related to naval duties, as well as the fundamental subjects needed by men whose general education is not adequate for a proper study of the technical courses related to these duties.

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY AT ANNAPOLIS.

The students of the Naval Academy are styled midshipmen. Three midshipmen are allowed for each Senator, Representative and Delegate in Congress, one for the Resident Commissioner from Porto Rico, two for the District of Columbia, and fifteen appointed each year from the United States at large.

In addition, one Filipino is allowed for each class. The appointment from the District of Columbia and fifteen each year at large are made by the President. It is the custom of Presidents to give the appointments of midshipmen at large to the sons of officers of the army, navy and marine corps, for the reason that officers, owing to the nature of their duties, are usually not in a position to establish permanent residences.

The selection of candidates, by competitive examination or otherwise, for nomination for vacancies in the quota of Senators, Representatives and Delegates in Congress is entirely in the hands of each Senator, Representative and Delegate in Congress having a vacancy; and all applications for appointment or inquiries relative to competitive examinations should be addressed accordingly. Two examinations for admission are held each year, the first on the third Wednesday in February, the second on the third Wednesday in April.

The law authorizes the appointment of one hundred enlisted men each year, to be selected as a result of a competitive examination of enlisted men of the Regular Navy and Marine Corps, and members of the Naval Reserve Force on active duty, who must not be more than twenty years of age on April 1 of the year they enter, and who will have been in the service at least one year by August 15 of that year. The mental and physical requirements, as well as the amount of money to be deposited upon admission, are the same for these candidates as for other candidates for midshipmen. The competitive examination of these enlisted men is held on the third Wednesday in April of each year. Candidates may also be accepted on certificate. For details write Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

All candidates, except 4 Filipinos, are required to be citizens of the United States and must not be less than 16 or more than 20 years of age on April 1 of the calendar year in which they enter the Naval Academy.

The course for midshipmen is four years. During the summer, midshipmen of the first, second and third classes go to sea for about three months. Midshipmen after graduation are commissioned as Ensigns in the navy, and occasionally to fill vacancies in the Marine Corps and in certain of the staff corps of the navy. The act of June 29, 1906, prescribes that the Secretary of the Navy shall notify in writing each Senator, Representative and Delegate in Congress of any vacancy that will exist at the Naval Academy and which he shall be entitled to fill by nomination of a candidate and one or more alternates therefor. The nomination of a candidate and alternate or alternates to fill said vacancy shall be made upon the recommendation of the Senator, Representative or Delegate, if said recommendation is made by the fourth day of March of the year following that in which said notice in writing is given, but if it is not made by that time the Secretary of the Navy shall fill the vacancy by appointment of an actual resident of the State, Congressional district or Territory, as the case may be, in which the vacancy will exist, who shall have been for at least two years immediately preceding the date of his appointment an actual and bona fide resident of the State, Congressional district or Territory.

The height of candidates for admission shall not be less than five feet two inches, at the age of sixteen years, with an increase of one inch for each additional year or fraction of a year over one-half; and the minimum weight at sixteen years shall be one hundred and eleven pounds, with an increase of not less than three pounds for each additional year or fraction of a year over one-half. Any marked deviation in the height and weight relative to the age of a candidate will add materially to the consideration for rejection. Candidates must be unmarried, and any midshipman who shall marry, or who shall be found to be married before his final graduation, shall be dismissed from the service. Each candidate who has passed the required examinations must, before being admitted as a midshipman, deposit the sum of $100 to cover part of the cost of his initial outfit.

After being admitted, he is credited with the sum of $250, which is needed in addition to the $100 cash deposit to complete paying for the uniforms, clothing, textbooks, etc. This amount ($250) is deducted from the midshipman's pay in monthly installments. Any midshipman may, however, immediately after entering the Academy repay this amount in full from his own funds and thus obviate the necessity of having a certain amount deducted monthly from his pay for this purpose. It is urgently recommended that all those midshipmen financially able to do so make the repayment as soon as possible after entering the Academy.

Each candidate before admission will be required to sign articles by which he binds himself to serve in the United States Navy during the pleasure of the President of the United States (including his time of probation at the Naval Academy) unless sooner discharged. The pay of a midshipman is $780 a year.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY, AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1924.

(Treaty allowance of capital ship tonnage to the United States, 525,000 tons.)

BATTLESHIPS.

Capital Ships, and Year Completed.	Displacement (Normal).	Length (Over All).		Breadth.		Mean Draft.		Speed.	Main Battery.			Secondary Battery.			Weight of One Main Broadside.	W'ght of One Secondary Broadside.
	Tons.	*Ft.*	*In.*	*Ft.*	*In.*	*Ft.*	*In.*	*Knots.*	*No.*	*In.*	*Cal.*	*No.*	*In.*	*Cal.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Arizona, 1916	31,400	608	0	97	0½	28	10	21.0	12	14	45	14	5	51	16,800	882
Arkansas, 1912	26,000	562	0	93	2½	28	6	21.05	12	12	50	16	5	51	10,440	1,008
California, 1921	32,300	624	0	97	3½	30	3	21.46	12	14	50	12	5	51	16,800	756
Colorado, 1923	32,600	624	0	97	3½	30	6	21.0	8	16	45	12	5	51	16,800	756
Florida, 1911	21,825	521	6	88	2½	28	6	22.08	10	12	45	16	5	51	8,700	1,008
Idaho, 1919	32,000	624	0	97	4½	30	0	21.29	12	14	50	12	5	51	16,800	756
Maryland, 1921	32,600	624	0	97	3½	30	6	21.76	8	16	45	12	5	51	16,800	756
Mississippi, 1917	32,000	624	0	97	4½	30	0	21.0	12	14	50	12	5	51	16,800	756
Nevada, 1916	27,500	583	0	95	2½	28	6	20.53	10	14	45	12	5	51	14,000	756
New Mexico, 1918	32,000	624	0	97	4½	30	0	21.0	12	14	50	12	5	51	16,800	756
New York, 1914	27,000	573	0	95	2½	28	6	21.5	10	14	45	16	5	51	14,000	1,008
Oklahoma, 1916	27,500	583	0	95	2½	28	6	20.6	10	14	45	12	5	51	14,000	756
Pennsylvania, 1916	31,400	608	0	97	0½	28	10	21.0	12	14	45	14	5	51	16,800	882
Tennessee, 1920	32,300	624	0	97	3½	30	3	21.0	12	14	50	12	5	51	16,800	756
Texas, 1914	27,000	573	0	95	2½	28	6	21.0	10	14	45	16	5	51	14,000	1,008
Utah, 1911	21,825	521	6	88	2½	28	6	21.0	10	12	45	16	5	51	8,700	1,008
West Virginia	32,600	624	0	97	3½	30	6	21.0	8	16	45	12	5	51	16,800	756
Wyoming, 1912	26,000	562	0	93	2½	28	6	21.2	12	12	50	16	5	51	10,440	1,008

The Colorado went into commission Aug. 30, 1923, at Camden, N. J. She has four electrically-driven propellers, each of 7,000 horsepower, and is an oil-burner. All the furniture is of metal. Airplanes can be catapulted from the deck. The ship was launched March 22, 1921.

The Colorado can shoot a broadside in less than a minute after the enemy is discovered. She is of the "post-Jutland" type and is protected alike from direct fire, plunging fire, submarine torpedoes and airplane bombs.

Not only has she an eighteen-inch belt of main armor and several heavy protective decks, but she is a honeycomb of watertight compartments and must be shot to pieces before she can be put out of action or sunk.

The Army Ordnance Department has developed a 14-inch .50 calibre gun that will hurl a 1,560-lb. projectile 23 miles and pierce any ship's armor.

For dealing with airplanes she has four three-inch anti-aircraft guns with a vertical range of two miles, and also carries several battle planes for direct action.

The latest United States anti-aircraft gun now will shoot a projectile 8,400 yards straight up in the air, and it has a horizontal range of 17,000 yards.

Each battleship has two submerged twenty-one inch torpedo tubes, with the exception of the New York and Texas, which carry four each. One or more airplanes are carried, or will be, by each battleship.

The United States is allowed eighteen capital ships (battleships and battle cruisers) by the terms of the Armament Pact.

No battle cruisers have ever been completed for the United States Navy, and it is doubtful whether further such ships will be built in other navies, the tendency under the treaty being the building of slightly speedier batt eships, with their better protection against bombing by aircraft and torpedoes.

The West Virginia was commissioned on Dec. 1, 1923, and is the last battleship that can be built by the United States Navy until 1934, when the Florida, Utah and Wyoming may be replaced, due to their age.

The West Virginia on her speed trial, off the Maine coast, made 21.66 knots an hour and developed 35,000 horse power.

The total tonnage of the remaining eighteen capital ships is 525,850 tons.

The term "battleship" is agin used exclusively in referring to ships of the battleship type. Due to the wholesale scrapping, only battleships of the dreadnought, or all big gun, type are now in service and the former need for the differentiating terms "pre-dreadnought" and "dreadnought" no longer exists.

On Aug. 17, 1923, the Naval Limitation Pact drawn up at the Washington Conference came into effect. The duly ratified treaties were that day deposited with the United States State Department by representatives of the five participating powers.

Bids were immediately asked for by the Navy Department for the scrapping of the capital ships that were building, and for the completed old capital ships already out of commission. The capital ships building were:

Battleships—Washington, Indiana, South Dakota, Montana, North Carolina, Massachusetts and Iowa. (Total tonnage, 291,800.)

Battle Cruisers—Constitution, United States, Consellation, Ranger. (Total tonnage, 174,000.)

All the above ships were still on the building ways, with the exception of the Washington, which had been launched and over 75 per cent. completed.

On the following old completed capital ships the first stages of scrapping, that of rendering them unfit for further warlike service, was begun:

Battleships—Virginia, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Georgia, Nebraska, Connecticut, Louisiana, Kansas, Vermont, Minnesota, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Michigan, Delaware, North Dakota. (Total tonnage, 255,240.)

All of the above old battleships were of the pre-dreadnought class, with the exception of the South Carolina, Michigan, Delaware, and North Dakota. In the days when they participated in the famous cruise around the world, 1908-1909, they were classed as splendid and formidable craft.

By Feb. 17, 1924, all of the above ships were no longer capable of performing warlike service, and by Feb. 17, 1925, they must be destroyed.

The New Jersey and Virginia have already been bombed and sunk by flyers of the Army Air Service.

SUMMARY OF UNITED STATES NAVY, AS OF SEPT. 1, 1924.

Personnel—8,126 officers, 87,327 men.

In Commission—18 battleships, 5 cruisers, 2d line; 8 light cruisers, 1st line; 3 light cruisers, 2d line; 1 aircraft carrier, 2d line; 2 mine layers, 2d line; 103 destroyers, 1st line; 6 light mine layers, 44 submarines, 1st line; 37 submarines, 2d line; 22 Eagle boats, 29 sub-chasers, 9 gunboats, 6 converted yachts, 6 destroyer tenders, 8 submarine tenders, 2 repair ships, 3 store ships, 1 aircraft tender, 2 colliers, 10 oil tankers, 2 ammunition ships, 5 cargo ships, 2 transports, 2 hospital ships, 30 fleet tugs, 33 mine sweepers, 296 airplanes.

Out of Commission—6 cruisers, 2d line; 8 light cruisers, 2d line; 164 destroyers, 1st line; 9 destroyers, 2d line; 2 mine layers, 2d line; 8 light mine layers, 3 fleet submarines, 1st line; 32 submarines, 2d line; 31 Eagle boats, 5 sub-chasers, 3 converted yachts, 2 destroyer tenders, 2 store ships, 3 colliers, 10 oil tankers, 3 cargo ships, 1 hospital ship, 8 fleet tugs, 12 mine sweepers.

Building—2 aircraft carriers, 1st line; 2 light cruisers, 1st line; 1 repair ship, 1 destroyer tender, 1 submarine tender, 6 submarines, 1st line; 3 fleet submarines, 1st line; 1 mine laying submarine.

Navy Yards—Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Washington, D. C.; Norfolk, Va.; Charleston, S. C.; Mare Island, Cal.; Bremerton, Wash.; Pearl Harbor, T. H. **Stations**—Newport, R. I.; New London, Conn.; Key West, Fla.; Pensacola, Fla.; New Orleans, La.; San Diego, Cal.; Guam, Samoa, Cavite, P. I.; St. Thomas, W. I.; Guantanamo, Cuba; Balboa, C. Z.

Training Stations—Hampton Roads, Va.; San Diego, Cal.; Great Lakes, Ill.; Newport, R. I.

AUXILIARY TYPE UNITED STATES WARSHIPS AS OF OCT. 1, 1924.

Types by Classes.	Displacement Per Ship.	Rated Speed.	Armament. (A. A. = Anti-Aircraft.)	Average Total Cost Including Equipage.	Years of First Commissioning.	Time to Build.
CRUISERS, 2ND LINE.	*Tons.*	*Knots.*	*No. In. Cal.*	*Dollars.*		*Yrs. Mos.*
Seattle, *Charlotte, Missoula*	14,500	22.0	4 10 40 (In turrets) 16 6 50 12 3 50 2 3 A.A.	5,570,792	1906-1908	3 1
Pueblo, Huron, Pittsburgh, *Frederick, Huntington*	13,680	22.0	4 8 45 (In turrets) 14 6 50 10 3 50 2 3 A.A.	5,486,120	1905-1908	3 7
Charleston, St. Louis	9,700	22.0	12 6 50 4 3 50 2 3 A.A.	3,469,443	1905-1906	3 11
Rochester	8,150	21.0	4 8 45 (In turrets) 8 5 50 2 3 A.A.	4,370,851	1893	2 10
LIGHT CRUISERS, 1ST LINE.						
Omaha, Richmond, Milwaukee, Detroit, Concord, Cincinnati, Raleigh, Trenton, Marblehead (*Memphis still building*).	7,500	33.7	12 6 53 4 3 A.A. 10 21 Torp.	9,425,000	1923-1924	3 6
LIGHT CRUISERS, 2ND LINE.						
Birmingham, Salem, Chester	3,750	25.0	4 5 51 2 3 50 1 3 A.A.	1,993,192	1908	2 10
Olympia	5,865	21.5	10 5 51 2 3 A.A.	2,789,973	1895	3 8
Cleveland, Denver, Galveston, *Chattanooga, Des Moines.*	3,200	16.5	8 5 50 1 3 A.A.	1,470,000	1903-1905	3 10
Albany, New Orleans	3,430	20.0	8 5 50 1 3 50	1,570,000	1898-1900	Purchased from Brazil.
AIRCRAFT CARRIERS.						
Langley (formerly Collier Jupiter)	12,700	14.0	4 5 51	1,401,111	1922	2 years to convert.
Saratoga, Lexington (building)	32,500	.....	.....	.....	Indefinite	. ..
DESTROYERS, 1ST LINE.						
148 boats (*45 are out of commission*)	1,200	35.0	4 4 50 1 3 A.A. 12 21 Torp.	2,000,000	1918-1921	1 6
109 boats	1,150	35.0	4 4 50 2 3 A.A. 12 21 Torp.	1,800,000	1918-1920	1 6
6 boats	1,125	30.0	4 4 50 1 3 A.A. 12 21 Torp.	1,200,000	1917	1 6
6 boats	1,110	29.5	4 4 50 2 3 A.A. 12 21 Torp.	1,000,000	1917	1 6
19 boats	8–1,010 6–1,050 5–1,090	29.0	4 4 50 8 21 Torp.	900,000	1915-1917	1 6
DESTROYERS, 2ND LINE.						
8 boats	742	29.5	4 3 50 6 18 Torp.	850,000	1910-1912	1 6
FLEET SUBMARINES.						
3 "T" class boats	.....	.....	.....	1,495,000	1920-1922	3 6
3 "V" class (building)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1923-1924	. ..
SUBMARINES, 1ST LINE.						
9 "O" boats (*6 out of commiss.*)	521 623	14.0 10.5	1 3 23 8 Torp.	670,000	1918	1 6
27 "R" boats (*2 out of commiss.*)	569 680	13.5 10.5	1 3 50 8 Torp.	950,000	1918-1919	1 6
50 "S" boats	854 1,062	15.0 10.5	1 4 50 12 Torp.	1,500,000	1920-1924	2 6
SUBMARINES, 2ND LINE.						
8 "H" boats	358 434	12.75 10.25	8 Torp.	600,000	1918	2 0
8 "K" boats	392 521	14.1 10.6	8 Torp.	550,000	1914	2 0
8 "L" boats	450 527	14.0 10.5	1 3 23 8 Torp.	625,000	1916-1917	2 6
3 "N" boats	348 414	13.0 11.0	8 Torp.	535,000	1917	2 2

The *italics* in the first column signify that craft are not in commission.

The total tonnage of aircraft carriers allowed the United States by the Washington naval pact is 135,000 tons, the same as for the British Empire, and five-thirds greater than the tonnage allowed Japan. This is the only auxiliary type of ship limited by the pact, and competition still exists in cruisers, destroyers and submarines.

The scout cruiser Detroit is as long as the Washington Monument is tall, faster and more powerful than any passenger liner afloat, her turbines capable of developing more horse power than those of the Leviathan itself.

Her trim lines and sharp bow bespeak for her the fact that she was built for speed, and her record in the trials off Rockland, Me., of 35.05 knots was the greatest ever made by a vessel of her dimensions.

The Detroit at maximum speed could cross the Atlantic from New York to Liverpool in eighty hours, while the fastest passenger liner on the seven seas could not do it below 120 hours.

She is an oil burner and can carry 2,000 tons of fuel oil in her tanks. At full speed of thirty-five knots, equal to more than forty land miles an hour, the furnaces of the vessel would consume 100,000 pounds of fuel oil an hour, which would require 624,000 cubic feet of air a minute to effect combustion.

She is equipped with twelve oil-fired, water tube, express type boilers, situated three each in four watertight compartments, and operated under forced draft.

She has two watertight engine room compartments amidships and four propelling shafts and propellers, each driven through a reduction gear by one high-pressure, intermediate pressure and low pressure, high speed Curtis turbine.

COST OF UNITED STATES BATTLESHIPS—DATE OF COMMISSION.

Ships.	Cost of Hull and Mach., Including Armor.	Cost of Equipage, Including Armament.	Total Cost.	Date of First Commission.	Time from Laying Keel to 1st Commis.	
					Yrs.	*Mos.*
Battleships, first line—	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*			
Florida	8,983,866	1,373,762	10,357,628	Sept. 15, 1911	2	6
Utah	7,002,295	1,951,781	8,954,076	Aug. 31, 1911	2	6
Wyoming	8,252,338	1,990,024	10,242,362	Sept. 25, 1912	2	7
Arkansas	8,376,927	1,830,163	10,207,090	Sept. 17, 1912	2	8
New York	9,692,582	1,673,226	11,365,808	April 15, 1914	2	7
Texas	9,373,440	1,805,755	11,179,195	Mar. 12, 1914	2	11
Nevada	9,924,556	1,630,854	11,555,410	Mar. 11, 1916	3	4
Oklahoma	10,131,607	1,639,339	11,770,946	May 2, 1916	3	6
Pennsylvania	11,736,236	2,056,773	13,793,009	June 12, 1916	2	7½
Arizona	11,079,917	1,913,662	12,993,579	Oct. 17, 1916	2	7
New Mexico	13,284,240	2,703,976	15,988,216	May 20, 1918	2	7
Mississippi	11,758,598	2,867,381	14,625,979	Dec. 18, 1917	2	8½
Idaho	11,798,355	2,645,602	14,443,957	Mar. 24, 1919	4	2
Tennessee	17,899,794	3,116,481	21,016,275	June 3, 1920	3	0½
California	19,817,672	3,480,596	23,298,268	Aug. 10, 1921	4	11
Maryland	21,668,125	3,378,232	24,990,357	July 21, 1921	4	3
Colorado	21,699,582	3,330,729	25,030,311	Aug. 30, 1923	4	3
West Virginia	19,231,601	3,666,203	22,897,804	Dec. 1, 1923	3	7½

TOTAL COST OF THE NEW UNITED STATES NAVY SINCE 1884.

Year (Fiscal).	New Construction.	Maintenance and Operation of the Fleet.	Shore-Station Improvem'nts.	Ch'ges for Naval Estab. in Gen., Not Assign. to Specific Ships or Shore Stations.	Marine Corps.	Total Expenditures.
1884	$2,320,000	$5,813,040	$440,000	$6,304,344	$581,304	$17,292,601
1885	1,591,500	5,561,431	301,000	6,216,574	565,143	16,021,079
1886	2,057,340	4,604,618	339,000	5,065,080	460,461	13,907,887
1887	2,595,861	4,867,868	375,595	5,354,655	486,786	15,141,126
1888	3,920,000	4,642,029	1,401,364	5,106,232	464,202	16,926,437
1889	3,807,291	6,558,144	1,176,156	7,213,959	655,814	21,378,809
1890	4,842,140	6,296,735	1,646,106	6,801,091	611,423	22,006,206
1891	8,508,624	6,967,700	1,612,111	6,236,384	694,517	26,113,896
1892	10,841,890	7,117,634	2,149,141	6,017,892	848,603	29,174,138
1893	11,164,536	7,040,792	1,411,661	6,094,001	864,532	30,136,084
1894	12,549,924	7,225,148	1,435,902	6,104,540	747,095	31,701,293
1895	10,459,211	7,681,676	964,706	5,573,467	801,873	28,797,795
1896	7,745,957	8,317,891	1,395,404	5,188,234	732,416	27,147,732
1897	10,738,549	10,012,289	1,167,470	7,908,913	832,016	34,561,546
1898	22,182,326	14,952,649	1,129,008	14,600,280	980,170	58,823,984
1899	9,964,456	20,740,784	3,132,297	21,224,900	1,443,225	63,942,104
1900	10,659,155	15,880,268	5,252,054	14,730,040	1,589,992	55,953,077
1901	10,644,217	19,287,285	7,756,334	13,797,182	2,364,903	61,721,696
1902	14,392,921	20,204,704	8,221,092	15,532,626	2,393,830	68,438,301
1903	21,807,999	24,987,293	9,230,294	16,170,897	2,552,038	82,977,641
1904	31,403,948	27,870,477	11,461,733	20,442,308	2,996,679	104,126,192
1905	36,894,266	29,378,729	13,615,147	23,016,868	3,289,515	116,655,826
1906	31,764,556	29,206,259	9,589,183	24,418,281	3,635,697	109,725,059
1907	17,553,017	34,291,094	7,459,310	22,935,618	4,240,697	98,392,144
1908	20,159,911	36,989,952	9,741,199	33,022,640	4,637,929	117,353,474
1909	20,109,957	45,271,840	8,229,274	27,587,989	5,374,005	120,421,578
1910	24,736,599	46,490,042	8,614,768	23,989,293	5,920,027	122,247,364
1911	19,532,806	48,781,692	10,504,405	13,264,994	5,270,777	111,791,979
1912	24,930,490	49,242,628	9,862,719	28,921,971	6,663,814	133,559,071
1913	24,630,999	49,154,008	7,443,132	28,724,046	5,758,531	129,787,233
1914	26,135,389	53,416,710	7,918,746	27,964,714	6,811,465	136,858,301
1915	31,990,664	55,324,768	7,191,804	24,916,324	6,417,980	142,959,092
1916	28,677,332	56,533,425	6,117,922	35,118,974	6,699,327	152,821,540
1917	44,858,781	77,024,242	8,608,971	89,720,782	14,629,787	261,403,176
1918	259,904,940	242,619,389	136,292,028	410,005,777	46,325,393	1,214,995,767
1919	366,215,760	421,909,851	116,316,452	693,666,455	75,870,495	1,915,155,835
1920	171,210,758	242,282,188	87,310,649	395,405,023	37,863,408	1,078,099,384
1921	155,896,585	222,451,492	42,571,978	119,779,179	33,885,218	697,687,633
1922	88,420,185	201,925,028	35,701,369	18,516,297	27,406,140	443,980,577
1923	38,102,059	151,557,316	19,725,519	14,037,298	25,187,998	309,242,766

NAVAL EXPENDITURES BY PRINCIPAL POWERS.

Fiscal Year.	Great Britain. (Apr. to Mar.)	United States. (July to June.)	France. (Jan. to Dec.)	Italy. (July to June.)	Japan. (Apr. to Mar.)
1906-1907	$152,954,342	$98,392,144	$59,514,296	$25,865,668	$30,072,061
1907-1908	151,880,617	117,353,475	60,685,813	27,516,454	35,124,346
1908-1909	156,401,161	120,421,578	62,194,916	30,453,697	39,347,332
1909-1910	181,936,341	122,247,365	64,899,589	31,812,885	35,005,719
1910-1911	202,056,258	111,791,979	74,102,439	40,595,204	36,889,158
1911-1912	211,596,296	133,559,072	80,371,109	40,780,987	42,944,329
1912-1913	224,443,296	129,787,233	81,692,832	41,893,420	46,510,216
1913-1914	237,530,459	136,858,301	90,164,625	49,550,147	48,105,152
1914-1915	260,714,275	142,959,092	123,828,872	56,920,440	69,111,653
1915-1916	1,001,202,544	152,821,540	.....	135,736,207	63,000,000
1916-1917	1,020,003,279	261,403,176	.....	161,482,062	73,000,000
1917-1918	1,119,944,455	1,214,995,767	301,910,093	226,061,278	85,000,000
1918-1919	1,670,456,135	1,915,155,835	445,802,202	229,779,176	125,000,000
1919-1920	787,644,050	1,078,099,485	174,829,243	45,711,604	150,000,000
1920-1921	441,861,500	757,486,849	199,668,287	78,389,226	187,207,522
1921-1922	40[illegible],033,504	425,[illegible]48,079	181,509,980	81,068,748	248,519,224
	Pounds Sterling.	*Dollars.*	*Francs.*	*Lire.*	*Yen.*
1922-1923	64,883,700	298,307,369	797,804,914	844,807,000	276,629,082
1923-1924	58,000,000	297,097,250	1,121,714,351	770,565,015	395,091,875
1924-1925	55,800,000	275,105,067	1,028,237,008	774,570,662	248,924,082

Figures for France do not include funds for new construction in progress.

The figures for 1922-1924, inclusive, are in the money units of the respective countries. They represent appropriations and budget estimates, not actual expenditures.

COMPARATIVE NAVAL DATA FOR THE TREATY POWERS, JULY, 1924.

PERSONNEL (UNLIMITED).

	Regular Establishment.		Regular Establishment on Basis of 5-5-3-1.75-1.75 Ratio.		Increment Necessary to Attain the 5-5-3-1.75-1.75 Ratio in Regular Establishment.		Reserve Personnel.	
	Officers.	*Men.*	*Officers.*	*Men.*	*Officers.*	*Men.*	*Officers.*	*Men.*
United States	7,873	86,000	12,585	97,125	4,712	11,175	4,256	18,179
British Empire	8,571 (a)	91,397 (b)	12,585	97,125	4,014	5,728	2,179 (d)	43,858 (d)
Japan	7,550	58,274	7,550	58,274	None	None	1,819	29,600
France	3,914	55,741	4,404	34,994	490	(–)20,747	2,395	96,700
Italy	2,347	42,501	4,404	34,994	2,057	(–)7,607	4,513	see (c)

(a) These figures include 319 officers and 1907 men of the British Royal Air Force that are engaged in naval aviation exclusively. The Royal Air Force is a separate department ranking with the army and navy and has in round numbers 3,000 officers and 26,000 men. As in the United States, Japan and France, naval aviation personnel forms an integral part of the navy, it seems only fair that the personnel of the British Royal Air Force engaged in naval aviation should be classed in this comparison.

(b) Includes 3,790 civilians manning auxiliaries and yard craft for which regularly enlisted personnel are required in cases of other powers.

(c) There is no organized naval reserve of men in Italy, but men who have served in navy may be called to colors by levy.

(d) Does not include 7,664 retired officers of all ages nor 18,768 pensioners under fifty-five years of age, who are additional.

CAPITAL SHIPS (LIMITED).

	Being Scrapped.				Retained.	
	Old Ships.		New Ships.			
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
U. S.	17	268,770	11	456,800	18	525,850
B. E.	24	500,000 (a)	None	None	20	558,950 (b)
Japan	10	163,312	2	77,158	10	301,320
France	None		None		9	194,421
Italy	None		None		8	156,300
Tot.	51	932,082	13	542,955	65	1,737,041

(a) Includes the King George V., Ajax, Centurian and Thunderer to be scrapped probably during the year 1926.

(b) Includes the Nelson and Rodney now building and will probably be completed during the year 1926.

LIGHT CRUISERS COMPLETED SINCE 1912 (UNLIMITED).

	Built.		Building.		Totals.		Tonnage on Basis of 5-5-3-1.75-1.75.	Increment Necessary to Attain the 5-5-3-1.75-1.75 Ratio with Japan.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*		*No.*	*Tons.*
United States	8	60,000	2	15,000	10	75,000	284,965	21	209,965 (c) (e)
British Empire	46	213,780	9	84,600 (a)	55	298,380	284,965	None (in excess)	
Japan	16	80,300	12	90,680 (b)	28	170,980	170,980	None	
France	5	23,440 (d)	3	24,000	8	47,440	99,738	5	52,298
Italy	10	38,300 (d)	None		10	38,300	99,738	6	61,438

(a) Five of 10,000 tons each contracted for within last several months.

(b) Four of 7,100 tons each and four of 10,000 tons each ordered since the Washington Conference.

(c) The Navy Department has requested Congress to authorize eight 10,000-ton cruisers.

(d) Many of these are vessels taken over from the Central Powers.

(e) To get parity with British Empire 22 ships, 223,380 tons.

MODERN SUBMARINES.

MODERN (LONG RADIUS) SUBMARINES OF OVER 1,000 TONS EACH (UNLIMITED).

	Built.		Building.		Totals.		Tonnage on Basis of 5-5-3-1.75-1.75.	Increment Necessary to Attain the 5-5-3-1.75-1.75 Ratio.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
United States	3	3,318	3 (a)	6,375	6	9,693	52,940	36	43,247
British Empire	10	19,120	1	1,480	11	20,600	52,940	32	32,340
Japan	2	2,400	23 (b)	29,365	25	31,765	31,756	None	
France	0	.....	9	9,792	9	9,792	18,529	6	8,737
Italy	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	18,529	15	18,529

(a) The Appropriation Bill, 1925, provides funds for one large mine-laying submarine—the first craft to be laid down by the U. S. Navy since the Washington Conference.

(b) This is an estimate based on Admiral Kato's statement in announcing post-treaty building program to the effect that Japan would build twenty-two submarines of a total tonnage of 28,165 tons. The other one included is the No. 52, reported to be of 1,200 tons displacement. The average displacement of the 22 submarines in the post-treaty program is 1,280 tons.

MODERN COAST DEFENSE SUBMARINES OF LESS THAN 1,000 TONS EACH (UNLIMITED).

	Built.		Building.		Totals.		Tonnage on Basis of 5-5-3-1.75-1.75	Increment Necessary to Attain the 5-5-3-1.75-1.75 Ratio.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
United States	86 (a)	60,826	6	5,436	92	66,262	69,915	4	3,653
British Empire	25	22,350	5	4,590	29	26,940	69,915	43	43,975
Japan	34	30,148	14	11,800	48	41,948	41,948	None	
France	24	18,403	12	7,020	36	25,423	24,470	None	
Italy	10	8,040	4	None (b)	10	8,040	24,470	17	16,430

(a) Of this number 42 boats are of the second line, less than 600 tons each.

(b) Four authorized but not laid down; 1923 program.

FIRST LINE DESTROYERS AND FLOTILLA LEADERS (UNLIMITED)

	Built.		Building.		Totals.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
U. S.	288	342,086	None	.....	288	342,086 (a)
B. E.	199	237,175	4	6,200	203	243,325
Japan	65	68,228	27	36,800	92	105,028
France	21	21,607	18	30,936	39	52,543
Italy	32	39,613	7	11,200	39	50,813

(a) Very nearly all of this great destroyer tonnage was laid down during the World War in an emergency program designed to combat the German submarine. Many of the ships are of hasty construction.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

		United States. Active in Reserve. (Sept. 1, 1924.)		British Empire. Active in Reserve. (Latest data		Japan. Active in Reserve. available.)	
Capital Ships		17	1	16	3	8	2
Aircraft Carriers		1	None	1	None	1	None
Cruisers (8,000 tons plus)	Modern, 1st line	None	None	1	2	None	None
	Old, 2d line	5	None	None	None	4	
Light Cruisers	Modern, 1st line	8	None	28	3	13	None
	Old, 2d line	3	None	4	7	4	2
	Flotilla leaders	None	None	8	8	None	None
Destroyers	Destroyers, 1st line	103	None	60	120	51	12
	Destroyers, 2d line	None	None	None	6	8	4
Submarines	Large (over 1,000 tons)	None	None	9	1	2	None
	1st line (500-1,000 tons)	44	None	13	9	31	None
	2d line (500-1,000 tons)	34	3	19	4	10	None
Miscellaneous types		180	None	211	39	32	45
		395	4	370	202	164	67
		4		202		67	
Totals		399		572		231	

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

Name and Location.	Area.	Interments.
	Acres.	*No.*
Alexandria (Pineville), La	8.24	4,641
Alexandria, Va	5.50	3,572
Andersonville, Ga	120.	13,737
Andrew Johnson (Greenville), Tenn	15.	42
Annapolis, Md	4.125	2,558
Antietam (Sharpsburg), Md	11.	4,818
Arlington (Ft. Myer), Va	408.03	33,890
Balls Bluff (Leesburg), Va	.006	25
Barrancas, Fla	8.56	1,703
Baton Rouge, La	7.50	3,229
Battle Ground (Takoma Park Sta.), D. C	1.033	44
Beaufort, S. C	29.	9,699
Beverly, N. J	1.	257
Camp Butler (Springfield), Ill	6.02	1,611
Camp Nelson, Ky	9.50	3,668
Cave Hill (Louisville), Ky	4.29	5,111
Chalmette (Arabi), La	16.	13,249
Chattanooga, Tenn	129.53	14,148
City Point, Va	7.49	5,207
Cold Harbor (Richmond), Va	1.75	1,971
Corinth, Miss	20.	5,749
Crown Hill (Indianapolis), Ind	1.37	956
Culpeper, Va	6.	1,376
Custer Battlefield (Crow Agency), Mont	640.	1,622
Cypress Hills (Brooklyn), N. Y	18.14	9,470
Danville, Ky	.31	362
Danville, Va	8.50	1,331
Fayetteville, Ark	6.63	1,355
Finns Point (Salem), N. J	2.50	2,648
Florence, S. C	3.76	3,019
Fort Donelson (Dover), Tenn	15.34	682
Fort Gibson, Okla	6.90	2,524
Fort Harrison (Richmond), Va	1.55	819
Fort Leavenworth, Kan	15.	5,873
Fort McPherson (Brady), Neb	20.	1,087
Fort Scott, Kan	10.26	1,048
Fort Smith, Ark	14.74	2,514
Fredericksburg, Va	12.005	15,206
Gettysburg, Pa	14.87	3,735
Glendale, Va	2.12	1,200
Grafton, W. Va	3.40	1,314
Hampton, Va	19.611	12,752
Jefferson Barracks, Mo	50.	13,334
Jefferson City, Mo	2.	879
Keokuk, Iowa	2.75	982
Knoxville, Tenn	9.85	3,791
Lebanon, Ky	2.50	880
Lexington, Ky	.75	1,730
Little Rock, Ark	23.12	7,203
Loudon Park (Baltimore), Md	3.69	4,501
Marietta, Ga	24.	10,549
Memphis, Tenn	43.91	14,704
Mexico City, Mexico	2.	1,562
Mill Springs (Somerset), Ky	3.50	743
Mobile, Ala	2.68	1,196
Mound City, Ill	10.50	5,517
Nashville (Madison), Tenn	65.	16,831
Natchez, Miss	11.07	3,569
New Albany, Ind	5.46	3,287
Newbern, N. C	7.69	3,438
Philadelphia (Pittsville Sta.), Pa	13.26	3,933
Poplar Grove (Petersburg), Va	8.65	6,228
Port Hudson, La	8.	3,857
Quincy, Ill	.459	321
Raleigh, N. C	7.83	1,233
Richmond, Va	9.74	6,607
Rock Island, Ill	1.	466
Salisbury, N. C	6.	12,173
San Antonio, Tex	3.63	2,642
San Francisco (Presidio Sta.), Cal	9.5	9,502
Sante Fe, N. Mex	9.44	1,200
Seven Pines (Richmond), Va	1.55	1,405
Shiloh (Pittsburg Landing), Tenn	10.05	3,632
Soldiers' Home, D. C	16.	8,436
Springfield, Mo	11.	2,620
St. Augustine, Fla	1.33	1,832
Staunton, Va	1.15	773
Stone River (Murfreesboro), Tenn	20.10	6,149
Vicksburg, Miss	40.	17,239
Wilmington, N. C	5.	2,405
Winchester, Va	4.89	4,556
Woodlawn (Elmira), N. Y	2.36	3,310
Yorktown, Va	3.	2,204
Total	153.160	397,241

Of these interments about 10,700 are those of Confederates, being mainly in the National Cemeteries at Arlington, Camp Butler, City Point, Cypress Hills, Finns Point, Fort Smith, Hampton, Jefferson Barracks, Little Rock, Philadelphia, Springfield and Woodlawn.

U. S. WORLD WAR SOLDIERS BURIED IN EUROPE (AS OF MAY 12, 1924).

Meuse-Argonne (Romagne), France	13,936	St. Mihiel (Th aucourt), France	4,139
Aisne-Marne (Belleau Wood), France	2,179	Oise-Aisne (Serenges-et-Nesles), France	6,038
Suresnes American Cemetery (Paris), France	1,503	Flanders Field (Waereghen), Belgium	360
Somme American Cemetery (Bony), France	1,825		
Brookwood American Cemetery, England	434	Total	30,414

UNITED STATES POPULATION (OFFICIAL CENSUSES) 1790-1920.

STATE.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.
Alabama	.....	.....	.....	127,901	309,527	500,756	771,623
Arkansas	.....	.....	1,062	14,273	30,388	97,574	209,897
California	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92,597
Connecticut	237,946	251,002	261,942	275,248	297,675	309,978	370,792
Delaware	59,096	64,273	72,674	72,749	76,748	78,085	91,532
District of Columbia	.....	14,093	24,023	33,039	39,834	43,712	51,687
Florida	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,730	54,477	87,445
Georgia	82,548	162,686	252,433	340,989	516,823	691,392	906,185
Illinois	.....	.....	12,282	55,211	157,445	476,189	851,470
Indiana	.....	5,641	24,520	147,178	348,031	685,866	988,416
Iowa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,112	192 214
Kentucky	73,677	220,955	406,511	564,317	687,917	779,828	982,405
Louisiana	.....	.....	76,556	153,407	215,739	352,411	517,762
Maine	96,540	151,719	228,705	298,335	399,455	501,793	583,169
Maryland	319,728	341,548	380,546	407,350	447,040	470,019	583,034
Massachusetts	378,787	422,845	472,040	523,287	610,408	737,699	994,514
Michigan	.....	.....	4,762	8,896	31,639	212,267	397,654
Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,077
Mississippi	.....	8,850	40,352	75,448	136,621	375,651	606,526
Missouri	.....	.....	19,783	66,586	140,455	383,702	682,044
New Hampshire	141,885	183,858	214,460	244,161	269,328	284,574	317,976
New Jersey	184,139	211,149	245,562	277,575	320,823	373,306	489,555
New Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,547
New York	340,120	589,051	959,049	1,372,812	1,918,608	2,428,921	3,097,394
North Carolina	393,751	478,103	555,500	638,829	737,987	753,419	869,039
Ohio	.....	45,365	230,760	581,434	937,903	1,519,467	1,980,329
Oregon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,294
Pennsylvania	434,373	602,365	810,091	1,049,458	1,348,233	1,724,033	2,311,786
Rhode Island	68,825	69,122	76,931	83,059	97,199	108,830	147,545
South Carolina	249,073	345,591	415,115	502,741	581,185	594,398	668,507
Tennessee	35,691	105,602	261,727	422,823	681,904	829,210	1,002,717
Texas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	212,592
Utah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,380
Vermont	85,425	154,465	217,895	235,981	280,652	291,948	314,120
Virginia	747,610	880,200	974,600	1,065,366	1,211,405	1,239,797	1,421,661
Wisconsin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,945	305,391
Total	3,929,214	5.308,483	7,239,881	9,638,453	12,866,020	17,069,453	23,191,876

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, 1790-1920—CONTINUED.

STATE.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.	1920.
Alabama	964,201	996,992	1,262,505	1,513,401	1,828,697	2,138,093	2,348,174
Arizona	.....	9,658	40,440	88,248	122,931	204,354	334,162
Arkansas	435,450	484,471	802,525	1,128,211	1,311,564	1,574,449	1,752,204
California	379,994	560,247	864,694	1,213,398	1,485,953	2,377,549	3,426,861
Colorado	34,277	39,864	194,327	413,249	539,700	799,024	939,629
Connecticut	460,147	537,454	622,700	746,258	908,420	1,114,756	1,380,631
Delaware	112,216	125,015	146,608	168,493	184,735	202,322	223,003
District of Columbia	75,080	131,709	177,624	230,392	278,718	331,069	437,571
Florida	140,424	187,748	269,493	391,422	528,542	752,619	968,470
Georgia	1,057,286	1,184,109	1,542,180	1,837,353	2,216,331	2,609,121	2,895,832
Idaho	.....	14,999	32,610	88,548	161,772	325,594	431,866
Illinois	1,711,951	2,539,891	3,077,871	3,826,352	4,821,550	5,638,591	6,485,280
Indiana	1,350,428	1,680,637	1,978,301	2,192,404	2,516,462	2,700,876	2,930,390
Iowa	674,913	1,194,020	1,624,615	1,912,297	2,234,858	2,224,771	2,404,021
Kansas	107,206	364,399	996,096	1,428,108	1,470,495	1,690,949	1,769,257
Kentucky	1,155,684	1,321,011	1,648,690	1,858,635	2,147,174	2,289,905	2,416,630
Louisiana	708,002	726,915	939,946	1,118,588	1,381,625	1,656,388	1,798,509
Maine	628,279	626,915	648,936	661,086	694,466	742,371	768,014
Maryland	687,049	780,894	934,943	1,042,390	1,188,044	1,295,346	1,449,661
Massachusetts	1,231,066	1,457,351	1,783,085	2,238,947	2,805,346	3,366,416	3,852,356
Michigan	749,113	1,184,059	1,636,937	2,093,890	2,420,982	2,810,173	3,668,412
Minnesota	172,023	439,706	780,773	1,310,283	1,751,394	2,075,708	2,387,125
Mississippi	791,305	827,922	1,131,597	1,289,600	1,551,270	1,797,114	1,790,618
Missouri	1,182,012	1,721,295	2,168,380	2,679,185	3,106,665	3,293,335	3,404,055
Montana	.....	20,595	39,159	142,924	243,329	376,053	548,889
Nebraska	28,841	122,993	452,402	1,062,656	1,066,300	1,192,214	1,296,372
Nevada	6,857	42,491	62,266	47,355	42,335	81,875	77,407
New Hampshire	326,073	318,300	346,991	376,530	411,588	430,572	443,083
New Jersey	672,035	906,096	1,131,116	1,444,933	1,883,669	2,537,167	3,155,900
New Mexico	93,516	91,874	119,565	160,282	195,310	327,301	360,350
New York	3,880,735	4,382,759	5,082,871	6,003,174	7,268,894	9,113,614	10,385,227
North Carolina	992,622	1,071,361	1,399,750	1,617,949	1,893,810	2,206,287	2,559,123
North Dakota	.....	.....	.....	190,983	319,146	577,056	646,872
Ohio	2,339,511	2,665,260	3,198,062	3,672,329	4,157,545	4,767,121	5,759,394
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	258,657	790,391	1,657,155	2,028,283
Oregon	52,465	90,923	174,768	317,704	413,536	672,765	783,389
Pennsylvania	2,906,215	3,521,951	4,282,891	5,258,113	6,302,115	7,665,111	8,720,017
Rhode Island	174,620	217,353	276,531	345,506	428,556	542,610	604,397
South Carolina	703,708	705,606	995,577	1,151,149	1,340,316	1,515,400	1,683,724
South Dakota	4,837	14,181	135,177	348,600	401,570	583,888	636,547
Tennessee	1,109,801	1,258,520	1,542,359	1,767,518	2,020,616	2,184,789	2,337,885
Texas	604,215	818,579	1,591,749	2,235,527	3,048,710	3,896,542	4,663,228
Utah	40,273	86,786	143,963	210,779	276,749	373,351	449,396
Vermont	315,098	330,551	332,286	332,422	343,641	355,956	352,428
Virginia	1,596,318	1,225,163	1,512,565	1,655,980	1,854,184	2,061,612	2,309,187
Washington	11,594	23,955	75,116	357,232	518,103	1,141,990	1,356,621
West Virginia	.....	442,014	618,457	762,794	958,800	1,221,119	1,463,701
Wisconsin	775,881	1,054,670	1,315,497	1,693,330	2,069,042	2,333,860	2,632,067
Wyoming	.....	9,118	20,789	62,555	92,531	145,965	194,402
Total	31,443,321	38,558,371	50,155,783	62,947,714	75.994.575	91.972.266	105,710.620

Population (1920) of outlying possessions—*Alaska*, 55,036; *American Samoa*, 8,056; *Guam*, 13,275; *Hawaii*, 255,912; *Panama Canal Zone*, 22,858; *Porto Rico*, 1,299,809; *Philippines* (Dec. 31, 1918), 10,350,640; *Virgin Islands of the United States* (Nov. 1, 1917), 26,051.

The total in the table includes for 1920, 117,238 persons in military and naval service abroad.

ESTIMATED UNITED STATES POPULATION JULY 1, 1920 TO 1925.

(Based on Federal Censuses 1910 and 1920; by the Bureau of the Census.)

STATE.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
United States	106,418,284	107,833,284	109,248,393	110,663,502	112,078,611	113,493,720
Alabama	2,358,993	2,380,632	2,402,273	2,423,912	2,445,551	2,467,190
Arizona	340,848	354,219	367,589	380,960	394,331	407,702
Arkansas	1,761,358	1,779,668	1,797,978	1,816,287	1,834,596	1,852,905
California	3,480,902	3,588,986	3,697,070	3,805,153	3,913,236	4,021,320
Colorado	946,870	961,353	975,837	990,320	1,004,803	1,019,286
Connecticut	1,394,324	1,421,710	1,449,097	1,476,483	1,503,869	1,531,255
Delaware	224,068	226,199	228,330	230,460	232,590	234,720
District of Columbia	*437,571	*437,571	*437,571	475,966	486,936	497,906
Florida	979,586	1,001,820	1,024,054	1,046,287	1,068,520	1,090,754
Georgia	2,910,598	2,940,131	2,969,664	2,999,196	3,028,728	3,058,260
Idaho	437,339	448,286	459,233	470,179	481,125	492,071
Illinois	6,528,886	6,616,099	6,703,312	6,790,524	6,877,737	6,964,950
Indiana	2,942,210	2,965,851	2,989,493	3,013,134	3,036,775	3,060,416
Iowa	2,413,252	2,431,716	2,450,180	2,468,643	2,487,106	2,505,569
Kansas	1,773,289	1,781,356	1,789,423	1,797,489	1,805,555	1,813,621
Kentucky	2,423,156	2,436,210	2,449,263	2,462,317	2,475,370	2,488,423
Louisiana	1,805,827	1,820,467	1,835,106	1,849,746	1,864,385	1,879,024
Maine	769,334	771,976	774,617	777,259	779,900	782,541
Maryland	1,457,608	1,473,504	1,489,399	1,505,295	1,521,190	1,537,085
Massachusetts	3,877,382	3,927,436	3,977,490	4,027,545	4,077,599	4,127,653
Michigan	3,712,613	3,801,016	3,889,418	3,977,821	4,066,223	4,154,625
Minnesota	2,403,164	2,435,241	2,467,318	2,499,396	2,531,473	2,563,550
Mississippi	*1,790,618	*1,790,618	*1,790,618	*1,790,618	*1,790,618	*1,790,618
Missouri	3,409,758	3,421,162	3,432,566	3,433,971	3,455,376	3,466,781
Montana	557,791	575,593	593,396	611,199	629,003	646,806
Nebraska	1,301,737	1,312,465	1,323,193	1,333,922	1,344,652	1,355,371
Nevada	*77,407	*77,407	*77,407	*77,407	*77,407	*77,407
New Hampshire	443,728	445,016	446,304	447,592	448,882	450,171
New Jersey	3,187,767	3,251,499	3,315,231	3,378,963	3,442,695	3,506,428
New Mexico	362,053	365,457	368,861	372,265	375,669	379,074
New York	10,450,718	10,581,700	10,712,680	10,843,661	10,974,642	11,105,625
North Carolina	2,577,296	2,613,639	2,649,982	2,686,325	2,722,669	2,759,014
North Dakota	650,468	657,659	664,850	672,041	679,232	686,424
Ohio	5,810,498	5,912,706	6,014,914	6,117,122	6,219,330	6,321,539
Oklahoma	2,047,397	2,085,624	2,123,851	2,162,079	2,200,307	2,238,536
Oregon	789,087	800,481	811,875	823,270	834,665	846,061
Pennsylvania	8,774,347	8,883,006	8,991,666	9,100,326	9,208,986	9,317,647
Rhode Island	607,580	613,944	620,308	626,672	633,036	639,401
South Carolina	1,692,394	1,709,732	1,727,070	1,744,408	1,761,746	1,779,084
South Dakota	639,260	644,684	650,108	655,532	660,956	666,380
Tennessee	2,345,770	2,361,539	2,377,308	2,393,077	2,408,846	2,424,616
Texas	4,702,714	4,781,686	4,860,658	4,939,630	5,018,602	5,097,574
Utah	453,313	461,146	468,979	476,812	484,645	492,478
Vermont	*352,428	*352,428	*352,428	*352,428	*352,428	*352,428
Virginia	2,321,938	2,347,439	2,372,940	2,398,441	2,423,942	2,449,443
Washington	1,367,675	1,389,782	1,411,890	1,433,998	1,456,106	1,478,214
West Virginia	1,476,195	1,501,182	1,526,169	1,551,156	1,576,143	1,601,130
Wisconsin	2,647,426	2,678,142	2,708,858	2,739,574	2,770,291	2,801,008
Wyoming	196,897	201,886	206,875	211,864	216,853	221,842

*Population January 1, 1920.

MALES AND FEMALES, 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, 1920.

STATE.	Males.	Females.	STATE.	Males.	Females.	STATE.	Males.	Females.
Ala	573,892	569,503	Me	241,778	233,413	Okla	550,172	471,416
Ariz	109,361	78,568	Md	433,857	428,534	Ore	270,953	224,015
Ark	452,177	415,115	Mass	1,172,359	1,239,148	Pa	2,586,323	2,452,768
Cal	1,250,880	1,067,150	Mich	1,192,158	1,023,278	R. I	179,720	188,917
Col	303,782	260,747	Minn	738,332	642,502	S. C	389,199	390,792
Conn	424,216	413,858	Miss	441,331	434,775	S. Dak	188,882	155,964
Del	70,580	65,941	Mo	1,038,472	1,000,342	Tenn	609,547	605,400
D. C	139,800	165,455	Mont	184,699	135,863	Tex	1,284,412	1,146,303
Fla	280,600	256,014	Neb	390,287	348,023	Utah	120,875	107,807
Ga	711,760	709,846	Nev	33,313	18,905	Vt	110,378	106,664
Idaho	132,959	101,117	N. H	141,204	139,822	Va	613,653	593,421
Ill	2,028,852	1,915,345	N. J	960,837	937,047	Wash	482,137	374,942
Ind	909,203	870,617	N. Mex	102,522	82,664	W. Va	403,572	348,772
Iowa	737,829	690,853	N. Y	3,255,503	3,259,178	Wis	800,258	727,403
Kan	534,187	489,957	N. C	603,683	607,044	Wyo	69,857	45,882
Ky	657,883	631,613	N. Dak	178,148	144,770			
La	469,669	454,515	Ohio	1,847,319	1,711,162	U. S. total	31,403,370	29,483,150

The total number of men 21 years of age and over comprised 28,442,400 whites, 2,792,006 Negroes, 61,229 Indians, 46,979 Chinese, 53,411 Japanese, and 7,345 men of other races—Filipinos, Hindus, Hawaiians, Malays, etc.

Of the white men, 21,513,948 were natives and 6,928,452 were foreign-born, and of the natives, 15,805,063 were of native parentage, 3,956,384 of foreign parentage, and 1,752,501 of mixed native and foreign parentage.

The total number of male citizens of all races, 27,661,880, comprised 24,339,776 natives and 3,322,104 foreign-born naturalized men.

Expressed in percentages, the distribution of the several classes of men 21 years of age and over, in 1920, was as follows:

Total white, 90.6 per cent; native white of native parentage, 50.3 per cent.; native white of foreign parentage, 12.6 per cent.; native white of mixed native and foreign parentage, 5.6 per cent.; foreign-born white, 22.1 per cent.; Negro, 8.9 per cent.; Indian, two-tenths of 1 per cent.; Chinese, one-tenth of 1 per cent.; Japanese, two-tenths of 1 per cent.; total citizens, all races, 88.1 per cent.; native citizens, all races, 77.5 per cent.; and foreign-born naturalized citizens, all races, 10.6 per cent.

U. S. POPULATION, MALE AND FEMALE.

(U. S Census Returns, Jan. 1, 1920.)

STATE.	TOTAL POPULATION.		NATIVE WHITES.		FOREIGN-BORN WHITES.		NEGROES.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Alabama	1,173,105	1,175,069	722,414	706,956	16,625	7,037	439,779	460,873
Arizona	183,602	150,560	114,688	98,662	44,657	33,442	5,859	2,146
Arkansas	895,228	856,976	649,578	616,204	8,591	5,384	236,895	235,325
California	1,813,591	1,613,270	1,308,373	1,274,676	401,850	279,812	19,837	18,926
Colorado	492,731	446,898	416,026	391,123	68,219	48,735	5,834	5,484
Connecticut	695,335	685,296	483,946	498,273	199,891	176,622	10,778	10,268
Delaware	113,755	109,248	86,680	86,125	11,369	8,441	15,655	14,680
District of Columbia	203,543	234,028	136,889	161,423	15,142	13,466	50,855	59,111
Florida	495,320	473,150	363,041	292,104	24,603	18,405	167,156	162,331
Georgia	1,444,823	1,451,009	844,105	828,823	10,004	6,182	590,443	615,922
Idaho	233,919	197,947	205,259	181,446	24,877	14,086	585	335
Illinois	3,304,833	3,180,447	2,250,509	2,541,873	657,264	549,68.	93,835	88,439
Indiana	1,489,074	1,441,316	1,3 8,645	1,339,558	88,180	62,688	41,817	38,993
Iowa	1,229,392	1,174,629	1,091,646	1,066,888	127,065	98,582	10,121	8,884
Kansas	909,221	860,036	815,472	782,856	62,678	47,900	29,739	28,186
Kentucky	1,227,494	1,189,136	1,091,374	1,058,406	17,479	13,301	118,548	117,390
Louisiana	903,335	895,174	530,699	521,050	26,808	18,063	344,794	355,463
Maine	388,752	379,262	331,648	326,698	55,807	51,542	716	594
Maryland	729,455	720,206	550,973	551,587	54,628	47,549	123,453	121,026
Massachusetts	1,890,014	1,962,342	1,330,998	1,394,992	533,319	544,215	22,912	22,554
Michigan	1,928,436	1,739,976	1,476,459	1,398,533	413,806	312,829	34,249	25,833
Minnesota	1,245,537	1,141,588	957,140	925,632	278,588	207,576	4,851	3,958
Mississippi	897,124	893,494	428,428	417,515	4,968	3,051	462,829	472,355
Missouri	1,723,319	1,680,736	1,528,279	1,510,739	103,418	82,608	90,991	87,250
Montana	299,941	248,948	233,363	207,277	8,229	35,391	962	696
Nebraska	672,805	623,567	578,953	550,614	84,277	65,375	7,309	5,933
Nevada	46,240	31,167	31,571	24,326	10,737	4,065	196	150
New Hampshire	222,112	220,971	174,823	176,275	46,844	44,389	333	288
New Jersey	1,590,075	1,565,825	1,139,491	1,158,983	391,655	346,958	57,432	59, 00
New Mexico	190,456	169,894	158,505	147,091	16,845	12,232	4,593	1,140
New York	5,187,350	5,197,877	3,638,435	3,747,480	1,442,5~5	1,343,537	95,418	103,065
North Carolina	1,279,062	1,280,061	894,690	881,990	4,341	2,758	373,96,	386,442
North Dakota	341,673	305,199	262,645	245,806	75,386	56,117	276	191
Ohio	2,955,980	2,803,414	2,463,320	2,429,876	391,344	287,353	100,160	86,027
Oklahoma	1,058,044	970,239	927,760	853,466	24,931	15,037	76,294	73,114
Oregon	416,334	367,055	344,849	322,146	62,310	39,841	1,197	947
Pennsylvania	4,429,020	4,290,997	3,494,996	3,549,880	783,336	604,514	148,297	136,271
Rhode Island	297,524	306,873	205,967	214,514	86,164	87,335	5,096	4,940
South Carolina	838,293	845,431	411,728	450,409	4,095	2,306	422,185	442,534
South Dakota	337,120	299,427	280,587	256,169	47,610	34,781	475	357
Tennessee	1,173,967	1,163,918	942,203	928,312	9,021	6,457	222,639	229,119
Texas	2,409,222	2,254,006	1,835,072	1,722,574	200,447	160,072	371,474	370,220
Utah	232,051	217,345	196,357	189,089	30,875	25,580	834	612
Vermont	178.854	173,574	154,793	152,498	23,711	20,815	320	252
Virginia	1,168,492	1,140,695	806.082	781,042	19,051	11,734	42,536	347,481
Washington	734,701	621,920	558,575	511,147	153,118	96,937	3,957	2,926
West Virginia	763,100	700,601	673,959	641,370	41,910	19,996	47,129	39,216
Wisconsin	1,356,718	1,275,349	1,089,782	1,067,028	258,740	201,388	2,965	2,236
Wyoming	110,359	84,043	90,567	74,324	16,934	8,321	863	512
United States	53,900,431	51,810,189	40,902,333	40,205,828	7,528,322	6,184,432	5,209,436	5,253,695

NUMBER OF MALES TO 100 FEMALES IN U. S. POPULATION.

STATES.	1920.	1910.	1900.	STATES.	1920.	1910.	1900.	STATES.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Ala	99.8	101.0	100.5	Me	102.5	103.2	102.2	Okla	109.0	113.7	115.3
Ariz	121.9	138.2	110.4	Md	101.3	98.9	98.4	Ore	113.4	133.2	129.0
Ark	104.5	106.0	106.1	Mass	96.3	96.7	95.1	Pa	103.2	105.9	103.5
Cal	112.4	125.5	123.5	Mich	110.8	107.3	106.6	R. I	97.0	99.3	96.5
Col	110.3	116.9	120.9	Minn	109.1	114.6	113.9	S. C	99.2	98.5	98.4
Conn	101.5	102.3	100.0	Miss	100.4	101.6	101.5	S. Dak	112.6	118.9	116.6
Del	104.1	104.6	104.0	Mo	102.5	105.1	105.6	Tenn	100.9	102.1	102.2
D. C	87.0	91.3	90.0	Mont	120.5	152.1	160.3	Tex	106.9	107.4	107.4
Fla	104.7	110.0	108.7	Neb	107.9	111.2	112.5	Utah	106.8	111.5	104.9
Ga	99.6	100.1	99.1	Nev	148.4	179.2	153.0	Vt	103.0	105.3	103.9
Idaho	118.2	132.5	136.5	N. H	100.5	100.9	99.6	Va	102.4	100.9	99.7
Ill	103.9	106.8	105.3	N. J	101.5	102.9	100.0	Wash	118.1	136.3	142.2
Ind	103.3	105.0	104.4	N. Mex	112.1	115.3	114.4	W. Va	108.9	111.6	108.6
Iowa	104.7	106.6	107.6	N. Y	99.8	101.2	98.9	Wis	106.4	107.4	106.6
Kan	105.7	110.0	109.5	N. C	99.9	99.2	98.3	Wyo	131.3	168.8	169.4
Ky	103.2	103.0	103.1	N. Dak	112.0	122.4	125.3				
La	100.9	101.7	101.1	Ohio	105.4	104.4	102.3	Whole U. S.	104.0	106.0	104.4

Ratio of males to females, whole U. S., prior years: (1820) 103.3; (1830) 103.1; (1840) 103.7; (1850) 104.3; (1860) 104.7; (1870) 102.2; (1880) 103.6; (1890) 105.0.

In 1920 in the U. S., there were 104.4 white males to each 100 white females; there were 99.2 negro males to each 100 negro females.

PROPORTIONATELY MORE SINGLE WOMEN NOW THAN IN COLONIAL TIMES.

The New Hampshire colonial censuses of 1767 and 1773 furnish information to set up a reasonably accurate marriage rate for females as it existed a century and a half ago.

A direct comparison between the New Hampshire census and the 1920 figures is perhaps best obtained, however, by using the native white group for 1920, since the total population includes the negro and the foreign-born elements, both of which groups introduce new factors into the problem.

Making the comparison in this manner, if the proportion had been the same for the United States in 1920 as for New Hampshire in 1773, the number of unmarried native white women in the country would have been a million less than that shown by the census returns.

This increase in the proportion single is presumably due to the increased opportunities for self-support, as suggested before, and to the change in the social status of the unmarried woman.

DENSITY OF POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE IN UNITED STATES.

The areas and population of Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico in 1900, 1910, and 1920, of Alaska and Hawaii in 1890, and of Indian Territory in 1860, 1870, and 1880, are not considered.

STATE.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.	1920.
Alabama	.....	.....	2.5	6.0	11.5	15.0	18.8	19.4	24.6	29.5	35.7	41.7	45.8
Alaska	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1	.1	.1	.1
Arizona	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1	.4	.8	1.1	1.8	2.9
Arkansas	.....	.....	.1	.6	1.9	4.0	8.3	9.2	15.3	21.5	25.0	30.0	33.4
California	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.6	2.4	3.6	5.5	7.8	9.5	15.3	22.0
Colorado	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.3	.4	1.9	4.0	5.2	7.7	9.1
Connecticut	52.1	54.3	57.1	61.8	64.3	76.9	95.5	111.5	129.2	154.8	188.5	231.3	286.4
Delaware	32.7	37.0	37.0	39.1	39.7	46.6	57.1	63.6	74.6	85.7	94.0	103.0	113.5
Dist. Columbia	156.6	266.9	367.1	442.6	485.7	891.2	1,294.5	2,270.7	3,062.5	3,972.3	4,645.3	5,517.8	7,292.0
Florida	.....	.....	.....	.6	1.0	1.6	2.6	3.4	4.9	7.1	9.6	13.7	17.7
Georgia	1.5	4.3	5.8	8.8	11.8	15.4	18.0	20.2	26.3	31.3	37.7	44.4	49.3
Hawaii	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.0	23.9	29.8	39.7
Idaho	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.2	.4	1.1	1.9	3.9	5.2
Illinois	.....	.1	1.0	2.8	8.5	15.2	30.6	45.4	55.0	68.3	86.1	100.6	115.7
Indiana	.....	.6	4.1	9.6	19.1	27.5	37.6	46.8	55.1	61.1	70.1	74.9	81.3
Iowa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.2	3.5	12.1	21.5	29.2	34.4	40.2	40.0	43.2
Kansas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.3	4.5	12.2	17.5	18.0	20.7	21.6
Kentucky	5.5	10.1	14.0	17.1	19.4	24.4	28.8	32.9	41.0	46.3	53.4	57.0	60.1
Louisiana	.....	2.2	3.4	4.8	7.8	11.4	15.6	16.0	20.7	24.6	30.4	36.5	39.6
Maine	5.1	7.7	10.0	13.4	16.8	19.5	21.0	21.0	21.7	22.1	23.2	24.8	25.7
Maryland	34.4	38.3	41.0	45.0	47.3	58.6	69.1	78.6	94.0	104.9	119.5	130.3	145.8
Massachusetts	52.6	58.7	65.1	75.9	91.7	123.7	153.1	181.3	221.8	278.5	349.0	418.8	479.2
Michigan	.....	.1	.....	.2	3.7	6.9	13.0	20.6	28.5	36.4	42.1	48.9	63.8
Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.1	5.4	9.7	16.2	21.7	25.7	29.5
Mississippi	.3	.4	1.6	2.9	8.1	13.1	17.1	17.9	24.4	27.8	33.5	38.8	38.6
Missouri	.....	.....	.....	2.1	5.6	9.9	17.2	25.0	31.6	39.0	45.2	47.9	49.5
Montana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1	.3	1.0	1.7	2.6	3.8
Nebraska	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.2	1.6	5.9	13.8	13.9	15.5	16.9
Nevada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1	.4	.6	.4	.4	.7	.7
New Hampsh'e	20.4	23.7	27.0	29.8	31.5	35.2	36.1	35.2	38.4	41.7	45.6	47.7	49.1
New Jersey	28.1	32.7	36.9	42.7	49.7	65.2	89.4	120.6	150.5	192.3	250.7	337.7	420.0
New Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.3	.4	.7	1.0	1.3	1.6	2.7	2.9
New York	12.4	20.1	28.8	40.3	51.0	65.0	81.4	92.0	106.7	126.0	152.5	191.2	217.9
North Carolina	9.8	11.4	13.1	15.1	15.5	17.8	20.4	22.0	28.7	33.2	38.9	45.3	52.5
North Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.7	4.5	8.2	9.2
Ohio	1.1	5.7	14.5	23.3	37.3	48.6	57.4	65.4	78.5	90.1	102.1	117.0	141.4
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.0	10.3	23.9	29.2
Oregon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.5	1.0	1.8	3.3	4.3	7.0	8.2
Pennsylvania	13.4	18.1	23.4	30.1	38.5	51.6	64.8	78.6	95.5	117.3	140.6	171.0	194.5
Porto Rico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	277.5	325.5	377.8
Rhode Island	64.8	72.1	77.8	91.1	102.0	138.3	163.7	203.7	259.2	323.8	401.6	508.5	566.4
South Carolina	11.3	13.6	16.5	19.3	19.5	21.9	23.1	23.1	32.6	37.7	44.0	49.7	55.2
South Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.5	5.2	7.6	8.3
Tennessee	2.5	6.3	10.1	16.4	19.9	24.1	26.6	30.2	37.0	42.4	48.5	52.4	56.1
Texas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.8	2.3	3.1	6.1	8.5	11.6	14.8	17.8
Utah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.3	1.1	1.8	2.6	3.4	4.5	5.5
Vermont	16.9	25.9	25.9	30.8	32.0	34.4	34.5	36.2	36.4	36.4	37.7	39.0	38.6
Virginia	13.7	15.2	16.6	18.9	19.3	22.1	24.8	30.4	37.6	41.1	46.1	51.2	57.4
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1	.4	1.1	5.3	7.8	17.1	20.3
West Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.4	25.7	31.8	39.9	50.8	60.9
Wisconsin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.4	5.5	14.0	19.1	23.8	30.6	37.4	42.2	47.6
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1	.2	.6	.9	1.5	2.0
United States	6.1	4.3	5.5	7.3	9.7	7.9	10.6	13.0	16.9	21.2	25.6	30.9	35.5

RATE OF INCREASE IN U. S. POPULATION BY STATES.

STATE.	PCT. OF U. S. POPULATION.		INCREASE IN POP., 1910 TO 1920.		Pct. of Incr'se, 1900 to 1910.	STATE.	PCT. OF U. S. POPULATION.		INCREASE IN POP., 1910 TO 1920.		Pct. of Incr'se, 1900 to 1910.
	1920.	1910.	No.	Pct.			1920.	1910.	No.	Pct.	
Ala	2.2	2.3	210,081	9.8	16.9	Nev	0.1	0.1	—4,468	—5.5	93.4
Ariz	0.3	0.2	129,808	63.5	66.2	N. H	0.4	0.5	12,511	2.9	4.6
Ark	1.7	1.7	177,755	11.3	20.0	N. J	3.0	2.8	618,733	24.4	34.7
Cal	3.2	2.6	1,049,312	44.1	60.1	N. M	0.3	0.4	33,049	10.1	67.6
Col	0.9	0.9	140,605	17.6	48.0	N. Y	9.8	9.9	1,271,613	14.0	25.4
Conn	1.3	1.2	265,875	23.9	22.7	N. C	2.4	2.4	352,836	16.0	16.5
Del	0.2	0.2	20,681	10.2	9.5	N. D	0.6	0.6	69,816	12.1	80.8
D. of C	0.4	0.4	106,502	32.2	18.8	Ohio	5.4	5.2	992,273	20.8	14.7
Fla	0.9	0.8	215,851	28.7	42.4	Okla	1.9	1.8	371,128	22.4	109.7
Ga	2.7	2.8	286,711	11.0	17.7	Ore	0.8	0.7	110,624	16.5	62.7
Idaho	0.4	0.4	106,272	32.6	101.3	Pa	8.2	8.3	1,054,906	13.8	21.6
Ill	6.1	6.1	846,689	15.0	16.9	R. I	0.6	0.6	61,787	11.4	26.6
Ind	2.8	2.9	229,514	8.5	7.3	S. C	1.6	1.6	168,324	11.1	13.1
Iowa	2.3	2.4	179,250	8.1	—0.3	S. D	0.6	0.6	52,659	9.0	45.4
Kan	1.7	1.8	78,308	4.6	15.0	Tenn	2.2	2.4	153,096	7.0	8.1
Ky	2.3	2.5	126,725	5.5	6.6	Tex	4.4	4.2	766,686	19.7	27.8
La	1.7	1.8	142,121	8.6	19.9	Utah	0.4	0.4	76,045	20.4	34.9
Me	0.7	0.8	25,643	3.5	6.9	Vt	0.3	0.4	—3,528	—1.0	3.6
Md	1.4	1.4	154,315	11.9	9.0	Va	2.2	2.2	247,575	12.0	11.2
Mass	3.6	3.7	485,940	14.4	20.0	Wash	1.3	1.2	214,631	18.8	120.4
Mich	3.5	3.1	858,239	30.5	16.1	W. Va	1.4	1.3	242,582	19.9	27.4
Minn	2.3	2.3	311,417	15.0	18.5	Wis	2.5	2.5	298,207	12.8	12.8
Miss	1.7	2.0	—6,496	—0.4	15.8	Wyo	0.2	0.2	48,437	33.2	57.7
Mo	3.2	3.6	110,720	3.4	6.0						
Mont	0.5	0.4	172,836	46.0	54.5	U.S.	100.0	100.0	13,738,354	14.9	21.0
Neb	1.2	1.3	104,158	8.7	11.8						

DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1920.

STATE.	Dwellings.	Families.	STATE.	Dwellings.	Families.	STATE.	Dwellings.	Families.
Ala.	480,392	508,769	Me.	162,304	186,106	Okla.	418,557	444,524
Ariz.	73,673	80,208	Md.	288,261	324,742	Ore.	185,081	202,890
Ark.	73,673	80,208	Mass.	597,052	874,798	Pa.	1,726,224	1,922,114
Cal.	778,861	900,232	Mich.	755,931	862,745	R. I.	98,861	137,160
Col.	211,103	230,843	Minn.	469,652	526,026	S. Car.	330,500	349,126
Conn.	228,405	311,610	Miss.	387,402	403,198	S. Dak.	136,512	142,793
Del.	47,868	52,070	Mo.	717,256	829,043	Tenn.	488,392	519,108
Dist. of Col.	72,175	96,194	Mont.	130,670	139,912	Tex.	946,629	1,017,413
Fla.	217,871	234,133	Neb.	288,390	303,436	Utah.	89,587	98,346
Ga.	586,509	628,525	Nev.	20,709	21,862	Vt.	77,158	85,804
Idaho.	95,299	100,500	N. H.	92,184	108,334	Va.	450,229	483,363
Ill.	1,190,414	1,534,077	N. J.	515,211	721,841	Wash.	304,735	342,228
Ind.	696,466	737,707	N. Mex.	78,024	83,706	W. Va.	293,002	310,098
Iowa.	559,188	586,070	N. Y.	1,325,114	2,441,125	Wis.	526,188	595,316
Kan.	416,065	435,600	N. Car.	495,269	513,377	Wyo.	44,710	48,476
Ky.	510,981	546,306	N. Dak.	129,905	134,881			
La.	370,377	389,913	Ohio.	1,216,542	1,414,068	U. S.	20,697,204	24,351,676

The term "family," as used in the census, signifies a group of persons, whether related by blood or not, who live together as one household, usually sharing the same table. One person living alone is counted as a family, and, on the other hand, all the occupants and employees of a hotel or boarding house, or lodging house, if that is their usual place of abode, and all the inmates of an institution, however numerous, are treated as constituting a single family.

The members of a natural family, in many cases do not live together in the same private family. In particular, the older sons and daughters are likely to be members of other households.

DWELLINGS AND FAMILIES IN BIG UNITED STATES CITIES, 1920.

CITY.	Dwellings.	Families.	CITY	Dwellings.	Families.	CITY.	Dwellings.	Families.
Baltimore, Md.	136,324	166,857	Los Angeles	125,004	159,476	Richmond.	18,274	23,781
Boston, Mass.	79,597	164,785	Louisville, Ky.	47,449	60,490	Newark, N. J.	41,535	93,274
Buffalo, N. Y.	73,880	116,201	Milwaukee, Wis.	66,915	106,101	Philad'phia, Pa.	352,944	402,946
Chicago, Ill.	335,777	623,912	Minneapolis	65,568	91,843	Pittsburgh, Pa.	93,890	130,274
Cincin'ati, Ohio.	62,885	106,239	Nashville, Tenn.	24,992	30,220	Portland, Ore.	54,664	67,045
Cleveland, Ohio.	116,545	182,692	New Orleans, La.	76,969	85,188	Richmond, Va.	30,753	39,191
Denver, Col.	50,636	61,916	New York, N.Y.	365,963	1,278,341	St. Louis, Mo.	118,102	190,640
Detroit, Mich.	153,206	218,973	Bronx	33,985	166,260	St. Paul, Minn.	42,462	54,409
Indianap's, Ind.	71,648	81,256	Brooklyn	173,847	453,587	Salt Lake City.	23,685	28,216
Jersey City, N.J.	31,145	67,288	Manhattan	75,534	525,154	San Francisco.	90,132	123,349
Kansas C'y, Mo.	61,321	82,056	Queens	64,323	109,559	Wash'gt'n, D.C.	72,175	96,194

PERSONS TO A DWELLING; PERSONS TO A FAMILY—IN CITIES.

CITY.	PERSONS TO A DWELLING.			PERSONS TO A FAMILY.			CITY.	PERSONS TO A DWELLING.			PERSONS TO A FAMILY.		
	1920	1910	1900	1920	1910	1900		1920	1910	1900	1920	1910	1900
Baltimore, Md.	5.4	5.5	5.7	4.4	4.7	4.8	New York (Cont.)						
Boston, Mass.	9.4	9.1	8.4	4.5	4.8	4.8	Brooklyn	11.6	11.1	10.2	4.4	4.6	4.6
Buffalo, N. Y.	6.6	6.8	7.1	4.4	4.6	4.8	Manhattan	30.2	30.9	23.0	4.3	4.7	4.7
Chicago, Ill.	8.0	8.9	8.8	4.3	4.6	4.7	Queens	7.3	7.1	6.3	4.3	4.6	4.8
Cincinnati, Ohio	6.4	7.3	8.0	3.8	4.2	4.4	Richmond	6.4	6.1	6.0	4.9	4.9	4.9
Cleveland, Ohio	6.8	6.2	6.0	4.4	4.5	4.7	Newark, N. J.	10.0	9.0	8.1	4.4	4.5	4.5
Denver, Col.	5.1	4.8	4.9	4.1	4.2	4.3	Philadelphia, Pa.	5.2	5.2	5.4	4.5	4.7	4.9
Detroit, Mich.	6.5	5.6	5.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	Pittsburgh, Pa.	6.3	6.1	6.3	4.5	4.8	5.0
Los Angeles, Cal.	4.6	4.6	4.5	3.6	4.1	4.1	St. Louis, Mo.	6.5	6.5	7.0	4.1	4.4	4.6
Milwaukee, Wis.	6.8	6.2	6.2	4.3	4.6	4.8	St. Paul, Minn.	5.5	6.6	6.6	4.3	5.2	5.3
New Orleans, La.	5.0	5.0	5.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	San Francisco, Cal.	5.6	6.4	6.4	4.1	4.8	4.8
New York, N. Y.	15.4	15.6	13.7	4.4	4.7	4.7	Seattle, Wash.	5.2	5.4	6.8	3.9	4.6	5.7
Bronx	21.5	15.0	10.1	4.4	4.6	4.7	Washington, D. C.	6.1	5.7	5.6	4.5	4.6	4.9

FAMILIES CLASSIFIED BY TENURE OF HOMES, 1920.

(By the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.)

STATE.	OWNED.		Rented.	STATE.	OWNED.		Rented.
	Free.	Mortgaged.			Free.	Mortgaged.	
Alabama.	124,456	41,445	319,756	Nebraska.	99,715	63,973	125,713
Arizona.	24,605	7,797	44,163	Nevada.	7,795	1,532	10,940
Arkansas.	119,279	46,727	208,491	New Hampshire.	36,195	15,193	53,159
California.	219,035	155,473	492,177	New Jersey.	101,598	165,844	438,911
Colorado.	71,155	43,244	109,501	New Mexico.	38,593	8,208	32,907
Connecticut.	43,788	69,228	190,964	New York.	342,452	381,776	1,670,088
Delaware.	12,358	9,672	28,287	North Carolina.	186,460	38,498	261,303
Dist. of Col.	12,354	15 375	65,654	North Dakota.	37,268	43,375	45,050
Florida.	70,166	20,848	128,678	Ohio.	432,804	271,872	673,858
Georgia.	141,899	39,546	421,047	Oklahoma.	109,001	74,586	231,813
Idaho.	30,974	26,957	38,013	Oregon.	66,491	40,054	89,588
Illinois.	370,221	268,446	846,071	Pennsylvania.	490,653	345,167	1,035,534
Indiana.	243,851	139,796	326,192	Rhode Island.	19,889	21,352	92,800
Iowa.	205,115	119,289	239,880	South Carolina.	80,911	21,977	227,657
Kansas.	153,131	82,370	182,784	South Dakota.	46,438	34,621	53,099
Kentucky.	209,239	59,846	258,643	Tennessee.	186,199	50,056	264,982
Louisiana.	94,420	24,515	248,802	Texas.	291,089	116,576	563,597
Maine.	80,540	25,979	73,860	Utah.	38,842	17,582	38,598
Maryland.	94,695	60,857	160,219	Vermont.	29,029	18,571	35,706
Massachusetts.	126,312	171,741	564,097	Virginia.	187,547	48,614	231,563
Michigan.	268,287	220,467	349,054	Washington.	106,729	72,655	151,513
Minnesota.	181,253	123,786	202,222	West Virginia.	109,732	26,477	160,528
Mississippi.	97,473	30,322	257,971	Wisconsin.	195,011	169,346	212,464
Missouri.	229,129	163,824	409,068	Wyoming.	14,167	8,579	22,271
Montana.	43,776	35,559	53,362	Total.	6,522,119	4,059,593	12,943,598

U. S. POPULATION BY COLOR AND RACE, 1910-1920.

State.	White.		Negro.		Indian.		Chinese.		Japanese.	
	1920.	1910.	1920.	1910.	1920.	1910.	1920.	1910.	1920.	1910.
Alabama	1,447,032	1,228,832	900,652	908,282	405	909	59	62	18	4
Arizona	291,449	171,468	8,005	2,009	32,989	29,201	1,137	1,305	550	371
Arkansas	1,279,757	1,131,026	472,220	442,891	106	460	113	62	5	9
California	3,264,711	2,259,672	38,763	21,645	17,366	16,371	28,812	36,248	71,952	41,356
Colorado	924,103	783,415	11,318	11,453	1,383	1,482	291	373	2,464	2,300
Connecticut	1,358,732	1,098,897	21,046	15,174	159	152	566	462	102	71
Delaware	192,615	171,102	30,335	31,181	2	5	43	30	8	4
Dist. of Columbia	326,860	236,128	109,966	94,446	37	68	461	369	103	47
Florida	638,153	443,634	329,487	308,669	518	74	181	191	106	50
Georgia	1,689,114	1,431,802	1,206,365	1,176,987	125	95	211	233	9	4
Idaho	425,668	319,221	920	651	3,098	3,488	585	859	1,569	1,363
Illinois	6,299,333	5,526,962	182,274	109,049	194	188	2,776	2,103	472	285
Indiana	2,849,071	2,639,961	80,810	60,320	125	279	283	276	81	38
Iowa	2,384,181	2,209,191	19,005	14,973	529	471	235	97	29	36
Kansas	1,708,906	1,634,352	57,925	54,030	2,276	2,444	68	16	52	107
Kentucky	2,180,560	2,027,951	235,938	261,656	57	234	62	52	9	12
Louisiana	1,096,611	941,086	700,257	713,874	1,066	780	387	507	57	31
Maine	765,695	739,995	1,310	1,363	839	892	161	108	7	13
Maryland	1,204,737	1,062,639	244,479	232,250	32	55	371	378	29	24
Massachusetts	3,803,524	3,324,926	45,466	38,055	555	688	2,544	2,582	191	151
Michigan	3,601,627	2,785,247	60,082	17,115	5,614	7,519	792	241	184	49
Minnesota	2,368,036	2,059,227	8,809	7,084	8,761	9,053	508	275	85	67
Mississippi	853,962	786,111	935,184	1,009,487	1,105	1,253	364	257	.....	2
Missouri	3,225,044	3,134,932	178,241	157,452	171	313	412	535	135	99
Montana	534,260	360,580	1,658	1,834	10,956	10,745	872	1,285	1,074	1,585
Nebraska	1,279,219	1,180,293	13,242	7,689	2,888	3,502	189	112	804	590
Nevada	70,699	74,276	346	513	4,907	5,240	689	927	754	864
New Hampshire	442,331	420,906	621	564	28	34	95	67	8	1
New Jersey	3,037,087	2,445,894	117,132	89,760	100	168	1,190	1,139	325	206
New Mexico	334,673	304,594	5,733	1,628	19,512	20,573	171	248	251	258
New York	10,172,027	8,966,845	198,483	134,191	5,503	6,046	5,793	5,266	2,686	1,247
North Carolina	1,783,779	1,500,511	763,407	697,843	11,824	7,851	88	80	24	2
North Dakota	639,954	569,855	467	617	6,254	6,486	124	39	22	59
Ohio	5,571,803	4,654,897	186,187	111,452	151	127	941	569	130	76
Oklahoma	1,821,194	1,444,531	149,408	137,612	57,337	74,825	261	139	67	48
Oregon	769,146	655,090	2,144	1,492	4,590	5,090	3,090	7,363	4,151	3,418
Pennsylvania	8,432,726	7,467,713	284,568	193,919	337	1,503	1,829	1,784	255	190
Rhode Island	593,980	532,492	10,036	9,529	110	284	225	272	35	33
South Carolina	818,538	679,161	864,719	835,843	304	331	93	57	15	8
South Dakota	619,147	563,771	832	817	16,384	19,137	142	121	38	42
Tennessee	1,885,993	1,711,432	451,758	473,088	56	216	57	43	8	8
Texas	3,918,165	3,204,818	741,694	690,049	2,109	702	773	595	449	340
Utah	441,901	356,583	1,446	1,144	2,711	3,123	342	371	2,936	2,110
Vermont	351,817	354,298	572	1,621	24	26	11	8	4	3
Virginia	1,617,909	1,389,809	690,017	671,096	824	539	278	154	56	14
Washington	1,319,777	1,109,111	6,883	6,058	9,061	10,997	2,363	2,709	17,387	12,929
West Virginia	1,377,235	1,156,817	86,345	64,173	7	36	98	90	10	3
Wisconsin	2,616,938	2,320,555	5,201	2,900	9,611	10,142	251	226	60	34
Wyoming	190,146	140,318	1,375	2,235	1,343	1,486	252	246	1,194	1,596
United States	94,820,915	81,731,957	10,463,131	9,827,763	244,437	265,683	61,639	71,531	111,010	72,157

Not included in the above are (1910 figures in parentheses): Filipinos, 5,603 (160); Hindus, 2,507 (2,545); Koreans, 1,224 (462); Siamese, Hawaiians, Malays, Maoris, and Samoans, 154 (8)—Total, 9,488.

NATIVE AND FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION.

State.	Native White.		Foreign-Born White.		State.	Native White.		Foreign-Born White.	
	1920.	1910.	1920.	1910.		1920.	1910.	1920.	1910.
Ala.	1,429,370	1,209,876	17,662	18,956	Nev.	55,897	56,277	14,802	17,999
Ariz.	213,350	124,644	78,099	46,824	N. H.	351,098	333,348	91,233	88,558
Ark.	1,265,782	1,114,117	13,975	16,909	N. J.	2,298,474	1,787,706	738,613	658,188
Cal.	2,583,049	1,742,422	681,662	517,250	N. M.	305,596	281,940	29,077	22,654
Col.	807,149	656,564	116,954	126,851	N. Y.	7,385,215	6,237,573	2,786,112	2,729,272
Conn.	982,219	770,138	376,513	328,759	N. C.	1,776,680	1,494,569	7,099	5,942
Del.	172,805	153,682	19,810	17,420	N. D.	508,451	413,697	131,503	156,158
D. of C.	298,312	211,777	28,548	24,351	Ohio	4,893,196	4,057,652	678,697	597,245
Fla.	595,145	409,792	43,008	33,842	Okla.	1,781,226	1,404,447	39,968	40,084
Ga.	1,672,928	1,416,730	16,186	15,072	Ore.	666,995	552,089	102,151	103,001
Idaho	386,705	278,794	38,963	40,427	Pa.	7,044,876	6,028,994	1,387,850	1,438,719
Ill.	5,092,382	4,324,402	1,206,951	1,202,560	R. I.	420,481	354,467	173,499	178,025
Ind.	2,698,203	2,480,639	150,868	159,322	S. C.	812,137	673,107	6,401	6,054
Iowa	2,158,534	1,935,707	225,647	273,484	S. D.	536,756	463,143	82,391	100,628
Kan.	1,598,328	1,499,162	110,578	135,190	Tenn.	1,870,515	1,692,973	15,478	18,459
Ky.	2,149,780	1,987,898	30,780	40,053	Tex.	3,557,646	2,964,864	360,519	239,984
La.	1,051,740	889,304	44,871	51,782	Utah	385,446	303,190	56,455	63,393
Me.	658,346	629,862	107,349	110,133	Vt.	307,291	304,437	44,526	49,861
Md.	1,102,560	958,465	102,177	104,174	Va.	1,587,124	1,363,181	30,785	26,628
Mass.	2,725,990	2,273,876	1,077,534	1,051,050	Wash.	1,069,722	867,914	250,055	241,197
Mich.	2,874,992	2,189,723	726,635	595,524	W. Va.	1,315,329	1,099,745	61,906	57,072
Minn.	1,882,772	1,516,217	486,164	543,010	Wis.	2,156,810	1,807,986	460,128	512,569
Miss.	845,943	776,722	8,019	9,389	Wyo.	164,891	113,200	25,255	27,118
Mo.	3,039,018	2,906,036	186,026	228,896	U. S.	81,108,161	68,386,412	13,712,754	13,345,545
Mont.	440,640	268,936	93,620	91,644					
Neb.	1,129,567	1,004,428	149,652	175,865					

AMERICAN CITIZENS, 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, 1920.

(U. S. Census Returns, as of Jan. 1, 1922.)

STATE.	MALE CITIZENS (ALL RACES).			FEMALE CITIZENS (ALL RACES).		
	Total.	Native.	Foreign-Born Naturalized.	Total.	Native.	Foreign-Born Naturalized.
Alabama	568,886	563,808	5,078	566,643	563,150	3,493
Arizona	80,387	74,298	6,089	60,431	55,629	4,802
Arkansas	448,497	443,883	4,614	413,078	410,092	2,986
California	998,095	831,252	166,843	930,152	802,577	127,575
Colorado	274,921	240,249	34,672	244,993	217,276	27,717
Conne ticut	309,143	238,191	70,952	321,451	253,204	68,247
Delaware	64,232	59,895	4,337	62,001	58,296	3,705
District of Columbia	132,988	125,137	7,851	159,949	152,981	6,968
Florida	262,751	253,361	9,390	243,909	236,185	7,724
Georgia	707,198	702,125	5,073	707,574	704,266	3,308
Idaho	122,475	108,272	14,203	97,705	87,991	9,714
Illinois	1,754,451	1,412,206	342,245	1,708,428	1,410,649	297,779
Indiana	860,834	825,916	34,918	841,818	813,093	28,725
Iowa	700,356	616,167	84,189	666,856	597,734	69,122
Kansas	509,133	476,063	33,070	474,414	446,548	27,866
Kentucky	651,260	640,967	10,293	627,158	618,930	8,228
Louisiana	453,051	443,621	9,430	443,827	437,930	5,897
Maine	210,236	192,163	18,073	210,798	188,292	22,506
Maryland	408,887	382,671	26,216	408,867	385,143	23,724
Massachusetts	888,782	674,635	214,147	966,468	737,841	228,627
Michigan	984,716	808,778	175,938	896,881	741,128	155,753
Minnesota	648,433	471,006	177,427	588,770	446,670	142,100
Mississippi	438,733	436,372	2,361	433,361	432,037	1,324
Missouri	998,139	940,503	57,636	970,947	924,017	46,930
Montana	163,057	128,967	34,090	126,774	104,080	22,694
Nebraska	358,789	309,731	49,058	327,558	286,767	40,791
Nevada	26,195	22,063	4,132	17,224	15,105	2,119
New Hampshire	116,059	98,656	17,403	119,407	100,175	19,232
New Jersey	756,600	597,607	158,993	768,590	621,548	147,042
New Mexico	92,254	88,831	3,423	76,354	73,893	2,511
New York	2,521,382	1,915,309	606,073	2,587,163	2,036,121	551,042
North Carolina	601,422	599,515	1,907	605,921	604,562	1,359
North Dakota	159,262	107,866	51,396	133,568	93,669	39,899
Ohio	1,639,619	1,482,578	157,041	1,588,675	1,451,760	136,915
Oklahoma	538,299	526,998	11,301	466,217	458,066	8,151
Oregon	240,083	208,129	31,954	210,484	186,866	23,618
Pennsylvania	2,158,549	1,855,616	302,933	2,168,185	1,905,032	263,153
Rhode Island	138,721	100,391	38,330	149,839	109,499	40,040
South Carolina	387,149	385,211	1,938	389,820	388,676	1,144
South Dakota	174,486	143,435	31,051	147,397	123,253	24,144
Tennessee	605,445	600,988	4,457	602,774	599,980	3,294
Texas	1,169,423	1,129,933	39,490	1,064,431	1,031,543	32,888
Utah	106,448	90,058	16,390	100,681	83,857	16,824
Vermont	99,440	89,895	9,545	99,173	88,884	10,289
Virginia	603,808	595,439	8,459	588,052	582,915	5,737
Washington	406,087	328,805	77,282	340,871	284,009	56,862
West Virginia	373,288	364,947	8,341	337,596	331,759	5,837
Wisconsin	689,048	554,283	134,765	652,933	538,462	114,471
Wyoming	60,293	52,986	7,307	43,186	38,461	4,725
United States	27,661,880	24,339,776	3,822,104	26,759,952	23,860,351	2,899,601

DEFINITION OF THE TERM "CITIZEN."

The total number of citizens, male and female, in the above table, is 54,421,832. The citizens comprise all native persons and all naturalized foreign-born persons.

The total number of those who voted at the 1920 presidential election was 26,674,171, not including blank or void ballots, or votes cast for names not on any ticket.

Under the provisions of the naturalization laws at the time the 1910 census was taken, the citizenship status of a married woman was the same as that of her husband (but if the husband had taken out his naturalization papers only, his wife was classified in the census returns as an alien); for an unmarried woman the process of naturalization was the same as for a man; a foreign-born widow or foreign-born divorced wife of a citizen of the United States retained the citizenship status of her former husband so long as she continued to reside in this country; and a foreign-born widow or foreign-born divorced wife of an alien could become naturalized in the same manner as a man.

CLASS OF POPULATION AND CITIZENSHIP.	NUMBER.		
	Male.		Female:
	1920.	1910.	1920.
Pop. 21 years of age and over	31,403,370	26,999,151	29,483,150
White	28,442,400	24,357,514	26,671,061
Negro	2,792,003	2,458,873	2,730,469
Indian	61,229	62,967	55,257
Chinese	46,979	60,421	3,646
Japanese	53,411	56,638	22,316
All other	7,345	2,738	401
Native white	21,513,948	17 710,697	21,100,793
Native parent	15,805,063	13,211,731	15,202,194
Foreign parent	3,956,384	3,215,082	4,045,947
Mixed parent	1,752,501	1,283,884	1,852,652
Foreign-born white	6,928,452	6,646,817	5,570,268
Naturalized	3,314,910	3,034,117	2,893,787
Hav'g first pap's	1,116,744	570,772	77,532
Alien	2,138,237	2,266,535	2,226,672
Unknown	358,561	775,393	372,277

CLASS OF POPULATION AND CITIZENSHIP.	NUMBER.		
	Male.		Female:
	1920.	1910.	1920.
Pop. 18 to 44 yrs. inclusive	22,401,211	20,473,684	21,895,312
White	20,174,684	18,351,870	19,500,980
Negro	2,106,879	1,985,415	2,327,538
Indian	44,194	47,962	41,071
Chinese	23,594	29,953	3,271
Japanese	44,576	55,905	22,045
All other	7,284	2,579	407
Native white	16,049,115	13,880,182	16,186,791
Native parent	11,608,710	9,978,500	11,538,346
Foreign parent	2,968,158	2,702,668	3,067,640
Mixed parent	1,472,247	1,199,014	1,580,805
Foreign-born white	4,125,569	4,471,688	3,314,189

FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION OF U. S. OF VOTING AGE, 1920.

(U. S. Census Returns, Jan. 1, 1920.)

State.	Males.				Females.			
	Total.	Naturalized.	First Papers.	Alien.	Total.	Naturalized.	First Papers.	Alien.
Alabama	9,814	5,031	1,125	2,030	6,291	3,472	59	1,639
Arizona	33,542	5,986	1,801	24,157	22,391	4,722	79	16,638
Arkansas	8,166	4,593	753	1,319	5,000	2,976	64	1,066
California	367,340	166,299	42,862	134,007	247,041	127,176	3,633	17,664
Colorado	62,089	34,630	8,648	15,696	42,928	27,688	603	12,446
Connecticut	184,568	70,826	28,046	78,711	160,334	68,185	1,227	81,216
Delaware	10,614	4,329	1,539	4,033	7,631	3,698	67	3,131
District of Columbia	14,042	7,786	1,775	2,842	12,334	6,926	324	3,491
Florida	22,282	8,968	1,723	9 309	16,088	7,141	111	7,137
Georgia	9,319	5,023	958	2,340	5,536	3,293	73	1,533
Idaho	23,366	14,186	3,156	4,489	12,804	9,708	139	2,217
Illinois	613,797	341,910	125,752	111,348	504,131	297,536	8,386	161,042
Indiana	82,908	34,371	23,563	15,980	57,465	28,696	1,353	19,682
Iowa	121,392	84,160	11,109	15,384	93,087	69,111	781	13,686
Kansas	57,876	33,036	7,881	11,008	43,333	27,853	628	10,388
Kentucky	16,827	10,273	1,472	3,060	12,661	8,220	159	2,212
Louisiana	24,848	9,350	2,121	10,708	16,380	5,846	82	7,586
Maine	49,355	18,028	6,553	21,676	44,974	22,451	189	18,751
Maryland	50,363	26,077	8,720	13,720	43,261	23,687	647	16,914
Massachusetts	491,107	213,478	73,725	193,845	497,804	227,938	5,555	248,506
Michigan	381,808	175,631	86,460	101,206	281,352	155,327	4,553	103,343
Minnesota	266,856	177,355	40,727	35,245	195,726	142,035	3,211	37,404
Mississippi	4,628	2,322	347	1,168	2,702	1,309	17	897
Missouri	97,345	57,561	13,765	17,240	76,206	46,887	993	19,853
Montana	54,250	34,009	8,714	7,636	31,459	22,618	479	5,990
Nebraska	76,821	49,012	13,868	9,490	61,078	40,771	1,119	12,705
Nevada	10,203	4,121	1,393	3,941	3,692	2,115	25	1,103
New Hampshire	42,432	17,395	4,839	17,723	39,617	19,217	201	16,874
New Jersey	360,902	158,727	60,708	129,137	314,320	146,789	3,185	145,890
New Mexico	13,244	3,381	750	8,390	8,68	2,500	45	5,642
New York	1,318,883	604,251	214,958	446,859	1,209,614	549,557	19,142	564,261
North Carolina	4,035	1,886	285	1,124	2,453	1,349	10	648
North Dakota	70,043	51,350	6,558	7,017	51,004	39,837	407	6,702
Ohio	363,500	156,819	76,524	114,286	259,017	136,715	3,350	104,001
Oklahoma	22,817	11,239	1,777	6,233	13,290	8,133	124	3,265
Oregon	58,580	31,899	11,255	12,800	36,227	23,581	726	10,326
Pennsylvania	727,194	302,437	98,734	295,49	546,844	262,855	5,366	246,016
Rhode Island	78,118	38,212	13,521	23,562	78,748	39,963	1,232	33,445
South Carolina	3,850	1,924	417	921	2,091	1,138	21	583
South Dakota	45,340	31,027	6,318	3,103	32,687	24,134	433	4,397
Tennessee	8,428	4,430	739	1,821	5,891	3,278	62	1,535
Texas	152,600	39,321	8,865	93,478	114,118	32,800	949	72,588
Utah	28,791	16,377	3,563	7,664	23,463	16,815	348	5,320
Vermont	20,462	9,540	2,106	7,886	17,770	10,285	117	6,377
Virginia	17,431	8,356	2,294	4,792	10,422	5,703	108	3,327
Washington	143,258	77,156	23,308	29,572	87,177	56,761	1,443	22,954
West Virginia	38,471	8,315	3,105	23,996	16,994	5,826	100	9,386
Wisconsin	245,711	134,720	50,137	46,007	188,880	114,441	5,537	52,936
Wyoming	15,796	7 289	2,427	4,791	7,261	4,719	72	1,965
United States	6,928,452	3,314,910	1,116,749	2,138,237	5,570,268	2,893,787	77,532	2,226,672

The totals in the above table include 358,547 males and 372,276 females whose citizenship was not reported to the Census Bureau.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITES OF VOTING AGE.

(Figures show number born in the respective countries.)

Country.	Males.	Females.	Country.	Males.	Females.	Country.	Males.	Females.
Africa	2,191	1,407	Finland	80,407	59,606	Poland	602,918	445,132
Albania	4,543	547	France	73,937	66,959	Portugal	33,837	22,739
America, Central & South	9,215	5,331	Germany	873,231	775,653	Roumania	52,979	39,135
Armenia	23,746	9,780	Greece	135,207	26,308	Russia	682,208	529,129
Asia Minor	1,513	627	Hungary	196,093	157,699	Scotland	122,568	108,966
Asia, other	4,450	2,096	Ireland	448,573	573,104	Spain	31,540	9,896
Atlantic Isles	18,393	15,164	Italy	858,111	550,822	Sweden	334,849	270,700
Australia	5,370	4,352	Jugo-Slavia	107,974	47,982	Switzerland	65,656	48,736
Austria	300,899	227,262	Lithuania	79,308	48,334	Syria	28,478	18,097
Belgium	31,811	22,531	Luxemburg	7,484	4,697	Turkey, Asia	5,870	1,753
Bulgaria	9,219	745	Mexico	189,974	129,723	Turkey, Eur'pe	3,311	1,290
Canada, Fr'ch.	141,514	132,662	Netherlands	67,901	49,276	Wales	34,806	29,429
Canada, others	349,404	377,936	Newfoundland	5,689	6,571	West Indies	11,690	9,969
Czecho-Slovak	182,913	152,417	Norway	195,101	153,784	All other	6,295	4,420
Denmark	109,754	71,044	Pacific Isles	1,761	1,436			
England	392,116	353,282	Palestine	1,703	836	Total	6,928,452	5,570,268

Figures for West Indies do not include Porto Rico.

GROWTH OF THE WHITE ELEMENT OF UNITED STATES POPULATION.

Census Yr.	Total Number.	Native.		Foreign-Born.		Census Yr.	Total Number.	Native.		Foreign-Born.	
		Number.	Pct. of Increase.	Number.	Pct. of Increase.			Number.	Pct. of Increase.	Number.	Pct. of Increase.
1850	19,553,068	17,312,533	.....	2,240,535	.....	1890	55,101,258	45,979,391	24.5	9,121,867	39.1
1860	26,922,537	22,825 784	31.8	4,096,753	82.8	1900	66,809,196	56,595,379	23.1	10,213,817	12.0
1870	34,337,292	28,843,580	26.4	5,493,712	34.1	1910	81,731,957	68,386,412	20.8	13,345,545	30.7
1880	43,402 970	36,843,291	27.7	6,559,679	19.4	1920	94,820.915	81,108,161	18 6	13,712,754	2.8

In computing this percentage of increase, the returns from the special enumeration of Indian Territory and Indian reservations in 1890 were excluded from the total for that year.

FOREIGN-BORN WHITES IN BIG UNITED STATES CITIES.

(Census figures, Jan. 1, 1920; country of birth of chief races is shown.)

CITY.	Total Foreign-Born White.	England.	Ireland.	Germany.	Poland.	Austria.	Hungary.	Russia.	Italy.
Akron, Ohio	37,889	2,663	863	2,867	1,420	5,344	6,989	3,056	3,614
Albany, N. Y.	17,636	1,057	3,139	3,068	1,414	338	87	2,277	3,403
Baltimore, Md.	83,911	3,180	5,074	17,461	11,109	2,896	1,393	23,202	7,911
Boston, Mass.	238,919	12,408	57,011	5,915	7,650	1,530	360	38,021	38,179
Bridgeport, Conn.	46,414	3,491	4,300	1,979	3,061	2,697	6,230	5,395	8,789
Buffalo, N. Y.	121,530	6,710	7,264	20,898	31,406	2,945	2,736	6,557	16,411
Chicago, Ill.	805,482	26,420	56,786	112,288	137,611	30,491	26,106	102,095	59,215
Cincinnati, Ohio	42,827	1,634	3,887	17,833	1,220	1,526	2,873	4,198	2,717
Cleveland, Ohio	239,538	11,092	9,478	26,476	35,024	15,228	29,724	21,502	18,288
Denver, Colo	37,690	3,556	3,221	4,664	812	1,395	487	5,333	2,871
Detroit, Mich	289,207	17,169	7,004	30,238	56,624	10,674	13,564	27,278	16,205
Hartford, Conn	40,667	2,049	6,116	1,820	4,880	919	272	7,654	7,101
Jersey City, N. J.	75,981	3,502	12,451	11,113	12,145	3,772	1,258	7,016	14,855
Kansas City, Mo.	27,320	1,925	2,584	3,958	944	749	335	3,848	3,318
Los Angeles, Cal.	112,057	11,478	4,932	10,563	2,205	2,089	1,706	9,691	7,930
Milwaukee, Wis.	110,068	1,968	1,447	39,771	23,060	5,906	4,803	7,105	4,022
Minneapolis, Minn.	88,032	2,963	2,066	6,439	4,789	2,222	571	6,222	766
New Bedford, Mass.	48,689	9,745	2,027	463	2,902	186	49	1,022	631
New Haven, Conn.	45,686	1,955	7,219	2,770	3,009	675	421	8,080	15,084
New Orleans, La.	25,902	1,206	1,534	3,418	230	484	81	1,348	7,633
New York, N. Y.	1,901,547	71,404	203,450	194,154	145,679	126,739	64,393	479,797	390,832
Bronx Borough	266,971	8,624	18,679	29,719	19,008	23,638	10,644	87,345	39,519
Brooklyn Borough	659,287	25,003	53,660	56,778	51,928	31,981	8,795	189,421	138,245
Manhattan Borough	922,080	29,817	116,749	70,536	64,514	65,603	40,644	193,775	184,546
Queens Borough	111,676	6,047	10,618	32,446	7,778	4,678	3,555	7,627	19,794
Richmond Borough	31,533	1,913	3,744	4,375	2,451	339	755	1,629	8,728
Newark, N. J.	117,003	5,386	8,840	14,041	13,702	7,897	4,278	19,968	27,465
Paterson, N. J.	45,145	3,664	3,200	3,500	5,736	754	616	4,400	11,566
Philadelphia, Pa.	397,927	30,844	64,590	39,766	31,112	13,387	11,513	95,744	63,723
Pittsburgh, Pa.	120,266	7,374	13,989	16,028	15,537	10,072	4,323	13,837	15,371
Portland, Ore.	47,114	4,021	1,969	5,384	909	1,599	519	5,161	2,847
Providence, R. I.	68,951	8,740	11,900	1,392	2,289	719	98	5,610	19,239
Rochester, N. Y.	71,321	5,980	4,385	10,735	4,590	1,536	398	6,871	19,468
St. Louis, Mo.	103,239	3,892	9,244	30,089	5,224	5,587	6,637	13,067	9,067
St. Paul, Minn.	51,595	1,934	3,053	8,724	2,555	2,429	1,792	4,228	1,685
San Francisco, Cal.	140,200	10,107	18,257	18,513	2,152	3,694	1,390	5,752	23,924
Seattle, Wash.	73,875	7,794	3,455	4,827	881	1,412	350	3,348	3,094
Syracuse, N. Y.	32,321	2,321	3,814	4,751	4,571	868	145	2,791	6,756
Toledo, Ohio	38,145	1,816	1,513	8,476	10,283	1,063	3,041	2,069	850
Trenton, N. J.	30,073	2,774	1,871	2,388	4,423	1,010	4,042	2,710	6,617
Washington, D. C.	28,548	2,990	4,320	3,382	716	525	219	5,181	3,764
Yonkers, N. Y.	25,700	1,796	4,140	2,102	2,568	2,917	1,162	1,987	4,507

FOREIGN-BORN WHITES OF VOTING AGE IN UNITED STATES CITIES.

(Census Bureau figures as of Jan. 1, 1920.)

CITY.	MALES.		FEMALES.	
	Total.	Naturalized.	Total.	Naturalized.
Akron	22,642	5,951	11,270	4,343
Albany	8,392	5,083	7,596	5,025
Atlanta	2,476	1,396	1,796	1,100
Baltimore	40,496	20,944	36,151	19,693
Boston	109,209	51,418	111,827	51,404
Bridgeport	23,292	8,342	19,016	7,544
Buffalo	60,068	31,184	51,648	29,391
Chicago	401,965	214,854	341,838	192,341
Cincinnati	20,588	14,036	19,761	13,511
Cleveland	122,646	50,535	95,147	45,650
Denver	19,728	12,300	15,554	10,948
Detroit	153,144	52,557	104,366	45,864
Fall River	18,377	7,205	19,768	7,654
Grand Rapids	13,948	7,637	12,233	7,111
Hartford	19,759	8,381	17,262	7,904
Jersey City	37,665	18,198	33,012	17,146
Kansas City, Mo.	14,096	7,706	10,632	6,186
Los Angeles	53,626	24,605	45,084	22,943
Louisville	5,679	3,967	5,503	3,656
Milwaukee	56,586	27,448	45,098	25,481
Minneapolis	45,854	28,261	36,881	23,972
New Bedford	20,980	7,571	21,506	7,705
New Haven	21,594	9,107	20,040	8,603
New Orleans	14,304	5,905	9,510	3,876
New York	927,742	405,009	870,140	360,255
Bronx Borough	124,230	65,022	118,863	58,287
Brooklyn Bor.	309,815	140,340	283,451	125,779
New York—Cont.				
Manhattan Bor.	423,541	160,174	403,879	139,873
Queens Bor.	53,942	31,524	51,070	30,015
Richmond Bor.	16,214	7,949	12,877	6,301
Newark	56,524	24,026	49,435	22,019
Oakland	23,907	12,190	18,046	10,467
Omaha	18,520	9,320	14,065	7,890
Paterson	21,102	10,708	19,644	9,992
Philadelphia	188,025	92,819	173,623	85,864
Pittsburgh	61,394	31,217	50,513	28,382
Portland, Ore.	25,409	13,094	17,724	10,782
Providence	31,410	15,217	32,031	16,051
Rochester	33,316	17,681	30,352	16,835
St. Louis	52,701	30,562	43,015	25,868
St. Paul	25,453	17,043	21,861	15,172
San Antonio	14,810	3,056	12,299	2,873
San Francisco	78,211	39,677	52,656	28,099
Scranton	14,247	7,543	12,440	7,051
Seattle	40,727	20,075	26,813	15,757
Springfield, Mass.	14,674	6,206	14,050	6,559
Syracuse	16,213	7,853	13,580	7,921
Toledo	20,281	10,383	15,030	9,451
Trenton	15,075	5,951	12,016	5,274
Washington	14,042	7,786	12,334	6,926
Worcester	25,911	10,892	23,478	10,899
Yonkers	12,176	6,640	11,786	6,513
Youngstown	19,282	6,106	11,661	5,113

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITES, 1920.

STATE.	Austria.	Canada.	Cz'cho-Slovak.	England.	Germany.	Hungary.	Ireland.	Italy.	Norway.	Poland.	Russia.	Sweden.
Ala.	583	892	232	1,942	2,427	372	809	2,732	215	394	1,582	748
Ariz.	486	1,962	148	2,882	1,516	210	1,206	1,261	337	261	816	859
Ark.	636	880	492	1,137	3,979	108	676	1,314	99	529	662	331
Cal.	13,264	59,562	3,377	58,572	67,180	5,252	45,308	88,502	11,460	7,082	27,224	31,925
Colo.	5,722	7,621	1,953	9,584	11,992	1,157	6,191	12,579	1,525	1,867	16,669	10,112
Conn.	12,699	24,631	6,558	22,708	22,614	13,222	45 464	80,322	1,414	46,623	38,719	17,697
Del.	615	446	122	1,497	1,632	226	2,895	4,136	65	3,847	2,244	316
D. of C.	525	1,688	122	2,990	3,382	219	4,320	3,764	219	716	5,181	481
Fla.	525	4,121	189	4,451	3,534	383	1,304	4,745	610	1,428	1,243	1,399
Ga.	401	955	123	1,593	1,936	246	1,112	700	132	917	3,452	299
Idaho.	781	4,954	420	4,451	4,143	233	1,410	1,323	2,482	287	1,458	5,112
Ill.	46,457	38,375	66,709	54,247	205,491	34,437	74,274	94,407	27,785	162,405	117,899	105,577
Ind.	9,100	5,096	3,941	8,522	37,377	9,351	7,271	6,712	544	17,791	7,673	4,942
Iowa.	4,334	8,929	9,150	13,036	70,642	747	10,686	4,956	17,344	2,028	7,319	22,493
Kan.	5,183	5,019	3,466	7,899	23,380	622	4,825	3,355	970	2,418	12,050	10,337
Ky.	906	885	240	1,863	11,137	1,084	3,422	1,932	75	1,037	2,736	214
La.	725	1,165	302	1,819	5,147	305	2,000	16,264	555	377	1,928	522
Me.	305	74,150	410	5,149	932	72	5,748	2,797	581	1,717	3,763	2,026
Md.	3,620	1,864	3,553	5,095	22,032	1,947	6,580	9,543	536	12,061	24,791	630
Mass.	8,098	262,021	2,238	86,895	22,113	1,387	183,171	117,007	5,491	69,157	92,034	38,012
Mich.	22,004	164,502	11,161	47,149	86,047	22,607	16,531	30,216	6,888	103,926	45,313	24,707
Minn.	11,550	33,732	12,626	10,958	74,634	4,277	10,289	7,432	90,188	18,537	16,100	112,117
Miss.	136	397	63	590	929	47	412	1,841	97	318	828	247
Mo.	8,676	6,503	4,971	10,400	55,776	8,080	15,020	14,609	610	7,636	18,769	4,741
Mont.	3,298	14,318	1,895	8,159	7,873	935	7,260	3,842	9,962	1,219	5,203	7,179
Neb.	4,551	5,758	15,818	6,000	40,969	810	5,422	3,547	2,165	4,615	15,718	18,821
Nev.	190	1,178	85	1,271	1,069	40	970	2,641	206	104	124	545
N. H.	389	52,274	75	4,367	1,714	66	7,908	2,074	427	3,997	3,467	1,886
N. J.	36,917	10,292	16,747	46,781	92,382	40,470	65,971	157,285	5,343	90,419	73,527	10,675
N. M.	423	732	113	888	1,178	130	434	1,678	128	153	254	310
N. Y.	151,172	111,974	38,247	135,305	295,650	78,374	284,747	545,173	27,573	247,519	529,240	53,025
N. C.	149	650	20	967	703	66	301	453	70	210	932	170
N. D.	2,059	15,550	2,056	2,287	11,960	2,519	1,660	170	38,190	2,236	29,617	10,543
Ohio.	48,073	24,176	42,121	43,140	111,893	73,181	29,262	60,658	1,487	67,579	43,690	7,266
Okla.	1,393	2,475	1,825	2,686	7,029	311	1,321	2,122	297	1,253	5,005	931
Ore.	2,798	13,774	1,132	7,953	13,740	909	4,203	4,324	6,955	1,480	6,979	10,532
Penn.	122,755	14,828	68,869	90,666	120,194	71,380	121,601	222,764	2,446	177,770	161,124	19,847
R. I.	1,307	36,412	264	25,782	3,126	176	22,253	32,241	545	8,158	8,055	6,542
S. C.	206	268	45	491	1,079	56	442	344	85	351	1,187	133
S. D.	1,151	4,453	2,819	2,943	15,674	585	1,954	413	16,813	792	11,193	8,573
Tenn.	398	972	82	1,665	2,159	326	1,291	2,079	63	841	2,262	305
Tex.	6,441	4,175	12,819	7,683	31,062	940	4,303	8,024	1,740	5,047	7,057	4,536
Utah.	987	1,466	163	14,836	3,589	179	1,207	3,225	2,109	240	684	6,073
Vt.	283	24,868	108	2,197	630	264	2,884	4,067	106	1,726	1,333	1,123
Va.	921	1,923	897	3,752	2,802	1,293	1,732	2,435	491	1,103	5,421	664
Wash.	6,494	42,988	1,792	20,806	22,315	1,056	8,927	10,813	30,304	3,906	11,124	34,793
W. Va.	5,115	957	1,549	3,433	3,798	6,260	1,459	14,147	51	5,799	3,911	326
Wis.	19,641	19,331	19,811	10,834	151,250	10,016	7,809	11,187	45,433	50,558	21,447	22,896
Wyo.	1,183	1,438	518	2,505	2,292	349	956	1,948	651	544	1,482	2,042

Those from countries not named in the above table numbered: Albania, 5,608; Alsace-Lorraine, 34,321; Armenia, 36,626; Asia Minor, 2,404; Other Asia, viz., Hedjaz, India, China, Japan and Asia not specified, 7,708; Atlantic Islands (including Azores and Cape Verde) 38,984; Australia, 10,801: Belgium, 62,686; Bulgaria, 10,477; Central and South America, 20,929: Denmark, 189,154; Finland, 149,-824; France, 118,569; Greece, 175,972; Jugo-Slavia, 169,437; Lithuania, 135,068; Luxemburg, 12,585; Mexico, 478,383; Netherlands, 131,766; New Found-land, 13,242; Norway, 363,862; Palestine, 3,202; Portugal, 67,453; Roumania, 102,823; Scotland, 254,567; Spain, 49,247; Switzerland, 118,659; Syria, 51,900; Turkey in Asia, 8,610; Turkey in Europe, 9,284; Wales, 67,066; West Indies (except Porto Rico) 26,369; Other Europe (Danzig, Fiume, Saar Basin and Europe not specified) 5,901; all other Africa, Pacific Islands, country not specified, and at sea) 17,727.

The centre of foreign-born white population, Jan. 1, 1920, was in latitude 41° 3′ 45″, and longitude 84° 49′ 17″, in the eastern part of Allen County, Indiana, 10¾ miles east of New Haven and 16 miles east of Ft. Wayne.

TOTAL FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION, BY STATES, 1920.

STATE.	Total.	STATE.	Total.	STATE.	Total.	STATE.	Total.
Ala.	18,027	Iowa.	225,994	Nev.	16,003	S. D.	82,534
Ariz.	80,566	Kan.	110,967	N. H.	91,397	Tennessee.	15,648
Ark.	14,137	Ky.	30,906	N. J.	742,486	Tex.	363,832
Cal.	757,625	La.	46,427	N. M.	29,808	Utah.	59,200
Colo.	119,138	Me.	107,814	N. Y.	2,825,375	Vt.	44,558
Conn.	378,439	Md.	103,179	N. C.	7,272	Va.	31,705
Del.	19,901	Mass.	1,088,548	N. D.	131,863	Wash.	265,292
D. of C.	29,365	Mich.	729,292	Ohio.	680,452	W. Va.	62,105
Fla.	53,864	Minn.	486,795	Okla.	40,432	Wis.	460,485
Ga.	16,564	Miss.	8,408	Ore.	107,644	Wyo.	26,567
Idaho.	40,747	Mo.	186,835	Pa.	1,392,557		
Ill.	1,210,584	Mont.	95,591	R. I.	175,189	Total U. S..	13,920,692
Ind.	151,328	Neb.	150,665	S. C.	6,582		

The foreign-born population in 1910 totaled 13,345,545.

Of the foreign-born population on Jan. 1, 1920, naturalized totaled 6,493,088; holding first papers only, 1,223,490; aliens, 5,398,605; citizenship not reported, 805,509.

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OF *FOREIGN WHITE STOCK* IN U. S. 1920.

By *Foreign White Stock* is meant the foreign-born, plus the native white population having one or both parents foreign-born.

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN.	Number.	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN.	Number.	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN.	Number.	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN.	Number.
Amer., Cen., So.	19,487	Finland	296,276	Netherlands	362,318	Sweden	1,457,382
Asia "all other"	10,732	France	333,678	Newfoundland	25,448	Switzerland	327,797
Austria	3,129,796	Germany	7,259,997	Norway	1,023,225	Turkey, Asia	164,409
Belgium	122,690	Greece	212,338	Portugal	134,794	" Europe	23,303
Bulgaria	11,397	Hungary	1,110,905	Roumania	134,318	Wales	230,380
Canada, French	848,309	Ireland	4,136,395	Russia	3,871,123	West Indies	45,494
" other	1,755,519	Italy	3,336,945	Scotland	731,239	All other	116,463
Denmark	467,525	Luxemburg	43,109	Serbia, Mont.	32,324		
England	2,307,112	Mexico	725,332	Spain	77,944	Total	36,398,958

U. S. POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS, 1880-1920.

The total population in 1920 included 2,257,255 infants under 1 year. The percentage for infants under 1 was 2.1 in 1920, as against 2.4 in 1910. The decrease in the proportions of young children and infants between 1910 and 1920 is due, in whole or in part, to decline in the birth rate.

The proportion of persons at and above the age of 25 has become larger from census to census since 1880, the increase between 1910 and 1920 having been noteworthy in the case of persons aged 45 and over.

The number of centenarians reported in 1920 was 4,267, as against 3,555 in 1910. Of the persons reported as centenarians in 1920, 1,561 were men and 2,706 were women.

The greater longevity of women is also shown by the fact that, although the males outnumbered the females in the population as a whole, the women predominated in each of the 5-year age periods above 75, in both 1920 and 1910.

The census takers had no means of verifying the ages of the persons enumerated by them, and consequently the age returns, especially for centenarians, are not absolutely accurate. It is probable the number of centenarians has been overstated at every census.

Age Period.	Population.				
	1920.	1910.	1900.	1890.	1880.
All ages numbered	105,710,620	91,972,266	75,994,575	62,622,250	50,155,783
Under 5 years	11,573,230	10,631,364	9,170,628	7,634,693	6,914,516
5 to 14 years	22,039,212	18,867,772	16,954,357	14,607,507	12,194,846
15 to 24 years	18,707,577	18,120,587	14,881,105	12,754,239	10,099,187
25 to 44 years	31,278,522	26,809,875	21,297,427	16,858,086	12,918,794
45 to 64 years	17,030,165	13,424,089	10,399,976	8,188,272	6,304,981
65 years and over	4,933,215	3,949,524	3,080,498	2,417,288	1,723,459
Age unknown	148,699	169,055	200,584	162,165	.....
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All ages, per cent					
Under 5 years	10.9	11.6	12.1	12.2	13.8
5 to 14 years	20.8	20.5	22.3	23.3	24.3
15 to 24 years	29.6	19.7	19.6	20.4	20.0
25 to 44 years	29.6	29.1	28.0	26.9	25.8
45 to 64 years	16.1	14.6	13.7	13.1	12.6
65 years and over	4.7	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.4
Age unknown	0.1	0.2	0.3	.....	.....

MARITAL CONDITION OF UNITED STATES POPULATION.

Sex and Census Year.	Tot. Pop. 15 Years of Age and Over.	Single.		Married.		Widowed.		Divorced.	
		Number.	Pct. Tot.	Number.	Pct. Tot.	Number.	Pct. Tot.	Number.	Pct. Tot.
Both sexes: 1920	72,098,178	22,584,467	31.3	43,168,199	59.9	5,675,933	7.9	508,588	0.7
1910	62,473,130	21,483,299	34.4	35,777,287	57.3	4,647,618	7.4	341,230	0.5
Male: 1920	36,920,663	12,967,565	35.1	21,849,266	59.2	1,758,308	4.8	235,284	0.6
1910	32,425,805	12,550,129	38.7	18,092,600	55.8	1,471,390	4.5	156,162	0.5
Female: 1920	35,177,515	9,616,902	27.3	21,318,933	60.6	3,917,625	11.1	273,304	0.8
1910	30,047,325	8,933,170	29.7	17,684,687	58.9	3,176,228	10.6	185,068	0.6

The U. S. Census figures of Jan. 1, 1920, show that there has been an increase during recent years in the proportion of married persons among the younger element of the population.

For each year of age from 15 to 34 the figures for 1920 show, without exception, in the case of each sex, an increase in the proportion married as compared with 1910, the change being especially noticeable for the younger ages.

For the ages from 35 to 44 inclusive, considered as a group, there was also an increase during the decade in the proportion married, but this increase was less pronounced, especially in the case of women, than the increase shown for the younger ages.

Among the persons at the ages of 45 and upward, considered in three groups—45 to 54, 55 to 64, and 65 and over—the proportion married was somewhat smaller in 1920 than for the corresponding groups in 1910.

WHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION OF CITIES.

(The 1923 estimates are by the Bureau of the Census.)

Cities.	Population Federal Census, Jan. 1, 1920.		Estimated Population, July 1, 1923.		Cities.	Population Federal Census, Jan. 1, 1920.		Estimated Population, July 1, 1923.	
	White.	Color'd	White.	Color'd		White.	Color'd	White.	Color'd
Atlanta	140,670	62,880	155,475	67,488	Mobile	36,854	23,923	39,625	24,233
Atlantic City	39,686	11,021	40,931	11,418	Nashville	82,703	35,639	85,836	35,292
Augusta	29,888	22,660	31,337	22,927	Newark	397,223	17,301	418,664	20,035
Baltimore	625,130	108,696	659,370	114,210	New Orleans	285,916	101,303	299,080	105,495
Birmingham	108,550	70,256	118,994	76,907	New York	5,459,463	160,585	5,744,377	183,248
Boston	730,485	17,575	751,893	18,507	Bronx Boro	726,990	5,026	835,267	5,277
Charleston	35,585	32,372	38,403	32,842	Brooklyn Boro	1,984,953	33,403	2,119,845	36,842
Chattanooga	39,001	18,894	41,941	18,222	Manh't'n Boro	2,168,906	115,197	2,133,696	133,305
Chester	50,827	7,203	56,658	8,039	Queens Boro	463,661	5,381	529,731	6,113
Chicago	2,589,169	112,536	2,749,725	136,396	Richm'd Boro	114,953	1,578	125,838	1,711
Cincinnati	371,097	30,150	372,909	33,332	Norfolk	72,226	43,551	101,577	57,512
Cleveland	762,026	34,815	844,150	44,369	Omaha	181,046	10,555	191,979	12,403
Columbus	216,452	22,310	235,266	25,816	Philadelphia	1,688,180	135,599	1,769,176	153,612
Dallas	134,888	24,088	152,470	24,804	Pittsburgh	556,026	38,251	570,792	42,650
Detroit	954,055	41,613	954,055	41,613	Portsmouth, Va.	31,099	23,288	31,861	25,480
East St. Louis	59,304	7,463	61,703	8,026	Richmond	117,574	54,093	126,279	54,765
Fort Worth	95,478	16,058	125,547	18,274	Roanoke	41,499	9,343	45,720	9,782
Houston	104,268	34,008	118,862	36,108	St. Louis	702,615	70,282	724,291	79,562
Indianapolis	280,963	34,783	303,269	39,449	San Antonio	146,799	14,580	168,790	15,937
Jacksonville	49,972	41,586	55,341	44,705	San Francisco	490,022	16,654	522,471	16,567
Kansas C'y, Kan.	93,752	15,099	98,675	17,106	Savannah	44,030	39,222	48,269	41,179
Kansas C'y, Mo.	293,517	30,893	318,333	33,486	Seattle	302,953	12,732	302,953	12,732
Knoxville	66,511	11,307	77,157	11,712	Springfield, O.	53,799	7,041	58,059	7,798
Little Rock	47,657	17,485	52,725	18,191	Tampa	40,045	11,563	43,689	12,361
Los Angeles	546,864	29,809	631,153	35,700	Tulsa	62,901	9,174	88,795	13,223
Louisville	201,543	40,525	216,985	40,686	Washington	326,860	110,711	326,860	110,711
Macon	29,898	23,097	31,946	24,385	Wilmington	99,382	10,786	106,337	11,391
Memphis	101,113	61,238	107,833	62,234					

POPULATION, URBAN AND RURAL, 1920.

(U. S. Census Returns. Urban includes places of 2,500 or more inhabitants.)

STATE.	Urban.	Rural.	PCT. URBAN	
			1920.	1910.
United States..	54,304,603	51,406,017	51.4	45.8
Alabama	509,317	1,338,857	21.7	17.3
Arizona	117,527	216,635	35.2	31.0
Arkansas	290,497	1,461,707	16.6	12.9
California	2,331,729	1,095,132	68.0	61.8
Colorado	453,259	486,370	48.2	50.7
Connecticut	936,339	444,292	67.8	65.6
Delaware	120,767	102,236	54.2	48.0
Dist. of Columbia	437,571	.....	100.0	100.0
Florida	355,825	612,645	36.7	29.1
Georgia	727,859	2,167,973	25.1	20.6
Idaho	119,037	312,829	27.6	21.5
Illinois	4,403,153	2,082,127	67.9	61.7
Indiana	1,482,855	1,447,535	50.6	42.4
Iowa	875,495	1,528,526	36.4	30.6
Kansas	617,964	1,151,293	34.9	29.2
Kentucky	633,543	1,783,087	26.2	24.3
Louisiana	628,163	1,170,346	34.9	30.0
Maine	299,569	468,445	39.0	35.3
Maryland	869,422	580,239	60.0	50.8
Massachusetts	3,650,248	202,108	94.8	92.8
Michigan	2,241,560	1,426,852	61.1	47.2
Minnesota	1,051,593	1,335,532	44.1	41.0
Mississippi	240,121	1,550,497	13.4	11.5
Missouri	1,586,903	1,817,152	46.6	42.5
Montana	172,011	376,878	31.3	35.5
Nebraska	405,306	891,066	31.3	26.1
Nevada	15,254	62,153	19.7	16.3
New Hampshire	279,761	163,322	63.1	59.2
New Jersey	2,474,936	680,964	78.4	75.2
New Mexico	64,960	295,390	18.0	14.2
New York	8,589,844	1,795,383	82.7	78.8
North Carolina	490,370	2,068,753	19.2	14.4
North Dakota	88,239	554,633	13.6	11.0
Ohio	3,677,136	2,082,258	63.8	55.9
Oklahoma	539,480	1,488,803	26.6	19.3
Oregon	391,019	392,370	49.9	45.6
Pennsylvania	5,607,815	3,112,202	64.3	60.4
Rhode Island	589,180	15,217	97.5	96.7
South Carolina	293,987	1,389,737	17.5	14.8
South Dakota	101,872	534,675	16.0	13.1
Tennessee	611,226	1,726,659	26.1	20.2
Texas	1,512,689	3,150,539	32.4	24.1
Utah	215,584	233,812	48.0	46.3
Vermont	109,976	242,452	31.2	27.8
Virginia	673,984	1,635,203	29.2	23.1
Washington	748,735	607,886	55.2	53.0
West Virginia	369,007	1,094,694	25.2	18.7
Wisconsin	1,244,568	1,387,499	47.3	43.0
Wyoming	57,348	137,054	29.5	29.6

Population (1910) urban, 42,166,120; rural, 49,806,146; (1900) urban, 30,797,185; rural, 45,197,390.

INDIAN POPULATION OF UNITED STATES.

(Figures by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.)

YEAR.	Number.	YEAR.	Number.	YEAR.	Number.	YEAR.	Number.	YEAR.	Number.	YEAR.	Number.
1857..	379,264	1880..	322,534	1889..	250,483	1898..	262,965	1907..	298,472	1916..	335,758
1860..	254,300	1881..	328,258	1890..	248,253	1899..	267,905	1908..	300,412	1917..	335,998
1865..	294,574	1882..	326,039	1891..	246,834	1900..	270,544	1909..	300,545	1918..	336,243
1870..	313,712	1883..	331,972	1892..	248,340	1901..	269,388	1910..	304,950	1919..	333,702
1875..	305,068	1884..	330,776	1893..	249,366	1902..	270,238	1911..	322,715	1920..	336,337
1876..	291,882	1885..	344,064	1894..	251,907	1903..	263,233	1912..	327,425	1921..	340,838
1877..	276,540	1886..	334,735	1895..	248,340	1904..	274,206	1913..	330,639	1922..	340,917
1878..	276,595	1887..	243,296	1896..	248,354	1905..	284,079	1914..	331,250	1923..	344,303
1879..	278,628	1888..	246,036	1897..	248,813	1906..	291,581	1915..	333,010	1924..	346,962

The total value of Indians' individual and tribal property, on June 30, 1922, was estimated at $727,746,397, of which $198,065,171 was tribal, including $24,937,146 balance of funds in the U. S. Treasury.

Oklahoma still leads in Indian population with 119,989 redskins, and next in order with more than 5,000 each are Arizona, 42,941; South Dakota, 23,962; New Mexico, 20,834; California, 18,702; Minnesota, 13,920; Montana, 12,953; Washington, 12,664; North Carolina, 11,949; Wisconsin, 11,236; Michigan, 7,631; Nevada, 6,157; New York, 6,135; North Dakota, 9,818; and Oregon, 6,692.

The figures do not include some 60,000 who have surrendered their tribal identity and are counted in the general population.

Of the present Indian population, 165,537 are classed as fullblood.

The number of Indians in the United States in 1492 was estimated at 846,000 by James Mooney of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington.

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF BIG UNITED STATES CITIES, JULY 1, 1924.

(By the Bureau of the Census; see note below the table.)

MUNICIPALITY.	Est. Pop. July 1, 1924.	MUNICIPALITY.	Est. Pop. July 1, 1924.	MUNICIPALITY.	Est. Pop. July 1, 1924.
Albany, N. Y.	118,527	Jacksonville, Fla.	102,471	Pittsburgh, Pa.	626,015
Atlanta, Ga.	227,710	Jersey City, N. J.	312,157	Portland, Ore.	278,002
Baltimore, Md.	784,938	Kansas City, Kan.	121,762	Providence, R. I.	243,745
Birmingham, Ala.	200,785	Kansas City, Mo.	359,650	Reading, Pa.	111,812
Boston, Mass.	776,783	*Los Angeles, Cal.*	666,853	Richmond, Va.	183,723
Buffalo, N. Y.	545,273	Louisville, Ky.	258,465	Rochester, N. Y.	325,211
Cambridge, Mass.	111,944	Lowell, Mass.	115,755	St. Louis, Mo.	812,698
Camden, N. J.	126,309	Lynn, Mass.	103,693	St. Paul, Minn.	243,946
Canton, Ohio	102,754	Memphis, Tenn.	172,276	Salt Lake City, Utah	128,564
Chicago, Ill.	2,942,605	Milwaukee, Wis.	494,199	San Antonio, Tex.	191,398
Cincinnati, Ohio	407,835	Minneapolis, Minn.	417,280	San Francisco, Cal.	548,284
Cleveland, Ohio	912,502	Nashville, Tenn.	123,424	Schenectady, N. Y.	100,467
Columbus, Ohio	268,209	New Bedford, Mass.	132,602	Scranton, Pa.	141,451
Dallas, Tex.	187,862	New Haven, Conn.	175,947	Somerville, Mass.	100,440
Dayton, Ohio	169,236	New Orleans, La.	409,534	*Spokane, Wash.*	104,573
Denver, Col.	272,031	New York, N. Y.	6,015,504	Springfield, Mass.	148,402
Des Moines	145,053	Brooklyn	2,196,210	Syracuse, N. Y.	188,060
Duluth, Minn.	108,395	Bronx	871,552	Tacoma, Wash.	103,093
El Paso, Tex.	100,624	Manhattan	2,262,114	Toledo, Ohio	280,359
Elizabeth, N. J.	103,947	Queens	554,931	Trenton, N. J.	129,705
Erie, Pa.	112,571	Richmond	130,697	Tulsa, Okla.	113,128
Fall River, Mass.	121,034	Newark, N. J.	445,606	Utica, N. Y.	105,315
Flint, Mich.	117,968	Norfolk, Va.	164,105	Washington, D. C.	486,936
Fort Worth, Tex.	148,107	Oakland, Cal.	246,893	Wilmington, Del.	119,888
Grand Rapids, Mich.	148,322	Oklahoma City, Okla.	104,080	Worcester, Mass.	195,405
Hartford, Conn.	156,167	Omaha, Neb.	208,025	Yonkers, N. Y.	109,618
Houston, Tex.	154,970	Patterson, N. J.	140,637	Youngstown, Ohio	155,153
Indianapolis, Ind.	351,073	Philadelphia, Pa.	1,951,076		

Estimates for *cities in italics* are for July 1, 1923.

Estimates for Atlanta, Columbus, Dallas, Schenectady, Toledo, and Trenton, are subject to correction, as they provide for no changes in area since July 1, 1923. Los Angeles' Mayor claims the city had over 1,000,000 population July 1, 1924.

Detroit's population, according to a census taken in September, 1924, by the municipal water board, then was 1,222,500 in the city proper, and 1,500,000 in the greater city.

The population, Jan. 1, 1920, of the metropolitan district of New York, including the city and part of Westchester County and suburban New Jersey, was 7,910,415.

BIG AMERICAN CITIES AND THEIR SUBURBS.

District.	Area in Acres, 1920.	Population.		Pct. of Increase, 1910-1920.
		1920.	1910.	
NEW YORK.				
Met'p'litan dist	751,887.3	7,910,415	6,566,859	20.5
City proper..	191,360.0	5,620,048	4,766,883	17.9
Outside.....	560,527.3	2,290,367	1,799,976	27.2
City, adj. ter't'y	875,515.2	8,034,349	6,657,946	20.7
Adj. ter't'y..	684,155.2	2,414,301	1,891,063	27.7
BALTIMORE.				
Met'p'litan dist	244,160.0	787,458	663,810	18.6
City proper..	50,560.0	733,826	558,485	31.4
Outside.....	193,600.0	53,632	105,325	—49.1
City, adj. ter't'y	432,448.0	814,395	689,841	18.1
Adj. ter't'y..	381,888.0	80,569	131,356	—38.7
BOSTON.				
Met'p'litan dist	365,073.3	1,772,254	1,531,138	15.7
City proper..	27,870.0	748,060	670,585	11.6
Outside.....	337,203.3	1,024,194	860,553	19.0
City, adj. ter't'y	392,016.6	1,801,320	1,556,671	15.7
Adj. ter't'y..	364,146.6	1,053,260	886,086	18.9
CHICAGO.				
Met'p'litan dist	469,569.6	3,178,924	2,455,942	29.4
City proper..	123,382.9	2,701,705	2,185,283	23.6
Outside.....	346,186.7	477,219	270,659	76.3
City, adj. ter't'y	594,410.4	3,201,301	2,472,712	29.5
Adj. ter't'y..	471,027.5	499,596	287,429	73.8
DETROIT.				
Met'p'litan dist	175,253.8	1,165,153	514,086	126.6
City proper..	49,839.0	993,678	465,766	113 3
Outside.....	125,414.8	171,475	48,320	254.9

District.	Area in Acres, 1920.	Population.		Pct. of Increase, 1910-1920.
		1920.	1910.	
City, adj. ter't'y	295,906.6	1,181,057	522,740	125.9
Adj. ter't'y..	246,067.6	187,379	56,974	228.9
PHILADELPHIA.				
Met'p'litan dist	483,439.4	2,407,234	1,983,306	21.4
City proper..	81,920.0	1,823,779	1,549,008	17.7
Outside.....	401,519.4	583,455	434,298	34.3
City, adj. ter't'y	645,329.8	2,428,728	2,004,185	21.2
Adj. ter't'y..	563,409.8	604,949	455,177	32.9
PITTSBURGH.				
Met'p'litan dist	422,039.9	1,207,504	1,033,052	16.9
City proper..	25,517.2	588,343	533,905	10.2
Outside.....	396,522.7	619,161	499,147	24.0
City, adj. ter't'y	499,223.9	1,216,464	1,041,385	16.8
Adj. ter't'y..	473,706.7	628,121	507,480	23.8
ST. LOUIS.				
Met'p'litan dist	197,757.1	952,012	828,733	14.9
City proper..	39,040.0	772,897	687,029	12.5
Outside.....	158,717.1	179,115	141,704	26.4
City, adj. ter't'y	456,357.4	1,014,457	881,925	15.0
Adj. ter't'y..	417,317.4	241,560	194,896	23.9
S. FRAN.-OAK'D.				
Met'p'litan dist	286,500.8	891,477	686,873	29.8
City proper (S. Fran.).	26,880.0	506,676	416,912	21.5
City proper (Oakland).	29,248.0	216,261	150,174	44.0
Outside.....	230,372.8	168,540	119,787	40.7
Cit's, adj. ter't'y	381,880.0	900,921	692,654	30.1
Adj. ter't'y..	325,752.0	177,984	125,568	41.7

GROWTH OF BIGGEST UNITED STATES CITIES, 1860-1920.

	1920.	1910.	1900.	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.
New York	5,620,048	4,766,883	3,437,202	2,507,414	1,911,698	1,478,103	1,174,779
Chicago	2,701,705	2,185,283	1,698,575	1,099,850	503,185	298,977	109,260
Philadelphia	1,823,779	1,549,008	1,293,697	1,046,964	847,170	674,022	565,529
Detroit	993,678	465,766	285,704	205,876	116,340	79,577	45,619
Cleveland	796,841	560,663	381,768	261,353	160,146	92,829	43,417
St. Louis	772,897	687,029	575,238	451,770	350,518	310,864	160,773
Boston	748,060	670,585	560,892	448,477	362,839	250,526	177,840
Baltimore	733,826	558,485	508,957	434,439	332,313	267,354	212,418
Pittsburgh	588,343	533,905	451,512	343,904	235,071	139,256	77,923
Los Angeles	576,673	319,198	102,479	50,395	11,183	5,728	4,385
Buffalo	506,775	423,715	352,387	255,664	155,134	117,714	81,129
San Francisco	506,676	416,912	342,782	298,997	233,959	149,473	56,802
Milwaukee	457,147	373,857	285,315	204,468	115,587	71,440	45,246
Washington, D. C.	437,571	331,069	278,718	230,392	177,624	131,700	75,080
Newark	414,524	347,469	246,070	181,830	136,508	105,059	7,941
Cincinnati	401,247	363,591	325,902	296,908	255,139	216,239	161,044
New Orleans	387,219	339,075	287,104	242,039	216,090	191,418	168,675
Minneapolis	380,582	301,408	202,718	164,738	46,887	13,066	2,564
Kansas City, Mo.	324,410	248,381	163,752	132,716	55,785	32,260	4,418
Seattle	315,312	237,194	80,671	42,837	3,533	1,107	.....
Indianapolis	314,194	233,650	169,164	105,436	75,056	48,244	18,611
Jersey City	298,103	267,779	206,433	163,003	120,722	82,546	29,226
Rochester, N. Y.	295,750	218,149	162,608	133,896	89,366	62,386	48,204
Portland, Ore	258,288	207,214	90,426	46,385	17,577	8,293	2,874
Denver	256,491	213,381	133,859	106,713	35,629	4,759	.....
Toledo	243,164	168,497	131,822	81,434	50,137	31,584	13,768
Providence, R. I.	237,595	224,326	175,597	132,146	104,857	68,904	50,666
Columbus, Ohio	237,031	181,511	125,560	88,150	51,647	31,274	18,554
Louisville	234,891	223,928	204,731	161,129	123,758	100,753	68,033
St. Paul	234,698	214,744	163,065	133,156	41,473	20,030	10,401
Oakland, Cal	216,261	150,174	66,960	48,682	34,555	10,500	1,543
Akron, Ohio	208,435	69,067	42,728	27,601	16,512	10,006	3,477
Atlanta, Ga	200,616	154,839	89,872	65,533	37,409	21,789	9,554
Omaha, Neb	191,601	124,096	102,555	140,452	30,518	16,083	1,883
Worcester, Mass	179,754	145,986	118,421	84,655	58,291	41,105	24,960
Birmingham, Ala	178,806	132,685	38,415	26,178	3,086	.....	.....
Syracuse, N. Y.	171,717	137,249	108,374	88,143	51,792	43,051	28,119
Richmond, Va	171,667	127,628	85,050	81,388	63,600	51,038	37,910
New Haven, Conn	162,537	133,605	108,027	81,298	Not separately returned		
Memphis, Tenn	162,351	131,105	102,320	64,495	33,592	40,226	22,623
San Antonio, Tex	161,379	96,614	53,321	37,673	20,550	12,256	8,235
Dallas, Tex	158,976	92,104	42,638	38,067	10,358	.....	.....
Dayton, Ohio	152,559	116,577	85,333	61,220	38,678	30,473	20,081
Bridgeport, Conn	143,355	102,054	70,996	48,866	27,643	18,969	no sep.flg.
Houston, Tex	138,276	78,800	44,633	27,557	16,513	9,382	4,845
Hartford, Conn	138,036	98,915	79,850	53,230	42,015	37,180	no sep.flg.
Scranton, Pa	137,783	129,867	102,026	75,215	45,850	35,092	9,223
Grand Rapids, Mich	137,634	112,571	87,565	60,278	32,016	16,507	8,085
Paterson, N. J.	135,875	125,600	105,171	78,347	51,031	33,579	19,586
Youngstown, Ohio	132,358	79,066	44,885	33,220	15,435	8,075	2,759
Springfield, Mass	129,614	88,926	62,059	44,179	33,340	26,703	15,199
Des Moines, Iowa	126,468	86,368	62,139	50,093	22,408	12,035	3,965
New Bedford, Mass	121,217	96,652	62,442	40,733	26,845	21,320	22,300
Fall River, Mass	120,485	119,295	104,863	74,398	48,961	26,766	14,026
Trenton, N. J.	119,289	96,815	73,307	57,458	29,910	22,874	17,228
Nashville, Tenn	118,342	110,364	80,865	76,168	43,350	25,865	16,988
Salt Lake City	118,110	92,777	53,531	44,843	20,768	12,854	8,236
Camden, N. J.	116,309	94,538	75,935	58,313	41,659	20,045	14,358
Norfolk, Va	115,777	67,452	46,624	34,871	21,966	19,229	14,620
Albany, N. Y.	113,344	100,253	94,152	94,923	90,758	69,422	62,367

INCORPORATED PLACES OF 5,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS.

(U. S. Census of Jan. 1, 1920.)

ALABAMA.		
PLACE.	1920.	1910.
Alabama City	5,432	4,313
Albany	7,652	6,118
Anniston	17,734	12,794
Bessemer	18,674	10,864
Birmingham	178,806	132,685
Dothan	10,034	7,016
Florence	10,529	6,689
Gadsden	14,737	10,557
Huntsville	8,018	7,611
Mobile	60,777	51,521
Montgomery	43,464	38,136
Selma	15,589	13,649
Sheffield	6,632	4,865
Talladega	6,546	5,854
Troy	5,696	4,961
Tuscaloosa	11,996	8,407
ARIZONA.		
Bisbee	9,205	9,019
Douglas	9,916	6,437
Globe	7,044	7,083
Miami	6,689	.....
Nogales	5,199	3,514
Phoenix	29,053	11,134
Prescott	5,091	5,092
Tucson	20,292	13,193
ARKANSAS.		
Blytheville	6,447	3,849
Fayetteville	5,362	4,471
Fort Smith	28,870	23,975
Helena	9,112	8,772
Hot Springs	11,695	14,434
Jonesboro	9,384	7,123
Little Rock	65,142	45,941
N. Little Rock	14,048	11,138
Paragould	6,306	5,248
Pine Bluff	19,280	15,102
Texarkana	8,257	5,655
Van Buren	5,224	3,878
West Helena	6,226	.....
CALIFORNIA.		
Alameda	28,806	23,383
Alhambra	9,096	5,021
Anaheim	5,526	2,628
Bakersfield	18,638	12,727
Berkeley	56,036	40,434
Brawley	5,389	881
Calexico	6,223	797
Chico	9,339	3,750
El Centro	5,464	1,610
Eureka	12,923	11,845
Fresno	45,086	24,892
Glendale	13,536	2,746
Hanford	5,888	4,829
Long Beach	55,593	17,809
Los Angeles	576,673	319,198
Marysville	5,461	5,430
Modesto	9,241	4,034
Monrovia	5,480	3,576
Monterey	5,479	4,923
Napa	6,757	5,791
Oakland	216,261	150,174
Ontario	7,280	4,274
Palo Alto	5,900	4,486
Pasadena	45,354	30,291
Petaluma	6,226	5,880
Pomona	13,505	10,207
Redlands	9,571	10,449
Richmond	16,843	6,802
Riverside	19,341	15,212
Sacramento	65,908	44,696
SanBernardino	18,721	12,779
San Diego	74,683	39,578
San Francisco	506,676	416,912
San Jose	39,642	28,946
San Leandro	5,703	3,471
San LuisObispo	5,895	5,157
San Mateo	5,979	4,384
San Raphael	5,512	5,934
Santa Ana	15,485	8,429
Santa Barbara	19,441	11,659
Santa Clara	5,220	4,348
Santa Cruz	10,917	11,146
Santa Monica	15,252	7,847
Santa Rosa	8,758	7,817
S. Pasadena	7,652	4,649
Stockton	40,296	23,253
Vallejo	21,107	11,340
Venice	10,385	3,119
Visalia	5,753	4,550
Watsonville	5,013	4,446
Whittier	7,997	4,550

COLORADO.		
PLACE.	1920.	1910.
Boulder	11,006	9,539
Colorado Spgs.	30,105	29,078
Denver	256,491	213,381
Fort Collins	8,755	8,210
Grand Junc.	8,665	7,754
Greeley	10,958	8,179
Longmont	5,848	4,256
Loveland	5,005	3,651
Pueblo	45,581	44,395
Sterling	6,415	3,044
Trinidad	10,906	10,204
CONNECTICUT.		
Ansonia	17,643	15,152
Branfordtown	6,627	6,047
Bridgeport	143,555	102,054
Bristol	20,620	9,527
Danbury	18,943	20,234
Derby	11,238	8,991
East Hartford	11,648	8,138
Enfield	11,719	9,719
Fairfield	11,475	6,134
Greenwich	5,933	3,886
Hamden	8,611	5,850
Hartford	138,036	98,915
Huntington (Shelton)	9,475	6,545
Killingly	8,178	6,564
Manchester	18,370	13,641
Meriden	29,867	27,265
Middletown	13,638	11,851
Milford	10,193	4,366
Naugatuck	15,051	12,722
New Britain	59,316	43,916
New Haven	162,537	133,605
New London	25,688	19,659
New Milford	4,781	5,010
Norwalk	27,743	24,211
Norwich	22,394	20,367
Plainfield	7,926	6,719
Plymouth	5,942	5,021
Putnam	7,711	6,637
Rockville	7,726	7,977
Seymour	6,781	4,786
Southington	5,085	3,714
S. Norwalk (See Norwalk)		8,968
Stafford	5,407	5,233
Stamford	35,096	25,138
Stonington	10,236	9,154
Stratford	12,347	5,712
Torrington (boro)	20,623	15,483
Wallingford	9,648	8,690
Waterbury	91,715	73,141
West Hartford	8,854	4,808
Willimantic	12,230	11,230
Winsted	8,248	7,754
DELAWARE.		
Wilmington	110,168	87,411
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		
Washington	437,571	331,069
FLORIDA.		
Daytona	5,445	3,082
Fernandina	5,457	3,482
Gainesville	6,860	6,183
Jacksonville	91,558	57,699
Key West	18,749	19,945
Lakeland	7,062	3,719
Miami	29,571	5,471
Orlando	9,282	3,894
Palatka	5,102	3,779
Pensacola	31,035	22,982
St. Augustine	6,192	5,494
St. Petersburg	14,237	4,127
Sanford	5,588	3,570
Tallahassee	5,637	5,018
Tampa	51,608	37,782
W. Palm Beach	8,659	1,743
West Tampa	8,463	8,258
GEORGIA.		
Albany	11,555	8,190
Americus	9,010	8,063
Athens	16,748	14,913
Atlanta	200,616	154,839
Augusta	52,548	41,040
Brunswick	14,413	10,182
Columbus	31,125	20,554
Cordele	6,538	5,883
Dalton	5,222	5,324
Decatur	6,150	2,466
Dublin	7,707	5,795
East Point	5,241	3,682

GEORGIA—*Continued.*		
PLACE.	1920.	1910.
Elberton	6,475	6,483
Fitzgerald	6,870	5,795
Gainesville	6,272	5,925
Griffin	8,240	7,478
La Grange	17,038	5,587
Macon	52,995	40,665
Marietta	6,190	5,949
Moultrie	6,789	3,349
Newman	7,037	5,548
Rome	13,252	12,099
Savannah	83,252	65,064
Thomasville	8,196	6,727
Valdosta	10,783	7,656
Waycross	18,068	14,485
IDAHO.		
Boise	21,393	17,358
Burley	5,408	.....
Caldwell	5,106	3,543
Coeur d'Alene	6,447	7,291
Idaho Falls	8,064	4,827
Lewiston	6,574	6,043
Nampa	7,621	4,205
Pocatello	15,001	9,110
Twin Falls	8,324	5,258
ILLINOIS.		
Alton	24,682	17,528
Aurora	36,397	29,807
Beardstown	7,111	6,107
Belleville	24,823	21,122
Belvidere	7,804	7,253
Benton	7,201	2,675
Berwyn	14,150	5,841
Bloomington	28,725	25,768
Blue Island	11,424	8,043
Cairo	15,203	14,548
Canton	10,928	10,453
Carbondale	6,267	5,411
Carlinville	5,212	3,616
Centralia	12,491	9,680
Champaign	15,873	12,421
Charleston	6,615	5,884
Chicago	2,701,705	2,185,283
Chicago Hts.	19,653	14,525
Cicero	44,995	14,557
Clinton	5,898	5,165
Collinsville	9,753	7,478
Danville	33,776	27,871
Decatur	43,818	31,140
De Kalb	7,871	8,102
Dixon	8,191	7,216
Duquoin	7,285	5,454
East Moline	8,675	2,665
East St. Louis	66,767	58,547
Edwardsville	5,336	5,014
Eldorado	5,004	3,366
Elgin	27,454	25,978
Evanston	37,234	24,978
Forest Park	10,768	6,594
Freeport	19,669	17,567
Galesburg	23,834	22,089
Granite	14,757	9,903
Harrisburg	7,125	5,309
Harvey	9,216	7,227
Herrin	10,986	6,861
Highland Park	6,167	4,209
Hillsboro	5,074	3,424
Hoopeston	5,451	4,698
Jacksonville	15,713	15,326
Johnston	7,137	3,248
Joliet	38,442	34,670
Kankakee	16,753	13,986
Kewanee	16,026	9,307
La Grange	6,525	5,282
La Salle	13,050	11,537
Lincoln	11,882	10,892
Litchfield	6,215	5,971
Macomb	6,714	5,774
Marion	9,582	7,093
Mattoon	13,552	11,456
Maywood	12,072	8,033
Melrose Park	7,147	4,806
Metropolis	5,055	4,655
Moline	30,734	24,199
Monmouth	8,116	9,128
Mt. Carmel	7,456	6,934
Mt. Vernon	9,815	8,007
Murphysboro	10,703	7,485
No. Chicago	5,839	3,306
Oak Park	39,858	19,444
Ottawa	10,816	9,535
Pana	6,122	6,055
Paris	7,985	7,664

ILLINOIS—Continued.		
PLACE.	1920.	1910.
Pekin	12,086	9,897
Peoria	76,121	66,950
Peru	8,869	7,984
Pontiac	6,664	6,090
Quincy	35,978	36,587
Rockford	65,651	45,401
Rock Island	35,177	24,335
Savanna	5,237	3,691
Springfield	59,183	51,678
Spring Valley	6,493	7,035
Staunton	6,027	5,048
Sterling	8,182	7,467
Streator	14,779	14,253
Taylorville	5,806	5,446
Urbana	10,244	8,245
Waukegan	19,226	16,069
W. Frankfort	8,478	2,111
W. Hammond	7,492	4,948
Wilmette	7,814	4,943
Winnetka	6,694	3,168
Woodstock	5,523	4,331
Zion	5,580	4,789
INDIANA.		
Alexandria	4,172	5,096
Anderson	29,767	22,476
Bedford	9,076	8,716
Bicknell	7,635	2,794
Bloomington	11,595	8,838
Bluffton	5,391	4,987
Brazil	9,293	9,340
Clinton	10,962	6,229
Columbus	8,990	8,813
Connersville	9,901	7,738
Crawfordsville	10,139	9,371
E. Chicago	35,967	19,098
Elkhart	24,277	19,282
Elwood	10,790	11,028
Evansville	85,264	69,647
Fort Wayne	86,549	63,933
Frankfort	11,585	8,633
Gary	55,378	16,802
Goshen	9,525	8,514
Greenburg	5,345	5,420
Hammond	36,004	20,925
Hartford	6,183	6,187
Huntington	14,000	10,272
Indianapolis	314,194	233,650
Jeffersonville	10,098	10,412
Kokomo	30,067	17,010
Lafayette	22,486	20,081
Laporte	15,158	10,525
Lebanon	6,257	5,474
Linton	5,856	5,906
Logansport	21,626	19,050
Madison	6,711	6,934
Marion	23,747	19,359
Michigan City	19,457	19,027
Mishawaka	15,195	11,886
Mt. Vernon	5,284	5,563
Muncie	36,524	24,005
New Albany	22,992	20,629
New Castle	14,458	9,446
Peru	12,410	10,910
Portland	5,958	5,130
Princeton	7,132	6,448
Richmond	26,765	22,324
Rushville	5,498	4,925
Seymour	7,348	6,305
Shelbyville	9,701	9,500
South Bend	70,983	53,684
Terre Haute	66,083	58,157
Valparaiso	6,518	6,987
Vincennes	17,160	14,895
Wabash	9,872	8,687
Warsaw	5,478	4,420
Washington	5,743	7,854
Whiting	10,145	6,587
IOWA.		
Albia	5,067	4,969
Ames	6,270	4,223
Atlantic	5,329	4,560
Boone	12,451	10,347
Burlington	24,057	24,324
Cedar Falls	6,316	5,012
Cedar Rapids	45,566	32,811
Centerville	8,486	6,936
Charlton	5,175	3,794
Charles City	7,350	5,892
Clinton	24,151	25,577
Council Bluffs	36,162	29,292
Creston	8,034	6,924
Davenport	56,727	43,028
Des Moines	126,468	86,368
Dubuque	39,141	38,494
Fairfield	5,948	4,970
Fort Dodge	19,347	15,543
Fort Madison	12,066	8,900

IOWA—Continued.		
PLACE.	1920.	1910.
Grinnell	5,362	5,036
Iowa City	11,267	10,091
Keokuk	14,423	14,008
Marshalltown	15,731	13,374
Mason City	20,065	11,230
Muscatine	16,068	16,178
Newton	6,627	4,616
Oelwein	7,455	6,028
Oskaloosa	9,427	9,466
Ottumwa	23,003	22,012
Perry	5,642	4,630
Red Oak	5,578	4,830
Shenandoah	5,255	4,976
Sioux City	71,227	47,828
Waterloo	36,230	26,693
Webster City	5,657	5,208
KANSAS.		
Arkansas City	11,253	7,508
Atchison	12,630	16,429
Chanute	10,286	9,272
Coffeyville	13,452	12,687
Concordia	4,705	4,415
Dodge City	5,061	3,214
Eldorado	10,995	3,129
Emporia	11,273	9,058
Fort Scott	10,693	10,463
Galena	4,712	6,096
Hutchinson	23,298	16,364
Independence	11,920	10,480
Iola	8,513	9,032
Junction	7,533	5,598
Kansas City	101,177	82,331
Lawrence	12,456	12,374
Leavenworth	16,912	19,363
Manhattan	7,989	5,722
Newton	9,781	7,862
Ottawa	9,018	7,650
Parsons	16,028	12,463
Pittsburg	18,052	14,755
Pratt	5,153	3,302
Rosedale	7,674	5,960
Salina	15,085	9,688
Topeka	50,022	43,684
Wellington	7,048	7,034
Wichita	72,217	52,450
Winfield	7,933	6,700
KENTUCKY.		
Ashland	14,729	8,688
Bellevue	7,379	6,683
Bowling Green	9,638	9,173
Covington	57,121	53,270
Danville	5,099	5,420
Dayton	7,646	6,979
Fort Thomas	5,028	.....
Frankfort	9,805	10,465
Henderson	12,169	11,452
Hopkinsville	9,696	9,415
Lexington	41,534	35,099
Louisville	234,891	223,928
Mayfield	6,583	5,916
Maysville	6,107	6,141
Middlesboro	8,041	7,305
Newport	29,317	30,309
Owensboro	17,424	16,011
Paducah	24,735	22,760
Paris	6,310	5,859
Richmond	5,622	5,340
Winchester	8,333	7,156
LOUISIANA.		
Alexandria	17,510	11,213
Baton Rouge	21,782	14,897
Bogalusa	8,245	.....
Crowley	6,108	5,099
Gretna	7,197	.....
Houma	5,160	5,024
Lafayette	7,855	6,392
Lake Charles	13,088	11,449
Minden	6,105	3,002
Monroe	12,675	10,209
Morgan City	5,429	5,477
New Iberia	6,278	7,499
New Orleans	387,219	339,075
Shreveport	43,874	28,015
MAINE.		
Auburn	16,985	15,064
Augusta	14,114	13,211
Bangor	25,978	24,803
Bath	14,731	9,396
Belfast	5,083	4,618
Biddeford	18,008	17,079
Brewer	6,064	5,667
Brunswick	5,784	5,341
Calais	6,084	6,116
Caribou	6,018	5,377
Gardiner	5,475	5,311

MAINE—Continued.		
PLACE.	1920.	1910.
Houlton	6,191	5,845
Lewiston	31,791	26,247
Old Town	6,956	6,317
Portland	69,272	58,571
Rockland	8,109	8,174
Rumford	7,016	5,427
Saco	6,817	6,583
Sanford	10,691	9,049
Skowhegan	5,981	5,341
S. Portland	9,254	7,471
Waterville	13,351	11,458
Westbrook	9,453	8,281
MARYLAND.		
Annapolis	11,214	8,609
Baltimore	733,826	558,485
Cambridge	7,467	6,407
Cumberland	29,837	21,839
Frederick	11,066	10,411
Frostburg	6,017	6,028
Hagerstown	28,064	16,507
Salisbury	7,553	6,690
MASSACHUSETTS.		
Abington	5,787	5,455
Adams	12,967	13,026
Agawam	5,023	3,501
Amesbury	10,036	9,894
Amherst	5,550	5,112
Andover	8,268	7,301
Arlington	18,768	11,187
Athol	9,792	8,536
Attleboro	19,731	16,215
Belmont	10,749	5,542
Beverly	22,561	18,650
Boston	748,060	670,585
Braintree	10,580	8,066
Bridgewater	8,438	7,688
Brockton	66,254	56,878
Brookline	37,748	27,792
Cambridge	109,694	104,839
Canton	5,945	4,797
Chelmsford	5,682	5,010
Chelsea	43,184	32,452
Chicopee	36,214	25,401
Clinton	12,779	13,075
Concord	6,461	6,421
Danvers	11,108	9,407
Dedham	10,792	9,284
Dracut	5,280	3,461
Easthampton	11,261	8,524
Easton	5,041	5,139
Everett	40,120	33,484
Fairhaven	7,291	5,122
Fall River	120,485	119,295
Fitchburg	41,029	37,826
Framingham	17,033	12,948
Franklin	6,497	5,641
Gardner	16,971	14,999
Gloucester	22,947	24,398
Grafton	6,887	5,705
Gt. Barrington	6,315	5,926
Greenfield	15,462	10,427
Haverhill	53,884	44,115
Hingham	5,604	4,965
Holyoke	60,203	57,730
Hudson	7,607	6,743
Hyde Park	(Boston)	15,507
Ipswich	6,201	5,777
Lawrence	94,270	85,892
Leominster	19,745	17,580
Lexington	6,350	4,918
Lowell	112,759	106,294
Ludlow	7,470	4,918
Lynn	99,148	89,336
Malden	49,103	44,404
Mansfield	6,255	5,183
Marblehead	7,324	7,338
Marlboro	15,028	14,579
Maynard	7,086	6,390
Medford	39,038	23,150
Melrose	18,204	15,715
Methuen	15,189	11,448
Middleboro	8,453	8,214
Milford	13,471	13,055
Millbury	5,652	4,740
Milton	9,382	7,924
Montague	7,675	6,866
Natick	10,907	9,866
Needham	7,012	5,026
New Bedford	121,217	96,652
Newburyport	15,618	14,949
Newton	46,054	39,806
No. Adams	22,282	22,019
No. Andover	6,265	5,529
No. Attleboro	9,238	9,562
Northampton	21,951	19,431
Northbridge	10,174	8,807
Norwood	12,627	8,014

MASSACHUSETTS—Con.		
PLACE.	1920.	1910.
Orange	5,393	5,282
Palmer	9,896	8,610
Peabody	19,552	15,724
Pittsfield	41,763	32,121
Plymouth	13,045	12,141
Quincy	47,876	32,642
Reading	7,439	5,818
Revere	28,823	18,219
Rockland	7,544	6,928
Salem	42,529	43,697
Saugus	10,874	8,047
Somerville	93,091	77,236
Southbridge	14,245	12,592
South Hadley	5,527	4,894
Spencer	5,930	6,740
Springfield	129,614	88,926
Stoneham	7,873	7,090
Stoughton	6,865	6,316
Swampscott	8,101	6,204
Taunton	37,137	34,259
Uxbridge	5,384	4,671
Wakefield	13,025	11,404
Walpole	5,446	4,892
Waltham	30,915	27,834
Ware	8,525	8,774
Watertown	21,457	12,875
Webster	13,258	11,509
Wellesley	6,224	5,413
W. Springfield	13,443	9,224
Westboro	5,789	5,446
Westfield	18,604	16,044
Weymouth	15,057	12,895
Whitman	7,147	7,292
Winchendon	5,904	5,678
Winchester	10,485	9,309
Winthrop	15,455	10,132
Woburn	16,574	15,308
Worcester	179,754	145,986
MICHIGAN.		
Adrian	11,878	10,763
Albion	8,354	5,833
Alma	7,542	2,757
Alpena	11,101	12,706
Ann Arbor	19,516	14,817
Battle Creek	36,164	25,267
Bay City	47,554	45,166
Benton Harbor	12,233	9,185
Bessemer	5,482	4,583
Cadillac	9,750	8,375
Charlotte	5,126	4,886
Cheboygan	5,642	6,859
Coldwater	6,114	5,945
Detroit	993,678	465,766
Dowagiac	5,440	5,088
Escanaba	13,103	13,194
Flint	91,599	38,550
Grand Haven	7,205	5,856
Grand Rapids	137,634	112,571
Hamtramck	48,615	3,559
Hancock	7,527	8,981
Hastings	5,132	4,383
Highland Park	46,499	4,120
Hillsdale	5,476	5,001
Holland	12,183	10,490
Ionia	6,935	5,030
Iron Mountain	8,251	9,216
Ironwood	15,739	12,821
Ishpeming	10,500	12,448
Jackson	48,374	31,433
Kalamazoo	48,487	39,437
Lansing	57,327	31,229
Laurium	6,696	8,537
Ludington	8,810	9,132
Manistee	9,694	12,381
Manistique	6,380	4,722
Marquette	12,718	11,503
Menominee	8,907	10,507
Midland	5,483	2,527
Monroe	11,573	6,893
Munising	5,037	2,952
Mt. Clemens	9,488	7,707
Muskegon	36,570	24,062
Muskegon Hts	9,514	1,690
Negaunee	7,419	8,460
Niles	7,311	5,156
Owasso	12,575	9,639
Petoskey	5,064	4,778
Pontiac	34,273	14,532
Port Huron	25,944	18,863
River Rouge	9,822	4,163
Saginaw	61,903	50,510
St. Joseph	7,251	5,936
S. S. Marie	12,096	12,615
Sturgis	5,995	3,635
Three Rivers	5,209	5,072
Traverse City	10,925	12,115
Wyandotte	13,851	8,287
Ypsilanti	7,413	6,230

MINNESOTA.		
PLACE.	1920.	1910.
Albert Lea	8,056	6,192
Austin	10,118	6,960
Bemidji	7,086	5,099
Brainerd	9,591	8,526
Chisholm	9,039	7,684
Cloquet	5,127	7,031
Crookston	6,825	7,559
Duluth	98,917	78,466
Eveleth	7,205	7,036
Faribault	11,089	9,001
Fergus Falls	7,581	6,887
Hibbing	15,089	8,832
Little Falls	5,500	6,078
Mankato	12,469	10,365
Minneapolis	380,582	301,408
Moorhead	5,720	4,840
New Ulm	6,745	5,648
Owatonna	7,252	5,658
Red Wing	8,637	9,048
Rochester	13,722	7,844
St. Cloud	15,873	10,600
St. Paul	234,698	214,744
So. St. Paul	6,860	4,510
Stillwater	7,735	10,198
Virginia	14,022	10,473
Willmar	5,892	4,135
Winona	19,143	18,583
MISSISSIPPI.		
Biloxi	10,937	8,049
Clarksdale	7,552	4,079
Columbus	10,501	8,988
Corinth	5,498	5,020
Greenville	11,560	9,610
Greenwood	7,793	5,836
Gulfport	8,157	6,386
Hattiesburg	13,270	11,733
Jackson	22,817	21,262
Laurel	13,037	8,465
McComb	7,775	6,237
Meridian	23,399	23,285
Natchez	12,608	11,791
Pascagoula	6,082	3,379
Tupelo	5,055	3,381
Vicksburg	18,072	20,814
Yazoo	5,244	6,796
MISSOURI.		
Brookfield	6,304	5,749
C. Girardeau	10,252	8,475
Carthage	10,068	9,483
Chillicothe	6,772	6,265
Clinton	5,098	4,992
Columbia	10,392	9,662
De Soto	5,303	4,721
Flat River (Unincorp.)		5,112
Fulton	5,595	5,228
Hannibal	19,306	18,341
Independence	11,686	9,859
Jefferson City	14,490	11,850
Joplin	29,902	32,073
Kansas City	324,410	248,381
Kirksville	7,213	6,347
Maplewood	7,431	4,976
Marshall	5,200	4,869
Mexico	6,013	5,939
Moberly	12,808	10,923
Nevada	7,139	7,176
Poplar Bluff	8,042	6,916
St. Charles	8,503	9,437
St. Joseph	77,939	77,939
St. Louis	772,897	687,029
Sedalia	21,144	17,822
Springfield	39,631	35,201
Trenton	6,951	5,656
University	6,792	2,417
Webb City	7,807	11,817
Webster Gr'ves	9,474	7,080
MONTANA.		
Anaconda	11,668	10,134
Billings	15,100	10,031
Bozeman	6,183	5,107
Butte	41,611	39,165
Great Falls	24,121	13,948
Havre	5,429	3,624
Helena	12,037	12,515
Kalispell	5,147	5,549
Lewiston	6,120	2,992
Livingston	6,311	5,359
Miles City	7,937	4,697
Missoula	12,668	12,869
NEBRASKA.		
Beatrice	9,664	9,356
Columbus	5,410	5,014
Fairbury	5,454	5,294
Fremont	9,605	8,718
Grand Island	13,947	10,326

NEBRASKA—Continued.		
PLACE.	1920.	1910.
Hastings	11,647	9,338
Kearney	7,702	6,202
Lincoln	54,948	43,973
Nebraska City	6,279	5,488
Norfolk	8,634	6,025
North Platte	10,466	4,793
Omaha	191,601	124,096
Scotts Bluff	6,912	1,746
So. Omaha	(Omaha)	26,259
York	5,388	6,235
NEVADA.		
Reno	12,016	10,867
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		
Berlin	16,104	11,780
Claremont	9,524	7,529
Concord	22,167	21,497
Derry	5,382	5,123
Dover	13,029	13,247
Franklin	6,318	6,132
Keene	11,210	10,068
Laconia	10,897	10,183
Lebanon	6,162	5,718
Manchester	78,384	70,063
Nashua	28,379	26,005
Portsmouth	13,569	11,269
Rochester	9,673	8,868
Somersworth	6,688	6,704
NEW JERSEY.		
(For population of *all* incorporated places in the State, see the 1922 Almanac.)		
Asbury Park	12,400	10,150
Atlantic City	50,707	46,150
Bayonne	76,754	55,545
Belleville (t'n)	15,660	
Bloomfield (t)	22,019	15,070
Boonton (t'n)	5,372	4,930
Bound B'k (b)	5,906	3,970
Bridgeton	14,323	14,209
Burlington	9,049	8,336
Camden	116,309	94,538
Cliffside Pk (b)	5,709	3,394
Clifton	26,470	
Collingsw'd (b)	8,714	4,795
Dover (town)	9,803	7,468
East Orange	50,710	34,371
E. Ruth'f'd (b)	5,463	4,275
Elizabeth	95,783	73,409
Englewood	11,627	9,924
Fort Lee (b)	5,721	4,372
Garfield	19,381	10,213
Gloucester	12,162	9,462
Guttenberg (t)	6,726	5,647
Hackensack (t)	17,667	14,050
Haddonf'd (b)	5,646	4,142
Ham'ton (t)	6,417	5,088
Harrison (t)	15,721	14,498
Hawthorne (b)	5,135	3,400
Hoboken	68,166	70,324
Irvington (t)	25,480	11,877
Jersey City	298,103	267,779
Kearny (t)	26,724	18,659
Lodi (bor)	8,175	4,138
Long Branch	13,521	13,298
Madison (b)	5,523	4,658
Millville	14,691	12,451
Montclair (t)	28,810	21,550
Morristown (t)	12,548	12,507
New Brunsw'k	32,779	23,388
Newark	414,524	347,469
N. Plainf'ld (b)	6,916	6,117
Nutley (t)	9,421	6,009
Orange	33,268	29,630
Passaic	63,841	54,773
Paterson	135,875	125,600
Pennsgrove (b)	6,060	2,118
Perth Amboy	41,707	32,121
Phillipsb'g (t)	16,923	13,906
Plainfield	27,700	20,550
Pleasantville	5,887	4,390
Princeton (b)	5,917	5,136
Rahway	11,042	9,337
Red Bank (b)	9,251	7,398
Ridgef'dPk (v)	8,575	
Ridgewood (v)	7,580	5,416
Roosevelt (b)	11,047	5,786
Roselle (bor)	5,737	2,725
Roselle P'k (b)	5,438	3,138
Rutherford (b)	9,497	7,045
Salem	7,435	6,614
Secaucus (t)	5,423	4,740
Somerville (b)	6,718	5,060
S. Amboy	7,897	7,007
S. Orange (v)	7,274	6,014
S. River (b)	6,596	4,772
Summit	10,174	7,500

NEW JERSEY—*Continued.*		
PLACE.	1920.	1910.
Trenton	119,289	96,815
Union (town)	20,651	21,023
Vineland (b)	6,799	5,282
Wallington (b)	5,715	3,448
W. Hoboken (t)	40,074	35,403
W. N. Y. (t)	29,926	13,566
W. Orange (t)	15,573	10,980
Westfield (t)	9,063	6,420
Woodbury	5,801	4,642
NEW MEXICO.		
Albuquerque	15,157	11,020
Raton	5,544	4,539
Roswell	7,033	6,172
Santa Fe	7,236	5,072
NEW YORK.		
(Cities are in *Italics*. For population of *all* incorporated places in the Empire State, see 1922 Almanac.)		
Albany	113,344	100,253
Amsterdam	33,524	31,267
Auburn	36,192	34,668
Batavia	13,541	11,613
Beacon	10,996	10,629
Binghamton	66,800	48,443
Buffalo	506,775	423,715
Canandaigua	7,356	7,217
Cohoes	22,987	24,709
Corning	15,820	13,730
Cortland	13,294	11,504
Depew	5,850	3,921
Dunkirk	19,336	17,221
Elmira	45,393	37,176
Endicott	9,500	2,408
Fredonia	6,051	5,285
Freeport	8,599	4,836
Fulton	13,043	10,480
Geneva	14,648	12,446
Glen Cove	8,664	.....
Glens Falls	16,638	15,243
Gloversville	22,075	20,642
Hastings	5,526	4,552
Haverstraw	5,226	5,669
Hempstead	6,382	4,964
Herkimer	10,453	7,520
Hornell	15,025	13,617
Hudson	11,745	11,417
Hudson Falls	5,761	5,189
Ilion	10,169	6,588
Ithaca	17,004	14,802
Jamestown	38,917	31,297
Johnson City	8,587	3,775
Johnstown	10,908	10,447
Kingston	26,688	25,908
Lackawanna	17,918	14,549
Lancaster	6,059	4,364
Little Falls	13,029	12,273
Lockport	21,308	17,970
Malone	7,556	6,467
Mamaroneck	6,571	5,699
Massena	5,993	2,951
Mechanicville	8,166	6,634
Medina	6,011	5,683
Middletown	18,420	15,313
Mt. Vernon	42,726	30,919
New Rochelle	36,213	28,867
New York City	5,620,048	4,766,883
Bronx	732,016	430,980
Brooklyn	2,018,356	1,634,351
Manhattan	2,284,103	2,331,542
Queens	469,042	284,041
Richmond	116,531	85,969
Newark	6,964	6,227
Newburgh	30,366	27,805
Niagara Falls	50,760	30,445
N. Tarrytown	5,927	5,421
N. Tonawanda	15,482	11,955
Norwich	8,268	7,422
Ogdensburg	14,609	15,933
Olean	20,506	14,743
Oneida	10,541	8,317
Oneonta	11,582	9,491
Ossining	10,739	11,480
Oswego	23,626	23,368
Peekskill	15,868	15,245
Platisburg	10,909	11,138
Port Chester	16,573	12,809
Port Jervis	10,171	9,564
Poughkeepsie	35,000	27,936
Rensselaer	10,823	10,711
Rochester	295,750	218,149
Rockville Cent	6,262	3,667
Rome	26,341	20,497
Rye	5,308	3,964
Salamanca	9,276	6,322
Saranac Lake	5,174	4,983
Saratoga Spgs	13,181	12,693
Schenectady	88,723	72,826

NEW YORK—*Continued.*		
PLACE.	1920.	1910.
Seneca Falls	6,389	6,588
Solvay	7,352	5,139
Syracuse	171,717	137,249
Tarrytown	5,807	5,600
Tonawanda	10,068	8,290
Troy	72,013	76,813
Utica	94,156	74,419
Walden	5,493	4,004
Watertown	31,285	26,731
Waterviet	16,073	15,074
Waverly	5,270	4,855
White Plains	21,031	15,949
Whitehall	5,258	4,917
Yonkers	100,176	79,803
NORTH CAROLINA.		
Asheville	28,504	18,762
Burlington	5,952	4,808
Charlotte	46,338	34,014
Concord	9,903	8,715
Durham	21,719	18,214
Elizabeth City	8,925	8,412
Fayetteville	8,877	7,045
Gastonia	12,871	5,759
Goldsboro	11,296	6,107
Greensboro	19,861	15,895
Greenville	5,772	4,101
Henderson	5,222	4,503
Hickory	5,076	3,716
High Point	14,302	9,525
Kinston	9,771	6,995
Lexington	5,254	4,163
Newbern	12,198	9,961
Raleigh	24,418	19,218
Reidsville	5,333	4,828
Rocky Mount	12,742	8,051
Salem (Winston-Salem)	48,395	5,533
Salisbury	13,884	7,153
Statesville	7,895	4,599
Thomasville	5,676	3,877
Washington	6,314	6,211
Wilmington	33,372	25,748
Wilson	10,612	6,717
Winston	48,395	22,700
NORTH DAKOTA.		
Bismarck	7,122	5,443
Devil's Lake	5,140	5,157
Fargo	21,961	14,331
Grand Forks	14,010	12,478
Jamestown	6,627	4,358
Minot	10,476	6,188
OHIO.		
Akron	208,435	69,067
Alliance	21,603	15,083
Ashland	9,249	6,795
Ashtabula	22,082	18,266
Athens	6,418	5,463
Barberton	18,811	9,410
Bellaire	15,061	12,946
Bellefontaine	9,336	8,238
Bellevue	5,776	5,209
Bowling Green	5,788	5,222
Bucyrus	10,425	8,122
Cambridge	13,104	11,327
Canal Dover	8,101	6,621
Canton	87,091	50,217
Chillicothe	15,831	14,508
Cincinnati	401,247	363,591
Circleville	7,049	6,744
Cleveland	796,841	560,663
Cleveland Hts	15,236	2,955
Columbus	237,031	181,511
Conneaut	9,343	8,319
Coshocton	10,847	9,603
Cuyahoga Falls	10,200	4,020
Dayton	152,559	116,577
Defiance	8,876	7,327
Delaware	8,756	9,076
Delphos	5,745	5,038
Dennison	5,524	4,008
E. Cleveland	27,292	9,179
E. Liverpool	21,411	20,387
E. Palestine	5,750	3,537
E. Youngstown	11,237	4,972
Elyria	20,474	14,825
Findlay	17,021	14,858
Fostoria	9,987	9,597
Fremont	12,468	9,939
Galion	7,374	7,214
Gallipolis	6,070	5,560
Girard	6,556	3,736
Greenville	7,104	6,237
Hamilton	39,675	35,279
Ironton	14,007	13,147
Jackson	5,842	5,468
Kenmore	12,683	1,561
Kent	7,070	4,488

OHIO—*Continued.*		
PLACE.	1920.	1910.
Kenton	7,690	7,185
Lakewood	41,732	15,181
Lancaster	14,706	13,093
Lima	41,326	30,508
Logan	5,493	4,850
Lorain	37,295	28,883
Mansfield	27,824	20,768
Marietta	15,140	12,923
Marion	27,891	18,232
Martin's Fy	11,634	9,133
Massillon	17,428	13,879
Middletown	23,594	13,152
Mt. Vernon	9,237	9,087
Nelsonville	6,440	6,082
New Philadel	10,718	8,542
Newark	26,718	25,404
Niles	13,081	8,361
Norwalk	7,378	7,858
Norwood	24,966	16,185
Painesville	7,272	5,501
Piqua	15,044	13,388
Portsmouth	33,011	23,481
Ravenna	7,219	5,310
St. Bernard	6,312	5,002
St. Mary's	5,679	5,732
Salem	10,305	8,943
Sandusky	22,897	19,989
Shelby	5,578	4,903
Sidney	8,590	6,607
Springfield	60,840	46,921
Steubenville	28,508	22,391
Struthers	5,847	3,370
Tiffin	14,375	11,894
Toledo	243,164	168,497
Troy	7,260	6,122
Urbana	7,621	7,739
Ulrichsville	6,428	4,751
Van Wert	8,109	7,157
Wapakoneta	5,295	5,349
Warren	27,050	11,081
Wash. Ct. Hse	7,962	7,277
Wellston	6,687	6,875
Wellsville	8,849	7,769
West Park	8,581	3,179
Wilmington	5,037	4,401
Wooster	8,204	6,136
Xenia	9,110	8,706
Youngstown	132,358	79,066
Zanesville	29,569	28,026
OKLAHOMA.		
Ada	8,012	4,349
Ardmore	14,181	8,618
Bartlesville	14,417	6,181
Blackwell	7,174	3,266
Chickasha	10,179	10,320
Cushing	6,326	1,072
Drumright	6,460	.....
Durant	7,340	5,350
El Reno	7,737	7,872
Enid	16,576	13,799
Guthrie	11,757	11,654
Henryetta	5,889	1,671
Hugo	6,368	4,582
Lawton	8,930	7,788
McAlester	12,095	12,954
Miami	6,803	2,907
Muskogee	30,277	25,278
Norman	5,004	3,724
OklahomaCity	91,295	64,205
Okmulgee	17,430	4,176
Pawhuska	6,414	2,776
Picher	9,676	.....
Ponca City	7,051	2,521
Sapulpa	11,634	8,283
Shawnee	15,348	12,474
Tulsa	72,075	18,182
Vinita	5,010	4,082
OREGON.		
Astoria	14,027	9,599
Baker City	7,729	6,742
Bend	5,415	536
Corvallis	5,752	4,552
Eugene	10,593	9,009
La Grande	6,913	4,843
Medford	5,756	8,840
Oregon City	5,686	4,287
Pendleton	7,387	4,460
Portland	258,288	207,214
Salem	17,679	14,094
The Dalles	5,807	4,880
PENNSYLVANIA.		
Allentown	73,502	51,913
Altoona	60,331	52,127
Ambridge	12,730	5,205
Archbald	8,603	7,194
Arnold	6,120	1,818

PENNSYLVANIA—*Continued.*		
PLACE.	1920.	1910.
Ashland	6,666	6,855
Ashley	6,520	5,601
Avalon	5,277	4,317
Bangor	5,402	5,369
Beaver Falls	12,802	12,191
Bellevue	8,198	6,323
Berwick	12,181	5,357
Bethlehem	50,358	12,837
Blakely	6,564	5,345
Bloomsburg	7,819	7,413
Braddock	20,879	19,357
Bradford	15,525	14,544
Bristol	10,273	9,256
Butler	23,778	20,728
Canonsburg	10,632	3,891
Carbondale	18,640	17,040
Carlisle	10,916	10,303
Carnegie	11,516	10,009
Carrick	10,504	6,117
Chambersburg (boro)	13,171	11,800
Charleroi	11,516	9,615
Cheltenham	11,015	8,434
Chester	58,030	38,537
Clairton	6,264	3,326
Clearfield	8,529	6,851
Coaldale	6,336	5,154
Coatesville	14,515	11,084
Columbia	10,836	11,454
Connellsville	13,804	12,845
Conshohocken	8,481	7,480
Coraopolis	6,162	5,252
Corry	7,228	5,991
Crafton	5,954	4,583
Danville	6,952	7,517
Darby	7,922	6,305
Dickson City	11,049	9,331
Donora	14,131	8,174
Dormont	6,455	1,115
Dorranceton	6,334	4,046
Dubois	13,681	12,623
Dunmore	20,250	17,615
Duquesne	19,011	15,727
Duryea	7,776	7,487
E. Conemaugh	5,256	5,046
E. Pittsburgh	6,527	5,615
Easton	33,813	28,523
Edwardsville	9,027	8,407
Elw'd City (b)	8,958	3,901
Erie	93,372	66,525
Etna	6,341	5,830
Farrell	15,586	10,190
Ford City	5,605	4,850
Forest City	6,004	5,749
Frackville	5,590	3,118
Franklin	9,970	9,767
Freeland	6,666	6,197
Glassport	6,059	5,540
Greater Punxsutawney	10,311	9,058
Greensburg	15,033	13,012
Greenville	8,101	5,909
Hanover	8,664	7,057
Harrisburg	75,917	64,186
Haverford T'p	6,631	3,989
Hazelton	32,277	25,452
Homestead	20,452	18,713
Huntingdon	7,051	6,861
Indiana	7,043	5,749
Jeannette	10,627	8,077
Jersey Shore	6,103	5,381
Johnsonburg	5,400	4,334
Johnstown	67,327	55,482
Juniata	7,660	5,285
Kane	7,283	6,626
Kingston	8,952	6,449
Kittanning	7,153	4,311
Knoxville	7,201	5,651
Lancaster	53,150	47,227
Lansford	9,625	8,321
Larksville	9,438	9,288
Latrobe	9,484	8,777
Lebanon	24,643	19,240
Lehighton	6,115	5,316
Lewiston	9,849	8,166
Lock Haven	8,557	7,772
Luzerne	5,998	5,426
Marcus Hook	5,324	1,573
McKees Rocks	16,713	14,703
McKeesport	46,781	42,694
Mahanoy City	15,599	15,936
Meadville	14,568	12,780
Middlet'n (b)	5,920	5,374
Midland	5,452	1,244
Millvale	8,031	7,861
Milton	8,638	7,460
Minersville	7,845	7,240
Monessen	18,179	11,775
Monongahela	8,688	7,598

PENNSYLVANIA—*Continued.*		
PLACE.	1920.	1910.
Mt. Carmel	17,469	17,532
Mt. Oliver	5,575	4,241
Mt. Pleasant	5,862	5,812
Munhall	6,418	5,185
Nanticoke	22,614	18,877
Nantyglo	5,028	.....
New Brighton	9,361	8,329
New Castle	44,938	36,280
N'wKensingt'n	11,987	7,707
Norristown	32,319	27,875
No. Braddock	14,928	11,824
Northampton	9,349	8,729
Oil City	21,274	15,657
Old Forge	12,237	11,324
Olyphant	10,236	8,505
Palmerton	7,168	.....
Parsons	4,628	4,338
Philadelphia	1,823,779	1,549,008
Phoenixville	10,484	10,743
Pitcairn	5,738	4,975
Pittsburgh	588,343	533,905
Pittston	18,497	16,267
Plymouth	16,500	16,996
Pottstown	17,431	15,599
Pottsville	21,785	20,236
Pinxsutawney	10,311	9,058
Rankin	7,301	6,042
Reading	107,784	96,071
Renovo	5,877	4,621
Ridgway	6,037	5,408
Rochester	6,957	5,903
St. Clair	6,585	5,640
St. Mary's	6,967	6,346
Sayre	8,078	6,426
Schuylkill H'n.	5,437	4,747
Scottdale	5,768	5,456
Scranton	137,783	129,867
Shamokin	21,204	19,588
Sharon	21,747	15,270
Sharpsburg	8,921	8,153
Shenandoah	24,726	25,774
S. Bethlehem	(Beth.)	19,973
S. Sharon	(Sharon)	10,190
Steelton	13,428	14,246
Stroudsburg	5,278	4,379
Summithill	5,499	4,209
Sunbury	15,721	13,770
Swissvale	10,908	7,381
Swoyersville	6,876	5,396
Tamaqua	12,903	9,462
Tarentum	8,025	7,414
Taylor	9,876	9,060
Throop	6,672	5,133
Titusville	8,432	8,533
Turtle Creek	8,138	4,995
Tyrone	9,084	7,176
Uniontown	15,692	13,344
Vandergrift	9,531	3,876
Warren	14,272	11,080
Washington	21,480	18,787
Waynesboro	9,720	7,199
W. Chester	11,717	11,767
W. Hazleton	5,854	4,715
W. Pittston	6,968	6,848
Wilkes-Barre	73,833	67,105
Wilkinsburg	24,403	18,924
Williamsport	36,198	31,860
Wilmerding	6,441	6,133
Windber	9,462	8,013
Winton	7,583	5,280
Woodlawn	12,495	1,396
York	47,512	44,750

RHODE ISLAND.

Bristol	11,375	8,565
Burrillville	8,606	7,878
Central Falls	24,174	22,754
Coventry	5,670	5,848
Cranston	29,407	21,107
Cumberland	10,077	10,107
E. Providence	21,793	15,808
Johnston	6,855	5,935
Lincoln	9,543	9,825
Newport	30,255	27,149
N. Providence	7,697	5,407
Pawtucket	64,248	51,622
Providence	237,595	224,326
S. Kingstown	5,181	5,176
Warren	7,841	6,585
Warwick	13,481	26,629
W. Warwick	15,461	.....
Westerly	9,952	8,696
Woonsocket	43,496	38,125

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Anderson	10,570	9,654
Charleston	67,957	58,833
Chester	5,557	4,754

SOUTH CAROLINA—*Con.*		
PLACE.	1920.	1910.
Columbia	37,524	26,319
Florence	10,968	7,057
Gaffney	5,065	4,767
Greenville	23,127	15,741
Greenwood	8,703	6,614
Newberry	5,894	5,028
Orangeburg	7,290	5,906
Rockhill	8,809	7,216
Spartanburg	22,638	17,517
Sumter	9,508	8,109
Union	6,141	5,623

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Aberdeen	14,537	10,753
Huron	8,302	5,791
Lead	5,013	8,392
Mitchell	8,478	6,515
Rapid City	5,777	3,854
Sioux Falls	25,202	14,094
Watertown	9,400	7,010
Yankton	5,024	3,787

TENNESSEE.

Bristol	8,047	7,148
Chattanooga	57,895	44,604
Clarksville	8,110	8,548
Cleveland	6,522	5,549
Columbia	5,526	5,754
Dyersburg	6,444	4,149
Jackson	18,860	15,779
Johnson City	12,442	8,502
Kingsport	5,692	.....
Knoxville	77,818	36,346
Memphis	162,351	131,105
Morristown	5,875	4,007
Murfreesboro	5,367	4,679
Nashville	118,342	110,364

TEXAS.

Abilene	10,274	9,204
Amarillo	15,494	9,957
Austin	34,876	29,860
Beaumont	40,422	20,640
Belton	5,098	4,164
Bonham	6,008	4,844
Brenham	5,066	4,718
Brownsville	11,791	10,517
Brownwood	8,223	6,967
Bryan	6,307	4,132
Burkburnett	5,300	.....
Cleburne	12,820	10,364
Childress	5,003	3,818
Cisco	7,422	2,410
Corpus Christi	10,522	8,222
Corsicana	11,356	9,749
Dallas	158,976	92,104
Del Rio	10,589	.....
Denison	17,065	13,632
Denton	7,626	4,732
Eagle Pass	5,765	3,536
Eastland	9,368	855
El Paso	77,560	39,279
Ennis	7,224	5,669
Fort Worth	106,482	73,312
Gainesville	8,648	7,624
Galveston	44,255	36,981
Greenville	12,384	8,850
Hillsboro	6,952	6,115
Houston	138,276	78,800
Houston Hts. (Houston)		6,984
Laredo	22,710	14,855
Longview	5,713	5,155
Marshall	14,271	11,452
McAllen	5,331	.....
McKinney	6,677	4,714
Mineral Wells	7,890	3,950
Navasota	5,060	3,284
Orange	9,212	5,527
Palestine	11,039	10,482
Paris	15,040	14,269
Port Arthur	22,251	7,663
Ranger	16,205	.....
San Angelo	10,050	10,321
San Antonio	161,379	96,614
San Benito	5,070	.....
Sherman	15,031	12,412
Sulphur Spgs.	5,558	5,151
Taylor	5,965	5,314
Temple	11,033	10,993
Terrell	8 349	7,050
Texarkana	11,480	9,790
Tyler	12,085	10,400
Vernon	5,142	3,195
Victoria	5,957	3,673
Waco	38,500	26,425
Waxahachie	7,958	6,205
Weatherford	6,203	5,074
Wichita Falls	40,079	8,200
Yoakum	6,184	4,657

UTAH.		
PLACE.	1920.	1910.
Brigham	5,282	3,685
Logan	9,439	7,522
Ogden	32,804	25,580
Provo	10,303	8,925
Salt Lake City	118,110	92,777
VERMONT.		
Barre	10,008	10,734
Bennington (t)	9,982	8,698
Bennington (v)	7,230	6,211
Brattleboro (t)	8,332	7,541
Brattleboro (v)	7,324	6,517
Burlington	22,779	20,486
Colchester	6,627	6,450
Montpelier	7,125	7,856
Rockingham	6,231	6,207
Rutland	14,954	13,546
St. Albans	7,588	6,381
St. Johnsb'y (t)	8,708	8,098
St. Johnsb'y (v)	7,163	6,693
Springfield	5,283	3,250
VIRGINIA.		
Alexandria	18,060	15,329
Bristol	6,729	6,247
Charlottesville	10,688	6,765
Clifton Forge	6,164	5,748
Covington	5,623	4,234
Danville	21,539	19,020
Fredericksburg	5,882	5,874
Hampton	6,138	5,505
Harrisonburg	5,875	4,879
Lynchburg	30,070	29,494
Newport News	35,596	20,205
Norfolk	115,777	67,452
Petersburg	31,012	24,127
Portsmouth	54,387	33,190
Pulaski	5,282	4,807
Richmond	171,667	127,628
Roanoke	50,842	34,874
S. Norfolk	7,724	.....
Staunton	10,623	10,604
Suffolk	9,123	7,008
Winchester	6,883	5,864

WASHINGTON.		
PLACE.	1920.	1910.
Aberdeen	15,337	13,660
Anacortes	5,284	4,168
Bellingham	25,585	24,298
Bremerton	8,918	2,993
Centralia	7,549	7,311
Everett	27,644	24,814
Hoquiam	10,058	8,171
Olympia	7,795	6,996
Port Angeles	5,351	2,286
Puyallup	5,323	4,544
Seattle	315,312	237,194
Spokane	104,437	104,402
Tacoma	96,965	83,743
Vancouver	12,637	9,300
Walla Walla	15,503	19,364
Wenatchee	6,324	4,050
Yakima	18,539	14,082
WEST VIRGINIA.		
Bluefield	15,282	11,188
Charleston	39,608	22,996
Clarksburg	27,869	9,201
Elkins	6,788	5,260
Fairmont	17,851	9,711
Grafton	8,517	7,563
Huntington	50,177	31,161
Keyser	6,003	3,705
Martinsburg	12,515	10,698
Morgantown	12,127	9,150
Moundsville	10,669	8,918
Parkersburg	20,050	17,842
Princeton	6,224	3,027
Wheeling	56,208	41,641
Williamson	6,819	3,561
WISCONSIN.		
Antigo	8,451	7,196
Appleton	19,561	15,773
Ashland	11,334	11,594
Baraboo	5,538	6,324
Beaver Dam	7,992	6,758
Beloit	21,284	15,125
Chippewa Falls	9,130	8,893

WISCONSIN—*Continued.*		
PLACE.	1920.	1910.
Cudahy	6,725	3,691
De Pere	5,165	4,477
Eau Claire	20,906	18,310
Fond du Lac	23,427	18,797
Green Bay	31,017	25,236
Janesville	18,293	13,894
Kaukauna	5,951	4,717
Kenosha	40,472	21,371
La Crosse	30,421	30,417
Madison	38,378	25,531
Manitowac	17,563	13,027
Marinette	13,610	14,610
Marshfield	7,394	5,783
Menasha	7,214	6,081
Menominee	5,104	5,036
Merrill	8,068	8,689
Milwaukee	457,147	373,857
Neenah	7,171	5,734
Oconto	4,920	5,629
Oshkosh	33,162	33,062
Portage	5,582	5,540
Racine	58,593	38,002
Rhinelander	6,654	5,637
Sheboygan	30,955	26,398
S. Milwaukee	7,598	6,092
Stevens Point	11,370	8,692
Stoughton	5,101	4,761
Superior	39,671	40,384
Two Rivers	7,305	4,850
Watertown	9,399	8,929
Waukesha	12,558	8,740
Wausau	18,661	16,560
Wauwatosa	5,818	3,346
West Allis	13,745	6,645
Wisconsin R's.	7,243	6,521
WYOMING.		
Casper	11,447	2,639
Cheyenne	13,829	11,320
Laramie	6,301	8,237
Rock Springs	6,456	5,778
Sheridan	9,175	8,408

BLIND POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, 1920.

(By the Bureau of the Census.)

STATE.	Total No.	Per Mil. Pop.	STATE.	Total No.	Per Mil. Pop.	STATE.	Total No.	Per Mil. Pop.	STATE.	Total No.	Per Mil. Pop.
Ala	1,026	437	Iowa	1,159	482	Nev	41	530	S. D	211	331
Ariz	101	302	Kan	1,095	619	N. H	382	862	Tenn	1,429	611
Ark	919	524	Ky	1,640	679	N. J	1,075	341	Tex	1,754	376
Cal	1,504	439	La	725	403	N. M	552	1,532	Utah	165	367
Col	706	751	Me	583	759	N. Y	4,205	405	Vt	195	553
Conn	719	521	Md	763	526	N. C	1,230	481	Va	1,161	503
Del	139	623	Mass	2,589	672	N. D	145	224	Wash	498	367
D. of C	358	818	Mich	1,679	430	Ohio	3,873	672	W. Va	647	442
Fla	463	478	Minn	870	364	Okla	860	424	Wis	1,313	499
Ga	1,336	461	Miss	840	469	Ore	354	452	Wyo	30	154
Idaho	131	303	Mo	2,226	654	Pa	4,094	469			
Ill	3,246	501	Mont	180	328	R. I	231	382	U. S. 1920	52,567	497
Ind	2,223	759	Neb	405	312	S. C	597	355	U. S. 1910	57,272	623

Of the blind, 30,160 were males, 22,407 were females; 45,737 were white; 6,302 Negroes; 488 Indians; 40 were Chinese or Japanese.

The above table contains data only as to the *enumerated* blind. The Census Bureau estimates the *actual number* of blind at 70,000 to 71,000 in 1910, and at 74,600 to 76,000 in 1920. This would raise the number per million population to 761 in 1910 and to 705 in 1921.

There were 169 deaf mute blind in the United States in 1920.

Age at which vision was lost—born blind, 3,978; birth to 2 yrs., 2,995; 2 to 19 yrs., 7,643; 20 to 44 yrs., 8,520; 45 to 64 yrs., 8,821; 64 yrs. and over 7,853.

The chief causes of blindness are: Cataract, glaucoma, atrophy of the optic nerve, opthalmia, neonatorum, and trachoma.

Seventeen of 3,978 persons born blind (0.43 per cent.) reported that both parents were blind and 161 others (4 per cent.) reported one parent blind; 200 of those born blind (5 per cent.) reported their parents were first cousins.

DEAF MUTES.

Deaf mutes in the United States on Jan. 1, 1920, numbered 44,885, or 425 per million of general population.

Wyoming, with 36, has fewer in proportion to population (185 per 1,000,000) than any other State, and Delaware, with 46, ranks next lowest. The highest is the District of Columbia, with 802 per 1,000,000, and the next highest is Wisconsin, with 641 per 1,000,000.

New York State, with 4,022, has 387 per 1,000,000 inhabitants.

Of the 35,026 deaf mutes from whom detailed information was obtained, 19,166 were males and 15,860 were females; 18,317 were white males and 15,1.. are white females; 16,825 were native born white m..les and 13,980 were native born white females; 1,492 were foreign born white males and 1,130 were foreign born white females; 786 were male Negroes and 701 were female Negroes; 63 males and 49 females were Indians, Chinese, Japanese or other colored persons.

Deafness was congenital (from birth) in the cases of 13,513 of the deaf mutes, and the affliction was acquired by 21,513 at less than 10 years of age (and by 16,458 of the 21,513 at less than 5 years of age).

Out of the 35,026 deaf mutes from whom detailed information was obtained, 700 (1.9 per cent.) reported both parents deaf, and 443 others reported one parent deaf. Of the 13,513 deaf mutes who were born without the faculty of hearing, 471 (3.5 per cent.) reported both parents deaf, and 244 others (1.8 per cent.) reported one parent deaf.

Of 31,230 deaf mutes 10 years of age and over, 10,196 males and 2,482 females were gainfully employed.

There were 169 blind deaf mutes in the United States in 1920.

HOMICIDES IN CHIEF CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1922-1923.

(By Dr. F. L. Hoffman in The Spectator of New York.)

City.	1922. Homicide Deaths.	1922. Death Rate Per 100,000 Pop.	1923. Homicide Deaths.	1923. Death Rate Per 100,000 Pop.	City.	1922. Homicide Deaths.	1922. Death Rate Per 100,000 Pop.	1923. Homicide Deaths.	1923. Death Rate Per 100,000 Pop.
Baltimore	79	10.2	57	7.2	New Bedford	3	2.4	...	...
Boston	28	3.6	33	4.3	New Orleans	84	21.0	121	29.9
Bridgeport	7	4.5	3	1.9	Newport	2	6.4	1	3.2
Buffalo	32	6.1	26	4.8	New York	337	5.8	308	5.2
Camden	5	4.1	3	2.4	Oakland	18	7.7	10	4.2
Chicago	331	11.8	389	13.6	Omaha	26	12.5	24	11.1
Cincinnati	60	14.6	75	18.1	Paterson	5	3.6	5	3.6
Cleveland	90	10.5	88	10.0	Philadelphia	137	7.2	180	9.4
Columbus	23	9.2	40	15.6	Petersburg	7	21.4	3	9.0
Dayton	19	11.7	5	3.0	Pittsburgh	55	9.1	83	13.7
Denver	25	9.3	33	12.1	Portland, Me	3	4.2	1	1.4
Detroit	95	8.4	179	15.2	Providence	8	3.3	12	4.9
Elmira	1	2.1	2	4.1	Pueblo	15	35.2	6	14.1
Erie	12	12.0	7	6.8	Reading	2	1.8	4	3.6
Fall River	6	5.0	3	2.5	Richmond	24	13.1	16	8.5
Grand Rapids	1	0.7	1	0.7	Rochester	10	3.2	4	1.2
Hartford	3	2.0	7	4.6	Sacramento	18	25.3	12	16.3
Indianapolis	23	6.9	29	8.5	Salt Lake City	13	10.4	13	10.2
Jacksonville	46	45.9	64	61.7	San Diego	10	12.0	2	2.3
Jersey City	3	1.0	7	2.3	San Francisco	42	7.9	33	6.1
Los Angeles	83	12.9	93	13.9	Savannah	30	34.1	19	21.2
Louisville	31	13.1	85	35.6	Scranton	1	0.7	2	1.4
Lowell	1	0.9	2	1.7	Seattle	18	5.4	20	5.8
McKeesport	4	10.4	1	2.1	Springfield, Ill.	9	14.7	5	8.1
Manchester	4	5.0	2	2.5	Springfield, Mass.	4	2.9	4	2.8
Memphis	115	67.4	113	65.0	Spokane	1	1.0	8	7.6
Milwaukee	14	2.9	17	3.5	Syracuse	7	3.9	6	3.3
Minneapolis	22	5.5	24	5.9	St. Louis	134	16.9	210	26.1
Mobile	17	27.2	16	23.3	St. Paul	16	6.7	9	3.7
Nashville	37	30.7	47	38.7	Trenton	5	4.0	8	6.3
Newark	30	7.0	32	7.3	Washington, D.C.	52	11.2	73	15.4

Out of 458 murderers sentenced to death in the State of New York from 1889 to 1923, only 298 were executed, according to Warden Lawes of Sing Sing Prison.

HOMICIDE RATES ABROAD (PER 100,000 OF POPULATION).

U.S. Registration Area, 1911-21.7.2
Italy, 1910-20.....3.6
Australia, 1911-20.....1.9
South Africa, 1912-18.....1.8
New Zealand, 1911-22.....0.9
Ireland, 1911-19.....0.9
Spain, 1911-17.....0.9
Norway, 1910-19.....0.8
England and Wales, 1911-21...0.8
Quebec, 1911-21.....0.5
Ontario, 1911-21.....0.5
Scotland, 1911-21.....0.4
Holland, 1911-18.....0.3
Switzerland, 1911-20.....0.2

SUICIDES IN CHIEF AMERICAN CITIES, 1922-1923.

(By Dr. F. L. Hoffman in The Spectator of New York.)

City.	1922.	1923.	City.	1922.	1923.	City.	1922.	1923.
	No.	*No.*		*No.*	*No.*		*No.*	*No.*
Baltimore	121	92	Lincoln	9	5	Providence	25	26
Boston	108	127	Los Angeles	195	221	Reading	11	17
Bridgeport	24	16	Louisville	50	57	Richmond	13	23
Buffalo	62	58	Lowell	10	8	Rochester	32	29
Camden	10	14	Lynn	12	8	Sacramento	27	23
Chicago	398	386	Manchester	8	12	Salt Lake City	25	21
Cincinnati	59	82	Manhat'n & Bronx	485	507	San Diego	40	44
Cleveland	102	102	Memphis	21	24	San Francisco	161	181
Columbus	23	19	Milwaukee	63	72	Savannah	10	8
Dayton	25	12	Minneapolis	63	62	Scranton	9	8
Denver	64	58	Mobile	7	7	Seattle	91	75
Detroit	131	133	Nashville	20	23	Springfield, Ill.	11	5
Erie	13	8	Newark	54	56	Springfield, Mass.	16	13
Fall River	9	6	New Bedford	7	12	Spokane	23	21
Grand Rapids	11	21	New Haven	14	25	Syracuse	28	21
Hartford	13	17	New Orleans	47	46	St. Louis	159	174
Haverhill	13	9	Oakland	35	56	St. Paul	37	35
Holyoke	6	5	Omaha	47	51	Trenton	30	35
Indianapolis	65	77	Paterson	24	18	Washington, D.C.	67	63
Jacksonville	12	9	Philadelphia	285	277			
Jersey City	32	33	Pittsburgh	86	81	Total	3,772	3,827
Lawrence	11	3	Portland, Me	12	6			

The victims of suicide include also a large number of people socially prominent, educated and wealthy. Among those, during 1923, were 62 physicians, 48 lawyers and judges, 14 ministers, 32 college students, 64 bankers, 72 brokers, 43 actors, 26 editors, 32 club men, 50 society women and over 100 wealthy men and women, some being ranked as millionaires, aside from 110 presidents and owners of large business concerns.

Annually we have probably 12,000 to 15,000 suicides, 10,000 murders, and 80,000 or more accidents of all kinds, which remain ill-defined or of doubtful determination.

For the registration States of the United States for 1922, the rate for males was 18.4 and for females 6.0 per 100,000 of population.

JICIDE RATES ABROAD.

Italy less than 9 per 100,000 of population; Finland during 1918 was 12.5; Japan, 17 per 100,000; Saxony, which has always had near to the highest rate in Europe, 35; Prussia, 17; Bavaria, 14; Holland, 7; Ireland, which has always had one of the lowest rates on record, 2.5; Hawaii, 22; New Zealand, 10; England and Wales, 9.

LYNCHINGS IN THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1885.

(Compiled for the ALMANAC by Monroe N. Work, head of the Research and Record Department of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute and editor of the Negro Year Book.)

LYNCHINGS, WHITES AND NEGROES 1885-1923. W.—WHITES; N.—NEGROES.

YEAR.	W.	N.	Total	YEAR.	W.	N.	Total	YEAR.	W.	N.	Total	YEAR.	W.	N.	Total
1885..	106	78	184	1896..	51	80	131	1906..	8	64	72	1916..	4	50	54
1886..	67	71	138	1897..	44	122	166	1907..	3	60	63	1917..	2	36	38
1887..	42	80	122	1898..	25	102	127	1908..	7	93	100	1918..	4	60	64
1888..	47	95	142	1899..	23	84	107	1909..	14	73	87	1919..	7	76	83
1889..	81	95	176	1900..	8	107	115	1910..	9	65	74	1920..	8	53	61
1890..	37	90	127	1901..	28	107	135	1911..	8	63	71	1921..	5	59	64
1891..	71	121	192	1902..	10	86	96	1912..	4	60	64	1922..	6	51	57
1892..	100	155	255	1903..	18	86	104	1913..	1	51	52	1923..	4	29	33
1893..	46	154	200	1904..	4	83	87	1914..	3	49	52				
1894..	56	134	190	1905..	5	61	66	1915..	13	54	67	Total	1,038	3,149	4,187
1895..	59	112	171												

LYNCHING DATA FOR 1923.

In 8 instances during the year persons charged with being connected with lynching mobs were brought to trial.

Of the 52 persons thus before the courts only 2 were sent to the penitentiary.

Of the 33 persons lynched in 1923, 29 were Negroes and 4 were whites; two of the former were women: 7 or less than one-fourth of those put to death were charged with attacking women; one of the victims was burned to death; one was put to death and then the body was burned.

The charge against the one burned to death was murder.

The offenses charged against the whites were: participation in strike depredations, 1; being taken as a Negro, 1; no charge reported.

The ten states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each are: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 9; Georgia, 3; Louisiana, 1; Mississippi, 8; Missouri, 1; Oklahoma, 1; Texas, 5; Virginia, 1.

LYNCHINGS, BY STATES, 1888-1923.

STATE.	W.	N.	STATE.	W.	N.	STATE.	W	N.	STATE.	W.	N.	STATE.	W.	N.
Ala.	35	265	Idaho.	12	1	Mich.	1	4	N. Y.	1	1	Tenn.	36	159
Ariz.	13	1	Ill.	12	12	Minn.	4	3	N. C.	8	56	Tex.	53	279
Ark.	41	202	Ind.	10	14	Miss.	25	398	N. D.	10	1	Utah.	...	...
Cal.	30	4	Iowa	7	1	Mo.	33	53	Ohio	3	7	Vt.	...	...
Colo.	24	5	Kan.	13	12	Mont.	30	1	Okla.	88	40	Va.	7	74
Conn.	...	...	Ky.	46	121	Nebr.	22	4	Oreg.	9	3	Wash.	19	...
Del.	...	1	La.	50	285	Nev.	11	...	Penn.	...	3	W. Va.	7	27
D. of Col.	...	...	Me.	...	...	N. Hamp.	...	...	R. I.	...	...	Wis.	4	...
Fla.	14	202	Md.	3	19	N. J.	...	...	S. C.	4	128	Wyo.	33	7
Ga.	23	429	Mass.	...	...	N. Mex.	17	3	S. D.	18	...			

PRISON, ASYLUM AND HOSPITAL CENSUS.

According to the Bureau of the Census, there were, early in 1923, a total of 893,679 persons confined in Federal, State, city, county, and private institutions for defectives, dependents, criminals, and juvenile delinquents.

In addition the report shows that 4,973,032 patients were treated in hospitals during the year 1922, and that there were 21,621,761 visits of patients for treatment in general and special dispensaries.

The number of prisoners in penal institutions numbered 108,939 on Jan. 1, 1923, of whom 4,670 were in Federal penitentiaries, 77,340 were in State prisons, reformatories, etc., and 26,929 were in county and city jails, workhouses and the like.

Between Jan. 1 and June 30, 1923, the number of prisoners committed was as follows—To Federal penitentiaries, 2,010; to State prisons, etc., 19,518; to county and city jails, etc., 147,489.

Inmates in institutions for juvenile delinquents numbered 29,343 on June 30, 1923.

In hospitals for mental diseases there were 290,457 patients on the books; in psychopathic wards of general hospitals, 1,842; in institutions for feebleminded, 46,722; in institutions for epileptics, 9,153.

The number of persons treated in 1922 in general, special, and Federal hospitals was 4,973,032; the total number of beds in hospitals of the three classes named was 366,491, of which 47,037 were in Federal hospitals.

In dispensaries in 1922 the number of visits by patients was 21,621,761.

During the year named 63,807 persons were admitted to almshouses, 44,066 were discharged or transferred, 15,772 died, and the total number of inmates on Jan. 1, 1923, was 78,090.

In institutions (other than almshouses) for dependents there were about 100,000 adults and 137,000 children; and 64,000 dependent children were in outside homes that had been found for them.

PAUPERS IN ALMSHOUSES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Data by the Bureau of the Census, is as of Jan. 1.)

STATE.	TOTAL NO. PAUPERS IN ALMSHOUSES.		PAUPERS PER 100,000 POP.		STATE.	TOTAL NO. PAUPERS IN ALMSHOUSES.		PAUPERS PER 100,000 POP.		STATE.	TOTAL NO. PAUPERS IN ALMSHOUSES.		PAUPERS PER 100,000 POP.	
	1923.	1910.	1923.	1910.		1923.	1910.	1923.	1910.		1923.	1910.	1923.	1910.
Ala.	768	739	32.0	34.6	Me.	745	945	96.2	127.3	Okla.	250	48	11.8	2.9
Ariz.	206	271	56.0	132.6	Md.	1,368	1,681	91.8	129.8	Ore.	580	352	71.4	52.3
Ark.	578	534	32.1	33.9	Mass.	5,629	6,555	141.5	194.7	Pa.	8,060	9,606	89.6	125.3
Cal.	5,120	4,646	138.5	195.4	Mich.	3,262	2,970	83.9	105.7	R. I.	889	768	143.3	141.5
Col.	667	510	68.4	63.8	Minn.	1,032	687	41.8	33.1	S. C.	451	478	26.1	31.5
Conn.	1,162	2,244	80.2	201.3	Miss.	395	436	22.1	24.3	S. D.	171	145	26.3	24.8
Del.	277	366	121.3	180.9	Mo.	2,712	2,388	79.0	72.5	Tenn.	1,477	1,569	62.1	71.8
Dist. Col.	313	276	71.5	83.4	Mont.	324	415	54.6	110.4	Tex.	1,073	861	22.1	22.1
Fla.	207	207	20.2	27.5	Neb.	573	551	43.3	46.2	Utah.	188	181	40.1	48.5
Ga.	872	813	29.4	31.2	Nev.	138	159	178.3	194.2	Vt.	234	383	66.4	107.6
Idaho.	193	97	42.0	29.8	N. H.	870	991	194.9	230.2	Va.	1,211	1,688	51.0	81.9
Ill.	6,415	5,421	95.7	96.1	N. J.	1,764	2,135	53.2	84.1	Wash.	769	564	54.5	49.4
Ind.	3,128	3,114	104.6	115.3	N. M.	No almshouses in State				W. Va.	702	808	46.0	66.2
Iowa.	1,711	1,779	69.8	80.0	N. Y.	8,740	12,031	81.6	132.0	Wis.	1,728	1,775	63.8	76.1
Kan.	979	735	54.7	43.5	N. C.	1,474	1,389	55.6	63.0	Wyo.	62	19	30.0	13.0
Ky.	1,457	1,522	59.5	66.5	N. D.	120	81	18.0	14.0					
La.	174	187	9.5	11.3	Ohio.	6,872	8,078	114.2	169.5	U. S.	78,090	84,198	71.5	91.5

PATIENTS WITH MENTAL DISEASES IN INSTITUTIONS IN U. S.

(From a Census taken by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, New York City.)

STATE.	JAN. 1, 1910.		JAN. 1, 1920.		STATE.	JAN. 1, 1910.		JAN. 1, 1920.	
	No.	Rate Per 100,000.	No.	Rate Per 100,000.		No.	Rate Per 100,000.	No.	Rate Per 100,000.
United States	187,791	204.2	232,680	220.1	Montana	697	185.3	1,102	200.8
					Nebraska	1,990	166.9	2,624	202.4
Alabama	2,039	95.4	2,238	95.3	Nevada	230	280.9	220	284.2
Arizona	337	164.9	469	140.5	New Hampshire	909	211.1	1,223	276.0
Arkansas	1,092	69.4	1,456	83.1	New Jersey	6,042	238.1	7,398	234.4
California	6,652	279.8	10,184	297.2	New Mexico	219	66.9	356	98.8
Colorado	1,199	150.1	1,680	178.8	New York	31,280	343.2	38,903	374.6
Connecticut	3,579	321.1	4,387	317.8	North Carolina	2,522	114.3	3,180	124.3
Delaware	441	218.0	491	220.2	North Dakota	628	108.8	1,243	192.5
Dist. of Columbia	2,890	872.9	3,342	763.8	Ohio	10,594	222.2	12,217	212.1
Florida	849	112.8	1,226	126.9	Oklahoma	1,110	67.0	1,990	98.1
Georgia	3,132	120.0	3,754	129.6	Oregon	1,565	232.6	2,437	311.1
Idaho	388	119.2	545	126.2	Pennsylvania	15,058	196.4	18,764	215.2
Illinois	12,839	227.7	14,884	229.5	Rhode Island	1,243	229.1	1,528	252.8
Indiana	4,527	167.6	5,599	191.1	South Carolina	1,541	101.7	1,894	112.5
Iowa	5,377	241.7	5,964	248.1	South Dakota	864	148.0	1,182	185.7
Kansas	2,912	172.2	3,054	172.6	Tennessee	2,204	100.9	2,605	111.4
Kentucky	3,538	154.5	4,154	171.9	Texas	4,053	104.0	5,586	119.8
Louisiana	2,158	130.3	2,351	130.7	Utah	342	91.6	534	118.8
Maine	1,258	169.5	1,647	214.4	Vermont	990	278.1	1,095	310.7
Maryland	3,220	248.6	3,973	274.1	Virginia	3,635	176.3	4,250	184.0
Massachusetts	11,601	344.6	14,399	373.8	Washington	1,987	174.0	3,423	252.3
Michigan	6,699	238.4	7,733	210.8	West Virginia	1,722	141.0	1,808	123.5
Minnesota	4,744	228.5	5,964	249.8	Wisconsin	6,587	282.2	7,912	300.6
Mississippi	1,978	110.1	1,809	101.0	Wyoming	162	111.0	248	127.6
Missouri	6,168	187.3	6,946	204.1					

ARE AMERICANS GROWING HEALTHIER?

The following death rates per 100,000 population, have been compiled by the Bureau of the Census, and cover the death registration area, exclusive of Hawaii, and exclusive of stillbirths.

YEAR.	All Causes.	Typhoid Fever.	Malaria	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphth. and Croup.	Influenza.	Erysipelas.
1910	1,496.2	23.5	2.2	0.4	12.3	11.6	11.4	21.4	14.4	4.5
1911	1,418.1	21.0	3.0	0.2	10.0	8.9	11.3	18.9	15.7	4.2
1912	1,388.8	16.5	3.1	0.3	7.0	6.7	9.3	18.2	10.3	3.8
1913	1,409.6	17.9	2.5	0.2	12.8	8.7	10.0	18.9	12.2	4.0
1914	1,364.6	15.5	2.2	0.3	6.8	6.6	10.4	17.9	9.1	3.8
1915	1,355.0	12.4	2.3	0.3	5.4	3.6	8.1	15.7	16.0	3.5
1916	1,403.3	13.3	3.0	0.2	11.1	3.3	10.2	14.5	25.5	3.8
1917	1,425.5	13.5	3.2	0.3	14.3	4.1	10.4	16.6	17.3	3.8
1918	1,809.0	12.5	3.1	0.4	10.8	3.0	16.9	13.8	300.8	3.1
1919	1,287.4	9.2	3.8	0.4	3.9	2.8	5.5	14.7	98.8	2.6
1920	1,306.0	7.8	3.6	0.6	8.8	4.6	12.5	15.3	71.0	3.1
1921	1,163.9	9.0	3.6	0.7	4.3	5.3	9.1	17.7	99.8	2.8
1922	1,181.7	7.5	3.6	0 7	4.3	3.5	5.6	14.6	133.5	2.5

YEAR.	Tuberculosis of the Lungs.	Tuberculosis and Meningitis.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	Rheumatism.	Cancer and Other Malignant Tumor	Diabetes.	Meningitis.	Brain Hemorr'age and Softening.	Organic Diseases of the Heart.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia, All Forms.
1910	139.7	8.6	12.0	7.4	76.2	14.9	14.2	75.7	141.5	23.4	147.7
1911	138.2	8.8	12.1	7.3	74.4	14.9	12.3	76.6	141.1	19.5	133.9
1912	130.0	8.4	11.3	6.7	77.1	15.0	11.5	77.5	142.8	19.3	132.4
1913	127.9	8.7	11.3	7.1	79.0	15.3	10.4	76.5	138.9	18.0	132.6
1914	128.2	8.2	10.8	6.6	79.6	16.2	8.8	79.6	142.2	17.4	127.3
1915	128.2	8.1	10.1	6.2	81.4	17.5	7.4	81.1	147.6	17.4	133.1
1916	124.3	8.0	9.8	5.8	82.1	17.1	7.1	82.9	150.6	16.2	137.8
1917	129.4	8.1	9.5	5.9	81.9	17.0	9.2	84.4	153.8	16.4	150.4
1918	133.2	7.2	9.5	5.1	80.3	15.9	9.9	81.2	153.3	15.7	286.2
1919	111.3	6.1	8.3	4.6	80.5	14.9	6.5	78.6	131.0	12.8	123.5
1920	100.8	5.6	7.8	4.9	83.4	16.1	6.0	81.9	141.9	13.3	137.3
1921	Tuberc. all form		99.4	4.8	86.0	16.8	4.2	83.6	157.1	9.0	99.8
1922	Tuberc. all form		97.0	4.4	86.8	18.4	3.6	86.0	165.7	9.4	133.5

YEAR.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	Diarrhea and Ent'r. (Under 2Yrs.).	Appendicitis and Typhlitis.	Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction.	Cirrhosis of the Liver.	Acute Nephritis and Bright's Disease.	Puerpal Septicemia.	Other Puerpal Causes	Congen. Debility and Malf'r.	Violent Deaths (Suicide Exc.).	Suicide.
1910	16.1	100.8	11.4	12.4	13.9	99.1	7.2	8.5	75.0	90.3	16.0
1911	15.0	77.5	11.7	11.9	14.0	97.7	7.4	8.6	79.2	91.3	16.3
1912	14.4	70.4	11.6	11.9	13.5	103.2	6.5	8.5	80.5	89.0	16.0
1913	13.9	75.3	12.1	11.6	13.4	103.0	7.2	8.7	83.2	92.7	15.8
1914	13.4	66.1	12.3	11.7	13.0	102.6	7.1	8.9	79.5	86.0	16.6
1915	12.6	59.8	12.5	11.3	12.6	105.1	6.3	9.0	76.2	83.6	16.7
1916	11.9	65.8	12.8	11.3	12.3	105.6	6.7	9.6	77.8	91.3	14.2
1917	12.3	64.3	12.6	11.6	11.4	107.9	6.9	9.7	75.9	95.9	13.4
1918	12.8	58.7	12.2	11.5	9.6	97.5	6.4	15.9	77.9	89.0	12.2
1919	10.4	44.2	11.8	10.4	7.9	88.1	5.8	11.2	66.6	79.4	11.4
1920	11.6	44.0	13.4	10.6	7.1	89.4	6.6	12.5	69.8	78.5	10.2
1921	9.8	41.9	14.4	10.7	7.4	85.4	6.8	10.1	84.3	68.7	12.6
1922	10.0	32.5	14.2	10.6	7.5	88.5	5.7	10.0	78.2	70.0	11.9

THE SPAN OF LIFE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Data are official and based on the 1920 Federal Census. The figures in the columns headed "males" and "females" show to what age the average person in the State named may expect to live.

WHITE (EXCEPT IN HAWAII).

Area.	Males.	Area.	Males.	Area.	Males.	Area.	Males.
Kansas	59.73	Missouri	56.74	Wash., D. C.	53.83	Philadelphia	52.08
Wisconsin	58.77	Ohio	56.18	New Jersey	53.77	Detroit	52.03
Minnesota	58.54	So. Carolina	55.76	Maryland	53.57	San Francisco	51.68
Tennessee	58.49	Utah	55.31	Los Angeles	53.35	N. Y. City	51.32
Oregon, Wash.	57.82	Michigan	55.07	Pennsylvania	53.16	Baltimore	51.11
Kentucky	57.61	Illinois	55.01	New York	52.74	Boston	50.55
North Carolina	57.55	California	54.36	St. Louis	52.46	Buffalo	49.53
Indiana	56.84	Massachusetts	54.00	Cleveland	52.44	New Orleans	49.39
Virginia	56.75	Connecticut	53.84	Chicago	52.19	Pittsburgh	47.16

Area.	Females.	Area.	Females.	Area.	Females.	Area.	Females.
Kansas	60.89	Virginia	58.35	Connecticut	56.76	Chicago	55.33
Wisconsin	60.70	California	58.32	Mass.	56.50	Philadelphia	54.83
Minnesota	60.58	Ohio	58.27	San Franc'co.		Baltimore	54.24
Washington	60.44	No. Carolina	57.87	New Jersey	56.47	New Orleans	54.01
Oregon	60.31	Illinois	57.57	St. Louis	56.14	Detroit	53.43
Wash., D. C.	59.83	Kentucky	57.63	Michigan	55.94	Boston	53.32
Missouri	58.95	Los Angeles	57.51	Pennsylv'ia	55.85	N. Y. City	52.72
Tennessee	58.42	So. Carolina		Maryland	55.82	Buffalo	52.98
Utah	58.41	Indiana	57.45	New York	55.66	Pittsburgh	50.42

DEATH RATES FROM STRONG DRINK IN UNITED STATES.

(Data by the United States Census Bureau; rate is per 100,000 population.)

State.	Alcoholism.													Cirrhosis of Liver.				
	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1910	1915	1920	1921	1922
Cal.	8.7	8.6	8.0	7.5	6.9	6.2	6.6	6.5	4.3	2.6	1.0	2.0	2.9	18.4	14.6	9.5	9.8	10.5
Col.	7.4	9.1	8.1	7.6	8.3	7.2	3.0	2.3	1.4	0.8	0.7	3.2	4.2	9.5	7.3	4.1	5.6	6.4
Conn	7.7	6.6	7.7	8.6	4.9	5.7	8.2	9.6	5.2	1.8	1.0	1.6	1.9	14.4	11.5	6.7	7.0	7.6
Del.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2.3	0.9	1.8	6.1	....	....	5.4	8.0	7.9
Fla.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.4	1.9	2.9	4.2	....	....	7.1	8.7	10.4
Ill.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.8	1.5	0.7	1.9	3.1	....	....	8.7	8.3	9.8
Ind.	3.3	3.6	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.2	5.1	3.9	1.2	0.8	0.5	1.1	1.7	11.3	13.8	9.8	9.6	9.4
Kan.	....	....	....	....	1.3	1.2	2.2	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.8	1.3	....	8.0	6.3	7.0	5.4
Ky.	....	2.0	2.3	2.7	3.2	2.5	3.0	2.3	1.6	1.4	0.4	1.3	1.0	....	6.7	4.1	5.3	5.7
La.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.7	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.2	....	....	8.9	9.6	9.9
Me.	2.8	4.2	4.9	3.9	3.5	3.8	5.1	3.0	2.2	1.7	1.3	2.1	2.2	8.3	8.5	4.4	4.4	6.5
Md.	4.5	4.0	5.1	5.8	5.1	4.3	5.5	5.0	3.7	1.7	0.7	2.0	3.0	9.6	9.1	6.2	6.2	7.0
Mass.	6.4	6.5	8.5	8.2	7.8	6.4	8.2	8.1	5.0	2.5	1.8	3.2	5.9	10.1	9.3	5.4	5.3	5.8
Mich.	3.6	3.2	3.8	4.6	3.6	3.1	7.1	7.5	2.5	1.1	1.5	2.2	3.7	12.2	11.8	8.3	7.6	7.1
Minn	5.1	4.4	4.2	6.1	6.2	4.9	4.3	4.3	2.4	1.4	0.8	1.8	2.6	6.6	7.6	4.8	6.0	4.9
Miss.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.6	....	....	5.0	4.2	4.0
Mo.	....	2.4	3.9	5.2	3.7	3.2	3.2	2.8	2.1	1.1	0.4	1.0	2.3	....	12.9	8.0	9.3	10.3
Mont.	14.7	10.1	15.2	17.1	14.6	14.1	17.7	24.6	11.5	1.9	1.8	3.3	3.7	9.7	9.8	6.6	6.1	6.2
Neb.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.5	1.1	0.9	....	....	4.5	5.1	5.4
N. H.	5.8	4.6	8.3	6.4	6.2	4.3	7.8	5.5	3.2	1.6	1.8	2.7	5.2	6.7	12.1	7.4	9.2	9.4
N. J.	6.0	5.4	5.7	7.0	5.3	4.5	6.6	5.2	2.5	1.5	0.9	1.5	3.3	17.2	15.8	7.8	8.5	9.0
N. Y.	6.6	5.7	6.1	7.3	5.9	5.2	8.2	6.4	3.0	2.0	1.2	1.5	2.9	18.2	15.7	8.3	9.0	9.3
N. C.	2.8	2.4	4.1	2.7	3.8	2.3	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.0	9.9	8.2	3.7	3.9	4.1
Ohio	4.0	4.8	5.2	6.5	4.3	4.2	6.3	7.4	4.0	2.6	1.2	2.1	2.7	13.9	13.7	9.1	8.2	8.2
Ore.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.9	0.8	1.6	2.6	3.1	....	....	6.3	6.6	5.8
Pa.	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.4	3.8	3.7	6.0	6.8	3.7	2.1	1.2	2.2	2.8	12.9	13.0	8.0	8.3	8.4
R. I.	5.9	8.0	5.2	7.3	6.7	5.2	8.9	9.2	4.2	2.7	1.3	3.3	4.8	14.0	13.4	6.3	9.4	5.0
S. C.	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.9	....	....	2.7	2.7	3.4
Tenn.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.1	....	....	4.0	4.2	3.5
Utah	4.8	5.2	4.9	7.5	7.4	3.6	5.2	4.9	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.7	1.7	4.8	7.5	3.5	5.4	4.5
Vt.	3.9	4.8	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.5	2.8	3.4	3.1	2.3	1.4	1.7	3.7	9.0	13.3	6.2	9.1	5.7
Va.	....	....	....	3.0	3.3	3.0	2.7	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.8	2.1	....	6.9	4.4	4.8	5.2
Wash	12.8	6.5	6.6	8.2	8.4	5.9	2.8	1.8	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.6	6.5	9.3	4.2	5.4	4.3
Wis.	4.4	4.2	3.6	4.8	4.1	4.2	5.6	4.2	3.8	1.5	0.8	1.6	1.8	11.0	11.3	7.1	6.9	7.4
Average	5.4	4.9	5.3	5.9	4.9	4.4	5.8	5.2	2.7	1.6	1.0	1.8	2.6	13.9	12.6	7.1	7.4	7.5

The number of deaths in the registration area from alcoholism in 1922 was 2,467, from cirrhosis of the liver, 6,977.

DEATHS IN UNITED STATES CITIES FROM CERTAIN DISEASES, 1923.

City.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Measles.	Pneumonia.	Scarlet Fever.	Tuberculosis.	Typhoid Fever.	Whooping Cough.	City.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Measles.	Pneumonia.	Scarlet Fever.	Tuberculosis.	Typhoid Fever.	Whooping Cough.
Atlanta	26	44	37	643	2	235	39	33	Minneapolis	51	67	51	336	33	337	6	26
Baltimore	90	217	56	1,532	23	991	32	100	Newark	34	72	41	547	5	405	11	19
Boston	173	97	57	1,312	58	791	10	109	New Orleans	32	165	33	623	4	693	37	52
Buffalo	56	45	71	613	28	533	22	45	New York	553	1,158	245	8,231	107	5,673	140	202
Chicago	365	428	206	3,745	84	2,335	57	137	Philadelphia	270	425	223	3,260	34	2,122	29	103
Cincinnati	22	230	19	619	18	549	12	18	Pittsburgh	159	233	118	2,297	113	562	23	42
Cleveland	114	130	29	1,181	58	864	16	34	Portland, Ore.	33	50	13	278	1	207	8	12
Denver	79	75	36	488	3	575	14	32	Providence	37	22	120	377	4	229	2	37
Detroit	205	142	85	1,949	86	1,003	42	82	Roch., N. Y.	35	23	31	235	5	174	7	22
Indianapolis	41	93	6	578		333	9	20	St. Louis	55	10	55	1,747	25	652	36	108
Jersey City	34	82	16	517	10	305	5	26	St. Paul	50	51	44	307	29	232	11	15
Kan. City, Mo	40	198	52	627	8	357	19	23	San Francisco	148	122	21	669	12	666	17	28
Los Angeles	119	72	21	775	16	1,171	22	23	Seattle	19	63	5	213	6	193	8	13
Louisville	13	40	1	547		275	11	2	Toledo	64	57	25	282	17	315	15	8
Milwaukee	101	29	7	670	71	298	4	9	Wash., D. C.	42	159	34	1,015	11	578	27	34

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Figures cover birth registration area, excl. Dist. of Col., and are exclusive of still births.)

Year.	Births.			Deaths.			Population of the Area.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1915	398,615	377,689	776,304	234,871	201,722	436,593	30,936,179
1916	420,881	398,102	818,983	264,498	222,184	486,682	32,788,670
1917	696,101	657,691	1,353,792	423,359	352,863	776,222	54,771,416
1918	701,164	662,485	1,363,649	534,720	461,907	996,627	55,515,241
1919	705,593	667,845	1,373,438	422,252	375,852	798,104	61,483,423
1920	775,322	733,552	1,508,874	438,201	397,933	836,134	63,659,441
1921	881,591	832,670	1,714,261	434,019	391,492	825,511	70,425,705
1922	911,831	863,080	1,774,911	497,967	440,578	938,545	78,885,852
1923	921,020	871,626	1,792,646	528,429	463,808	992,237	79,952,425

1923 rates per 1,000 population—Births, 22.4; deaths, 12.4.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1922.

(Data are by the Census Bureau and cover the birth registration area.)

Area.	Population, Estimated as of July 1, 1922.	Births (Excl. of Still Births.)			Deaths (Excl. of Still Births.)			Dths. of Infants Under 1 Year of Age.		
		Total.	Rate Per 1,000 Pop'l't'n.		Total.	Rate Per 1,000 Pop'l't'n.		Total.	Rate Per 1,000 Births.	
		1922	1922	1921	1922	1922	1921	1922	1922	1921
California	3,697,070	73,205	19.8	20.2	51,962	14.1	13.2	5,216	71	66
Connecticut	1,449,097	31,138	21.5	24.0	17,430	12.0	11.4	2,413	77	73
Delaware	228,330	4,711	20.6	22.4	3,004	13.2	13.1	473	100	98
Illinois	6,703,312	134,040	20.0	....	75,769	11.3	11.1	10,189	76	..
Indiana	2,989,493	64,088	21.4	22.0	35,684	11.9	11.9	4,328	68	71
Kansas	1,789,423	38,729	21.6	23.3	18,845	10.5	10.2	2,494	64	63
Kentucky	2,449,263	62,137	25.4	27.6	26,168	10.7	10.5	4,265	69	62
Maine	774,617	17,469	22.6	22.9	11,424	14.7	14.0	1,513	87	88
Maryland	1,489,399	34,455	23.1	25.1	20,256	13.6	13.6	3,245	94	94
Michigan	3,889,418	90,174	23.2	25.3	43,664	11.2	11.6	6,707	74	79
Minnesota	2,467,318	57,022	23.1	23.6	23,538	9.5	9.4	3,299	58	59
Mississippi	1,790,618	43,527	24.3	25.8	19,385	10.8	11.1	2,967	68	68
Montana	593,396	10,873	18.3	....	5,083	8.6	8.2	763	70	..
Nebraska	1,323,193	30,080	22.7	24.5	12,397	9.4	9.2	1,764	59	59
New Hampshire	446,304	9,748	21.8	22.8	6,533	14.6	13.7	779	80	87
New Jersey	3,315,231	74,558	22.5	24.1	40,384	12.2	11.7	5,859	79	74
New York	10,712,680	231,383	21.6	22.7	139,035	13.0	12.3	17,824	77	75
North Carolina	2,649,982	79,920	30.2	33.8	30,446	11.5	11.3	6,471	81	75
Ohio	6,014,914	122,735	20.4	21.9	68,093	11.3	11.3	8,771	71	75
Oregon	811,875	14,969	18.4	19.3	9,341	11.5	10.4	871	58	51
Pennsylvania	8,991,666	214,347	23.8	25.8	110,700	12.3	12.4	18,886	88	88
Rhode Island	620,308	14,302	23.1	23.6	8,144	13.1	12.6	1,221	85	93
South Carolina	1,727,070	46,446	26.9	29.5	20,705	12.0	11.9	4,329	93	96
Vermont	352,428	7,520	21.3	22.5	5,169	14.7	14.2	550	73	78
Virginia	2,372,940	64,783	27.3	29.9	28,690	12.1	12.2	4,966	77	79
Washington	1,411,890	25,377	18.0	19.6	14,194	10.1	9.5	1,563	62	55
Wisconsin	2,708,858	57,700	21.3	23.0	27,397	10.1	10.3	4,104	71	72
Wyoming	206,875	5,188	25.1	....	1,931	9.3	....	398	77	..
Total and average	66,935,800	1,519,595	22.7	24.3	798,893	11.9	11.7	115,648	76	76

The totals include the District of Columbia.

The 1922 figures are provisional. Figures for Massachusetts and Utah are omitted because transcripts for the entire year have not been received.

Illinois, Montana and Wyoming were not in the birth registration area in 1921.

The population of Mississippi is as of Jan. 1, 1920; decrease since 1910; no estimate made.

DISEASES FATAL TO WOMEN.

Among the diseases which, according to a statistical bulletin of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, kill more women than men are—cancer, organic heart disease, apoplexy, whooping cough, tuberculosis of the intestinal tract, pellagra.

Ailments of the thyroid, parathyroid, pituitary, adrenal, and pancreatic glands.

Diabetes, chorea (St. Vitus's dance), mental troubles, anaemia (not *pernicious* anaemia), yellow atrophy of the liver, gallstones, chronic bronchitis, vein diseases.

The first quarter of the year, in the North Temperate Zone, brings more deaths of both sexes than any other period.

DEATH RATE IN U. S. DEATH REGISTRATION AREA SINCE 1900

(By the United States Census Bureau. Exclusive of Hawaii and still births.)

Year.	Population.	Deaths.	Per 1,000 Pop.	Year.	Population.	Deaths.	Per 1,000 Pop.	Year.	Population.	Deaths.	Per 1,000 Pop.
1900	30,765,618	539,939	17.6	1908	46,789,913	691,574	14.8	1916	71,339,485	1,001,921	14.0
1901	31,370,952	518,207	16.5	1909	50,870,518	732,538	14.4	1917	74,972,798	1,068,932	14.3
1902	32,029,815	508,640	15.9	1910	53,843,896	805,412	15.0	1918	81,371,863	1,474,841	18.1
1903	32,701,083	524,415	16.0	1911	59,182,100	839,284	14.2	1919	85,147,822	1,096,436	12.9
1904	33,345,163	551,354	16.5	1912	60,358,203	838,251	13.9	1920	87,486,713	1,142,558	13.1
1905	34,052,201	545,533	16.0	1913	63,197,158	890,848	14.1	1921	88,667,602	1,032,009	11.6
1906	41,983,419	658,105	15.7	1914	65,812,424	898,059	13.6	1922	93,241,643	1,101,863	11.8
1907	43,016,990	687,934	16.0	1915	67,093,621	909,155	13.6	1923	96,986,371	1,193,017	12.3

DEATHS FROM ACCIDENTS IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.

Causes.	1923.	1922.	1921.	1920.	1911.	Causes.	1923.	1922.	1921.	1920.	1911.
All fatal	83,772	76,255	73,542	75,983	79,255	Traumatism by machines	2,324	2,185	1,941	2,660	1,967
By burns	7,304	6,992	6,362	8,088	7,214	By railroads	8,078	6,664	6,362	7,769	12,179
By drowning	6,529	6,992	7,872	6,066	8,806	By automobiles	15,714	13,656	12,293	11,067	2,061
By falls	15,382	13,219	12,293	12,557	14,052	By street cars	1,771	1,748	1,725	2,128	2,998

U. S. GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Year (Fiscal).	Total Ordinary Receipts.	R'pts. Per Capita	Total Ordinary Disb'rs'ments.	Disb'rs. Per Capita.	Year (Fiscal).	Total Ordinary Receipts.	R'pts. Per Capita	Total Ordinary Disb'rs'ments.	Disb'rs. Per Capita.
1789-91	$4,409,951	.....	$3,097,452	.....	1906..	$594,717,942	$7.02	$549,405,425	$6.49
1800..	10,848,749	$2.04	10,813,971	$2.04	1907..	663,125,660	7.70	551,705,129	6.41
1810..	9,384,214	1.30	8,474,753	1.17	1908..	601,060,723	6.87	621,102,391	7.10
1820..	17,840,670	1.85	18,285,535	1.90	1909..	603,589,490	6.79	662,324,445	7.45
1830..	24,844,117	1.93	15,142,108	1.18	1910..	675,511,715	7.48	659,705,391	7.30
1840..	19,480,115	1.14	24,314,518	1.42	1911..	701,372,375	7.46	654,137,998	6.96
1850..	43,592,889	1.88	40,948,383	1.77	1912..	691,778,465	7.23	654,553,963	6.84
1855..	65,350,575	2.49	58,630,663	2.15	1913..	724,111,230	7.44	682,770,706	7.01
1860..	56,054,600	1.78	63,200,876	2.01	1914..	734,673,167	7.42	700,254,490	7.07
1865..	322,031,158	9.26	1,295,099,290	37.27	1915..	697,910,827	6.93	731,399,759	7.26
1870..	395,959,834	10.26	293,657,005	7.61	1916..	779,664,552	7.62	724,492,999	7.08
1880..	333,526,501	6.65	264,847,637	5.28	1917..	1,118,174,126	10.78	1,147,898,991	11.06
1890..	403,080,983	6.43	297,736,487	4.75	1918..	4,174,010,586	39.74	8,966,532,260	85.38
1900..	567,240,852	7.43	487,713,792	6.39	1919..	4,647,603,852	43.79	15,365,362,742	144.77
1901..	587,685,338	7.56	509,967,353	6.56	1920..	6,704,414,438	63.00	6,141,745,240	57.72
1902..	562,478,233	7.11	471,190,858	5.96	1921..	5,624,932,961	52.05	5,115,927,689	47.33
1903..	560,396,675	6.93	506,089,022	6.26	1922..	4,109,104,151	37.35	3,372,607,900	30.73
1904..	539,716,914	6.59	532,237,821	6.50	1923..	4,007,135,480	36.21	3,697,478,020	33.41
1905..	544,606,759	6.54	563,360,094	6.77	1924..	4,012,044,702	35.79	3,506,677,715	29.96

"Ordinary receipts" include receipts from customs, internal revenue, direct tax, public lands, and miscellaneous, but do not include postal revenues, or receipts from loans, premiums, or Treasury notes. The figures cover actual receipts as of Treasury accounts.

The receipts from customs and internal revenue are shown elsewhere, in a separate table, as also are postal revenues, etc.

The receipts from Panama Canal in 1924 (fiscal year), were $27,063,204.

"Ordinary disbursements" cover disbursements for War, Navy, Indians, pensions, interest payments, and civil and miscellaneous items; but do not include payments for postal service, Panama Canal, public debt, or special purposes.

War and Navy disbursements are shown in table below.

U. S. MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURES.

Year (Fisc.)	War.	Navy.	Year (Fisc.)	War.	Navy.	Year (Fisc.)	War.	Navy.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1810..	2,294,324	1,654,244	1883..	48,911,383	15,283,437	1904..	115,035,411	102,956,102
1820..	2,630,392	4,387,990	1884..	39,429,603	17,292,601	1905..	122,175,074	117,550,308
1830..	4,767,129	3,239,429	1885..	42,670,578	16,021,089	1906..	117,946,692	110,474,264
1840..	7,095,267	6,113,897	1886..	34,324,153	13,907,888	1907..	122,576,465	97,128,469
1850..	9,687,025	7,904,725	1887..	38,561,026	15,141,127	1908..	137,746,524	118,037,097
1855..	14,648,074	13,327,095	1888..	38,522,436	16,926,438	1909..	161,667,462	115,546,011
1860..	16,472,203	11,514,650	1889..	44,435,271	21,378,809	1910..	155,911,706	123,173,717
1865..	1,030,690,400	122,617,434	1890..	44,582,838	22,006,206	1911..	160,135,976	119,937,644
1870..	57,655,675	21,780,233	1891..	48,720,065	26,113,896	1912..	148,795,422	135,591,956
1871..	35,799,992	19,431,027	1892..	46,895,456	29,174,139	1913..	160,387,453	133,262,862
1872..	35,372,157	21,249,810	1893..	49,641,773	30,136,084	1914..	173,522,804	139,682,186
1873..	46,323,138	23,526,257	1894..	54,567,930	31,701,294	1915..	172,973,092	141,835,654
1874..	42,313,927	30,932,587	1895..	51,894,579	28,797,796	1916..	164,635,577	155,029,426
1875..	41,120,646	21,497,626	1896..	50,830,921	27,147,732	1917..	440,276,880	257,166,437
1876..	38,070,889	18,963,319	1897..	48,950,268	34,561,546	1918..	5,684,348,624	1,368,642,794
1877..	37,082,736	14,959,935	1898..	91,922,000	58,823,104	1919..	9,253,059,384	2,009,272,389
1878..	32,154,148	17,365,301	1899..	229,841,254	63,942,985	1920..	1,094,834,202	629,893,116
1879..	40,425,661	15,125,127	1900..	134,774,768	55,953,078	1921..	557,168,810	644,278,809
1889..	38,116,916	13,536,985	1901..	144,615,697	60,506,978	1922..	393,389,739	456,338,787
1881..	40,466,461	15,686,672	1902..	112,272,216	67,803,128	1923..	352,102,353	322,532,908
1882..	43,570,494	15,032,046	1903..	118,619,520	82,618,034	1924..	341,464,535	324,129,998

Figures in "War" column are on a warrant basis, and, up to and including the fiscal year 1922, include expenditures for rivers and harbors, but not expenditures on account of the Panama Canal or civil expenditures under the War Department at Washington.

Beginning with the fiscal year 1923, the figures include all expenditures, civil and military, under the War Department, exclusive of Panama Canal.

Figures in "Navy" column are on a warrant basis, and, up to and including the fiscal year 1922, do not include civil expenditures under the Navy Department at Washington.

Beginning with the fiscal year 1923, the figures include all expenditures, civil and naval, under the Navy Department.

GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Data by Director of the Mint; figures show values.)

Year (Cal.)	Gold.	Silver.	Year (Cal.)	Gold.	Silver.	Year (Cal.)	Gold.	Silver.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1810.....	501,435	638,774	1902.....	47,184,853	30,028,167	1913.....	25,433,378	3,184,229
1820.....	1,319,030	501,681	1903.....	43,683,793	19,874,440	1914.....	53,457,817	6,083,823
1830.....	643,105	2,495,400	1904.....	233,402,400	15,695,610	1915.....	23,968,401	4,114,082
1840.....	1,675,483	1,726,703	1905.....	49,638,400	6,332,181	1916.....	18,525,026	8,880,800
1850.....	31,981,739	1,866,100	1906.....	77,538,045	10,651,088	1917.....	10,014	29,412,300
1860.....	23,473,654	2,259,390	1907.....	131,907,490	13,178,436	1918.....	.....	25,473,029
1870.....	23,198,788	1,378,256	1908.....	131,638,632	12,391,777	1919.....	.....	11,068,400
1880.....	62,308,279	27,411,694	1909.....	88,776,908	8,087,853	1920.....	16,990,000	25,057,270
1890.....	20,467,183	39,202,908	1910.....	104,723,735	3,740,468	1921.....	10,570,000	89,057,535
1900.....	99,272,943	36,345,321	1911.....	56,176,823	6,457,302	1922.....	80,680,016	84,323,030
1901.....	101,735,188	30,838,461	1912.....	17,498,523	7,340,995	1923.....	45,365,000	66,283,000

Included in the 1923 coinage were 2,268,250 gold double eagles; 56,631,000 standard silver dollars, 2,452,000 half-dollars, 11,076,000 quarters, 56,570,000 dimes, 41,857,000 nickels, and 83,423,000 cents.

NEW CHARTERS AND CAPITAL ISSUES.

In 1923, according to the New York Journal of Commerce, 9,164 new charters were granted to business concerns in the United States, with a total authorized capital of $8,415,105,719, as against $8,400,153,390 in 1922 and $7,959,111,400 in 1921.

New capital issues in the United States in 1923, by the same authority as the above, totaled $3,601,438,300, as against $3,423,948,320 in 1922, and $2,624,868,900 in 1921.

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

JUNE 30.	Interest Bearing Debt.	Annual Interest Charge.	Interest Per Cap.	Matured Debt.	Non-Interest Bearing Debt.	Total Gross Debt.	Net Public Debt.	Net Debt Per Capita
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dolls.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars*
1900.....	1,023,478,860	33,545,130	0.44	1,176,320	238,761,733	1,263,416,913	1,060,421,186	13.90
1901.....	987,141,040	29,789,153	0.38	1,415,620	233,015,585	1,221,572,245	995,067,645	12.80
1902.....	931,070,340	27,542,946	0.35	1,280,160	245,680,157	1,178,031,357	920,944,348	11.64
1903.....	914,541,410	25,541,573	0.32	1,205,090	243,659,413	1,159,405,913	871,570,845	10.83
1904.....	895,157,440	24,176,745	0.29	1,970,920	239,130,656	1,136,259,016	920,973,226	11.25
1905.....	895,158,340	24,176,781	0.29	1,370,245	235,838,510	1,132,357,095	943,588,069	11.33
1906.....	895,159,140	23,248,064	0.27	1,128,135	246,235,695	1,142,522,970	909,967,519	10.75
1907.....	894,834,280	21,628,914	0.25	1,086,815	251,257,098	1,147,178,193	817,359,844	9.50
1908.....	897,503,990	21,101,197	0.24	4,130,015	276,056,398	1,177,690,403	866,585,436	9.90
1909.....	913,317,490	21,275,602	0.23	2,883,855	232,114,027	1,148,315,372	959,589,644	10.79
1910.....	913,317,490	21,275,602	0.23	2,124,895	231,497,584	1,146,939,969	970,432,909	10.74
1911.....	915,353,190	21,336,673	0.23	1,879,830	236,751,917	1,153,984,937	945,299,603	10.06
1912.....	963,776,770	22,787,084	0.24	1,760,450	228,301,285	1,193,838,505	964,811,807	10.09
1913.....	965,706,610	22,835,330	0.24	1,659,550	225,681,585	1,193,047,745	927,068,121	9.52
1914.....	967,953,310	22,891,498	0.23	1,552,560	218,729,530	1,188,235,400	950,593,142	9.60
1915.....	969,759,090	22,936,642	0.23	1,507,260	219,997,718	1,191,264,068	1,027,379,778	10.14
1916.....	971,562,590	23,084,636	0.23	1,473,100	252,109,878	1,225,145,568	1,006,281,572	9.82
1917.....	2,712,549,476	83,625,481	0.82	14,232,230	248,836,878	2,975,618,585	1,908,635,224	18.33
1918.....	11,985,882,436	466,256,885	4.50	20,242,550	237,503,733	12,243,628,719	10,924,281,355	103.19
1919.....	25,234,496,274	1,052,333,621	10.02	11,109,370	236,428,775	25,482,034,419	24,479,302,376	230.64
1920.....	24,061,095,361	1,016,592,219	9.55	6,747,700	230,075,350	24,297,918,412	24,330,889,731	228.64
1921.....	23,737,352,080	1,029,434,649	9.52	10,939,620	227,958,908	23,976,250,608	23,813,547,431	220.32
1922.....	22,711,035,587	991,000,759	9.03	25,250,880	227,792,723	22,964,079,191	22,996,416,115	209.55
1923.....	22,007,590,754	1,055,923,690	9.49	98,172,160	243,924,843	22,349,707,365	22,155,886,403	199.12
1924.....	20,981,586,430	940,602,913	8.39	30,241,250	239,292,747	21,251,120,427	21,178,045,271	188.96

The 1924 interest charge includes $25,020,344.59 accrued discount on war savings certificates of the series of 1918 and 1919.

The interest bearing debt is exclusive of bonds issued to the Pacific railways (provision having been made by law to secure the Treasury against both principal and interest) and the Navy pension fund (which was in no sense a debt, the principal being the property of the United States).

The non-interest bearing debt includes old demand notes; United States notes, less the amount of the gold reserve since 1900; postal currency and fractional currency less the amounts officially estimated to have been destroyed; and also the redemption fund held by the Treasury to retire national bank notes of national banks failed, in liquidation, and reducing circulation, which prior to 1890 was not included in the published debt statements. Does not include gold, silver, or currency certificates or Treasury notes of 1890 for redemption of which an exact equivalent of the respective kinds of money or bullion was held in the Treasury.

The gross debt of the United States on Aug. 31, 1919, when the war debt was at its peak, was $26,596,701,648.01; the net balance in the general fund on that day was $1,118,109,534.76; making the net debt $25,478,592,113.25.

Net public debt, with per capita in earlier years—(1800) $82,976,294—$15.63; (1810) $53,-173,217—$7.34; (1820) $91,015,566—$9.44; (1830) $48,565,406—$3.77; (1840) $3,573,344—$0.21; (1850) $63,452,774 — $2.74; (1860) $59,964,402 — $1.91; (1865) $2,674,815,857—$76.98; (1870) $2,331,169,-956—$60.46; (1880) $1,919,326,748—$38.27; (1890) $890,784,371—$14.13; (1895) $901,672,967—$12.96.

APPROPRIATIONS BY CONGRESS.

(Covering 12-month period ending June 30 of year named.)

YEAR.	Ap'priations.	YEAR.	Ap'priations.	YEAR.	Ap'priations.	YEAR.	Ap'priations.
	Dollars.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1876.....	147,714,941	1905.....	467,159,617	1912.....	634,549,561	1919.....	25,598,967,518
1880.....	162,414,648	1906.....	489,241,777	1913.....	617,382,178	1920.....	7,052,387,634
1890.....	218,115,440	1907.....	549,434,246	1914.....	684,757,276	1921.....	4,070,964,534
1900.....	462,509,750	1908.....	555,739,444	1915.....	674,497,625	1922.....	4,177,802,101
1901.....	457,152,143	1909.....	627,516,247	1916.....	678,677,859	1923.....	3,951,062,084
1902.....	479,365,657	1910.....	648,191,676	1917.....	1,178,908,963	1924.....	4,020,488,898
1903.....	486,439,307	1911.....	663,725,795	1918.....	18,144,861,745	1925.....	3,823,000,000
1904.....	464,846,770						

A large part of the appropriations made by Congress are annual appropriations, intended only to cover the running expenses of the Government during a specific fiscal year Such appropriations can be used only to pay bills incurred during the fiscal year for which they were made, and if not required for this purpose, unless repealed before being entered on the books, are carried to the surplus funds at the end of the third fiscal year.

Appropriations for rivers and harbors work, lighthouses and public buildings, are by law exempted from the fiscal year limitation, and are available until expended, as are also other appropriations when expressly exempted by law.

In the case of these appropriations the amount that can be expended during any one fiscal year is sometimes limited. If not limited the appropriation can all be used in one year or spread over a period of years according to the nature of the undertaking.

Still other appropriations are indefinite both as to time and amount, such as appropriations for interest on the public debt.

The 1925 appropriations include the sum of $201,357,768 in two bills which failed of enactment at the first session of the 68th Congress, ending June 7, 1924, but which were scheduled for passage in the second session, beginning in December, 1924.

POSTAL SAVINGS TOTAL $132,655,147.

The amount of money on deposit with the Postal Savings system on June 30, 1924, totaled $132,-655,147, as against $131,671,300 a year before.

The deposits at the chief Post Offices were as follows:

New York, N. Y.....	$41,741,170	Kansas City, Mo.....	$1,546,627	Butte, Mont.....	$748,703
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	11,556,444	Tacoma, Wash.....	1,501,568	San Francisco, Cal.....	698,284
Boston, Mass.....	7,262,000	Portland, Ore.....	1,341,197	Milwaukee, Wis.....	661,590
Chicago, Ill.....	6,067,227	Newark, N. Y.....	1,315,211	Jersey City, N. J.....	603,830
Seattle, Wash.....	3,024,133	St. Paul, Minn.....	1,084,325	Great Falls, Mont.....	545,706
Philadelphia, Pa.....	2,541,278	Uniontown, Pa.....	1,043,140	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	516,112
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	2,231,286	St. Louis, Mo.....	977,382	Denver, Col.....	506,574
Detroit, Mich.....	1,702,149	Los Angeles, Cal.....	769,995		

The total on deposit at the close of each fiscal year since the Postal Savings system was established is as follows:

1911...	$677,145	1914...	$43,444,271	1917...	$131,954,696	1920...	$157,276,322
1912...	20,237,084	1915...	65,684,708	1918...	148,471,499	1921...	152,389,903
1913...	33,818,870	1916...	86,019,885	1919...	167,323,260	1922...	137,736,439
						1923...	$131,671,300

MONETARY SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Revised by the Director of the Mint.)

GOLD COIN—Weight, 25.8 grains to the dollar; fineness, 900-1000, unlimited as to issue, denominations, $2.50, $5, $10, $20; legal tender, unlimited; receivable for all public dues; exchangeable for gold certificates and subsidiary and minor coin.

STANDARD SILVER DOLLARS—Weight, 412.5 grains; fineness, 900-1000; ratio to gold, 15.988 to 1; coinage ceased in 1905, resumed in 1921; legal tender, unlimited, unless otherwise contracted; receivable for all public dues; exchangeable for silver certificates and smaller coin.

SUBSIDIARY SILVER COIN—Weight, 385.8 grains to the dollar; fineness, 900-1000; ratio to gold 14.953 to 1. Limit of issue, needs of the people. Denominations 10 cents, 25 cents, 50 cents; legal tender not to exceed $10; receivable for all dues up to $10; exchangeable for minor coin; redeemable in "lawful money" at the Treasury in sums or multiples of $20.

MINOR COIN—Weight, 5 cent piece, 77.16 grains, 75 per cent. copper, 25 per cent. nickel; 1 cent piece, 48 grains, 95 per cent. copper, 5 per cent. tin and zinc; limit of issue, needs of the people; legal tender not to exceed 25 cents; receivable for all dues up to 25 cents; redeemable in "lawful money" at the Treasury in sums or multiples of $20.

GOLD CERTIFICATES—Limit of issue for gold bullion to two-thirds of the amount of gold certificates outstanding; for gold coin, unlimited, unless gold coin reserve against United States notes (greenbacks) falls below $100,000,000; denominations, $10, $20, $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000; made legal tender by act Dec. 24, 1919; receivable for all public dues; redeemable in gold coin at the Treasury.

SILVER CERTIFICATES—Unlimited as to issue for standard silver dollars; denominations, $1, $2, $5, $10, $20, $50, $100; not a legal tender; receivable for all public dues; redeemable in silver dollars at the Treasury.

UNITED STATES NOTES—Limit of issue, $346,681,016; denominations, $1, $2, $5, $10, $20, $50, $100, $500, $1,000; legal tender for all debts, public and private, except customs and interest on the public debt; receivable for all public dues; redeemable in gold at the Treasury.

TREASURY NOTES OF 1890—No further issues, volume steadily diminishing by redemption in silver dollars; denominations, $1, $2, $5, $10, $20, $50 $100, $500, $1,000; legal tender, unlimited, unless otherwise contracted; receivable for all public dues; redeemable in gold or silver dollars at the Treasury.

NATIONAL BANK NOTES—Limit of issue not to exceed capital of banks; denominations, $5, $10, $20, $50, and $100; notes of denominations of $1, $2, $500 and $1,000 authorized, but none issued or available for issue; not a legal tender; receivable for all public dues except customs; redeemable in "lawful money" at the Treasury or at bank of issue.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK NOTES—Issue unlimited, subject to deposit of the required security, and the discretion of the Federal Reserve Board; denominations $1, $2, $5, $10, $20, $50, $100, $500, $1,000; not a legal tender; receivable for all public dues except customs; redeemable in "lawful money" at the Treasury or at bank of issue.

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES—Limit of issue same as Federal Reserve Bank notes; denominations, $5, $10, $20, $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000; not a legal tender; receivable for all public dues; redeemable in gold at the Treasury, and in gold or "lawful money" at any Federal Reserve Bank.

STOCK OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

JULY 1.	Stock of Money in the U. S.	Money in Circulation.	Circulation Per Capita.	JULY 1.	Stock of Money in the U. S.	Money in Circulation.	Circulation Per Capita.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars*	*Dollars.*
1870	899,875,899	774,966,377	20.10	1911	3,555,958,977	3,214,002,596	34.20
1880	1,185,550,327	973,382,228	19.41	1912	3,648,870,650	3,284,513,094	34.34
1890	1,685,123,429	1,429,251,270	22.82	1913	3,720,070,016	3,363,738,449	34.56
1900	2,339,700,673	2,055,150,998	26.93	1914	3,738,288,871	3,402,015,427	34.35
1901	2,483,067,977	2,175,307,962	27.98	1915	3,989,456,186	3,261,066,123	32.38
1902	2,563,266,658	2,249,390,551	28.43	1916	4,482,891,938	3,591,331,724	35.06
1903	2,684,710,987	2,367,692,169	29.42	1917	5,407,990,026	3,849,396,888	36.96
1904	2,803,504,135	2,519,142,869	30.77	1818	6,741,072,294	4,366,005,794	40.96
1905	2,883,364,564	2,587,882,653	31.08	1919	7,605,366,041	4,794,719,887	45.18
1906	3,069,976,591	2,736,646,628	32.32	1920	7,909,998,099	5,332,141,477	50.11
1907	3,115,561,007	2,772,956,455	32.22	1921	8,099,006,237	4,842,584,404	44.80
1908	3,378,764,020	3,038,015,488	34.72	1922	8,177,477,105	4,374,015,037	39.86
1909	3,406,328,354	3,106,240,657	34.93	1923	8,603,732,716	4,729,378,516	42.50
1910	3,419,591,483	3,102,355,605	34.33	1924	8,746,200,249	4,755,403,035	42.20

Gold coin and gold bullion in the United States on July 1, 1924, totaled $4,490,716,239, of which $3,785,302,042 was in the Treasury, $308,999,380 was held by Federal Reserve banks and agents, and $396,414,817 was in circulation.

The amount in circulation was $3.52 per capita.

The figures for gold coin and gold bullion do not include hoarded gold or gold outside the Treasury and Federal Reserve banks and agents.

The difference between the amount of money in circulation and the total stock of money in the United States represents mostly money (coin, bullion, etc.) held in the Treasury to back up the Government's paper money, including that of National and Federal Reserve banks.

Gold certificates are secured dollar for dollar by gold held in the Treasury for their redemption; silver certificates are secured dollar for dollar by standard silver dollars held in the Treasury for their redemption; United States notes are secured by a gold reserve of $152,979,025.63 held in the Treasury.

This reserve fund may also be used for the redemption of Treasury notes of 1890, which are also secured dollar for dollar by standard silver dollars held in the Treasury.

Federal Reserve notes are obligations of the United States and a first lien on all the assets of the issuing Federal Reserve bank. Federal Reserve notes are secured by the deposit with Federal Reserve agents of a like amount of gold or of gold and such discounted or purchased paper as is eligible under the terms of the Federal Reserve Act.

Federal Reserve banks must maintain a gold reserve of at least 40 per cent., including the gold redemption fund which must be deposited with the United States Treasurer, against Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation.

Federal Reserve bank notes and National bank notes are secured by United States Government obligations, and a 5 per cent. fund for their redemption is required to be maintained with the Treasurer of the United States in gold or lawful money

MONETARY STOCK OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Estimated by the Director of the Mint.)

JUNE 30—	TOTAL STOCK OF COIN AND BULLION.		PER CAPITA.		JUNE 30—	TOTAL STOCK OF COIN AND BULLION.		PER CAPITA.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.		Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
1901	1,124,652,818	661,205,403	14.47	8.50	1913	1,866,619,157	745,585,964	19.17	7.66
1902	1,192,395,607	670,540,105	15.07	8.48	1914	1,871,611,723	753,563,709	18.90	7.61
1903	1,249,552,756	677,448,933	15.45	8.38	1915	1,973,330,201	758,039,421	19.59	7.53
1904	1,327,672,672	682,383,277	16.22	8.33	1916	2,450,516,328	763,218,469	23.92	7.45
1905	1,357,881,186	686,401,168	16.31	8.24	1917	3,018,964,392	772,908,391	28.99	7.42
1906	1,472,995,209	687,958,920	17.40	8.12	1918	3,075,339,748	745,747,094	29.05	7.04
1907	1,466,056,632	705,330,224	17.03	8.20	1919	3,112,320,547	568,329,597	28.92	5.28
1908	1,615,140,575	723,594,595	18.46	8.27	1920	2,707,866,274	548,938,429	25.60	5.19
1909	1,640,567,131	733,250,073	18.45	8.25	1921	3,294,909,763	619,725,982	30.48	5.73
1910	1,635,424,513	727,078,304	18.10	8.05	1922	3,784,651,712	696,719,352	34 49	6.35
1911	1,753,134,114	732,002,448	18.65	7.79	1923	4,049,553,748	792,041,753	36.39	7.12
1912	1,812,856,241	741,184,095	18.95	7.75	1924	4,490,807,303	812,449,277	39.85	7.21

NATIONAL BANK CAPITAL, DEPOSITS AND RESOURCES.

YEAR	B'ks	Capital.	Deposits.	Total Resources.	YEAR	B'ks	Capital.	Deposits.	Total Resources.
	No.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*1,000 Dols.*		*No.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*1,000 Dols.*
1880	2,045	454,606,073	833,701,034	2,035,493	1905	5,336	768,114,231	3,783,658,404	7,327,805
1885	2,616	520,752,720	1,106,376,517	2,421,852	1906	5,685	779,544,247	4,055,873,637	7,784,228
1886	2,686	527,777,898	1,146,246,911	2,474,544	1907	6,017	837,002,528	4,322,880,141	8,476,501
1887	2,819	542,959,709	1,285,076,979	2,629,314	1908	6,562	901,384,244	4,374,551,208	8,714,064
1888	2,993	567,840,644	1,292,342,471	2,731,448	1909	6,788	919,143,825	4,898,576,696	9,471,732
1889	3,120	588,391,497	1,442,137,979	2,937,976	1910	6,984	963,457,519	5,287,216,312	9,896,624
1890	3,214	607,428,365	1,521,745,665	3,061,770	1911	7,163	1,008,180,225	5,477,991,156	10,383,048
1891	3,477	643,680,165	1,535,058,569	3,113,415	1912	7,307	1,031,383,425	5,825,461,163	10,861,763
1892	3,641	671,493,123	1,753,339,680	3,493,794	1913	7,404	1,051,720,675	5,953,461,551	10,036,919
1893	3,730	682,975,512	1,556,761,230	3,213,261	1914	7,453	1,063,978,175	6,268,692,430	11,482,190
1894	3,764	681,129,704	1,677,801,201	3,422,096	1915	7,500	1,068,577,080	6,611,281,822	11,795,685
1895	3,735	664,712,365	1,736,022,107	3,470,553	1916	7,571	1,066,208,875	8,143,048,000	13,926,868
1896	3,698	655,960,855	1,668,314,508	3,353,797	1917	7,589	1,081,670,000	9,521,648,000	16,151,040
1897	3,659	647,402,875	1,770,480,563	3,563,408	1918	7,691	1,098,264,000	10,437,433,000	17,839,502
1898	3,589	628,885,895	2,023,357,160	3,977,675	1919	7,762	1,115,507,000	15,924,865,000	20,799,550
1899	3,572	610,426,625	2,522,157,509	4,708,833	1920	8,019	1,224,166,000	17,155,421,000	23,411,253
1900	3,571	603,396,550	2,458,092,758	4,944,165	1921	8,154	1,273,880,000	15,142,331,000	20,517,862
1901	3,765	622,366,094	2,941,837,429	5,675,910	1922	8,249	1,307,216,000	16,320,564,000	20,706,010
1902	4,131	659,608,169	3,098,875,722	6,008,754	1923	8,241	1,328,891,000	16,897,980,000	21,511,766
1903	4,451	688,817,835	3,200,993,509	6,286,935	1924	8,085	1,334,011,000	18,347,837,000	22,565,919
1904	4,914	746,365,438	3,312,439,842	6,655,988					

SAVINGS BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Data by the Comptroller of the Currency.)

YEAR.	Banks.	Depositors.	Deposits.	YEAR.	Banks.	Depositors.	Deposits.
	No.	*No.*	*Dollars.*		*No.*	*No.*	*Dollars.*
1830	36	38,035	6,973,304	1909	1,703	8,831,863	3,713,405,710
1840	61	78,701	14,051,520	1910	1,759	9,142,908	4,070,486,246
1850	108	251,354	43,431,130	1911	1,884	9,794,647	4,212,583,598
1860	278	693,870	149,277,504	1912	1,922	10,010,304	4,451,818,522
1870	517	1,630,846	549,874,358	1913	1,978	10,766,936	4,727,403,950
1880	629	2,335,582	819,106,973	1914	2,100	11,109,499	4,936,591,849
1890	921	4,258,893	1,524,844,506	1915	2,159	11,285,755	4,997,706,013
1900	1,002	6,107,083	2,449,547,885	1916	1,864	11,148,392	5,088,587,294
1901	1,007	6,358,723	2,597,094,580	1917	1,807	11,427,013	5,418,022,274
1902	1,036	6,666,672	2,750,177,290	1918	1,819	11,379,553	5,471,579,948
1903	1,078	7,035,228	2,935,204,845	1919	1,719	11,434,881	5,906,082,000
1904	1,157	7,305,443	3,060,178,611	1920	1,707	11,427,566	6,536,470,000
1905	1,237	7,696,229	3,261,236,119	1921	1,601	10,737,843	6,018,258,000
1906	1,319	8,027,192	3,482,137,198	1922	1,685	12,538,997	7,181,248,000
1907	1,415	8,588,811	3,690,078,945	1923	1,647	13,340,333	7,897,909,000
1908	1,453	8,705,848	3,660,553,945	1924	1,603	13,971,793	8,439,855,000

In the foregoing table the figures 1890 and 1900 include the number of depositors and the amount of deposits in the State banks of Illinois having savings departments but not the number of such banks, because general returns from these are incorporated in State banks' returns.

GROWTH OF BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

(By H. F. Cellarius, Cincinnati, Sec. of U. S. League of Local Building and Loan Associations.)

YEAR.	No. of Associations.	Total Membership.	Total Assets.	Annual Ave. Due Each Member.	YEAR.	No. of Associations.	Total Membership.	Total Assets.	Annual Ave. Due Each Member.
1900	5,356	1,495,136	$571,366,628	$382.15	1917	7,269	3,838,612	$1,769,142,175	$460.37
1910	5,869	2,169,893	931,867,175	429.45	1918	7,484	4,011,401	1,898,344,346	473.23
1911	6,099	2,332,829	1,030,687,031	441.81	1919	7,788	4,289,326	2,126,620,390	495.80
1912	6,273	2,516,936	1,137,600,648	451.98	1920	8,633	4,962,919	2,519,914,971	507.75
1913	6,429	2,836,433	1,248,479,139	440.16	1921	9,255	5,809,888	2,890,764,621	497.56
1914	6,616	3,103,935	1,357,707,900	437.41	1922	10,009	6,364,144	3,342,530,953	486.95
1915	6,806	3,334,899	1,484,205,875	445.05	1923	10,744	7,202,880	3,942,939,880	547.13
1916	7,072	3,568,432	1,598,628,136	447.98					

$400,000,000 HOARDED OUTSIDE BANKS IN UNITED STATES.

In the collective ginger jars and stockings of the United States there is a total of more than $400,000,000 jealously hoarded away, according to estimates by Joseph S. McCoy, United States Treasury actuary.

8,000 Americans may safely be put in the miser class, McCoy believes. They just like to see their money and gloat over it and call it pet names, and among them they are keeping $400,000,000 out of circulation.

Then there are the children's banks. Probably 2,500,000 kids have such banks, and there is perhaps an average of 60 cents in each, making a total of $1,500,000 thus hoarded away.

About half of the entire hoarded wealth of the United States is in the cupboards and under the mattresses of foreign-born residents.

And farmers are hoarding a total sum of $125,000,000, McCoy says.

$125,000,000 A YEAR EMBEZZLED IN UNITED STATES.

The National Surety Company has prepared the subjoined table showing that the annual embezzlement losses paid by all fidelity insurance companies in the United States have increased very greatly. Previous to 1906, fidelity losses were not separated from surety losses in company statements.

Chairman William B. Joyce of the National Surety Company estimates present losses of the American public from embezzlement at $125,000,000 a year.

EMBEZZLEMENT INSURANCE LOSSES IN THE UNITED STATES.

1906	$1,603,769	1910	$1,871,028	1914	$2,008,347	1918	$2,472,385	1921	$8,672,024
1907	1,251,430	1911	2,513,514	1915	2,128,239	1919	3,704,717	1922	9,308,503
1908	1,901,650	1912	2,236,036	1916	1,866,775	1920	4,406,923	1923	10,311,258
1909	2,104,718	1913	2,123,546	1917	1,921,388				

BANK CLEARINGS IN CHIEF UNITED STATES CITIES.

Year Ending Sept. 30.	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1900	51,964,588,572	6,811,052,828	4,679,455,332	6,299,128,611	1,017,115,942
1910	102,553,959,100	14,031,258,900	7,760,336,900	8,414,461,900	2,268,678,600
1911	92,420,120,000	13,821,387,000	7,683,683,000	8,306,738,000	2,372,725,000
1912	96,672,301,000	14,864,498,000	7,878,577,000	8,865,807,000	2,621,035,000
1913	98,121,520,000	16,018,176,000	8,543,472,000	8,326,228,000	2,666,628,000
1914	89,760,345,000	16,139,932,000	8,231,518,000	7,866,664,000	2,544,227,000
1915	90,842,708,000	15,404,167,000	7,968,006,000	7,481,341,000	2,583,278,000
1916	147,180,709,000	19,129,452,000	12,018,127,000	10,180,120,000	3,186,602,000
1917	181,534,031,000	24,452,469,000	16,423,891,000	12,188,355,000	4,525,154,000
1918	174,524,179,000	25,641,871,000	18,928,044,000	14,781,325,000	5,390,920,000
1919	214,703,444,000	28,223,025,000	21,320,246,000	16,990,409,000	6,703,134,000
1920	252,338,249,000	32,845,595,000	25,035,910,000	19,570,085,000	8,272,028,000
1921	204,082,339,000	27,400,214,000	21,391,902,000	14,932,520,000	6,909,050,000
1922	213,326,386,000	27,102,207,000	21,514,198,000	15,630,440,000	7,056,594,000
1923	214,621,431,000	30,809,662,000	24,649,000,000	19,068,369,000	7,917,589,000
1924	235,498,649,000	31,180,704,000	25,063,291,000	20,526,622,000	8,297,725,000
	Kansas City.	St. Louis.	Pittsburgh.	Detroit.	Cleveland.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1900	738,817,138	1,656,343,626	1,189,590,102	424,771,513	417,838,383
1910	2,618,735,000	3,704,263,700	2,604,069,500	891,802,300	992,803,500
1911	2,591,012,000	3,827,444,000	2,539,143,000	943,717,000	1,001,569,000
1912	2,630,704,000	3,978,870,000	2,687,970,000	1,087,893,000	1,101,007,000
1913	2,844,634,000	4,122,115,000	2,951,861,000	1,286,942,000	1,271,232,000
1914	2,831,768,000	4,050,824,000	2,725,372,000	1,385,575,000	1,271,067,000
1915	3,615,489,000	3,883,252,000	2,527,701,000	1,358,216,000	1,368,429,000
1916	4,507,986,000	4,947,429,000	3,216,124,000	2,020,598,000	2,134,768,000
1917	6,736,042,000	6,546,438,000	3,939,322,000	2,736,099,000	2,723,466,000
1918	9,874,645,000	7,789,456,000	5,025,118,000	2,968,353,000	4,128,765,000
1919	11,036,406,000	8,065,368,000	6,998,946,000	4,032,443,000	5,104,301,000
1920	12,318,929,000	8,557,096,000	8,549,277,000	5,063,224,000	6,755,509,000
1921	8,274,868,000	6,485,028,000	8,047,466,000	4,888,268,000	5,329,086,000
1922	6,728,345,000	6,587,896,000	6,538,949,000	5,074,622,000	4,732,214,000
1923	7,009,938,000	7,190,929,000	8,059,438,000	6,448,116,000	5,447,342,000
1924	6,474,144,000	7,115,670,000	8,002,869,000	7,219,610,000	5,392,576,000
	Baltimore.	Minneapolis.	Cincinnati.	New Orleans.	Louisville.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1900	1,072,172,396	583,193,116	792,434,950	500,671,071	414,413,359
1910	1,586,091,900	1,179,569,300	1,277,996,900	987,504,300	683,370,800
1911	1,740,368,000	1,063,638,000	1,276,279,000	1,024,366,000	679,696,000
1912	1,893,003,000	1,109,627,000	1,347,123,000	1,031,673,000	707,977,000
1913	2,011,447,000	1,326,146,000	1,329,668,000	1,002,063,000	711,508,000
1914	1,899,411,000	1,318,336,000	1,331,589,000	974,437,000	706,840,000
1915	1,727,833,000	1,327,106,000	1,274,149,000	848,763,000	671,018,000
1916	2,192,008,000	1,465,000,000	1,658,175,000	1,180,040,000	906,755,000
1917	2,233,071,000	1,617,563,000	2,014,284,000	1,799,857,000	1,001,822,000
1918	2,905,072,000	1,759,854,000	2,579,635,000	2,576,655,000	1,137,579,000
1919	4,196,983,000	2,263,056,000	3,047,801,000	2,890,884,000	993,855,000
1920	4,843,326,000	3,521,955,000	3,567,833,000	3,562,716,000	1,153,048,000
1921	4,077,724,000	3,659,010,000	2,975,923,000	2,391,388,000	1,249,357,000
1922	3,830,961,000	3,266,626,000	2,888,682,000	2,266,898,000	1,277,749,000
1923	4,141,820,000	3,678,232,000	3,419,567,000	2,847,308,000	1,534,000,000
1924	4,945,167,000	3,665,027,000	3,322,525,000	2,997,558,000	1,569,027,000

TOTAL BANK CLEARINGS IN CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Year End'g Sept. 30.	No. of Cities	Dollars.	Year End'g Sept. 30.	No. of Cities	Dollars.	Year End'g Sept. 30.	No. of Cities	Dollars.
1901	90	114,819,792,086	1909	123	158,877,192,100	1917	184	303,997,997,000
1902	97	115,892,198,634	1910	137	168,986,664,000	1918	185	321,492,180,000
1903	98	113,963,298,913	1911	140	159,508,005,000	1919	191	387,091,941,000
1904	103	102,356,435,047	1912	151	168,200,926,000	1920	201	463,020,250,000
1905	112	140,612,554,199	1913	162	173,193,009,000	1921	216	376,779,895,000
1906	112	157,681,259,999	1914	163	163,849,811,000	1922	204	380,492,992,000
1907	114	154,476,830,537	1915	163	163,174,137,000	1923	218	411,251,533,000
1908	114	126,149,334,200	1916	173	242,235,794,000	1924	217	438,778,113,000

London, 1923 fiscal year, £36,159,889,000.

FIRE LOSSES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Estimated by the Journal of Commerce.)

Year (Calendar).	Loss.	Year (Calendar).	Loss.	Year (Calendar).	Loss.	Year (Calendar).	Loss.
1875	$78,102,285	1888	$110,885,665	1900	$160,929,805	1912	$206,438,900
1876	64,630,600	1889	123,046,833	1901	165,817,810	1313	203,763,550
1877	68,265,800	1890	108,993,792	1902	161,078,040	1914	221,439,350
1878	64,315,900	1891	143,764,967	1903	145,302,155	1915	172,033,200
1879	77,703,700	1892	151,516,098	1904	229,198,050	1916	214,530,995
1880	74,643,400	1893	167,544,370	1905	165,221,650	1917	250,753,640
1881	81,280,900	1894	140,006,484	1906	518,611,800	1918	290,959,885
1882	84,505,024	1895	142,110,233	1907	215,084,709	1919	269,000,775
1883	100,149,228	1896	118,737,420	1908	217,885,859	1920	330,853,925
1884	110,008,611	1897	116,354,575	1909	188,705,150	1921	332,654,950
1885	102,818,796	1898	130,593,905	1910	214,003,300	1922	410,889,350
1886	104,924,750	1899	153,597,830	1911	217,004,575	1923	389,192,200
1887	120,283,055						

The 1906 figures in above table include the San Francisco conflagration-earthquake.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters' estimates the 1923 fire losses at $508,000,000. In 1923 fires killed 15,000 persons in the United States.

PERSONS GAINFULLY OCCUPIED, BY SEX, 1880-1920.

SEX AND CENSUS YEAR.	Total Population.	Population 10 Years of Age and Over.	PERSONS 10 YEARS AND OVER IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS. Number.	Pct. of Total Pop.	Pct. of Pop. 10 Yrs. and Over
BOTH.					
1920...	105,710,620	82,739,315	41,614,248	39.4	50.3
1910...	91,972,266	71,580,270	38,167,336	41.5	53.3
1900...	75,994,575	57,949,824	29,073,233	38.3	50.2
1890...	62,622,250	47,413,559	23,318,183	37.2	49.2
1880...	50,155,783	36,761,607	17,392,099	34.7	47.3
MALE.					
1920...	53,900,431	42,289,969	33,054,737	61.3	78.2
1910...	47,332,277	37,027,558	30,091,564	63.6	81.3
MALE.					
1900...	38,816,448	29,703,440	23,753,836	61.2	80.0
1890...	32,067,880	24,352,659	19,312,651	60.2	79.3
1880...	25,518,820	18,735,980	14,744,942	57.8	78.7
FEMALE					
1920...	51,810,189	40,449,346	8,549,511	16.5	21.1
1910...	44,639,989	34,552,712	8,075,772	18.1	23.4
1900...	37,178,127	28,246,384	5,319,397	14.3	18.8
1890...	30,554,370	23,060,900	4,005,532	13.1	17.4
1880...	24,636,963	18,025,627	2,647,157	10.7	14.7

PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS, BY SEX AND DIVISIONS OF OCCUPATIONS.

SEX AND GENERAL DIVISION OF OCCUPATIONS.	1920. Number.	1920. Pct. Distribution.	1910. Number.	1910. Pct. Distribution.
BOTH SEXES.				
All occupat'ns.	41,614,248	100.0	38,167,336	100.0
Agric., forest., animal husbandry.	10,953,158	26.3	12,659,082	33.1
Extract. minerals.	1,090,223	2.6	965,159	2.5
Manuf. mech. ind.	12,818,524	30.8	10,628,731	27.8
Transportation...	3,063,582	7.4	2,637,420	6.9
Trade.....	4,242,979	10.2	3,614,670	9.5
Public service (not else. classified).	770,460	1.9	459,291	1.2
Profes'nal service.	2,143,889	5.2	1,693,341	4.4
Dom., pers. serv..	3,404,892	8.2	3,772,559	9.9
Clerical oc'p't'ns.	3,126,541	7.5	1,737,053	4.6
MALE.				
All occupat'ns..	33,064,737	100.0	30,091,564	100.0
Agric., forest., animal husbandry.	9,869,030	29.8	10,851,581	36.1
Extract. minerals.	1,087,359	3.3	964,075	3.2
Manuf. mech. ind.	10,888,183	32.9	8,808,161	29.3
Transportation...	2,850,528	8.6	2,530,795	8.4
Trade.....	3,575,187	10.8	3,146,582	10.5
Public service (not else. classified).	748,666	2.3	445,733	1.5
Profes'nal service.	1,127,391	3.4	959,470	3.2
Dom., pers. serv..	1,217,968	3.7	1,241,338	4.1
Clerical oc'p't'ns.	1,700,425	5.1	1,143,829	3.8
FEMALE.				
All occupat'ns..	8,549,511	100.0	8,075,772	100.0
Agric., forest., animal husbandry.	1,084,128	12.7	1,807,501	22.4
Extract. minerals.	2,854	.....	1,094	.....
Manuf. mech. ind.	1,930,341	22.6	1,820,570	22.5
Transportation...	213,054	2.5	106,625	1.3
Trade.....	667,792	7.8	468,088	5.8
Public service (not else. classified).	21,794	0.3	13,558	0.2
Profes'nal service.	1,016,498	11.9	733,891	9.1
Dom., pers. serv..	2,186,924	25.6	2,531,221	31.3
Clerical oc'p't'ns.	1,426,116	16.7	593,224	7.3

WAGE EARNERS, 10 YEARS AND OVER, BY STATES, 1920.

STATE.	Male Wage Earners.	Female Wage Earners.	Total Wage Earners.	Pct. of Pop.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*	
Alabama.....	684,348	223,868	908,216	38.7
Arizona.....	112,193	18,386	130,579	39.1
Arkansas.....	518,754	115,810	634,564	36.2
California.....	1,226,113	286,647	1,512,760	44.1
Colorado.....	303,870	62,587	366,457	39.6
Connecticut.....	443,653	146,252	589,905	42.7
Delaware.....	73,122	18,102	91,224	40.9
Dist. of Col.....	143,401	92,626	236,027	53.9
Florida.....	300,050	85,262	385,312	39.8
Georgia.....	840,412	288,745	1,129,157	39.0
Idaho.....	135,950	17,509	153,459	35.6
Illinois.....	2,086,800	540,938	2,627,738	40.5
Indiana.....	931,647	185,385	1,117,032	38.1
Iowa.....	717,377	141,321	858,698	35.7
Kansas.....	531,881	92,510	624,391	35.3
Kentucky.....	719,629	131,493	851,122	35.2
Louisiana.....	528,507	152,726	681,233	37.9
Maine.....	245,013	64,845	309,858	40.3
Maryland.....	466,257	137,221	603,478	41.6
Massachusetts...	1,225,163	503,155	1,728,318	44.9
Michigan.....	1,228,631	245,383	1,474,014	40.2
Minnesota.....	742,947	164,066	907,013	38.0
Mississippi.....	536,446	194,964	721,410	40.3
Missouri.....	1,072,545	244,615	1,317,160	38.7
Montana.....	185,905	28,278	214,183	39.6
Nebraska.....	385,292	71,789	457,081	35.3
Nevada.....	33,214	4,334	37,548	48.5
New Hampshire..	143,525	49,302	192,827	43.5
New Jersey.....	1,014,663	295,990	1,310,653	41.5
New Mexico.....	107,090	14,941	122,031	33.9
New York.....	3,367,909	1,135,295	4,503,204	43.4
North Carolina..	693,155	202,697	895,852	35.0
North Dakota...	178,754	28,328	207,082	32.0
Ohio.....	1,891,546	409,970	2,301,516	40.0
Oklahoma.....	586,834	94,594	681,428	33.6
Oregon.....	267,791	54,492	322,283	41.1
Pennsylvania....	2,740,127	686,232	3,426,359	39.3
Rhode Island....	194,438	80,562	275,000	45.5
South Carolina..	468,601	205,656	674,257	40.0
South Dakota...	186,885	29,686	216,571	34.0
Tennessee.....	677,988	152,108	830,096	35.5
Texas.....	1,415,180	303,843	1,719,023	36.9
Utah.....	127,418	21,783	149,201	33.2
Vermont.....	111,585	26,899	138,484	39.3
Virginia.....	677,366	156,210	833,576	36.1
Washington.....	485,767	92,900	578,667	42.7
West Virginia....	433,677	57,439	491,116	33.6
Wisconsin.....	813,184	182,365	995,549	37.8
Wyoming.....	72,134	9,402	81,536	41.9
Continental U. S.	33,064,737	8,549,511	41,614,248	39.4
Alaska.....	24,712	2,085	26,797	61.2
Hawaii.....	97,619	14,263	111,882	59.8
Porto Rico.....	322,466	86,462	408,928	45.2

Of the 41,614,248 persons engaged in gainful occupations, 20,521,997 were native whites of native parentage; 8,347,466 were native whites of foreign or mixed parentage; 7,746,460 were foreign-born whites; 4,824,151 were negroes; 63,326 were Indians; 45,614, Chinese; 57,903, Japanese.

Of wage earners in 1920 16 years of age and over in manufactures, 7,202,529 were males and 1,772,924 were females.

Of the women industrially employed in 1920 in this country, 472,163 were clerks in offices and factories; 10,075 were college presidents or professors; 1,738, lawyers or judges; 26,927, welfare workers; 1,787, clergymen; 564,744, stenographers or typists; 16,860, telegraph operators; 178,379, telephone operators.

WAGE EARNERS IN CHIEF UNITED STATES CITIES IN 1920.

(Includes manufactures and all gainful occupations.)

City.	Male Wage Earners.	Female Wage Earners.	Total Wage Earners.	City.	Male Wage Earners.	Female Wage Earners.	Total Wage Earners.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*		*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*
Akron, Ohio	92,082	16,021	108,103	New Orleans, La	128,422	49,761	178,183
Albany, N. Y	37,822	14,500	52,322	New York, N. Y	1,839,685	691,727	2,531,412
Atlanta, Ga	66,702	32,250	98,952	Bronx Borough	230,546	77,658	308,204
Baltimore, Md	245,122	92,632	337,754	Brooklyn Borough	646,774	215,139	861,913
Birmingham, Ala	59,070	20,082	79,152	Manhattan Borough	773,448	342,518	1,115,966
Boston, Mass	245,905	104,302	350,207	Queens Borough	151,040	46,792	197,832
Bridgeport, Conn	48,369	15,527	63,896	Richmond Borough	37,877	9,620	47,497
Buffalo, N. Y	165,362	49,981	215,343	Newark, N. J	136,095	42,235	178,330
Cambridge, Mass	34,025	15,984	50,009	Norfolk, Va	43,733	14,627	58,360
Camden, N. J	39,336	10,758	50,094	Oakland, Cal	78,354	20,119	98,473
Chicago, Ill	919,899	311,535	1,221,434	Omaha, Neb	67,869	21,066	88,935
Cincinnati, Ohio	134,925	50,383	185,308	Paterson, N. J	44,996	18,883	63,879
Cleveland, Ohio	273,115	73,531	347,246	Philadelphia, Pa	603,237	215,763	819,000
Columbus, Ohio	80,726	25,479	106,205	Pittsburgh, Pa	191,989	57,759	249,748
Dallas, Tex	55,719	21,772	77,491	Portland, Ore	92,102	28,506	120,608
Dayton, Ohio	53,529	15,030	68,559	Providence, R. I	75,875	33,430	109,305
Denver, Col	90,084	29,006	119,090	Reading, Pa	35,939	13,624	49,563
Des Moines, Iowa	41,301	15,350	56,651	Richmond, Va	53,184	26,641	79,825
Detroit, Mich	381,300	83,814	465,114	Rochester, N. Y	96,463	37,641	134,104
Fall River, Mass	36,094	20,404	56,498	St. Louis, Mo	272,659	99,791	372,450
Fort Worth, Tex	40,013	10,703	50,715	St. Paul, Minn	78,702	28,118	106,820
Grand Rapids, Mich	43,985	15,071	59,056	Salt Lake City, Utah	35,814	10,085	45,899
Hartford, Conn	46,347	17,599	63,946	San Antonio, Tex	52,740	16,807	69,547
Houston, Tex	48,749	17,181	65,930	San Francisco, Cal	204,734	60,932	265,666
Indianapolis, Ind	110,137	36,221	146,358	Scranton, Pa	41,453	13,334	54,787
Jersey City, N. J	97,738	29,895	127,633	Seattle, Wash	120,600	33,176	153,776
Kansas City, Mo	116,858	40,322	157,180	Spokane, Wash	34,737	11,121	45,858
Los Angeles, Cal	197,700	68,400	266,100	Springfield, Mass	42,954	17,301	60,255
Louisville, Ky	78,967	34,186	112,253	Syracuse, N. Y	58,546	18,759	77,305
Lowell, Mass	35,771	18,248	54,019	Toledo, Ohio	86,846	23,283	110,129
Memphis, Tenn	56,428	24,143	80,571	Trenton, N. J	38,854	11,834	50,688
Milwaukee, Wis	153,419	51,344	204,763	Washington, D. C	143,401	92,626	236,027
Minneapolis, Minn	127,549	46,740	174,289	Wilmington, Del	38,552	11,767	50,319
Nashville, Tenn	37,325	17,929	55,254	Worcester, Mass	57,885	21,008	78,893
New Bedford, Mass	39,796	20,773	60,569	Yonkers, N. Y	30,187	11,218	41,405
New Haven, Conn	51,037	18,955	69,992	Youngstown, Ohio	46,611	8,652	55,263

Of the 33,064,737 males ten years of age and over in gainful occupations in 1920 in the United States, 258,259 were ten to thirteen years of age. The numbers at other ages were—Fourteen years, 174,683; fifteen years, 281,306; sixteen years, 501,134; seventeen years, 602.322; eighteen and nineteen years, 1,443,968; twenty to twenty-four years, 4,121,392; twenty-five to forty-four years, 15,579,586; forty-five to sixty-four years, 8,552,175; sixty-five years and over, 1,492,837; age unknown, 57,075.

Of the 8,549,511 females ten years of age and over in gainful occupations in 1920, the numbers working at different ages were—Ten to thirteen years, 119,804; fourteen years, 82,911; fifteen years, 143,895; sixteen years, 277,823; seventeen years, 331,369; eighteen and nineteen years, 802,235; twenty to twenty-four years, 1,809,075; twenty-five to forty-four years, 3,417,373; forty-five to sixty-four years, 1,352,479; sixty-five years and over, 196,900; age unknown, 15,647.

Farm laborers in 1920 totaled 3,905,395, of whom 1,850,119 worked on home farms and 2,055,276 were employed on other people's farms.

Of the farm laborers, 3,116,784 were males and 788,611 were females. The women employed on their own home farms totaled 576,642.

Of Japanese males in the United States ten years of age and over, 89.5 per cent. are wage earners.

Of Negro women in the United States ten years of age and over, 38.9 per cent. are wage earners.

Of 35,177,515 women in the United States fifteen years of age and over, 8,346,796 (23.7 per cent.) are wage or salary earners; and of the 21,318,933 married women, 1,920,281 (9.0 per cent.) are wage or salary earners.

CHILD LABOR IN CHIEF UNITED STATES CITIES IN 1920.

City.	Total Child'n 10 to 15 Yrs. (both sexes).	Total Child'n 10 to 15 Yrs. in Gainful Occupations (both sexes).	City.	Total Child'n 10 to 15 Yrs. (both sexes).	Total Child'n 10 to 15 Yrs. in Gainful Occupations (both sexes).	City.	Total Child'n 10 to 15 Yrs. (both sexes).	Total Child'n 10 to 15 Yrs. in Gainful Occupations (both sexes).
	No.	*No.*		*No.*	*No.*		*No.*	*No.*
Total for all cities	2,641,260	166,355	Houston	13,832	1,162	Paterson	14,926	1,750
			Indianapolis	27,452	2,362	Philadelphia	179,935	10,947
Akron	14,407	460	Jersey City	32,051	2,753	Pittsburgh	61,580	2,451
Albany	9,845	371	KansasCity,Kan	10,519	576	Portland	22,000	1,074
Atlanta	20,052	2,364	Kansas City,Mo	26,265	1,330	Providence	24,107	2,822
Baltimore	72,725	6,419	Los Angeles	44,185	1,380	Reading	11,357	1,475
Birmingham	19,417	1,095	Louisville	22,562	1,420	Richmond	16,912	1,521
Boston	72,354	4,607	Lowell	11,551	1,022	Rochester	26,800	1,499
Bridgeport	13,765	1,120	Memphis	15,019	1,139	St. Louis	72,709	7,038
Buffalo	50,204	2,438	Milwaukee	38,374	4,467	St. Paul	21,277	739
Cambridge	11,038	838	Minneapolis	32,259	1,010	Salt Lake	13,388	464
Camden	12,064	895	Nashville	12,798	1,128	San Antonio	17,730	1,343
Chicago	260,996	18,911	New Bedford	12,467	2,133	San Francisco	37,184	1,273
Cincinnati	35,500	1,206	New Haven	17,012	1,552	Scranton	16,639	1,036
Cleveland	78,617	2,285	New Orleans	41,985	4,265	Seattle	24,355	1,177
Columbus	20,915	704	New York	580,677	32,383	Spokane	10,157	378
Dallas	14,697	1,031	Bronx boro	80,064	3,681	Springf'ld, Mass.	11,765	901
Dayton	13,401	594	Brooklyn boro	223,311	12,994	Syracuse	15,507	759
Denver	21,985	1,382	Man. boro	212,720	11,573	Toledo	22,260	894
Des Moines	11,848	479	Queens boro	51,534	3,400	Trenton	12,300	1,400
Detroit	80,126	2,871	Rich'md boro	13,048	555	Washington	35,230	1,871
Fall River	14,433	2,669	Newark	44,044	3,553	Wilmington	10,275	807
Fort Worth	9,682	570	Norfolk	10,520	885	Worcester	17,626	1,511
Grand Rapids	13,759	509	Oakland	18,344	565	Yonkers	11,366	369
Hartford	12,997	838	Omaha	17,819	801	Youngstown	12,626	314

CHILDREN IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS, BY SEX AND AGE.

(U. S. Census Data.)

STATE.	MALES 10 TO 15 YRS. OF AGE, 1920.		MALES 10 TO 15 YRS. OF AGE, 1910.		FEMALES 10 TO 15 YRS. OF AGE, 1920.		FEMALES 10 TO 15 YRS. OF AGE, 1910.	
	Total No.	No. in Gainful Occup.	Total No.	No. in Gainful Occup.	Total No.	No. in Gainful Occup.	Total No.	No. in Gainful Occup.
Alabama	175,571	53,844	152,170	94,126	173,966	30,553	146,795	60,586
Arizona	19,318	1,810	11,166	1,297	18,960	901	10,369	376
Arkansas	130,853	32,092	107,875	60,109	128,740	16,048	105,917	32,341
California	153,301	7,229	106,001	8,589	151,019	1,828	103,754	2,662
Colorado	52,681	3,615	41,983	4,683	52,109	943	40,988	1,181
Connecticut	71,722	6,488	57,034	6,676	71,545	5,071	56,825	4,693
Delaware	12,008	952	11,826	2,753	11,801	454	11,259	903
District of Columbia	17,149	1,272	14,405	913	18,081	599	15,060	432
Florida	61,924	7,924	47,724	17,096	61,928	2,940	47,041	7,828
Georgia	215,008	58,761	189,378	101,648	212,227	30,173	183,323	59,941
Idaho	27,823	1,421	19,526	2,424	26,818	187	18,249	274
Illinois	351,552	23,870	311,761	41,912	347,758	13,063	309,401	14,598
Indiana	163,834	12,428	154,238	27,688	160,145	4,483	150,889	6,005
Iowa	136,380	7,481	134,077	20,777	133,837	1,640	131,631	3,608
Kansas	106,417	6,224	101,656	16,997	105,289	1,046	99,138	1,733
Kentucky	161,285	22,550	152,511	53,838	157,123	4,204	148,441	10,854
Louisiana	128,369	21,928	114,766	38,830	129,683	10,346	114,171	20,902
Maine	41,486	1,853	38,826	3,710	41,343	732	38,454	1,716
Maryland	82,847	8,255	77,358	16,336	81,699	4,045	76,730	7,831
Massachusetts	197,205	19,714	169,990	19,172	196,821	14,009	170,042	13,573
Michigan	194,494	9,891	155,502	14,512	189,719	3,263	152,193	4,781
Minnesota	140,111	6,528	129,031	14,707	137,417	1,743	125,902	3,657
Mississippi	139,770	44,711	131,833	83,256	136,012	25,643	127,525	55,274
Missouri	199,657	16,893	195,183	44,373	196,025	5,694	192,136	8,329
Montana	30,450	1,165	17,894	1,448	29,595	237	17,330	316
Nebraska	78,981	4,366	73,615	10,865	76,939	920	71,826	1,439
Nevada	3,444	136	3,022	235	3,271	33	2,805	51
New Hampshire	22,825	1,002	21,710	2,222	22,866	524	21,725	1,537
New Jersey	170,747	14,196	136,309	14,948	170,438	11,828	135,993	10,844
New Mexico	24,082	1,729	20,811	4,942	23,950	466	20,020	864
New York	532,343	29,382	466,895	39,357	527,292	20,464	467,191	25,737
North Carolina	188,538	40,945	159,276	91,649	184,946	21,217	155,495	52,983
North Dakota	44,613	2,215	35,848	5,929	43,270	601	34,148	1,423
Ohio	300,942	15,230	255,713	31,906	295,799	2,889	252,063	10,940
Oklahoma	147,067	17,079	112,344	35,383	142,466	5,902	107,760	10,728
Oregon	41,134	2,088	33,959	2,970	40,366	374	32,800	535
Pennsylvania	498,750	33,453	424,564	64,007	498,166	22,218	422,043	32,888
Rhode Island	31,346	4,476	28,095	4,350	32,393	4,093	28,299	3,726
South Carolina	130,337	37,411	114,016	66,382	129,867	26,109	112,093	50,870
South Dakota	39,830	2,138	36,521	6,953	38,597	417	34,672	1,256
Tennessee	164,155	30,670	147,323	64,035	159,393	9,167	141,992	19,921
Texas	324,739	54,531	274,522	114,443	317,847	26,341	266,745	59,937
Utah	30,564	2,126	23,897	2,811	30,111	235	23,406	420
Vermont	19,638	935	19,107	1,967	18,941	342	18,541	598
Virginia	157,364	19,931	142,317	47,204	154,551	5,562	138,920	14,675
Washington	69,714	3,836	56,392	4,424	68,931	814	51,930	1,042
West Virginia	96,362	5,979	79,343	20,548	94,937	1,452	75,658	3,254
Wisconsin	155,746	10,982	148,401	16,985	152,722	4,702	145,206	6,913
Wyoming	10,509	513	6,511	755	9,878	95	6,243	111
United States	6,294,985	714,248	5,464,228	1,353,139	6,207,597	346,610	5,364,137	637,086

Of the males in the U. S. 10 to 15 years of age 11.3 per cent. were gainfully occupied in 1920, as against 24.8 per cent. in 1910; 26.1 in 1900; 25.9 in 1890; and 24.4 in 1880. Of the females, 5.6 per cent. worked in 1920, as against 11.9 per cent. in 1910; 10.2 in 1900; 10.0 in 1890; and 9.0 in 1880.

Of the 1,060,858 persons 10 to 15 years old in 1920 earning wages, 647,309 were employed in agriculture, 7,191 in the extraction of minerals, 185,337 in manufacturing and mechanical industries, 18,912 in transportation, 63,368 in trade, 1,130 in public service, 3,465 in professional service, 54,006 in domestic and personal service, and 80,140 in clerical occupations.

Of the workers above enumerated, 527,176 were native white children of native parentage; 175,060 were native white children of foreign or mixed parentage; 38,692 were children born abroad; 317,231 were Negro children; 2,359 were Indians; 158 Chinese; and 169 were Japanese.

From 1910 to 1920 there was an *increase* of 15.5 per cent. in the total number of children 10 to 15 years of age, but there was a *decrease* of 46.7 per cent. in the number of children 10 to 15 years engaged in gainful occupations. This was largely due to the fact that the 1920 census was taken at the beginning of a period of industrial depression and at a season of the year when employment in many occupations, especially in agriculture, was at its lowest ebb.

Moreover, in 1920, the employment of children was discouraged by a Federal child-labor law.

Since the Census of 1920 was taken this law has been declared unconstitutional, the industrial depression has been succeeded by a period of increasing employment, and were a census to be taken at the present time it would doubtless show a notably larger number of employed children than that of January, 1920.

HOW CHILD LABOR IS REGULATED BY THE STATES.

The laws are enforced through a work-permit system administered in most States by local school authorities and through inspection of the place of employment by some State agency, usually the Department of Labor. Moreover, in every State the compulsory school attendance law, if enforced, indirectly regulates the employment of children during school hours.

The failure of the State child-labor laws to prevent the widespread employment of children shown by the census reports is not altogether due to low standards; it is due also to the numerous exemptions permitted by many of the State laws and to inadequate enforcement of the laws.

Few State laws apply specifically to farm work or domestic service. Although a number of child-labor laws apply to "all gainful occupations," and therefore nominally cover farm work and housework, almost the only regulation of these types of child labor is that which results indirectly from the operation of the compulsory school attendance laws.

MANUFACTURES IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, 1849-1919.

(Data by the Bureau of the Census.)

In 1810 the value of products of manufacture in the United States was estimated for the year 1809, by the Treasury, at over $120,000,000.

The 1810 census estimate for 1809 was $198,613,471.

There are no reliable data for 1819, 1829, or 1839.

SUMMARY, 1849-1919.

YEAR.	No. of Establishments.	Wage Earners, Ave. No.	Capital.	Wages in the Year.	Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.
1849	123,025	957,059	$533,245,351	$236,755,464	$555,123,882	$1,019,106,616
1859	140,433	1,311,246	1,009,855,715	378,878,966	1,031,605,092	1,885,861,676
1869	252,148	2,053,996	1,694,567,015	620,467,474	1,990,741,794	3,385,860,354
1879	253,852	2,732,595	2,790,272,606	947,953,795	3,396,823,549	5,369,579,191
1889	355,405	4,251,535	6,525,050,759	1,891,219,696	5,162,013,878	9,372,378,843
1899	512,191	5,306,143	9,813,834,390	2,320,938,168	7,343,627,875	13,000,149,159

The figures for years above cover not only factories but also "hand and neighborhood and building industries." Value figures for 1869 are on a gold basis.

1899	207,514	4,712,763	8,975,256,496	2,008,361,119	6,575,851,491	11,406,926,701
1904	216,180	5,468,383	12,675,580,874	2,610,444,953	8,500,207,810	14,793,902,563
1909	268,491	6,615,046	18,428,269,706	3,427,037,884	12,142,790,878	20,672,051,870
1914	275,791	7,036,247	22,790,979,937	4,078,332,433	14,368,088,831	24,246,434,724
1919	290,105	9,096,372	44,466,593,771	10,533,400,340	37,376,380,283	62,418,078,773

Of the wage earners in manufactures in 1919, males numbered 7,267,030; females, 1,829,342. Of those under 16, 64,501 were males, 56,418 females.

Including proprietors and salaried persons, the total number in manufactures in 1919 was 10,812,736.

Manufactures in 1919 in 88 *United States Government plants*, not included in the above table, employed 106,763 wage earners, whose wages in the year totaled $151,363,384; value of products, $396,402,001.

Of the employees, 7,700 were engaged in making firearms and ammunition, 20,177 in making ordnance and accessories, 59,941 in building ships valued at $239,603,243.

MANUFACTURES IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1921, BY STATES.

STATE.	Establishments.	Wage Earners (Ave.).	Value of Products.	STATE.	Establishments.	Wage Earners (Ave.).	Value of Products.
	No.	*No.*	*Dollars.*		*No.*	*No.*	*Dollars.*
Alabama	1,855	82,748	302,808,591	Nevada	107	2,392	13,370,864
Arizona	273	4,950	39,830,328	New Hampshire	1,122	67,419	246,346,200
Arkansas	1,285	33,255	118,309,596	New Jersey	8,784	381,773	2,556,142,540
California	8,696	198,334	1,758,682,485	New Mexico	194	4,478	13,896,960
Colorado	1,491	27,625	221,324,285				
				New York	38,107	1,000,414	6,973,506,287
Connecticut	3,320	210,990	836,163,905	North Carolina	2,602	135,835	665,117,738
Delaware	460	17,754	86,756,312	North Dakota	388	3,107	36,358,218
Dist. of Columbia	490	8,640	67,639,522	Ohio	11,479	494,289	3,300,693,256
Florida	1,720	53,287	145,820,579	Oklahoma	1,398	22,234	283,763,685
Georgia	2,809	98,265	381,296,566				
				Oregon	1,730	40,159	223,663,602
Idaho	485	10,782	57,067,462	Pennsylvania	20,290	863,916	5,059,009,410
Illinois	13,952	513,875	3,705,379,662	Rhode Island	1,759	112,748	517,118,172
Indiana	5,109	206,539	1,377,772,071	South Carolina	1,107	76,257	236,420,578
Iowa	3,527	62,275	521,446,176	South Dakota	574	4,632	41,557,756
Kansas	1,926	44,943	561,133,686				
				Tennessee	2,245	75,446	374,038,316
Kentucky	2,038	58,833	302,741,674	Texas	3,566	88,713	842,438,135
Louisiana	1,851	85,166	479,099,883	Utah	645	13,312	111,055,200
Maine	1,761	75,704	339,561,543	Vermont	1,101	25,768	113,904,333
Maryland	3,128	107,083	637,573,713	Virginia	2,570	88,550	454,261,467
Massachusetts	9,994	579,070	2,849,413,516				
				Washington	2,908	77,520	448,164,548
Michigan	5,718	304,474	2,206,230,451	West Virginia	1,550	60,536	310,422,830
Minnesota	4,089	85,803	850,446,833	Wisconsin	7,291	191,761	1,214,860,521
Mississippi	1,116	42,224	114,083,861	Wyoming	254	7,253	80,246,919
Missouri	5,442	156,387	1,162,006,299				
Montana	571	11,386	80,771,186	United States	196,267	6,946,564	43,653,282,833
Nebraska	1,390	27,651	333,565,107				

The figures for 1921 do not include establishments with products under $5,000 in value, or establishments engaged in automobile repairing.

VALUE OF MANUFACTURES IN LARGE UNITED STATES CITIES IN 1919.

CITY.	Dollars.	CITY.	Dollars.	CITY.	Dollars.	CITY.	Dollars.
Akron	558,962,067	Flint	275,779,638	Milwaukee	576,161,312	Reading	141,560,831
Atlanta	113,991,946	G'd. Rapids	109,135,055	Mineap'l's.	491,382,975	Richmond	156,724,322
Baltimore	677,878,492	Hartford	118,002,693	Newark, N.J.	577,608,564	Rochester, N.Y.	351,416,379
Bayonne	260,602,109	Indianap'l's	398,666,553	New Bedf'd	210,773,312	St. Louis	871,700,438
Bethlehem	102,567,075	Jersey City	374,182,924	New Haven	125,455,547	St. Paul	149,638,290
Birm'gham	127,214,048	Kan. City, Kan.	468,686,423	New York	5,260,707,577	San Franc.	417,321,277
Boston	618,921,962	Kan. City, Mo.	192,815,052	New Orl'ns	182,798,561	Schen't'dy.	106,531,182
Bridgeport	208,089,797	Kenosha	103,725,717	Oakland	134,755,470	Seattle	274,431,239
Brockton	117,855,027	Lansing	104,722,115	Omaha	452,238,634	Sioux City	146,393,134
Buffalo	634,409,733	Lawrence, Mass.	183,449,096	Pas.aic, N.J.	129,073,484	Syracuse	150,091,278
Cambridge	127,864,901	Louisville	204,565,727	Paterson	216,659,174	Tacoma	103,171,756
Camden	218,165,277	Lowell	137,801,538	Pawtucket	135,517,533	Toledo	293,520,900
Canton	124,292,924	Lynn	160,905,792	Perth Amboy	230,658,263	Trenton	122,477,987
Chicago	3,657,424,471	McKeesp't.	105,058,713	Phila'phia	1,996,481,074	Waterbury	130,193,040
Cincinnati	500,040,996	Manchester	117,493,082	Pittsburgh	614,726,978	Wilmington	121,039,617
Cleveland	1,091,577,490	Memphis	117,717,829	Pontiac	104,999,133	Winston-Salem	200,484,834
Columbus	184,021,849	Milkeesp't.	106,535,277	Portl'd, Ore	196,380,146	Worcester	208,705,773
Dayton	174,990,607	Mineap'l's.	491,382,975	Providence	297,629,283	Yonkers	140,016,561
Denver	125,411,270	Newark, N.J.	577,608,564	Racine	120,027,399	You'gstown	241,458,370
Detroit	1,234,519,842	New Bedf'd	210,773,312	Reading	141,560,831		
Fall.River	163,246,082	New Haven	125,455,547	Richmond	156,724,322		

MANUFACTURES IN THE UNITED STATES BY GROUPS, 1909-1921.

(All data by the Bureau of the Census.)

Group. (Incl. Kindred Products.)	Census Year.	Wage Earners (Average No.).	Wages.	Value of Products.	Group. (Incl. Kindred Products.)	Census Year.	Wage Earners (Average No.).	Wages.	Value of Products.
			Expressed in Thou.					Expressed in Thou.	
			Dollars.	*Dollars.*				*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Food	1921	568,734	665,060	7,849,608	Chemicals	1921	329,472	401,679	4,537,107
	1919	684,672	722,540	12,438,891		1919	427,008	493,744	5,610,299
	1914	496,234	278,009	4,816,710		1914	299,569	167,494	2,001,635
	1909	411,575	208,663	3,937,618		1909	267,261	129,003	1,526,599
Textiles	1921	1,510,876	1,473,369	6,960,928	Stone, clay, glass	1921	250,812	304,931	1,018,604
	1919	1,611,309	1,482,327	9,216,103		1919	298,659	328,559	1,085,529
	1914	1,507,374	676,460	3,447,997		1914	334,612	205,420	614,162
	1909	1,445,720	595,243	3,086,944		1909	342,827	189,257	531,737
Iron and steel	1921	1,031,523	1,320,364	5,601,293	Metals, excl. iron, steel	1921	235,170	281,065	1,574,943
	1919	1,585,712	2,193,203	9,403,634		1919	339,469	394,628	2,760,294
	1914	1,061,058	723,163	3,223,142		1914	262,154	166,895	1,417,043
	1909	1,026,553	635,323	3,164,471		1909	249,607	146,794	1,240,410
Lumber	1921	675,069	660,040	2,429,513	Tobacco	1921	149,985	120,903	1,048,490
	1919	839,008	847,032	3,070,073		1919	157,097	123,988	1,012,933
	1914	833,529	440,308	1,599,712		1914	178,872	77,856	490,165
	1909	911,593	424,759	1,588,274		1909	166,810	69,355	416,695
Leather	1921	280,071	314,412	1,544,185	Vehicles (land)	1921	281,350	412,715	2,508,655
	1919	349,362	363,453	2,610,231		1919	495,939	689,475	4,068,911
	1914	307,060	169,357	1,104,594		1914	263,076	197,077	1,034,497
	1909	309,766	155,111	992,714		1909	202,719	121,047	561,763
Paper and printing	1921	467,072	637,128	3,148,747	R. R. repair	1921	418,285	671,956	1,267,343
	1919	509,875	564,510	3,012,584		1919	515,709	726,691	1,354,446
	1914	452,900	296,492	1,456,047		1914	365,902	253,150	552,618
	1909	415,990	242,062	1,179,285		1909	304,592	195,830	437,563
Liquors and beverages	1921	35,374	48,620	292,179	Miscellaneous	1921	712,777	888,081	3,871,689
	1919	55,442	66,140	603,895		1919	1,227,111	1,537,110	6,180,256
	1914	88,152	69,124	772,080		1914	585,755	357,527	1,716,033
	1909	77,827	53,502	674,311		1909	482,206	261,089	1,333,668

FUEL USED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Kind.	Quantity.		
	1919.	1914.	1909.
Anthracite coal, tons of 2,240 pounds	14,334,402	14,041,123	14,339,220
Bituminous coal, tons of 2,000 pounds	203,463,622	166,589,372	161,793,058
Coke, tons of 2,000 pounds	42,595,019	32,539,325	37,925,338
Fuel, oils, barrels	89,695,223	48,689,232	34,331,632
Gasoline and other volatile oils, barrels	2,344,469		
Gas (excluding blast-furnace gas), 1,000 cubic feet	341,921,022	284,947,899	269,640,535

Includes bituminous coal used as material in the manufacture of coke.

PRIMARY HORSEPOWER USED IN MANUFACTURES.

Summary of total—(1909) 18,675,376 hp.; (1914) 22,437,072 hp.; (1919) 29,504,792 hp.

FUEL ENERGY RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

(By the U. S. Geological Survey.)

The estimated avarage thermal values used in the comparisons between natural gas, coal and petroleum are 1,000,000 British thermal units per M cubic feet for gas; 24,000,000 British thermal units per ton for coal; 6,000,000 British thermal units per barrel for petroleum.

Year (Calendar).	Coal Used (Bituminous and Anthracite).			Petroleum Used.			Natural Gas Used.		
	Quantity (Millions of Tons).	Value (Millions of Dollars).	Energy Equivalent (Billions of British Thermal Units).	Quantity (Millions of Barrels).	Value (Millions of Dollars).	Energy Equivalent (Billions of British Thermal Units).	Quantity (Millions of M Cubic Feet).	Value (Millions of Dollars).	Energy Equivalent (Billions of British Thermal Units).
1906	414	513	9,900,000	126	92	760,000	389	47	389,000
1907	480	615	11,500,000	166	120	1,000,000	407	54	407,000
1908	416	532	10,000,000	179	129	1,070,000	402	55	402,000
1909	461	555	11,100,000	183	128	1,100,000	481	63	481,000
1910	502	630	12,000,000	210	128	1,260,000	509	71	509,000
1911	496	627	11,900,000	220	134	1,320,000	513	75	513,000
1912	534	696	12,800,000	223	164	1,340,000	562	85	562,000
1913	570	760	13,700,000	248	237	1,490,000	582	88	582,000
1914	514	681	12,300,000	266	214	1,600,000	592	94	592,000
1915	532	687	12,800,000	281	179	1,690,000	629	101	629,000
1916	590	867	14,200,000	301	331	1,810,000	753	120	753,000
1917	651	1,533	15,600,000	335	523	2,010,000	795	142	795,000
1918	678	1,828	16,300,000	356	704	2,140,000	721	154	721,000
1919	554	1,526	13,300,000	378	760	2,270,000	746	161	746,000
1920	658	2,564	15,800,000	443	1,361	2,660,000	798	196	798,000
1921	506	1,652	12,200,000	472	815	2,830,000	662	175	662,000
1922	477	1,549	11,400,000	558	895	3,350,000	763	222	763,000

WATER POWER IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Data gathered by the United States Geological Survey in 1924.)

State.	Horse Power Capacity of Existing Water Wheels.	Potential Horse Power. Available 90 Per Cent. of the Time.	Available 50 Per Cent. of the Time.
Alabama	215,863	472,000	1,050,000
Arizona	38,760	2,759,000	2,887,000
Arkansas	1,189	125,000	178,000
California	1,451,830	4,603,000	6,674,000
Colorado	87,978	765,000	1,570,000
Connecticut	136,423	65,000	110,000
Delaware	3,133	5,000	10,000
Dist. of Columbia	666	Incl. in Md.	Incl. in Md.
Florida	7,036	10,000	18,000
Georgia	364,394	572,000	958,000
Idaho	270,918	2,122,000	4,032,000
Illinois	85,002	189,000	361,000
Indiana	29,199	40,000	110,000
Iowa	177,280	169,000	495,000
Kansas	14,504	104,000	251,000
Kentucky	1,256	77,000	184,000
Louisiana	.....	1,000	2,000
Maine	473,188	536,000	1,074,000
Maryland	7,230	106,000	238,000
Massachusetts	343,939	106,000	235,000
Michigan	281,618	168,000	274,000
Minnesota	211,850	203,000	401,000
Mississippi	.....	30,000	60,000
Missouri	17,970	67,000	152,000
Montana	345,040	2,550,000	3,700,000
Nebraska	19,716	183,000	342,000
Nevada	13,550	300,000	370,000
New Hampshire	235,810	186,000	350,000
New Jersey	18,902	50,000	90,000
New Mexico	1,322	116,000	186,000
New York	1,542,983	4,010,000	4,960,000
North Carolina	431,500	540,000	816,000
North Dakota	245	82,000	193,000
Ohio	29,753	55,000	166,000
Oklahoma	1,718	70,000	194,000
Oregon	206,865	3,665,000	6,715,000
Pennsylvania	169,996	257,000	638,000
Rhode Island	30,188	25,000	40,000
South Carolina	357,510	429,000	632,000
South Dakota	18,171	63,000	110,000
Tennessee	128,465	432,000	710,000
Texas	13,820	238,000	514,000
Utah	115,329	1,420,000	1,586,000
Vermont	167,816	80,000	169,000
Virginia	109,798	459,000	812,000
Washington	480,356	4,970,000	7,871,000
West Virginia	14,711	355,000	980,000
Wisconsin	404,282	285,000	480,000
Wyoming	7,886	704,000	1,182,000
United States	9,086,958	34,818,000	55,030,000

The data in the above table cover 3,200 water plants of 100 horse power or more.

The increase in 1924 is about 1,160,000 horse power, or nearly 15 per cent. over 1921, when the total was 7,926,958 horse power.

Of the 1924 horse power, 7,348,197 horse power is in 1,390 public utility and municipal plants; and the rest, 1,738,761 horse power, is in 1,821 manufacturing and miscellaneous plants.

The proposed turbine capacity of projects under construction, for which licenses were issued by the Federal Power Commission in 1921, 1922 and 1923 was 2,600,000 horse power.

The developed horse power in Alaska is 40,000; in Hawaii, 25,000; in Porto Rico, 15,000.

The potential horse power, available 90 per cent. of the time, is 1,000,000 in Alaska, 19,000 in Porto Rico, and 100,000 in Hawaii.

Assuming that all sites may eventually be developed to a point where the wheel capacity is 131 per cent. of the power available 50 per cent. of the time, we may say that the installed capacity will reach 72,000,000 horse power.

The present installed capacity of plants of 100 horse power or more is 9,087,000 horse power, and on the above assumption of the ultimate installed capacity about 12.5 per cent. of the potential water power of the country has now been developed.

ELECTRICAL SERVICE DEVELOPMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Supplied to The World Almanac by the Society for Electrical Development, Inc.)

Central Stations and Municipal Plants.	1923.	1922.	Movement.
			Per Cent.
Investment in plant and equipment	$5,800,000,000	$5,100,000,000	13.7 increase
Kilowatt-hours generated (total)	55,674,435,000	47,659,004,000	16.8 gain
By central stations	54,074,435,000	46,227,504,000	16.9 gain
By municipal plants	1,600,000,000	1,431,500,000	11.7 gain
Number of customers	13,400,000	11,500,000	14.2 increase
Total income	1,250,000,000	1,084,000,000	13.3 increase
Number of employees	300,000	260,000	15.4 increase
Prime movers (total horsepower)	26,750,000	23,000,000	16.3 increase
Steam horsepower	18,300,000	15,600,000	14.7 increase
Water wheel horsepower	8,275,000	7,215,000	14.7 increase
Gas and oil horsepower	175,000	185,000	5.4 decrease
Generator capacity, kilowatts	17,796,026	17,404,000	2.2 increase
Coal consumption per kilowatt-hour, lbs	2.40	2.52	5.0 gain
Load factor—annual average, per cent	35.60	31.30	13.7 gain
Consumption per capita, kilowatt-hours	506.	440.	15.0 increase
Incandescent lamps per customer	37.85	32.65	15.9 increase
Residences wired	10,500,000	9,000,000	16.7 increase

ELECTRIC POWER PRODUCED BY PUBLIC UTILITY PLANTS IN 1923.

(Data compiled by the United States Geological Survey.)

State.	Kilowatt Hours.	State.	Kilowatt Hours.	State.	Kilowatt Hours.	State.	Kilowatt Hours.
Ala.	823,216,000	Iowa	1,109,719,000	Nev.	47,048,000	S. D.	62,053,000
Ariz.	157,183,000	Kan.	532,373,000	N. H.	195,705,000	Tenn.	649,484,000
Ark.	147,675,000	Ky.	352,274,000	N. J.	1,250,606,000	Texas.	972,617,000
Cal.	5,069,314,000	La.	282,580,000	N. M.	18,268,000	Utah.	272,577,000
Col.	461,570,000	Me.	452,892,000	N. Y.	8,722,289,000	Vt.	155,344,000
Conn.	861,504,000	Md.	510,553,000	N. C.	632,317,000	Va.	729,641,000
Del.	90,267,000	Mass.	2,093,161,000	N. D.	36,116,000	Wash.	1,446,486,000
D. of C.	301,298,000	Mich.	2,580,399,000	Ohio.	3,587,841,000	W. Va.	1,710,883,000
Fla.	182,325,000	Minn.	857,931,000	Okla.	290,495,000	Wis.	1,268,612,000
Ga.	656,046,000	Miss.	65,026,000	Ore.	594,434,000	Wyo.	48,853,000
Idaho.	694,871,000	Mo.	1,069,976,000	Pa.	5,440,197,000		
Ill.	4,070,967,000	Mont.	1,138,545,000	R. I.	517,230,000	U. S.	55,674,435,000
Ind.	1,261,097,000	Neb.	316,684,000	S. C.	894,893,000		

Total kilowatt hours in previous years: 1919, 38,921,000,000; 1920, 43,554,880,000; 1921, 40,975,617,000; 1922, 47,659,004,000.

Of the electricity produced (1923) 234,487,000 kilowatt hours were due to the use of wood; 19,347,499,000 k. w. from water power; 36,326,936,000 from fuels.

Of fuels used (1923) coal totaled 38,954,338 short tons; fuel oil, 14,679,205 bbls.; gas, 31,433,205 m. cubic feet.

The average consumption of coal (or its equivalent in other fuels) in 1923, per kilowatt hour, was 2.4 lbs.

ALUMINUM INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Data by the Geological Survey, Department of the Interior.)

The demand for aluminum increased by the expansion of the automobile industry, coupled with the greater use of aluminum parts by the makers of automobiles.

Exclusive of Ford cars, the average consumption of aluminum is 100 pounds to the car.

The frame of the airship *Shenandoah* was built of the 17 S alloy, containing besides aluminum 4 per cent. of copper and 0.5 per cent. of magnesium and manganese.

The new silicon-aluminum alloys, containing as much as 15 per cent. of silicon, are also coming into more general use, particularly for casting, and nickel-silicon-aluminum and copper-silicon-aluminum alloys are being used for die casting.

Aluminum powder is finding a much larger market in the paint trade and is proving a protective pigment for structural steel.

The use of aluminum cables for transmitting high-tension electric current has been further expanded. It is stated that there is in the United States 125,000 miles of aluminum cable in use for electric power transmission, of which 85,000 miles is of steel reinforced type.

Canadian aluminum plants were very much more active in 1923 than in 1922.

VALUE OF ALUMINUM PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES, IMPORTED, AND EXPORTED.

Year (Cal.)	Domestic Production		Imports.	Exports.	Year (Cal.)	Domestic Production		Imports.	Exports.
	Primary Metal.	Secondary Metal.				Primary Metal.	Secondary Metal.		
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1919....	38,558,000	12,014,600	4,568,595	3,890,326	1922....	13,622,000	6,085,900	9,695,012	2,836,116
1920....	41,375,000	9,489,100	13,077,022	5,630,781	1923....	28,305,000	10,824,600	8,742,563	3,571,539
1921....	10,906,000	3,775,400	8,889,791	3,108,857					

Value of primary metal based on average open-market price at New York for small lots, as quoted by the Engineering and Mining Journal-Press, and that of secondary aluminum based on average price at New York as given by American Metal Market.

Imports for consumption include aluminum in crude form, scrap, bars, strips, rods, plates, sheets, and all manufactures of aluminum.

Exports include ingots, metal and alloy, plates and sheets, and all other manufactures of aluminum.

The import duty or tariff on aluminum was 7 cents a pound 1910-1912, 2 cents a pound 1913-1921, 5 cents a pound 1922 and since.

The average price (cents per lb.) to consumers of aluminum ingots has been: (1910) 22; (1911) 21; (1912) 21; (1913) 20; (1914) 19; (1915) 26; (1916) 37; (1917) 38; (1918) 33; (1919) 33; (1920) 33; (1921) 27; (1922) 21; (1923) 26; (1924, to Sept.) 28.

These figures were given to the press by Secretary of the Treasury A. W. Mellon, who had been named in the Democratic Presidential campaign as a large owner of the Aluminum Co. of America, which was declared by the Democrats to be a monopoly.

Mr. Mellon denied that the company was a monopoly or that it was aided in that direction by the tariff.

Aluminum salts produced in the United States in 1923 totaled 289,904 short tons, valued at $8,987,421.

ANNUAL PRICE OF SILVER IN LONDON.

(By the Director of the Mint. Value of a fine ounce at average quotation.)

Calendar	Lowest.	Highest.	Average	Value.	Ratio	Calendar	Lowest.	Highest.	Average	Value.	Ratio
	Pence.	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Dollars.*			*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Dollars.*	
1850....	59 1-2	61 1-2	61 1-16	1.316	15.70	1914....	22 1-8	27 1-4	25 1-4	.55312	37.37
1860....	61 1-4	62 2-8	61 11-16	1.352	15.29	1915....	22 5-16	27 1-4	23 5-8	.51892	39.84
1870....	60 1-4	60 3-4	60 9-16	1.328	15.57	1916....	26 11-16	35 13-16	31 3-8	.68647	30.11
1880....	51 1-2	52 13-16	52 1-4	1.14507	18.05	1917....	35 11-16	55	40 13-16	.89525	23.09
1890....	43 5-8	54 5-8	47 3-4	1.04634	19.75	1918....	42 1-2	49 1-2	47 17-32	1.04171	19.84
1900....	27	30 1-4	28 5-16	.62007	33.33	1919....	47 3-4	79 1-8	57 1-32	1.25047	17.52
1910....	23 3-16	26	24 21-32	.54077	38.22	1920....	38 7-8	89 1-2	61 13-32	1.34649	20.41
1911....	23 11-16	26 1-8	24 19-32	.53928	38.33	1921....	30 5-8	43 3-8	36 23-32	.80522	32.34
1912....	25 1-8	29 11-16	28 1-16	.61470	33.62	1922....	30 3-8	37 3-8	34 13-32	.75403	30.11
1913....	26 7-16	29 3-8	27 9-16	.60458	34.19	1923....	30 1-2	33 11-16	31 15-16	.70028	31.35

BULLION VALUE OF 371¼ GRAINS OF PURE SILVER.

(This is the content of the Standard Silver Dollar.)

Cal'd'r	Value.	Cal'd'r	Value.	Cal'd'r	Value.	Cal'd'r	Value.	Cal'd'r	Value.	Cal'd'r	Value.
	Dollars.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1861...	1.031	1872...	1.022	1883...	.85754	1894...	.49097	1904...	.44763	1914...	.42810
1862...	1.041	1873...	1.00368	1884...	.85904	1895...	.50587	1905...	.47200	1915...	.40135
1863...	1.040	1874...	.98909	1885...	.82379	1896...	.52257	1906...	.52353	1916...	.53094
1864...	1.040	1875...	.96086	1886...	.76931	1897...	.46745	1907...	.51164	1917...	.69242
1865...	1.035	1876...	.90039	1887...	.75755	1898...	.45640	1908...	.41371	1918...	.76142
1866...	1.036	1877...	.92958	1888...	.72683	1899...	.46525	1909...	.40231	1919...	.86692
1867...	1.027	1878...	.89222	1889...	.72325	1900...	.47958	1910...	.41825	1920...	.78844
1868...	1.025	1879...	.86928	1890...	.80927	1901...	.46093	1911...	.41909	1921...	.48817
1869...	1.024	1880...	.88564	1891...	.76416	1902...	.40835	1912...	.47543	1922...	.52543
1870...	1.027	1881...	.87575	1892...	.67401	1903...	.41960	1913...	.48760	1923...	.50458
1871...	1.025	1882...	.87833	1893...	.60351						

VALUE OF ALL MINE AND QUARRY PRODUCTS, BY STATES.

State.	1919.	1909.	1902.	State.	1919.	1909.	1902.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Pennsylvania...	819,451,109	349,059,786	236,871,417	Montana.....	49,923,721	54,991,961	28,265,085
West Virginia..	295,606,620	76,287,889	48,378,414	Wyoming.....	41,928,788	10,572,188	5,684,286
Oklahoma.....	281,927,732	25,637,892	4,508,086	Utah.....	41,510,802	22,083,282	12,340,350
Illinois.....	178,673,065	76,658,974	38,234,410	Louisiana.....	40,016,535	6,547,050	279,327
California.....	163,770,243	63,382,454	28,870,405	Missouri.....	33,365,694	31,667,525	20,284,656
Texas.....	160,378,058	10,742,150	6,981,532	Virginia.....	29,363,449	8,795,646	6,607,807
Ohio.....	134,518,505	63,767,112	57,186,922	New York.....	25,131,093	13,334,975	13,350,421
Minnesota.....	130,399,254	58,664,852	25,729,545	Tennessee.....	23,292,114	12,692,547	9,533,782
Michigan.....	103,870,089	67,714,479	50,157,358	New Mexico...	18,872,560	5,587,744	2,686,473
Kentucky.....	98,486,910	12,100,075	8,533,423	Iowa.....	18,473,558	13,877,781	9,676,424
Kansas.....	90,338,204	18,722,634	10,700,285	Nevada.....	18,053,984	23,271,597	3,518,430
Arizona.....	88,478,111	34,217,651	11,197,375	Washington....	13,329,129	10,537,556	5,431,659
Alabama.....	59,866,040	24,350,667	17,367,992	Idaho.....	11,840,301	8,649,342	8,214,671
Indiana.....	52,840,252	21,934,201	28,224,760	Wisconsin.....	10,580,833	7,159,404	4,427,813
Colorado.....	51,217,038	45,680,135	40,603,286				

Louisiana in 1919 includes Mississippi.

MINERAL PRODUCTS—STATES THEY COME FROM.

Mineral.	Chief Producing States.
Aluminum	N. Y., N. C., Tenn.
Antimonial lead	Not separable by States.
Arsenious oxide	Not separable by States.
Asbestos	Ariz., Md., Vt., Cal.
Asphalt	Cal., Tex., Ind., Ill.
Barytes (crude)	Mo., Ga., Tenn., Ala.
Bauxite	Ark., Ga., Ala., Tenn.
Borax (crude)	Cal., Nev.
Bromine	Mich., W. Va., Ohio.
Cadmium	Not separable by States.
Calcium-magnes, chloride	Mich., W. Va., Ohio.
Cement	Pa., Ind., Cal., Ill.
Chromic iron ore	Ore., Cal., Md.
Clay: Products	Ohio, Pa., N. J., Ill.
Raw	N. J., Mo., Pa., Ohio.
Coal: Bituminous	Pa., W. Va., Ill., Ky.
Anthracite	Pennsylvania.
Coke	Pa., Ala., Ohio, Ind.
Copper	Ariz., Mich., Utah, Mont.
Diatomaceous earth	Cal., Ill., Okla., Ore.
Emery	New York, Virginia.
Feldspar (crude)	N. C., Me., N. Y., N. H.
Ferroalloys	Pa., N. Y., Ohio, Tenn.
Fluorspar	Ill., Ky., N. Mex., Col.
Fuller's earth	Fla., Ga., Tex., Ill.
Garnet, for abras. purposes	New York, N. Hampshire
Gems and precious stones	Mont., Ariz., Nev., Cal.
Gold	Cal., Alaska, Col., S. D.
Graphite	Ala., Tex., R. I., Cal.
Grindstones-pulpstones	Ohio, W. Va., Mich.
Gypsum	N. Y., Mich., Ohio, Iowa.
Iron: Ore	Minn., Mich., Ala., Wis.
Pig	Pa., Ohio, Ala., Ill.
Lead	Mo., Idaho, Utah, Okla.

Mineral.	Chief Producing States.
Lime	Pa., Ohio, W. Va., Mo.
Magnesite (crude)	Cal., Wash.
Manganese ore	Mont., Ark., Va., Cal.
Manganiferous ore	Minn., N. Mex., Col., Mich.
Mica	N. C., N. H., Ala., S. D.
Millstones	N. Y., N. C., Va., Ala.
Mineral Paints: Nat. pig.	Canvass discontinued.
Zinc and lead pigments	Pa., Mo., Ohio, Kan.
Mineral waters	Wis., N. Y., Cal., Minn.
Natural gas	W. Va., Pa., Okla., Cal.
Natural-gas gasoline	Okla., W. Va., Cal., Tex.
Nickel	Not separable by States.
Oilstones, etc	Ark., Ohio, Ind., N. H.
Peat	Cal., N. J., Ill., Mich.
Petroleum	Cal., Okla., Tex., La.
Phosphate rock	Fla., Tenn., Ky., Idaho.
Platinum allied metals	Cal., Alaska, Ore., Idaho.
Potash	Cal., Utah, Col., Neb.
Pumice	Kan., Neb., Ariz.
Pyrites	Cal., Tl. Y., Va., Wis.
Quicksilver	Tax., Cal., Nev., Ore.
Salt	Mich., N. Y., Ohio, Kan.
Sand and gravel	Pa., Ohio, Ill., N. Y.
Sand-lime brick	Mich., Wis., Fla., D. C.
Silica (quartz)	Wis., Conn., Md., N. Y.
Silver	Utah, Nev., Mont., Idaho.
Slate	Pa., Vt., N. Y., Me.
Stone	Pa., Ill., Mich., Ohio.
Sulphur (shipments)	Tex., La., Nev., Utah.
Talc and soapstone	Va., N. Y., Vt., Cal.
Tin	Alaska.
Titanium ore (rutile)	Va.
Uranium-vanadium mins	Col., Utah.
Zinc	Okla., N. J., Kan., Mont.

Cement's 100th birthday, in 1924, was marked by a tablet erected in the City of Leeds, England, in memory of Joseph Aspdin, the modern discoverer of "liquid stone," or concrete.

Hydraulic cement was used in Imperial Rome by mixing and baking lime and volcanic ashes. Nowadays, blast furnace slag is often used in the calcium-alumina mixture. Rocks are ground to powder in the process.

MINERAL PRODUCING STATES AND THEIR LEADING MINERAL PRODUCTS.

State.	Principal Mineral Products.
Ala.	Coal, iron ore, cement, clay products.
Alaska	Gold, copper, silver, coal.
Ariz.	Copper, gold, silver, lead.
Ark.	Petroleum, coal, natural gas, beauxite.
Cal.	Petroleum, cement, natural gas, clay products.
Col.	Coal, gold, silver, clay products.
Conn.	Clay products, stone, lime, sand, gravel.
Del.	Clay products, stone, sand, gravel.
D. of C.	Clay prod., sand, gravel, sand-lime, brick, stone.
Fla.	Phosph. rock, fuller's earth, stone, clay prod.
Ga.	Clay prod., stone, fuller's earth, cement.
Idaho.	Lead, silver, gold, copper.
Ill.	Coal, petroleum, clay products, cement.
Ind.	Coal, cement, clay products, stone.
Iowa.	Coal, cement, clay products, gypsum.
Kan.	Petroleum, coal, natural gas, cement.
Ky.	Coal, petroleum, clay products, natural gas.
La.	Petrol., sulphur, nat. gas, nat.-gas gasoline.
Me.	Stone, lime, clay products, slate.
Md.	Coal, cement, clay products, sand and gravel.
Mass.	Stone, clay products, lime, sand and gravel.
Mich.	Iron ore, copper, cement, salt.
Minn.	Iron ore, clay products, cement, stone.
Miss.	Sand and gravel, clay prod., min. wat., stone.
Mo.	Lead, coal, clay products, cement.

State.	Principal Mineral Products.
Mont.	Coal, silver, copper, zinc.
Neb.	Clay products, cement, sand and gravel, stone.
Nev.	Silver, gold, gypsum, copper.
N. H.	Stone, clay products, sand and gravel, mica.
N. J.	Clay products, zinc, cement, stone.
N. M.	Coal, copper, silver, gold.
N. Y.	Clay products, cement, stone, gypsum.
N. C.	Clay products, stone, sand and gravel, coal.
N. D.	Coal, clay prod., min. wat., sand and gravel.
Ohio.	Coal, clay products, petroleum, natural gas.
Okla.	Petrol., natural gas, nat.-gas gasoline, zinc.
Ore.	Cement, sand and gravel, stone, gold.
Pa.	Coal, cement, clay products, natural gas.
R. I.	Stone, clay prod., sand and gravel, min. wat
S. C.	Stone, clay products, sand and gravel.
S. D.	Gold, stone, sand and gravel, silver.
Tenn.	Coal, cement, clay products, stone.
Tex.	Petroleum, sulphur, natural-gas gasoline.
Utah.	Coal, silver, lead, copper.
Vt.	Stone, slate, lime, talc.
Va.	Coal, clay products, cement, stone.
Wash.	Coal, cement, clay products.
W. Va.	Coal, natural gas, petroleum, clay products
Wis.	Stone, sand and gravel, min. water, iron ore
Wyo.	Petroleum, coal, natural gas, nat.-gas gasoline

VALUE OF MINE AND QUARRY PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1890-1923.

Year.	Metallic.	Non-Metallic.	Other and Total.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1890	303,440,000	310,995,000	615,429,000
1900	513,732,000	594,204,000	1,108,936,000
1901	493,314,000	660,764,000	1,155,078,000
1902	604,517,000	722,434,000	1,327,951,000
1903	588,753,000	905,628,000	1,495,381,000
1904	501,114,000	857,667,000	1,359,181,000
1905	702,585,000	920,780,000	1,623,765,000
1906	886,180,000	1,014,500,000	1,900,880,000
1907	904,108,000	1,165,376,000	2,069,570,000
1908	550,768,000	1,040,761,000	1,591,773,000
1909	754,944,000	1,131,866,000	1,887,107,000
1910	749,879,000	1,237,668,000	1,987,844,000
1911	680,907,000	1,242,942,000	1,924,081,000
1912	862,008,000	1,375,420,000	2,237,794,000
1913	878,869,000	1,554,298,000	2,433,545,000
1914	686,639,000	1,424,063,000	2,111,172,000
1915	991,730,000	1,400,484,000	2,394,644,000
1916	1,620,745,000	1,884,413,000	3,508,439,000
1917	2,086,234,000	2,900,462,000	4,992,496,000
1918	2,153,318,000	3,380,478,000	5,540,496,000
1919	1,351,600,000	3,257,900,000	4,613,000,000
1920	1,724,300,000	4,977,500,000	6,951,410,000
1921	654,130,000	3,481,890,000	4,138,670,000
1922	987,180,000	3,656,410,000	4,647,290,000
1923	1,498,200,000	4,515,300,000	6,018,000,000

Included in the non-metallic totals is *mineral oil*, production of which in 1923 was valued at $3,382,500,000.

UNITED STATES MINE AND QUARRY PRODUCTION IN 1923.

(Data by the Geological Survey. Values in Parentheses.)

METALLIC.

Aluminum, $28,305,000.
Anitmonial lead, 14,900 s. t. ($1,950,370).
Antimony, 2,170 s. t. ($338,500).
Bauxite, 522,690 l. t. ($3,156,610).
Chromite, 227 l. t. ($3,819).
Copper, 1,434,999,962 lbs. ($210,945,000).
Ferro alloys, 579,051 l. t. ($48,082,426).
Gold, 2,502,632 troy ounces ($51,734,000).
Iron ore, 69,811,472 l. t. ($240,738,921).
Iron, pig, 38,363,509 l. t. ($935,908,540).
Lead, refined, 543,841 s. t. ($76,138,000).
Manganese ore, 32,269 l. t. ($880,178).
Manganiferous ore, 1,433,897 l. t. ($4,888,393).
Nickel, 100 s. t. ($71,605).
Platinum and allied metals. 49,797 troy ounces ($5,-761,304).
Quicksilver, 7,937 flasks of 75 lbs. net ($521,302).
Quicksilver ore, 51,000 s. t.
Silver, 73,335,170 troy ounces ($60.134,839).
Tin (metallic equivalent), 2 s. t. ($1,623).
Titanium ore (rutile) 270 s. t.
Tungsten ore, 251 s. t. ($150,000).
Uranium and vanadium ores, 2,025 s. t. ($150,000).
Zinc, 508,335 s. t. ($69,134,000).
Total metallic ($1,498,200,000).

NON-METALLIC.

Arsenious oxide, 14,271 s. t. ($2,808,801).
Asbestos, 310 s. t. ($24,826).
Asphalt, 1,326,630 s. t. ($16,223,515).
Barytes (crude), 214,183 s. t. ($1,664,156).
Borates, 129,400 s. t. ($3,988,770).
Bromine, 842,352 lbs. ($146,176).
Calcium-magnesium chloride, 43,596 s. t. ($642,874).
Cement, 137,183,792 bbls. of 376 lbs. net. ($259,631,-776).
Clay, raw, 3,434,560 s. t. ($11,187,863).
Coal, bituminous, 545,400,000 s. t. ($1,636,200,000).
Coal, Penn. anthracite, 85,218,000 l. t. ($491,537,-000).
Coke. 55,487,000 s. t.
Diatomaceous earth, 92,915 s. t. ($1,082,163).
Emery. 2,286 s. t. ($29,478).
Feldspar (crude) 145,004 l. t. ($1,057,595).
Fluorspar, 121,188 s. t. ($2,505,819)
Fuller's Earth, 149,134 s. t. ($2,247,523).
Garnet for abrasives, 9,000 s. t. ($688,437).
Gems ($65,000).
Graphite, amorphous, 3,200 s. t.
Graphite, crystalline, 3,280,900 lbs. ($148,234).
Grindstones and pulpstones, 46,570 s. t. ($1,689,315).
Gypsum, 4,753,448 s. t. ($34,888,155).
Lime, 4,057 s. t. ($39,413,000).
Magnesite (crude) 147,250 s. t. ($1,103,700).
Mica, scrap, 8,290 s. t. ($155,820).
Mica, sheet, 1,782,200 lbs. ($308,000).
Millstones ($22,229).
Mineral paints, zinc and lead pigments, 163,240 s. t. ($23,660,381).
Mineral waters, 44,600,000 gal ($6,500,000).
Natural gas, 900,000,000,000 cu. ft. ($250,000,000).
Natural gas gasoline 788,000,000 gal. ($74,000,000).
Oilstones, 1,223 s. t. ($231,812).
Peat, 61,355 s. t. ($376,834).
Petroleum, 733,260,000 bbls. of 42 gals. ($930,-760,000).
Phosphate rock, 3,006,706 l. t. ($11,576,049).
Potash, 19,281 s. t. ($784,671).
Pumice, 56,575 s. t. ($214,169).
Pyrites, 181,628 l. t. ($661,000).
Salt, 7,033,000 s. t. ($27,600,000).
Sand, glass, 2,034,958 s. t. ($3,751,778).
Sand, other, and gravel, 137,897,195 s. t. ($87,-151,876).
Silica (quartz), 20,601 s. t. ($193,630).
Slate, 726,800 s. t. ($12,076,624).
Stone, 107,200,000 s. t. ($161,880,000).
Sulphur, 1,618,841 l. t. ($26,000,000).
Talc and soapstone, 196,692 s. t. ($3,012,253).
Total non-metallic ($4,515,800,000).
Total mineral fuels ($3,382,500,000).
Total unspecified ($4,000,000).
Grand total of all ($6,018,000,000).

NOTE.—s. t. means short tons; l. t. means long tons.

Some of the figures are subject to final revision.

PRODUCTION OF COAL-TAR DYES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Data by the United States Tariff Commission.)

KIND OF PRODUCT.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Intermediates	357,662,251	177,362,426	257,726,911	70,899,912	165,048,155	231,393,871
Finished prod. (tot.)	76,802,959	82,532,390	112,942,227	51,457,565	88,368,131	122,950,171
Dyes	58,464,446	63,402,194	88,263,776	39,008,690	64,632,187	93,667,524
Color lakes	9,590,537	7,569,921	10,983,538	6,152,187	10,578,664	13,079,175
Photo, chemicals	316,749	335,509	440,759	183,798	345,798	343,289
Medicinals	3,623,352	6,777,988	5,184,989	1,545,917	2,946,347	3,273,085
Flavors	458,256	610,825	166,884	901,245	1,215,668	1,458,024
Perfumes	116,263	41,419	99,740	119,335	793,148	1,365,449
Tanning materials	} 4,233,356	3,794,534	3,142,861	1,902,597	1,910,519	} 9,763,685
Synth. phenol resins			4,659,680	1,643,796	5,944,133	

The production of dyes and coal-tar chemicals in this country is dependent on the production of by-product coke, which in 1923 was over 53,000,000 tons.

The output of coal-tar in 1923 was 440,000,000 gallons as against 328,000,000 gallons in 1922.

The sales in the United States in 1923 (value in parentheses) of dyes and coal-tar chemicals were, in pounds, as follows: Intermediates, 83,582,808 ($18,916,058); finished products (total), 115,297,586 ($65,898,177); dyes, 86,567,446 ($47,223,161); color lakes, 12,627,357 ($5,124,732); photographic chemicals. 321,083 ($443,697); medicinals, 2,995,448 ($4,720.253); flavors, 1,442,387 ($1,780,213); perfumes, 1,275,430 ($789,431); tanning materials and synthetic phenolic resins, 10,068,431 ($5,816,590).

Total imports of coal-tar dyes in 1923 were 3,098,193 pounds valued at $3,151,363, as against 3,982,631 pounds valued at $5,243,257 in 1922, and 45,950,895 pounds in 1914.

Non-Coal-Tar Chemicals—The production of synthetic organic chemicals other than those derived from coal-tar in 1923 was 90,597,712 pounds and sales for that year amounted to 67,727,067 pounds valued at $13,875,521. The production in 1922 was 79,202,155 pounds and in 1921, 21,545,186 pounds.

PETROLEUM WELLS IN UNITED STATES, JAN. 1, 1924.

	Approximate No. of Wells.	Av'ge Prod. Per Well Per Day.		Approximate No. of Wells.	Av'ge Prod. Per Well Per Day.		Approximate No. of Wells.	Av'ge Prod. Per Well Per Day.
		Bbls.			*Bbls.*			*Bbls.*
Arkansas	1,970	46.0	Louisiana: North'n	3,500	14.6	Oklahoma	57,500	6.9
California	9,396	74.9	Coastal	130	48.1	Pennsylvania	74,000	.3
Colorado	60	3.5				Texas: Coastal	2,270	32.1
Illinois	16,674	1.3	Total Louisiana	3,630	15.8	Rest of State	15,980	17.4
Indiana: So'west'n	1,050	1.8	Montana	280	20.5	Total Texas	18,250	19.3
Northeastern	1,250	.5	New York	14,640	.3	West Virginia	20,100	.8
			Ohio: Cent. & east	20,650	.6	Wyoming	2,300	59.7
Total Indiana	2,300	1.1	Northwestern	18,900	.3			
Kansas	17,750	4.2	Total Ohio	39,550	.5	Total	290,100	6.6
Kentucky	11,700	1.7						

The number of 42-gallon barrels of crude petroleum got from the wells in 1923 by chief producing States was: California, 262,876,000; Oklahoma, 160,929,000; Texas, 131,023,000; Wyoming, 44,785,-000; Arkansas, 36,610,000; Kansas, 28,250,000; Louisiana, 24,919,000; Illinois, 8,707,000; Kentucky, 8,069,000; Pennsylvania, 7,609,000; Ohio, 7,085,000; West Virginia, 6,358,000; Montana, 2,782,000; New York, 1,250,000; Indiana, 1,043,000.

The total delivery of petroleum in 1923 to domestic consumers was 714,316,000 barrels.

COAL, COKE AND PETROLEUM EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Year Ending June 30.	Anthracite Imported.	Anthracite Exported.	Bituminous Imported.	Bituminous Exported.	Coke Imported.	Coke Exported.	Petroleum Imported.	Petroleum Exported.
	Long tons.	*Long tons.*	*Long tons.*	*Long tons.*	*Long tons.*	*Long tons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*
1900.....	156	1,777,319	1,700,765	5,411,329	56,444	363,202	2,374,229	975,123,476
1901.....	1	1,912,080	1,973,134	5,763,469	75,103	365,888	2,147,938	1,079,074,519
1902.....	295	1,570,490	1,936,290	5,400,694	99,465	402,495	3,235,467	1,064,233,601
1903.....	340,849	1,388,653	3,519,843	5,210,322	122,630	380,038	3,708,127	936,697,255
1904.....	30,873	2,048,154	1,940,962	6,434,713	123,124	479,431	4,653,508	1,022,116,276
1905.....	64,812	2,312,082	1,514,500	6,707,788	195,952	550,188	10,000,502	1,220,513,587
1906.....	36,708	1,970,401	1,818,758	7,155,592	157,577	679,773	15,452,619	1,269,777,645
1907.....	23,113	2,481,920	1,687,081	8,812,332	129,163	823,040	20,505,197	1,294,659,979
1908.....	24,907	3,837,778	1,975,625	9,884,957	119,196	763,809	9,289,376	1,547,402,601
1909.....	4,585	2,869,762	1,224,999	9,018,867	169,902	765,535	3,862,445	1,569,103,378
1910.....	1,7460	2,953,633	1,623,073	10,413,439	128,197	872,013	23,996,876	1,502,491,933
1911.....	8,339	3,146,388	1,755,242	11,839,099	143,984	946,474	69,019,304	1,768,731,699
1912.....	2,189	2,979,102	1,299,106	14,709,847	65,687	805,819	309,766,030	1,883,479,897
1913.....	1,670	4,625,481	1,576,889	16,083,101	102,715	900,672	731,360,523	2,136,465,721
1914.....	8,124	3,959,114	1,348,156	15,704,956	122,528	742,476	724,446,909	2,240,033,652
1915.....	8,637	3,682,188	1,417,566	14,412,985	88,735	602,473	763,705,698	2,328,725,749
1916.....	7,216	3,878,478	1,595,119	18,749,694	59,753	976,398	890,853,850	2,607,482,366
1917.....	1,761	4,635,134	1,282,790	19,533,705	24,782	1,170,824	1,324,157,815	2,651,118,349
1918.....	11,557	4,842,187	1,391,535	21,051,979	29,097	1,337,321	1,635,597,145	2,714,619,746
1919.....	62,098	4,285,730	1,008,250	18,152,337	18,050	1,053,133	1,978,951,092	2,492,754,027
1920.....	62,950	4,717,462	1,062,889	22,976,325	29,275	678,870	2,908,749,806	3,098,778,060
1921.....	15,882	4,877,800	1,019,592	34,423,964	29,745	641,184	5,738,315,884	3,026,001,937
1922.....	12,902	2,992,385	1,244,945	13,035,800	41,576	297,431	5,892,146,605	2,800,223,362
1923.....	368,889	3,733,714	5,267,934	15,953,879	112,646	967,272	4,473,617,694	3,374,003,942
1924.....	149,581	3,930,794	574,744	17,200,245	50,762	713,546	4,248,878,131	4,428,110,720

Coal exports do not include ship-fuel or bunker coal.
Petroleum imports 1900-1906 are for fiscal years.

COAL, COKE AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year (Calendar).	Anthracite Produced.	Anthracite Shipped.	Bituminous Produced.	Coke Produced.	Total Coal Production.	Petroleum Produced.
	Gross tons.	*Gross tons.*	*Gross tons.*	*Gross tons.*	*Gross tons.*	*Gallons.*
1900.....	51,221,353	45,107,464	189,567,957	18,333,346	240,789,310	2,672,062,218
1901.....	50,242,560	53,568,601	201,632,276	19,460,610	261,874,836	2,914,346,148
1902.....	36,940,710	31,200,890	232,336,468	22,680,116	269,277,178	3,728,210,472
1903.....	66,613,454	59,362,831	252,454,775	22,566,322	319,068,229	4,219,376,154
1904.....	65,318,490	57,492,522	248,803,294	21,125,988	314,121,784	4,917,400,320
1905.....	69,339,152	61,410,201	281,306,058	28,777,794	350,645,210	5,658,138,360
1906.....	63,645,010	55,698,595	306,138,274	32,501,087	369,783,284	5,312,745,312
1907.....	76,432,421	67,109,393	352,463,493	36,410,325	428,195,914	6,976,004,070
1908.....	74,347,102	64,665,014	296,941,021	23,244,213	371,288,123	7,498,848,910
1909.....	64,619,865	61,969,885	339,057,372	35,102,737	411,441,621	7,693,176,708
1910.....	75,433,246	64,905,786	372,420,663	37,240,009	447,853,909	8,801,404,416
1911.....	80,771,488	69,954,299	362,417,017	31,742,401	443,188,505	9,258,874,422
1912.....	75,322,855	63,905,823	401,879,448	39,271,070	477,202,303	9,363,271,848
1913.....	81,718,680	67,773,327	427,174,372	41,338,866	508,893,052	10,434,741,660
1914.....	81,090,631	69,511,110	377,414,259	30,853,495	458,504,890	11,162,026,470
1915.....	79,459,876	67,883,776	395,200,380	37,126,026	474,660,256	11,806,372,368
1916.....	78,195,083	67,276,364	448,678,288	31,664,893	526,873,371	12,632,220,636
1917.....	88,939,117	77,133,305	492,670,146	49,648,954	581,609,263	14,083,255,242
1918.....	88,237,575	76,649,918	517,308,768	50,427,118	605,546,343	14,948,964,072
1919.....	78,501,931	66,855,311	408,908,482	44,821,000	487,410,413	15,864,193,000
1920.....	80,032,175	68,915,460	496,975,892	46,328,571	577,008,067	18,622,884,000
1921.....	8,0779,867	69,554,563	415,921,950	25,287,622	444,105,760	19,831,686,000
1922.....	48,824,127	41,073,838	407,894,000	37,124,012	456,718,127	23,416,302,000
1923.....	83,338,401	73,427,712	486,964,286	55,487,000	570,302,687	30,861,094,000

COAL-MINE FATALITIES AND PRODUCTION.

Year.	Men Employed.	Men Killed.	Prod. Per Death.	Year.	Men Employed.	Men Killed.	Prod. Per Death.	Year.	Men Employed.	Men Killed.	Prod. Per Death.
			Sh.tons.				*Sh.tons.*				*Sh.tons.*
1908.....	690,438	2,445	167,407	1913.....	747,644	2,785	204,685	1918.....	762,426	2,580	262,873
1909.....	666,552	2,642	174,416	1914.....	763,185	2,454	209,261	1919.....	776,569	2,317	239,082
1910.....	725,030	2,821	177,808	1915.....	734,008	2,269	234,297	1920.....	784,621	2,271	289,057
1911.....	728,348	2,656	186,887	1916.....	720,971	2,226	265,094	1921.....	823,253	1,987	254,854
1912.....	722,662	2,419	220,945	1917.....	757,317	2,696	241,618	1922.....	848,932	1,971	233,576

In 1923 the number of men killed was 2,452.

INDICATED DELIVERIES TO DOMESTIC CONSUMERS OF CRUDE PETROLEUM.

(Calendar years; thousands of barrels of 42 U. S. gallons.)

	1910	1915.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Domestic petroleum, by fields of origin: Appalachian.	27,824	22,843	31,558	30,646	27,188	27,184
Lima-Indiana	6,535	2,999	2,656	2,246	2,439	2,589
Illinois and Southwestern Indiana	34,163	21,278	10,623	12,321	6,346	7,649
Mid-Continent	58,580	109,882	194,991	235,025	230,494	257,838
Gulf Coast	9,846	17,521	17,693	28,589	29,519	30,037
Rocky Mountain	337	4,199	13,380	17,180	19,890	28,487
California	57,925	97,664	102,746	111,617	99,818	124,115
Other	4	14	12	13	12	13
Consumption and exports	195,214	276,400	373,659	437,637	415,706	477,912
Exports of domestic crude oil	4,288	3,768	5,924	8,045	8,866	9,995
Consumption in the United States and Territories	190,926	272,632	367,735	429,592	406,840	467,917
Imported petroleum consumed in the U. S. & Territories	571	18,139	52,727	100,940	119,942	124,515
Consumpt'n of dom. & imp't'd petrol'm, U. S. & Territ..	191,497	290,771	420,462	530,532	526,032	592,432

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES, 1922, 1923.

GOLD, BY STATES.

STATE.	1922. Troy Ounces.	1922. Value.	1923. Troy Ounces.	1923. Value.	STATE.	1922. Troy Ounces.	1922. Value.	1923. Troy Ounces.	1923. Value.
Ala	345,630	$7,144,800	314,960	$6,510,800	Philip Isl..	73,840	$1,526,400	76,137	$1,573,900
Ariz	169,704	3,508,100	296,437	6,127,900	Porto Rico	.....	.....	5	100
Cal	712,157	14,721,600	651,369	13,465,000	S. Car	5	100	14	300
Col	324,456	6,707,100	315,686	6,525,800	S. Dak	320,402	6,623,300	307,012	6,346,500
Ga	140	2,900	34	700	Tenn	218	4,500	319	6,600
Idaho	22,891	473,200	35,764	739,300	Tex	19	400	44	900
Mont	73,443	1,518,200	85,145	1,760,100	Utah	107,175	2,215,500	156,991	3,245,300
Nev	160,044	3,308,400	198,415	4,101,600	Va	34	700	.....	.....
N. Mex	19,553	404,200	23,728	490,500	Wash	9,394	194,200	16,733	345,900
N. Car	73	1,500	53	1,100	Wyo	53	1,100	24	500
Ore	23,728	490,500	23,631	488,500					
Pa	116	2,400	131	2,700	Total...	2,363,075	48,849,100	2,502,632	51,734,000

Figures of production issued jointly by the Bureau of the Mint and the Geological Survey. Gold value, $20.67+ a troy ounce.

SILVER, BY STATES.

STATE.	1922. (Troy Ounces or Dollars).	1923. Troy Ounces.	1923. Value.	STATE.	1922. (Troy Ounces or Dollars).	1923. Troy Ounces.	1923. Value.
Ala	770,232	816,177	$669,265	Ore	150,347	75,583	$61,978
Ariz	4,627,738	7,376,832	6,049,002	Pa	2,141	1,278	1,048
Cal	3,095,480	3,689,856	3,025,682	Philip Isl	27,994	39,360	32,275
Col	6,018,781	5,529,121	4,533,879	Porto Rico	.....	184	151
Ga	394	.....	.....	S. Dak	121,427	95,822	78,574
Idaho	5,791,413	8,019,977	6,576,381	Tenn	76,885	109,086	89,450
Ill	4,612	10,175	8,343	Tex	653,657	825,267	676,719
Mich	360,811	253,705	208,038	Utah	15,465,202	20,479,550	16,793,231
Mo	118,655	167,452	137,311	Va	6	.....	.....
Mont	9,682,304	14,226,272	11,665,543	Wash	219,398	240,712	197,384
Nev	8,287,704	10,640,656	8,725,338	Wyo	828	163	134
N. Mex	764,031	737,863	605,048				
N. Car	8	79	65	Total...	56,240,048	73,335,170	$60,134,839

Figures of production issued jointly by the Bureau of the Mint and the Geological Survey.
Values for 1922 are at $1 an ounce, provided by the Pittman Act of April 23, 1918, for domestic product.
Values for 1923 are at 82 cents an ounce—average of Pittman Act price ($1 an ounce) January to June and New York price July to December.

IMPORTS OF DIAMONDS AND OTHER GEMS.

Diamonds and other gems to the value of $73,155,143 were imported into the United States in the year ended June 30, 1924, as against a valuation of $81,833,708 in 1923. The imports in 1924 included diamonds, uncut, $8,554,615; diamonds, cut but not set, $49,367,400; pearls, not strung or set, $5,879,639; imitation precious stones, $2,201,313.

Precious stones valued at $65,000 were mined in the United States in the calendar year 1923.

PRICES OF PIG IRON, STEEL RAILS, COAL, PETROLEUM AND COPPPER.

YEAR.	Pig Iron, No. 1 Fdry, Per Ton.	Steel Rails, Open H'rth, Per Ton.	COAL. Anthr. Per Long Ton.	COAL. Bitum. Per Long Ton.	Petroleum, Per Gal.	Copper, Per Lb.	YEAR.	Pig Iron, No. 1 Fdry, Per Ton.	Steel Rails, Open H'rth. Per Ton.	COAL. Anthr. Per Long Ton.	COAL. Bitum. Per Long Ton.	Petroleum, Per Gal.	Copper, Per Lb.
	Dolls.	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*		*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
1865	46.08	.....	.....	.....	74.3	39.2	1909	17.81	28.00	4.97	2.55	6.6	13.0
1870	33.23	106.79	6.63	4.71	30.5	21.2							
1875	25.53	68.75	5.67	4.08	14.1	22.7	1910	16.86	28.00	4.94	2.49	6.2	12.7
1880	28.48	67.52	3.47	3.12	8.6	21.4	1911	15.21	28.00	4.99	2.48	5.6	12.5
1885	17.99	28.52	4.40	2.91	8.7	10.8	1912	16.06	28.00	5.11	2.54	5.7	16.5
1890	18.41	31.78	4.17	3.11	7.4	15.6	1913	16.57	28.00	5.30	2.52	6.3	15.5
1895	13.10	24.33	4.24	2.18	4.9	10.7	1914	15.74	30.00	5.27	2.49	6.4	13.3
							1915	15.26	30.00	5.27	2.53	6.0	17.5
1900	19.98	32.29	4.26	2.26	7.8	16.6	1916	21.18	34.00	5.25	2.43	6.4	24.6
1901	15.87	27.33	4.41	2.41	6.3	16.7							
1902	22.19	28.00	4.53	2.53	6.3	12.2	1917	43.64	40.00	5.56	2.94	5.4	27.3
1903	19.92	28.00	4.85	2.78	6.7	13.7	1918	36.67	57.00	6.16	3.89	8.9	24.7
1904	15.57	28.00	4.93	2.75	7.8	12.8	1919	31.09	49.29	8.25	4.66	12.2	18.6
1905	17.88	28.00	4.99	2.63	6.8	15.6							
1906	20.98	28.00	4.93	2.58	6.3	19.3	1920	44.39	54.38	9.44	8.85	15.3	18.4
1907	23.89	28.00	4.90	2.56	6.3	20.0	1921	25.34	45.69	10.92	5.94	12.5	12.9
1908	17.70	28.00	4.88	2.58	6.8	13.2	1922	27.58	40.75	10.72	5.95	9.3	13.5
							1923	28.68	43.00	10.91	5.46	9.0	14.7

Figures for pig iron and steel rails are for calendar years. Pig iron prices are as at Philadelphia after 1909 and are for No. 2 foundry, which is usually 50 cents below No. 1; pig iron prices since 1917 are for Bessemer pig iron at Pittsburgh. Steel rail prices are as at the mills in Pennsylvania, and are for Bessemer down to and including 1913; the $2 extra a ton on open hearth was annulled Oct. 22, 1921.

Lowest price for pig iron—$11.66, in 1898; highest, $48.94, in 1872.

Lowest price for rails—$17.62, in 1898; highest, $120.58, in 1873.

Coal prices are average domestic export; years are fiscal down to and including 1918; subsequently, calendar.

Lowest price for coal: Anthracite—$3.15, in 1878; highest, $16.13 in 1921; bituminous—lowest, $2.06, in 1899; highest, $11.82 in 1921.

Mineral oil (petroleum) prices are average domestic export, and cover fiscal years down to and including 1918; subsequently, calendar.

Lowest price for petroleum—4.2 cents, in 1894; highest, 21 cents, in 1877.

Copper prices are calendar year average in the United States.

Lowest price for copper—9.5 cents, in 1894.

IRON ORE MINED IN THE UNITED STATES.

YEAR.	Hematite.	Brown Ore.	Magnetite.	Carbonate.	Total.
	Long tons.	*Long tons.*	*Long tons.*	*Long tons.*	*Long tons.*
1810-1869	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,656,000
1870-1880	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,690,889
1881-1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	103,854,386
1891-1900	136,961,046	22,845,764	14,634,364	1,065,137	175,506,311
1901-1910	364,179,432	28,287,994	20,664,453	262,366	413,394,245
1911	39,626,224	2,032,094	2,202,527	15,707	43,876,552
1912	51,345,782	1,614,486	2,179,533	10,346	55,150,147
1913	57,933,251	1,682,063	2,357,274	7,849	61,980,437
1914	38,286,670	1,537,750	1,610,203	5,138	41,439,761
1915	52,227,324	1,488,709	1,807,002	3,455	55,526,490
1916	70,728,024	1,904,484	2,533,364	1,800	75,167,672
1917	70,743,513	1,992,332	2,553,006	.....	75,288,851
1918	65,894,709	1,613,844	2,149,725	.....	69,658,278
1919	57,719,582	1,127,397	2,118,439	.....	60,965,418
1920	63,883,523	1,325,661	2,391,541	3,740	67,604,465
1921	28,337,249	370,154	780,866	2,709	29,490,978
1922	44,888,723	783,582	1,452,966	3,256	47,128,527

Total iron ore mined in the U. S., 1810-1922—1,477,379,407 gross or long tons.

Hematite ore comes chiefly from Minnesota, Michigan, Alabama, and Wisconsin; brown ore from Alabama, Virginia, Utah, and Tennessee; magnetite from New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New Mexico; carbonate only from Pennsylvania.

IRON ORE MINED, BY STATES, IN 1922.

STATE.	Gross Tons.	STATE.	Gross Tons.	STATE.	Gross Tons.	STATE.	Gross Tons.
Alabama	5,234,568	Michigan	10,453,578	New Jersey	90,359	Tennessee	156,464
California	3,204	Minnesota	28,768,960	New Mexico	118,038	Utah	15,018
Colorado	513	Missouri	58,408	New York	444,381	Virginia	30,971
Georgia	24,149	Montana	21,726	North Carolina	17,279	Wisconsin	577,024
Idaho	200	Nevada	51	Pennsylvania	780,836	Wyoming	332,800

The largest iron mine in the United States is near Hibbing, Minn. It produced 4,474,415 tons of hematite ore in 1922.

IRON ORE MINED IN THE LAKE SUPERIOR DISTRICT.

YEAR.	Marquette.	Menominee.	Gogebic.	Vermilion.	Mesabi.	Cuyuna.	Total.
	Long tons.	*Long tons.*	*Long tons.*	*Long tons.*	*Long tons.*	*Long tons.*	*Long tons.*
1854-1870	3,971,716	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,971,716
1871-1880	10,294,047	858,810	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,152,857
1881-1890	18,598,012	11,917,416	8,657,807	3,260,426	.....	.....	42,433,661
1891-1900	27,269,545	21,639,872	23,361,043	12,097,048	32,282,873	.....	116,650,381
1901-1910	37,728,143	41,974,789	34,514,899	15,350,581	194,654,902	.....	324,223,314
1911	3,743,145	4,062,778	3,099,197	1,336,938	23,126,943	181,224	35,550,225
1912	3,545,012	4,465,466	3,926,632	1,457,273	32,604,756	369,739	46,368,878
1913	3,977,808	4,997,246	4,743,515	1,536,115	36,378,671	744,007	52,377,362
1914	3,320,763	3,671,499	4,601,240	1,362,416	19,808,434	776,051	33,540,403
1915	3,817,892	4,665,465	4,996,237	1,541,645	30,802,409	1,120,606	46,944,254
1916	4,792,987	6,649,578	7,707,101	1,704,440	41,325,341	1,555,641	63,735,088
1917	4,638,374	6,366,483	7,881,232	1,481,301	41,127,323	1,986,608	63,481,321
1918	3,946,554	6,041,637	7,837,634	1,192,677	39,055,977	1,705,315	59,779,794
1919	4,158,751	4,863,968	7,368,994	1,051,795	33,262,954	1,685,877	53,392,339
1920	4,457,609	5,651,542	8,298,206	1,053,518	36,641,880	1,757,775	57,860,530
1921	2,204,114	2,147,569	3,135,477	981,576	16,380,190	449,559	25,298,485
1922	2,745,626	3,290,641	4,910,789	1,108,764	26,704,601	955,595	39,716,016

PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON IN U. S. BY GRADES—GROSS TONS.

YEAR.	Basic.	Bessemer.	Foundry.	Malleable.	Forge.	All Other.	Total, Gross Tons.
1910	9,084,608	11,245,642	5,260,447	843,123	564,157	305,590	27,303,567
1911	8,520,020	9,409,303	4,468,940	612,533	408,841	229,910	23,649,547
1912	11,417,886	11,664,015	5,073,873	825,643	469,183	276,337	29,726,937
1913	12,536,693	11,590,113	5,220,343	993,736	324,407	300,860	30,966,152
1914	9,670,687	7,859,127	4,533,254	671,771	361,651	235,754	23,332,244
1915	13,093,214	10,523,306	4,843,899	829,921	316,214	309,659	29,916,213
1916	17,684,087	14,422,457	5,553,644	921,486	348,344	504,779	39,434,797
1917	17,671,662	13,714,732	5,328,258	1,015,579	345,707	571,459	38,621,216
1918	18,646,174	13,324,966	5,145,290	1,117,014	393,932	726,398	39,054,644
1919	14,494,131	9,975,934	4,916,758	1,009,049	271,286	318,206	31,015,364
1920	16,737,722	12,062,084	5,957,782	1,310,951	318,048	539,400	36,925,987
1921	7,753,071	5,595,215	2,568,136	457,340	112,748	201,616	16,688,126
1922	13,841,367	7,813,203	3,976,431	1,051,495	214,210	323,198	27,219,904
1923	19,795,590	11,677,509	6,470,013	1,571,064	327,430	519,540	40,361,146

Bessemer includes low phosphorus; foundry includes ferro-silicon; "all other" includes spiegeleisen and ferro-manganese.

PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON BY STATES, 1917-1923—GROSS TONS.

STATES.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
Maine, Mass., Conn	10,527	11,485	13,678	10,281	2,142	1,084	1,309
New York, New Jersey	2,417,527	2,871,118	2,070,288	2,601,134	968,660	1,772,325	2,951,810
Pennsylvania	15,539,728	15,198,000	12,276,585	13,983,134	6,252,766	9,731,788	14,804,620
Maryland	422,212	373,817	244,002	523,733	147,189	366,967	529,606
Virginia	520,311	513,737	319,409	429,302	67,239	49,024	276,874
Alabama	2,953,705	2,587,852	2,130,092	2,392,962	1,207,408	2,230,619	2,797,190
W. Va., Ky., Ga., Tex	561,951	594,675	413,091	772,379	264,758	460,311	702,454
Tennessee	369,951	369,822	190,514	283,207	19,479	123,907	250,982
Ohio	8,518,603	8,764,132	7,102,627	8,533,470	3,799,613	6,484,162	9,347,960
Illinois	3,456,915	3,440,307	2,558,213	3,280,875	1,612,033	2,625,244	3,839,063
Indiana, Michigan	2,657,503	3,073,599	2,715,659	2,939,521	1,893,611	2,726,727	3,813,125
Wisconsin, Minnesota	738,541	750,366	605,619	711,405	226,863	381,030	724,717
Mo., Iowa, Col., Mont., Wash., Ore., Cal	435,742	502,810	375,587	464,584	226,364	266,716	321,436
Total	38,621,216	39,054,644	31,015,364	36,925,987	16,688,126	27,219,904	40,361,146

STEEL PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year (Calendar).	Long Tons.	Year (Calendar).	Long Tons.	Year (Calendar).	Long Tons.	Year (Calendar).	Long Tons.
1880	1,247,335	1891	3,904,240	1902	14,947,250	1913	31,300,874
1881	1,588,314	1892	4,927,581	1903	14,534,978	1914	28,513,060
1882	1,736,692	1893	4,019,995	1904	13,859,887	1915	32,151,036
1883	1,673,535	1894	4,412,032	1905	20,023,947	1916	42,773,680
1884	1,550,879	1895	6,114,834	1906	23,398,136	1917	45,060,607
1885	1,711,920	1896	5,281,689	1907	23,362,594	1918	44,462,432
1886	2,562,503	1897	7,156,957	1908	14,023,247	1919	34,671,232
1887	3,339,071	1898	8,932,857	1909	23,955,021	1920	42,132,934
1888	2,899,440	1899	10,639,857	1910	26,094,919	1921	19,783,797
1889	3,385,732	1900	10,188,329	1911	28,676,106	1922	35,602,926
1890	4,277,071	1901	13,473,595	1912	31.251,303	1923	44,943,696

ROLLED IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Data by American Iron and Steel Institute, gross tons.)

Year (Calendar).	Iron and Steel Rails.	Plates and Sheets.	Nail Plate.	Wire Rods.	Structural Shapes.	Oth. Finished Products.	Total, Gross Tons
1910	3,636,031	4,955,484	45,294	2,241,830	2,266,890	8,475,750	21,621,279
1911	2,822,790	4,488,049	48,522	2,450,453	1,912,367	7,316,990	19,039,171
1912	3,327,915	5,875,080	45,331	2,653,553	2,846,487	9,908,475	24,656,841
1913	3,502,780	5,751,037	37,503	2,464,807	3,004,972	10,030,144	24,791,243
1914	1,945,095	4,719,246	38,573	2,431,714	2,031,124	7,204,444	18,370,196
1915	2,204,203	6,077,694	31,929	3,095,907	2,437,003	10,546,188	24,392,924
1916	2,854,518	7,453,980	30,088	3,518,746	3,029,964	15,493,093	32,380,389
1917	2,944,161	8,267,616	22,864	3,137,138	3,110,000	15,585,921	33,067,700
1918	2,540,892	8,799,135	18,310	2,562,390	2,849,969	14,385,058	31,155,754
1919	2,203,843	7.372,814	12,832	2,538,476	2,714,036	10,359,543	25,101,544
1920	2,604,116	9,337,680	20,577	3,136,907	3,306,748	13,941,835	32,347,863
1921	2,178,818	4,260,574	14,573	1,564,330	1,272,624	5,483,087	14,774,006
1922	2,171,776	7,968,397	21,969	2,654,741	2,718,768	10,916,353	26,452,004
1923	2,904,516	9,497,717	22,833	3,075,892	3,405,197	14,370,921	33,277,076

Rolled blooms and billets for forging purposes are included from 1905, while semi-finished products rolled for export are included for 1912 and subsequent years. Prior to 1892 structural shapes were included in "all other finished rolled products."

Two-thirds of the rails produced now weigh 85 pounds or over a yard, and one-quarter of the rails weigh 100 pounds or over a yard. Four-fifths of the rails are by open-hearth process. Girder and high T rails for electric and street railways are included in the figures given above. No iron rails have been produced since 1911.

Of the 1923 rolled iron and steel production, 32,321,479 tons were rolled *steel*, and 955,597 tons were rolled *iron*.

"Other finished products" in 1923 included 5,552,796 tons of *merchant bars*, 20,167 tons of railroad ties, 17,672,582 kegs (100 lbs. each) of cut and wire *nails*, of which 1,029,971 kegs were exported.

COPPER AND REFINED LEAD PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From domestic ore and base bullion.)

Year (Cal.)	Copper.	Lead.	Year (Cal.)	Copper.	Lead.	Year (Cal.)	Copper.	Lead.
	Long tons.	*Short tons.*		*Long tons.*	*Short tons.*		*Long tons.*	*Short tons.*
1830	.....	8,000	1904	362,739	307,000	1914	513,454	512,794
1840	100	17,000	1905	402,637	307,514	1915	619,647	507,026
1850	650	22,000	1906	409,735	336,200	1916	860,647	552,228
1860	7,200	15,600	1907	387,945	352,381	1917	842,018	548,450
1870	12,600	17,830	1908	420,791	311,666	1918	852,024	539,905
1880	27,000	97,825	1909	487,925	352,839	1919	585,063	424,433
1890	115,996	143,630	1910	482,214	375,402	1920	503,979	476,849
1900	270,588	270,824	1911	489,836	391,995	1921	225,708	398,222
1901	268,782	270,700	1912	555,031	392,517	1922	421,451	468,746
1902	294,423	270,000	1913	546,645	411,878	1923	640,625	543,841
1903	311,627	282,000						

Copper and its products—Exports from the United States in year ended June 30, 1924, totaled 1,000,947,545 lbs., valued at $143,610,964; copper imports were valued at $100,108,314, mostly from Chile, Cuba, and Mexico. Exports were chiefly to Germany, France, and Britain.

Quicksilver produced in the United States in 1923 totaled 7,937 flasks of 76.5 lbs. each, valued in all at $521,302.

Quicksilver imports, in year ended June 30, 1923, were valued at $692,686; exports totaled 20,669 lbs., valued at $22,996.

U. S. TIN PLATE AND TERN PLATE PRODUCTION—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Year.	Production.	Exports, Domestic.	Imports.	Year.	Production.	Exports, Domestic.	Imports.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*		*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1910	1,370,788,000	26,168,315	154,566,599	1917	3,360,000,000	521,469,085	1,370,462
1911	1,619,005,000	70,199,298	95,319,730	1918	3,301,624,244	579,125,457	71,403
1912	1,756,070,000	181,899,366	6,613,253	1919	2,579,016,681	458,127,594	541,912
1913	2,157,055,000	164,362,281	28,344,243	1920	3,238,020,788	507,158,958	896,870
1914	1,845,130,000	105,899,762	48,877,947	1921	1,779,174,813	399,395,705	4,995,778
1915	2,085,980,000	179,221,644	10,642,237	1922	2,884,884,227	187,097,783	22,362,829
1916	2,365,295,700	516,257,473	1,796,853	1923	3,375,369,794	381,979,436	3,367,316

Tin mined in 1923 in the United States (Alaska), totaled 1.9 short tons.

CRUDE OR PRIMARY ZINC PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Short Tons.	Year.	Short Tons.	Year.	Short Tons.	Year.	Short Tons.	Year.	Short Tons.
1880	23,239	1904	186,702	1909	230,225	1914	343,418	1919	452,272
1890	63,683	1905	203,849	1910	252,479	1915	458,135	1920	450,045
1900	123,886	1906	199,694	1911	271,621	1916	563,561	1921	198,232
1901	140,822	1907	223,745	1912	323,907	1917	584,597	1922	353,274
1902	156,927	1908	190,749	1913	337,252	1918	492,405	1923	508,335
1903	159,219								

Primary or crude zinc is made directly from the domestic ore. Production of secondary zinc (redistilled, etc.) was 138,840 short tons in 1923.

PRODUCTION OF LUMBER IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Data by the Bureau of the Census and the U. S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service).

Year	(M Feet Board Measure).	Year	(M Feet Board Measure).	Year	(M Feet Board Measure).	Year	(M Feet Board Measure).	Year	(M Feet Board Measure).	Year	(M Feet Board Measure).
1922.	31,568,888	1919.	34,552,076	1916.	39,807,251	1913.	38,387,009	1910.	40,018,282	1889.	23,842,230
1921.	26,960,864	1918.	31,890,494	1915.	37,011,656	1912.	39,158,414	1909.	44,509,761	1879.	18,091,356
1920.	33,798,800	1917.	35,831,239	1914.	37,346,023	1911.	37,003,207	1899.	35,077,595	1869.	12,755,543

The figures for 1910-1918, and for 1920 and 1922 do not include the cut of small mills, each working less than 50,000 feet a year.

Figures for 1914 and 1921 do not include cut of custom mills.

LUMBER PRODUCTION, BY KINDS OF WOOD, 1919, 1921, 1922.

Kind of Wood.	(M Feet Board Measure).			Kind of Wood.	(M Feet Board Measure).		
	1922.	1921.	1919.		1922.	1921.	1919.
Total	31,568,888	26,960,864	34,552,076	Larch	274,589	213,397	388,121
				Yellow poplar	273,971	235,418	328,538
Yellow pine	11,500,771	10,959,863	13,062,938	Birch	263,094	319,192	375,079
Douglas fir	6,831,580	4,642,122	5,902,169	Sugar pine	194,067	133,566	133,658
West. yellow pine	2,080,994	1,432,273	1,755,015	Beech	163,448	190,387	358,985
Oak	1,605,154	1,592,175	2,708,280	Tupelo	158,938	134,751	143,730
Hemlock	1,534,641	1,201,063	1,754,998	Elm	142,702	132,276	194,417
White Pine	1,382,755	1,273,710	1,723,642	Basswood	134,168	125,633	183,562
Cypress	868,952	770,920	656,212	Ash	130,735	127,843	154,931
Red gum	808,461	683,398	851,431	Cottonwood	113,829	122,305	144,155
Spruce	731,371	629,256	979,968	Hickory	56,682	73,523	170,013
Maple	639,781	609,852	857,489	Walnut	38,735	31,121	39,218
Redwood	565,965	467,804	410,442	Balsam fir	32,903	29,350	68,030
Cedar	334,083	234,576	332,234	Sycamore	17,901	17,932	28,114
Chestnut	310,801	312,486	545,696	Lodgepole pine	13,936	11,241	16,281
White fir	297,727	186,363	223,422	All other	66,154	67,068	61,308

LUMBER CUT BY STATES IN 1922.

State.	(M Feet Board Measure).	State.	(M Feet Board Measure).	State.	(M Feet Board Measure).	State.	(M Feet Board Measure).
U. S.	31,568,888	Ill.	24,387	Mont.	303,458	S. D.	35,395
		Ind.	148,569	N. H.	180,706	Tenn	485,979
Ala.	1,457,608	Iowa	6,131	N. J.	9,553	Tex.	1,542,708
Ariz	88,800	Ky	210,360	N. M.	126,449	Utah	6,827
Ark.	1,382,032	La.	3,386,000	N. Y.	222,257	Vt.	95,967
Cal. & Nev.	1,720,556	Me.	362,224	N. C.	936,248	Va	617,493
Col.	38,917	Md.	54,358	Ohio	136,877	Wash.	5,836,277
Conn	53,198	Mass	94,656	Okla.	149,323	W. Va	554,277
Del.	14,139	Mich.	656,952	Ore.	3,023,768	Wis.	775,540
Fla.	980,014	Minn	511,744	Pa.	333,289	Wyo.	7,850
Ga.	809,391	Miss.	2,267,695	R. I.	3,030	All oth. States	3,657
Idaho	857,581	Mo.	201,849	S. C.	854,799		

The above figures do not include the cut of 2,186 mills, each of which sawed less than 50,000 feet of lumber, or the equivalent in lath and shingles.

The total cut of these small mills was reported as 55,224,000 feet of lumber, 7,928,000 lath, and 26,439,000 shingles.

The cut of laths in 1922 totaled 2,940,714,000; shingles, 8,131,242,000.

CONSUMPTION OF WOOD IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From a Bulletin of the Chief U. S. Forester.)

Out of every ten acres of the virgin forest which Columbus discovered, four and one-quarter acres have passed under the plough; four acres more have been cut over but still lie untilled—an aggregate area over ten times the State of New York.

Of the four acres, three contain culled timber, second-growth timber, or young trees, often scattered and incomplete to be sure, but enough to represent some small degree of forest replacement.

The fourth acre is the idle acre, the acre which has been so denuded and burnt that it is producing nothing.

The idle quarter of our cut-over forest lands represents 81,000,000 acres, mainly in the Eastern States and much of it within a stone's throw of great lumber-using centres like Boston, Pittsburgh and Detroit.

Our remaining forests of all sorts are being cut at the rate of about 10,000,000 acres a year.

A million acres are stumped and put under the plough each year; but nearly an equal area of old plough land, at one point or another, reverts each year to pine seedlings, brush, or barrens. Many a piece of old New England mow land is now a white-pine lot. Many a former cotton plantation is now in "old-field" pine.

However the pendulum may swing from year to year, in the long run timber appears to be the only practicable crop on not far from one-fourth of the soil of the United States.

The United States leads the nations of the earth in the use of wood. We consume nearly half of the world's cut of lumber and two-fifths of all the forest products which it produces. The quantity, variety, and cheapness of our timber have led to its use in our homes, industries, and commerce to a degree that is without parallel in human history.

Ninety-eight per cent. of our rural dwellings and from 59 to 98 per cent. of our urban dwellings, varying in the different States, are still built of wood.

From twenty-five to twenty-eight billion board feet of lumber are used annually in building and construction, the farmers being the largest consumers and nine billion shingles are laid annually in roofing these homes and other structures.

Another six billion feet of lumber are manufactured yearly into crates and boxes to carry our commerce.

Our railroads normally require from 100 to 125 million wooden ties annually.

Our mining industry could not live without timber, and consumes nearly 300 million cubic feet of stulls and lagging every year.

A hundred million cords of fuel are cut annually from our forests and woodlots.

To support a per capita consumption of paper which is double that of any other nation, we cut 5,000,000 cords of pulpwood from our forests every year, and still import from Canada and other foreign sources over half of our paper or paper-making materials.

And so on, down a long and constantly growing list. It is seldom realized how much of our timber goes into industrial use—for the manufacture of furniture, sash and doors, automobiles, agricultural implements, cooperage, and so forth.

There are fifty-three categories of manufacturers, down to tobacco pipes, which depend upon wood.

All told, we take nearly twenty-two and one-half billion cubic feet of wood from our forests annually. This is divided almost equally between timber of saw-log size and the smaller products, but is equivalent roughly to fifty-three billion board feet.

VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Census Year.	All Farm Property.	Land.	Buildings.	Implements and Machinery.	Live Stock.
1850	$3,967,343,580	$3,271,575,425	.....	$151,587,638	$544,180,516
1860	7,980,493,063	6,645,045,007	.....	246,118,141	1,089,329,915
1870	8,944,857,749	7,444,054,462	.....	270,913,678	1,229,889,609
1880	12,180,501,538	10,197,096,776	.....	406,520,055	1,576,884,707
1890	16,082,267,689	13,279,252,649	.....	494,247,467	2,308,767,573
1900	20,439,901,164	13,058,007,995	$3,556,639,496	749,775,970	3,075,477,703
1910	40,991,449,090	28,475,674,169	6,325,451,528	1,265,149,783	4,925,173,610
1920	77,924,100,338	54,829,563,059	11,486,439,543	3,594,772,928	8,013,324,808

NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF FARMS.

Census Year.	No. of Farms.	Improved.	Other and Total.	Census Year.	No. of Farms.	Improved.	Other and Total.
		Acres.	*Acres.*			*Acres.*	*Acres.*
1850	1,449,073	113,032,614	293,560,614	1890	4,564,641	357,616,755	623,218,619
1860	2,044,077	163,110,720	407,212,538	1900	5,737,372	414,498,487	838,591,774
1870	2,659,985	188,921,099	407,735,041	1910	6,361,502	478,451,750	878,798,325
1880	4,008,907	284,771,042	536,081,835	1920	6,448,343	503,073,007	955,883,715

NUMBER, ACREAGE AND VALUE OF FARMS, BY STATES.

State.	Farms.		Land in Farms.		Value All Farm Property.	
	1920.	1910.	1920.	1910.	1920.	1910.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Alabama	256,099	262,901	19,576,856	20,732,312	690,848,720	370,138,429
Arizona	9,975	9,227	5,802,126	1,246,613	233,592,989	75,123,970
Arkansas	232,604	214,678	17,456,750	17,416,075	924,395,483	400,089,303
California	117,670	88,197	29,365,667	27,931,444	3,431,021,861	1,614,694,584
Colorado	59,934	46,170	24,462,014	13,552,113	1,076,794,749	491,471,806
Connecticut	22,655	26,815	1,898,980	2,185,788	226,991,617	159,399,771
Delaware	10,140	10,836	944,511	1,038,866	80,137,614	63,179,201
District of Columbia	204	217	5,668	6,063	5,927,987	8,476,533
Florida	54,005	50,016	6,046,691	5,253,538	330,301,717	143,183,183
Georgia	310,732	291,027	25,441,061	26,953,413	1,356,685,196	580,546,381
Idaho	42,106	30,807	8,375,873	5,283,604	716,137,910	305,317,185
Illinois	237,181	251,872	31,974,775	32,522,937	6,666,767,235	3,905,321,075
Indiana	205,126	215,485	21,063,332	21,299,823	3,042,311,247	1,809,135,238
Iowa	213,439	217,044	33,474,896	33,930,688	8,524,870,956	3,745,860,544
Kansas	165,286	177,841	45,425,179	43,384,799	3,302,806,187	2,039,389,910
Kentucky	270,626	259,185	21,612,772	22,189,127	1,511,901,077	773,797,880
Louisiana	135,463	120,546	10,019,822	10,439,481	589,826,679	301,220,988
Maine	48,227	60,016	5,425,968	6,296,859	270,526,783	199,271,998
Maryland	47,908	48,923	4,757,999	5,057,140	463,638,120	286,167,028
Massachusetts	32,001	36,917	2,494,477	2,875,941	300,471,743	226,474,025
Michigan	196,447	206,960	19,032,961	18,940,614	1,763,334,778	1,088,858,379
Minnesota	178,478	156,137	30,221,758	27,675,823	3,787,420,118	1,476,411,737
Mississippi	272,101	274,382	18,196,979	18,557,533	964,751,855	426,314,634
Missouri	263,004	277,244	34,774,679	34,591,248	3,591,068,085	2,052,917,488
Montana	57,677	26,214	35,070,656	13,545,603	985,961,308	347,828,770
Nebraska	124,417	129,678	42,225,475	38,622,021	4,201,655,992	2,079,818,647
Nevada	3,163	2,689	2,357,163	2,714,757	99,779,666	60,399,365
New Hampshire	20,523	27,053	2,603,806	3,249,458	118,656,115	103,704,196
New Jersey	29,702	33,487	2,282,585	2,573,857	311,847,948	254,832,665
New Mexico	29,844	35,676	24,409,633	11,270,021	325,185,999	159,447,990
New York	193,195	215,597	20,632,803	22,030,367	1,908,483,201	1,451,481,495
North Carolina	269,763	253,725	20,021,736	22,439,129	1,250,166,995	537,716,210
North Dakota	77,690	74,360	36,214,751	23,426,650	1,759,742,995	974,814,205
Ohio	256,695	272,045	23,515,888	24,105,708	3,095,666,336	1,902,694,589
Oklahoma	191,988	190,102	31,951,934	28,859,353	1,660,423,544	918,198,882
Oregon	50,206	45,502	13,542,318	11,685,110	818,559,751	528,243,782
Pennsylvania	202,250	219,295	17,657,513	18,586,832	1,729,353,034	1,253,274,862
Rhode Island	4,083	5,292	331,600	443,308	33,636,766	32,990,739
South Carolina	192,693	176,434	12,426,675	13,512,028	953,064,742	392,128,314
South Dakota	74,637	77,644	34,636,491	26,016,892	2,823,870,212	1,166,096,980
Tennessee	252,774	246,012	19,510,856	20,041,657	1,251,964,585	612,520,836
Texas	436,033	417,770	114,020,621	112,435,067	4,447,420,321	2,218,645,164
Utah	25,662	21,676	5,050,410	3,397,699	311,274,728	150,795,201
Vermont	29,075	32,709	4,235,811	4,663,577	222,736,620	145,399,728
Virginia	186,242	184,018	18,561,112	19,495,636	1,196,555,772	625,065,383
Washington	66,288	56,192	13,244,720	11,712,235	1,057,429,848	637,543,411
West Virginia	87,289	96,685	9,569,790	10,026,442	496,439,617	314,738,540
Wisconsin	189,295	177,127	22,148,223	21,060,066	2,677,282,997	1,413,118,785
Wyoming	15,748	10,987	11,809,351	8,543,010	334,410,590	167,189,081
United States	6,448,343	6,361,502	955,883,715	878,798,325	77,924,100,338	40,991,449,090

Farm Mortgage Debt—(1920) $4,003,767,192; (1910) $1,726,172,851.

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Data by the Department of Agriculture. Value in millions of dollars.)

Year.	Crops.	Animal Products	Net Total.	Year.	Crops.	Animal Products	Net Total.
1906	4,263	2,501	4,784	1915	6,907	3,868	7,767
1907	4,761	2,727	5,195	1916	9,054	4,352	9,658
1908	5,098	2,792	5,464	1917	13,479	5,852	13,380
1909 (census)	5,487	3,071	6,053	1918	14,331	8,149	16,728
1910	5,486	3,551	6,607	1919 (census)	15,423	8,364	17,810
1911	5,562	3,257	6,233	1920	10,909	7,419	14,147
1912	5,842	3,501	6,712	1921	6,934	5,468	9,922
1913	6,133	3,717	7,119	1922	8,945	5,659	11,244
1914	6,112	3,783	7,081	1923	9,953	6,111	12,204

U. S. CORN CROPS; ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, VALUE, ETC.

NOTE to tables on corn and wheat—Figures in *italics* are census returns; figures in roman are estimates of the Department of Agriculture. Estimates of acres are obtained by applying estimated percentages of increase or decrease to the published acreage of the preceding year, except that a revised base is used for applying percentage estimates whenever new census data are available. Acreages have been revised for years 1890-1908, so as to be consistent with the following as well as the preceding census acreage, and total production and farm values are adjusted accordingly.

YEAR.	Acreage.	Ave. yield per Acre	Production.	Average Farm Price per Bush. Dec. 1	Farm Value Dec. 1.	Chicago Cash Price per Bushel, Contract.				Domestic Exports, Including Corn Meal, Fiscal Year Beginning July 1.	Imports During Fiscal Year Beginning July 1.	Per Cent. of Crop Exp'ted.
						December.		Following May.				
						Low.	High.	Low.	High.			
	1,000 Acres.	*Bu.*	*1,000 Bu.*	*Cts.*	*1,000 Dols.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Bu.*	*Bu.*	*Per Ct.*
1849	.....	....	*592,071*	....	.....	....	....	....	....	7,632,860	.....	1.3
1859	.....	....	*838,793*	....	.....	....	....	....	....	4,248,991	49,190	.5
1866-1875	37,216	26.1	969,948	46.9	454,535	46	55	50	59	24,242,396	66,076	2.5
1876-1885	61,671	25.4	1,564,992	39.5	617,780	42	48	44	49	69,091,110	33,334	4.4
1886-1895	74,274	23.8	1,769,616	36.7	648,785	38	43	40	51	59,293,085	11,445	3.4
1896	86,560	28.9	2,503,484	21.3	532,884	22½	23¾	23	25½	178,817,417	6,284	7.1
1897	88,127	24.3	2,144,553	26.0	558,309	25	27½	32⅜	37	212,055,543	3,417	9.9
1898	88,304	25.6	2,261,119	28.4	642,747	33⅛	38	32½	34⅜	177,255,046	4,171	7.8
1899	*94,914*	25.9	2,454,628	29.9	734,916	30	31½	36	40½	213,123,412	2,480	8.7
1900	95,042	26.4	2,505,148	35.1	878,243	35¼	40½	42⅝	58½	181,405,473	5,169	7.2
1901	94,636	17.0	1,613,528	60.1	969,285	62½	67½	59⅛	64¾	28,028,688	18,278	1.7
1902	95,517	27.4	2,619,499	40.1	1,049,791	43¾	57¼	44	46	76,639,261	40,919	2.9
1903	90,661	25.9	2,346,897	42.1	987,882	41	43¾	47¼	50	58,222,061	16,633	2.5
1904	93,340	27.1	2,528,662	43.7	1,105,690	43½	49	48	64½	90,293,483	15,443	3.6
1905	93,573	29.4	2,748,949	40.8	1,120,513	42	50¼	47½	50	119,893,833	10,127	4.4
1906	93,643	30.9	2,897,662	39.3	1,138,053	40	46	49½	56	86,368,228	10,818	3.0
1907	94,971	26.5	2,512,065	50.9	1,277,607	57½	61½	67¾	82	55,063,860	20,312	2.2
1908	95,603	26.6	2,544,957	60.0	1,527,679	56¾	62¼	72¼	76	37,665,040	258,065	1.5
1909	*98,383*	26.1	2,572,336	58.6	1,507,185	62½	66	56	63	38,128,498	.....	1.5
1910	104,035	27.7	2,886,260	48.0	1,384,817	45½	50	52¼	55¼	65,614,522	.....	2.3
1911	105,825	23.9	2,531,488	61.8	1,565,258	68	70	76¼	82½	41,797,291	53,425	1.7
1912	107,083	29.2	3,124,746	48.7	1,520,454	47½	54	55¼	60	50,780,143	903,062	1.6
1913	105,820	23.1	2,446,988	69.1	1,692,092	64	73½	67	72½	10,725,819	12,367,369	.4
1914	103,435	25.8	2,672,804	64.4	1,722,070	62¼	68¼	50½	56	50,668,303	9,897,939	1.9
1915	106,197	28.2	2,994,793	57.5	1,722,680	69½	75	69	78½	39,896,928	5,208,497	1.3
1916	105,296	24.4	2,566,927	88.9	2,280,729	88	96	152	174	66,753,294	2,267,299	2.6
1917	116,730	26.3	3,065,233	127.9	3,920,228	160	190	150	170	49,073,263	3,196,420	1.6
1918	104,467	24.0	2,502,665	136.5	3,416,240	135	155	160½	185	23,018,822	3,311,211	.9
1919	97,170	28.9	2,811,302	134.5	3,780,597	142	160	189	217	16,738,746	10,229,249	.6
1920	101,699	31.5	3,208,584	67.0	2,150,332	70¼	86	59	66	70,905,781	5,743,384	2.2
1921	103,740	29.6	3,068,569	42.3	1,297,213	46¾	51½	59½	65	179,490,442	124,591	5.8
1922	102,846	28.3	2,906,020	65.8	1,910,775	69½	77½	78	87½	96,596,221	137,529	3.3
1923	104,158	29.3	3,054,395	72.7	2,222,013	69¾	87	76¼	81	23,135,200	227,704	.8

The 1924 corn crop was estimated on Oct. 1, by the Department of Agriculture, at 2,459,000,000 bushels, grown on 105,604,000 acres.

In 1909 and 1910 the United States imports of corn were not separately reported but were included in "all other breadstuffs."

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS, BY STATES, 1923.

STATE.	Crops 1923.	Animal Products 1923.	STATE.	Crops 1923.	Animal Products 1923.	STATE.	Crops 1923.	Animal Products 1923.
	1,000 Dollars.	*1,000 Dollars.*		*1,000 Dollars.*	*1,000 Dollars.*		*1,000 Dollars.*	*1,000 Dollars.*
Maine	57,300	41,000	Florida	73,300	15,400	Louisiana	169,400	25,300
New Hamp	21,000	22,000	Ohio	342,500	311,600			
Vermont	44,600	44,400	Indiana	274,800	267,600	Texas	1,119,000	281,700
Mass	58,700	44,200				Oklahoma	278,500	152,000
Rhode Island	4,700	6,600	Illinois	482,800	412,900	Arkansas	218,300	68,700
			Michigan	254,800	184,800	Montana	108,500	70,100
Connecticut	52,500	27,000	Wisconsin	288,600	312,900	Wyoming	32,200	37,300
New York	332,000	293,400	Minnesota	317,900	214,800			
New Jersey	59,300	39,800	Iowa	500,100	545,000	Colorado	138,900	96,600
Penn	271,300	244,000				New Mexico	27,400	33,800
Delaware	18,000	8,000	Missouri	337,400	372,500	Arizona	38,200	16,900
			No. Dakota	161,400	65,100	Utah	38,700	29,000
Maryland	71,000	42,000	So. Dakota	202,300	98,400	Nevada	9,800	12,200
Dist. of Col	300	200	Nebraska	300,400	260,500			
Virginia	195,600	106,300	Kansas	299,500	287,400	Idaho	85,500	52,200
West Virginia	80,400	60,300				Washington	157,500	67,300
No. Carolina	436,800	76,600	Kentucky	237,600	146,100	Oregon	99,300	70,600
			Tennessee	218,500	150,300	California	470,700	169,500
So. Carolina	275,500	38,000	Alabama	239,000	58,900			
Georgia	248,400	74,600	Mississippi	203,600	56,300	U. S.	9,953,400	6,111,200

The total values in 1923 of the crops by classes, included in the above table, were—cereals, $3,793,000,000; cotton, lint and seed, $1,769,000,000; flax, fibre and seed, $37,000,000; fruits and fruit products, $681,000,000; hay and forage, $1,480,000,000; legume seeds, $175,000,000; seeds for planting (clover, etc.), $38,000,000; sugar crops, $142,000,000; tobacco, $299,000,000; vegetables, $1,089,000,000; farm-forest products, $318,000,000; other crops, $132,000,000.

Oranges produced in 1923 were valued at $65,000,000; apples, $201,000,000; grapes and raisins, $140,000,000; peaches, $80,000,000; pears, $21,000,000; strawberries, $44,000,000; sweet potatoes, $95,000,000; commercial truck crops, $246,000,000; farm garden crops, $408,000,000; white potatoes, $340,000,000; dairy products, $2,566,000,000; eggs, $602,000,000; poultry produced, $445,000,000; rice, $37,000,000.

U. S. WHEAT CROPS, ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, VALUE, ETC.

(See note over Corn Table.)

Year.	Acreage Harvested.	Ave. yield per Acre	Production.	Average Farm Price per Bush. Dec. 1	Farm Value Dec. 1.	Chicago Cash Price per Bushel, No. 1 Northern Spring.				Domestic Exports, Including Flour, Fiscal Year Beginning July 1.	Imports, Including Flour, Fiscal Year Beginning July 1.	Per Cent of Crop Exp'td.
						December.		Following May.				
						Low.	High.	Low.	High.			
	1,000 acres.	*Bu.*	*1,000 Bu.*	*Cts.*	*1,000 dols.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Bu.*	*Bu.*	*Per Ct.*
1849	.....	....	*100,486*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,535,901	.....	7.5
1859	.....	....	*173,105*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,213,133	1,565,791	9.9
1866-1875	20,470	12.0	244,672	105.3	257,587	95	105	110	125	50,534,641	1,749,128	20.7
1876-1885	34,433	12.4	425,054	92.6	391,104	97	104	101	114	127,468,781	711,806	30.0
1886-1895	37,500	12.7	476,788	67.3	321,071	74	80	75	86	143,076,110	992,754	30.0
1896	43,916	12.4	544,193	71.7	390,346	74⅝	93⅛	68¾	97⅞	145,124,972	1,544,242	26.7
1897	46,046	13.3	610,254	80.9	493,683	92	109	117	185	217,306,005	2,058,938	35.6
1898	51,007	15.1	772,163	58.2	449,022	62¾	70	68⅜	79½	222,618,420	1,875,173	28.8
1899	*52,589*	12.1	636,051	58.6	372,982	64	69½	63⅝	67½	186,096,762	320,194	29.3
1900	51,387	11.7	602,708	62.0	373,578	69¼	74⅝	70	75⅛	215,990,073	603,101	35.8
1901	52,473	15.0	788,638	62.6	493,766	73	79½	72⅜	76¼	234,772,516	120,502	29.8
1902	49,649	14.6	724,808	63.0	456,851	71⅞	77¾	74¾	80⅝	202,905,598	1,080,128	28.0
1903	51,632	12.9	663,923	69.5	461,439	77¾	87	87⅜	101½	120,727,613	217,682	18.2
1904	47,825	12.5	596,911	92.4	551,788	115	122	89½	113¾	44,112,910	3,286,189	7.4
1905	49,389	14.7	726,819	74.6	542,543	82½	90	80¼	87¾	97,609,007	261,908	13.4
1906	47,800	15.8	756,775	66.2	501,316	81	84	84	106	146,700,425	590,092	19.4
1907	45,116	14.1	637,981	86.5	552,074	108	113	105	111	163,043,669	519,785	25.6
1908	45,970	14.0	644,656	92.2	594,128	106½	112	126½	137	114,268,468	456,940	17.7
1909	*44,262*	15.8	700,434	98.4	689,108	106	119¾	100	119¼	87,364,318	815,617	12.5
1910	45,681	13.9	635,121	88.3	561,051	104	110	98	106	69,311,760	1,146,558	10.9
1911	49,543	12.5	621,338	87.4	543,063	105	110	115	122	79,689,404	3,413,626	12.8
1912	45,814	15.9	730,267	76.0	555,280	85	90¾	90½	96	142,879,596	1,282,039	19.6
1913	50,184	15.2	763,380	79.9	610,122	89½	93	96	100	145,590,349	2,383,537	19.1
1914	53,541	16.6	891,017	98.6	878,680	115	131	141	164½	332,464,975	715,369	37.3
1915	60,469	17.0	1,025,801	91.9	942,303	106	128½	116	126	243,117,026	7,187,650	23.7
1916	52,316	12.2	636,318	160.3	1,019,968	155½	190	258	340	203,573,928	24,924,985	32.0
1917	45,089	14.1	636,655	200.8	1,278,112	220	220	220	220	132,578,633	31,215,213	20.8
1918	59,181	15.6	921,438	204.2	1,881,826	220	220	245	280	287,401,579	11,288,591	31.2
1919	75,694	12.8	967,979	214.9	2,080,056	280	325	295	345	219,864,548	5,495,516	22.7
1920	61,143	13.6	833,027	143.7	1,197,263	164	187	142	178	366,077,439	57,398,002	43.9
1921	63,696	12.8	814,905	92.6	754,834	118½	138	127	173	279,406,799	17,251,481	34.3
1922	62,317	13.9	867,598	100.7	873,412	121	139¾	120¼	129¼	221,923,184	19,944,932	25.6
1923	58,308	13.5	785,741	92.3	725,501	110	119½	111¼	130	156,429,824	28,044,999	19.9

The 1924 wheat crop was estimated, Oct. 1, by the Dept. of Agriculture at 856,000,000 bushels, grown on 53,818,000 acres, of which winter wheat totaled 589,000,000 bushels, on 36,898,000 acres.

Average yield, bushels, per acre of wheat in foreign countries: Russia proper (1913), 13.0; Argentina (1921) 11.05; Canada (1921), 12.9; Roumania (1921), 13.0; British India (1921), 10.4; Australia (1921), 16.1; Bulgaria (1921), 13.5; Chili (1921), 17.6.

VISIBLE SUPPLY OF WHEAT AND CORN IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Compiled by Chicago Board of Trade; Canadian wheat is included from May 5, 1917 to July 2, 1921.

Year.	Wheat.				Corn.			
	Largest.		Smallest.		Largest.		Smallest.	
	Date.	Bushels.	Date.	Bushels.	Date.	Bushels.	Date.	Bushels.
1900	Nov. 17	62,361,000	July 16	44,176,000	April 14	24,789,000	Sept. 1	5,313,000
1901	Jan. 12	61,845,000	Aug. 24	26,007,000	March 23	22,862,000	Jan. 5	10,420,000
1902	Jan. 25	59,373,000	July 5	19,122,000	Jan. 18	11,752,000	Nov. 15	2,105,000
1903	Jan. 10	50,116,000	Aug. 15	12,538,000	March 7	11,291,000	May 23	4,396,000
1904	Dec. 31	40,619,000	Aug. 27	11,987,000	March 26	10,050,000	Nov. 19	1,493,000
1905	Dec. 30	42,951,000	July 22	11,875,000	Dec. 30	11,877,000	Nov. 4	2,517,000
1906	Jan. 27	49,004,000	July 14	24,248,000	March 10	16,276,000	Sept. 1	2,258,000
1907	April 27	52,776,000	Nov. 23	41,954,000	March 16	13,149,000	Nov. 30	2,535,000
1908	Nov. 21	52,990,000	July 18	13,260,000	Feb. 22	9,055,000	Oct. 31	1,221,000
1909	Jan. 2	51,759,000	July 24	6,034,000	Dec. 25	7,387,000	May 22	1,492,000
1910	Dec. 31	44,282,000	July 23	10,082,000	March 19	14,456,000	Nov. 26	1,451,000
1911	Dec. 16	71,738,000	July 1	23,863,000	March 11	12,614,000	Nov. 18	1,294,000
1912	Dec. 28	70,717,000	July 20	19,398,000	March 23	16,201,000	Sept. 7	1,422,000
1913	Dec. 27	74,737,000	July 19	30,826,000	March 22	22,260,000	Nov. 29	2,026,000
1914	Dec. 12	80,498,000	July 4	13,616,000	March 14	20,268,000	Aug. 15	2,070,000
1915	Dec. 31	92,123,000	July 24	5,416,000	Feb. 20	41,246,000	Sept. 11	1,710,000
1916	Jan. 1	92,123,000	July 22	44,232,000	March 25	28,191,000	Nov. 11	1,289,000
1917	Jan. 6	77,781,000	Aug. 25	4,399,000	March 3	12,931,000	Nov. 10	810,000
1918	Nov. 16	136,809,000	June 15	509,000	March 30	19,016,000	Dec. 7	2,216,000
1919	Feb. 1	130,613,000	July 12	5,297,000	Feb. 1	5,549,000	Aug. 30	956,000
1920	Jan. 3	75,363,000	July 17	16,149,000	Oct. 16	10,829,000	Sept. 4	2,564,000
1921	Nov. 5	56,595,000	July 2	8,061,000	Dec. 31	23,279,000	Jan. 1	5,409,000
1922	Jan. 7	47,839,000	July 15	15,309,000	March 25	49,596,000	Aug. 26	6,949,000
1923	Nov. 24	75,000,000	July 14	23,840,000	March 17	30,548,000	Nov. 4	809,000

GRAIN GROUND AT FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Wheat.	Corn.	Rye.	Buckwheat	Oats.	Other Grains	Total.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
1921	534,035,300	122,451,600	7,899,500	3,811,400	41,751,100	19,016,600	728,965,500
1919	612,562,471	113,760,971	15,951,961	4,764,830	58,579,943	21,406,117	830,026,293
1914	545,728,431	180,115,704	12,813,831	5,478,045	50,227,050	24,566,250	818,929,321

COTTON, TOBACCO, BUCKWHEAT, AND FLAX CROPS IN U. S.

The 1924 figures are U. S. Department of Agriculture estimates as of Oct. 1. All values, stated in dollars, are at the farm, as of Dec. 1.

YEAR.	COTTON.			TOBACCO.		
	Acres.	Bales.	Dollars.	Acres.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1910...	32,403,000	11,608,616	820,407,000	1,366,000	1,103,415,000	102,142,000
1911...	36,045,000	15,692,701	687,888,000	1,013,000	905,109,000	85,210,600
1912...	34,283,000	13,703,421	817,055,000	1,226,000	962,855,000	104,063,000
1913...	37,089,000	14,156,486	862,708,000	1,216,000	953,734,000	122,481,000
1914...	36,832,000	16,134,930	549,036,000	1,224,000	1,034,679,000	101,411,000
1915...	31,412,000	11,191,820	631,460,000	1,370,000	1,062,237,000	96,281,000
1916...	34,985,000	11,449,930	1,122,295,000	1,413,000	1,153,278,000	169,672,000
1917...	33,811,000	11,302,375	1,566,198,000	1,518,000	1,249,276,000	300,449,000
1918...	36,008,000	12,040,532	1,663,633,000	1,647,000	1,439,071,000	402,264,000
1919...	33,566,000	11,420,763	2,034,658,000	1,951,000	1,465,481,000	570,868,000
1920...	35,878,000	13,439,603	933,658,000	1,960,000	1,582,225,000	335,675,000
1921...	30,509,000	7,953,641	643,933,000	1,427,000	1,069,693,000	212,728,000
1922...	33,036,000	9,762,069	1,161,846,000	1,695,000	1,246,837,000	289,248,000
1923...	37,420,000	10,139,671	1,563,347,000	1,820,000	1,474,786,000	298,936,000
1924...	40,403,000	12,499,000	.....	1,702,000	1,182,000,000	.....

Cotton production figures exclude linters, which totaled 651,810 bales in 1923.

There are more than 37,000,000 active cotton spindles in the United States.

The boll weevil bug does, yearly, $200,000,000 damage to cotton plants in this country.

Cotton goods in the United States in 1921 were made in 1,527 establishments, by 425,817 wage earners; wages, $340,749,958; cost of materials, $731,584,919; value of products, $1,330,263,117.

U. S. exports show domestic raw cotton in 1923 totaled 5,279,165 bales, valued at $807,102,507.

Exports of domestic cotton goods were valued at $138,000,106.

Imports of raw cotton totaled 187,365,365 lbs., valued at $49,442,868.

Imports of cotton goods in 1923 were valued $100,154,179.

Tobacco production in 1923, by types, with values, was—cigar types, 195,788,000 lbs. ($53,934,000); chewing, smoking, snuff and export types, 1,278,998,000 lbs. ($248,925,000).

Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Connecticut, Ohio and Massachusetts produce most of the cigar type, in the order named.

Of the other types, Kentucky produces the most burley, Paducah, Henderson, Old Sucker, and Clarksville and Hopkinsonville; and North Carolina the most Old Belt and New Belt.

In 1922, in this country, 7,415,518,584 cigars, and 55,780,473,074 cigarettes were manufactured, also 120,174,363 lbs. of plug tobacco, 10,947,547 lbs. of twist tobacco, 6,892,417 lbs. of fine-cut tobacco, 243,355,372 lbs. of smoking tobacco, and 38,136,406 lbs. of snuff—total, 419,506,105 lbs.

The production of the above required, according to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who furnishes the figures, 619,517,231 lbs. of leaf tobacco.

U. S. exports of domestic tobacco in 1923, included 474,500,139 lbs. of leaf tobacco, valued at $152,303,061; 22,846,496 lbs. of stems, trims, and scraps ($1,135,668); 12,252,528,000 cigarettes ($23,085,136); and about $2,600,000 of chewing and smoking tobacco.

Imports in 1923 of foreign tobacco, were valued at $66,855,897, and included over 57,000,000 lbs. of leaf, and about 5,000,000 lbs. of cigars and cigarettes.

YEAR.	BUCKWHEAT.			FLAX.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.
1910...	860,000	17,598,000	11,636,000	2,467,000	12,718,000	29,472,000
1911...	833,000	17,549,000	12,735,000	2,757,000	19,370,000	35,272,000
1912...	841,000	19,249,000	12,720,000	2,851,000	28,073,000	32,202,000
1913...	805,000	13,833,000	10,445,000	2,291,000	17,853,000	21,399,000
1914...	792,000	16,881,000	12,892,000	1,645,000	13,749,000	17,318,000
1915...	769,000	15,056,000	11,843,000	1,387,000	14,030,000	24,410,000
1916...	828,000	11,662,000	13,147,000	1,474,000	14,296,000	35,541,000
1917...	924,000	16,022,000	25,631,000	1,984,000	9,164,000	27,182,000
1918...	1,027,000	16,905,000	28,142,000	1,910,000	13,369,000	45,470,000
1919...	700,000	14,399,000	21,032,000	1,503,000	7,256,000	31,802,000
1920...	701,000	13,142,000	16,863,000	1,757,000	10,774,000	19,039,000
1921...	680,000	14,207,000	11,540,000	1,108,000	8,029,000	11,648,000
1922...	764,000	14,564,000	12,889,000	1,113,000	10,375,000	21,941,000
1923...	737,000	13,920,000	12,984,000	2,061,000	17,429,000	36,733,000
1924...	794,000	15,100,000	.....	3,375,000	29,000,000	.....

WOOL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES.

YEAR (Fiscal).	Production.	Exports of Domestic.	Domestic Retained for Consumpt'n.	Imports.	Exports of Foreign.	Foreign Retained for Consumpt'n.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1910	321,362,750	47,520	321,315,230	263,928,232	4,007,953	259,920,279
1911	318,547,900	No exports	318,547,900	137,647,641	8,205,699	129,441,942
1912	304,043,400	No exports	304,043,400	193,400,713	1,719,870	191,680,843
1913	296,175,300	77,047	296,098,253	195,293,255	4,432,404	190,860,851
1914	290,192,000	335,348	289,856,652	247,648,869	1,204,835	246,444,034
1915	285,726,000	8,158,300	277,567,700	308,083,429	7,259,934	300,823,495
1916	288,490,000	4,418,915	284,071,085	534,828,022	1,803,570	533,024,452
1917	281,892,000	2,148,350	279,743,650	372,372,218	1,830,374	370,541,844
1918	256,870,000	993,143	255,876,857	379,129,934	1,046,866	378,083,068
1919	249,958,000	545,663	249,412,357	422,414,983	605,372	421,809,611
1920	235,005,000	6,990,669	238,014,331	427,578,038	13,273,341	412,316,597
1921	223,062,000	5,583,669	217,478,331	318,235,873	5,588,129	312,647,744
1922	222,560,000	923,700	221,636,000	255,087,236	2,954,869	252,132,367
1923	223,610,000	450,806	223,259,194	525,472,657	7,563,992	517,908,665
1924	239,378,000	465,094	238,912,906	239,122,359	33,152,238	205,970,121

There are in the United States over 1,000 woolen mills, with 89,000 looms and over 4,000,000 active spindles.

Above figures do not include pulled wool, production of which ranges from 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 lbs. a year.

Wool manufactures in the United States in 1921 were carried on in 961 establishments, with 190,894 wage earners, who received, in the year, $209,573,000, and produced goods valued at $888,558,000, of which woolen goods represented $230,945,000, worsted goods $524,639,000, and carpets and rugs $103,881,000.

OTHER CROPS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The 1924 figures on this page are Oct. 1 estimates of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Values, stated in dollars, are as of Dec. 1, at the farm.

Year (Calendar).	Oats.			Rye.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.
1910	37,548,000	1,186,341,000	408,388,000	2,185,000	34,897,000	24,953,000
1911	37,763,000	922,208,000	414,663,000	2,127,000	33,119,000	27,557,000
1912	37,917,000	1,418,337,000	452,469,000	2,117,000	35,664,000	23,636,000
1913	38,399,000	1,121,768,000	439,596,000	2,557,000	41,381,000	26,220,000
1914	38,442,000	1,141,060,000	499,431,000	2,541,000	42,779,000	37,018,000
1915	40,996,000	1,549,030,000	559,506,000	3,129,000	54,050,000	45,083,000
1916	41,539,000	1,251,837,000	656,179,000	3,213,000	48,862,000	59,676,000
1917	43,553,000	1,592,740,000	1,061,474,000	4,317,000	62,933,000	104,447,000
1918	44,349,000	1,538,124,000	1,090,322,000	6,391,000	91,041,000	138,038,000
1919	37,842,925	1,055,095,513	855,255,468	7,682,708	75,774,308	119,041,000
1920	42,491,000	1,496,281,000	688,311,000	4,409,000	60,490,000	76,693,000
1921	45,495,000	1,078,341,000	325,954,000	4,528,000	61,675,000	43,014,000
1922	40,790,000	1,215,803,000	473,948,000	6,672,000	103,362,000	70,841,000
1923	40,833,000	1,299,823,000	539,253,000	5,157,000	63,023,000	40,804,000
1924	41,625,000	1,509,000,000	.....	4,337,000	65,800,000	.....

Year (Calendar).	Barley.			White Potatoes.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.
1910	7,743,000	173,832,000	100,426,000	3,729,000	349,032,000	194,566,000
1911	7,627,000	160,240,000	139,182,000	3,619,000	292,737,000	233,778,000
1912	7,530,000	223,824,000	112,957,000	3,711,000	420,647,000	212,550,000
1913	7,499,000	178,189,000	95,731,000	3,668,000	331,525,000	227,903,000
1914	7,565,000	194,953,000	105,903,000	3,711,000	409,921,000	199,460,000
1915	7,148,000	228,851,000	118,172,000	3,734,000	359,721,000	221,992,000
1916	7,757,000	182,309,000	160,646,000	3,550,000	286,953,000	417,063,000
1917	8,933,000	211,759,000	240,758,000	4,384,000	442,108,000	547,774,000
1918	9,740,000	256,225,000	234,942,000	4,295,000	411,860,000	491,527,000
1919	6,474,462	122,060,377	151,419,000	3,258,192	290,754,580	640,192,621
1920	7,600,000	189,332,000	135,083,000	3,657,000	403,296,000	461,778,000
1921	7,414,000	154,946,000	64,934,000	3,941,000	361,659,000	398,362,000
1922	7,317,000	182,068,000	95,560,000	4,307,000	453,396,000	263,355,000
1923	7,905,000	198,185,000	106,955,000	3,816,000	412,392,000	339,322,000
1924	7,558,000	201,000,000	.....	3,753,000	424,000,000	.....

Year.	Sweet Potatoes.			Rice.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.
1910	641,000	59,938,000	40,216,000	723,000	24,510,000	16,624,000
1911	605,000	54,538,000	41,202,000	696,000	22,934,000	18,274,000
1912	583,000	55,479,000	40,264,000	723,000	25,054,000	23,423,000
1913	625,000	59,057,000	42,884,000	827,000	25,744,000	22,090,000
1914	603,000	56,574,000	41,294,000	694,000	23,649,000	21,849,000
1915	731,000	75,639,000	46,980,000	803,000	28,947,000	26,212,000
1916	774,000	70,955,000	60,141,000	869,000	40,861,000	36,311,000
1917	919,000	83,822,000	92,916,000	981,000	34,739,000	65,879,000
1918	940,000	87,924,000	118,863,000	1,119,000	38,606,000	74,042,000
1919	941,000	97,126,000	130,514,000	1,063,000	41,985,000	111,913,000
1920	992,000	103,925,000	117,834,000	1,336,000	52,066,000	62,036,000
1921	1,066,000	98,654,000	86,894,000	921,000	37,612,000	35,802,000
1922	1,117,000	109,394,000	84,295,000	1,055,000	41,405,000	38,562,000
1923	993,000	97,177,000	95,091,000	892,000	33,256,000	36,686,000
1924	990,000	74,000,000	.....	899,000	32,300,000	.....

Year.	Hay (Tame).			Hay (Wild).		
	Acres.	Tons.	Dollars.	Acres.	Tons.	Dollars.
1910	51,015,000	69,378,000	842,252,000	17,187,000	13,151,000	.....
1911	48,240,000	54,916,000	784,926,000	17,187,000	12,155,000	.....
1912	49,530,000	72,691,000	856,695,000	17,427,000	18,043,000	.....
1913	48,954,000	64,116,000	797,077,000	16,341,000	15,063,000	.....
1914	49,145,000	70,071,000	779,068,000	16,752,000	18,615,000	.....
1915	51,108,000	85,920,000	913,644,000	16,796,000	21,343,000	145,125,000
1916	55,721,000	91,192,000	1,022,930,000	16,635,000	19,800,000	156,503,000
1917	55,203,000	93,308,000	1,423,766,000	16,212,000	15,131,000	204,086,000
1918	55,755,000	76,660,000	1,543,494,000	15,365,000	14,479,000	220,487,000
1919	56,888,000	86,359,000	1,734,085,000	17,150,000	18,401,000	303,639,000
1920	58,101,000	87,855,000	1,560,235,000	15,787,000	17,460,000	198,115,000
1921	58,769,000	82,379,000	997,527,000	15,632,000	15,391,000	101,991,000
1922	61,159,000	95,882,000	1,204,101,000	15,871,000	16,131,000	115,176,000
1923	60,162,000	89,098,000	1,253,364,000	15,722,000	17,528,000	137,603,000
1924	61,020,000	95,100,000	.....	.....	14,100,000	.....

Year.	Apples.	Peaches.	Pears.	Year.	Apples.	Peaches.	Pears.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*		*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
1910	141,640,000	48,171,000	10,431,000	1918	169,625,000	33,094,000	13,362,000
1911	214,020,000	34,880,000	11,450,000	1919	142,086,000	53,178,000	15,101,000
1912	235,220,000	52,343,000	11,843,000	1920	223,677,000	45,620,000	16,805,000
1913	145,410,000	39,707,000	10,108,000	1921	99,002,000	32,602,000	11,297,000
1914	253,200,000	54,109,000	12,086,000	1922	202,702,000	55,852,000	20,705,000
1915	230,011,000	64,097,000	11,216,000	1923	196,770,000	45,702,000	17,390,000
1916	193,905,000	37,505,000	11,874,000	1924	175,000,000	51,700,000	17,600,000
1917	166,749,000	48,765,000	13,281,000				

SUGAR EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Year (Fisc.)	Imports.	Exports.	Year (Fisc.)	Imports.	Exports.	Year (Fisc.)	Imports.	Exports.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*		*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*		*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1910	4,094,545,936	189,304,952	1915	5,420,981,867	601,103,749	1920	7,596,031,927	1,450,793,360
1911	3,937,978,265	89,436,445	1916	5,633,161,749	1,685,195,537	1921	9,712,679,385	789,763,707
1912	4,104,618,393	102,915,741	1917	5,332,745,854	1,268,306,254	1922	8,464,328,546	2,033,682,712
1913	4,740,041,488	66,569,033	1918	4,903,327,249	588,521,143	1923	8,733,488,027	749,855,325
1914	5,066,821,873	96,862,462	1919	5,836,043,722	1,065,126,165	1924	7,529,999,817	270,942,028

The figures above do not include sugar imports from Hawaii and Porto Rico, which, in the year ended June 30, 1924, were as follows—From Hawaii, 171,388,032 lbs.; from Porto Rico, 743,502,157 lbs.

SUGAR PRODUCTION IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.

Year.	Cane.	Beet.	Total.	Year.	Cane.	Beet.	Total.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*		*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1911	721,748,160	1,199,000,000	1,920,748,160	1918	571,056,640	1,521,900,000	2,092,956,640
1912	325,147,200	1,385,112,000	1,710,259,200	1919	241,998,400	1,452,902,000	1,694,900,400
1913	601,074,880	1,466,802,000	2,067,876,880	1920	352,204,160	2,178,000,000	2,530,204,160
1914	493,028,480	1,444,108,000	1,937,136,480	1921	655,399,360	2,040,000,000	2,696,377,360
1915	277,240,320	1,748,440,000	2,025,680,320	1922	628,630,726	1,350,000,000	1,978,630,720
1916	621,799,360	1,641,314,000	2,263,113,360	1923	324,046,042	1,762,000,000	2,086,046,042
1917	489,437,760	1,530,414,000	2,019,651,760	1924	330,647,360	1,808,000	332,455,360

Production of maple sugar in 1923 totaled 33,533,000 lbs.

CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR, COFFEE AND TEA IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Sugar.		Coffee.		Tea.	
	Consumption, Total.	Consumption Per Capita.	Consumption, Total.	Consumption Per Capita.	Consumption, Total.	Consumption Per Capita.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1910	7,360,130,811	79.77	860,414,401	9.33	83,298,019	0.89
1911	7,235,972,746	77.24	869,951,465	9.28	99,366,576	1.04
1912	7,832,155,291	82.67	880,551,436	9.23	100,394,896	1.05
1913	8,234,477,135	85.32	858,919,058	8.85	93,911,055	0.95
1914	8,793,794,928	89.80	992,550,993	10.06	90,147,593	0.90
1915	8,626,973,328	86.84	1,055,088,937	10.52	92,174,064	0.91
1916	7,960,362,762	79.00	1,128,023,075	10.97	109,075,461	1.07
1917	8,467,488,063	82.87	1,264,555,633	12.22	102,739,095	0.98
1918	8,086,229,537	78.06	1,080,357,655	10.29	147,348,965	1.38
1919	8,773,463,246	83.55	959,177,361	8.99	93,057,297	1.00
1920	9,733,449,525	91.46	1,364,251,073	12.90	91,171,255	0.86
1921	10,548,451,050	97.82	1,309,010,452	12.32	71,486,507	0.67
1922	11,234,000,000	102.86	1,277,596,950	11.63	84,136,503	0.77
1923	11,462,000,000	104.24	1,463,372,225	13.30	93,660,721	0.85

Cane sugar refining in this country in 1923 was done in twenty plants. The total output in the year was 4,429,128 short tons of refined sugar, 21,947,183 gallons of syrups, and 19,149,380 gallons of molasses.

The total value of the refinery products in 1923 was $726,241,577.

AMERICANS FOND OF SWEETS.

In the United States, in 1921, according to the Bureau of the Census, 61,004 persons were employed in making confectionery: 20,209 in making ice cream and 9,083 in the manufacture of chocolate and cocoa products.

The confectionery manufactured was valued at $313,998,000; the ice cream, at $213,262,000; the chocolate and cocoa products, at $81,649,432. These figures do not cover the output of smaller plants, making goods valued in the year at less than $5,000, nor do the figures include home made goods.

New York State leads in the production of candy and ice cream; Pennsylvania, in the manufacture of chocolate and cocoa.

The chocolate manufactured totaled, in pounds, as follows; sweetened, 36,433,128; unsweetened, 12,542,414; with nuts, 28,128,527; coatings, sweetened, 79,747,391; coatings, unsweetened, 15,852,669; milk chocolate, 26,134,183; chocolate liquor, 8,138,681; other chocolate, 11,131,069.

The cocoa manufactured totaled, in pounds; powdered, in cans, 32,263,664; in other forms, 30,318,422; cocoa butter, 17,763,635.

In 1923, according to the U. S. Census of manufactures, the total output of chocolate and cocoa products was valued at $95,531,461, though the number of employees was smaller than in 1921.

The increase in output in 1923 was chiefly in coatings, sweetened, which totaled 127,295,611 lbs.

SILK STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Data by the Silk Association of America.)

Year (Fiscal.)	Raw Silk Imports.		Spun Silk Imports (Entered for Consumption).		Imports of Silk Manufactures.
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1900	11,259,310	44,549,672	2,336,946	3,555,237	31,129,017
1910	20,363,327	65,424,784	3,159,595	5,054,174	32,635,827
1911	22,379,998	72,713,984	3,236,334	5,696,788	32,137,837
1912	21,609,520	67,173,382	3,260,428	5,754,256	27,204,364
1913	26,049,472	82,147,523	3,417,226	6,072,272	27,590,478
1914	28,594,672	97,828,243	3,054,071	5,718,631	35,454,786
1915	26,030,925	80,531,785	2,026,479	3,766,019	25,042,670
1916	33,070,902	119,484,223	3,411,710	6,718,911	31,911,793
1917	33,868,885	156,085,649	3,580,188	10,381,375	40,322,840
1918	34,846,197	183,076,241	2,502,157	7,429,616	30,899,004
1919	34,299,044	202,606,580	1,555,060	6,375,649	29,349,198
1920	47,127,122	437,939,485	3,392,205	15,015,787	87,729,166
1921	29,462,745	181,882,615	2,082,229	7,950,360	55,348,266
1922	48,178,964	300,445,363	1,487,089	4,435,942	40,337,844
1923	52,683,604	405,796,394	1,051,456	3,279,727	39,554,553
1924	46,205,409	350,028,136	1,318,040	4,284,303	40,835,781

Imports of spun silk for consumption, 1923, cover six months only; the total imports, 1923, of spun silk, were 993,466 lbs. ($2,956,169).

Silk manufactures in the United States in 1921 were valued at $583,418,756; wage earners in the industry, 121,378; wages in the year, $113,396,000.

In that year American silk looms made 273,591,388 yards brood silks; 11,477,143 yards velvet; 5,580,386 yards plushes; 973,749 yards upholsteries and tapestries; ribbons valued at $53,597,988.

CROP PRODUCTION PER CAPITA FALLING IN UNITED STATES.

(By the Bureau of Crops and Markets, U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

Falling crop production in relation to the population is indicated by comparisons.

The results are determined by index numbers of crop production, based on the combined production of 10 crops (corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, hay, tobacco, and cotton) which have more than 95% of the total acreage of all crops, and therefore represent the changes in total production.

The first column of the accompanying table gives index numbers of total production, which are obtained by applying a constant average price to the yearly production of each crop. The second column gives the index of production per capita of population in the United States.

INDEX NUMBERS OF CROP PRODUCTION.

(Average of 1910-1914 = 100.)

Year.	Production Index.		Year.	Production Index.		Year.	Production Index.		Year.	Production Index.		Year.	Production Index.	
	Tot.	Per Cap.		Tot.	Per Cap.		Tot.	Per Cap.		Tot.	Per Cap.		Tot.	Per Cap.
1890...	55	84	1897...	75	100	1904...	92	106	1911...	91	92	1918...	107	98
1891...	70	104	1898...	85	112	1905...	94	107	1912...	110	109	1919...	108	98
1892...	62	91	1899...	82	105	1906...	99	110	1913...	95	95	1920...	117	104
1893...	61	87	1900...	81	102	1907...	89	97	1914...	107	104	1921...	100	88
1894...	62	87	1901...	74	91	1908...	94	101	1915...	116	109	1922...	110	96
1895...	71	99	1902...	91	110	1909...	94	99	1916...	100	93	1923...	109	93
1896...	77	104	1903...	84	100	1910...	97	101	1917...	108	100			

RACE AND NATIVITY OF FARMERS IN UNITED STATES, 1920, BY STATES

State.	Native White Farmers.	For'gn-Born White F'm'rs.	Color'd F'm'rs.	State.	Native White Farmers.	For'gn-Born White F'm'rs.	Color'd F'm'rs.	State.	Native White Farmers.	For'gn-Born White F'm'rs.	Color'd F'm'rs.
Ala....	159,865	1,031	95,203	Md....	40,130	1,569	6,209	Okla...	167,472	5,791	18,725
Ariz....	8,262	1,067	646	Mass...	22,950	8,930	121	Ore....	40,484	9,149	573
Ark....	158,273	2,049	72,282					Pa.....	187,277	14,522	451
Cal.....	76,995	34,189	6,486	Mich...	147,450	48,264	733	R. I....	3,123	940	20
Col....	49,846	9,535	553	Minn...	110,966	67,305	207	S. C....	83,542	141	109,010
Conn...	14,955	7,625	75	Miss...	110,279	603	161,219	S. D....	52,700	20,325	1,612
Del....	8,905	363	872	Mo.....	251,835	8,343	2,826				
D. C...	153	31	20	Mont...	41,051	15,563	1,063	Tenn...	213,832	760	38,182
Fla.....	38,386	2,215	12,954	Neb....	99,441	24,592	384	Tex....	327,475	29,774	78,784
Ga.....	180,217	328	130,187	Nev....	2,060	884	219	Utah...	21,276	2,972	414
				N. H...	17,890	2,619	14	Vt.....	25,280	3,767	28
Idaho...	35,284	6,314	508	N. J....	22,555	6,612	535	Va.....	136,874	1,582	47,786
Ill.....	214,177	22,111	893	N. Mex.	26,593	1,376	1,875	Wash...	45,265	19,757	1,266
Ind....	198,156	6,398	572					W. Va..	86,033	752	504
Ia.....	181,109	32,221	109	N. Y....	166,869	25,776	550	Wis....	134,634	53,998	663
Kansas.	146,859	17,189	1,238	N. C....	193,081	392	76,290	Wyo....	13,306	2,273	169
Ky.....	256,886	1,112	12,628	N. D....	40,899	36,248	543				
La.....	71,081	2,323	62,059	Ohio...	241,075	14,004	1,616	U. S..	4,917,386	581,068	949,889
Me.....	43,830	4,384	13								

In 1910, native white farmers numbered 4,771,063; foreign-born white farmers, 669,556; colored farmers, 920,883.

In 1920 Negro farmers, included in "colored," numbered 925,708; Indian, 16,680; Japanese, 6,892; Chinese, 609.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITE FARMERS.

(Figures show number born in the respective countries.)

Germany, 140,667; Sweden, 60,461; Norway, 51,599; Canada, 48,668; Russia, 32,388; Austria, 30,172; England, 26,614; Denmark, 25,565; Italy, 18,267; Poland, 17,352; Ireland, 16,562; Holland, 15,589; Finland, 14,988; Switzerland, 13,051; Scotland, 7,605; Hungary, 7,122; France, 6,119.

Japanese, in 1920, tilled 361,276 acres in Cal., 37,939 in Col., 25,340 in Wash., 11,357 in Idaho, 8,348 in Utah, 8,080 in Ore., 5,714 in Mont., 3,527 in Ariz., 1,131 in N. M., 601 in Nev., 165 in N. J., 121 in N. Y., 7 in Wis.

FISHERIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Compiled by the Bureau of Fisheries, Department of Commerce.)

Sections.	Vessels Employed.		Persons Employed.	Capital Invested.	Value of Products.
	No.	Tons.			
South Atlantic States (1918).....	261	5,597	15,046	$7,423,971	$5,348,616
Gulf States (1918).....	533	8,655	14,888	6,537,859	6,510,310
Middle Atlantic States (1920 and 1921)	1,898	31,566	55,244	38,774,431	24,407,785
New England States (1919).....	978	27,313	30,767	40,597,097	19,838,657
Great Lakes (1922).....	606	7,882	8,039	12,046,458	6,689,611
Lake of the Woods & Rainy L'k (1922)	1	11	123	139,955	110,022
Mississippi River and Tribut's (1922)	13	214	19,122	7,345,034	4,503,521
Pacific Coast States (1915).....	1,038	24,683	28,936	24,025,172	9,300,672
Alaska Territory (1923).....	934	90,555	25,246	60,039,677	38,678,825
Total.....	6,262	196,576	197,411	$196,929,654	$115,388,019

The value given for the fishing products of Alaska is their value as prepared for market.

Statistics for 1922 do not include mussel fisheries.

The Alaska seal herd in 1923 numbered 653,008 and 15,920 were killed for their skins.

The Pacific Coast salmon pack in 1923 amounted to 6,402,960 cases.

In 1923 the bureau distributed 1,463,730,432 fish eggs; 2,586,812,290 fry; and 264,316,307 fingerlings, yearlings and adults.

The yield of the **Great Lakes Fisheries** in 1922, by lakes, was—Superior, 10,988,020 lbs. ($484,273); Michigan, 21,141,394 lbs. ($1,932,836); Huron, 13,942,115 lbs. ($945,259); St. Clair and Detroit River, 310,012 lbs. ($17,365); Erie, 55,079,128 lbs. ($2,944,204); Ontario, 1,025,799 lbs. ($131,801); total, 102,486,468 lbs.

MEAT PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

(By the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.)

Year (Calendar).	Beef.			Veal.			Mutton and Lamb.			Pork (Exc. Lard).		
	Killed.	Consumed.		Killed.	Consumed.		Killed.	Consumed.		Killed.	Consumed.	
		Total.	Per Cap.		Total.	Per Cap.		Total.	Per Cap.		Total.	Per Cap.
	Million Lbs.	*Million Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Million Lbs.*	*Million Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Million Lbs.*	*Million Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Million Lbs.*	*Million Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
1910	6,733	6,623	71.8	687	687	7.4	600	598	6.5	5,881	5,568	60.3
1911	6,497	6,405	68.4	657	657	7.0	738	735	7.8	7,511	7,055	75.1
1912	5,920	5,864	61.7	668	668	7.0	788	783	8.2	7,189	6,749	70.6
1913	5,913	5,902	60.8	488	488	5.0	738	733	7.6	7,492	7,037	72.5
1914	5,639	5,804	59.3	433	438	4.4	720	733	7.5	7,228	6,889	70.3
1915	5,816	5,529	56.0	428	429	4.3	626	631	6.4	8,050	7,169	72.2
1916	6,118	5,862	58.2	536	537	5.3	612	619	6.2	8,634	7,633	75.7
1917	6,686	6,352	62.2	662	663	6.5	473	476	4.7	6,901	5,980	58.5
1918	7,320	6,753	65.2	765	766	7.4	489	483	4.7	8,854	6,997	67.6
1919	6,283	6,090	58.0	804	809	7.7	602	607	5.8	8,933	7,200	68.6
1920	6,463	6,514	61.2	838	846	7.9	538	537	5.0	8,193	7,350	69.0
1921	6,194	6,230	57.8	748	752	7.0	601	673	6.2	8,475	7,857	72.9
1922	6,747	6,711	61.4	793	798	7.3	534	545	5.0	9,162	8,306	76.0
1923	6,916	6,918	62.5	871	873	7.9	570	574	5.2	11,182	10,113	91.4

In 1923 meat slaughtered under Federal inspection yielded 334,979,000 lbs. of beef fat; 591,826,000 lbs. of hides; 1,978,939,000 lbs. of lard; and other by-products.

Lard (1923) production, 2,871,000,000 lbs.; consumption, 1,810,000,000 lbs., or 16.4 lbs. per capita.

All meats combined (1923) production (slaughter) 19,542,000,000 lbs.; consumption, 18,481,000,000 lbs., or 167.0 lbs. per capita.

Consumption figures for 1918-1922, except as to veal, include differences between quantities in storage at beginning and end of year.

BEEF, MUTTON, PORK AND LARD EXPORTS FROM THE U. S.

Year (Fiscal).	Fresh Beef.	Fresh Mutton	Beef, Cured.	Bacon.	Pickled Pork.	Lard.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Barrels.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1910	75,729,666	1,989,472	36,871,313	152,163,107	40,131,599	362,927,671
1911	42,510,731	2,160,259	40,283,749	156,675,310	45,729,471	476,107,857
1912	15,264,320	3,595,543	38,087,907	208,574,208	56,321,469	532,255,865
1913	7,362,388	5,266,019	25,856,919	200,993,584	53,749,023	519,025,384
1914	6,394,404	4,685,496	23,365,974	193,964,252	45,543,085	481,457,792
1915	170,440,934	3,877,413	31,874,743	346,718,227	45,655,574	475,531,908
1916	231,214,000	5,552,918	38,114,682	579,808,786	63,460,713	427,011,338
1917	197,177,101	3,195,576	58,051,667	667,151,972	46,992,721	444,769,540
1918	370,032,900	2,098,423	54,467,910	815,294,424	33,221,502	392,506,355
1919	332,205,176	2,173,994	45,065,641	1,238,247,321	31,503,997	724,771,383
1920	153,560,647	3,958,131	32,383,501	803,666,917	41,643,119	587,224,549
1921	21,084,203	6,624,522	23,312,856	489,298,109	33,286,062	746,157,356
1922	3,865,980	2,502,213	26,774,124	350,548,952	33,510,146	812,379,396
1923	3,655,706	1,769,083	24,185,263	408,334,340	40,933,756	952,641,705
1924	2,475,673	1,632,629	21,850,981	408,099,391	37,469,399	1,014,898,388

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT PACKING HOUSES.

	1921.	1919.		1921.	1919.
Beeves: Number	8,264,000	10,819,000	Sheep & lambs: Number	14,766,000	13,521,000
Weight on hoof, lbs.	8,131,451,000	9,863,011,000	Weight on hoof, lbs.	1,185,627,000	1,056,531,000
Weight, dressed, lbs.	4,357,935,000	5,118,729,000	Weight, dressed, lbs.	567,986,000	500,610,000
Calves: Number	4,315,000	4,396,000	Hogs: Number	40,727,000	44,521,000
Weight on hoof, lbs.	707,628,000	752,372,000	Weight on hoof, lbs.	9,057,700,000	9,745,922,000
Weight, dressed, lbs.	437,895,000	457,470,000	Weight, dressed, lbs.	6,873,327,000	7,358,911,000

FRESH MEATS PACKED.

Year.	Beef.		Veal.		Mutton and Lamb.		Pork.	
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1921	4,212,206,000	547,570,000	426,244,000	63,928,000	566,313,000	103,414,000	2,321,847,000	373,658,000
1919	4,832,062,000	849,795,000	422,979,000	83,913,000	500,360,000	120,338,000	2,095,885,000	532,670,000
1914	3,658,333,660	421,296,794	194,698,880	26,299,446	629,232,690	74,675,627	1,877,099,071	226,535,734

Total value fresh meats above (1921), $1,121,874,000; (1919), $1,639,846,000.

OTHER PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS IN 1921.

(Figures not in parentheses show lbs., the others show values.)

Cured meats—Pickled beef, 68,570,000 ($15,372,000); pickled pork, 2,995,596,000 ($544,886,000); total cured, value, $560,258,000.

Canned goods, 74,586,000 ($16,336,000).

Sausage, head cheese, etc., 603,996,000 ($106,116,000).

Lard, 1,593,903,000 ($192,367,000).

Lard compounds and substitutes, 358,500,000 ($37,712,000).

Hides, cattle, 8,403,000 ($46,567,000); hides, calf, 3,307,000 ($6,012,000); hides, sheep, 12,120,000 ($8,307,000).

Oleomargarine, 47,814,000 ($8,870,000).

Total value of packing house products—(1921), $2,200,942,000; (1919), $4,246,290,614; (1914), $1,651,965,424.

LARD PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.

Year (Cal.).	Production.	Consumption.		Year (Cal.).	Production.	Consumption.		Year (Cal.).	Production.	Consumption.	
		Total.	Per Cap.			Total.	Per Cap.			Total.	Per Cap.
	Mil. Lbs.	*Mil. Lbs.*	*Lbs.*		*Mil. Lbs.*	*Mil. Lbs.*	*Lbs.*		*Mil. Lbs.*	*Mil. Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
1912	1,643	1,090	11.4	1916	1,923	1,448	14.4	1920	2,022	1,390	13.1
1913	1,713	1,138	11.7	1917	1,577	1,219	11.9	1921	2,095	1,214	11.3
1914	1,652	1,191	12.1	1918	2,015	1,410	13.6	1922	2,330	1,541	14.1
1915	1,800	1,311	13.2	1919	2,089	1,346	12.8	1293	2.871	1.810	16.4

LIVE STOCK ON FARMS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture as of Jan. 1, 1924.)

STATE.	Horses.	Mules.	Milk Cows.	Other Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Total Value Farm Stock.
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Dollars.*
Alabama	128,000	314,000	516,000	469,000	1,089,090	86,000	69,000,000
Arizona	130,000	12,000	46,000	1,092,000	57,000	1,155,000	53,000,000
Arkansas	218,000	328,000	506,000	419,000	952,000	81,000	49,000,000
California	323,000	60,000	664,000	1,421,000	834,000	2,450,000	162,000,000
Colorado	400,000	33,000	261,000	1,279,000	622,000	2,360,000	88,000,000
Connecticut	36,000	.....	141,000	38,000	44,000	8,000	18,000,000
Delaware	25,000	9,000	41,000	10,000	44,000	3,000	5,000,000
Florida	37,000	43,000	97,000	774,000	633,000	64,000	32,000,000
Georgia	89,000	371,000	519,000	693,000	1,542,000	63,000	83,000,000
Idaho	265,000	8,000	172,000	537,000	378,000	2,491,000	63,000,000
Illinois	1,171,000	170,000	1,159,000	1,545,000	5,368,000	593,000	271,000,000
Indiana	682,000	101,000	757,000	779,000	3,880,000	700,000	162,000,000
Iowa	1,241,000	93,000	1,206,000	3,479,000	10,539,000	928,000	407,000,000
Kansas	958,000	286,000	723,000	2,537,000	2,980,000	299,000	186,000,000
Kentucky	363,000	278,000	525,000	466,000	1,109,000	701,000	82,000,000
Louisiana	168,000	180,000	220,000	573,000	665,000	116,000	50,000,000
Maine	88,000	.....	214,000	57,000	76,000	90,000	26,000,000
Maryland	135,000	33,000	196,000	103,000	299,000	96,000	34,000,000
Mas'chusetts	46,000	.....	189,000	39,000	75,000	14,000	23,000,000
Michigan	582,000	6,000	987,000	611,000	1,165,000	1,171,000	143,000,000
Minnesota	869,000	10,000	1,674,000	1,276,000	3,800,000	428,000	219,000,000
Mississippi	211,000	308,000	536,000	636,000	1,063,000	135,000	72,000,000
Missouri	861,000	369,000	793,000	2,063,000	4,463,000	1,205,000	208,000,000
Montana	643,000	9,000	194,000	1,222,000	270,000	2,370,000	88,000,000
Nebraska	883,000	114,000	587,000	2,727,000	5,223,000	660,000	229,000,000
Nevada	49,000	2,000	24,000	345,000	28,000	1,141,000	27,000,000
New Hamp.	35,000	.....	126,000	36,000	31,000	18,000	13,000,000
New Jersey	70,000	6,000	151,000	31,000	133,000	10,000	25,000,000
New Mexico	176,000	21,000	47,000	1,160,000	71,000	2,248,000	52,000,000
New York	505,000	7,000	1,628,000	393,000	557,000	543,000	185,000,000
No. Carolina	163,000	260,000	365,000	266,000	1 159,000	82,000	85,000,000
No Dakota	781,000	8,000	533,000	806,000	651,000	254,000	88,000,000
Ohio	763,000	32,000	1,090,000	840,000	3,077,000	2,115,000	197,000,000
Oklahoma	653,000	337,000	549,000	1,160,000	1,121,000	80,000	82,000,000
Oregon	230,000	13,000	238,000	577,000	220,000	1,916,000	66,000,000
Pen'sylv'nia	486,000	55,000	1,071,000	486,000	1,212,000	482,000	157,000,000
Rhode Isl	6,000	.....	27,000	7,000	11,000	3,000	4,000,000
So Carolina	70,000	213,000	228,000	189,000	569,000	23,000	54,000,000
So. Dakota	745,000	14,000	455,000	1,551,000	3,029,000	696,000	138,000,000
Tennessee	300,000	336,000	480,000	579,000	1,373,000	326,000	82,000,000
Texas	980,000	854,000	1,063,000	5,597,000	1,904,000	3,091,000	302,000,000
Utah	128,000	3,000	92,000	446,000	121,000	2,457,000	49,000,000
Vermont	74,000	.....	385,000	83,000	62,000	44,000	33,000,000
Virginia	288,000	97,000	426,000	460,000	655,000	355,000	71,000,000
Washington	222,000	21,000	289,000	253,000	239,000	598,000	53,000,000
W. Virginia	159,000	15,000	220,000	365,000	316,000	504,000	42,000,000
Wisconsin	630,000	4,000	2,217,000	858,000	1,673,000	341,000	229,000,000
Wyoming	198,000	3,000	48,000	793,000	119,000	2,767,000	59,000,000
U. S.	18,263,000	5,436,000	24,675,000	42,126,000	65,501,000	38,361,000	4,915,000,000

Horses, in 1924, were valued at $1,176,282,000; mules, $457,697,000; milk cows, $1,287,044,000; other cattle, $1,052,599,000; swine, $638,793,000; sheep, $392,092,000.

Chickens in the U. S. in 1923 produced eggs for sale valued at the farm at $599,000,000; chickens produced for eating were valued at $420,000,000. The number of chickens on farms on Jan. 1, 1924, was estimated by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture at 474,500,000 as against 424,500,000 on Jan. 1, 1923. The number of all kinds of poultry on farms Jan. 1, 1924, was 491,600,000, valued at $377,000,000.

LIVE STOCK ON FARMS IN UNITED STATES SINCE 1880.

(By the United States Department of Agriculture.)

JANUARY 1.	Total Value.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Mules.	Swine.
	Dollars.	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*
1880	1,576,917,556	33,258,000	11,202,000	40,766,000	1,730,000	34,034,100
1890	2,418,766,028	52,801,907	14,214,000	44,336,000	2,331,000	51,603,000
1900	2,228,123,134	43,902,414	13,538,000	41,883,000	2,086,000	37,079,000
1910	4,925,173,610	69,080,000	21,040,000	57,216,000	4,123,000	47,782,000
1920	7,996,362,496	66,810,836	20,142,455	34,984,524	5,450,623	59,368,167
1921	6,235,560,000	66,191,000	20,183,000	45,067,000	4,999,000	66,649,000
1922	4,799,170,000	65,632,000	19,056,000	36,327,000	5,467,003	57,834,000
1923	5,111,256,000	66,362,000	18,853,000	37,209,000	5,506,000	63,424,000
1924	4,915,000,000	66,801,000	18,263,000	38,361,000	5,436,000	65,501,000

FARM MORTGAGE DEBT, BY STATES.

(U. S. Census Returns.)

STATE.	1920.	1910.	STATE.	1920.	1910.	STATE.	1920.	1910.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Ala	29,103,101	10,350,577	Me	18,592,225	11,738,529	Okla	73,434,422	27,384,765
Ariz	15,648,280	2,253,252	Md	27,481,197	15,673,773	Ore	51,999,178	21,165,627
Ark	38,539,428	8,941,332	Mass	23,412,188	16,371,484	Pa	87,741,155	61,539,433
Cal	224,063,903	60,036,660	Mich	144,103,067	75,997,030	R. I	1,494,367	1,356,326
Col	62,623,338	18,986,026	Minn	254,475,222	77,866,283	S. C	25,153,227	10,109,072
Conn	17,860,949	11,859,468	Miss	30,046,272	13,381,306	S. D	89,875,046	32,771,359
Del	4,460,416	3,068,721	Mo	216,463,380	112,565,403	Tenn	49,836,266	12,626,330
D.ofC	92,900	56,100	Mont	77,949,679	10,741,280	Texas	172,166,818	76,089,272
Fla	12,909,813	2,709,970	Neb	168,507,859	62,373,472	Utah	24,334,636	4,564,175
Ga	37,671,385	10,988,409	Nev	6,518,605	1,464,084	Vt	23,575,778	12,436,091
Idaho	69,868,243	14,557,103	N. H	6,820,551	4,773,610	Va	41,725,542	15,440,291
Ill	197,211,841	115,799,646	N. J	25,122,582	19,476,938	Wash	61,120,951	25,644,551
Ind	105,256,239	57,486,582	N. M	11,178,034	2,590,282	W. Va	11,205,953	5,592,533
Iowa	489,816,739	204,242,722	N. Y	145,533,268	97,309,818	Wis	354,574,391	146,815,313
Kan	109,914,464	70,819,736	N. C	31,968,285	9,958,389	Wyo	15,303,106	4,207,983
Ky	67,116,481	23,411,430	N. D	108,284,682	47,841,587			
La	20,490,966	8,950,301	Ohio	121,120,774	63,788,297	U. S.	4,003,767,192	1,726,172,851

THE AMERICAN HOUSEKEEPER'S DOLLAR.

The following table, compiled by the United States Department of Labor, shows what quantities of ordinary articles of food are purchasable at retail for one dollar. The prices given represent cents per pound.

Year.	Sirloin Steak.		Round Steak.		Rib Roast.		Chuck Roast.		Plate Beef.		Pork Chops.		Bacon.	
	Average Retail Price.	Amount for $1.	Average Retail Price.	Amount for $1.	Average Retail Price.	Amount for $1.	Average Retail Price.	Amount for $1.	Average Retail Price.	Amount for $1.	Average Retail Price.	Amount for $1.	Average Retail Price.	Amount for $1.
	Per lb.	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*
1913	.254	3.9	.223	4.5	.198	5.1	.160	6.3	.121	8.3	.210	4.8	.270	3.7
1914	.259	3.9	.236	4.2	.204	4.9	.167	6.0	.126	7.9	.220	4.5	.275	3.6
1915	.257	3.9	.230	4.3	.201	5.0	.161	6.2	.121	8.3	.203	4.9	.269	3.7
1916	.273	3.7	.245	4.1	.212	4.7	.171	5.8	.128	7.8	.227	4.4	.287	3.5
1917	.315	3.2	.290	3.4	.249	4.0	.209	4.8	.157	6.4	.319	3.1	.410	2.4
1918	.389	2.6	.369	2.7	.307	3.3	.266	3.8	.206	4.9	.390	2.6	.529	1.9
1919	.417	2.4	.389	2.6	.325	3.1	.270	3.7	.202	5.0	.423	2.4	.554	1.8
1920	.437	2.3	.395	2.5	.332	3.0	.262	3.8	.183	5.5	.423	2.4	.523	1.9
1921	.388	2.6	.344	2.9	.291	3.4	.212	4.7	.143	7.0	.349	2.9	.427	2.3
1922	.374	2.7	.323	3.1	.276	3.6	.197	5.1	.128	7.8	.330	3.0	.398	2.5
1923	.391	2.6	.335	3.0	.284	3.5	.202	5.0	.129	7.8	.304	3.3	.391	2.6

Year.	Ham.		Lard.		Hens.		Eggs.		Butter.		Cheese.		Milk.	
	Per lb.	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per Doz.*	*Doz.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per qt.*	*Qts.*
1913	.269	3.7	.158	6.3	.213	4.7	.345	2.9	.383	2.6	.221	4.5	.089	11.2
1914	.273	3.7	.156	6.4	.218	4.6	.353	2.8	.362	2.8	.229	4.4	.089	11.2
1915	.261	3.8	.148	6.8	.208	4.8	.341	2.9	.358	2.8	.233	4.3	.088	11.4
1916	.294	3.4	.175	5.7	.236	4.2	.375	2.7	.394	2.5	.258	3.9	.091	11.0
1917	.382	2.6	.276	3.6	.286	3.5	.481	2.1	.487	2.1	.332	3.0	.112	9.0
1918	.479	2.1	.333	3.0	.377	2.7	.569	1.8	.577	1.7	.359	2.8	.139	7.2
1919	.534	1.9	.369	2.7	.411	2.4	.628	1.6	.678	1.5	.426	2.3	.155	6.5
1920	.555	1.8	.295	3.4	.447	2.2	.681	1.5	.701	1.4	.416	2.4	.167	6.0
1921	.488	2.0	.180	5.6	.397	2.5	.509	2.0	.517	1.9	.340	2.9	.146	6.8
1922	.488	2.0	.170	5.9	.360	2.8	.444	2.3	.479	2.1	.329	3.0	.131	7.6
1923	.455	2.2	.177	5.6	.350	2.9	.465	2.2	.554	1.8	.369	2.7	.138	7.2

Year.	Bread.		Flour.		Corn Meal.		Rice.		Potatoes.		Sugar.		Coffee.	
	Per lb.	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*
1913	.056	17.9	.033	30.3	.030	33.3	.087	11.5	.017	58.8	.055	18.2	.298	3.4
1914	.063	15.9	.034	29.4	.032	31.3	.088	11.4	.018	55.6	.059	16.9	.297	3.4
1915	.070	14.3	.042	23.8	.033	30.3	.091	11.0	.015	66.7	.066	15.2	.300	3.3
1916	.073	13.7	.044	22.7	.034	29.4	.091	11.0	.027	37.0	.080	12.5	.299	3.3
1917	.092	10.9	.070	14.3	.058	17.2	.104	9.6	.043	23.3	.093	10.8	.302	3.3
1918	.098	10.2	.067	14.9	.068	14.7	.129	7.8	.032	31.3	.097	10.3	.305	3.3
1919	.100	10.0	.072	13.9	.064	15.6	.151	6.6	.038	26.3	.113	8.8	.433	2.3
1920	.115	8.7	.081	12.3	.065	15.4	.174	5.7	.063	15.9	.194	5.2	.470	2.1
1921	.099	10.1	.058	17.2	.045	22.2	.095	10.5	.031	32.3	.080	12.5	.363	2.8
1922	.087	11.5	.051	19.6	.039	25.6	.095	10.5	.028	35.7	.073	13.7	.361	2.8
1923	.087	11.5	.047	21.3	.041	24.4	.095	10.5	.029	34.5	.101	9.9	.377	2.7

WHAT THE AVERAGE FAMILY EATS IN A YEAR.

(Pounds where not stated. Data by the United States Department of Labor.)

The following table shows the amount of certain foods consumed in a year by the average American family the head of which is a wage earner or a medium salaried person. The study was made to cover 1918-19, in 11,900 families, in more than ninety cities and localities.

Item.	Quantity.
Meats:	
Beef, fresh, steak	66.1
Beef, fresh, roast	59.9
Beef, fresh, stew	44.7
Beef, salt, corned	6.1
Veal	16.2
Pork, fresh	40.5
Pork, salt, bacon	17.0
Pork, salt, ham, should.	19.9
Pork, salt, side, dry	7.5
Mutton, chops	5.0
Mutton, roast	6.2
Mutton, stew	6.1
Poultry, hens	23.4
Sausage	16.5
Liver	8.9
Ham, cooked	7.4
Sea food:	
Fish, fresh	31.4
Fish, salt	4.4
Fish, canned, salmon	8.8
Oysters, quart	2.3
Milk and milk prod.:	
Milk, not skim, quart	324.0
Milk, skimmed, quart	2.0
Milk, conden, evap	62.2
Buttermilk, quart	39.1
Ice cream	6.2
Butter	67.5
Cheese, Amer	12.0
Oleo	16.7
Lard	36.6
Eggs, dozen	61.2
Grain products:	
Flour, wheat	260.1
Flour, rye	7.7
Corn meal	69.4
Hominy or grits	9.0
Cornstarch	4.5
Breakfast foods—	
Wheat	6.2
Corn	5.9
Oats	39.6
Bread, wheat	397.7
Bread, rye	32.5
Rolls and buns	18.9
Crackers	15.3
Cakes, cookies	15.5
Macar, spagh, noodles	20.6
Rice	32.1
Pies	4.0
Sugar	147.5
Molasses, syrup, honey	33.6
Candy	10.6
Chocolate	1.1
Fruits, fresh:	
Apples, peck	17.0
Peaches, peck	2.6
Bananas, dozen	10.0
Lemons, dozen	3.6
Fruits, dried:	
Apples	1.2
Prunes	10.3
Peaches	1.8
Fruits, canned:	
Peaches	4.1
Pineapple	2.2
Jellies, preserv, marm	5.4
Vegetables, fresh:	
Potatoes, Irish	709.2
Potatoes, sweet	53.5
Cabbage	63.1
Spinach, kale, peck	2.1
Peas, peck	1.6
Beans, string, peck	4.9
Tomatoes	100.0
Onions	65.5
Beets	18.9
Carrots	22.7
Turnips	19.7
Vegetables, dried:	
Beans	23.4
Peas	3.4
Other	10.6
Vegetables, canned:	
Beans, baked	6.4
Peas	9.7
Corn	10.3
Tomatoes	15.2
Asparagus	.3
Tea	6.7
Coffee	39.3
Cocoa	4.6

THE AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE.

(Data by the United States Commissioner of Navigation.)

YEAR. (Fiscal).	Built.	Engaged in Foreign Trade.	Engaged in Coastwise Trade.	Engaged in Commerce of Great Lakes.	YEAR. (Fiscal).	Built.	Engaged in Foreign Trade.	Engaged in Coastwise Trade.	Engaged in Commerce of Great Lakes.
	Gross tons.	*Gross tons.*	*Gross tons.*	*Gross tons.*		*Gross tons.*	*Gross tons.*	*Gross tons.*	*Gross tons.*
1800....	106,261	670,573	301,919	.....	1908....	614,216	940,068	6,425,377	2,729,169
1810....	127,575	984,608	440,175	.....	1909....	238,090	887,505	6,501,250	2,782,481
1820....	51,394	620,102	660,065	3,500	1910....	342,068	791,825	6,716,257	2,895,102
1830....	58,560	577,268	614,508	11,106	1911....	291,162	872,671	6,766,119	2,943,523
1840....	121,203	899,765	1,280,999	54,199	1912....	232,669	932,101	6,782,082	2,949,924
1850....	279,255	1,585,711	1,949,743	198,266	1913....	346,155	1,027,776	6,858,775	2,939,786
1860....	214,797	2,546,237	2,807,631	467,774	1914....	316,250	1,076,152	6,845,063	2,882,922
1870....	276,953	1,516,800	2,729,707	684,704	1915....	225,122	1,871,543	6,517,886	2,818,009
1880....	157,409	1,352,810	2,715,224	605,102	1916....	325,413	2,191,715	6,277,934	2,760,815
1890....	294,122	946,695	3,477,802	1,063,063	1917....	664,479	2,446,399	6,424,638	2,779,087
1900....	393,790	826,694	4,338,145	1,565,587	1918....	1,300,868	3,603,706	6,320,812	2,797,503
1901....	483,489	889,129	4,635,089	1,706,294	1919....	3,326,621	6,669,726	6,237,574	3,023,762
1902....	468,833	882,555	4,915,347	1,816,511	1920....	3,880,639	9,928,595	6,395,429	3,138,690
1903....	436,152	888,776	5,198,569	1,902,698	1921....	2,265,115	11,081,690	7,200,446	2,839,514
1904....	378,542	898,768	5,392,767	2,019,208	1922....	581,026	10,724,590	7,738,377	2,723,857
1905....	330,316	954,513	5,502,030	2,062,147	1923....	335,630	9,073,063	9,211,671	2,758,401
1906....	418,745	939,486	5,735,483	2,234,432	1924....	228,120	8,797,388	8,943,736	2,791,204
1907....	471,332	871,146	6,067,648	2,439,741					

Great Lakes figures are included in those for coastwise trade, etc.

In 1790 the registered American merchant tonnage was 346,254.

The American merchant marine fleet, as of June 30, 1924, consisted of 7,736 steam vessels (14,870,103 gross tons); 11,014 gas vessels (445,240 gross tons); and 7,825 sailing and unrigged ships (2,425,204 gross tons); total, all kinds—26,575 vessels of 17,740,557 gross tons.

The merchant fleet on June 30, 1920, contained 28,183 vessels of 16,324,024 gross tons; the highest tonnage was 18,462,967 on June 30, 1922, when the vessels numbered 27,358.

SAILING AND STEAM VESSELS BUILT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Of the vessels built in the United States, the following were either sailing or steam craft.

YEAR (Fisc.)	Sailing.		Steam.		YEAR (Fisc.)	Sailing.		Steam.	
	No.	*Gross Tons.*	*No.*	*Gross Tons.*		*No.*	*Gross Tons.*	*No.*	*Gross Tons.*
1900.....	504	116,460	422	202,528	1913.....	72	28,610	1,004	243,408
1901.....	526	126,165	506	273,591	1914.....	51	13,749	778	224,225
1902.....	581	97,698	579	308,178	1915.....	51	8,021	140	141,864
1903.....	470	89,979	551	271,781	1916.....	34	14,765	129	237,836
1904.....	330	64,908	613	255,744	1917.....	64	43,185	192	461,320
1905.....	310	79,418	560	197,702	1918.....	115	83,629	309	1,000,318
1906.....	229	35,209	650	315,707	1919.....	84	79,234	891	3,107,064
1907.....	147	24,907	674	365,405	1920.....	115	132,184	965	3,602,769
1908.....	134	31,981	923	481,624	1921.....	70	91,743	451	2,030,420
1909.....	141	28,950	821	148,208	1922.....	45	25,459	131	567,917
1910.....	127	19,358	936	257,993	1923.....	34	17,442	127	218,022
1911.....	82	10,002	969	227,231	1924.....	16	5,056	94	106,608
1912.....	95	21,221	1,051	153,493					

Figures for steam vessels prior to 1915 included gas craft.

Of vessels of all kinds built in the United States in the year ended June 30, 1924, shipyards on the seaboard turned out 695 of 149,989 gross tons; those on the Great Lakes launched 91 of 50,223 gross tons.

"TONNAGE" DEFINED.

Deadweight tonnage expresses the number of tons of 2,240 pounds that a vessel can transport of cargo, stores and bunker fuel.

Cargo tonnage is either "weight" or "measurement." The weight ton in the United States and in British countries is the English long or gross ton of 2,240 pounds. In France and other countries having the metric system a weight ton is 2,204.6 pounds. A "measurement" ton is usually 40 cubic feet.

Gross tonnage applies to vessels, not to cargo. It is determined by dividing by 100 the contents, in cubic feet, of the vessel's closed-in spaces. A vessel ton is 100 cubic feet.

Net tonnage is a vessel's gross tonnage minus deductions of space occupied by accommodations for crew, for machinery, for navigation, by the engine room and fuel.

Displacement of a vessel is the weight, in tons of 2,240 pounds, of the vessel and its contents. Displacement "light" is the weight of the vessel without stores, bunker fuel, or cargo. Displacement "loaded" is the weight of the vessel plus cargo, fuel, and stores.

UNITED STATES MERCHANT SHIPWRECKS AND CASUALTIES.

YEAR (Fiscal).	No Ships.	Wrecks, Total.	Wrecks, Partial.	Ships Tot. Lost	Ships Damaged.	Losses to Ships.	Losses to Cargoes.	Passengers.	Crews.	Lives Lost.
				Tons.	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
1910.....	1,493	365	1,128	135,305	2,000,997	11,058,840	2,565,580	15,464	22,640	403
1911.....	1,227	294	933	101,365	1,475,688	9,565,995	1,694,630	22,484	21,668	262
1912.....	1,447	328	1,119	113,920	1,546,391	8,213,375	1,941,010	15,972	24,310	195
1913.....	1,265	274	991	91,188	1,663,623	8,338,935	1,549,285	21,101	23,077	283
1914.....	1,210	293	917	173,069	1,518,530	11,437,330	2,509,405	14,533	22,199	421
1915.....	1,088	289	799	151,968	1,276,125	10,199,560	4,013,083	12,857	20,220	277
1916.....	1,140	317	823	135,233	1,714,434	12,671,040	3,668,995	14,080	20,653	1,364
1917.....	1,072	324	748	197,119	1,523,307	33,708,710	12,479,600	8,233	21,418	490
1918.....	976	380	596	248,520	1,090,956	57,728,110	22,557,940	6,911	16,207	398
1919.....	738	303	435	163,168	1,016,590	38,139,080	12,698,145	5,722	14,289	452
1920.....	1,074	285	789	214,531	2,088,534	54,955,480	17,612,455	14,499	26,100	551
1921.....	777	222	555	122,397	1,434,888	28,662,733	6,269,298	7,081	16,005	206
1922.....	907	277	630	131,027	1,762,412	18,727,614	3,975,714	8,989	19,065	227
1923.....	980	273	707	117,099	1,941,349	17,202,806	3,710,959	14,144	21,198	116
1924.....	945	237	708	96,474	1,917,058	14,201,211	3,802,794	8,861	20,255	202

Exclusive of lives lost on vessels suffering no material damage.

The above table covers wrecks and casualties on and near the United States coasts, on United States rivers and the Great Lakes, at sea, and on the coasts of foreign countries.

Of the 1924 casualties, for example, 28 of the vessels were lost, with 79 lives, at sea and on foreign coasts.

VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED AT UNITED STATES PORTS.

The following figures, compiled by the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, at Washington, show the total tonnage of American and foreign vessels entered and cleared at all U. S. ports in the foreign trade of this country, by fiscal years.

Year.	American.	Per Cent.	Foreign.	Per Cent.	Year.	American.	Per Cent.	Foreign.	Per Cent.
1900.....	12,344,570	22	44,099,576	78	1913.....	27,018,368	26	74,772,764	74
1901.....	12,798,652	21	46,789,262	79	1914.....	27,470,703	26	79,101,283	74
1902.....	13,782,755	23	47,315,759	77	1915.....	26,693,736	29	66,901,818	71
1903.....	13,881,809	22	48,528,022	78	1916.....	35,829,742	34	68,143,163	66
1904.....	13,320,547	22	46,647,438	78	1917.....	37,870,464	37	64,678,782	63
1905.....	14,283,632	23	47,857,126	77	1918.....	38,489,763	42	52,980,156	58
1906.....	15,193,223	22	52,746,676	78	1919.....	41,020,746	44	51,855,601	56
1907.....	16,208,213	22	56,404,100	78	1920.....	55,239,879	51	53,253,160	49
1908.....	16,908,434	22	59,922,457	78	1921.....	67,946,336	49	70,124,833	51
1909.....	17,263,189	22	59,991,430	78	1922.....	59,756,486	48	63,159,285	52
1910.....	17,697,062	22	62,244,602	78	1923.....	61,293,398	46	72,196,133	54
1911.....	19,446,233	23	65,665,903	77	1924.....	58,315,530	43	77,225,010	57
1912.....	22,960,565	25	69,614,418	75					

The lowest American percentage was 19 in 1880, 1881, and 1882; the highest was 91, in 1825.

NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS CLEARED AT UNITED STATES PORTS.

(Years ended June 30; ships engaged in foreign trade only, with cargo, and without.)

Countries to which Destined.	American.		Foreign.		Total.	
	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.
EUROPE.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Belgium	417,734	344,621	839,323	715,533	1,256,757	1,060,154
Denmark	89,905	69,756	301,552	413,903	391,457	483,659
France	468,355	444,670	2,038,491	1,820,968	2,506,846	2,265,638
Germany	1,449,596	1,278,254	1,655,445	1,975,723	3,105,041	3,253,977
Greece	50,734	49,132	94,786	119,593	145,520	168,725
Italy	228,784	282,103	1,678,869	1,528,327	1,907,653	1,810,430
Netherlands	400,907	393,876	979,667	949,627	1,380,574	1,343,503
Norway	18,990	11,823	472,567	312,881	491,557	324,704
Poland and Danzig	31,940	11,913	106,810	81,040	138,750	92,953
Russia in Europe	26,968	3,045	3,884	20,999	30,852	24,044
Spain	82,415	94,987	322,913	353,347	405,328	448,334
Sweden	29,238	28,626	317,184	359,550	346,422	388,176
United Kingdom:						
England	1,453,482	1,746,366	5,983,328	5,960,236	7,436,810	7,706,602
Scotland	141,246	109,537	474,870	446,856	616,116	556,393
Ireland	94,066	86,032	95,156	82,187	189,222	168,219
Other Europe	215,011	160,249	370,238	227,072	585,249	387,321
NORTH AMERICA.						
Canada:						
Maritime Provinces	442,733	446,935	1,133,824	907,688	1,576,557	1,353,723
Quebec and Ontario	8,918,444	7,190,252	5,939,844	7,404,765	14,858,288	14,595,017
British Columbia	1,618,896	1,898,562	2,698,240	2,687,872	4,317,136	4,586,434
Central American States:						
Costa Rica	18,827	3,584	12,921	23,852	31,748	27,436
Honduras	230,722	214,446	330,372	279,594	561,094	494,040
Panama	514,603	519,650	193,976	134,945	708,579	654,595
Mexico	6,557,738	6,068,133	1,737,973	2,012,530	8,295,711	8,080,663
West Indies:						
Bermuda	10,900	22,653	566,785	641,819	577,685	664,472
Other British	412,592	327,942	594,494	535,307	1,007,086	863,249
Cuba	2,877,399	3,143,017	1,680,792	1,559,070	4,558,191	4,702,087
Dominican Republic	280,092	331,860	95,467	123,003	375,559	454,863
Haiti	174,261	225,212	58,130	51,443	232,391	276,655
Other North America	444,559	391,992	355,861	504,049	800,420	896,041
SOUTH AMERICA.						
Argentina	162,410	242,930	429,203	537,593	591,613	780,523
Brazil	359,769	319,455	473,849	633,823	833,618	953,278
Chile	339,918	454,635	414,672	557,352	754,590	1,011,987
Colombia	129,641	153,873	30,846	48,112	160,487	201,985
Peru	19,389	32,684	21,774	120,738	41,163	153,422
Uruguay	29,407	44,994	32,550	85,092	61,957	130,086
Venezuela	35,453	42,820	8,594	25,342	44,047	68,162
Other South American	9,848	8,030	13,031	22,285	22,879	30,315
ASIA.						
China	222,524	242,011	402,743	297,432	625,267	539,443
British India	122,378	149,999	124,192	298,413	246,570	448,412
Hongkong	111,277	32,706	301,979	244,096	413,256	276,802
Japan	563,514	799,520	1,268,050	1,882,940	1,831,564	2,682,460
Philippine Islands	304,357	447,359	43,581	25,148	347,938	472,507
Other Asia	121,049	148,528	198,789	187,387	319,838	335,915
OCEANIA.						
Australia	164,773	145,684	666,063	741,202	830,836	886,886
Other Oceania	6,609	12,447	51,597	157,737	58,206	170,184
AFRICA.						
British Africa	82,483	90,933	145,061	196,947	227,544	287,880
Canary Islands	33,874	13,299	74,873	38,372	108,747	51,671
French Africa	20,218	8,124	71,535	107,118	91,753	115,242
Portuguese Africa	4,893	8,680	512	15,312	5,405	23,992
Other Africa	46,381	12,092	92,498	119,811	138,879	131,903
Total	30,591,002	29,309,131	35,999,754	38,576,031	66,590,756	67,885,162
RECAPITULATION.						
Europe	5,199,071	5,114,990	15,735,083	15,367,842	20,934,154	20,482,832
North America	22,501,766	20,783,338	15,398,679	16,865,937	37,900,445	37,649,275
South America	1,085,835	1,299,421	1,424,519	2,030,337	2,510,354	3,329,758
Asia	1,445,099	1,820,123	2,339,334	2,935,416	3,784,433	4,755,539
Oceania	171,382	158,131	717,660	898,939	889,042	1,057,070
Africa	187,849	133,128	384,479	477,560	572,328	610,688

WATER-BORNE COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Short tons; calendar years; from the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army.)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, ELIMINATING ALL KNOWN DUPLICATIONS,
(Quantities expressed in short tons.)

YEARS.	Ports on Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific Coasts.		Ports on Great Lakes.		Rivers, Canals, and Connecting Channels.	Grand Total Foreign and Domestic.
	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Domestic.	
1920	100,384,206	114,557,241	12,388,707	98,750,979	43,187,893	369,269,026
1921	80,151,748	115,333,669	12,512,860	58,947,310	40,045,556	306,991,142
1922	86,874,593	128,430,717	13,005,132	81,032,958	38,490,676	347,834,076
1923	82,998,505	180,660,122	14,659,905	110,857,646	50,523,349	442,097,328

COMMERCE OF THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, BY CALENDAR YEARS.

YEARS.	Foreign.		Domestic, Coastwise.		Other Domestic.	Total Eliminating(1) Duplications.
	Imports.	Exports.	Receipts.	Shipments.		
1920	39,903,983	72,868,930	143,664,063	147,601,094	135,351,280	326,081,133
1921	35,624,770	57,039,838	103,858,765	103,853,258	140,849,934	266,945,586
1922	49,064,493	50,815,232	138,537,030	149,739,852	130,650,468	309,343,399

(1) Ascertained by adding one-half of domestic tonnage to the foreign.

COMMERCE ON RIVERS, CANALS, AND CONNECTING CHANNELS.

YEAR.	BULK FREIGHT.			Package Freight.	Adjusted Total, Eliminating Duplications.
	Miscellaneous.	Floated and Rafted.	Total Bulk.		
1920	33,003,469	5,171,956	38,175,425	5,012,468	43,187,893
1921	31,051,094	4,290,818	35,341,912	4,703,644	40,045,556
1922	28,608,678	4,280,032	32,888,710	5,601,966	38,490,676

COMMERCE OF THE PRINCIPAL PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

LOCALITIES.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific Coasts.					
Portland, Me	3,138,152	2,671,605	2,461,237	2,369,881	2,865,369
Boston, Mass	8,178,015	8,957,738	8,685,528	9,752,841	13,993,646
New Bedford and Fairhaven, Mass	1,248,840	949,457	1,029,195	839,824	794,680
Fall River, Mass	1,395,591	1,126,189	1,067,116	1,545,932	865,689
Providence, R. I	3,540,981	2,809,026	3,961,969	3,926,555	3,928,298
New Haven, Conn	2,181,082	1,468,284	1,766,805	1,122,073	1,353,151
Hempstead, N. Y	2,008,349	2,072,685	2,768,211	2,503,786	3,980,779
New York, N. Y	.....	83,697,630	79,593,294	82,627,133	86,629,554
Philadelphia, Pa	28,931,257	28,678,419	29,020,487	21,662,374	26,650,505
Baltimore, Md	13,271,449	14,055,906	16,465,975	11,911,846	13,195,626
Norfolk, Va	22,752,711	12,661,674	16,118,544	11,871,285	14,371,211
Newport News, Va	12,421,433	4,157,499	6,860,523	3,855,376	3,198,164
Charleston, S. C	520,686	863,987	2,224,606	1,509,261	1,500,385
Savannah, Ga	1,540,057	1,714,292	2,147,978	1,545,906	2,017,298
Jacksonville, Fla	1,459,556	1,667,827	2,504,488	1,871,981	2,251,729
Tampa, Fla	296,005	666,864	2,257,382	1,321,808	2,483,024
Mobile, Ala	1,323,997	1,970,638	1,655,215	1,411,164	1,582,311
New Orleans, La	9,087,084	8,895,681	10,513,863	11,622,826	10,109,513
Galveston, Tex	3,277,782	3,126,957	8,002,981	6,822,171	5,356 831
Texas City, Tex	376,786	501,752	2,369,367	3,661,049	3,268,201
Houston, Tex	2,388,066	1,287,972	1,210,204	2,828,460	3,365,644
Sabine, Tex	.....	.....	1,180,693	1,146,214	1,474,411
Port Arthur, Tex	5,956,580	6,948,502	7,494,260	7,051,500	7,736,708
Beaumont, Tex	1,100,047	2,167,801	2,960,525	2,984,678	2,359,082
Los Angeles, Calif	2,091,056	3,152,005	4,210,176	4,863,882	10,285,810
San Francisco, Calif	6,042,543	7,113,067	7,685,402	8,382,723	14,837,609
Oakland, Calif	2,680,797	2,344,098	1,716,332	1,945,422	2,111,917
San Luis Obispo, Calif	1,873,285	2,059,574	2,253,155	1,038,139	1,067,843
Portland, Astoria, Vancouver	5,661,037	5,781,648	7,254,295	7,336,202	8,483,224
Tacoma, Wash	2,865,871	2,660,512	2,705,217	2,497,050	3,264,035
Seattle, Wash	9,947,917	5,496,677	5,227,586	4,117,002	5,691,537

PORTS ON THE GREAT LAKES.

LOCALITIES.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Agate Bay, Minn	10,155,700	7,474,418	10,704,464	3,980,097	6,851,193
Duluth-Superior, Minn., and Wis	53,746,358	42,895,681	46,808,613	30,083,555	38,202,074
Ashland, Wis	9,297,481	7,346,243	9,836,329	3,183,453	7,064,184
Marquette Bay, Mich	2,945,720	1,681,668	3,042,433	658,788	1,805,270
Green Bay, Wis	1,090,992	966,435	1,127,774	1,132,450	6,848,806
Milwaukee, Wis	5,726,749	5,248,850	4,075,466	5,011,520	4,023,505
Escanaba, Mich	.....	.....	7,608,777	2,270,860	5,385,885
Chicago, Ill	1,925,633	1,631,620	1,527,265	2,632,343	2,857,521
Calumet, Ill	10,594,123	8,574,542	10,392,490	6,215,989	9,680,155
Indian Harbor, Ind	3,098,692	2,752,105	3,146,159	2,395,962	2,890,558
Gary, Ind	.....	.....	4,095,525	2,632,650	3,241,780
Calcite, Mich	4,305,000	4,501,820	6,544,614	3,503,260	5,968,510
Detroit, Mich	.....	.....	3,297,183	2,318,639	3,442,501
Toledo, Ohio	13,769,388	10,130,014	10,904,293	9,202,109	9,424,518
Sandusky, Ohio	2,983,369	2,069,066	2,277,489	2,427,220	3,496,624
Huron, Ohio	4,128,327	2,826,314	3,584,355	2,214,631	1,114,569
Lorain, Ohio	7,586,686	6,817,729	8,519,316	4,941,882	5,498,656
Cleveland, Ohio	15,895,450	12,235,283	12,463,028	6,200,362	10,925,692
Ashtabula, Ohio	16,993,677	13,236,516	16,313,708	5,794,137	11,991,667
(1)Conneaut, Ohio	10,835,424	10,047,535	9,166,996	7,463,728	9,109,643
Erie, Pa	4,380,516	3,197,794	4,252,100	2,325,067	2,212,348
Buffalo, N. Y. (Lake traffic)	18,544,063	14,610,551	18,094,623	14,033,351	17,679,096

(1) In 1918 and 1919 includes car ferry traffic, amount unknown.

COMMERCE ON RIVERS OF THE UNITED STATES (SHORT TONS).

NAMES.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Hudson River, N. Y., upper section (Hudson to Waterford)	2,563,248	2,426,711	3,087,169	3,109,751	1,555,608
Hudson River, N. Y., middle section (Tarrytown to Hudson)	No data.	No data.	No data.	4,104,552	4,640,220
Delaware River, Philadelphia to Trenton	2,536,496	2,857,937	2,663,880	1,739,244	2,337,917
Potomac River at Washington, D. C.	765,693	851,876	993,264	891,792	1,090,798
James River, Va	513,461	507,581	429,782	388,545	639,217
Black Warrior, Warrior, and Tombigbee Rivers, Ala.	583,644	523,817	499,204	712,080	854,324
Mississippi River: between Missouri River and Minneapolis	696,503	674,192	630,951	761,522	818,059
Between Missouri River and Cairo	264,149	288,286	363,082	481,151	548,114
Between Cairo and Memphis	634,834	655,938	1,044,945	902,823	923,386
Between Memphis and Vicksburg	853,851	1,056,200	925,763	1,629,747	1,441,048
Between Vicksburg and New Orleans	2,715,928	3,478,294	2,874,910	7,323,335	5,544,506
Cumberland River, Tenn. and Ky.					
Below Nashville	43,285	221,861	171,506	254,376	96,443
Above Nashville	266,677	117,875	127,448	124,363	266,389
Tennessee River, Tenn.					
Below Riverton	239,241	239,886	183,601	309,229	257,335
Between Chattanooga and Browns Island	141,486	164,250	185,242	118,385	165,486
Above Chattanooga	529,299	589,660	581,055	486,760	619,124
Monongahela River, Pa., and W. Va	16,537,746	17,137,501	24,264,354	16,100,824	14,407,661
Allegheny River, Pa.: Improved portion	2,287,916	2,058,069	4,948,276	3,737,441	3,948,176
Open channel portion	148,132	53,377	135,924	123,065	67,564
Kanawha River, W. Va	1,276,192	892,253	1,451,084	1,118,691	942,451
Ohio River	6,171,413	5,004,378	9,382,464	7,307,880	6,291,826
Detroit River, Mich	88,855,520	73,091,328	80,410,082	63,973,308	68,497,062
San Joaquin River, Calif	2,114,382	647,156	692,306	646,657	678,751
Sacramento River, Calif	1,053,510	1,666,025	1,377,700	976,596	1,291,135
Columbia River, Oreg., Vancouver to Dalles	.....	.....	115,866	344,625	729,710
Willamette River above Portland and Yamhill River, Oregon	273,224	350,660	731,167	783,500	620,306

COMMERCE ON THE CANALS AND CONNECTING CHANNELS OF THE U. S.

(Quantities expressed in short tons. Calendar Years.)

NAMES.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Cape Cod Canal, Mass	3,665,504	5,172,714	4,707,735	4,215,696	4,093,773
New York State Barge Canal system:					
Erie Division	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,485,109
Cayuga and Seneca Division	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,591
Oswego Division	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,740
Black River Division	.....	.....	.....	.....	150
Champlain Division	.....	.....	.....	.....	335,844
Schuylkill Canal, Pa	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,655
Delaware and Lehigh Canals	.....	.....	.....	.....	273,194
Delaware and Raritan Canals, Pa	.....	.....	.....	.....	169,119
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal	729,186	363,510	481,113	489,644	797,390
Harvey Canal, La	.....	.....	.....	.....	170,596
Hanson Canal, La	.....	.....	.....	.....	73,168
Illinois and Mississippi Canal	10,556	10,295	7,428	12,949	11,166
Keweenaw Waterway, Michigan	1,951,790	1,386,672	1,148,748	940,681	1,071,040
Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal, Wis.	436,384	366,330	381,934	579,800	582,749
St. Marys Falls Canal	85,680,327	68,235,542	79,282,496	48,259,254	66,067,258
St. Clair River Flats Canal	82,979,184	50,630,434	75,602,648	57,523,481	63,772,660
Willamette Falls Canal, Oregon	115,819	135,597	170,607	215,731	491,576
Lake Washington Ship Canal, Wash	765,429	1,020,710	1,368,898	1,503,766	1,949,346

TRAFFIC ON CHIEF AMERICAN CANALS.

YEAR. (Calendar.)	FREIGHT CARRIED. (Short Tons.)			VALUE OF FREIGHT CARRIED. (Expressed in Dollars.)		
	Sault Ste. Marie Canals.	Duluth-Superior.	Erie Barge Canal.	Sault Ste. Marie Canals.	Duluth-Superior.	Erie Barge Canal.
1910	62,363,218	36,684,578	3,073,412	654,010,844	284,049,072	59,042,178
1911	53,477,216	30,672,846	3,097,068	595,019,844	236,056,373	49,577,629
1912	72,472,676	41,474,776	2,606,116	791,357,837	320,921,932	38,444,617
1913	79,718,344	46,875,416	2,602,035	865,957,838	352,595,577	36,865,451
1914	55,369,934	33,535,704	2,089,850	634,800,268	287,002,560	28,277,991
1915	71,290,304	40,494,672	1,858,114	882,263,141	368,802,154	30,610,670
1916	91,888,219	52,177,333	1,625,050	974,161,156	387,219,625	27,513,525
1917	89,813,818	52,411,824	1,297,225	1,196,922,183	471,369,736	24,757,077
1918	85,680,327	53,746,358	1,159,270	987,005,347	537,514,906	35,212,459
1919	68,235,542	42,895,681	1,238,844	914,513,944	444,037,628	43,972,603
1920	79,279,630	46,808,613	1,421,434	1,119,774,214	552,900,033	60,523,658
1921	48,254,116	30,083,555	1,457,802	746,134,195	330,512,891	.....
1922	66,064,883	38,202,074	2,260,763	957,126,634	365,660,138	.....
1923	91,379,658	59,274,812	2,572,635	1,026,045,064	449,701,954	.....

In 1923, on the Sault Ste. Marie Canals, the eastbound freight totaled 71,235,870 tons.

BEAUMONT AND PORT ARTHUR SHIP CHANNEL.

(By Harvey W. Gilbert, member Waterway Committee.)

The Beaumont and Port Arthur Ship Channel has not only become the world's oil refining centre, but has attained its place among the world's greatest ports as a tonnage producer for general merchandise, sulphur and lumber. The channel is of merit, due to the fact that it is dug in clay throughout from one end to the other, to a point thirty miles inland. Beaumont, the largest city on the waterway, is at the head of tide water, and Port Arthur—about midway to the Gulf—enjoys shipping facilities as well as Beaumont.

The President has signed the bill giving the waterway thirty feet mean-low-tide from Beaumont to the Gulf, and the committee is laying plans to further deepen to thirty-five feet within the next three or four years.

Approximately 400,000 barrels of petroleum are handled daily on the channel, the following plants being located on this waterway: Pennsylvania Ship Yards & Car Building Works, Magnolia Petroleum Company's two plants, Sun Company plant, Humphreys-Pure Oil Company, Texas Company's two plants, Gulf Oil Corporation, Atlantic Refining Company.

Foreign Trade of the United States.

MERCHANDISE IMPORT AND EXPORT TOTALS, BY YEARS.

Fiscal Year.	Tot. Imports and Exports.	Fiscal Year.	Tot. Imports and Exports.	Fiscal Year.	Tot. Imports and Exports.	Fiscal Year.	Tot. Imports and Exports.
	Dollars.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1800	162,224,548	1871	963,043,862	1889	1,487,533,027	1907	3,315,272,503
1810	152,157,970	1872	1,070,772,663	1890	1,647,139,093	1908	3,055,115,138
1820	144,141,669	1873	1,164,616,132	1891	1,729,397,006	1909	2,974,931,328
1830	134,391,691	1874	1,153,689,382	1892	1,857,680,610	1910	3,301,932,150
1840	221,927,638	1875	1,046,448,147	1893	1,714,066,116	1911	3,576,546,304
1850	316,885,252	1876	1,001,125,861	1894	1,547,135,194	1912	3,857,587,343
1855	476,718,211	1877	1,053,798,346	1895	1,539,508,130	1913	4,278,892,383
1860	687,192,176	1878	1,131,917,298	1896	1,662,331,612	1914	4,258,504,805
1861	506,864,375	1879	1,156,217,216	1897	1,815,723,968	1915	4,442,759,085
1862	380,027,178	1880	1,503,593,404	1898	1,847,531,984	1916	6,531,366,390
1863	447,300,262	1881	1,545,041,974	1899	1,924,171,791	1917	8,949,403,579
1864	475,285,291	1882	1,475,181,831	1900	2,244,424,266	1918	7,865,366,774
1865	404,774,883	1883	1,547,020,316	1901	2,310,937,156	1919	10,328,002,754
1866	783,671,588	1884	1,408,211,302	1902	2,285,040,349	1920	13,342,340,777
1867	690,267,237	1885	1,319,717,084	1903	2,445,860,916	1921	10,170,969,379
1868	639,389,339	1886	1,314,960,966	1904	2,451,914,642	1922	6,379,235,497
1869	703,624,076	1887	1,408,502,979	1905	2,636,074,737	1923	7,737,692,338
1870	828,730,176	1888	1,419,911,621	1906	2,970,426,946	1924	7,865,422,008

IMPORTS, BY GEOGRAPHIC DISTRICTS.

Fiscal Year.	Atlantic Coast.	Gulf Coast.	Mexican Border.	Pacific Coast.	Northern Border.	Interior.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1900	693,112,563	23,692,936	5,377,669	58,916,113	59,947,859	8,894,044
1901	670,622,399	26,669,898	10,142,272	48,202,943	57,119,751	10,414,902
1902	724,370,676	31,076,809	13,704,334	54,301,387	67,756,020	12,111,722
1903	821,251,923	38,378,060	13,377,200	56,474,603	82,054,497	14,182,954
1904	779,237,183	43,923,657	12,449,975	57,499,129	83,744,295	14,233,132
1905	888,238,697	48,209,910	14,981,271	62,257,390	90,029,593	13,796,210
1906	974,562,799	53,983,654	16,944,791	66,323,922	97,927,685	16,819,595
1907	1,133,032,203	62,708,323	18,001,491	91,139,804	109,172,280	20,167,324
1908	907,184,563	59,340,735	10,868,544	81,981,637	114,873,922	20,092,391
1909	1,018,847,312	59,565,904	16,178,002	85,961,830	112,690,231	18,676,945
1910	1,227,154,723	68,704,561	22,911,198	88,656,730	129,123,041	20,397,177
1911	1,163,540,071	82,147,619	20,363,988	102,702,653	137,723,850	20,747,924
1912	1,268,100,584	92,244,523	22,512,229	111,488,360	137,882,121	21,037,117
1913	1,375,849,835	103,612,409	27,059,560	128,895,064	153,612,547	23,978,819
1914	1,374,620,578	120,372,034	32,802,909	138,151,367	205,273,412	22,705,357
1915	1,212,655,650	102,388,415	20,801,472	158,858,408	164,897,211	14,568,584
1916	1,562,179,535	110,154,169	33,797,117	262,975,769	214,196,786	14,586,134
1917	1,763,466,262	128,349,000	49,334,306	358,858,637	338,349,328	20,997,652
1918	1,711,757,676	146,798,259	46,652,656	617,099,614	404,529,488	18,817,710
1919	1,932,948,730	174,104,730	42,911,157	493,147,419	432,098,990	20,509,042
1920	3,763,649,904	304,218,105	39,196,712	467,127,868	627,807,045	36,352,480
1921	2,519,562,240	253,193,429	23,591,188	258,135,363	570,816,498	29,160,628
1922	1,759,734,097	156,877,201	8,581,727	287,143,024	380,656,248	15,086,711
1923	2,539,229,041	228,433,088	17,570,988	473,487,071	494,855,516	27,383,261
1924	2,309,489,927	249,515,264	20,499,943	486,222,167	457,854,860	30,556,107

EXPORTS, BY GEOGRAPHIC DISTRICTS.

Fiscal Year.	Atlantic Coast.	Gulf Coast.	Mexican Border.	Pacific Coast.	Northern Border.	Interior.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1900	963,569,447	234,107,671	22,320,157	70,175,057	104,267,087	43,663
1901	1,002,840,573	285,464,529	21,147,121	69,533,962	107,938,789	840,017
1902	895,444,758	263,079,196	24,231,221	87,515,263	111,441,279	7,684
1903	904,171,980	285,021,044	25,935,871	79,253,334	125,758,847	603
1904	897,106,123	334,794,649	29,260,684	65,722,816	133,942,317	682
1905	917,349,861	319,544,369	26,245,121	103,121,575	152,300,325	415
1906	1,061,778,069	368,723,134	34,925,348	101,771,160	176,664,860	2,879
1907	1,079,770,229	469,273,078	41,100,832	92,029,634	198,673,650	3,655
1908	1,155,761,363	396,552,136	33,101,272	94,207,094	181,146,516	4,965
1909	976,962,769	409,630,809	27,135,805	69,949,403	179,329,260	3,058
1910	1,018,143,541	399,100,499	29,106,100	73,188,636	225,398,112	47,832
1911	1,166,468,889	487,929,157	30,396,911	94,261,132	269,889,577	374,533
1912	1,262,679,331	463,973,859	27,193,816	127,542,331	322,370,708	562,364
1913	1,348,811,300	543,076,878	24,902,645	146,856,469	401,997,518	239,339
1914	1,304,108,797	566,387,662	16,630,369	136,243,148	341,183,200	425,972
1915	1,739,159,496	508,434,734	14,801,494	173,685,617	332,019,531	488,468
1916	3,039,147,369	485,403,919	20,510,636	273,193,851	555,227,110	.....
1917	3,395,502,570	685,315,838	33,139,215	333,955,377	842,135,395	.....
1918	3,881,744,288	715,590,999	51,052,179	491,401,313	779,922,592	.....
1919	4,612,484,016	958,287,905	53,722,840	621,531,504	986,256,421	.....
						Parcel Post
1920	5,104,011,096	1,446,355,456	59,738,200	534,992,258	963,891,653	.....
1921	3,739,748,080	1,469,736,256	111,133,853	361,036,167	834,855,677	.....
1922	1,888,280,651	922,673,025	74,692,984	315,753,617	569,756,212	.....
1923	1,981,834,117	911,589,129	57,088,982	318,939,447	687,281,698	.....
1924	2,150,525,740	1,034,137,053	64,821,905	427,484,075	624,152,357	10,162,610

Interior includes Col., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Minn., Omaha, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Tenn., Utah and Nev.
Parcel Post figures cover Jan. 1 to June 30. This is the first year they have been segregated.

VALUE OF IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION AND DUTIES.

Year (Fiscal).	Free, Dollars.	Dutiable, Dollars.	Total, Dollars.	Per Cent. of Free.	Total Duties, Dollars.	Ad Val. Rate of Duty Dutiable.	Ad Val. Rate Dty Free and Dutiable.	Imports Per Cap. Dollars.
1821....	1,730,725	41,965,680	43,696,405	3.96	18,883,252	35.97	34.64	4.40
1830....	3,511,586	46,063,513	49,575,099	7.09	28,417,055	48.88	45.31	3.85
1840....	42,110,829	44,139,506	86,250,335	48.82	15,178,975	30.37	15.45	5.05
1850....	15,982,458	148,051,575	164,034,033	9.74	40,181,813	25.85	23.16	7.07
1860....	68,391,038	267,891,447	336,282,485	20.34	52,692,421	19.67	15.67	10.69
1870....	20,214,105	406,131,905	426,346,010	4.74	191,513,975	47.08	44.89	11.06
1880....	207,772,522	419,753,948	627,526,470	33.11	182,747,654	43.46	29.12	12.51
1890....	258,136,929	507,571,764	765,708,693	33.71	226,540,037	44.39	29.59	12.14
1900....	366,759,922	463,759,330	830,519,252	44.16	229,360,771	49.24	27.62	10.91
1901....	339,093,256	468,670,045	807,763,301	41.98	233,556,110	49.64	28.91	10.23
1902....	396,542,233	503,251,521	899,793,754	44.01	251,453,155	49.79	27.95	11.17
1903....	437,290,728	570,669,382	1,007,960,110	43.38	280,752,416	49.03	27.85	12.26
1904....	454,153,100	527,669,459	981,822,559	46.26	258,161,130	48.77	26.29	11.71
1905....	517,073,277	570,044,856	1,087,118,133	47.56	258,426,295	45.24	23.77	12.71
1906....	548,695,764	664,721,885	1,213,417,649	45.22	293,910,396	44.16	24.22	13.93
1907....	641,953,451	773,448,834	1,415,402,285	45.35	329,480,048	42.55	23.28	15.95
1908....	525,704,745	657,415,920	1,183,120,665	44.43	282,582,895	42.94	23.88	13.09
1909....	599,375,868	682,265,867	1,281,641,735	46.77	294,667,054	43.15	22.99	13.92
1910....	761,353,117	785,756,020	1,547,109,137	49.21	326,561,683	41.52	21.11	16.52
1911....	776,963,955	750,981,697	1,527,945,652	50.85	309,965,692	41.22	20.29	16.07
1912....	881,512,987	759,209,915	1,640,722,902	53.73	304,899,366	40.12	18.58	17.00
1913....	986,972,333	779,717,079	1,766,689,412	55.87	312,509,946	40.05	17.69	18.03
1914....	1,152,392,059	754,008,335	1,906,400,394	60.45	283,719,081	37.60	14.88	19.18
1915....	1,032,863,558	615,522,722	1,648,386,280	62.66	205,946,842	33.43	12.49	16.35
1916....	1,495,881,357	683,153,244	2,179,034,601	68.65	209,725,801	30.67	9.62	21.30
1917....	1,852,530,536	814,689,485	2,667,220,021	69.46	221,659,066	27.18	8.31	25.71
1918.... (Cal.)	2,117,555,366	747,338,621	2,864,893,987	73.91	180,589,834	24.11	6.30	27.24
1918....	1,149,881,796	303,079,210	1,452,961,006	71.14	73,928,070	24.39	5.09	13.82
1919....	2,711,462,069	1,116,221,362	3,829,966,446	70.84	237,456,680	21.27	6.20	35.91
1920....	3,115,958,238	1,985,865,155	5,104,669,713	61.08	325,645,565	16.40	6.38	47.22
1921....	1,564,278,455	992,591,256	2,556,869,711	61.18	292,396,752	29.55	11.44	23.35
1922....	1,888,240,127	1,185,613,136	3,073,853,263	61.43	450,823,359	38.02	14.67	27.78
1923....	2,165,148,317	1,566,621,499	3,731,769,816	58.02	566,136,863	36.14	15.17	33.21

Fiscal years 1821, 1830, and 1840, in above table, ended on Sept. 30.
Figures for calendar year 1918 are for last six months of that year.
"Imports for Consumption" embrace about 97 per cent. of all imports; the rest (3 per cent.) are imports intended for re-export.

UNITED STATES IMPORTS BY SEA AND LAND.

Fiscal Year.	By Sea.				By Land Vehicles.	Total by Land and Sea.
	In American Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Pct. in Americ'n Vessels.		
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1910.....	147,100,976	1,319,438,085	1,466,539,061	10.0	90,408,369	1,556,947,430
1911.....	146,640,912	1,289,510,573	1,436,151,485	10.2	91,074,620	1,527,226,105
1912.....	170,849,680	1,380,228,170	1,551,077,850	11.0	102,187,084	1,653,264,934
1913.....	193,094,242	1,504,567,867	1,697,662,109	11.4	115,346,125	1,813,008,234
1914.....	198,923,666	1,538,784,987	1,737,708,653	11.4	156,217,004	1,893,925,657
1915.....	281,334,841	1,244,934,571	1,526,269,412	18.4	147,900,328	1,674,169,740
1916.....	449,872,543	1,550,102,577	1,999,975,120	22.5	197,908,390	2,197,883,510
1917.....	648,256,478	1,706,482,324	2,354,738,802	27.5	304,616,383	2,659,355,185
1918.....	710,777,017	1,849,650,228	2,560,427,245	27.7	385,228,158	2,945,655,403
1919.....	875,602,857	1,741,432,980	2,617,035,837	33.5	478,684,231	3,095,720,068
1920.....	1,835,757,405	2,870,930,209	4,706,687,614	39.0	531,664,500	5,238,352,114
1921.....	1,301,926,297	1,905,696,439	3,207,622,736	40.6	446,836,610	3,654,459,346
1922.....	734,375,471	1,533,906,433	2,268,281,904	32.4	258,756,097	2,607,618,110
1923.....	1,054,911,829	2,229,949,831	3,284,861,660	32.10	383,662,901	3,780,958,965
1924.....	1,011,003,703	2,066,819,263	3,077,822,966	32.85	373,359,492	3,451,182,458

Totals by land and sea, 1923 and 1924, include parcels post ($112,434,404 and $102,955,810).

UNITED STATES IMPORTS, BY CLASSES OF MATERIALS.

(Includes both free and dutiable, all classes.)

Fiscal Year.	Crude Materials for Use in Manufacturing.	Foodstuffs in Crude Condit'n, & Food Animals.	Foodstuffs Partly or Wholly Manufactured.	Manufactures for Further Use in Manufacturing.	Manufactures Ready for Consumption.	Miscellaneous.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1910.....	566,270,770	144,776,636	181,566,572	285,138,373	367,723,367	11,471,712
1911.....	511,362,140	181,194,863	172,006,501	287,785,652	361,422,180	13,454,769
1912.....	555,986,041	230,358,230	196,100,608	293,739,134	360,018,963	17,061,958
1913.....	635,210,201	211,746,500	194,243,220	349,401,928	408,178,704	14,227,681
1914.....	632,865,860	247,947,621	227,644,329	319,275,488	449,318,214	16,874,145
1915.....	575,357,144	223,929,564	285,725,091	237,176,522	335,876,628	16,104,791
1916.....	948,825,500	251,886,746	310,938,181	356,857,137	311,870,962	17,504,984
1917.....	1,109,704,565	335,573,042	343,435,475	477,730,509	377,256,553	15,655,041
1918.....	1,230,252,430	372,681,751	380,227,084	540,742,182	402,670,415	19,081,541
1919.....	1,250,674,773	376,222,730	456,200,261	605,727,715	393,223,404	13,671,185
1920.....	2,141,453,939	622,092,148	891,029,825	801,248,503	745,165,833	37,361,866
1921.....	1,051,115,616	450,394,836	844,510,050	543,046,843	744,030,118	21,361,883
1922.....	909,097,565	301,967,891	332,888,529	407,212,323	638,646,574	18,266,126
1923.....	1,475,857,363	352,341,755	506,721,757	711,491,557	716,760,611	17,785,922
1924.....	1,200,327,966	385,546,608	530,175,122	658,278,284	756,253,362	23,556,926

UNITED STATES MERCHANDISE IMPORTS, BY GRAND DIVISIONS.

Fiscal Year.	From Europe.	From No. America.	From So. America.	From Asia.	From Oceania.	From Africa.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1800.....	46,857,960	32,106,092	.....	11,560,810	142,969	551,496
1830.....	40,841,420	17,548,892	6,239,176	5,531,737	384,887	308,797
1840.....	64,146,814	22,627,639	9,420,586	9,695,639	602,447	646,869
1850.....	124,954,302	24,136,879	16,647,637	10,315,486	1,401,340	682,151
1860.....	216,831,353	75,082,583	35,992,719	26,201,603	3,495,226	3,798,518
1870.....	249,540,283	126,544,611	43,596,045	31,413,378	1,423,212	9,860,058
1880.....	370,821,782	130,077,225	82,126,922	67,008,793	14,130,604	3,789,420
1890.....	449,987,266	148,368,709	90,006,144	67,506,833	28,356,568	5,084,892
1900.....	440,567,314	130,035,221	93,666,774	139,842,330	34,611,108	11,218,437
1910.....	806,270,280	306,767,486	196,164,786	193,155,344	37,099,795	17,489,739
1911.....	768,167,760	305,496,793	182,623,750	213,449,730	30,274,452	27,213,620
1912.....	819,585,326	334,072,039	215,089,316	225,468,250	36,464,115	22,585,888
1913.....	892,866,384	361,943,659	217,734,629	276,494,777	37,543,441	26,425,344
1914.....	895,602,868	427,399,354	222,677,075	286,952,486	42,144,398	19,149,476
1915.....	614,354,645	473,079,796	261,489,563	247,770,103	52,522,552	24,953,081
1916.....	616,252,749	591,895,543	391,562,018	437,181,464	96,225,991	64,765,745
1917.....	610,470,670	766,112,537	542,212,820	615,217,463	65,328,379	60,013,316
1918.....	411,578,494	918,347,346	567,418,257	826,193,642	146,205,707	75,911,957
1919.....	372,951,315	1,052,567,498	568,374,904	830,752,463	190,008,129	81,065,759
1920.....	1,179,400,699	1,486,250,288	869,944,300	1,368,669,105	157,891,783	185,195,939
1921.....	937,868,864	1,207,526,768	485,225,042	909,849,469	59,128,897	54,860,306
1922.....	830,543,712	700,739,286	288,897,069	704,556,280	31,241,423	52,101,238
1923.....	1,161,501,164	987,510,715	471,307,088	996,472,192	72,445,253	91,722,103
1924.....	1,065,599,400	996,470,808	429,604,108	944,794,152	47,240,438	70,429,362

UNITED STATES MERCHANDISE EXPORTS, BY GRAND DIVISIONS.

Fiscal Year.	To Europe.	To No. America.	To So. America.	To Asia.	To Oceania.	To Africa.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars*
1800.....	41,348,088	27,208,618	.....	1,177,846	14,112	1,110,374
1810.....	46,853,851	16,066,899	1,611,738	556,881	227,560	1,407,828
1820.....	48,116,538	16,810,597	1,133,689	3,289,000	8,906	305,968
1830.....	48,175,248	18,886,434	4,587,391	1,845,224	93,668	233,601
1840.....	98,930,684	23,737,078	5,969,517	2,286,290	454,814	707,563
1850.....	113,862,253	24,722,610	9,076,724	3,051,720	208,129	977,284
1860.....	310,272,818	53,325,937	16,742,100	11,067,921	5,373,497	3,227,760
1870.....	420,184,014	68,962,006	21,651,459	10,972,064	4,334,991	3,414,768
1880.....	719,433,788	69,437,783	23,190,220	11,641,703	6,846,698	5,084,466
1890.....	683,736,397	94,100,410	38,752,648	19,696,820	16,460,269	5,082,140
1900.....	1,040,167,763	187,594,625	38,945,763	64,913,807	43,391,275	19,469,849
1910.....	1,135,914,551	385,520,069	93,246,820	60,861,813	50,890,087	18,551,380
1911.....	1,308,275,778	457,059,179	108,894,894	85,422,428	66,060,813	23,607,107
1912.....	1,341,732,789	516,837,597	132,310,451	117,461,635	71,936,513	24,043,424
1913.....	1,479,074,761	617,413,013	146,147,993	115,056,620	79,102,845	29,088,917
1914.....	1,486,498,729	528,644,962	124,539,909	113,425,616	83,568,417	27,901,515
1915.....	1,971,434,687	477,075,727	99,323,957	114,470,493	77,764,725	28,519,751
1916.....	2,999,305,097	733,024,674	180,175,374	278,610,881	98,775,828	43,591,031
1917.....	4,324,512,661	1,163,758,100	259,480,371	380,249,708	109,314,490	52,733,064
1918.....	3,732,174,352	1,236,359,013	314,558,794	447,429,267	134,891,888	54,298,757
1919.....	4,644,937,841	1,288,157,869	400,646,300	607,721,118	105,662,126	85,157,432
1920.....	4,863,792,739	1,634,193,861	490,898,074	798,216,708	193,229,039	128,658,242
1921.....	3,408,522,000	1,645,906,752	523,450,650	633,340,386	171,261,037	134,029,208
1922.....	2,067,515,259	896,833,661	190,812,070	480,426,767	83,803,197	51,715,535
1923.....	2,035,091,381	1,045,467,963	258,716,884	436,872,090	121,757,769	58,827,286
1924.....	2,201,992,919	1,042,899,603	281,457,638	562,599,419	157,608,748	64,725,413

VALUE OF U. S. GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

GOLD IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Year. (Fisc.)	Imports.	Exports.	Year. (Fisc.)	Imports.	Exports.	Year. (Fisc.)	Imports.	Exports.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars*	*Dollars*
1830...	821,146	1,422,664	1904...	99,055,368	81,459,986	1915...	171,568,755	146,224,148
1840...	3,085,157	3,703,373	1905...	53,648,961	92,594,024	1916...	494,009,301	90,249,548
1850...	1,776,706	4,560,627	1906...	96,221,730	38,573,591	1917...	977,176,026	291,921 225
1860...	2,508,786	58,446,039	1907...	114,510,249	51,399,176	1918...	124,413,483	190,852,224
1870...	12,056,950	33,635,962	1908...	148,337,321	74,432,924	1919...	62,363,733	116,575,535
1880...	80,758,396	3,639,025	1909...	44,003,989	91,531,818	1920...	150,640,200	466,420,606
1890...	12,943,342	17,274,491	1910...	43,339,905	118,563,215	1921...	638,559,805	133,537,902
1900...	44,573,184	48,266,759	1911...	73,607,013	22,509,653	1922...	468,318,273	27,345,282
1901...	66,051,187	53,185,177	1912...	48,936,500	57,328,348	1923...	284,089,550	49,021,975
1902...	52,021,254	48,568,950	1913...	69,194,025	77,762,622	1924...	417,025,638	10,206,941
1903...	44,982,027	47,090,595	1914...	66,538,659	112,038,529			

SILVER IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Year. (Fisc.)	Imports.	Exports.	Year. (Fisc.)	Imports.	Exports.	Year. (Fisc.)	Imports.	Exports.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1830...	7,334 818	756,109	1904...	27,768,814	49,472,702	1915...	29,110,323	50,942,187
1840...	5,797,656	4,713,641	1905...	27,484,865	48,848,812	1916...	34,154,375	59,791,523
1850...	2,852,086	2,962,367	1906...	44,442,540	65,869,063	1917...	35,003,563	78,279,931
1860...	6,041,349	8,100,200	1907...	42,946,624	56,739,073	1918...	70,328,153	139,181,399
1870...	14,362,229	24,519,704	1908...	44,658,097	57,921,202	1919...	78,825,266	301,174,550
1880...	12,275,914	13,503,394	1909...	43,954,810	55,682,792	1920...	102,900,634	179,037,260
1890...	21,032,984	34,873,929	1910...	45,217,194	55,236,861	1921...	59,430,850	52,536,171
1900...	35,256,302	56,712,275	1911...	45,937,249	64,749,958	1922...	70,684,298	62,694,677
1901...	36,386,521	64 285,180	1912...	47,050,219	64,890,665	1923...	64,947,025	55,906,956
1902...	28,232,254	49,732,390	1913...	41,268,516	71,614,311	1924...	79,939,985	98,785,586
1903...	24,163,491	44,250,259	1914...	30,326,604	54,965,023			

UNITED STATES EXPORTS—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.

Fiscal Year	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Fiscal Year	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1860	316,242,423	17,333,634	333,576,057	1915	2,716,178,465	52,410,875	2,768,589,340
1870	376,616,473	16,155,295	392,771,768	1916	4,272,177,579	61,305,306	4,333,482,885
1875	499,284,100	14,158,611	513,442,711	1917	6,227,164,050	62,884,344	6,290,048,394
1880	823,946,353	11,692,305	835,638,658	1918	5,838,652,057	81,059,314	5,979,711,371
1890	845,293,828	12,534,856	857,828,684	1919	7,081,461,938	150,820,748	7,232,282,686
1900	1,370,763,571	23,719,511	1,394,483,082	1920	7,949,309,106	159,679,557	8,108,988,663
1910	1,710,083,998	34,800,722	1,744,984,720	1921	6,385,883,676	130,626,357	6,516,510,033
1911	2,013,549,025	35,771,174	2,049,320,199	1922	3,699,909,375	71,247,114	3,771,156,489
1912	2,170,319,828	34,002,581	2,204,322,409	1923	3,886,681,986	70,051,387	3,956,733,373
1913	2,428,506,358	37,377,791	2,465,884,149	1924	4,223,694,335	87,589,405	4,311,283,740
1914	2,329,684,025	34,895,123	2,364,579,148				

UNITED STATES EXPORTS, BY CLASSES OF MATERIALS.

Fiscal Year.	Crude Materials for Use in Manufacturing.	Foodstuffs in Crude Condit'n, & Food Animals.	Foodstuffs Partly or Wholly Manufactured.	Manufactures for Further Use in Manufacturing.	Manufactures Ready for Consumption.	Miscellaneous.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1910	565,934,957	109,828,320	259,259,654	267,765,916	499,215,329	8,079,822
1911	713,018,206	103,401,553	282,016,883	309,151,989	598,367,852	7,592,542
1912	723,008,839	99,899,270	318,838,493	348,149,524	672,268,163	8,155,539
1913	731,758,513	181,907,266	321,204,373	408,806,949	776,297,360	8,531,897
1914	792,716,109	137,495,121	293,218,336	374,224,210	724,908,000	7,122,249
1915	510,455,540	506,993,179	454,575,404	355,862,329	807,465,511	80,826,502
1916	535,952,043	380,638,102	599,059,151	657,923,305	1,998,298,249	100,306,729
1917	731,990,339	531,866,009	737,795,334	1,191,262,523	2,942,577,415	91,672,430
1918	897,324,082	374,978,216	1,153,702,460	1,201,438,423	2,185,420,221	25,787,655
1919	1,226,395,137	719,340,233	1,783,512,167	952,168,641	2,284,467,863	15,577,897
1920	1,968,639,653	626,566,067	1,514,526,450	991,536,840	2,834,848,116	13,191,980
1921	1,288,361,358	979,542,840	779,204,666	660,195,147	2,670,347,350	8,232,315
1922	925,474,502	520,542,419	623,636,229	412,054,969	1,210,587,489	7,613,767
1923	1,017,633,775	394,353,476	584,527,539	486,840,183	1,396,461,682	6,865,331
1924	1,302,452,932	203,348,604	561,801,130	595,636,779	1,554,472,575	5,982,315

UNITED STATES DOMESTIC EXPORTS, BY SEA AND LAND.

Fiscal Year.	By Sea.				By Land Vehicles.	Total by Land and Sea.
	In American Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Pct. in Americ'n Vessels.		
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1900	90,779,252	1,193,220,689	1,283,999,941	7.1	110,483,141	1,394,483,082
1910	113,736,171	1,402,524,390	1,516,260,561	7.5	228,724,159	1,744,984,720
1911	133,565,552	1,640,925,993	1,774,491,485	7.5	274,828,714	2,049,320,199
1912	155,601,885	1,728,790,688	1,880,392,573	8.1	323,929,836	2,204,322,409
1913	187,938,254	1,887,460,562	2,075,398,816	9.1	390,485,334	2,465,884,150
1914	169,436,090	1,878,323,769	2,047,759,859	8.3	316,819,289	2,364,579,148
1915	290,597,071	2,175,758,992	2,466,356,063	11.8	302,233,277	2,768,589,340
1916	499,035,673	3,327,030,418	3,826,066,091	13.0	507,416,794	4,333,482,885
1917	794,604,353	4,637,151,133	5,431,755,486	14.6	795,408,564	6,227,164,050
1918	977,718,929	4,165,554,282	5,143,273,211	19.01	695,378,846	5,838,652,057
1919	1,584,173,467	4,632,138,533	6,216,312,000	25.50	865,149,938	7,081,461,938
1920	3,183,663,922	3,866,708,250	7,050,372,172	45.15	898,936,934	7,949,309,106
1921	2,203,296,091	3,398,879,596	5,602,175,687	39.38	783,707,989	6,385,883,676
1922	1,163,596,800	2,035,217,849	3,198,814,649	36.29	501,094,726	3,699,909,375
1923	1,264,894,833	2,036,642,595	3,301,364,330	38.22	585,144,558	3,886,681,986
1924	1,432,603,052	2,213,134,484	3,645,737,536	39.15	567,794,189	4,223,694,334

VALUE OF CHIEF UNITED STATES EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS, YEARS ENDED JUNE 30.

Article.	1923.	1924.	Article.	1923.	1924.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Cotton, raw	658,982,855	903,975,146	Fruits	71,253,050	84,518,816
Mineral oils, refined	324,723,878	356,658,290	Boards, etc	68,648,713	82,631,713
Autos and parts	132,000,000	197,000,000	Cotton cloth	86,517,398	72,844,790
Tobacco, leaf	145,625,037	166,440,904	Machinery, electric	55,531,636	68,996,308
Copper, & manufactures of	113,378,435	143,610,964	Machinery, agricultural	37,734,024	60,904,888
Lard, including neutral	120,018,320	132,332,478	Hams, shoulders, cured	55,204,627	56,252,287
Coal	138,215,110	128,333,945	Bacon	59,052,579	50,950,504
Wheat flour	83,991,002	88,201,842	Leather	44,442,241	46,003,967
Wheat	192,015,328	87,712,501			

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN GOODS, YEARS ENDED JUNE 30.

Article.	1923.	1924.	Article.	1923.	1924.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Sugar, cane	365,101,105	373,361,058	Gems	81,833,708	73,155,143
Silk, raw	405,796,394	350,028,136	Wood pulp	74,000,000	71,000,000
Coffee	181,639,414	206,546,254	Tin	53,557,414	68,390,007
Rubber, crude	169,108,499	155,234,385	Fertilizers	63,381,480	66,169,950
Paper, newsprint	86,311,528	101,188,493	Tobacco, unmanufactured	69,000,000	60,000,000
Copper	89,073,057	100,108,314	Vegetable oils	64,478,622	57,782,806
Cotton goods	93,374,062	92,066,804	Oil seeds	67,325,841	55,654,007
Mineral oil	75,579,319	91,405,964	Woolen goods	54,810,596	52,842,643
Furs, and manufactures of	87,277,268	82,256,526	Flax, hemp, & manf'tures of	48,304,438	52,230,946
Other hides and skins	140,390,780	80,852,205	Cotton, raw	60,639,913	43,761,034
Wool, including mohair	162,094,897	77,728,622	Fruits	44,649,823	42,058,817
Jute, and manufactures of	83,692,260	75,293,349	Silk goods	39,554,553	40,835,781

UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE, BY COUNTRIES.

(Figures Cover Years Ending June 30.)

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MERCHANDISE, BY COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.
EUROPE.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Austria	3,548,249	4,756,308	1,764,037	2,643,174
Azores and Madeira Islands	2,144,009	2,575,537	593,432	778,716
Belgium	62,355,692	69,591,468	103,629,195	102,207,830
Bulgaria	730,383	1,945,550	915,109	344,015
Czechoslovakia	15,279,910	20,029,811	1,292,652	1,567,816
Denmark	6,567,095	7,123,718	37,400,992	39,741,174
Esthonia	540,620	397,867	1,653,333	1,567,077
Finland	9,359,772	8,302,555	10,904,100	10,388,399
France	151,480,834	144,211,415	269,024,157	280,370,441
Germany	142,885,767	146,816,067	293,132,434	378,350,363
Gibraltar	20,936	6,320	2,111,856	405,791
Greece	19,838,969	17,826,216	12,704,619	9,663,969
Hungary	1,141,957	598,329	107,465	262,154
Iceland and Faroe Islands	186,543	27,616	216,586	104,539
Italy	83,025,900	79,933,956	173,456,950	175,312,977
Latvia	2,554,436	5,187,721	5,724,231	826,434
Lithuania	90,721	194,334	78,763	73,265
Malta, Gozo, and Cyprus Islands	127,787	99,654	1,217,327	933,352
Netherlands	77,933,096	70,735,125	113,510,865	116,560,076
Norway	18,437,870	20,663,930	32,049,328	20,283,288
Poland and Danzig	3,119,835	3,123,307	12,550,965	5,500,932
Portugal	4,333,849	3,442,131	8,477,187	6,691,819
Roumania	166,302	258,642	2,029,204	1,309,042
Russia in Europe	965,280	4,926,805	10,356,948	22,451,635
Spain	32,816,131	30,713,673	62,091,820	69,253,633
Sweden	38,841,107	35,314,248	36,996,750	44,723,228
Switzerland	34,870,445	37,183,389	5,036,388	8,385,180
Turkey in Europe	10,794,089	7,546,745	6,236,768	2,020,227
Ukraine	52,513	54,283	5,067,528	1,094,506
United Kingdom:				
England	373,442,716	284,393,637	760,818,669	842,130,765
Scotland	36,562,844	27,386,399	43,896,839	39,484,734
Ireland	27,120,629	29,976,004	18,561,360	16,039,978
Total United Kingdom	437,126,189	341,756,040	823,276,868	897,655,477
Jugo-Slavia and Albania	165,328	256,840	1,483,524	522,390
Total Europe	1,161,501,614	1,065,599,400	2,035,091,381	2,201,992,919
NORTH AMERICA				
Canada	411,263,350	417,256,952	658,109,766	601,583,126
Central America:				
British Honduras	2,229,134	2,105,634	1,853,082	1,853,530
Costa Rica	5,191,657	4,656,761	4,199,154	5,456,809
Guatemala	11,264,230	9,260,816	5,755,382	7,179,404
Honduras	5,582,426	4,716,436	10,843,649	9,304,340
Nicaragua	4,526,603	5,905,628	4,678,854	5,834,651
Panama	3,981,118	4,344,499	18,211,471	23,818,242
Salvador	4,739,990	3,158,444	4,866,947	5,521,543
Total Central America	37,515,158	34,148,218	50,408,539	58,968,519
Greenland	194,000	174,800	1,985	17,488
Mexico	134,637,153	153,576,788	113,726,506	124,083,740
Miquelon and St. Pierre Islands	82	2,549	139,491	177,970
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,261,305	2,308,769	7,284,512	9,096,010
West Indies and Bermuda:				
British—				
Bermuda	1,105,350	1,166,724	3,360,490	4,158,050
Barbados	575,326	260,931	1,542,450	1,427,284
Jamaica	6,871,454	6,240,821	8,133,301	8,087,051
Trinidad and Tobago	5,477,679	4,752,668	4,502,770	4,207,334
Other British	2,056,812	2,606,840	6,694,105	5,062,542
Cuba	374,885,908	359,505,487	163,498,014	192,304,954
Dominican Republic	5,166,754	8,755,320	11,808,262	14,454,804
Dutch West Indies	3,251,345	3,671,708	2,369,661	3,358,358
French West Indies	59,610	191,749	2,397,766	2,327,894
Haiti	1,445,966	1,453,453	9,925,828	11,822,318
Virgin Islands of United States	743,463	397,031	1,564,517	1,762,061
Total West Indies	401,639,667	389,002,732	215,797,164	248,972,750
Total North America	987,510,715	996,470,808	1,045,467,963	1,042,899,603

UNITED STATES MERCHANDISE IMPORTS BY GRAND DIVISIONS (previous years).

FISCAL YEAR.	Europe.	North America.	South America.	Asia and Oceania.	Africa.	Total.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1914	895,602,868	427,399,354	222,677,075	329,096,884	19,149,476	1,893,925,657
1915	614,354,645	473,079,796	261,489,563	300,292,655	24,953,081	1,674,169,740
1916	616,252,749	591,895,543	391,562,018	533,407,455	64,765,745	2,197,883,510
1917	610,470,670	766,112,537	542,212,820	680,545,842	60,013,316	2,659,355,185
1918	411,578,494	918,347,346	567,418,257	972,399,349	75,911,957	2,945,655,403
1919	372,951,315	1,052,567,498	568,374,904	1,020,760,592	81,065,759	3,095,720,068
1920	1,179,400,699	1,486,250,288	860,944,300	1,526,560,888	185,195,939	5,238,351,114
1921	937,868,864	1,207,526,768	485,225,042	968,978,366	54,860,306	3,654,459,346
1922	830,543,712	700,739,286	288,897,069	735,797,703	52,101,238	2,608,079,008

UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE BY COUNTRIES—*Continued.*

COUNTRIES.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.
SOUTH AMERICA	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Argentina	132,497,855	77,423,752	109,427,610	106,690,799
Bolivia	2,010,289	786,206	3,014,723	3,624,218
Brazil	137,677,253	146,255,852	46,597,655	53,985,282
Chile	92,097,132	92,469,525	27,781,635	30,869,865
Colombia	39,804,310	54,806,301	23,794,572	22,739,349
Ecuador	7,418,208	5,784,511	4,773,175	4,836,640
Falkland Islands	1,272,299	411,158	.....	14,655
Guiana:				
British	478,264	947,121	1,728,653	1,662,500
Dutch	687,308	678,240	809,115	838,003
French	199,170	105,664	376,811	250,739
Paraguay	721,123	311,689	477,796	681,731
Peru	16,019,670	28,621,301	16,174,138	22,675,761
Uruguay	26,525,298	6,875,439	13,483,761	17,349,432
Venezuela	13,898,909	14,127,349	10,277,240	15,238,664
Total South America	471,307,088	429,604,108	258,716,884	281,457,638
ASIA				
Aden	2,447,243	2,185,862	1,763,061	670,132
Armenia and Kurdistan	19,027	114,357	21,668	279,654
British East Indies:				
British India	121,674,631	107,935,683	27,920,796	34,134,610
Ceylon	26,607,234	23,794,471	831,986	1,868,202
Straits Settlements	139,356,405	143,157,485	6,783,236	7,156,113
Other British East Indies	145,716	12,104	167,227	492,690
China	169,619,408	157,881,757	96,351,718	124,426,852
Chosen	60,297	47,651	2,924,763	2,606,299
Dutch East Indies:				
Java and Madura	34,851,721	36,325,159	7,562,638	9,503,008
Other Dutch East Indies	13,724,060	18,319,916	2,413,792	4,153,405
Far Eastern Republic	156,398	12,061	308,545	294,914
French Indo-China	747,668	158,168	1,183,992	1,753,851
Hejaz, Arabia, and Mesopotamia	1,388,385	3,202,958	322,596	326,853
Hongkong	20,216,496	20,357,335	19,055,359	19,253,102
Japan	372,463,889	325,342,114	212,973,582	283,291,351
Kwangtung, leased territory	3,850,095	2,337,337	6,089,165	11,289,991
Palestine and Syria	1,721,848	2,600,017	3,382,960	2,536,716
Persia	4,271,722	5,646,601	606,798	261,492
Philippine Islands	74,757,909	90,164,680	44,054,419	55,701,380
Russia in Asia	223,576	97,005	99,325	1,358,456
Siam	235,325	152,402	833,455	915,574
Turkey in Asia	7,867,686	4,866,179	718,013	408,696
Other Asia	65,453	82,851	2,996	6,078
Total Asia	996,472,192	944,794,152	436,872,090	562,599,419
OCEANIA				
Australia	54,718,560	31,989,715	96,310,785	128,643,761
British Oceania	910,132	953,650	386,419	648,647
French Oceania	1,404,369	1,243,692	996,557	1,056,304
New Zealand	15,367,149	12,983,480	23,788,442	27,020,981
Other Oceania	45,043	69,901	275,566	239,055
Total Oceania	72,445,253	47,240,438	121,757,769	157,608,748
AFRICA				
Abyssinia	172	5,227	5,227	18,229
Belgian Kongo	672,473	1,182,864	366,770	471,072
British Africa:				
West	14,897,266	14,048,428	7,626,052	7,733,796
South	15,203,259	7,408,655	25,607,282	32,667,705
East	1,423,870	1,298,318	1,566,582	2,196,558
Canary Islands	240,461	208,997	2,149,638	1,858,270
Egypt	46,486,771	28,164,918	6,584,256	6,048,688
French Africa:				
Algeria and Tunis	2,188,504	2,158,297	6,388,231	5,040,258
Other French Africa	465,819	705,053	1,514,292	2,123,565
Italian Africa	80,564	7,983	44,389	26,715
Liberia	53,401	8,501	175,555	179,318
Madagascar	143,198	231,450	83,297	139,436
Morocco	232,731	337,783	2,380,232	1,629,314
Portuguese Africa:				
East	7,246,986	2,296,077	2,656,622	3,423,668
Other Portuguese Africa	2,386,628	12,369,527	546,470	771,485
Spanish Africa	.....	.....	1,132,391	400,711
Total Africa	91,722,103	70,429,362	58,827,286	64,725,413
Grand total	3,780,958,965	3,554,138,268	3,956,733,373	4,311,283,740

UNITED STATES EXPORTS BY GRAND DIVISIONS (previous years).

FISCAL YEAR.	Europe.	North America.	South America.	Asia and Oceania.	Africa.	Total.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1914	1,486,498,729	528,644,962	124,529,909	196,994,033	27,901,515	2,364,579,148
1915	1,971,434,687	477,075,727	99,223,957	192,235,218	28,519,751	2,768,589,340
1916	2,999,305,097	733,024,674	180,175,374	377,386,709	43,591,031	4,333,482,885
1917	4,324,512,661	1,163,758,100	259,480,371	489,564,198	52,733,064	6,290,048,394
1918	3,732,174,352	1,236,359,013	314,558,794	582,320,455	54,298,757	5,919,711,371
1919	4,644,937,841	1,288,157,869	400,646,300	813,383,244	85,157,432	7,232,282,686
1920	4,863,792,739	1,634,193,861	490,898,074	991,445,747	128,658,242	8,108,988,663
1921	3,408,522,000	1,645,906,752	523,450,650	804,601,423	134,029,208	6,516,510,033
1922	2,067,515,259	896,883,631	190,812,070	564,229,964	51,715,535	3,771,156,489

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, BY CUSTOMS DISTRICTS (YEARS ENDED JUNE 30).

Customs Districts.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.
ATLANTIC COAST DISTRICTS.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Connecticut (Bridgeport)	8,710,489	7,507,610	712,628	777,708
Georgia (Savannah)	25,282,059	24,550,773	55,902,623	62,009,959
Maine and New Hampshire (Portland, Me.)	28,290,076	25,572,548	18,423,079	14,033,508
Maryland (Baltimore)	84,951,588	93,332,948	112,446,286	82,024,283
Massachusetts (Boston)	349,612,622	234,489,207	48,196,530	58,330,719
New York (New York)	1,774,651,516	1,667,567,171	1,430,178,697	1,594,099,139
North Carolina (Wilmington)	12,327,847	10,615,304	14,958,578	14,958,464
Philadelphia (Philadelphia)	215,198,632	203,800,737	125,586,886	96,419,514
Porto Rico (San Juan)	7,201,043	8,779,603	5,286,068	6,331,898
Rhode Island (Providence)	11,976,788	9,016,575	31,222	138,269
South Carolina (Charleston)	8,013,435	11,462,588	14,579,680	22,975,829
Virginia (Norfolk)	13,012,946	12,794,863	155,531,840	198,426,450
Total	2,539,229,041	2,309,489,927	1,981,834,117	2,150,525,740
GULF COAST DISTRICTS.				
Florida (Tampa)	18,855,689	20,643,679	54,622,708	62,476,933
Galveston (Galveston)	28,068,910	37,354,862	414,492,022	547,632,880
Mobile (Mobile)	2,989,669	6,144,705	39,517,398	36,398,584
New Orleans (New Orleans)	166,562,711	177,859,368	346,181,392	326,283,310
Sabine (Port Arthur)	11,956,109	7,512,650	56,775,609	61,345,346
Total	228,433,088	249,515,264	911,589,129	1,034,137,053
MEXICAN BORDER DISTRICTS.				
Arizona (Nogales)	10,736,737	11,037,060	9,999,761	11,795,021
El Paso (El Paso)	3,110,831	6,625,915	11,773,524	11,766,935
San Antonio (San Antonio)	3,723,420	2,836,968	35,315,697	41,259,949
Total	17,570,988	20,499,943	57,088,982	64,821,905
PACIFIC COAST DISTRICTS.				
Alaska (Juneau)	621,297	510,838	1,252,810	1,378,540
Hawaii (Honolulu)	8,015,317	9,251,848	1,311,527	1,663,298
Los Angeles (Los Angeles)	39,998,206	37,298,452	31,268,276	52,974,959
Oregon (Portland)	9,595,092	10,388,435	40,437,655	65,211,909
San Francisco (San Francisco)	186,012,277	141,056,210	157,241,054	167,337,984
Washington (Seattle)	239,244,882	287,716,384	87,428,125	138,917,385
Total	473,487,071	486,222,167	318,939,447	427,484,075
NORTHERN BORDER DISTRICTS.				
Buffalo (Buffalo)	69,596,993	77,519,668	179,795,553	156,331,753
Chicago (Chicago)	43,936,856	45,599,189	33,369,798	12,948,276
Dakota (Pembina)	29,290,862	23,126,996	41,176,668	42,088,184
Duluth and Superior (Duluth)	16,442,679	17,803,468	39,811,416	28,359,094
Michigan (Detroit)	82,827,077	86,569,468	218,747,760	218,889,106
Montana and Idaho (Great Falls)	4,397,988	2,880,022	3,494,900	4,267,957
Ohio (Cleveland)	14,641,905	17,541,587	38,349,794	33,529,085
Rochester (Rochester)	6,396,769	5,435,464	9,473,106	9,506,582
St. Lawrence (Ogdensburg)	180,856,599	134,165,489	74,028,821	73,233,744
Vermont (St. Albans)	41,994,613	42,323,963	46,167,588	44,130,973
Wisconsin (Milwaukee)	4,473,175	4,889,546	2,866,294	867,603
Total	494,855,516	457,854,860	687,281,698	624,152,357
Grand total	3,780,958,965	3,554,138,268	3,956,733,373	4,311,283,740

Imports in Interior Districts totaled—(1923) $27,383,261; (1924) $30,556,107. There were no exports from those districts which include Denver, Indianapolis, Des Moines, Louisville, St. Paul, Omaha, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Memphis, and Salt Lake City.

Parcel post exports in 1924 were $10,162,610. There were no separate figures in 1923.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Data by the Bureau of the Census.)

State.	Miles Single Track Operated.			State.	Miles Single Track Operated.		
	1922.	1917.	1912.		1922.	1917.	1912.
New York	4,792.35	4,773.36	4,485.81	West Virginia	422.06	395.15	330.18
Pennsylvania	4,423.08	4,462.11	4,269.53	Rhode Island	402.54	453.61	435.37
Ohio	3,975.84	4,236.11	3,999.22	Alabama	364.50	369.35	308.80
Illinois	3,414.15	3,441.43	3,185.73	Oklahoma	323.81	301.51	251.56
California	3,075.75	3,022.08	2,605.28	Louisiana	304.80	330.59	285.10
Massachusetts	2,689.57	3,055.88	2,950.96	South Carolina	301.40	313.56	228.08
Indiana	2,309.33	2,355.58	2,323.38	New Hampshire	263.46	269.34	268.15
Michigan	1,813.94	1,768.37	1,526.25	North Carolina	215.55	227.63	190.26
New Jersey	1,342.93	1,368.06	1,308.97	Nebraska	206.05	210.99	214.46
Missouri	1,098.23	1,093.65	959.01	Dist. of Col	198.54	194.87	188.46
Connecticut	1,010.86	1,079.72	993.22	Florida	197.04	183.03	164.84
Iowa	1,001.31	1,015.45	783.87	Idaho	149.46	155.40	129.13
Texas	973.69	949.94	721.42	Arkansas	120.32	121.83	113.72
Washington	953.57	1,021.69	991.17	Vermont	116.11	125.55	120.83
Wisconsin	919.44	901.28	849.11	Montana	111.26	120.92	99.22
Maryland	758.38	774.62	719.74	Delaware	105.87	101.95	99.37
Minnesota	680.89	655.90	538.48	Mississippi	97.91	124.17	118.57
Oregon	612.01	603.13	549.19	Arizona	44.12	52.89	46.24
Kansas	581.20	581.69	493.91	Wyoming	22.84	23.05	22.91
Maine	566.08	571.52	530.49	North Dakota	20.66	24.42	19.18
Virginia	553.67	580.68	561.49	South Dakota	17.20	24 44	21.59
Kentucky	513.05	515.70	502.38	New Mexico	11.00	10.95	10.60
Tennessee	494.53	447.36	360.93	Nevada	4.52	11.56	11.27
Utah	477.60	469.40	260.18				
Georgia	450.60	449.69	417.33	United States	43,933.88	44,808.31	41,032.91
Colorado	430.81	467.16	467.97				

Passengers on electric railways totaled 12,665,300,050 in 1922.

SUMMARY OF AMERICAN RAILWAY OPERATIONS.

(Interstate Commerce Commission's figures. They cover calendar years, Class I. roads.)

OPERATING REVENUES (STATED IN DOLLARS).

YEAR.	District.	Freight.	Passenger.	Mail.	Express.	Other and Total.	Miles of Road.
1923..	Eastern	2,145,966,533	548,064,552	34,800,202	69,762,396	2,987,616,193	55,259
	Pocahontas	190,490,179	27,046,373	2,215,472	3,412,179	229,876,646	5,450
	Southern	593,196,722	156,723,106	13,243,025	19,285,276	808,328,385	38,440
	Western	1,694,745,396	415,917,660	42,988,585	60,490,653	2,331,069,513	132,513
	Total U. S.	4,624,398,830	1,147,751,691	93,247,284	152,950,504	6,356,890,737	235,662
1922..	Eastern	1,777,618,528	515,421,765	33,643,499	63,179,620	2,557,872,016	59,449
	Pocahontas	168,785,033	24,179,365	2,086,462	3,213,208	203,811,561	5,425
	Southern	520,045,214	139,037,603	13,104,575	17,405,548	712,037,522	38,393
	Western	1,542,803,176	397,676,060	42,192,085	59,550,473	2,146,680,623	132,423
	Total U. S.	4,009,251,951	1,076,314,793	91,026,621	143,348,849	5,620,401,722	235,701
1921..	Eastern	1,727,356,217	539,419,147	35,013,169	37,021,443	2,496,590,401	59,414
	Pocahontas	155,413,677	26,351,428	2,208,294	1,908,100	192,474,981	5,415
	Southern	488,777,632	145,784,605	14,430,536	12,996,508	685,046,141	38,364
	Western	1,556,386,502	442,502,938	44,267,963	52,748,472	2,199,041,610	131,776
	Total U. S.	3,927,934,028	1,154,058,118	95,919,962	104,674,523	5;573,153,133	234,969
1920..	Eastern	1,919,933,438	565,033,090	53,740,438	65,003,953	2,775,157,192	59,057
	Pocahontas	167,328,778	26,957,033	3,256,146	2,719,789	207,888,836	5,361
	Southern	530,826,105	169,395,859	22,300,341	16,729,507	766,679,098	38,386
	Western	1,705,561,756	526,037,461	70,520,050	59,405,023	2,475,692,119	131,619
	Total U. S.	4,323,650,077	1,287,423,443	150,816,975	143,858,272	6,225,417,245	234,424
1919..	Eastern	1,559,383,222	513,144,751	24,680,027	62,820,955	2,307,024,800	59,702.09
	Pocahontas	131,205,132	31,323,694	1,046,015	2,662,713	172,751,938	5,234.60
	Southern	427,596,957	161,226,033	7,426,812	14,993,766	633,584,705	38,107.47
	Western	1,438,733,401	474,215,788	24,303,305	47,231,173	2,070,702,778	131,384.63
	Total U. S.	3,556,918,712	1,180,010,266	57,456,159	127,708,607	5,184,064,221	234,428.79
1918..	Eastern	1,561,270,808	447,417,367	20,630,519	61,855,604	2,237,706,256	60,197.57
	Southern	545,681,263	188,586,632	8,582,764	16,625,310	785,782,446	43,335.69
	Western	1,351,238,555	396,667,430	24,349,879	45,750,925	1,903,105,255	130,771.88
	Total U. S.	3,458,190,626	1,032,671,429	53,563,162	126,231,839	4,926,593,957	234,305.44

OPERATING EXPENSES AND OPERATING INCOME (STATED IN DOLLARS).

YEAR.	District.	Maintenance of Way.	Maintenance of Equip.	On Traffic.	On Transportation.	Other and Total.	Operating Income.
1923..	Eastern	351,629,185	742,646,751	35,096,982	1,139,078,577	2,364,327,137	484,687,989
	Pocahontas	28,691,092	60,989,467	2,278,549	75,505,183	173,061,777	43,978,602
	Southern	114,898,182	174,724,132	17,056,422	296,247,435	627,753,345	137,965,144
	Western	326,158,233	496,530,238	39,755,743	840,127,305	1,778,735,886	407,873,139
	Total U. S.	821,376,694	1,474,890,588	94,187,696	2,350,958,500	4,943,928,145	1,074,504,874
1922..	Eastern	308,267,458	624,305,768	33,045,077	1,029,811,226	2,089,445,384	349,888,335
	Pocahontas	26,450,086	52,352,402	2,111,363	67,756,024	153,769,529	38,558,286
	Southern	96,859,356	149,357,078	15,564,680	269,713,481	555,054,559	119,015,335
	Western	304,604,312	433,981,667	36,022,767	808,736,169	1,659,353,001	348,334,481
	Total U. S.	736,181,212	1,259,996,915	86,743,887	2,176,016,900	4,457,622,473	855,796,437
1921..	Eastern	313,070,995	603,232,113	32,245,950	1,062,014,682	2,107,858,535	275,492,129
	Pocahontas	28,002,861	44,954,968	1,862,560	71,043,861	150,873,981	32,691,860
	Southern	104,011,497	152,908,333	15,093,256	293,389,814	589,947,823	64,653,459
	Western	319,577,298	455,243,049	35,204,943	862,006,142	1,755,126,568	314,873,402
	Total U. S.	764,662,651	1,256,338,463	84,406,709	2,288,454,499	4,603,806,907	687,710,850
1920..	Eastern	413,315,375	788,545,698	29,899,391	1,396,788,919	2,734,325,125	*d*65,264,416
	Pocahontas	29,101,141	59,831,971	1,651,727	88,220,196	184,032,396	14,865,800
	Southern	139,930,687	187,286,870	12,995,860	355,136,772	718,054,729	17,860,996
	Western	452,156,354	557,817,352	29,250,554	1,061,437,386	2,193,914,436	145,381,795
	Total U. S.	1,030,503,557	1,593,481,891	73,797,532	2,901,583,273	5,830,326,686	112,844,175
1919..	Eastern	315,921,275	597,601,717	20,330,079	1,028,765,657	2,041,346,419	186,250,016
	Pocahontas	25,141,569	45,461,113	1,054,427	65,570,059	141,048,516	25,692,001
	Southern	108,964,904	151,681,828	8,417,183	272,161,969	560,243,301	49,918,265
	Western	328,312,471	438,215,454	17,733,002	826,273,152	1,676,803,713	303,038,154
	Total U. S.	778,340,219	1,232,960,112	47,534,691	2,192,770,837	4,419,441,949	564,898,436
1918..	Eastern	288,745,353	540,625,912	20,950,997	1,001,635,300	1,920,272,501	243,340,513
	Southern	99,275,981	175,390,779	9,165,623	306,344,563	609,988,333	147,904,860
	Western	268,579,174	394,263,009	18,624,136	748,499,086	1,486,947,667	330,558,198
	Total U. S.	656,600,508	1,110,279,700	48,740,756	2,056,478,949	4,017,209,501	721,803,571

d Deficit. Operating income is the difference between operating revenues and operating expense plus taxes and uncollectible revenues.

Net operating income (1920) $58,151,863; (1921) $615,945,614, including a net credit of $6,857,000 for adjustments on guaranty period reserves; (1922) $776,880,593; (1923) $977,657,368.

MILEAGE, REVENUE AND EXPENSES OF BIG RAILWAYS IN U. S.

Road.	Miles Operated.	Operating Revenue.		Operating Expenses.		Net Railway Operating Income. (*d*, Means Deficit).	
		1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.
		Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	8,957	203,311,792	191,506,230	145,687,273	140,356,508	40,815,194	35,509,010
Atlanta, Birming. & Atlantic.	640	4,638,689	4,017,227	4,568,640	4,237,132	*d*162,492	*d*460,567
Atlantic Coast Line	4,861	80,882,311	76,823,346	59,868,429	52,035,448	15,496,609	14,416,370
Baltimore & Ohio	5,212	255,594,435	200,843,170	199,323,961	165,021,375	42,133,130	23,735,006
Bangor & Aroostook	616	6,769,803	7,436,968	5,079,775	5,501,677	1,712,074	1,656,892
Boston & Maine	2,287	86,193,418	79,800,123	75,254,893	67,054,397	2,987,415	6,475,740
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburgh	590	22,024,116	16,756,681	20,176,567	16,343,726	2,982,656	550,680
Central of Georgia	1,921	26,198,248	23,286,737	21,142,197	17,941,396	3,928,973	4,392,085
Central of New Jersey	695	57,383,653	49,488,471	48,550,288	42,197,422	4,583,236	3,375,154
Central Vermont	434	8,627,980	7,626,626	7,677,080	6,520,101	150,720	400,776
Chesapeake & Ohio	2,553	101,975,798	83,511,562	78,889,781	66,118,032	19,135,359	14,410,330
Chicago & Alton	1,050	33,588,193	27,593,925	25,389,228	23,647,590	5,319,568	1,532,189
Chicago & East Illinois	945	28,405,408	24,731,348	24,279,112	21,134,733	3,324,116	2,721,469
Chicago & Northwestern	8,463	160,425,965	146,100,437	132,507,531	119,191,134	15,843,375	17,036,305
Chicago, Burl'gt'n & Quincy	9,401	171,270,661	164,916,470	134,290,379	126,777,703	25,365,567	25,152,173
Chicago Great Western	1,496	25,723,707	24,224,788	21,431,016	21,274,235	2,118,674	265,183
Chic., Indianap. & Louisville	657	17,923,548	16,031,586	12,943,458	12,161,144	2,353,034	1,809,847
Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul	11,011	169,628,538	156,950,628	134,999,228	129,596,696	20,167,713	13,284,245
Chicago, Rock Is. & Pacific	7,635	124,628,438	119,204,558	100,272,892	95,760,795	14,121,464	13,934,471
Chic., St. P., Minn. & Omaha	1,749	28,363,234	27,801,007	23,516,147	22,297,051	3,028,915	3,812,671
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis	2,408	94,941,444	84,665,690	72,114,741	64,858,313	16,691,901	13,747,229
Colorado & Southern	1,099	12,675,913	13,196,236	11,154,293	10,894,665	792,495	1,061,877
Delaware & Hudson	888	47,194,777	37,722,123	39,238,137	35,485,397	6,512,344	1,216,669
Delaware, Lack. & Western	993	88,490,646	74,873,605	69,968,455	64,145,813	13,443,543	6,669,022
Denver & Rio Grande West'n	2,593	34,587,497	33,350,594	30,030,670	26,304,805	3,231,815	5,558,452
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic	591	5,862,546	4,492,354	4,693,351	3,972,528	606,570	86,962
El Paso & Southwestern	1,140	12,649,044	11,389,663	9,329,824	7,727,061	2,001,355	2,504,690
Erie	2,309	132,978,455	106,874,103	108,070,145	100,101,524	18,320,413	644,910
Florida East Coast	765	16,023,998	13,427,625	10,771,330	9,431,825	3,165,911	2,699,262
Great Northern	8,254	120,077,772	103,452,937	86,750,523	79,636,038	24,731,992	17,276,598
Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe	1,909	25,604,899	24,392,120	19,946,023	18,513,132	3,963,151	4,192,458
Illinois Central	6,220	186,763,167	174,765,348	150,023,276	135,973,884	24,863,440	26,752,737
Internat. & Great Northern	1,160	15,806,608	14,674,116	12,542,633	12,280,300	2,236,297	1,318,388
Kansas City Southern	768	19,594,128	18,221,027	15,185,980	13,786,591	2,682,831	2,928,772
Lehigh Valley	1,335	75,935,153	62,418,889	66,754,214	59,023,940	6,573,120	590,084
Los Angeles & Salt Lake	1,191	24,829,341	20,115,000	18,852,810	16,562,353	3,687,371	1,955,390
Louisville & Nashville	5,041	130,373,613	121,320,207	109,865,090	90,603,025	20,078,143	17,637,714
Maine Central	1,201	21,192,265	20,387,172	17,843,124	16,443,383	1,983,142	2,842,643
Michigan Central	1,863	94,798,042	83,426,407	67,639,532	59,576,357	19,388,175	18,066,109
Minneapolis & St. Louis	1,650	16,524,961	15,558,248	14,288,791	15,337,709	825,341	883,800
Minneap., St. P. & S. Ste Marie	4,396	49,345,336	47,107,105	37,615,134	36,442,851	8,204,096	7,178,971
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	1,883	34,911,504	33,566,591	26,745,160	22,687,900	7,553,554	9,114,553
Mo., Kan. & Tex. of Texas	1,477	21,076,414	21,469,110	16,883,159	16,995,801	1,256,035	1,280,467
Missouri Pacific	7,236	114,607,948	99,921,331	97,939,966	84,658,915	8,893,245	8,247,035
Mobile & Ohio	1,165	20,112,417	17,878,005	15,837,060	13,834,221	2,695,009	2,713,282
Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis	1,258	24,801,787	22,353,763	21,453,047	19,207,688	3,061,971	3,094,209
New York Central	6,899	420,593,628	363,616,474	325,822,690	290,466,061	70,667,192	53,973,003
N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis	1,696	57,477,379	50,948,424	43,938,162	39,060,665	9,198,854	8,373,845
N. Y., N. Haven & Hartford	2,001	133,940,586	123,246,641	107,816,094	99,988,856	13,277,728	12,074,160
N. Y., Ontario & Western	569	13,937,366	12,341,912	12,158,349	10,985,547	1,006,956	334,216
Norfolk & Western	2,238	95,494,687	90,314,743	72,623,799	67,977,202	19,877,677	18,624,468
Norfolk Southern	931	9,386,653	8,412,957	7,125,645	6,595,435	1,367,528	1,108,375
Northern Pacific	6,669	102,002,060	96,676,067	80,364,810	72,154,710	17,100,557	19,450,513
Northwestern Pacific	497	7,994,091	8,008,843	5,908,323	5,705,934	1,378,793	1,563,167
Oregon Short Line	2,367	38,752,096	36,779,301	28,464,465	26,640,559	6,030,732	6,825,884
Ore., Wash. R. & Nav. Co.	2,237	30,227,312	26,140,055	25,847,702	26,401,191	1,094,393	*d*1,376,275
Panhandle & Santa Fe	858	8,880,456	8,119,141	6,969,577	7,126,996	1,258,046	236,615
Pennsylvania	10,484	721,397,408	646,352,108	590,518,030	534,118,684	83,356,849	73,405,328
Pere Marquette	2,238	45,965,737	38,397,934	34,871,097	28,911,264	7,086,372	6,081,196
Philadelphia & Reading	1,126	104,948,371	81,934,751	76,735,656	62,055,322	21,813,109	14,328,714
St. Louis, Brownsville & Mex.	550	6,147,806	5,111,852	3,589,548	3,442,582	1,905,563	1,142,882
St. Louis-San Francisco	4,751	85,627,607	79,170,251	62,540,811	59,143,768	18,484,458	15,490,000
St. Louis Southwestern	969	20,842,524	18,548,233	12,929,102	11,389,141	6,111,138	5,666,588
St. Louis So'west'n of Texas	807	8,708,596	7,611,691	9,061,111	8,615,435	*d*546,337	*d*1,279,763
San Antonio & Aransas Pass	739	6,455,495	5,780,169	5,421,598	5,263,282	849,287	253,430
Seaboard Air Line	3,576	52,249,110	45,679,048	40,342,259	36,222,883	7,957,963	4,230,570
Southern	6,971	150,467,985	128,489,847	112,414,259	97,170,133	28,128,137	20,472,778
Southern Pacific	11,119	271,662,942	248,949,885	194,153,292	182,008,837	51,569,997	44,730,702
Texas Pacific	1,953	32,592,489	31,381,795	24,981,658	25,494,086	5,237,535	3,629,472
Union Pacific	3,709	117,479,916	107,842,566	79,094,064	73,921,927	28,844,300	26,621,319
Virginian	541	20,328,348	19,009,444	13,611,421	12,439,391	5,872,092	5,373,544
Wabash	2,473	66,617,636	57,662,496	52,033,495	48,041,297	8,941,275	4,107,421
Western Pacific	1,043	14,138,648	12,494,040	10,673,526	9,826,714	3,004,525	1,966,442

RAILWAY REVENUES AND EXPENSES, JANUARY-JUNE, 1924.

Account.	6 Mos. Ended June 30.		Account.	6 Mos. Ended June 30.	
	1924.	1923.		1924.	1923.
Tot. operating rev.	$2,871,752,765	$3,098,753,735	General	$84,598,220	$80,504,851
Freight	2,068,494,911	2,271,672,266	All other	18,050,849	20,086,728
Passenger	529,010,131	539,162,884	Net operating rev.	597,919,845	653,133,688
Mail	48,214,28	45,305,846	Taxes	162,083,697	160,739,303
Express	70,767,913	77,422,229	Uncollectible	1,066,515	810,438
All other	155,265,530	165,190,510	Operating income	434,769,633	491,583,947
Tot. operating exp.	2,273,832,920	2,445,620,047	Equipment rents	Dr 33,692,622	Dr 34,263,343
Maint. of way & st.	382,587,332	375,736,896	Joint facility rents	Dr 10,093,154	Dr 10,473,418
Maint. of equip.	642,214,924	731,312,010	Net railway op. income	390,983,857	446,847,186
Traffic	49,060,360	45,852,597	Op. ratio—per cent	79.18	78.92
Transportation	1,097,321,235	1,192,126,965	Average mileage rep.	235,968.30	235,768.03

Sleeping and parlor car surcharge in passenger revenue for 1924 as follows: six months, $17,687,704 for 1923, six months, $17,327,861.

RAILWAY STOCKS, BOND AND DEBT.

(Excludes returns for switching and terminal companies.)

Year (Fiscal).	Common Stock.	Preferred Stock.	Mortgage Bonds.	Total Funded Debt.	Total Railway Capital.
1912*a*	$7,248,749,515	$1,373,651,305	$8,015,943,172	$11,130,135,443	$19,752,536,264
1913*a*	7,231,515,045	1,379,096,282	8,186,366,426	11,185,514,385	19,796,125,712
1914*a*	7,304,479,846	1,376,279,858	8,496,370,538	11,566,541,553	20,247,301,257
1915	7,599,937,801	1,394,956,920	9,047,182,748	12,133,064,357	21,127,959,078
1916	7,602,923,972	1,455,758,761	9,254,546,150	12,033,289,512	21,092,072,245
Calendar.					
1916	7,593,731,500	1,455,141,559	9,176,656,024	12,000,435,523	21,049,308,582
1917	7,454,610,000	1,847,920,981	9,227,377,055	11,946,826,260	21,249,357,241
1918	7,249,307,281	1,805,809,755	9,115,919,638	11,729,715,805	20,784,832,841
1919	7,193,405,278	1,897,727,699	9,408,275,495	11,859,042,168	20,950,175,145
1920	7,215,861,540	1,897,823,599	9,760,652,784	12,777,765,646	21,891,450,785
1921	7,275,293,120	1,800,344,790	10,226,114,081	13,215,997,882	22,291,635,792
1922	7,306,953,854	1,834,011,047	10,430,501,114	13,149,136,284	22,290,101,185

a Covers only roads of Class I. and II. and their non-operating subsidiaries. These two classes comprise over 98 per cent. of all the roads.

RAILWAY INVESTMENT AND NET CAPITALIZATION.

(Excluding switching and terminal companies.)

Year (Fiscal).	Property Investment.	Capital Securities Outstanding in the Hands of the Public	Capital Stock.	Bonds (Funded Debt).
1912	$16,004,744,966	$15,087,600,650	$5,766,093,888	$9,321,506,762
1913	16,351,639,266	15,330,131,446	5,810,231,391	9,519,900,055
1914	16,936,697,840	15,719,696,925	6,011,404,923	9,708,292,002
1915	17,441,420,382	16,307,502,580	6,125,570,387	10,181,932,193
1916	17,689,425,438	16,336,300,429	6,314,570,354	10,021,730,075
Calendar.				
1916	17,842,776,668	16,332,578,328	6,415,963,044	9,916,615,284
1917	18,574,297,873	16,401,786,017	6,582,809,245	9,818,976,772
1918	18,984,756,478	16,454,339,035	6,732,278,684	9,722,060,351
1919	19,300,120,717	16,550,310,683	6,777,071,214	9,773,239,469
1920	19,849,319,946	16,993,930,263	6,706,530,562	10,287,399,701
1921	20,329,223,603	17,082,875,993	6,673,423,777	10,409,452,216
1922	20,580,168,269	17,279,726,169	6,751,349,854	10,528,376,315

Figures for 1913 and 1914 cover only railways of Class I. and II. and their non-operating subsidiaries. The property investment in 1922 was $20,590,200,117.

RAILROAD DIVIDENDS AND INTEREST ON FUNDED DEBT.

(Excluding switching and terminal companies.)

Year (Fiscal).	Stock Paying Dividends.	Proportion to All Stock.	Rate on All Stock.	Rate on Dividend Stock.	Paid in Dividends.	Interest on Debt.	Total Interest and Dividends.
	Dollars.	*Per Cent.*	*Per Cent.*	*Per Cent.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1912	5,581,289,249	64.73	4.64	7.17	400,315,313	454,436,418	854,751,731
1913	5,780,982,416	66.14	4.22	6.87	369,077,546	*a*465,947,020	835,024,566
1914	5,667,072,956	64.39	5.13	7.97	451,653,346	*a*485,852,400	937,505,746
1915	5,219,846,562	60.45	3.80	6.29	328,477,938	498,732,475	827,210,413
1916	5,279,427,954	60.38	3.91	6.48	342,109,396	494,785,239	836,894,635
Calendar.							
1916	5,430,123,235	62.02	4.19	6.75	366,561,494	501,236,053	867,797,547
1917	5,610,774,033	62.32	4.24	6.81	381,851,548	494,163,650	876,015,198
1918	5,138,851,230	58.09	3.82	6.60	339,185,658	503,295,627	842,481,285
1919	5,298,320,617	59.64	3.77	6.33	335,241,935	524,095,460	859,337,395
1920	5,075,039,642	57.30	3.74	6.52	331,102,938	553,641,078	884,744,016
1921	5,059,843,975	56.92	5.13	9.02	456,482,092	577,373,586	1,033,855,678
1922	5,321,347,138	59.38	3.78	6.37	338,805,695	569,341,436	908,147,131

a Covers only railways of Classes I. and II. and their non-operating subsidiaries.

Railroad taxes and assessments in 1922, for Class I. carriers and their non-operating subsidiaries totaled $301,413,784, excluding $779,749 Canadian taxes, $641 Cuban taxes, and $1,251 not localized by States. These amounts were charged to income.

RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED STATES HAVE 627,930 SHAREHOLDERS.

The railways in the United States own more than one-quarter of American railway stocks—$2,389,615,047 out of a total share valuation of $9,140,964,901 on Dec. 31, 1922, according to an inquiry made by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Their holding of railway bonds, on the same date, was $2,620,759,969 of a total railway bond valuation of $13,149,136,284.

Thus, of a total of railway capitalization, Dec. 31, 1922, amounting to $22,290,101,185, almost one-quarter in value, or $5,010,375,016, was owned by the railways.

The proportion of bonds on Dec. 31, 1916, was $2,135,086,517 out of $11,202,607,096.

The total number of outstanding railway shares was 97,475,776 and the number of shareholders was 627,930, on Dec. 31, 1917.

These figures, gathered by the commission, cover 572 Class I. roads and their non-operating subsidiaries—all the lines of any consequence in the country.

There were 8,301 persons, corporations, estates, and partnerships, comprising, on Dec. 31, 1917, the twenty largest holders, in each railway, of the stock of that railway; and their total holdings were 50,873,322 shares.

Of the 8,301 there were 958 individual females, with 1,082,868 shares; 1,092 estates, with 1,333,961 shares; individual males, number not given, owned 6,945,205 shares; voting trustees, 5,307,043 shares; non-railway corporations and partnerships (life insurance companies, etc.), 11,565,838 shares; and the number of railway shares held by other railroads than those issuing the shares was 24,638,407.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has over 100,000 stockholders; Atchison, 44,561; Union Pacific, 33,875; Southern Pacific, 37,853; Baltimore and Ohio, 29,360; N. Y. Central, 27,062; Great Northern, 26,716; Northern Pacific, 25,780; New Haven, 25,249; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 20,549; Chicago & Northwestern, 12,770; Lehigh Valley, 12,325; Illinois Central, 10,783; the Erie, 9,571; the Southern, 9,564; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 326; Philadelphia & Reading, 13.

One woman owns 50,500 Pennsylvania Railroad shares; seven women own 102,458 shares of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie; one woman owns 39,000 shares of Chesapeake & Ohio; two women own 36,405 shares of the Santa Fe; two women own 86,300 shares of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; one woman owns 35,037 shares of the Northern Pacific, and two women own 48,451 shares of Union Pacific.

Life insurance companies in New York State in 1918 owned $1,681,242,371 of railway bonds.

RAILWAY MILEAGE BY STATES.

State or Territory.	Total Jan. 1, 1923.	Proport'n to Tot. mil'ge in U.S.	State or Territory.	Total Jan. 1, 1923.	Proport'n to Tot. Mil'ge in U.S.	State or Territory.	Total Jan. 1, 1923.	Proport'n to Totl Mil'ge in U.S.
	Miles.	*Pct.*		*Miles.*	*Pct.*		*Miles.*	*Pct.*
Alabama	5,354.16	2.14	Massachusetts	2,102.51	.84	Rhode Island	210.69	.08
Arizona	2,452.48	.98	Michigan	8,549.24	3.41	South Carolina	3,765.21	1.50
Arkansas	5,032.68	2.01	Minnesota	8,811.72	3.52	South Dakota	4,276.31	1.71
California	8,282.09	3.31	Mississippi	4,235.46	1.69	Tennessee	4,022.30	1.61
Colorado	5,170.09	2.07	Missouri	8,059.27	3.22	Texas	16,150.62	6.45
Connecticut	998.80	.40	Montana	5,039.63	2.01	Utah	2,144.73	.86
Delaware	335.39	.13	Nebraska	6,180.50	2.47	Vermont	1,060.30	.42
Florida	5,283.58	2.11	Nevada	2,161.17	.86	Virginia	4,695.41	1.88
Georgia	7,192.63	2.87	New Hampshire	1,239.31	.50	Washington	5,479.39	2.19
Idaho	2,877.54	1.15	New Jersey	2,313.81	.92	West Virginia	4,047.38	1.62
Illinois	12,029.79	4.80	New Mexico	2,958.64	1.18	Wisconsin	7,471.76	2.98
Indiana	7,197.48	2.88	New York	8,397.94	3.35	Wyoming	1,958.65	.78
Iowa	9,837.62	3.93	North Carolina	5,382.35	2.15	Alaska	799.00	....
Kansas	9,384.60	3.75	North Dakota	5,281.45	2.11	Dist. of Col.	36.42	.01
Kentucky	3,955.00	1.58	Ohio	8,871.75	3.54	Hawaii	251.00	....
Louisiana	5,065.42	2.02	Oklahoma	6,600.44	2.64			
Maine	2,247.07	.90	Oregon	3,337.87	1.33	Total U. S.	250,412.83	100.00
Maryland	1,447.51	.58	Pennsylvania	11,426.67	4.56			

Total railway mileage in the United States—(1830), 23; (1840) 2,818; (1850) 9,021; (1860) 30,626; (1870) 52,922; (1880) 93,267; (1890) 167,191; (1900) 198,964; (1910) 249,992; (1915—June 30) 253,789; (1916—June 30) 254,251; (1917—Jan. 1) 254,037; (1918—Jan. 1) 253,626; (1919—Jan. 1) 253,529 (1920—Jan. 1) 253,152; (1921—Jan. 1) 252,845; (1922—Jan. 1) 251,176.

Mileage in Alaska and Hawaii not included in total in above table.

MILES OF ROAD COMPLETED IN THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1833.

(Compiled by the Railway Age, Chicago.)

Year.	Mileage	Year.	Mileage	Year.	Mileage	Year.	Mileage	Year.	Mileage	Year.	Mileage
1833	151	1849	1,369	1864	738	1879	4,817	1894	1,760	1909	3,748
1834	253	1850	1,656	1865	1,177	1880	6,712	1895	1,420	1910	4,122
1835	465	1851	1,961	1866	1,716	1881	9,847	1896	1,692	1911	3,066
1836	175	1852	1,926	1867	2,249	1882	11,569	1897	2,109	1912	2,997
1837	224	1853	2,452	1868	2,979	1883	6,743	1898	3,265	1913	3,071
1838	416	1854	1,360	1869	4,615	1884	3,924	1899	4,569	1914	1,532
1839	389	1855	1,654	1870	6,078	1885	2,982	1900	4,894	1915	933
1840	516	1856	3,642	1871	7,379	1886	8,018	1901	5,368	1916	1,098
1841	717	1857	2,487	1872	5,878	1887	12,878	1902	6,026	1917	979
1842	491	1858	2,465	1873	4,097	1888	6,912	1903	5,652	1918	721
1843	159	1859	1,821	1874	2,117	1889	5,184	1904	3,832	1919	686
1844	192	1860	1,837	1875	1,711	1890	5,353	1905	4,388	1920	314
1845	256	1861	660	1876	2,711	1891	4,089	1906	5,623	1921	475
1846	297	1862	834	1877	2,280	1892	4,428	1907	5,212	1922	324
1847	668	1863	1,050	1878	2,679	1893	3,024	1908	3,214	1923	427
1848	398										

RAILWAY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT TRAFFIC SINCE 1890.

Yr. (fis.)	Passengers Carried.	Freight Carried.	Yr. (fis.)	Passengers Carried.	Freight Carried.	Yr. (fis.)	Passengers Carried.	Freight Carried.
	Number.	*Tons.*		*Number.*	*Tons.*		*Number.*	*Tons.*
1890	492,430,865	636,541,617	1902	649,878,505	1,200,315,787	1914	1,063,248,850	2,002,025,830
1891	531,183,998	675,608,323	1903	694,891,535	1,304,394,323	1915	985,676,117	1,828,692,294
1892	560,958,211	706,555,471	1904	715,419,682	1,309,899,165	1916	1,015,337,732	2,256,066,208
1893	593,560,612	745,119,482	1905	738,834,667	1,427,731,905	Calendar Year.		
1894	540,688,199	638,186,553	1906	797,946,116	1,631,374,219	1916	1,048,986,826	2,347,395,581
1895	507,421,362	696,761,171	1907	873,905,133	1,796,336,659	1917	1,109,943,226	2,453,423,333
1896	511,772,737	753,716,562	1908	890,009,574	1,532,981,790	1918	1,122,962,887	2,477,091,958
1897	489,445,198	728,900,275	1909	891,472,425	1,556,559,741	1919	1,211,021,934	2,185,285,250
1898	501,066,681	863,628,505	1910	971,683,199	1,849,900,101	1920	1,269,912,881	2,427,622,267
1899	523,176,508	943,715,372	1911	997,409,882	1,781,638,043	1921	1,061,130,762	1,807,835,938
1900	576,831,251	1,081,983,301	1912	1,004,081,346	1,844,977,673	1922	989,509,000	1,974,618,324
1901	607,278,121	1,089,226,440	1913	1,043,603,005	2,058,035,487	1923	1,009,000,000	1,387,942,018

GROWTH OF AMERICAN RAILWAY EQUIPMENT.

Year Ended June 30.	Locomotives in Service.	Ave. Tractive Power of Locomotives	Passenger Cars in Service.	Freight Cars in Service.	Ave. Capacity of Freight Cars.	Year Ended June 30.	Locomotives in Service.	Ave. Tractive Power of Locomotives	Passenger Cars in Service.	Freight Cars in Service.	Ave. Capacity of Freight Cars.
	No.	*Pounds.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Tons.*		*No.*	*Pounds.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Tons.*
1890	30,140	.....	26,820	918,491	.....	1908	57,698	26,356	45,292	2,100,784	34.9
1891	32,139	.....	27,949	947,300	.....	1909	58,219	26,601	45,664	2,086,835	35.3
1892	33,136	.....	28,876	966,998	.....	1910	60,019	27,282	47,179	2,148,478	35.9
1893	34,788	.....	31,384	1,013,307	.....	1911	62,463	28,291	49,906	2,208,997	36.9
1894	35,492	.....	33,018	1,205,169	.....	1912	63,463	29,049	51,583	2,229,163	37.4
1895	35,699	.....	33,112	1,196,119	.....	1913	65,597	30,258	52,717	2,298,478	38.3
1896	35,950	.....	33,003	1,221,887	.....	1914	67,012	31,006	54,492	2,349,734	39.1
1897	35,986	.....	33,626	1,221,730	.....	1915	66,502	31,501	55,810	2,341,567	39.7
1898	36,234	.....	33,595	1,248,826	.....	1916	65,314	32,380	54,774	2,313,378	40.5
1899	36,703	.....	33,850	1,295,510	.....	Year Ended Dec. 31.					
1900	37,663	.....	34,713	1,365,531	.....	1916	65,595	32,840	55,193	2,329,475	40.9
1901	39,584	.....	35,969	1,464,328	.....	1917	66,070	33,932	55,939	2,379,472	41.5
1902	41,225	.....	36,987	1,546,101	.....	1918	67,936	34,995	56,611	2,397,943	41.6
1903	43,871	21,781	38,140	1,653,782	29.4	1919	68,977	35,789	56,290	2,426,889	41.9
1904	46,743	22,804	39,752	1,692,194	30.1	1920	68,942	36,365	56,102	2,388,424	42.4
1905	48,357	23,666	40,713	1,731,409	30.8	1921	69,122	36,935	56,950	2,378,510	42.5
1906	51,672	24,741	42,262	1,837,914	32.2	1922	68,518	37,441	56,827	2,352,483	43.1
1907	55,388	25,781	43,973	1,991,557	33.8	1923	68,990	.....	57,166	2,380,482	.....

NUMBER KILLED AND INJURED BY RAILROADS.

Year (Fiscal.)	Employees.		Passengers.		All Others and Total.		Year (Fiscal.)	Employees.		Passengers.		All Others and Total.	
	Killed	Injured.	Kil'd.	Injur'd	Killed.	Injured.		Killed	Injured.	Kil'd.	Injur'd	Killed.	Injured.
1893.	2,727	31,729	299	3,229	7,346	40,393	1910.	3,382	95,671	324	12,451	9,682	119,507
1894.	1,823	23,422	324	3,034	6,447	31,889	1911.	3,602	126,039	356	13,433	10,396	150,159
1895.	1,811	25,696	170	2,375	6,136	33,748	1912.	3,635	142,442	318	16,386	10,585	169,538
1896.	1,861	29,969	181	2,873	6,448	38,687	1913.	3,715	171,417	403	16,539	10,964	200,308
1897.	1,693	27,667	222	2,795	6,437	36,731	1914.	3,259	165,212	265	15,121	10,302	192,662
1898.	1,958	31,761	221	2,945	6,859	40,882	1915.	2,152	138,092	222	12,110	8,621	162,040
1899.	2,210	34,923	239	3,442	7,123	44,620	1916.	2,687	160,663	283	8,379	9,364	180,375
1900.	2,550	39,643	249	4,128	7,865	50,320	(Cal.)						
1901.	2,675	41,142	282	4,988	8,455	53,339	1916.	2,941	176,923	291	8,008	10,001	196,722
1902.	2,969	50,524	345	6,683	8,588	64,662	1917.	3,348	174,454	343	8,374	10,087	194,805
1903.	3,606	60,481	355	8,231	9,840	76,553	1918.	3,493	156,211	519	8,082	9,286	174,575
1904.	3,632	67,067	441	9,111	10,046	84,155	1919.	2,271	131,211	301	8,147	6,978	149,053
1905.	3,361	66,833	537	10,457	9,703	86,008	1920.	2,667	149,602	264	8,456	6,958	168,309
1906.	3,929	76,701	559	10,764	10,618	97,706	1921.	1,518	104,653	226	6,144	5,996	120,685
1907.	4,534	87,644	610	13,041	11,839	111,016	1922.	1,730	117,336	230	7,459	6,325	134,871
1908.	3,405	82,847	381	11,556	10,188	104,230	1923.	2,131	152,873	167	7,245	7,385	171,712
1909.	2,610	75,006	253	10,311	8,722	95,626							

GRADE CROSSING ACCIDENTS ON RAILWAYS.

Following are the figures taken from reports of the Bureau of Statistics, Interstate Commerce Commission, giving the number killed and injured at highway grade crossings.

	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
Killed	1,969	1,852	1,784	1,791	1,705	1,810	2,268
Injured	4,764	4,683	4,616	5,077	4,868	5,383	6,314
Total	6,733	6,535	6,400	6,868	6,573	7,193	8,582

Grade crossing accidents in which automobiles and trains collided killed 1,759 persons in 1923, as against 1,359 in 1922; and injured 5,416 in 1923, as compared with 4,494 in 1922.

REVENUE PER TON-MILE AND PER PASSENGER-MILE.

Year Ended June 30.	Revenue Per Ton-Mile.	Revenue Per Passenger-Mile.	Year Ended June 30.	Revenue Per Ton-Mile.	Revenue Per Passenger-Mile.	Year. Ended June 30.	Revenue Per Ton-Mile.	Revenue Per Passenger-Mile.
	Cents.	*Cents.*		*Cents.*	*Cents.*		*Cents.*	*Cents.*
1890....	0.941	2.167	1902....	0.757	1.986	1914....	0.737	1.990
1891....	0.895	2.142	1903....	0.763	2.006	1915....	0.735	1.991
1892....	0.898	2.126	1904....	0.780	2.006	1916....	0.719	2.010
1893....	0.878	2 108	1905....	0.766	1.962	Year Ended Dec. 31.		
1894....	0.860	1.986	1906....	0.748	2.003	1916....	0.719	2.051
1895....	0.839	2.040	1907....	0.759	2.014	1917....	0.728	2.097
1896....	0.806	2.019	1908....	0.754	1.937	1918....	0.862	2.421
1897....	0.798	2.022	1909....	0.763	1.928	1919....	0.987	2.548
1898....	0.753	1.973	1910....	0.753	1.938	1920....	1.069	2.755
1899....	0.724	1.978	1911....	0.757	1.974	1921....	1.294	3.093
1900....	0.729	2.003	1912....	0.744	1.987	1922....	1.194	3.037
1901....	0.750	2.013	1913....	0.729	2.008	1923....	1.126	3.019

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES AND WAGES—CLASS I. RAILWAYS.

Year.	Average Number of Employees.	Total Salaries and Wages.	Average Compensation Per Employee.	Year.	Average Number of Employees.	Total Salaries and Wages.	Average Compensation Per Employee.
1917.....	1,732,876	$1,739,482,142	$1,003.81	1921.....	1,659,513	$2,765,218,079	$1,666.28
1918.....	1,841,575	2,613,813,351	1,419.34	1922.....	1,626,834	2,640,817,005	1,623.29
1919.....	1,913,422	2,843,128,432	1,485.89	1923.....	1,857,713	3,004,659,673	1,617.40
1920.....	2,022,832	3,681,801,193	1,820.12				

THE RAILROAD DOLLAR; HOW IT GOES.

The following table shows, by years, how the American Railways have spent each dollar they received from the public.

Year (Fiscal).	Labor (Salaries and Wages).	Fuel (Locomotive).	Material, Supplies and Misc.	Loss & Damage, Injuries to Persons; Insurance.	Depreciation & Retirements.	Taxes.	Hire of Equip. and Joint Facility Net Rentals.	Net Ry. Operating Income.	Year (Fiscal).	Labor (Salaries and Wages).	Fuel (Locomotive).	Material, Supplies and Misc.	Loss & Damage, Injuries to Persons; Insurance.	Depreciation & Retirements.	Taxes.	Hire of Equip. and Joint Facility Net Rentals.	Net Ry. Operating Income.
	Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*		*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
1911.....	39.4	8.1	16.8	2.4	2.4	3.6	1.0	26.3	(Calendar)								
1912.....	40.1	8.0	16.8	2.4	2.5	3.9	1.0	25.3	1917.....	40.3	9.8	15.2	2.3	2.9	5.3	0.9	23.3
1913.....	40.1	7.8	16.9	2.5	2.7	3.8	0.9	25.3	1918.....	49.8	10.3	16.8	2.3	2.4	4.6	0.7	13.1
1914.....	41.0	7.8	18.2	2.7	3.0	4.5	1.0	21.8	1919.....	51.4	9.2	19.5	3.0	2.5	4.5	1.1	8.8
1915.....	40.0	7.3	17.0	2.6	3.5	4.6	1.2	23.8	1920.....	55.4	10.9	22.1	3.6	2.3	4.4	1.0	0.3
1916.....	37.6	6.7	15.6	2.0	3.5	4.3	1.2	29.1	1921.....	46.9	9.5	20.6	2.9	2.8	5.0	1.4	10.9
(Calendar).									1922.....	44.4	9.3	20.7	2.0	3.0	5.4	1.5	13.7
1916.....	38.0	7.0	15.3	2.0	3.3	4.4	1.1	28.9	1923.....	44.3	8.4	20.3	1.6	3.3	5.3	1.5	15.3

In 1923, the steam railways paid $369,924,942 for 166,803 new cars, of which 1,837 were passenger cars and 164,966 were for freight.

PUBLIC ROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following table, prepared from data of the Bureau of Public Roads of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, shows the mileage of surfaced roads as of Jan. 1, 1922; the total mileage of all types of roads (including dirt roads) as of the same date; and the mileage surfaced during 1922.

STATE.	Surfaced.	Total, incl. surfaced.	Surfaced in 1922.	STATE.	Surfaced.	Total, incl. surfaced.	Surfaced in 1922.	STATE.	Surfaced.	Total, incl. surfaced.	Surfaced in 1922.
	Miles.	*Miles.*	*Miles.*		*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*		*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*
Ala.	10,420	58,410	358	Md.	3,663	14,772	172	Okla.	2,461	134,263	187
Ariz.	1,233	21,227	413	Mass.	6,575	18,868	236	Ore.	8,050	45,475	978
Ark.	3,871	74,866	872	Mich.	7,186	77,283	2,570	Pa.	13,921	90,991	942
Cal.	14,275	75,889	988	Minn.	16,905	107,103	2,078	R. I.	754	2,274	87
Col.	4,598	48,143	1,631	Miss.	5,744	53,085	613	S. C.	6,908	61,850	548
Conn.	2,206	12,152	168	Mo.	7,879	111,520	466	S. D.	548	115,485	326
Del.	448	3,933	80	Mont.	1,772	64,732	129	Tenn.	9,878	62,546	726
Fla.	6,438	27,643	438	Neb.	496	86,556	160	Tex.	14,883	167,685	2,103
Ga.	18,339	94,912	428	Nev.	168	26,057	81	Utah.	2,544	23,047	443
Idaho	2,982	31,099	615	N. H.	1,692	13,841	146	Vt.	3,545	14,677	148
Ill.	11,473	96,326	880	N. J.	6,459	14,066	319	Va.	7,260	59,080	555
Ind.	39,857	76,246	2,435	N. M.	1,802	45,549	299	Wash.	12,062	45,816	811
Iowa.	2,585	104,082	839	N. Y.	18,566	81,878	1,643	W. Va.	1,367	35,173	191
Kan.	1,100	128,551	271	N. C.	16,755	68,204	2,116	Wis.	19,714	78,679	1,958
Ky.	15,436	68,704	413	N. D.	710	106,523	144	Wyo.	440	46,528	138
La.	2,771	39,803	756	Ohio	36,068	84,219	1,205	U. S.	387,760	2,941,294	34,456

The total mileage in Oklahoma included 26,000 miles of section lines declared "public highways" by law but which were not open for general traffic.

Miles of each type of surfacing, as of Jan. 1, 1922—sand clay, 63,339; gravel chert shale, 199,899; W. B. macadam, 58,038; surface treated macadam, 19,309; bit. macadam, 10,264; sheet asphalt, 1,601; bit. concrete, 4,978; cement concrete, 15,611; brick, 3,333; wood block, 27; stone block, 60; miscellaneous, 11,303.

In the seven years ending June 30, 1923, the sum of $407,704,641 was spent in building 23,297 miles of roads in this country, of which the Federal Government contributed $174,044,674.

New roads built, under way or approved, in the year ending June 30, 1924, total 26,491 miles, at an estimated cost of $505,626,454, of which the Federal Government pays $227,311,475.

The Federal Aid Highway System, provided by the Act of 1921, consists of approximately 170,000 miles of road and has been designated by the States and approved by the Federal Government.

At the beginning of 1924 it was estimated that 60,000 miles of the system had been surfaced, about 8,700 miles graded, leaving 110,000 to be surfaced. Some of this work had been done by the States independent of Federal aid.

The $75,000,000 appropriated by Congress to the States as aid in road building in the year ended June 30, 1925, is divided as follows:

STATE.	Amount.	STATE.	Amount.	STATE.	Amount.	STATE.	Amount.
	Dollars.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
Ala.	1,542,052.56	Iowa.	2,078,248.33	Neb.	1,577,155.34	R. I.	365,624.87
Ariz.	1,053,003.56	Kan.	2,081,230.04	Nev.	947,623.25	S. C.	1,054,028.17
Ark.	1,258,857.07	Ky.	1,411,584.45	N. H.	365,625.01	S. D.	1,209,144.18
Cal.	2,464,990.78	La.	995,301.59	N. J.	936,413.03	Tenn.	1,628,740.97
Col.	1,361,482.06	Me.	686,453.36	N. M.	1,185,528.88	Tex.	4,410,169.76
Conn.	475,513.91	Md.	635,945.01	N. Y.	3,663,105.86	Utah.	847,741.90
Del.	365,625.17	Mass.	1,089,806.22	N. C.	1,697,246.16	Vt.	365,625.27
Fla.	887,336.52	Mich.	2,226,824.73	N. D.	1,178,708.13	Va.	1,448,562.55
Ga.	1,983,022.99	Minn.	2,120,906.56	Ohio	2,795,804.69	Wash.	1,113,308.17
Hawaii	365,625.00	Miss.	1,294,371.65	Okla.	1,753,189.71	W. Va.	708,275.47
Idaho	936,698.01	Mo.	2,423,485.75	Ore.	1,176,830.15	Wis.	1,877,600.32
Ill.	3,203,867.99	Mont.	1,544,483.19	Pa.	3,365,956.21	Wyo.	936,372.13
Ind.	1,939,903.32						

Highway fatalities in 1923, according to the Census Bureau, numbered 2?,621. This was a death rate of 20.4 per 100,000 population. Injured numbered 678,000; property damage, $600,000,000.

Of the fatal accidents on highways, train grade-crossings caused 2,268; street car accidents, 2,006; auto accidents, 16,452; motorcycle accidents, 336; other vehicle accidents, 1,559.

ROAD BUILDING.

Brick roads—Road bricks are blocks of hard clay which have been baked in an oven.

Before the bricks are laid on the road the surface is graded. Then the curbs are built and a layer of concrete is spread over the roadbed if the drainage is a difficult problem and if heavy traffic is expected. Otherwise a layer of crushed stone may be used as a foundation.

A sand cushion, about one-half inch deep, covers the concrete and completes the foundation.

When the bricks are laid on the road a heavy steam roller is run over them and either concrete or tar is poured into the joints between the bricks, and this holds them tightly together.

Asphalt roads—Asphalt pavements are used most frequently in cities, and especially in localities where the noise of traffic needs to be avoided.

Liquid asphalt is a mineral pitch. It is black and sticky and is found in a natural state in pockets and reservoirs under the surface of the earth.

Manufactured asphalt is made from petroleum. It is the thick sticky substance which is left after the gases have been distilled from petroleum.

The asphalt streets used in cities are built by spreading a layer of crushed stone mixed with asphalt on a concrete foundation.

The materials for these layers are prepared by heating. The stones and sand are heated in a big drum which revolves. The asphalt is heated and then mixed with the stone or sand in a mixer especially made for that purpose.

After the layers are spread the road is rolled until the surface is smooth and even

Macadam roads—Macadam roads are made of layers of crushed stone that are built up on the roadbed in two or three courses. First a layer of coarse stone is spread over the surface of the roadbed, and then it is rolled by a machine of at least ten tons weight until the stones are packed into a hard mass.

Then a layer of smaller stones is spread over the first course and it is rolled until it is hard and smooth. The last course is a layer of fine stones and stone dust, which is the binder. It is sprinkled with water.

The macadam road was named for Sir John L. Macadam, who first advocated using small broken stones to cover a roadbed. He was a noted Scotch engineer, born in 1756.

Concrete roads—Road concrete is prepared by mixing grains of sand and pieces of crushed stone or gravel with cement and water. When this mass is spread on a roadbed, it will harden into a stone-like surface.

The crushed stone and sand and gravel, with the cement, are put into a big hollow drum. The water is poured and the drum turns around until the stones and cement are thoroughly mixed together. Then it is spread on the roadbed to harden.

Concrete is used in building other roads as well. Many road surfaces are now built on a concrete base. Brick roads and asphalt roads are generally laid over a concrete foundation.

Reinforced concrete roads are used where the drainage problem is a difficult one. The concrete in these roads is reinforced by steel wires that are embedded in it and that sustain and support it against the weight of traffic.

PRODUCTION OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Passenger Cars.		Motor Trucks.		Total Cars and Trucks.	
	Number.	Wholesale Value.	Number.	Wholesale Value.	Number.	Wholesale Value.
1899	3,700	$4,750,000	.....	.....	3,700	$4,750,000
1904	21,281	23,634,367	411	$946,947	21,692	30,864,616
1909	127,731	159,918,506	3,255	5,230,023	130,986	165,148,529
1910	181,000	213,000,000	.....	.....	187,000	225,000,000
1911	199,319	240,770,000	10,655	22,292,321	210,000	262,500,000
1912	356,000	335,000,000	22,000	43,000,000	378,000	378,000,000
1913	461,500	399,902,000	23,500	44,000,000	485,000	425,000,000
1914	543,679	413,859,379	25,375	45,098,464	569,054	458,957,843
1915	818,618	565,978,950	74,000	125,800,000	892,618	691,778,950
1916	1,493,617	797,469,353	90,000	157,500,000	1,583,617	954,969,353
1917	1,740,792	1,503,505,781	128,157	220,982,668	1,868,949	1,274,488,449
1918	926,388	801,937,925	227,250	434,168,992	1,153,638	1,236,106,917
1919	1,657,652	1,461,785,925	316,364	423,326,621	1,974,016	1,885,112,546
1920	1,883,158	1,809,170,963	322,039	423,756,715	2,205,197	2,232,927,628
1921	1,444,502	1,151,739,856	144,821	159,514,140	1,592,041	1,325,590,565
1922	2,406,396	1,567,003,041	252,668	222,635,324	2,659,064	1,789,638,365
1923	3,485,298	2,302,467,297	402,408	295,868,451	3,890,134	2,611,447,430

Figures for 1899, 1904, 1909, 1914, 1921, and 1923 are by U. S. Census. Those for 1917 and 1918 are by the War Industries Board, from sworn statements by manufacturers. Those for all other years are by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, and include production of plants in Canada making motor vehicles of U. S. design. This Canadian production was: (1920) 94,144; (1921) 66,246; (1922) 101,007; (1923) 148,791.

Rubber tires and inner tubes manufactured in 1923 in the United States were valued at $567,217,141. Included were 45,362,747 auto casings ($457,374,439); 56,933,640 auto inner tubes ($74,660,021); and 923,549 auto truck solid tires ($28,203,142).

About 80 per cent. of all the rubber imported in 1923 went into the production of auto tires and parts, the total so used being 547,468,544 lbs. Other articles used in that year in U. S. auto production, with percentages, were: Leather, 60,000,000 sq. ft. (69 per cent.); plate glass, 47,229,500 sq. ft. (53 per cent.); hard lumber, 1,163,232,000 board feet (14 per cent.); lead, 135,349,000 lbs. (12 per cent.); iron and steel, 3,434,800 tons (10.2 per cent.); tin, 7,300 tons (10 per cent.); copper, 121,949,150 lbs. (9.3 per cent.); aluminum, 91,514,000 lbs.; soft lumber, 300,121,000 board feet; imitation leather, 166,319,000 sq. ft.; asbestos, 60,000,000 feet; hair and padding, 40,870,000 lbs.; nickel, 6,275,000 lbs.; paint and varnish, 14,304,500 gals.

Gasoline consumption in 1923 in the U. S., was 6,685,035,280 gallons.

Exports from the U. S. in 1923 of motor vehicles, with their wholesale value, were: Passenger cars, 127,035 ($90,692,272); motor trucks, 24,861 ($15,318,054). Imports in 1923 totalled 853 cars and trucks ($884,125).

INCREASING ANNUAL TOTAL OF MOTOR VEHICLES SCRAPPED.

Year.	Exports (U. S. and Canada).	Imports (U. S.).	Vehicles Going Into Domestic Market Annually.	Cumulative Number of Vehicles Put Into Domestic Use.	Total Vehicles Scrapped to Date.	Motor Vehicles Scrapped Annually.
1919	96,910	117	1,877,223	9,136,376	1,570,930	458,394
1920	196,150	926	1,940,333	11,076,709	1,844,768	273,838
1921	58,004	522	1,557,732	12,634,441	2,171,146	326,378
1922	92,962	483	2,483,309	15,117,750	2,879,375	708,229
1923	221,816	853	3,864,328	18,982,078	3,889,901	1,010,526

The capital invested in the U. S. automobile business in 1924 is estimated at $1,571,722,411. The wages paid in 1923 totalled $406,730,278. There are ninety manufacturers of passenger autos, and 147 of motor trucks. There are 43,600 auto dealers in this country.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS AND FEES, IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Data, by U. S. Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Agriculture, cover 1923.)

State.	Grand Total Motor Cars.	Private Passenger Cars.	License and Other Fees.	State.	Grand Total Motor Cars.	Private Passenger Cars.	License and Other Fees.
Alabama	126,642	109,535	$1,541,017.56	Nebraska	286,053	259,382	$3,353,175.32
Arizona	49,175	42,176	281,670.75	Nevada	15,699	13,699	153,888.10
Arkansas	113,300	102,000	1,435,090.00	New Hampshire	59,604	52,608	1,571,326.96
California	1,100,283	1,056,756	10,608,544.00	New Jersey	430,958	330,552	7,653,780.37
Colorado	188,956	175,669	1,126,218.55	New Mexico	32,032	29,032	295,000.00
Connecticut	181,748	148,791	4,329,432.16	New York	1,204,213	962,681	19,862,441.52
Delaware	29,977	24,709	516,209.00	North Carolina	246,812	225,488	3,728,044.72
Dist. of Col.	74,811	65,681	357,918.00	North Dakota	109,266	105,958	760,852.45
Florida	151,990	125,140	1,963,065.99	Ohio	1,069,100	927,200	9,662,370.29
Georgia	173,889	151,325	2,156,406.08	Oklahoma	307,000	288,424	3,217,770.84
Idaho	62,379	57,200	914,014.58	Oregon	165,962	152,135	4,069,609.40
Illinois	969,331	847,005	9,653,796.04	Pennsylvania	1,043,770	969,361	15,844,303.80
Indiana	583,342	510,114	3,693,715.00	Rhode Island	76,312	60,620	1,286,659.47
Iowa	571,061	534,796	8,827,062.99	South Carolina	127,467	115,892	902,608.69
Kansas	375,594	349,038	3,435,606.00	South Dakota	131,700	121,164	1,130,959.27
Kentucky	198,377	177,834	2,678,732.89	Tennessee	173,365	154,181	2,049,653.27
Louisiana	136,622	116,003	2,191,240.81	Texas	688,233	688,233	5,441,508.59
Maine	108,609	90,177	1,660,268.17	Utah	59,525	51,625	430,104.72
Maryland	169,351	153,661	3,536,955.20	Vermont	52,776	49,420	938,860.30
Massachusetts	481,150	407,645	6,989,633.25	Virginia	218,896	187,977	3,200,161.66
Michigan	730,658	657,148	10,500,786.05	Washington	258,264	218,580	3,898,597.77
Minnesota	448,187	399,404	7,316,772.03	West Virginia	157,924	143,548	2,608,508.37
Mississippi	104,286	93,846	1,077,616.22	Wisconsin	457,271	422,718	4,958,933.55
Missouri	476,598	430,340	4,016,383.60	Wyoming	39,831	35,294	414,096.39
Montana	73,828	65,449	729,621.50				
				Total	15,092,177	13,457,214	188,970,992.24

AUTOMOBILE FATALITIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Census Bureau data; covers only Death Registration States.)

The totals include the District of Columbia.

Area.	Number of Deaths.						Area.	Number of Deaths.					
	1922.	1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.	1917.		1922.	1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.	1917.
Reg. Area	11,666	10,168	9,103	7,968	7,525	6,724	Mo	321	276	231	244	241	230
							Mont	48	48	45	44	64	59
Reg. States	11,466	9,903	8,878	7,771	7,310	6,064	Neb	131	104	104	.....	.....	.....
							N. H	49	38	50	38	22	35
Cal	960	876	734	647	545	558	N. J	543	484	405	424	393	345
Col	159	121	117	118	120	95	N. Y	1,788	1,632	1,410	1,354	1,251	1,092
Conn	216	220	218	207	184	192	N. C	169	139	133	104	79	66
Del	24	17	22	23	.....	.....	Ohio	818	734	717	631	661	608
Fla	122	104	104	58	.....	.....	Ore	113	103	87	70	68	.....
Ill	1,003	887	728	522	466	.....	Pa	1,260	1,060	1,042	818	855	814
Ind	306	266	248	187	177	201	R. I	93	83	78	87	70	58
Kan	175	166	155	98	132	106	S. C	76	74	91	73	62	32
Ky	128	105	85	71	92	63	Tenn	160	134	130	100	82	69
La	104	97	90	57	78	.....	Utah	59	53	51	37	46	32
Me	79	56	43	45	41	31	Vt	39	23	30	21	13	14
Md	224	177	142	153	167	138	Va	137	140	97	116	103	54
Mass	496	523	454	524	438	387	Wash	173	202	184	148	158	118
Mich	574	441	419	318	257	328	Wis	271	205	167	164	155	128
Minn	260	216	178	171	185	161	Wy	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miss	60	46	39	41	.....	.....							

The number of persons killed in this country in 1923 by motor vehicles was about 18,788 (of which 2,000 were due to collisions between autos and trains or autos and street cars), it is estimated by the United States Dept. of Commerce. Of the auto deaths, 16,452 were due to accidents on highways.

AUTO FATALITIES IN 1923 IN BIG UNITED STATES CITIES.

(Data by National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters.)

City.	Auto Dths.	Rate Per 100,000 Pop.	City.	Auto Dths.	Rate Per 100,000 Pop.	City.	Auto Dths.	Rate Per 100,000 Pop.
Albany	26	22.2	Jersey City	35	11.3	Reading, Pa	25	22.5
Baltimore	128	16.5	Los Angeles	237	35.6	Rochester, N. Y	47	15.3
Boston	132	17.1	Milwaukee	72	14.9	Sacramento	30	42.9
Buffalo	142	26.5	Minneapolis	61	14.9	St. Louis	166	20.7
Chicago	583	20.2	Nashville	25	20.6	Salt Lake	19	15.1
Cincinnati	123	30.3	Newark, N. J	103	23.5	San Francisco	101	18.8
Cleveland	199	22.4	New Haven	30	17.3	Scranton, Pa	35	24.9
Columbus	56	21.4	New Orleans	67	16.6	Toledo	59	22.0
Denver	41	15.6	New York City	945	15.9	Trenton, N. J	32	25.1
Detroit	257	25.8	Philadelphia	304	15.8	Washington, D. C.	87	19.9
Hartford	30	21.7	Pittsburgh	139	23.0	Wilmington, Del	30	25.5
Indianapolis	47	13.7	Providence	52	21.4	Yonkers	5	4.7

In 1923 in the City of New York the death rate was 2.60 per 1,000 automobiles, as against 2.20 in Chicago, 1.88 in Boston, 1.66 in Baltimore, and 1.53 in St. Louis.

AUTO FATALITIES IN CHIEF UNITED STATES CITIES, 1918-1922.

City.	Number of Deaths.					City.	Number of Deaths.				
	1922.	1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.		1922.	1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.
Albany	21	31	13	23	11	New York	896	885	773	780	699
Atlanta	54	38	44	43	20	Bronx Borough	81	106	73	78	78
Baltimore	130	100	97	106	104	Brooklyn Borough	266	279	251	266	198
Boston	129	103	89	125	109	Manhattan Boro	463	420	385	368	367
Bridgeport	28	28	30	33	22	Queens Borough	68	65	47	44	47
Buffalo	106	81	104	68	90	Richmond Boro	18	15	17	24	9
Chicago	623	569	472	328	308	Newark, N. J	81	68	77	82	62
Cincinnati	76	79	57	67	59	Omaha	24	23	41	28	26
Cleveland	142	148	155	126	168	Paterson	34	32	18	27	20
Columbus	37	43	31	40	40	Philadelphia	267	190	226	191	228
Dallas	27	27	29	19	13	Pittsburgh	123	107	98	94	105
Denver	56	43	37	41	43	Portland, Ore	40	38	34	31	33
Detroit	176	133	175	139	125	Richmond	20	19	12	10	9
Hartford	31	31	36	38	28	Rochester	52	42	34	32	25
Houston	27	25	8	14	13	St. Louis	134	119	104	105	95
Indianapolis	47	40	36	26	27	St. Paul	36	34	30	23	27
Jersey City	36	36	43	40	30	Salt Lake City	24	18	23	13	19
Kansas City, Mo	63	67	56	42	64	San Francisco	118	94	88	85	74
Los Angeles	187	165	142	119	91	Seattle	44	44	41	50	40
Louisville	42	35	28	19	28	Spokane	10	19	18	12	10
Milwaukee	65	52	59	60	48	Syracuse	36	34	25	23	22
Minneapolis	71	49	41	38	44	Toledo	45	37	44	34	32
Nashville	20	24	19	18	14	Washington, D. C	64	53	50	58	55
New Haven	33	21	29	24	28	Yonkers	13	17	11	18	15
New Orleans	46	43	50	36	29						

RED THE BEST DANGER SIGNAL.

That red signal lights are most easily distinguished from other colors at a distance and require the lowest light intensity for unmistakable recognition is one of the conclusions drawn from an investigation of the visibility of traffic signals conducted by the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce.

Green signals came second on the list of colored lights easy to identify, but for street traffic a yellow green is considered preferable to the blue green used on the railroads.

Blue ranked third on the list, but was found to require the highest intensity.

The railroad yellows, it was found, were often mistaken for orange and red, and a lemon yellow gave much better results.

AMERICAN (U. S.) TELEGRAPH AND CABLE LINES.

(Data, by Bureau of the Census, cover 1922).

Number of companies or systems	24	Balance Sheet:	
Miles of pole line	252,991	Assets, total	$459,469,284
Miles of single wire owned and leased	1,853,250	Plant and equipment	$326,661,860
Nautical miles of ocean cable	76,711	Investment and marketable securities, long-term advances, and miscellaneous investments	$78,838,774
Number of messages	191,121,333	Cash and current assets, including supplies and sundries	$53,968,650
Number of telegraph offices	27,354		
Income, total	$151,858,086	Liabilities, total	$459,469,284
Telegraph traffic	$146,805,215	Capital stock	$177,203,778
All other sources	$5,052,871	Funded debt	$71,394,000
		Reserves	$90,222,189
Expenses, total	$127,990,615	Accounts payable	$14,712,890
General operation and maintenance, including salaries and wages and legal expenses	$113,139,825	Interest, taxes, dividends, and rents, due and accrued, and sundries	$35,419,643
Interest and taxes	$10,195,036	Net surplus	$70,516,784
All other expenses	$4,655,754		
Net income	$23,867,471	Number of employees	68,632
Dividends	$10,715,577	Salaries and wages	$76,161,926

Wire mileage does not include 285,002 exclusively operated by railways. Income figures do not include sinking fund charges.

The mileage of wires of land-telegraph companies was 1,849,312.

Cable companies reported 52,430 nautical miles of ocean cable. This was exclusive of 24.281 miles of Western Union cables. The cable companies in 1922 handled 5,280,066 messages, not including 4,322,493 ocean messages over Western Union cables.

U. S. GOVERNMENT LAND AND CABLE WIRES (not included above).

The Government, in 1922, operated the following mileage of land and cable lines:

Alaska—land, 470; cable, 2,669. Canal Zone—land, 470. Philippines—land, 5,227; cable, 850. Porto Rico—land, 195.

The Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System, operated by the Signal Corps of the Army, connects Seattle, Wash., with the most important points in Alaska. The service has been extended through connection with the Navy Radio Communication Service. The cable system connects with the telegraph lines of the Government railroad and other railroads in Alaska and with nine telephone systems in the Territory, all of which handle telegrams.

The Panama Canal Zone System is operated by the Panama Railroad Co.

The telegraph lines in the Philippines are operated as a part of the Postal Service.

The United States Weather Bureau operates nine telegraph and telephone lines in localities where no commercial lines are available, primarily for the purpose of transmitting meteorological observations, weather forecasts and warnings, vessel and wreck reports, and general Government business.

The combined length of these 9 Weather Bureau lines is 289 miles, including 15 miles of leased wire and 66 miles of cable. The commercial telegrams transmitted numbered 25,000.

The Coast Guard, Lighthouse Service, and Naval Communication Service co-operate with the Weather Bureau in the maintenance of these lines and make extensive use of some of them.

Because of their location, some of the Weather Bureau lines are of great benefit to logging, shipping, fishing and other private interests.

Wireless—The wireless service in 1922 included 37 tower stations, which handled 2,365,109 messages; income $8,111,102; expenses, $5,111,574; net income, $2,999,528.

Radio apparatus valued at $43,460,676 was made in this country in 1923, including 1,889,614 head sets; 521,085 receiving sets; 1,073 transmitting sets.

TELEPHONES IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1922, BY STATES.

The Census Bureau gives the number of telephones, in 1922, by States, as follows:

State.	Telephones	State.	Telephones	State.	Telephones	State.	Telephones
	Number.		*Number.*		*Number.*		*Number.*
Ala	84,401	Iowa	533,347	Nev	10,313	S. C	54,078
Ariz	24,353	Kan	354,251	N. H	68,874	S. D	101,555
Ark	99,490	Ky	201,545	N. J	383,496	Tenn	171,413
Cal	763,338	La	87,354	N. M	18,342	Tex	462,424
Col	150,652	Me	113,725	N. Y	1,780,563	Utah	53,261
Conn	205,902	Md	153,790	N. C	116,129	Vt	54,530
Del	23,534	Mass	687,700	N. D	77,586	Va	155,490
D. C	102,231	Mich	508,140	Ohio	962,837	Wash	238,275
Fla	79,657	Minn	424,777	Okla	222,889	W. Va	116,081
Ga	136,334	Miss	63,761	Ore	146,847	Wis	429,949
Idaho	48,745	Mo	550,980	Pa	1,085,651	Wyoming	24,949
Ill	1,283,449	Mont	55,115	R. I	92,766	U. S	14,347,395
Ind	508,726	Neb	273,500				

The number of telephones in 1917 in the United States was 11,716,520.

In 1902 telephones numbered 2,371,044, with 4,900,451 miles of wire.

Other 1922 data—number of systems or lines, 57 253: miles of wire, 37,265,958; estimated number of messages or talks, 24,647,560,860; number of public exchanges, 19,260; number of employees, 312,015, of which 207,582 were females; salaries and wages paid in the year, $352,925,570; revenue, $684,923,557; value of plant and equipment, $2,205,183,150.

BELL TELEPHONE STATISTICS.

(Compiled by Chief Statistician, American Telephone and Telegraph Co., N. Y. City.)

Jan. 1.	Stations in Bell System.			Employees.	Miles of Wire.	Average Daily Messages.
	Bell Owned Stations.	Bell Connected Stations.	Total.			
1915	5,584,853	3,064,140	8,648,993	142,527	17,475,594	27,848,174
1916	5,968,110	3,183,111	9,151,221	156,294	18,505,545	26,002,829
1917	6,545,490	3,301,702	9,847,192	179,032	19,850,315	29,419,933
1918	7,031,530	3,444,148	10,475,678	192,364	22,610,487	31,854,000
1919	7,201,757	3,790,568	10,992,325	199,914	23,281,150	32,309,500
1920	7,739,159	4,056,588	11,795,747	209,860	24,162,999	30,800,000
1921	8,333,979	4,267,956	12,601,935	231,316	25,377,404	33,162,000
1922	8,914,155	4,466,064	13,380,219	224,288	27,819,821	35,027,000
1923	9,514,813	4,535,752	14,050,565	243,053	30,616,522	38,354,000
1924	10,406,155	4,593,946	15,000,101	271,987	34,523,842	42,792,000

FEDERAL INCOME TAX CHART.

(Compiled by the Guaranty Trust Co., of N. Y., and based on Revenue Act of 1924 signed by President Coolidge on June 2.)

Chart shows tax payable by a married person or head of a family, personal exemption $2,500, but does not take cognizance of any exemption for dependants. The first $5,000 of net income in all cases is deemed to be earned.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5. [6.		7.	8. [9.	
				Normal Tax.			Total Tax.	
Net Income.	Rate of Normal Tax.	Rate of Surtax.	Amount Subject to Surtax Between Change of Rates.	Earned Income of $10,000 or Over.	Unearned Income.	Amount of Surtax.	Earned Income of $10,000 or Over—Total Columns 5 and 7.	Unearned Income—Total Columns 6 and 7.
	Pct.	*Pct.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
3,000....	2	.....	.....	7.50	7.50	.....	7.50	7.50
4,000....	2	.....	.....	22.50	22.50	.....	22.50	22.50
5,000....	2	.....	.....	37.50	37.50	.....	37.50	37.50
6,000....	2	.....	.....	52.50	57.50	.....	52.50	57.50
6,500....	2	.....	.....	60.00	67.50	.....	60.00	67.50
7,000....	4	.....	.....	75.00	87.50	.....	75.00	87.50
7,500....	4	.....	.....	90.00	107.50	.....	90.00	107.50
8,000....	4	.....	.....	105.00	127.50	.....	105.00	127.50
8,500....	4	.....	.....	120.00	147.50	.....	120.00	147.50
9,000....	4	.....	.....	135.00	167.50	.....	135.00	167.50
9,500....	4	.....	.....	150.00	187.50	.....	150.00	187.50
10,000....	4	.....	.....	165.00	207.50	.....	165.00	207.50
10,500....	4	1	10,000 to 10,500	185.00	227.50	5	190.00	232.50
12,000....	6	1	10,500 to 12,000	275.00	317.50	20	295.00	337.50
14,000....	6	1	12,000 to 14,000	395.00	437.50	40	435.00	477.50
16,000....	6	2	14,000 to 16,000	515.00	557.50	80	595.00	637.50
18,000....	6	3	16,000 to 18,000	635.00	677.50	140	775.00	817.50
20,000....	6	4	18,000 to 20,000	755.00	797.50	220	975.00	1,017.50
22,000....	6	5	20,000 to 22,000	875.00	917.50	320	1,195.00	1,237.50
24,000....	6	6	22,000 to 24,000	995.00	1,037.50	440	1,435.00	1,477.50
26,000....	6	7	24,000 to 26,000	1,115.00	1,157.50	580	1,695.00	1,737.50
28,000....	6	8	26,000 to 28,000	1,235.00	1,277.50	740	1,975.00	2,017.50
30,000....	6	9	28,000 to 30,000	1,355.00	1,397.50	920	2,275.00	2,317.50
32,000....	6	10	30,000 to 32,000	1,475.00	1,517.50	1,120	2,595.00	2,637.50
34,000....	6	10	32,000 to 34,000	1,595.00	1,637.50	1,320	2,915.00	2,957.50
36,000....	6	11	34,000 to 36,000	1,715.00	1,757.50	1,540	3,255.00	3,297.50
38,000....	6	12	36,000 to 38,000	1,835.00	1,877.50	1,780	3,615.00	3,657.50
40,000....	6	13	38,000 to 40,000	1,955.00	1,997.50	2,040	3,995.00	4,037.50
42,000....	6	13	40,000 to 42,000	2,075.00	2,117.50	2,300	4,375.00	4,417.50
44,000....	6	14	42,000 to 44,000	2,195.00	2,237.50	2,580	4,775.00	4,817.50
46,000....	6	15	44,000 to 46,000	2,315.00	2,357.50	2,880	5,195.00	5,237.50
48,000....	6	16	46,000 to 48,000	2,435.00	2,477.50	3,200	5,635.00	5,677.50
50,000....	6	17	48,000 to 50,000	2,555.00	2,597.50	3,540	6,095.00	6,137.50
52,000....	6	18	50,000 to 52,000	2,675.00	2,717.50	3,900	6,575.00	6,617.50
56,000....	6	19	52,000 to 56,000	2,915.00	2,957.50	4,660	7,575.00	7,617.50
58,000....	6	20	56,000 to 58,000	3,035.00	3,077.50	5,060	8,095.00	8,137.50
62,000....	6	21	58,000 to 62,000	3,275.00	3,317.50	5,900	9,175.00	9,217.50
64,000....	6	22	62,000 to 64,000	3,395.00	3,437.50	6,340	9,735.00	9,777.50
66,000....	6	23	64,000 to 66,000	3,515.00	3,557.50	6,800	10,315.00	10,357.50
68,000....	6	24	66,000 to 68,000	3,635.00	3,677.50	7,280	10,915.00	10,957.50
70,000....	6	25	68,000 to 70,000	3,755.00	3,797.50	7,780	11,535.00	11,577.50
74,000....	6	26	70,000 to 74,000	3,995.00	4,037.50	8,820	12,815.00	12,857.50
76,000....	6	27	74,000 to 76,000	4,115.00	4,157.50	9,360	13,475.00	13,517.50
80,000....	6	28	76,000 to 80,000	4,355.00	4,397.50	10,480	14,835.00	14,877.50
82,000....	6	29	80,000 to 82,000	4,475.00	4,517.50	11,060	15,535.00	15,577.50
84,000....	6	30	82,000 to 84,000	4,595.00	4,637.50	11,660	16,255.00	16,297.50
88,000....	6	31	84,000 to 88,000	4,835.00	4,877.50	12,900	17,735.00	17,777.50
90,000....	6	32	88,000 to 90,000	4,955.00	4,997.50	13,540	18,495.00	18,537.50
92,000....	6	33	90,000 to 92,000	5,075.00	5,117.50	14,200	19,275.00	19,317.50
94,000....	6	34	92,000 to 94,000	5,195.00	5,237.50	14,880	20,075.00	20,117.50
96,000....	6	35	94,000 to 96,000	5,315.00	5,357.50	15,580	20,895.00	20,937.50
100,000....	6	36	96,000 to 100,000	5,555.00	5,597.50	17,020	22,575.00	22,617.50
200,000....	6	37	100,000 to 200,000	11,555.00	11,597.50	54,020	65,575.00	65,617.50
300,000....	6	38	200,000 to 300,000	17,555.00	17,597.50	92,020	109,575.00	109,617.50
500,000....	6	39	300,000 to 500,000	29,555.00	29,597.50	170,020	199,575.00	199,617.50
Over 500,000....	6	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

In the Net Income column no allowance is made for credit for dividends or interest on U. S. obligations, if any, included in net income.

Amount of surtax is the total of the instalments for the income considered.

In addition to decreasing rates of individual income tax for 1924, and thereafter, the act provides for an allowance by credit or refund of 25 per centum of the individual income tax for 1923.

Another feature is the differentiation between earned and unearned income, earned income of individuals up to $10,000 being taxed at lower rates than unearned income.

The act increases the Federal estate tax rates and imposes a tax on gifts.

The stamp tax on checks, drafts, and promissory notes and the taxes on telegraph and telephone messages and on soft drinks are repealed.

PUBLICITY OF INCOME TAX RETURNS.

The new law requires the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish, on request of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Finance of the Senate, or a special committee of the Senate or House, any data contained in or shown by the returns that may be required by the committee.

Moreover, such committee is given the right, acting directly as a committee or by and through examiners or agents designated by it, to inspect returns, and any relevant or useful information thus obtained may be submitted by the committee obtaining it to the Senate or the House, or both.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is also required to prepare lists giving the name, post office address, and the amount of tax paid by each person making an income tax return.

Such lists are to be available for public inspection in the office of the collector of each internal revenue district and in such other places as the Commissioner may designate.

U. S. CUSTOMS REVENUES AND INTERNAL REV. RECEIPTS SINCE 1800.

Year (Fiscal.)	Customs.	Internal Revenue.	Year (Fiscal).	Customs.	Internal Revenue.	Year (Fiscal).	Customs.	Internal Revenue.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1800....	9,080,933	809,397	1901....	238,585,456	306,871,669	1913....	318,891,396	344,424,453
1810....	8,583,309	7,431	1902....	254,444,708	271,867,990	1914....	292,320,015	380,008,893
1820....	15,005,612	106,261	1903....	284,479,582	230,740,925	1915....	209,786,672	415,681,023
1830....	21,922,391	12,161	1904....	261,274,565	232,903,781	1916....	213,185,846	512,723,287
1840....	13,499,502	1,682	1905....	261,798,857	234,187,976	1917....	225,962,393	809,393,640
1850....	39,668,686	.....	1906....	300,251,878	249,102,738	1918....	179,908,383	3,698,955,821
1855....	53,025,794	.....	1907....	332,233,363	269,664,022	1919....	184,457,867	3,850,150,078
1860....	53,187,512	.....	1908....	286,113,130	251,665,850	1920....	322,902,650	5,407,580,252
1870....	194,538,374	181,302,828	1909....	300,711,934	246,212,719	1921....	308,564,391	4,595,357,062
1880....	186,522,065	123,981,916	1910....	333,683,445	289,957,220	1922....	356,443,387	3,197,451,083
1890....	229,668,585	142,594,696	1911....	314,497,071	322,526,299	1923....	561,928,867	2,621,745,227
1900....	233,164,871	295,316,107	1912....	311,321,672	321,615,894	1924....	545,637,504	2,796,179,257

The 1924 total for internal revenue receipts is the sum remaining after giving the 25 per cent. credit on six months of the 1924 personal income taxes.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS, BY STATES, YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1924.

States.	Income Tax.	Miscellaneous Taxes.	Total.	States.	Income Tax.	Miscellaneous Taxes.	Total.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Alabama....	7,984,248	1,816,722	9,800,970	Nebraska...	7,458,788	3,332,827	10,791,615
Alaska.....	190,228	39,672	229,900	Nevada.....	581,492	180,007	761,499
Arizona.....	1,591,667	539,561	2,131,228	New Hamp..	4,038,467	1,766,878	5,805,346
Arkansas....	5,431,632	1,105,003	6,536,635	New Jersey	69,620,079	42,639,967	112,260,046
California..	92,401,441	36,625,011	129,026,453	New Mexico	890,835	240,488	1,131,323
Colorado....	11,543,616	3,684,421	15,228,037	New York...	506,593,933	183,821,491	690,415,425
Connecticut.	26,901,779	10,104,752	37,006,532	N. Carolina..	18,173,156	139,800,237	157,973,393
Delaware...	9,127,303	1,677,798	10,805,101	N. Dakota..	771,387	511,451	1,282,838
Dist. of Col.	24,164,324	3,378,203	27,542,527	Ohio.....	95,412,405	58,112,427	153,524,832
Florida.....	8,005,449	7,814,378	15,819,827	Oklahoma...	11,028,491	2,492,071	13,520,563
Georgia.....	13,869,531	5,311,914	19,181,446	Oregon.....	8,242,145	2,258,092	10,500,237
Hawaii.....	5,021,422	775,355	5,796,778	Pennsylvania	198,270,944	71,417,675	269,688,619
Idaho.....	1,271,318	704,765	1,976,084	Rhode Island	16,241,809	3,997,544	20,239,353
Illinois.....	161,072,008	53,768,713	214,840,722	S. Carolina..	7,544,042	1,394,235	8,938,278
Indiana.....	26,384,368	19,383,239	45,767,607	S. Dakota...	1,169,750	781,498	1,951,248
Iowa.....	12,854,337	5,091,866	17,946,204	Tennessee...	11,943,033	6,690,612	18,633,646
Kansas.....	17,323,184	3,412,098	20,735,282	Texas.....	28,295,285	8,568,472	36,863,758
Kentucky...	14,284,640	14,290,274	28,574,914	Utah.....	2,937,172	1,150,014	4,087,186
Louisiana...	13,400,178	7,027,204	20,427,382	Vermont....	2,935,562	665,265	3,600,827
Maine.....	8,978,879	4,967,022	13,945,902	Virginia....	16,048,299	29,943,587	45,991,886
Maryland...	25,562,203	8,787,014	34,349,218	Washington.	14,723,370	4,282,638	19,006,008
Massachu'ts.	109,857,344	28,824,310	138,681,654	W. Virginia	14,386,962	5,508,505	19,895,467
Michigan...	104,378,390	117,001,615	221,380,005	Wisconsin...	27,215,717	13,233,004	40,448,722
Minnesota..	23,855,584	7,731,049	31,586,633	Wyoming...	1,595,540	492,813	2,088,353
Mississippi..	4,008,798	940,438	4,949,236	Philip. Isl'ds	.....	759,956	759,956
Missouri....	44,116,410	24,678,077	68,794,487				
Montana....	2,060,349	897,689	2,958,039	Total.....	1,841,759,317	954,419,940	2,796,179,257

Cents are omitted in the figures by States, but the totals include the addition of all the cents. Excluding refunds for erroneous and illegal collections, the net total return for 1924 was $2,712,520,603. Enforcing the National Prohibition Act cost $7,510,000; the Narcotic Law, $723,000.

ESTATE TAX; GIFT TAX.

The Estate Tax, which is in lieu of the tax laid under Title IV. of the Revenue Act of 1921, is imposed upon the transfer of the net estate of every decedent dying after the passage of the law, whether a resident or non-resident of the United States. The schedule below shows the rates effective.

A tax is also imposed upon *gifts* during life on and after Jan. 1, 1924, at the same rates.

Net Estate or Amount of Gift.	Rate of Tax.	Tax on Separate Amounts in First Column.	Tax on Totals of Amounts in First Column.	Net Estate or Amount of Gift.	Rate of Tax.	Tax on Separate Amounts in First Column.	Tax on Totals of Amounts in First Column.
First $50,000	Ex'm't	.....	.....	$500,000	15%	$75,000	$151,000
Next 50,000	1%	$500	$500	500,000	18%	90,000	241,000
50,000	2%	1,000	1,500	1,000,000	21%	210,000	451,000
50,000	3%	1,500	3,000	1,000,000	24%	240,000	691,000
100,000	4%	4,000	7,000	1,000,000	27%	270,000	961,000
200,000	6%	12,000	19,000	3,000,000	30%	900,000	1,861,000
300,000	9%	27,000	46,000	2,000,000	35%	700,000	2,561,000
250,000	12%	30,000	76,000	In excess of 10,000,000	40%	.....	.....

Exemption on the first $50,000 is not allowed estates of non-residents, and not allowed gifts by non-residents.

STAMP TAXES.

Internal revenue stamp taxes are provided in the Income Tax Bill, June 2, 1924, in twelve classes. Each class contains various provisions and modifications so that the law should be consulted to assure accuracy in instances where questions arise. The classes and rates are:

Bonds—5 cents per $100; *Capital Stock*, issued—5 cents per $100; *Capital Stock*, sales or transfers—2 cents per $100; *Produce, Sales of, on Exchange*—1 cent per $100; *Conveyances*, deeds, etc.—50 cents between $100 and $500, 50 cents for each additional $500.

Entry of Goods at Custom House—25 cents for first $100, 50 cents between $100 and $500, $1 exceeding $500; *Entry for Withdrawal* from customs bonded warehouse—50 cents; *Passage Ticket* to any foreign country except Canada or Mexico—$1 not exceeding $30, $3 between $30 and $60, $5 exceeding $60.

Proxies for Voting (except religious, educational, charitable, fraternal or literary societies, or public cemeteries)—10 cents; *Power of Attorney*—25 cents; *Playing Cards*—10 cents per pack; *Policy of Insurance*—3 cents on each dollar of the premium charge.

RECAPITULATION FOR 1923 AND 1924.

General Sources.	1923.	1924.	General Sources.	1923.	1924.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Income and profits	1,691,072,042	1,841,738,987	Stamp taxes, incl. tax on playing cards	64,875,378	62,257,553
Estates	126,705,206	102,966,761	Misc. taxes, incl. receipts prohibition laws, int. rev. col. through customs offices, etc	6,179,595	7,972,100
Telegraph and telephone	30,380,783	34,662,428			
Beverages of all kinds	40,489,982	38,004,574			
Cigars, tobacco, manf	308,010,533	324,501,782			
Admissions and dues	77,345,877	85,722,385			
Excise taxes, mfrs.' etc	185,064,278	200,872,361			
Special taxes, incl. corp. capital stock	91,621,548	97,480,320	Total	2,621,745,227	2,796,179,257

Cents are omitted in the table.

The expenditures in administering internal revenue laws for the fiscal year 1924 were approximately $42,365,000, not including refunding.

Of the taxes summarized above, distilled spirits yielded $27,580,381; fermented liquors, $5,328; cigars, $45,205,165; cigarettes, $203,651,331; chewing and smoking tobacco, $66,700,456; wire, phone and radio messages, $33,238,875; bonds, stock issues and conveyances, $30,613,428; autos, $11,510,563; tires and parts, $33,633,610; candy, $11,803,704; clocks, jewelry, etc., $22,634,406; soft drinks, $10,418,866; stock of corps., $87,471,691; theatre, concert and cabaret admissions, $77,712,524.

QUANTITIES OF CERTAIN TAXED ARTICLES.

Articles Taxed.	1923. (Fis. Yr.)	1924. (Fis. Yr.)	Articles Taxed.	1923. (Fis. Yr.)	1924. (Fis. Yr.)
Distilled spirits:			Cigars (small) . number	576,673,340	504,092,566
Non-beverage . . gals.	12,049,970	9,836,916	Cigarettes (l.) . number	18,179,947	17,521,578
Beverage . . . . . gals.	33		Cigarettes (s.) . number	60,860,115,960	67,882,675,160
Spirits or wines, rectified . . . . . gals.	56,677	68,880	Snuff, mfd . . . . . lbs.	39,862,314	38,917,164
Cigars (large):			Tobacco, chewing and smoking . . . . lbs.	382,539,213	370,557,690
Class A . . . . . number	2,692,264,025	2,564,008,130	Oleomargarine:		
Class B . . . . . number	1,644,900,913	1,487,417,728	Colored . . . . . lbs.	6,766,434	9,891,167
Class C . . . . . number	2,637,229,049	2,581,207,993	Uncolored . . . . . lbs.	202,852,316	228,134,024
Class D . . . . . number	119,477,245	128,122,632	Adulterated butter lbs.	305,321	219,399
Class E . . . . . number	34,149,627	33,391,311	Process or renovated butter . . . . lbs.	3,945,600	3,860,352
Total . . . . . number	7,128,020,859	6,794,147,794	Playing cards . . . packs	42,312,821	46,631,965

The 33 gallons of non-beverage distilled spirits in 1923 represented withdrawals by foreign legations at Washington.

WITHDRAWALS TAX PAID FOR CONSUMPTION OF LIQUORS AND TOBACCO PRODUCTS.

Fiscal Year.	Distilled Spirits.	Fermented Liquors.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.	Tobacco, Chewing and Smoking.	Snuff.
	Tax. gals.	*Barrels.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1913	143,220,056	65,245,544	8,732,815,703	14,294,895,471	404,362,620	33,209,468
1914	139,138,501	66,105,445	8,707,625,230	16,427,086,016	412,505,213	32,766,741
1915	124,155,178	59,746,701	8,030,385,603	16,756,179,973	402,474,245	29,839,074
1916	136,226,528	58,564,508	8,337,720,530	21,087,757,078	417,235,928	33,170,680
1917	164,665,246	60,729,509	9,216,901,113	30,529,193,538	445,763,206	35,377,751
1918	92,593,396	50,184,594	8,731,919,141	36,959,334,804	417,647,509	35,036,561
1919	84,585,984	30,093,159	7,899,407,423	38,104,738,310	376,959,091	34,895,173
1920	28,444,129	6,934,296	8,966,028,022	50,448,541,689	414,877,746	38,605,173
1921	34,923,483	. . . . .	7,822,534,617	45,065,323,004	329,611,871	32,196,676
1922	19,079,041	. . . . .	7,266,868,812	50,058,250,357	368,563,368	38,597,950
1923	12,050,003	. . . . .	7,704,694,199	60,878,295,907	382,539,213	39,862,314
1924	9,836,916	. . . . .	7,298,240,360	67,900,196,738	370,557,690	38,917,164
Total	988,918,461	397,603,756	98,715,140,753	448,509,792,885	4,743,097,700	422,474,725

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS, YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1923, BY STATES.

State.	Income and Profits Tax.	Miscellaneous Taxes.	Total.	State.	Income and Profits Tax.	Miscellaneous Taxes.	Total.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Alabama	6,202,620	1,505,699	7,708,320	New Jersey	65,316,777	45,591,839	110,908,616
Alaska	135,333	27,070	162,404	New Mex	760,225	255,860	1,016,085
Arizona	1,164,518	501,557	1,666,075	New York	456,952,558	207,843,555	664,796,113
Arkansas	4,517,829	1,200,488	5,718,318	N. Carolina	18,183,734	122,163,631	140,347,366
California	84,526,238	30,349,717	114,875,955	N. Dakota	886,826	620,205	1,507,031
Colorado	10,920,856	5,067,841	15,988,698	Ohio	88,033,261	60,453,226	148,486,487
Connecticut	25,131,076	9,986,499	35,117,576	Oklahoma	10,455,830	2,623,355	13,079,186
Delaware	3,411,768	1,569,673	4,981,441	Oregon	8,260,908	2,313,032	10,573,941
Dist. of Col	7,783,800	3,031,746	10,815,546	Pennsylv'a	181,444,848	65,675,841	247,120,689
Florida	6,338,119	7,100,744	13,438,863	Rhode Is	17,355,117	3,961,880	21,316,997
Georgia	12,075,270	7,350,055	19,425,325	S. Carolina	5,337,200	1,373,195	6,710,485
Hawaii	3,506,113	642,142	4,148,255	S. Dakota	1,188,439	876,864	2,065,304
Idaho	1,526,394	601,406	2,127,800	Tennessee	11,570,882	6,425,076	17,995,959
Illinois	163,626,874	52,329,056	215,955,931	Texas	26,385,605	8,248,476	34,634,081
Indiana	25,042,436	20,710,284	45,752,721	Utah	2,865,695	1,059,972	3,925,667
Iowa	11,807,867	5,345,667	17,153,535	Vermont	2,525,632	637,289	3,162,921
Kansas	19,915,327	3,837,036	23,752,364	Virginia	13,706,232	26,498,892	40,205,124
Kentucky	11,935,824	14,314,415	26,250,239	Washington	10,742,417	3,729,633	14,472,050
Louisiana	10,473,771	6,017,263	16,491,035	W. Virginia	13,314,012	5,051,489	18,365,501
Maine	9,369,688	1,776,307	11,145,995	Wisconsin	24,976,851	12,489,485	37,466,336
Maryland	27,872,540	9,827,364	37,699,904	Wyoming	1,580,212	436,491	2,016,703
Mas'chus'ts	112,112,785	26,980,885	139,093,670	Philip. Is	. . . . .	959,624	959,624
Michigan	88,678,933	98,917,345	187,596,278	Estate tax payment made in Shanghai, China	. . . . .	1,725	1,725
Minnesota	21,553,185	9,135,927	30,689,113				
Mississippi	2,903,454	865,265	3,768,720				
Missouri	40,151,456	25,790,980	65,942,437				
Montana	2,182,064	1,098,233	3,280,297				
Nebraska	7,275,308	3,812,800	11,088,108				
Nevada	500,672	183,384	684,056	Total	1,691,089,534	930,655,693	2,621,745,227
New Hamp	6,604,043	1,488,187	8,092,231				

Cents omitted in State figures, but included in totals.

Maryland and the District of Columbia comprise the district of Maryland and Washington and the Territory of Alaska the district of Washington.

PERSONAL (NET) INCOMES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Data by Internal Revenue Bureau, calendar years. Total personal income in 1922 was $24,871,908,354.)

States and Territories.	1922.	1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.	1917.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Alabama	126,908,473	117,108,806	156,604,933	133,470,965	121,250,953	73,508,562
Alaska	.....	.....	19,400,775	18,862,034	15,434,987	10,549,506
Arizona	48,459,738	48,310,197	67,280,486	61,434,347	41,579,450	39,635,508
Arkansas	95,625,678	92,616,903	118,060,710	123,704,361	76,354,037	68,296,287
California	1,357,524,521	1,168,021,448	1,329,066,594	981,170,941	701,850,380	632,608,546
Colorado	184,572,407	174,490,980	219,277,184	191,001,999	159,487,951	137,853,875
Connecticut	401,720,143	343,017,180	451,737,702	347,929,674	295,617,840	249,186,724
Delaware	53,981,068	43,676,893	55,633,321	62,901,249	48,358,031	56,459,176
Dist. of Col	231,328,739	248,345,804	208,388,174	166,399,104	138,966,315	104,357,892
Florida	132,047,020	119,557,316	141,105,124	107,362,976	63,681,401	54,378,496
Georgia	199,432,531	180,311,466	228,619,716	219,471,959	148,366,439	137,775,612
Hawaii	37,122,696	37,840,014	55,572,896	33,164,366	20,054,940	21,888,755
Idaho	51,166,793	49,737,718	67,391,639	65,472,540	55,954,296	46,465,514
Illinois	1,927,637,451	1,833,920,436	1,836,956,942	1,662,796,441	1,256,309,485	1,119,960,600
Indiana	426,365,818	406,242,138	556,061,991	417,323,251	325,549,440	261,265,426
Iowa	359,562,822	313,762,935	631,560,789	527,163,654	450,267,585	337,233,861
Kansas	211,061,984	217,237,297	306,413,429	264,971,649	218,524,054	202,159,002
Kentucky	200,048,892	192,273,937	243,879,230	215,977,422	166,350,127	124,826,244
Louisiana	203,664,606	197,897,146	237,109,145	201,753,808	137,261,983	134,349,180
Maine	129,857,441	124,628,679	143,455,545	112,562,525	84,033,212	66,950,710
Maryland	386,830,235	368,691,062	482,195,448	398,672,772	303,421,092	253,433,289
Massachusetts	1,237,893,477	1,153,008,156	1,368,406,648	1,090,808,058	868,460,461	717,512,002
Michigan	796,411,946	657,779,854	895,679,238	665,475,193	415,313,164	387,824,910
Minnesota	348,740,625	340,833,699	453,212,241	383,920,683	291,074,629	275,510,103
Mississippi	76,981,743	60,104,438	85,954,352	101,262,053	70,323,185	61,763,713
Missouri	526,387,658	499,911,004	548,130,178	470,443,311	409,013,021	362,026,687
Montana	83,903,851	81,527,662	109,348,194	108,380,657	90,091,830	81,207,992
Nebraska	177,969,193	179,905,513	306,362,706	287,457,592	306,053,565	251,988,895
Nevada	22,397,460	22,455,508	25,337,934	20,887,132	17,826,669	16,423,316
New Hampshire	85,577,058	82,352,496	100,431,539	78,565,318	56,889,284	42,843,296
New Jersey	1,032,262,375	856,856,058	977,853,627	828,428,672	653,112,589	521,042,424
New Mexico	28,982,814	27,838,165	36,923,120	31,587,990	36,591,416	31,644,721
New York	4,110,588,989	3,617,757,104	4,030,623,696	3,436,343,179	2,719,713,784	2,774,035,148
North Carolina	171,929,259	127,992,951	163,799,837	161,613,467	89,748,811	84,420,131
North Dakota	43,767,089	43,032,753	66,188,434	80,190,946	89,586,415	61,233,723
Ohio	1,138,934,714	1,060,027,926	1,407,388,003	1,075,115,926	993,314,432	740,406,422
Oklahoma	217,555,604	191,816,067	295,790,791	242,184,301	163,678,297	170,751,358
Oregon	161,226,232	159,574,639	193,652,281	166,240,606	111,601,050	84,746,023
Pennsylvania	2,005,570,020	1,937,291,858	2,212,178,029	1,838,002,395	1,770,848,133	1,360,802,293
Rhode Island	171,409,669	157,568,411	180,303,990	146,109,811	129,630,322	112,129,569
South Carolina	72,755,770	68,255,825	109,246,657	142,688,832	73,855,345	70,917,349
South Dakota	48,949,551	47,087,498	103,578,036	133,174,792	151,725,486	109,794,860
Tennessee	190,723,937	170,969,895	212,600,105	193,909,353	139,173,691	111,964,540
Texas	545,901,576	536,897,427	720,720,162	643,172,301	392,975,557	350,297,337
Utah	67,744,653	62,713,461	82,278,389	61,913,436	52,454,404	45,044,946
Vermont	51,653,367	47,561,557	59,303,302	46,204,506	34,063,265	29,540,804
Virginia	207,277,342	208,591,416	273,235,229	247,658,373	173,104,495	130,682,859
Washington	300,523,342	262,109,642	375,979,893	325,920,733	266,096,746	169,727,615
West Virginia	196,777,359	207,157,054	287,729,460	147,949,092	156,557,747	106,061,550
Wisconsin	401,670,058	379,754,222	436,436,810	337,851,344	290,199,685	228,199,253
Wyoming	48,826,743	51,051,629	63,244,529	52,463,959	26,413,937	28,855,603
Total	21,336,212,530	19,577,212,528	23,735,629,183	19,859,491,448	15,924,639,355	13,652,383,207

PER CENT. OF 1922 PERSONAL INCOME FROM EACH SOURCE.

Income Classes.	Wages and Salaries.	Business.	Partnerships.	Profits from Sales of Real Estate, Stocks and Bonds.	Capital Net Gain from Sale of Assets Held for More Than Two Years.	Rents and Royalties.	Interest and Investment Income.	Interest on Government Obligations Not Wholly Exempt from Tax.	Dividends.	Fiduciary.	Total Incomes.
Under $1,000	36.81	18.28	3.42	4.15	.....	10.98	11.64	0.21	13.49	1.02	100.00
$1,000 to $2,000	79.54	7.54	2.08	.72	.....	3.77	4.56	.05	1.48	.26	100.00
$2,000 to $3,000	74.88	10.03	2.69	1.12	.....	4.33	4.82	.05	1.78	.30	100.00
$3,000 to $5,000	59.80	16.02	4.84	2.50	.....	5.14	6.72	.02	4.46	.50	100.00
$5,000 to $10,000	43.97	15.80	7.90	4.79	.....	6.17	8.49	.22	11.39	1.27	100.00
$10,000 to $25,000	33.91	11.13	9.90	6.28	.....	5.65	9.71	.34	20.94	2.14	100.00
$25,000 to $50,000	25.30	8.44	11.21	6.23	1.13	4.54	10.03	.42	30.11	2.59	100.00
$50,000 to $100,000	18.79	6.20	12.32	4.36	5.29	3.76	9.70	.44	36.25	2.89	100.00
$100,000 to $150,000	14.15	4.57	13.57	3.81	7.91	4.05	9.10	.39	39.19	3.26	100.00
$150,000 to $300,000	9.48	3.54	13.42	4.38	12.81	3.15	8.51	.38	40.60	3.73	100.00
$300,000 to $500,000	6.16	2.87	12.56	3.22	17.55	2.22	6.59	.56	45.41	2.86	100.00
$500,000 to $1,000,000	3.42	1.94	6.69	2.48	25.99	2.32	8.09	.30	45.13	3.64	100.00
$1,000,000 and over	2.95	1.48	4.28	2.51	32.60	3.04	4.32	.53	46.99	1.30	100.00
Total	55.06	11.42	5.74	2.98	1.00	4.92	6.99	.14	10.71	1.04	100.00

PERSONAL INCOMES, BY SOURCES, 1916-1922.

SOURCE OF INCOME.	INCOME.			
	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Personal service: Salaries, wages, commissions, bonuses, directors' fees, etc	1,478,346,372	3,648,437,902	8,267,391,550	10,755,692,651
Busi., trade, com'ce, partn'ships, farming, & prof'ts from sales of real estate, stocks, and other property	3,010,404,924	3,958,670,028	4,630,455,322	6,708,344,984
Total	4,488,751,296	7,607,107,930	12,897,846,872	17,464,037,635
Property: Rents and royalties	643,802,657	684,343,399	975,679,666	1,019,094,265
Int. on bonds, notes, etc., incl. fiduc. income	1,080,879,405	936,715,456	1,403,485,691	1,500,779,100
Dividends	2,136,468,625	2,848,842,499	2,468,749,244	2,453,774,825
Total	3,861,150,687	4,469,901,354	4,847,914,601	4,973,648,190
Total income	8,349,901,983	12,077,009,284	17,745,761,473	22,437,685,825
General deductions	2,051,324,363	885,763,077	1,821,122,118	2,578,194,377
Net income	6,298,577,620	11,191,246,207	15,924,639,355	19,859,491,448

SOURCE OF INCOME.	INCOME.		
	1920.	1921.	1922.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Personal service: Salaries, wages, commissions, bonuses, directors' fees, etc	15,270,373,354	13,813,169,165	13,693,992,791
Business, trade, com'ce, partn'ships, farming, & profits from incidental sales of real estate, stocks, bonds, & oth. prop.	5,927,327,538	4,170,363,591	5,258,250,071
Total	21,197,700,892	17,983,532,756	18,952,242,862
Property: Rents and royalties	1,047,423,738	1,177,957,882	1,224,928,998
Interest on bonds, notes, etc., including fiduciary income	1,709,299,428	1,690,338,895	2,030,517,413
Dividends	2,735,845,795	2,476,952,399	2,664,219,081
Total	5,492,568,961	5,345,249,176	5,919,665,492
Total income	26,690,269,853	23,328,781,932	24,871,908,354
General deductions	2,954,640,670	3,751,569,404	3,535,695,820
Net income	23,735,629,183	19,577,212,528	21,336,212,534

In 1922, the number of taxable incomes by sex and family relationship were (amount of income in parentheses)—Husbands and wives, 3,566,302 ($13,673,813,586); men (heads of families), 392,356 ($1,091,277,129); men (all other), 1,823,535 ($3,758,958,708); women (heads of families), 135,929 ($361,518,333); women (all other), 740,500 ($1,603,593,915); wives making separate returns, 101,319 ($638,861,786); community property returns, 27,540 ($208,189,073).

Of the sixty-seven persons with incomes of $1,000,000 or over, eleven were unmarried men, seven were in the "women (all other)" class, six were wives making separate returns. Three of the last named had incomes of $2,000,000 to $3,000,000.

The four persons with incomes of $5,000,000 or over apiece, all were married.

INCOME FROM BUSINESS (PERSONAL RETURNS IN 1922).

INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.	No. of Businesses Reported.	Per Cent.	Net Income.	Per Cent.
Agriculture and related industries	104,834	11.57	$231,289,998	8.15
Mining and quarrying	3,006	.33	15,932,045	.56
Manufacturing: Food products, beverages, and tobacco	14,419	1.59	50,247,515	1.77
Textiles and textile products	11,022	1.22	38,114,368	1.35
Leather and leather products	3,628	.40	9,735,514	.34
Rubber and rubber goods	428	.05	1,688,845	.06
Lumber and wood products	2,441	.27	13,550,649	.48
Paper, pulp, and products	295	.04	1,695,754	.06
Printing and publishing	7,463	.82	28,414,608	1.00
Chemicals and allied substances	1,025	.11	6,773,896	.24
Stone, clay, and glass products	2,208	.24	10,051,864	.35
Metal and metal products	8,682	.96	29,046,828	1.02
All other manufacturing industries	7,902	.87	31,064,881	1.09
Total manufacturing	59,513	6.57	220,384,722	7.76
Construction	39,543	4.37	146,265,967	5.15
Transportation and other public utilities	15,776	1.74	45,991,802	1.62
Trade	297,133	32.78	891,372,487	31.39
Public service, professional, amusements, hotels, etc	263,592	29.08	911,624,977	32.10
Finance, banking, insurance, etc	32,745	3.61	129,520,971	4.56
Special cases, business not sufficiently defined to be classed with any other division	90,206	9.95	247,388,175	8.71
Grand total	906,348	100.00	$2,839,771,144	100.00

The income reported by individuals as having been derived from business, other than from partnerships, is shown according to industrial divisions in the above table.

These data represent only such amounts reported by individuals as were derived from business operations conducted as sole proprietors and do not necessarily indicate the principal occupations of, or the total income reported by, the persons making the returns.

NUMBER OF TAXABLE PERSONAL INCOMES IN THE U. S.

(The table shows the number of returns filed, by States and by calendar years.)

States and Territories.	1922.	1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Alabama	43,612	43,009	52,984	40,789	38,988	21,844	2,097
Alaska	.....	.....	9,899	9,427	7,606	4,570	243
Arizona	20,079	18,477	24,812	20,495	13,701	12,264	994
Arkansas	32,072	33,830	38,113	33,556	20,612	17,839	2,255
California	420,923	386,082	396,973	266,720	206,471	182,232	21,208
Colorado	67,463	69,676	74,198	57,526	54,160	40,627	4,435
Connecticut	128,431	123,269	148,195	110,409	86,489	64,472	9,713
Delaware	17,141	15,889	18,937	16,059	10,239	8,032	1,346
District of Columbia	77,923	89,966	69,730	58,616	43,776	29,737	6,808
Florida	41,531	42,249	42,210	31,107	19,102	15,336	1,779
Georgia	69,988	67,719	73,325	58,930	39,073	38,252	3,444
Hawaii	11,597	11,481	13,715	8,136	4,242	3,131	1,144
Idaho	23,369	22,976	25,755	21,448	19,249	16,414	756
Illinois	614,449	611,558	542,467	422,229	366,918	319,497	37,525
Indiana	153,469	150,300	189,587	130,383	104,581	85,021	7,004
Iowa	131,870	111,483	183,398	133,796	118,933	114,970	8,497
Kansas	86,915	88,785	99,255	76,451	64,794	63,065	4,290
Kentucky	69,666	69,496	78,258	59,332	47,098	34,692	3,887
Louisiana	66,972	67,960	69,340	52,871	33,432	32,317	4,517
Maine	43,041	44,397	47,717	34,578	25,104	17,112	2,823
Maryland	110,896	112,963	148,000	116,373	87,085	60,954	9,674
Massachusetts	397,241	388,442	401,770	268,307	209,786	156,111	32,291
Michigan	267,953	250,147	305,075	181,662	135,349	111,562	11,448
Minnesota	122,885	124,501	154,118	123,914	84,515	80,009	7,556
Mississippi	26,897	25,614	28,022	23,804	19,949	15,382	1,440
Missouri	173,728	172,519	162,199	125,248	110,890	91,608	12,956
Montana	38,044	36,907	45,557	42,593	34,464	28,646	1,801
Nebraska	67,503	71,853	97,729	87,344	96,049	82,472	4,286
Nevada	9,723	9,719	10,381	8,740	7,097	6,623	364
New Hampshire	31,787	32,410	35,983	25,601	17,317	10,809	1,735
New Jersey	301,834	269,096	296,989	231,757	185,706	134,960	19,701
New Mexico	11,553	11,780	13,656	10,757	13,084	11,616	813
New York	1,102,748	1,066,637	1,047,634	683,085	559,753	489,089	93,155
North Carolina	58,009	44,161	47,342	37,185	21,738	22,977	2,207
North Dakota	18,750	18,440	24,209	27,375	29,120	20,941	1,176
Ohio	364,988	367,096	447,998	308,309	306,918	190,273	21,774
Oklahoma	72,063	69,381	81,785	61,500	46,818	48,758	2,539
Oregon	61,879	62,804	67,640	49,663	34,592	25,071	2,800
Pennsylvania	587,770	621,103	672,746	539,122	518,729	328,171	40,289
Rhode Island	50,076	48,057	53,128	39,936	32,921	23,937	3,745
South Carolina	26,830	25,160	33,044	37,296	20,239	22,321	1,204
South Dakota	21,465	21,681	34,670	38,614	45,505	39,654	971
Tennessee	63,555	60,949	65,054	50,789	38,232	31,451	4,414
Texas	186,865	200,188	224,617	176,547	114,500	95,416	10,514
Utah	27,325	26,128	30,510	21,164	18,517	14,636	1,259
Vermont	17,901	17,746	19,205	13,569	9,965	7,258	1,100
Virginia	71,523	76,257	92,576	75,966	51,207	37,951	4,190
Washington	123,216	115,688	148,067	114,322	95,422	56,322	5,360
West Virginia	69,501	75,277	96,326	45,168	48,876	28,281	2,575
Wisconsin	160,519	148,457	150,452	105,793	94,704	70,554	8,261
Wyoming	21,943	22,413	24,594	18,349	7,821	7,663	673
Total	6,787,481	6,662,176	7,259,944	5,332,760	4,425,114	3,472,890	437,036

In 1922 four persons (as against one in 1921 and four in 1920) had a taxable income of $5,000,000 or over; five had incomes of $3,000,000 to $4,000,000; ten had incomes of $2,000,000 to $3,000,000; eleven had incomes of $1,500,000 to $2,000,000; thirty-seven had incomes of $1,000,000 to $1,500,000; thirty-nine had incomes of $750,000 to $1,000,000.

The net incomes in 1922 that exceeded $5,000,000 each amounted altogether to $37,212,338. Their tax was $13,772,141. Their total income was $45.890,939.

NUMBER OF TAXABLE INCOMES, BY CLASSES.

Income Classes.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Dollars.									
1,000 to 2,000	.....	.....	.....	1,640,758	1,516,938	1,924,872	2,671,950	2,440,544	2,471,181
2,000 to 3,000	.....	.....	.....	838,707	1,496,878	1,569,741	2,569,316	2,222,031	2,129,898
3,000 to 4,000	82,754	69,045	85,122	374,958	610,095	742,334	894,559	702,991	785,267
4,000 to 5,000	66,525	58,949	72,027	185,805	322,241	438,154	442,557	369,155	404,848
5,000 to 10,000	127,448	120,402	150,553	270,666	319,356	438,851	455,442	353,247	391,373
10,000 to 15,000	34,141	34,102	45,309	65,800	69,992	97,852	103,570	80,014	90,278
15,000 to 20,000	15,790	16,475	22,618	29,896	30,227	42,028	44,531	34,230	39,605
20,000 to 25,000	8,672	9,707	12,953	16,806	16,350	22,605	23,729	18,100	21,446
25,000 to 30,000	5,483	6,196	8,055	10,571	10,206	13,769	14,471	10,848	13,225
30,000 to 40,000	6,008	7,005	10,068	12,733	11,887	15,410	15,808	12,047	14,283
40,000 to 50,000	3,185	4,100	5,611	7,087	6,440	8,298	8,269	6,051	7,970
50,000 to 100,000	5,161	6,847	10,452	12,439	9,996	13,320	12,093	8,717	12,000
100,000 to 150,000	1,189	1,793	2,900	3,302	2,358	2,983	2,191	1,367	2,171
150,000 to 200,000	406	724	1,284	1,302	866	1,092	590	450	763
200,000 to 250,000	233	386	726	703	401	522	307	205	350
250,000 to 300,000	130	216	427	342	247	250	166	84	210
300,000 to 400,000	147	254	469	380	260	285	169	98	205
400,000 to 500,000	69	122	245	179	122	140	70	64	104
500,000 to 1,000,000	114	209	376	315	178	189	123	63	161
1,000,000 and over	60	120	206	141	67	65	33	21	67
Total	357,515	336,652	437,036	3,472,890	4,425,114	5,332,760	7,259,944	6,662,176	6,787,481

Included in 1916 returns were 7,635 made by married women separately from those of their husbands.

There were 401,849 taxable incomes under $1,000 each in 1921, and 402,076 in 1922. They are included in the totals.

TAX LEVIED BY U. S. ON PERSONAL INCOMES.

(By classes and by calendar yearr.)

LEVY BY CLASSES OF INCOMES.

Income Classes.	1922.	1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.	1917.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
$1,000 to $2,000	27,081,089	29,160,654	36,859,732	24,696,200	26,481,602	16,243,504
$2,000 to $3,000	20,729,737	20,712,373	45,507,821	28,257,861	35,415,344	9,097,378
$3,000 to $5,000	47,533,306	42,743,604	83,496,116	75,914,847	82,928,720	18,283,457
$5,000 to $10,000	70,387,912	68,871,422	97,886,033	91,537,910	93,057,963	44,066,389
$10,000 to $25,000	123,575,960	126,886,410	172,259,321	164,832,523	142,448,679	80,695,149
$25,000 to $50,000	125,697,249	112,909,840	154,265,276	154,946,343	130,240,648	76,593,344
$50,000 to $100,000	144,092,555	115,711,635	163,717,719	186,357,608	147,428,655	85,027,556
$100,000 to $150,000	71,337,246	52,330,056	86,587,694	118,705,303	95,680,064	55,766,236
$150,000 to $300,000	98,810,408	61,495,988	92,604,423	163,095,349	136,155,916	86,718,157
$300,000 to $500,000	43,488,227	31,859,630	47,043,461	86,031,032	79,164,847	50,227,598
$500,000 to $1,000,000	38,559,344	25,112,090	45,641,005	76,228,132	69,834,148	59,349,187
$1,000,000 and over	49,517,639	31,419,726	49,185,085	99,026,996	88,885,249	109,424,999
Total	861,057,308	719,387,106	1,075,053,686	1,269,630,104	1,127,721,835	691,492,954

In 1921 incomes under $1,000 yielded $173,678 in taxes; in 1922 they yielded $246,636.

TAX LEVIED BY U. S. ON PERSONAL INCOMES.

(By States and by calendar years.)

States and Territories.	1922.	1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Alabama	2,892,298	2,713,826	4,482,805	4,668,465	4,431,563	2,023,984	175,989
Alaska	.....	.....	248,605	357,783	316,859	132,769	17,022
Arizona	687,026	516,637	1,325,905	1,816,899	1,724,116	1,019,262	191,519
Arkansas	2,314,409	1,866,164	3,268,450	4,237,673	3,269,477	1,848,177	157,513
California	43,778,932	36,438,432	50,447,505	48,983,856	36,070,926	20,355,424	3,595,636
Colorado	4,869,555	3,862,862	6,766,900	7,196,593	5,844,925	5,184,948	1,055,758
Connecticut	13,130,562	10,633,045	15,774,598	16,833,829	17,690,343	10,595,737	2,824,846
Delaware	1,833,712	1,284,365	2,122,025	7,495,453	7,458,522	9,350,461	3,695,605
Dist. of Col	8,336,587	7,794,564	8,536,632	8,170,833	8,669,100	4,446,620	1,068,644
Florida	4,059,859	2,929,409	5,242,705	4,363,089	2,367,463	1,584,917	322,636
Georgia	4,557,769	3,892,645	7,697,693	9,134,092	7,077,184	3,250,342	378,062
Hawaii	1,387,398	1,451,776	4,075,539	2,145,194	1,857,352	1,174,831	366,802
Idaho	478,706	493,658	1,086,614	1,475,023	1,493,518	839,646	140,496
Illinois	77,196,407	68,574,351	85,409,203	99,398,236	84,560,642	49,103,261	10,947,250
Indiana	9,578,511	8,973,653	15,780,124	13,541,245	11,456,898	5,978,782	1,165,961
Iowa	5,466,397	5,837,960	18,776,990	15,807,707	15,928,158	5,445,816	518,845
Kansas	3,246,097	3,392,429	8,351,393	9,138,315	7,880,244	5,428,495	555,943
Kentucky	4,676,804	4,297,470	7,292,098	7,595,384	7,918,960	2,943,196	384,497
Louisiana	5,353,574	5,304,522	9,626,591	12,888,655	9,353,518	4,936,825	778,693
Maine	3,896,892	3,974,861	4,892,419	4,468,876	4,263,003	2,467,852	371,367
Maryland	15,363,765	14,537,303	21,189,233	22,630,984	20,415,237	12,378,724	2,405,523
Massachusetts	57,781,194	46,534,644	69,368,994	86,566,938	81,307,340	44,478,907	10,892,685
Michigan	34,965,003	24,197,840	40,493,261	55,958,378	22,336,385	15,159,388	3,340,682
Minnesota	9,419,301	8,697,117	15,169,869	15,696,465	15,262,760	8,356,172	1,553,282
Mississippi	1,803,632	1,069,136	2,495,207	5,634,901	3,542,849	2,252,612	195,054
Missouri	15,972,706	14,660,351	21,877,701	22,146,510	20,716,692	10,880,241	2,373,327
Montana	1,029,195	1,051,863	2,033,190	2,413,463	3,012,902	1,548,582	304,448
Nebraska	3,165,433	3,328,145	8,363,305	8,639,003	9,373,582	5,285,238	347,778
Nevada	258,732	329,296	390,077	435,002	412,342	241,944	18,505
New Hampshire	2,133,631	1,759,290	2,720,793	2,811,830	2,827,724	1,517,183	258,173
New Jersey	40,982,616	33,258,294	43,275,477	47,321,422	43,109,648	25,710,042	5,545,231
New Mexico	383,750	351,629	612,573	774,476	989,825	713,829	83,935
New York	273,960,079	210,768,379	286,607,280	399,792,351	354,263,417	251,785,795	77,970,521
North Carolina	4,908,611	3,760,499	9,620,675	10,010,348	5,575,001	2,747,673	560,970
North Dakota	453,219	485,783	1,105,801	1,360,509	2,219,954	936,862	66,344
Ohio	39,310,406	33,574,094	56,285,168	56,505,315	55,170,252	31,928,937	7,722,306
Oklahoma	6,414,336	4,206,507	13,548,211	12,207,129	7,649,280	5,682,493	4,347,797
Oregon	4,239,789	4,951,580	6,649,011	8,232,437	6,049,987	3,298,630	337,051
Pennsylvania	93,573,559	84,660,220	118,750,989	128,195,161	137,781,370	79,454,848	17,612,739
Rhode Island	9,351,580	9,236,328	11,685,163	11,234,132	13,512,766	8,805,953	1,915,104
South Carolina	1,268,305	1,246,523	3,236,875	5,192,020	2,732,593	1,815,909	77,198
South Dakota	548,688	524,653	2,228,187	3,124,066	4,139,239	1,171,328	48,563
Tennessee	4,902,612	3,984,051	7,565,009	9,082,054	6,795,268	2,794,197	413,078
Texas	14,119,655	12,667,894	25,400,849	32,302,280	21,575,479	13,447,453	2,643,697
Utah	955,929	842,904	1,506,781	1,270,543	1,347,780	1,364,652	167,688
Vermont	1,573,555	1,155,767	2,259,129	2,074,804	1,821,823	1,459,253	365,004
Virginia	4,919,485	4,161,116	7,404,201	9,020,237	7,674,725	3,929,273	593,304
Washington	5,148,477	4,909,857	9,094,764	11,615,795	9,743,163	4,377,754	776,470
West Virginia	4,594,653	4,579,113	8,517,268	5,319,197	5,709,295	3,303,285	416,386
Wisconsin	9,126,855	8,971,044	13,232,531	10 901,097	11,382,127	5,716,256	1,253,257
Wyoming	687,062	783,257	1,161,320	1,444,063	1,272,692	838,196	67,510
Total	861,057,308	719,387,106	1,075,053,686	1,269,630,104	1,127,721,835	691,492,954	173,386,694

NOTE ON THE ABOVE TABLE.

Alaska, in 1921 and 1922, is included in the State of Washington.

In 1918—the only year when they were segregated—the tax levied on non-resident aliens and citizens residing abroad totaled $8,665,567. Since then those returns are included in the State of residence.

Personal net income exempt from normal tax in 1920 totaled $15,632,079,896.

CORPORATION INCOME TAX RETURNS, 1921.

(Figures cover the calendar year.)

States and Territories.	Total Corporations.	Reporting Net Income.	Gross Income.	Deductions.	Net Income.	Income Tax.	War Profits and Excess Profits Tax.	Total Tax.
	No.	*No.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Ala.	3,079	1,425	198,170,647	185,368,011	12,802,636	989,364	793,486	1,782,850
Alaska	121	45	2,606,513	2,376,755	229,758	15,274	7,112	22,386
Ariz.	1,572	376	39,267,010	36,533,137	2,733,873	205,329	166,549	371,878
Ark.	2,383	1,275	152,850,457	143,364,964	9,485,493	695,014	590,931	1,285,945
Cal.	15,181	7,397	2,728,823,850	2,534,639,568	194,184,282	16,231,027	16,296,277	32,527,304
Col.	6,559	2,340	486,204,976	452,163,931	34,041,045	2,716,262	3,248,521	5,964,783
Conn.	4,899	2,369	739,116,250	683,810,083	55,306,167	4,669,300	2,841,512	7,510,812
Del.	918	383	81,777,825	75,721,042	6,056,783	487,134	456,701	943,835
D. of C.	1,258	716	220,704,491	200,492,531	20,211,960	1,701,107	1,720,399	3,421,506
Fla.	3,472	1,646	211,881,821	195,715,463	16,166,358	1,245,897	980,522	2,226,419
Ga.	4,547	2,067	412,283,727	381,247,113	31,036,614	2,618,990	1,790,683	4,409,673
Hawaii	587	315	90,392,439	79,807,502	10,584,937	922,666	682,811	1,605,477
Idaho	1,706	601	49,405,234	47,176,023	2,229,211	122,845	80,464	203,309
Ill.	22,396	11,384	6,744,818,667	6,363,674,214	381,144,453	33,106,447	28,202,131	61,308,578
Ind.	9,397	4,991	1,005,748,132	928,579,984	77,168,148	6,264,211	6,213,639	12,477,850
Iowa.	8,643	4,494	656,579,966	621,262,882	35,317,084	2,729,111	1,454,638	4,183,749
Kan.	4,749	2,852	791,541,272	703,991,679	87,549,593	7,505,059	7,596,108	15,101,167
Ky.	4,757	2,617	444,349,329	412,471,737	31,877,592	2,498,252	2,273,498	4,771,750
La.	4,470	2,053	479,873,646	452,748,646	27,125,000	2,213,867	1,692,068	3,905,935
Me.	2,994	1,595	352,668,492	322,183,143	30,485,349	2,552,345	2,549,674	5,102,019
Md.	4,246	2,073	722,857,528	660,066,330	62,791,198	5,638,109	2,457,211	8,095,320
Mass.	14,837	7,199	3,463,117,234	3,185,306,688	277,810,546	24,464,732	22,474,481	46,939,213
Mich.	11,426	5,209	2,345,423,614	2,094,119,198	251,304,416	19,037,623	42,811,466	61,849,089
Minn.	9,177	4,710	1,305,870,652	1,244,258,976	61,611,676	5,019,706	3,457,044	8,476,750
Miss.	1,548	819	95,826,313	90,639,058	5,187,255	369,659	246,984	616,643
Mo.	13,735	7,338	2,276,260,673	2,146,880,221	129,380,452	10,817,654	8,806,173	19,623,827
Mont.	3,782	1,183	88,670,129	82,565,728	6,104,401	457,660	110,068	567,728
Neb.	5,092	2,447	387,099,433	368,621,111	18,478,322	1,473,860	771,060	2,244,920
Nev.	1,244	274	20,657,613	19,325,470	1,332,043	84,793	41,841	126,634
N. H.	1,021	591	141,379,061	128,666,988	12,712,973	1,023,270	602,606	1,625,876
N. J.	10,631	5,545	2,220,207,819	2,065,999,069	154,208,750	12,797,533	13,137,268	25,934,801
N. M.	961	392	39,044,128	36,866,678	2,177,450	162,787	53,752	216,539
N. Y.	57,596	27,374	15,668,883,094	14,532,519,655	1,136,363,439	100,847,002	67,633,509	168,480,511
N. C.	4,914	2,529	688,791,323	623,364,736	65,426,587	5,401,565	7,597,915	12,999,480
N. D.	2,819	1,362	88,743,928	84,743,249	4,000,679	229,265	108,519	337,784
Ohio.	20,091	9,555	3,079,639,495	2,844,171,648	235,467,847	19,421,710	19,459,792	38,881,502
Okla.	5,569	2,301	280,335,950	262,605,974	17,729,976	1,329,974	1,180,362	2,510,336
Ore.	4,840	1,948	286,350,548	269,319,824	17,030,724	1,302,255	1,066,433	2,368,688
Pa.	19,806	9,665	5,603,662,666	5,171,862,460	431,800,206	36,338,551	36,786,116	73,124,667
R. I.	2,028	1,043	482,554,277	437,710,694	44,843,583	3,793,329	4,654,670	8,447,999
S. C.	3,760	1,567	221,680,660	207,193,995	14,486,665	1,170,416	746,912	1,917,328
S. D.	2,213	1,062	70,492,593	67,331,221	3,161,372	178,337	46,247	224,584
Tenn.	4,753	2,428	502,514,430	471,907,046	30,607,384	2,409,219	2,718,504	5,127,723
Tex.	9,185	4,739	1,168,609,034	1,103,216,896	65,392,138	5,297,070	5,180,528	10,477,598
Utah.	3,086	1,155	155,591,907	147,021,191	8,570,716	665,038	354,863	1,019,901
Vt.	932	552	88,247,631	81,934,410	6,313,221	527,639	257,290	784,929
Va.	5,288	2,705	556,648,697	502,198,241	54,450,456	4,781,377	1,614,752	6,396,129
Wash.	9,701	3,540	523,402,473	489,170,785	34,231,688	2,580,545	1,780,207	4,360,752
W. Va.	4,623	2,383	468,083,518	425,381,314	42,702,204	3,395,939	3,892,303	7,288,242
Wis.	12,142	6,009	1,076,943,607	1,005,561,301	71,382,306	5,702,676	5,324,560	11,027,236
Wyo.	1,663	601	44,468,657	41,217,853	3,250,804	234,827	120,651	355,478
Total U. S.	356,397	171,239	60,051,123,329	55,715,075,516	4,336,047,813	366,443,621	335,131,811	701,575,432

In addition to the above, 185,158 corporations reported in 1921 that they had no net income, their gross income being $31,198,150,203, and the legal deductions amounting to $35,076,369,337, leaving a deficit of $3,878,219,134.

For the calendar year 1920 the number of corporation returns was 345,595, of which 203,233 reported net income totalling $7,902,654,813 and tax aggregating $1,625,234,643.

INCOME AND TAX TOTALS, PERSONAL AND CORPORATION.

The aggregate net income and total tax (individuals and corporations) for each of the years 1917-1921, inclusive, are as follows:

Year.	Net Income.	Increase or Decrease.	Income and Profits Tax.	Year.	Net Income.	Increase or Decrease.	Income and Profits Tax.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1917	24,382,743,418	.....	2,833,938,723	1920	31,638,283,996	2,367,374,090	2,700,288,329
1918	24,286,150,604	96,592,814	4,286,486,257	1921	23,913,260,341	7,725,023,655	1,420,962,538
1919	29,270,909,906	4,984,759,302	3,444,971,682				

CORPORATION RETURNS DISTRIBUTED BY SIZE OF NET INCOME.

(Data cover calendar year 1921.)

Income Classes.	No.	Net Income.	Income Tax.	War Profits and Excess Profits Tax.	Total Tax.	Average Amount of Tax.	Total Tax to Net Income.
Reporting net income:		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Per Cent*
$0 to $2,000	75,451	61,895,581	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
$2,000 to $5,000	40,402	124,049,405	4,529,891	387,697	4,917,588	122	3.96
$5,000 to $10,000	20,134	142,168,065	9,616,492	2,945,722	12,562,214	624	8.84
$10,000 to $50,000	25,327	547,473,491	46,116,863	33,210,703	79,327,566	3,132	14.49
$50,000 to $100,000	4,595	320,442,399	28,176,329	28,061,749	56,238,078	12,239	17.55
$100,000 to $250,000	3,108	478,376,439	41,993,090	44,942,158	86,935,248	27,971	18.17
$250,000 to $500,000	1,136	391,713,873	33,930,213	35,468,645	69,398,858	61,091	17.71
$500,000 to $1,000,000	555	380,316,893	33,033,759	35,785,658	68,819,417	123,999	18.09
$1,000,000 to $5,000,000	461	918,041,802	81,338,894	80,887,600	162,226,494	351,901	17.67
$5,000,000 and over	70	971,569,865	87,708,090	73,441,879	161,149,969	2,302,142	16.58
Total	171,239	4,336,047,813	366,443,621	335,131,811	701,575,432	7,324	16.41

CORPORATION INCOME, BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.

(All data on this page cover calendar year 1921.)

Industrial Groups.	Total Corporations Reporting.	Corporations Reporting Net Income.				
		No.	Pct. Reporting Net Income.	Gross Income.	Total Deductions.	Net Income.
	No.			*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Agriculture and related industries	8,724	3,146	36.06	371,039,406	330,321,214	40,718,192
Mining and quarrying	17,660	4,365	24.72	1,728,765,475	1,543,631,552	185,133,923
Manufacturing:						
Food products, liquors and tobacco	13,777	7,207	52.31	5,519,503,463	5,200,327,190	319,176,273
Textiles and textile products	10,872	5,312	48.86	3,885,118,040	3,557,761,957	327,356,083
Leather and leather products	2,184	981	44.92	822,817,015	765,752,379	57,064,636
Rubber and rubber goods	641	196	30.58	112,146,551	107,044,878	5,101,673
Lumber and wood products	6,733	2,984	44.32	1,971,669,578	1,001,158,527	70,511,051
Paper, pulp, and products	1,676	730	43.56	565,401,379	520,519,542	44,881,837
Printing and publishing	8,432	5,386	63.88	1,414,017,240	1,289,860,650	124,156,590
Chemicals and allied substances	5,924	2,502	42.23	2,117,210,866	1,958,993,577	158,217,289
Stone, clay, and glass products	3,681	1,998	54.28	733,427,446	663,670,947	69,756,499
Metal and metal products	15,536	5,468	35.20	6,044,372,496	5,607,005,636	437,366,860
All other manufacturing industries	10,292	4,266	41.45	2,136,393,002	1,972,196,185	164,196,817
Total manufacturing	79,748	37,030	46.43	24,422,077,076	22,644,291,468	1,777,785,608
Construction	10,361	6,041	58.31	1,281,614,507	1,214,279,139	67,335,368
Transportat'n and oth. public utilities	19,105	11,831	61.93	7,187,369,107	6,365,497,653	821,871,454
Trade	88,179	42,809	48.55	17,570,065,920	16,998,120,623	571,945,297
Public service — professional, amusements, hotels, etc	19,103	10,694	55.98	1,312,596,853	1,207,724,299	104,872,554
Finance, banking, insurance, etc	82,858	54,122	65.32	5,797,975,438	5,058,678,633	739,296,805
Combinations—predominant industry not ascertainable	2,879	1,201	41.72	379,619,547	352,530,935	27,088,612
Total	356,397	171,239	48.05	60,051,123,329	55,715,075,516	4,336,047,813

Note to the above table, by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue—On the "Transportation and Other Public Utilities" group, both gross income and general deductions should be greatly in excess of the amounts shown. This is due to railroad and other utility corporations, to a large extent, reporting on the face of the return merely the amount of net income or deficit.

CORPORATION NET INCOME TAX, BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.

Industrial Groups.	Income Tax.	War Profits and Excess Profits Tax.	Total Tax.	Age Distribution of Total Tax.	Total Tax to Net Income.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Per Cent.*	*Per Cent.*
Agriculture and related industries	3,433,529	2,568,433	6,001,962	0.86	14.74
Mining and quarrying	15,804,592	16,164,624	31,969,216	4.56	17.26
Manufacturing	151,035,132	200,735,117	351,770,249	50.14	19.79
Construction	4,872,331	8,722,555	13,594,886	1.94	20.19
Transportation and other public utilities	76,870,131	24,151,634	101,021,765	14.40	12.29
Trade	46,279,219	50,463,296	96,742,515	13.78	16.91
Public service—professional, amusements, hotels, etc	8,016,773	11,252,325	19,269,098	2.75	18.37
Finance, banking, insurance, etc	57,056,408	19,215,184	76,271,592	10.87	10.32
Combinations—predominant industry not ascertainable	3,075,506	1,858,643	4,934,149	0.70	18.21
Total	366,443,621	335,131,811	701,575,432	100.00	16.18

RELATION BETWEEN INCOME, CAPITAL, AND TAX.

Industrial Groups.	Pct. of Net Income to Inv'st'd Capital.	Pct. of Total Tax to Net Income.
Agriculture and related industries	12.59	16.94
Mining and quarrying:		
Coal mining	9.82	19.41
Metal mining	6.02	18.94
Gas and oil	3.59	19.85
Total mining and quarrying	6.23	19.64
Manufacturing:		
Food prod., liquors, & tobacco	16.31	21.97
Textiles and textile products	17.51	22.47
Leather and leather products	16.84	21.73
Rubber and rubber goods	15.59	19.17
Lumber and wood products	13.48	19.29
Paper, pulp, and products	13.50	19.43
Printing and publishing	20.78	23.98
Chemicals and allied substances	17.45	22.64
Stone, clay, and glass products	14.46	20.15
Metal and metal products	8.23	23.06
Total manufacturing	13.04	22.09
Construction	16.14	23.85
Transportat'n & oth. public utilities:		
Steam railroads	6.08	11.22
Electric railroads	5.33	13.79
Ocean lines, transoceanic & coastal	7.49	14.24
Electric light & power companies	10.30	14.19
Gas companies	11.39	16.77
Telephone & telegraph companies	8.11	11.71
Total transportation and other public utilities	7.82	14.37
Trade	15.80	19.92
Public service—professional, amusements, hotels, etc	18.23	22.10
Finance, banking, insurance, etc.:		
National banks	8.87	12.05
State banks	10.52	12.86
Life insurance, stock, and mutual companies	11.20	15.12
Accident, fire, and marine, stock and mutual companies	7.03	11.81
Total finance, banking, insurance, etc	8.99	13.71
Total reporting invest'd capital	11.14	19.52

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS 1920, 1921 AND 1922.

States.	Year Ended June 30, 1922.		Year Ended June 30, 1921.		Year Ended June 30, 1920.	
	Income and Profits Taxes.	Other and Total.	Income and Profits Taxes.	Other and Total.	Income and Profits Taxes.	Other and Total.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Alabama	9,009,980	11,464,180	14,222,196	18,429,531	14,413,217	18,342,064
Alaska	173,787	264,231	279,821	392,937	372,949	500,680
Arizona	1,427,375	2,141,234	2,784,941	4,202,663	2,685,349	3,597,515
Arkansas	5,336,259	6,979,044	8,228,525	10,564,467	9,928,798	12,556,172
California	92,251,113	131,652,855	129,170,961	182,249,339	129,858,256	179,267,565
Colorado	14,545,632	19,956,649	25,085,242	34,214,963	28,116,321	35,727,957
Connecticut	27,245,128	50,224,645	49,208,464	71,603,071	75,958,692	106,849,898
Delaware	3,986,808	5,889,265	9,848,404	11,848,203	18,606,049	21,143,605
District of Columbia	10,521,286	17,854,686	8,054,914	18,934,909	8,928,755	18,645,053
Florida	8,433,602	14,319,857	10,108,053	16,476,054	8,027,614	15,623,811
Georgia	14,270,049	20,988,705	28,792,002	37,234,770	33,731,763	43,264,503
Hawaii	14,632,590	15,515,962	18,859,082	20,680,103	10,737,113	11,929,872
Idaho	1,372,658	2,111,890	3,495,317	4,617,761	3,730,432	4,924,648
Illinois	179,633,973	270,332,566	260,944,632	388,924,964	310,793,183	443,728,892
Indiana	30,715,323	53,032,399	49,809,541	78,158,446	49,691,162	74,586,197
Iowa	17,046,762	23,658,788	28,893,632	37,745,745	30,352,715	40,312,565
Kansas	22,242,152	30,379,621	26,873,549	38,689,551	29,147,067	41,263,378
Kentucky	16,285,993	33,122,195	25,091,391	50,696,269	27,003,568	49,687,761
Louisiana	15,477,826	22,753,957	29,242,438	40,121,096	31,973,161	51,324,996
Maine	10,989,939	14,804,207	14,459,568	18,038,804	16,091,951	20,631,888
Maryland	29,070,268	45,971,935	44,948,063	72,271,543	49,905,750	81,406,227
Massachusetts	130,180,292	169,813,493	214,058,413	259,865,213	302,205,596	352,022,233
Michigan	112,258,181	201,874,183	184,494,520	272,394,284	187,521,362	283,296,068
Minnesota	30,297,828	46,253,942	53,886,224	77,722,157	53,405,882	77,598,716
Mississippi	3,405,262	4,640,497	7,244,977	8,996,571	9,741,970	11,786,386
Missouri	55,035,012	87,456,487	86,121,595	126,133,666	101,963,031	149,492,682
Montana	2,302,331	3,432,161	3,925,062	5,446,565	4,830,980	6,770,257
Nebraska	9,215,553	15,261,390	15,828,609	23,683,008	16,293,174	25,079,518
Nevada	564,023	837,545	718,136	1,207,832	849,759	1,297,334
New Hampshire	4,311,758	5,999,998	8,304,563	10,321,265	12,579,024	14,688,929
New Jersey	67,766,027	107,149,338	97,391,062	143,411,636	109,908,678	155,176,850
New Mexico	811,595	1,230,699	1,306,243	1,774,171	3,672,720	4,967,899
New York	527,695,268	779,772,776	814,736,708	1,125,472,774	1,109,802,448	1,418,336,728
North Carolina	23,179,559	122,413,328	38,664,722	124,890,499	44,962,859	162,665,947
North Dakota	1,163,686	1,911,738	2,072,432	3,043,905	2,418,932	3,338,660
Ohio	128,898,272	192,301,679	203,847,472	285,668,533	279,754,263	373,747,085
Oklahoma	14,276,549	18,402,452	21,637,304	27,569,643	20,039,573	26,289,802
Oregon	14,934,997	18,792,189	21,973,313	28,135,975	21,994,587	27,569,223
Pennsylvania	254,798,087	336,708,041	351,737,751	489,058,100	429,930,354	557,379,411
Rhode Island	19,992,123	35,743,706	36,086,774	42,259,894	40,139,827	44,452,922
South Carolina	9,699,041	11,447,384	26,032,367	28,610,623	23,943,518	27,074,436
South Dakota	1,643,613	2,565,443	3,648,484	5,049,101	4,829,056	6,669,794
Tennessee	14,174,092	21,794,676	25,606,805	34,369,120	26,295,058	36,522,992
Texas	34,978,009	52,347,674	52,190,451	78,226,274	76,216,882	105,097,962
Utah	2,971,391	5,130,487	7,116,197	10,574,849	5,545,632	9,595,151
Vermont	2,997,196	4,157,296	4,803,370	6,358,196	5,431,701	6,700,148
Virginia	18,577,380	46,595,648	31,594,403	61,854,341	37,447,725	69,150,137
Washington	18,733,630	23,610,781	29,221,005	36,422,203	34,755,730	42,107,772
W. Virginia	27,961,834	33,452,437	35,819,846	41,878,872	27,671,888	33,628,725
Wisconsin	36,879,538	50,488,605	57,131,042	74,309,939	69,522,627	93,512,768
Wyoming	1,547,897	2,079,558	2,537,062	3,250,361	3,207,279	4,225,268
Philippine Islands	.....	457,430	.....	945,859	.....	1,423,478
Total	2,086,918,465	3,197,451,083	3,228,137,673	4,595,357,062	3,956,936,003	5,407,580,251

CORPORATION NET INCOMES IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1920.

States and Territories.	Net Income.		Tax, Personal and Corporation.	States and Territories.	Net Income.		Tax, Personal and Corporation.
	Corporation.	Personal and Corporation.			Corporation.	Personal and Corporation.	
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Ala	39,003,402	195,608,335	12,666,686	Neb	31,690,995	338,053,701	13,577,346
Alaska	524,184	19,924,959	316,993	Nev	2,032,080	27,370,014	622,543
Ariz	6,687,885	73,968,371	2,391,070	N. H	17,061,850	117,493,389	6,028,752
Ark	19,704,635	137,765,345	6,859,339	N. J	190,785,595	1,168,639,222	76,576,597
Cal	282,825,053	1,611,831,647	110,021,520	N. M	3,985,982	40,909,102	1,107,961
Col	66,034,834	285,312,018	19,568,766	N. Y	1,958,629,723	5,989,253,419	639,799,964
Conn	99,993,495	551,731,197	34,139,327	N. C	102,277,769	266,077,606	33,590,927
Del	25,227,425	80,860,746	5,785,028	N. D	6,867,604	73,056,038	1,837,356
D. of C	24,366,573	232,754,747	12,213,301	Ohio	560,556,917	1,967,944,920	182,547,719
Fla	22,417,123	163,522,247	9,161,761	Okla	56,880,894	352,671,685	23,102,480
Ga	61,718,452	290,338,168	21,202,031	Ore	39,521,816	233,174,097	15,152,541
Hawaii	58,284,660	113,857,556	23,304,284	Pa	971,581,884	3,183,759,913	327,521,835
Idaho	9,783,905	77,175,544	2,464,536	R. I	55,944,450	236,248,440	23,309,052
Ill	677,180,274	2,514,137,216	234,457,801	S. C	53,342,402	162,589,059	18,917,619
Ind	128,164,213	684,226,204	43,243,514	S. D	7,703,223	111,281,259	3,271,198
Iowa	59,945,718	691,506,507	28,191,557	Tenn	52,402,287	265,002,392	19,247,944
Kan	104,600,732	411,014,161	24,989,163	Tex	127,546,820	848,266,982	48,665,244
Ky	74,869,079	318,748,309	24,257,337	Utah	15,513,096	97,791,485	4,014,003
La	67,291,639	304,400,784	25,054,198	Vt	11,268,793	70,572,095	4,365,308
Me	43,835,668	187,291,213	13,701,193	Va	96,353,038	369,588,267	25,614,986
Md	76,902,019	559,097,467	35,068,720	Wash	79,194,723	455,174,616	24,414,571
Mass	402,527,511	1,770,934,159	157,216,067	W. Va	134,304,029	422,033,489	46,425,333
Mich	402,047,385	1,297,726,623	143,114,046	Wis	163,938,038	600,374,848	51,619,928
Minn	148,473,971	601,686,212	38,508,358	Wyo	5,652,692	68,897,221	1,979,654
Miss	17,374,055	101,328,407	5,776,136				
Mo	226,302,500	774,432,678	70,027,575	Total	7,902,654,813	31,638,283,996	2,700,288,329
Mont	11,531,723	129,879,917	3,277,161				

Net income of personal service corporations is included in personal net income returns.

AMERICAN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

This list is based on the 1924 Education Directory of the United States Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior. The number of students is of those studying for degrees and does not include those taking extension courses or casual courses in the summer schools. The number of teachers is for the regular courses leading to degrees.

Where the name of the institution is in *italics*, the figures are from the 1924 ALMANAC. In other cases the data are from questionnaires returned by the institutions in the year 1924.

The abbreviations following the names of the colleges indicate: *C.*, co-educational; *E*, has extension courses; *Eve.*, has evenings sessions; *S*, has summer school; *W*, for women only.

The number of colleges and universities reporting summer schools is 244 with 159,896 students in attendance in 1924. The number of colleges and universities reporting extension courses is 173 with 233,085 students taking them.

NAME.	Location.	Year Organ.	Governing Official.	No. of Stud'ts.	No. of Teach's
Abilene Christian (C., E., S.)	Abilene, Tex	1906	Batsell Baxter	315	34
Adrian (C)	Adrian, Mich	1859	Harlan L. Feeman	160	20
Agnes Scott (W.)	Decatur, Ga	1889	J. R. McCain	503	46
Adelphi (W., E., S.)	Brooklyn, N. Y	1896	Frank D. Blodgett	408	30
Akron, Mun. Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Akron, Ohio	1913	Marke R. Kolb	923	54
Alabama (W., E., S.)	Montevallo, Ala	1896	T. W. Palmer	317	43
Alabama, Univ. of (C., E., D.)	Tuscaloosa, Ala	1831	George H. Denny	2,535	139
Alabama, Women's College (W.)	Montgomery, Ala	1908	Walter D. Agnew	450	41
Albany (C.)	Albany, Ore	1867	Clarence W. Greene	71	16
Albion (C.)	Albion, Mich	1835	John L. Seaton	727	40
Albright (C., E.)	Myerstown, Pa	1895	Clellan A. Bowman	204	17
Alfred Univ. (C., E., S.)	Alfred, N. Y	1857	Boothe C. Davis	336	29
Allegheny (C., S.)	Meadville, Pa	1815	Fred W. Hixson	560	35
Alma (C.)	Alma, Mich	1887	H. M. Crooks	294	23
Amherst	Amherst, Mass	1821	George D. Olds	560	55
American Univ. (C.)	Washington, D. C	1892	L. C. Clark	150	40
Antioch (C.)	Yellow Springs, Ohio	1853	Arthur E. Morgan	465	48
Arizona, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Tucson, Ariz	1891	Cloyd H. Marvin	1,322	112
Arkansas (C.)	Batesville, Ark	1872	E. B. Tucker	216	20
Arkansas, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Fayetteville, Ark	1871	John C. Futrall	1,500	119
Armour Inst. of Tech. (S.)	Chicago, Ill	1892	H. M. Raymond	783	71
Asheville Univ. (C.)	Asheville, N. C	1922	Geo. A. Hubbell	90	20
Ashland (C., S.)	Ashland, Ohio	1878	Edwin E. Jacobs	230	14
Atlanta Univ. (C., E., S.)	Atlanta, Ga	1869	M. W. Adams	129	12
Atlantic Christian (C.)	Wilson, N. C	1902	H. S. Hilley	115	12
Augsburg Sem. (C.)	Minneapolis, Minn	1869	George Sverdrup	206	26
Augustinian (E., S.)	Villanova, Pa	1843	Francis A. Driscoll	543	53
Aurora (C.)	Aurora, Ill	1893	Orrin Roe Jenks	87	13
Austin (C. S.)	Sherman, Tex	1849	Thos. Stone Clyce	313	18
Asbury (C.)	Wilmore, Ky	1890	H. C. Morrison	700	35
Baker Univ. (C.)	Baldwin, Kan	1858	W. B. Fleming	601	36
Baldwin-Wallace (C.)	Berea, Ohio	1845	A. B. Storms	320	23
Barnard (W.)	New York City	1889	Nicholas M. Butler	905	93
Bates College	Lewiston, Me	1864	Clifton D. Gray	622	29
Baylor (W., S.)	Belton, Tex	1845	J. C. Hardy	1,664	75
Baylor Univ. (C., S.)	Waco, Tex	1845	S. P. Brooks	1,221	66
Beaver (W., E.)	Beaver, Pa	1853	Lynn H. Harris	103	22
Beirut, Amer. Univ. of (C.)	Beirut, Syria	1868	Bayard Dodge	934	140
Beloit (C. S.)	Beloit, Wis	1846	Irving Maurer	500	47
Benedict (C., S.)	Columbia, S. C	1870	C. B. Antisdel	140	33
Berea (C. S.)	Berea, Ky	1855	Wm. J. Hutchins	330	20
Bessie Tift (W., E., S.)	Forsyth, Ga	1849	Aquila Chamlee	267	25
Bethany (C., S.)	Lindsborg, Kan	1881	Ernst F. Pihlblad	474	42
Bethany (C.)	Bethany, W. Va	1840	Cloyd Goodnight	310	26
Bethel (C., S.)	Newton, Kan	1887	J. H. Langenwalter	252	25
Birmingham-Southern (C., S.)	Birmingham, Ala	1859	Guy E. Snavely	853	41
Bishop (C.)	Marshall, Tex	1881	C. H. Maxson	165	22
Blue Mountain (W., S.)	Blue Mt., Miss	1873	W. Lowrey	200	20
Blue Ridge	New Windsor, Md	1899	J. M. Henry	218	20
Boston (E.)	Newton, Mass	1853	Wm. Devlin	924	47
Boston Univ. (C., E., S.)	Boston, Mass	1869		5,114	370
Bowdoin	Brunswick, Me	1794	Kenneth C. Morton	500	34
Bradley Poly. Inst. (C., E., S.)	Peoria, Ill	1897	Theodore C. Burgess	586	48
Bridgewater (C.)	Bridgewater, Va	1880	Paul H. Bowman	159	20
Brenau (W.)	Gainesville, Ga	1878	H. J. Pearce	400	41
Brigham Young Univ	Provo, Utah	1875	Franklin S. Harris	1,009	86
Brown Univ. (E.)	Providence, R. I	1764	Wm. H. P. Faunce	1,777	120
Brown Univ., Women's Col of (W.)	Providence, R. I	1892	Margaret S. Morris	430	40
Bryn Mawr	Bryn Mawr, Pa	1880	Marion E. Park	489	66
Bucknell Univ. (C., E., S.)	Lewisburg, Pa	1845	Emory W. Hunt	960	52
Buena Vista (C.)	Storm Lake, Iowa	1890	Everet Leon Jones	206	15
Buffalo, Univ. of (E., S.)	Buffalo, N. Y	1846	Samuel P. Capen	1,718	251
Butler Univ. (C., E., S.)	Indianapolis, Ind	1852	Robert J. Aley	1,285	51
California Inst. of Tech	Pasadena, Cal	1891	Robert A. Millikan	559	49
California, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Berkeley, Cal	1868	William W. Campbell	14,46	883
Campion Col. of the Sacred Heart (S.)	Prairie du Chiene, Wis	1880	A. H. Rhode	105	16
Canisius (S., E.)	Buffalo, N. Y	1870	Rev. Peter F. Cusick	500	18
Capital Univ. (C., E., S.)	Columbus, Ohio	1850	Otto Mees	475	40
Carlson (C)	Northfield, Minn	1866	Donald J. Cowling	858	70
Carnegie Inst. of Tech. (C., E., S.)	Pittsburgh, Pa	1905	Thomas S. Baker	1,955	267
Carroll (C.)	Waukesha, Wis	1846	W. A. Canfield	343	27
Carson and Newman (C., S.)	Jefferson City, Tenn	1851	Oscar E. Sams	410	24
Carthage (C., E., S.)	Carthage, Ill	1870	Harvey D. Hoover	320	30
Case School Applied Science (S.)	Cleveland, Ohio	1881	Chas. S. Howe	637	64
Catholic Univ. of Amer	Washington, D. C	1887	Thomas J. Shahan	3,581	107
Cedar Crest (W., E., S.)	Allentown, Pa	1867	Wm. F. Curtis	128	20
Cedarville (C.)	Cedarville, Ohio	1894	W. R. McChesney	166	17
Centenary (C., S.)	Shreveport, La	1825	George S. Sexton	345	24
Central (C., S.)	Pella, Iowa	1853	Board of Trustees	149	14
Central (C., S.)	Fayette, Mo	1854	W. F. McMurry	442	22
Central Holiness Univ.	University Park, Ia	1905	J. L. Brasher	212	25
Central Wesleyan (C., S.)	Warrenton, Mo	1864	O. E. Kriege	350	25
Centre	Danville, Ky	1819	R. Ames Montgomery	314	18
Charleston (C., E.)	Charleston, S. C	1785	Harrison Randolph	194	13
Chattanooga, Univ. of (C., E.)	Chattanooga, Tenn	1904	Arlo Ayres Brown	356	19

Name.	Location.	Year Organ.	Governing Official.	No. of Stud'ts.	No. of Teach's
Chicago, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Chicago, Ill	1890	Ernest D. Burton	13,357	401
Chicora (W.)	Columbia, S. C.	1906	S. C. Byrd	169	24
Cincinnati, Univ. of (C., S.)	Cincinnati, Ohio	1870	Frederick C. Hicks	2,424	353
Citadel	Charleston, S. C.	1842	O. J. Bond	312	20
City of N. Y., Col. of (C.,E.,S.)	New York City	1848	Sidney E. Mezes	4,972	200
Clark Univ. (C.)	South Atlanta, Ga	1870	Bd. of Education	212	26
Clark Univ. (C., E., S.)	Worcester, Mass.	1887	Wallace W. Atwood	234	31
Clarkson College of Tech	Potsdam, N. Y.	1896	John P. Brooks	250	18
Coe (C., E., S.)	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1881	Harry M. Gage	1,080	60
Coker (W.)	Hartsville, S. C.	1908	E. W. Sikes	190	19
Colby (C.)	Waterville, Me	1820	A. J. Roberts	556	30
Colgate Univ.	Hamilton, N. Y.	1819	George Barton Cutten	730	56
Colorado (C., S.)	Colorado Springs, Col.	1874	Charles C. Mierow	700	60
Colorado Sch. of Mines (S.)	Golden, Col.	1872	Victor C. Alderson	493	39
Colorado, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Boulder, Col.	1876	George Norlin	2,707	270
Columbia (E., S.)	Dubuque, Iowa	1873	Thomas Conry	304	17
Columbia (W.)	Columbia, S. C.	1854	J. C. Guilds	319	34
Columbia Univ. (C., E., S.)	New York City	1754	Nicholas M. Butler	32,769*	1,242
Concordia (C.)	Moorhead, Minn	1891	J. A. Aasgaard	218	24
Connecticut (W., E.)	New London, Conn.	1911	Benj. T. Marshall	438	49
Converse (C.)	Spartanburg, S. C.	1890	Robert P. Pell	371	38
Cooper Union (C.)	New York City	1859	R. Fulton Cutting	3,200	91
Cornell (C., S.)	Mount Vernon, Iowa	1853	Harlan Updegraff	702	49
Cornell Univ. (C., S.)	Ithaca, N. Y.	1865	Livingston Ferrand	5,502	977
Cotner (C., E.)	Bethany, Neb.	1888	Charles E. Cobbey	235	16
Creighton Univ. (C., E., S.)	Omaha, Neb.	1878	John F. McCormick	1,445	224
Cumberland Univ. (C., S.)	Lebanon, Tenn.	1842	John Royal Harris	622	35
Dakota Wesleyan Univ. (C., E., S.)	Mitchell, S. D.	1885	Edward D. Kohlstedt	302	30
Dartmouth	Hanover, N. H.	1769	Ernest M. Hopkins	2,000	180
Davidson	Davidson, N. C.	1837	Wm. J. Martin	610	31
Davis and Elkins (C., S.)	Elkins, W. Va.	1904	James E. Allen	175	24
Dayton, Univ. of (Ex., S.)	Dayton, Ohio	1850	Bernard P. O'Reilly	342	42
Defiance (C., E., S.)	Defiance, Ohio	1902	Albert G. Caris	286	27
Delaware, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Newark, Del	1833	Walter Hullihen	536	60
Denison Univ. (C.)	Granville, Ohio	1831	Clark W. Chamberlain	960	70
Denver, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Denver, Col.	1864	Heber R. Harper	3,602	178
De Paul Univ. (C., E., S.)	Chicago, Ill	1898	Thos. F. Levan	2,356	97
DePauw Univ. (C., S.)	Greencastle, Ind.	1837	L. H. Murlin	1,760	68
Des Moines Univ. (C., E., S.)	Des Moines, Iowa	1852	John W. Milton	1,200	49
Detroit, Univ. of (C., E.)	Detroit, Mich	1877	John P. McNichols	901	169
Dickinson (C.)	Carlisle, Pa	1783	James H. Morgan	500	26
Doane (C.)	Crete, Neb.	1872	John N. Bennett	188	20
Drake Univ. (C., S.)	Des Moines, Iowa	1881	D. W. Morehouse	1,400	94
Drexel Institute	Philadelphia, Pa.	1891	Kenneth G. Matheson	391	55
Dropsie (C., E.)	Philadelphia, Pa.	1905	Cyrus Adler	25	5
Drury (C.)	Springfield, Mo	1873	Thomas W. Nadal	411	26
Dubuque, Univ. of (C., S.)	Dubuque, Iowa	1852	Karl F. Wettstone	160	28
Duquesne Univ. (C., E., S.)	Pittsburgh, Pa	1878	M. A. Hehir	1,000	98
D'Youville (W.)	Buffalo, N. Y.	1908	Mother Mary	170	16
Earlham (C., E.)	Earlham, Ind.	1859	David M. Edwards	476	33
Elmira, (W., E.)	Elmira, N. Y.	1855	Frederick Lent	500	44
Elon (C.)	Elon College, N. C.	1889	W. A. Harper	350	30
Emmanuel (W., E., S.)	Boston, Mass	1919	Sister Mary	185	25
Emmanuel Missionary (C., S.)	Berrien Springs, Mich.	1901	Frederick Griggs	250	38
Emory and Henry	Emory, Va	1838	James N. Hillman	246	15
Emporia (C.)	Emporia, Kan.	1882	Frederick W. Lewis	442	32
Erskine (C.)	Due West, S. C.	1839	R. C. Grier	150	11
Eureka (C.)	Eureka, Ill.	1855	Bert Wilson	250	30
Evansville (C., E., S.)	Evansville, Ind	1919	Alfred F. Hughes	448	33
Findlay (C.)	Findlay, Ohio	1882	Wm. Harris Guyer	546	21
Fisk Univ. (C., E., S.)	Nashville, Tenn.	1865	Fayette A. McKenzie	651	43
Flora Macdonald (W.)	Red Springs, N. C.	1896	C. G. Vardell	204	28
Florida State (W., S.)	Tallahassee, Fla.	1905	Edward Conradi	781	61
Florida, Univ. of (E., S.)	Gainesville, Fla.	1905	Albert Murphree	1,221	71
Fordham Univ. (E., S.)	New York City	1841	Wm. J. Duane	5,352	191
Franklin (C., E., S.)	Franklin, Ind.	1834	Charles E. Goodell	398	23
Franklin and Marshall	Lancaster, Pa.	1787	Henry H. Apple	531	27
Friends Univ. (C., E., S.)	Wichita, Kan.	1898	W. O. Mendenhall	350	25
Furman Univ. (S.)	Greenville, S. C.	1852	W. J. McGlothlin	416	24
Gallaudet (C.)	Washington, D. C.	1864	Percival Hall	165	26
Galloway (W.)	Searcy, Ark	1888	J. M. Williams	165	26
Geneva (C., E., S.)	Beaver Falls, Pa.	1848	McLeod M. Pearce	600	50
Georgetown (C., E.)	Georgetown, Ky.	1829	M. B. Adams	361	26
Georgetown Univ.	Washington, D. C.	1789	John B. Creeden	2,811	261
George Washington Univ. (C., S.)	Washington, D. C.	1821	Wm. Mather Lewis	5,248	315
Georgia School of Technology	Atlanta, Ga.	1833	M. L. Brittain	1,821	131
Georgia State (W., S.)	Milledgeville, Ga.	1889	M. M. Parks	987	65
Georgia, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Athens, Ga.	1801	David C. Barrow	1,500	95
Gettysburg (S.)	Gettysburg, Pa.	1832	Henry W. A. Hanson	570	48
Gonzaga Univ.	Spokane, Wash.	1887	W. J. Fitzgerald	350	32
Gooding (C.)	Gooding, Idaho	1917	Charles W. Tenney	90	14
Goucher (W.)	Baltimore, Md.	1885	William W. Guth	1,031	86
Grand Island (C., E., S.)	Grand Island, Neb.	1892	John Mason Wells	100	13
Greenville (C.)	Greenville, Ill.	1892	Eldon Grant Burritt	185	27
Greenville Women's (W., S.)	Greenville, S. C.	1854	David M. Ramsay	268	38
Greensboro (W., E.)	Greensboro, N. C.	1838	S. B. Turrentine	289	25
Grenada (W.)	Grenada, Miss.	1852	J. R. Countiss	130	14
Grinnell (C.)	Grinnell, Iowa.	1846	John H. Thomas	800	78
Grove City (C., S.)	Grove City, Pa	1879	Weir C. Ketler	525	31
Guilford (C.)	Greensboro, N. C.	1888	Raymond Binford	252	22
Gustavus Adolphus (C.)	St. Peter, Minn.	1862	O. J. Johnson	330	22
Hamilton	Clinton, N. Y.	1812	Frederick C. Ferry	350	32
Hamlin Univ. (C.)	St. Paul, Minn	1854	Samuel F. Kerfoot	581	40
Hampden-Sidney	Hampden-Sidney, Va.	1776	J. D. Eggleston	217	12
Hanover (C., E.)	Hanover, Ind.	1827	William A. Millis	502	21
Harvard Univ. (E., S.)	Cambridge, Mass.	1636	A. Lawrence Lowell	6,812	1,054
Hastings (C., E., S.)	Hastings, Neb.	1873	Calvin H. French	417	30
Haverford	Haverford, Pa.	1833	W. W. Comfort	225	25

*Includes University Extension and Summer Session; Barnard, Teachers College and Pharmacy.

NAME.	Location.	Year Organ.	Governing Official.	No. of Stud'ts.	No. of Teach's
Hawaii, Univ. of (C., E.)	Honolulu, H. T.	1920	Arthur Lyman Dean	366	49
Heidelberg Univ. (C.)	Tiffin, Ohio	1850	Charles Ervine Miller	347	32
Henderson-Brown (C., S.)	Arkadelphia, Ark	1890	James M. Workman	275	25
Hendrix (C., S.)	Conway, Ark	1884	J. H. Reynolds	365	19
Hillsdale (C., S.)	Hillsdale, Mich	1844	William Gear Spencer	384	31
Hiram (C.)	Hiram, Ohio	1850	Miner Lee Bates	366	27
Hobart (C.)	Geneva, N. Y.	1822	Murray Bartlett	341	32
Hollins (W.)	Hollins, Va	1842	Matty L. Cocke	326	35
Holy Cross	Worcester, Mass	1843	James J. Carlin	930	60
Hood (W., E.)	Frederick, Md	1893	Joseph H. Apple	451	45
Hope (C.)	Holland, Mich	1865	Edward D. Dimnent	423	24
Howard (C., E., S.)	Birmingham, Ala	1841	John C. Dawson	480	32
Howard Univ. (C., E., S.)	Washington, D. C.	1867	J. Stanley Durkee	1,973	185
Hunter (W., E.)	New York City	1870	G. S. Davis	8,539	339
Huron (C., S.)	Huron, S. D.	1883	George S. McCune	249	27
Idaho (C.)	Caldwell, Idaho	1891	William J. Boone	360	20
Idaho, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Moscow, Idaho	1889	A. H. Upham	1,407	135
Illinois (C.)	Jacksonville, Ill	1829	C. H. Rammelkamp	503	27
Illinois, Univ. of (C., E.)	Urbana, Ill	1867	David Kinley	11,083	1,170
Illinois Wesleyan Univ. (C.)	Bloomington, Ill	1859	Wm. J. Davidson	710	58
Illinois Woman's (W.)	Jacksonville, Ill	1846	Joseph R. Harker	295	34
Indiana Central (C., E., S.)	Indianapolis, Ind	1902	I. J. Good	300	19
Indiana Univ. (C., E., S.)	Bloomington, Ind	1820	William L. Bryan	5,016	217
Industrial Arts, Coll of (W., S.)	Denton, Texas	1903	F. M. Bralley	1,600	108
International Y. M. C. A. (S.)	Springfield, Mass	1885	Laurence L. Doggett	430	29
Iowa State	Ames, Iowa	1869	Raymond A. Pearson	7,766	581
Iowa, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Iowa City, Iowa	1847	Walter A. Jessup	7,423	501
Iowa Wesleyan (C., S.)	Mt. Pleasant, Iowa	1842	Ulysses S. Smith	403	30
Irving Female (W.)	Mechanicsburg, Pa	1856	E. E. Campbell	100	18
Jamestown (C.)	Jamestown, N. D.	1909	B. H. Kroeze	263	90
Jefferson	Convent, La	1861	J. A. Petit	125	17
Jewell, Wm. (C.)	Liberty, Mo	1849	H. C. Wayman	404	16
John Fletcher (C.)	University Park, Iowa	1905	J. L. Brasher	125	12
John B. Stetson Univ. (C.)	De Land, Fla	1887	Lincoln Hulley	407	35
Johns Hopkins Univ. (C., E., S.)	Baltimore, Md	1876	Frank J. Goodnow	1,599	389
Judson (W.)	Marion, Ala	1838	E. V. Baldy	230	26
Juniata (C., E., S.)	Huntington, Pa	1876	M. G. Brumbaugh	240	20
Kalamazoo (C.)	Kalamazoo, Mich	1833	Allan Hoben	372	28
Kansas City Univ. (C.)	Kansas City, Kan	1894	Frank W. May	332	19
Kansas, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Lawrence, Kan	1866	Ernest H. Lindley	3,873	303
Kansas Wesleyan Univ. (C., S.)	Salina, Kan	1886	L. B. Bowers	526	36
Kentucky, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Lexington, Ky	1866	Frank L. McVey	1,965	154
Kentucky Wesleyan (C.)	Winchester, Ky	1866	U. V. W. Darlington	230	14
Kenyon	Gambier, Ohio	1824	Wm. F. Peirce	250	22
Keuka (W., E., S.)	Keuka Park, N. Y.	1921	A. H. Norton	109	21
King	Bristol, Tenn	1867	Tilden Scherer	107	9
Knox (C.)	Galesburg, Ill	1837	James L. McConaughy	634	52
Knoxville (C.)	Knoxville, Tenn	1875	J. Kelly Giffen	100	25
Lafayette (E.)	Easton, Pa	1826	John H. MacCracken	990	80
La Grange Female (W.)	La Grange, Ga	1831	William E. Thompson	122	8
Lake Erie (W.)	Painesville, Ohio	1859	Vivian B. Small	164	24
Lake Forest Univ. (C.)	Lake Forest, Ill	1857	Herbert McC. Moore	240	22
Lander (W., S.)	Greenwood, S. C.	1872	Rhett Turnipseed	208	32
La Salle (E.)	Philadelphia, Pa	1864	Brother Lucian	300	18
Lawrence (C.)	Appleton, Wis	1847	Samuel Plantz	873	69
Lebanon Valley (C., E., S.)	Annville, Pa	1866	G. D. Gossard	291	22
Lehigh Univ. (E., S.)	Bethlehem, Pa	1866	Charles R. Richards	1,125	200
Leland Stanford Jr. Univ. (C., S.)	Stanford Univ., Cal	1885	Ray Lyman Wilbur	3,030	315
Lenoir-Rhyne (C., E., S.)	Hickory, N. C.	....	John C. Perry	258	18
Lewis Inst. (C., E., S.)	Chicago, Ill	1895	....	1,000	50
Lincoln (C., E., S.)	Lincoln, Ill	1865	A. E. Turner	95	18
Lincoln Memorial Univ (C., S.)	Harrogate, Tenn	1897	Robert O. Matthews	175	20
Lincoln Univ	Lincoln Univ., Pa	1854	Wm. Hallock Johnson	273	13
Lindenwood Female (W.)	St. Charles, Mo	1827	John L. Roemer	390	45
Linfield (C.)	McMinnville, Ore	1857	Leonard W. Riley	270	20
Little Rock	Little Rock, Ark	1908	Albert L. Fletcher	150	15
Livingstone (C., E., S.)	Salisbury, S. C.	1881	D. C. Suggs	109	26
Lombard (C.)	Galesburg, Ill	1851	M. Tilden	300	22
Louisiana (C., S.)	Pineville, La	1906	C. Cottingham	426	24
Louisville, Univ. of (C., S.)	Louisville, Ky	1837	A. J. Ford	1,138	200
Lowell Textile Sch. (C.)	Lowell, Mass	1895	Charles H. Eames	231	33
Loyola	Baltimore, Md	1853	Joseph A. McEneany	125	17
Loyola Univ. (C.)	Chicago, Ill	1909	William H. Agnew	3,085	216
Loyola Univ. (E., S.)	New Orleans, La	1911	F. X. Twellmeyer	1,303	86
Luther	Decorah, Iowa	1861	Oscar L. Olson	280	24
Lynchburg (C.)	Lynchburg, Va	1903	J. T. T. Hundley	200	22
Macalester (C.)	St. Paul, Minn	1885	John C. Acheson	510	32
Maine, Univ. of (C., S.)	Orono, Maine	1862	Clarence C. Little	1,219	131
Manchester (C., E., S.)	No. Manchester, Ind	1895	Otho Winger	504	36
Manhattan (S.)	New York City	1853	Brother Thomas	816	40
Marietta (C., E.)	Marietta, Ohio	1835	Edward S. Parsons	311	20
Marquette Univ. (C., S.)	Milwaukee, Wis	1907	Albert C. Fox	3,500	275
Maryland, for Women (W.)	Lutherville, Md	1853	Beekman O. Rouse	125	20
Maryland, Univ. of (C., S.)	Baltimore, Md	1807	Albert F. Woods	2,835	410
Marymount (W., E.)	Tarrytown, N. Y.	1917	M. J. Butler	100	20
Maryville (C.)	Maryville, Tenn	1819	Samuel T. Wilson	626	46
Massachusetts Inst. of Tech. (C., S.)	Cambridge, Mass	1861	Samuel W. Stratton	2,949	382
McKendree (C., S.)	Lebanon, Ill	1828	Cameron Harmon	221	20
McPherson (C., E., S.)	McPherson, Kan	1887	D. W. Kurtz	325	20
Mercer Univ. (C., S.)	Macon, Ga	1833	Rufus Weaver	822	63
Meredith (W.)	Raleigh, N. C.	1891	Charles E. Brewer	465	34
Miami Univ. (C.)	Oxford, Ohio	1809	Raymond M. Hughes	1,460	93
Michigan Col. of Mines	Houghton, Mich	1885	Fred Walter McNair	289	27
Michigan, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Ann Arbor, Mich	1837	Marion Le Roy Burton	10,000	775
Middlebury (C., S.)	Middlebury, Vt	1800	Paul D. Moody	538	50
Midland (C., S.)	Fremont, Neb	1887	J. F. Krueger	206	27
Millikin, James, Univ. (C., E.)	Decatur, Ill	1901	Board of Managers	652	44
Mills (W.)	Oakland, Cal	1865	Aurelia H. Reinhardt	546	74
Millsaps (C., S.)	Jackson, Miss	1892	Alexander F. Watkins	329	17
Milton (C.)	Milton, Wis	1867	Alfred E. Whitford	156	17

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Milwaukee-Downer (W., E.)	Milwaukee, Wis	1895	Lucia R. Briggs	320	40
Minnesota, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Minneapolis, Minn.	1851	L. D. Coffman	11,810	650
Mississippi (S.)	Clinton, Miss	1826	J. W. Provine	416	19
Mississippi State (W.)	Columbus, Miss	1884	J. C. Fant	1,192	73
Mississippi, Univ. of (C.)	Oxford, Miss	1844	Joseph N. Powers	850	43
Missouri, Univ. of (C.)	Columbia, Mo	1839	Stratton D. Brooks	6,582	270
Missouri Valley (C., S.)	Marshall, Mo	1889	Wm. H. Black	287	12
Missouri Wesleyan (C., S.)	Cameron, Mo	1883	Ernest F. Buck	337	21
Monmouth (C.)	Monmouth, Ill	1856	Thos. H. McMichael	408	36
Montana State Sch. of Mines (C.)	Butte, Mont	1900	G. W. Craven	108	11
Montana State Univ. (C.)	Missoula, Mont	1895	C. H. Clapp	1,519	84
Moravian Seminary (W., E.)	Bethlehem, Pa	1742	R. Riemer	60	28
Morgan (C., S.)	Baltimore, Md	1867	John C. Spencer	213	24
Morningside (C., E., S.)	Sioux City, Iowa	1894	Frank E. Mossman	703	32
Morris Brown Univ. (C.)	Atlanta, Ga	1885	John Hope	900	35
Mt. Holyoke (W.)	South Hadley, Mass	1888	Mary E. Woolley	958	113
Mt. St. Charles	Helena, Mont	1909	Norbert C. Hoff	100	18
Mt. St. Vincent (W., E.)	Mt. St. Vincent-on-Hudson	1910	M. Vincentia	325	30
Mt. Union (C., S.)	Alliance, Ohio	1846	W. H. McMaster	706	35
Muhlenberg (E., S.)	Allentown, Pa	1867	John A. W. Hass	377	20
Muskingum (C., S.)	New Concord, Ohio	1837	J. Knox Montgomery	717	43
Nebraska, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Lincoln, Neb	1869	Samuel Avery	8,654	370
Nebraska Wes. Univ. (C., E., S.)	University Place, Neb.	1887	A. B. Schreuckengast	650	55
Newberry (C., S.)	Newberry, S. C.	1859	S. J. Derrick	306	22
Nevada, Univ. of (C., S.)	Reno, Nev	1874	Walter E. Clark	855	64
New Hampshire, U. of (C., E., S.)	Durham, N. H	1866	Ralph D. Hetzel	1,188	95
New Mexico School of Mines (C.)	Socorro, N. M	1889	E. H. Wells	100	8
New Mexico, State U. of (C.,E.,S.)	Albuquerque, N. M	1889	David S. Hill	457	23
New Rochelle (W., S.)	New Rochelle, N. Y	1904	John P. Chidwick	525	45
New York State Col. of Forestry	Syracuse, N. Y	1911	Franklin Moon	315	38
New York State Lib. Sch. (C., S.)	Albany, N. Y	1887	James I. Wyer	52	16
New York Univ. (C., E., S.)	New York City	1831	Elmer E. Brown	15,827	786
Niagara Univ	Niagara Falls, N. Y	1856	Wm. E. Katzenberger	250	20
North Carolina (W., E., S.)	Greensboro, N. C	1891	Julius I. Foust	1,476	171
North Carolina, Univ. of (E., S.)	Chapel Hill, N. C	1793	Harry W. Chase	2,125	165
North Dakota, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Grand Forks, N. D	1883	Thomas F. Kane	1,448	110
Northeastern Univ. (S.)	Boston, Mass	1898	Frank Palmer Speare	3,502	151
Northland (C.)	Ashland, Wis	1907	P. D. Brownell	85	17
Northwestern (C.)	Naperville, Ill	1861	E. E. Rall	510	40
Northwestern Univ. (C., S.)	Chicago, Ill	1851	Walter D. Scott	5,580	639
Norwich Univ. (S.)	Northfield, Vt	1819	Chas. A. Plumley	280	30
Notre Dame (W.)	Baltimore, Md		Sister Mary Immaculate	90	19
Notre Dame, Univ. of (E., S.)	Notre Dame, Ind	1842	Matthew J. Walsh	2,050	105
Oakland City	Oakland City, Ind	1890	Wm. P. Dearing	1,018	37
Oberlin (C., S.)	Oberlin, Ohio	1833	Henry C. King	1,773	184
Occidental (C., E.)	Los Angeles, Cal	1885	Remsen D. Bird	534	54
Oglethorpe Univ. (C.)	Oglethorpe Univ., Ga.	1913	Thornwell Jacobs	325	16
Ohio Northern Univ. (C., E., S.)	Ada, Ohio	1871	Albert E. Smith	817	48
Ohio State Univ. (C., S.)	Columbus, Ohio	1870	Wm. O. Thompson	8,583	673
Ohio Univ. (C., E., S.)	Athens, Ohio	1804	E. B. Bryan	1,078	110
Ohio Wesleyan Univ. (C.)	Delaware, Ohio	1842	John W. Hoffman	1,797	115
Oklahoma Baptist Univ. (C.,E.,S.)	Shawnee, Okla	1915	J. Benj. Lawrence	379	15
Oklahoma College for Women (W.)	Chickasha, Okla	1908	G. W. Austin	565	43
Oklahoma, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Norman, Okla	1890	Board of Regents	6,412	183
Oklahoma City Univ. (C., E., S.)	Oklahoma City, Okla.	1911	Eugene M. Antrim	700	33
Olivet (C., E., S.)	Olivet, Mich	1844	Paul F. Voelker	374	26
Omaha, Univ. of (C., S.)	Omaha, Neb	1909	D. J. Jenkins	358	29
Oregon Agri	Corvallis, Ore		W. J. Kerr	3,199	280
Oregon, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Eugene, Ore	1876	Board of Regents	2,656	171
Ottawa Univ. (C., S.)	Ottawa, Kan	1865	Erdmann Smith	490	24
Otterbein (C.)	Westerville, Ohio	1847	Walter G. Clippinger	450	30
Ouachita (C.)	Arkadelphia, Ark	1886	Chas. E. Dickens	300	25
Our Lady of the Lake (W., S.)	San Antonio, Tex	1911	H. A. Constantineau	400	21
Oxford (W.)	Oxford, Ohio	1830	Eleanor N. Adams	175	23
Ozarks, College of the (C., S.)	Clarksville, Ark	1891	Wiley Lin Hurie	250	20
Pacific, College of the (C.)	Stockton, Cal	1851	Tully C. Knoles	400	50
Pacific College (C.)	Newberg, Ore	1891	Levi T. Pennington	154	17
Pacific Union (C., S.)	La Jota, Cal	1909	Wm. E. Nelson	150	29
Pacific Univ. (C., E., S.)	Forest Grove, Ore	1849	W. C. Wels	175	22
Paine (C., E., S.)	Augusta, Ga	1883	Ray S. Tomlin	42	15
Park (C.)	Parkville, Mo	1875	Frederick W. Hawley	355	22
Parsons (C., E., S.)	Fairfield, Iowa	1875	Howard McDonald	305	20
Payne, Howard (C. E., S.)	Brownwood, Tex	1889	E. Godbold	902	39
Penn (C. E. S.)	Oskaloosa, Iowa	1873	H. E. McGrew	256	25
Pennsylvania (W.)	Pittsburgh, Pa	1870	Cora Helen Coolidge	264	28
Pennsylvania State (C., E., S.)	State College, Pa	1855	John M. Thomas	3,320	339
Pennsylvania, Univ. of (part C., S.)	Philadelphia, Pa	1740	Josiah H. Penniman	7,435	950
Phillips Univ. (C., E., S.)	Enid, Okla	1907	I. N. McCash	864	38
Piedmont (C.)	Demorest, Ga	1897	Frank E. Jenkins	156	33
Pittsburgh, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Pittsburgh, Pa	1787	John G. Bowman	6,882	492
Polytechnic Institute (E., S.)	Brooklyn, N. Y	1854	Fred. W. Atkinson	450	50
Pomona (C., S.)	Claremont, Cal	1887	James A. Blaisdell	850	98
Porto Rico, Univ. of (C., S.)	Rio Piedras, P. R	1903	Thomas E. Benner	710	108
Presbyterian of S. C	Clinton, S. C	1880	D. McD. Douglas	200	13
Princeton Univ	Princeton, N. J	1746	John G. Hibben	2,448	270
Providence	Providence, R. I	1919	W. D. Noon	410	19
Puget Sound, College of (C., S.)	Tacoma, Wash	1903	Edward H. Todd	350	20
Purdue Univ. (C., E., S.)	W. Lafayette, Ind	1869	Edw. C. Elliott	2,889	315
Queens (W.)	Charlotte, N. C	1857	Wm. H. Frazer	274	23
Radcliffe (W.)	Cambridge, Mass	1879	Ada L. Comstock	561	150
Randolph-Macon	Ashland, Va	1830	R. E. Blackwell	211	13
Randolph-Macon Woman's (W.)	Lynchburg, Va	1893	D. R. Anderson	772	53
Redlands, Univ. of (C.)	Redlands, Cal	1907	Victor Leroy Duke	408	29
Reed (C.)	Portland, Ore	1911	Richard F. Scholz	300	29
Regis (E.)	Denver, Col	1888	R. M. Kelley	90	25
Rensselaer Poly. Inst	Troy, N. Y	1824	Palmer C. Ricketts	1,147	95
Rhode Island State (C.)	Kingston, R. I	1892	Howard Edwards	459	42
Rice Institute (C.)	Houston, Tex	1912	Edgar O. Lovett	1,148	72

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Richmond, Univ. of (C., S.)	Richmond, Va	1832	F. W. Boatwright	770	45
Ripon (C.)	Ripon, Wis	1851	Silas Evans	425	33
Rio Grande (C., E., S.)	Rio Grande, Ohio	1876	Horace T. Houf	90	14
Roanoke (E., S.)	Salem, Va	1853	Chas. J. Smith	232	19
Robert	Constantinople	1863	C. F. Gates	471	65
Rochester, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Rochester, N. Y.	1850	Rush Rhees	784	74
Rockford (W., E.)	Rockford, Ill.	1847	Wm. A. Maddox	365	45
Rockhurst (E.)	Kansas City, Mo.	1914	John A. Weland	40	9
Rollins (C.)	Winter Park, Fla.	1885	W. C. Weir	202	30
Rosary (W., E., S.)	River Forest, Ill.	1922	Sister M. Hyacintha	173	35
Rose Poly. Inst.	Terre Haute, Ind.	1874	Frank C. Wagner	253	20
Russell Sage (W.)	Troy, N. Y.	1916	Eliza Kellas	300	32
Rutgers (E., S.)	New Brunswick, N. J.	1766	W. H. S. Demarest	1,200	132
St. Ambrose	Davenport, Iowa	1882	Wm. L. Hannon	91	26
St. Benedict's (E., S.)	Atchison, Kan.	1858	Martin Veth	325	35
St. Bonaventure's Sem. & Col. (E., S.)	St. Bonaventure, N. Y.	1855	Thomas F. Plassman	250	44
St. Catherine, Col of (W., S.)	St. Paul, Minn.	1911	Sister Antonia	350	50
St. Elizabeth, Col. of (W.)	Convent Station, N. Jy	1899	Sister Marie Jose Byrne	229	35
St. Ignatius	San Francisco, Cal.	1858	Pius L. Moore	250	30
St. John's (E., S.)	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1870	John W. Moore	452	17
St. John's	Annapolis, Md.	1784	Enoch B. Garey	148	17
St. John's Univ.	Collegeville, Minn.	1857	Alcuin Deutsch	377	70
St. John's Univ. (E., S.)	Toledo, Ohio	1903	J. J. O'Callaghan	103	36
St. Joseph's	Philadelphia, Pa.	1851	Albert G. Brown	140	17
St. Lawrence Univ. (C., S.)	Canton, N. Y.	1856	Richard E. Sykes	512	25
St. Louis Univ. (C., S.)	St. Louis, Mo.	1818	Wm. F. Robison	3,318	277
St. Mary's	Oakland, Cal	1868	U. Gregory	211	36
St. Mary's (W.)	Notre Dame, Ind.	1842	Mother M. Pauline	210	41
St. Mary's	St. Marys, Kan	1848	B. J. Rodman	464	30
St. Mary's	St. Mary, Ky	1821	Michael Jaglowicz	115	9
St. Olaf (C.)	Northfield, Minn.	1874	L. W. Boe	914	62
St. Proconius	Lisle, Ill.	1900	Valentine Kolbeck	215	22
St. Stephen's	Annandale, N. Y.	1860	Bernard Bell	120	15
St. Teresa, College of (W.)	Winona, Minn.	1910	Mother M. Leo Tracy	451	40
St. Thomas, College of (E., S.)	St. Paul, Minn.	1885	Thomas E. Cullen	150	50
St. Vincent (S.)	Beatty, Pa.	1846	A. Stehle	96	52
St. Xavier (E., S.)	Cincinnati, Ohio	1831	Hubert F. Brockman	280	21
Salem Col. & Acad. (W., E., S.)	Winston-Salem, N. C.	1771	H. E. Rondthaler	272	38
Salem (C., E., S.)	Salem, W. Va.	1888	S. O. Bond	358	18
Santa Clara, Univ. of	Santa Clara, Cal	1851	Zacheus J. Maher	450	35
Seton Hall	So. Orange, N. J.	1856	Thos. H. McLaughlin	602	23
Shaw Univ. (C., E., S.)	Raleigh, N. C.	1865	J. L. Peacock	364	37
Shorter (W.)	Rome, Ga.	1873	D. J. Blocker	194	22
Shurtleff (C.)	Alton, Ill.	1827	George M. Potter	217	17
Simmons (W., E., S.)	Boston, Mass.	1899	Henry Lefavour	1,040	120
Simmons (C., E., S.)	Abilene, Texas	1891	J. D. Sandefer	1,061	36
Simpson (C., S.)	Indianola, Iowa	1867	John L. Hillman	711	43
Sioux Falls Univ. (C., S.)	Sioux Falls S. D.	1883	Fred G. Broughton	109	17
Skidmore (W., E.)	Saratoga Sp'gs, N. Y.	1911	Charles H. Keyes	419	48
Smith (W., S.)	Northampton, Mass.	1871	William A. Neilson	2,157	208
Smith, Johnson C., Univ. (S.)	Charlotte, N. C.	1867	H. L. McCorkey	90	19
South, Univ. of the (S.)	Sewanee, Tenn.	1857	Benj. F. Finney	258	27
South Carolina, Univ. (C., S.)	Columbia, S. C.	1801	William D. Melton	746	45
South Dakota, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Vermillion, S. D.	1882	Robert L. Slagle	990	85
Southern (C., E.)	Lakeland, Florida		R. H. Alderman	232	18
Southern Cal., Univ., of (C., E., S.)	Los Angeles, Cal.	1180	R. B. von KleinSmid	6,530	358
Southern Methodist Univ. (C., E., S.)	Dallas, Texas	1911	Chas. C. Selectman	1,469	90
Southwestern (C., E., S.)	Winfield, Kan.	1885	Albert E. Kirk	718	47
Southwestern La. Inst. of Liberal & Tech. Learning (C., E., S.)	Lafayette, La	1901	Edwin L. Stephens.	539	41
Southwestern Presbyterian Univ.	Clarksville, Tenn.	1875	Charles E. Diehl	175	13
Southwestern Univ. (C., E., S.)	Georgetown, Texas	1873	James S. Barcus	555	30
Spring Hill	Spring Hill, Ala	1830	M. McNally	90	15
Sterling (C., E., S.)	Sterling, Kan.	1887	R. T. Campbell	211	18
Stevens Inst. of Tech	Hoboken, N. J.	1870	A. C. Humphreys	489	55
Susquehanna Univ. (C., E., S.)	Selinsgrove, Pa.	1858	Chas. T. Aikens	280	29
Swarthmore (C.)	Swarthmore, Pa.	1864	Frank Aydelotte	500	50
Sweet Briar (W.)	Sweet Briar, Va.	1901	Emilie W. McVea	360	34
Syracuse Univ. (C., E., S.)	Syracuse, N. Y.	1870	Charles W. Flint	5,000	500
Talladega (C.)	Talladega, Ala.	1867	Fred'k A. Sumner	130	40
Tarkio (C., E.)	Tarkio, Mo.	1883	J. A. Thompson	163	21
Taylor Univ. (C.)	Upland, Ind.	1852	John Paul	300	24
Teachers (C., S.)	New York City	1888	James E. Russell	4,773	300
Temple Univ. (C., E., S.)	Philadelphia, Pa.	1884	Russell H. Conwell	8,796	458
Tennessee, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Knoxville, Tenn.	1794	H. A. Morgan	1,900	271
Texas Christian Univ. (C., S.)	Fort Worth, Tex.	1873	Edward M. Waits	871	79
Texas, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Austin, Texas	1883	W. S. Sutton	5,262	358
Texas Presbyterian (W., E.)	Milford, Texas	1902	J. G. Varner	140	24
Thiel (C., E., S.)	Greenville, Pa.	1870	Carl A. Sundberg	247	22
Toledo, Univ. of City of (C., E., S.)	Toledo, Ohio	1884	A. M. Stowe	1,152	61
Transylvania (C.)	Lexington, Ky	1780	A. D. Harmon	295	21
Trinity	Hartford, Conn	1823	R. B. Ogilby	265	30
Trinity (C., S.)	Durham, No. Car	1859	William P. Few	1,058	103
Trinity Univ. (C., S.)	Waxahachie, Tex.	1869	John H. Burma	493	26
Tufts (part C.)	Medford, Mass.	1852	John A. Cousens	2,094	368
Tulane Univ. (C., E., S.)	New Orleans, La.	1834	A. B. Dinwiddie	2,450	364
Tulsa, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Tulsa, Okla.	1894	Franklin G. Dill	287	25
Tusculum (C.)	Greeneville, Tenn.	1794	Charles O. Gray	134	16
Union (C., S.)	Harbourville, Ky	1880	E. T. Franklin	254	14
Union (C., S.)	College View, Neb.	1891	W. W. Prescott	309	28
Union (E.)	Schenectady, N. Y.	1795	Charles A. Richmond	728	57
Union Univ. (C., E., S.)	Jackson, Tenn.	1842	H. E. Waters	800	40
U. S. Military Academy	West Point, N. Y.	1802	Fred W. Sladen	1,091	163
U. S. Naval Academy	Annapolis, Md.	1845	Henry B. Wilson	2,500	272
Upper Iowa Univ. (C., E., S.)	Fayette, Iowa	1857	James P. Van Horn	354	23
Upsala (C.)	East Orange, N. J.	1893	C. G. Erickson	111	15
Ursinus (C., S.)	Collegeville, Pa.	1869	George L. Omwake	276	22
Utah, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Salt Lake City, Utah.	1850	George Thomas	2,113	168
Valparaiso Univ. (C., S.)	Valparaiso, Ind.	1873	Horace M. Evans	580	66
Vanderbilt Univ. (C.)	Nashville, Tenn.	1875	J. H. Kirkland	1,416	250

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Vassar (W.)	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1861	Henry N. MacCracken	1,149	128
Vermont, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Burlington, Vt	1791	Guy W. Bailey:	1,100	150
Virginia Military Inst. (S.)	Lexington, Va.	1839	E. W. Nichols	594	46
Virginia Union Univ. (E., S.)	Richmond, Va.	1896	Wm. J. Clark	250	22
Virginia, Univ. of (part C., E., S.)	Charlottesville, Va.	1819	Edwin A. Aldeman	1,853	142
Wabash	Crawfordsville, Ind	1832	G. L. Mackintosh	475	27
Wake Forest (S.)	Wake Forest, N. C.	1834	William L. Poteat	647	34
Walla Walla (C., S.)	College Place, Wash.	1892	W. I. Smith	200	25
Washburn (C., E., S.)	Topeka, Kan.	1865	P. P. Womer	891	70
Washington (C.)	Chestertown, Md.	1782	Paul E. Titsworth	120	14
Washington (C.)	Wash. Coll. Tenn.	1780	Hubert S. Lyle	230	8
Washington Missionary (C., S.)	Washington, D. C.	1904	Harvey A. Morrison	150	25
Washington, State Coll of (C., E., S.)	Pullman, Wash.	1890	E. O. Holland	2,396	170
Washington Univ. (C., E., S.)	St. Louis, Mo.	1853	Herbert S. Hadley	2,331	394
Washington, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Seattle, Wash.	1861	Henry Suzzallo	6,130	265
Washington and Jefferson (E., S.)	Washington, Pa.	1787	Simon S. Baker	500	32
Washington and Lee Univ.	Lexington, Va.	1782	Henry L. Smith	833	51
Waynesburg (C., S.)	Waynesburg, Pa.	1850	Paul R. Stewart	178	16
Wellesley (W.)	Wellesley, Mass	1875	Ellen Fitz Pendleton	1,543	145
Wells (W.)	Aurora, N. Y.	1868	Kerr D. Macmillan	230	36
Wesleyan (W., S.)	Macon, Ga.	1836	Wm. F. Quillian	441	44
Wesleyan Univ.	Middletown, Conn.	1831	Leroy A. Howland	560	55
Western (W.)	Oxford, Ohio	1853	W. W. Boyd	329	35
Western Maryland (C., E.)	Westminster, Md.	1868	Albert N. Ward	333	31
Western Reserve Univ. (C., E., S.)	Cleveland, Ohio	1826	Robert E. Vinson	2,738	450
Western Union (C.)	LeMars, Iowa	1900	Charles A. Mock	97	14
Westminster	Fulton, Mo.	1849	E. E. Reed	237	13
Westminster (C.)	New Wilmington, Pa.	1852	W. Charles Wallace	340	25
West Virginia Univ. (C., E., S.)	Morgantown, W. V.	1867	Frank B. Trotter	2,227	178
West Virginian Wesleyan (C., E., S.)	Buckhannon, W. Va.	1890	Elmer Guy Cutshall	394	30
Wheaton (C., E., S.)	Wheaton, Ill.	1860	Charles A. Blanchard	294	29
Wheaton (W.)	Norton, Mass.	1912	Samuel V. Cole	402	32
Whitman (C.)	Walla Walla, Wash.	1866	Stephen B. L. Penrose	515	40
Whittier (C.)	Whittier, Cal.	1907	Walter F. Dexter	200	25
Wilberforce Univ. (C.)	Wilberforce, Ohio	1856	J. A. Gregg	920	62
Willamette Univ. (C., S.)	Salem, Ore.	1842	Carl G. Doney	590	46
William and Mary (C., E., S.,)	Williamsburg, Va.	1693	J. A. C. Chandler	904	54
Williams	Williamstown, Mass.	1793	Harry A. Garfield	694	65
Wilmington (C., E., S.)	Wilmington, Ohio	1871	J. Edwin Jay	425	27
Wilson (W.)	Chambersburg, Pa.	1869	E. D. Warfield	380	38
Winthrop (W.)	Rock Hill, S. C.	1886	David B. Johnson	1,415	130
Wisconsin, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Madison, Wis.	1848	Edward A. Birge	8,076	534
Wittenberg (C., E., S.)	Springfield, Ohio	1845	Rees E. Tulloss	801	64
Wofford	Spartanburg, S. C.	1854	Henry N. Snyder	466	20
Wooster, College of (C., S.)	Wooster, Ohio	1866	Chas F. Wishart	808	48
Worcester Poly. Inst.	Worcester, Mass.	1865	Ira N. Hollis	521	63
Wyoming, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Laramie, Wyo.	1886	A. G. Crane	825	81
Yale Univ. (S.)	New Haven, Conn.	1701	Jas. Rowland Angell	4,131	490
Yankton (C., S.)	Yankton, S. D.	1881	Henry Kimball Warren	203	27
York (C., E., S.)	York, Neb.	1890	E. W. Emery	519	23

CANADIAN COLLEGES.

Alberta Univ. (C., S.)	Calgary, Alberta	1906	H. M. Tory	1,300	100
Acadia Univ. (C.)	Wolfville, N. S.	1838	F. W. Patterson	320	25
Alma (W., S.)	St. Thomas, Ont.	1876	P. S. Dobson	295	18
British Col., Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Vancouver, B. C.	1907	L. S. Klinck	1,308	113
Laval Univ.	Quebec, Can.	1852	M. C. Roy	2,037	121
McGill Univ. (C., E., S.)	Montreal, Que.	1821	Arthur Currie	2,774	500
Macdonald (C., E., S.)	St. Anne de B'vue, Que.		F. C. Harrison	422	53
McMaster Univ. (C.)	Toronto, Can.	1887	H. P. Whidden	298	21
Mt. Allison (C.)	Sackville, N. B.		George J. Trueman	185	16
New Brunswick, Univ. of (C.)	Fredericton, N. B.	1800	Cecil Charles Jones	185	12
Nova Scotia Agri. Col. (C., E., S.)	Truro, Nova Scotia	1905	M. Cumming	50	9
Nova Scotia Normal Col. (C., S.)	Truro, Nova Scotia	1855	David Sloan	275	28
Queen's Univ. (C., E., S.)	Kingston, Ont.	1841	R. Bruce Taylor	1,128	121
Sainte-Marie, College of (E.)	Montreal, Que.	1848	Louis Lelande	775	35
Toronto, Univ. of (C., E., S.)	Toronto, Can.	1827	R. A. Falconer	3,921	631
Victoria (C.)	Toronto, Can.	1836	R. P. Bowles	600	32

GIFTS TO STATE UNIVERSITIES.

President P. L. Campbell, of the University of Oregon, gave out a statement in May, 1924, listing the value of the gifts of public spirited citizens to State universities. Many of these gifts took the form of buildings, athletic fields, stadiums, and some trust funds for libraries, hospitals, professorships and research, etc. From his returns from forty-three universities he made this list:

Alabama Polytechnic Institute	$630,000
Alabama, University of	200,000
Alaska Agric. Coll. and School of Mines	2,000
Arizona, University of	170,000
California, University	13,000,000
Colorado School of Mines	110,000
Colorado, University of	1,500,000
Connecticut Agricultural College	213,500
Delaware, University of	1,400,000
Florida, University of	350,000
Georgia School of Technology	2,000,000
Georgia, University of	1,310,000
Illinois, University of	377,000
Indiana, University	2,500,000
Iowa State College	1,214,000
Iowa, University of	2,672,750
Kansas, University of	1,815,568
Kansas State College	320,000
Kentucky, University of	40,000
Maryland, University of	440,000
Michigan College of Mines	75,000
Michigan, University of	25,000,000
Minnesota, University of	4,000,000
Mississippi Agric. and Mech. College	$65,000
Mississippi, University of	65,000
Montana, University of	75,000
Nebraska, University of	625,000
Nevada, University of	392,270
New Hampshire, University of	1,200 000
New Jersey (Rutgers) College	1,083,684
North Carolina, University of	2,604,865
North Dakota Agricultural College	23,400
North Dakota, University of	50,000
Ohio State University	1,684,000
South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical College	110,000
Pennsylvania State College	464,000
South Dakota, University of	41,500
Tennessee, University of	117,000
Utah Agricultural College	10,600
Washington State College	10,000
Washington, University of	320,000
West Virginia University	1,500,000
Wisconsin, University of	967,000
Total	$70,748,537

COLLEGES WITH $1,000,000 ENDOWMENT OR OVER.

Institution.	Location.	Amount.	Institution.	Location.	Amount.
		Dollars.			*Dollars.*
Alabama Univ.	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	1,500,000	*McGill Univ.*	Montreal, Can.	16,805,000
Albion College	Albion, Mich.	1,500,000	*McMaster Univ.*	Toronto, Can.	1,000,000
Allegheny College	Meadville, Pa.	1,400,000	Mich., Univ. of.	Ann Arbor, Mich.	1,100,000
Amherst College.	Amherst, Mass.	6,500,000	Middlebury College	Middlebury, Vt.	2,619,361
Andover Theo. Sem.	Cambridge, Mass.	1,000,000	Mills College.	Oakland, Cal.	1,470,938
Armour Inst. of Tech.	Chicago, Ill.	1,500,000	*Minn., Univ. of.*	Minneapolis, Minn	2,110,195
Auburn Theo. Sem.	Auburn, N. Y.	1,093,111	*Missouri Univ.*	Columbus, Mo.	1,664,345
Barnard College	New York City	4,579,474	Mt. Holyoke Col.	So. Hadley, Mass.	2,905,856
Bates College	Lewiston, Me.	1,250,000	Nebraska, Univ. of	Lincoln, Neb.	1,000,000
Beirut, Amer. U. of	Beirut, Syria.	1,229,207	*Newcomb Mem. Col*	New Orleans, La.	2,235,000
Beloit College	Beloit, Wis.	1,800,000	New York Univ	New York, N. Y.	2,923,988
Berea College	Berea, Ky.	1,926,972	No. Car., Univ. of	Chapel Hill, N. C.	1,600,000
Bethany College	Bethany, W. Va.	1,450,000	*No. Dak. Agri. Col*	Fargo, N. D.	1,350,000
Boston Univ.	Boston, Mass.	3,291,310	North Dakota Univ	Grand Forks, N. D	1,700,000
Bowdoin College	Brunswick, Me.	3,541,164	Northwestern Univ.	Chicago, Ill.	5,200,000
Bradley Poly. Inst.	Peoria, Ill.	1,750,000	Notre Dame Univ.	Notre Dame, Ind.	1,000,000
Brown Univ.	Providence, R. I.	8,231,847	Oberlin College	Oberlin, Ohio	2,973,028
Bryn Mawr College	Bryn Mawr, Pa.	5,842,000	*Ohio State Univ.*	Columbus, Ohio.	1,057,491
Buena Vista College	Storm Lake, Iowa	2,000,000	Ohio Wes. Univ	Delaware, Ohio	1,700,000
Buffalo Univ.	Buffalo, N. Y.	5,177,000	Park College.	Parkville, Mo.	1,375,000
Butler Univ.	Indianapolis, Ind.	1,000,000	*Peabody, Geo., Col.*	Nashville, Tenn.	2,618,636
Cal. Inst. of Tech.	Pasadena, Cal.	5,500,000	*Pennsylvania Univ.*	Philadelphia, Pa.	10,208,000
California, Univ. of	Berkeley, Cal.	7,502,059	*Pittsburgh, Univ. of.*	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,054,664
Carleton College	Northfield, Minn	1,875,459	*Pomona College*	Claremont, Cal.	1,443,317
Carnegie Inst. Tech.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	13,829,000	Princeton Univ.	Princeton, N. J.	14,000,000
Case Sch. Ap. Sci.	Cleveland, Ohio	2,987,046	*Princeton Theo. Sem*	Princeton N. J.	3,733,566
Cath. Univ. of Amer.	Washington, D. C.	2,958,633	Puget Sound, Col. of	Tacoma, Wash.	1,250,000
Chattanooga, U. of.	Chattanooga, Tenn.	1,000,000	*Radcliffe College.*	Cambridge, Mass.	4,000,000
Chicago, Univ. of	Chicago, Ill.	31,992,620	Reed Inst.	Portland, Ore.	1,441,453
Cincinnati, U. of.	Cincinnati, Ohio.	4,904,301	*Rensselaer Poly. Inst.*	Troy, N. Y.	2,610,000
Clark Univ.	Worcester, Mass.	4,240,000	Rice Institute.	Houston, Tex.	10,000,000
Coe Co-lege	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1,200,000	Richmond, Univ. of	Richmond, Va.	1,981,837
Colby College	Waterville, Me.	1,260,000	Robert College	Constantinople	1,760,000
Colgate Univ.	Hamilton, N. Y.	2,995,051	*Rochester Theo. Sem.*	Rochester, N. Y.	1,952,685
Colorado College	Colorado Spgs., Col.	1,733,500	Rochester, Univ. of	Rochester, N. Y.	14,924,597
Columbia College.	Dubuque, Iowa	1,000,000	Rose Poly.	Terre Haute, Ind.	1,200,000
*Columbia Univ	New York, N. Y.	56,407,421	Rutgers College	NewBrunswick, N.J	1,600,000
Conn. Coll. for W'm'n	New London, Conn.	1,060,000	St. Lawrence Univ.	Canton, N. Y.	1,091,991
Cooper Union	New York, N. Y.	4,897,783	St. Mary's College.	St. Mary's Kan.	1,200,000
Cornell College	Mt. Vernon, Iowa	1,630,920	Simmons College	Boston, Mass.	2,623,891
Cornell Univ.	Ithaca, N. Y.	19,700,000	Smith College.	Northampton, Mass.	6,163,924
Creighton Univ.	Omaha, Neb.	2,265,000	*Stetson, J. B., Univ.*	De Land, Fla.	1,023,000
Crozer Theo. Sem.	Chester, Pa.	1,556,815	South, Univ. of the	Sewanee, Tenn.	1,475,000
Dalhousie Univ.	Halifax, N. S.	1,350,000	*South Bap. Theo. Sem.*	Louisville, Ky.	2,100,000
Dartmouth College	Hanover, N. H.	7,000,000	SouthernMeth.Univ.	Dallas, Tex.	1,547,778
Decatur College	Decatur, Ill.	1,270,000	Southern Cal. Univ.	Los Angeles, Cal.	1,000,000
Denison Univ.	Granville, Ohio.	3,000,000	Stevens Inst. Tech.	Hoboken, N. J.	1,680,000
De Pauw Univ.	Greencastle, Ind.	3,332,606	Swarthmore College	Swarthmore, Pa.	3,750,000
Drexel Inst.	Philadelphia, Pa.	2,000,000	Syracuse Univ.	Syracuse, N. Y.	2,750,000
Emory Univ.	Atlanta, Ga.	2,275,000	Teachers' College.	New York, N. Y.	3,955,499
Garrett Bib. Inst.	Evanston, Ill.	1,586,630	Texas, Univ. of.	Austin, Tex.	10,900,000
Gen. Theo. Sem., P. E.	New York, N. Y.	2,474,117	Trinity.	Durham, N. C.	3,117,681
Gettysburg College.	Gettysburg, Pa.	1,000,000	*Trinity College.*	Hartford, Conn.	2,182,000
Goucher College	Baltimore, Md.	1,500,000	Tufts College	Medford Mass.	3,539,046
Grinnell College	Grinnell, Iowa	1,823,500	Tulane Univ.	New Orleans, La.	6,349,715
Hamilton College.	Clinton, N. Y.	3,392,679	Tulsa, Univ. of.	Tulsa, Okla.	1,014,580
Hamline Univ.	St. Paul, Minn.	1,257,000	*Tuskegee Nor. Inst.*	Tuskegee, Ala.	2,600,000
Harvard Univ.	Cambridge, Mass.	64,413,891	Union College.	Schenectady, N. Y.	3,000,000
Haverford College	Haverford, Pa.	3,650,000	Vanderbilt Univ.	Nashville, Tenn.	5,100,000
Hiram College.	Hiram, Ohio	1,032,000	Vassar College.	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	6,316,789
Hobart College.	Geneva, N. Y.	1,100,000	Vermont, Univ. of	Burlington, Vt.	1,250,000
Illinois Wes. Univ.	Bloomington, Ill.	1,000,543	*Victoria College*	Toronto, Can.	1,260,000
Iowa, State Univ. of.	Iowa City, Iowa.	3,694,068	Virginia, Univ. of.	Charlottesville, Va	3,500,000
Iowa Wes. College.	Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.	1,000,000	Wabash College	Crawfordsville, Ind.	1,200,000
Johns Hopkins Univ.	Baltimore, Md.	19,741,717	Wake Forest Col.	Wake Forest, N. C.	2,500,000
Kenyon College	Gambier, Ohio	1,300,000	Washington Univ.	St. Louis, Mo.	11,608,428
Knox College	Galesburg, Ill.	1,576,282	Washington, U. of	Seattle, Wash.	7,351,582
Lafayette College	Easton, Pa.	2,100,000	Wash'ton & Jef. Col	Washington, Pa.	1,300,000
Lake Forest Univ.	Lake Forest, Ill.	1,200,000	Wash'ton&LeeUniv	Lexington, Va.	1,310,017
Lawrence College.	Appleton, Wis.	1,769,371	Wellesley College	Wellesley, Mass.	3,464,010
Lehigh Univ.	Bethlehem, Pa.	4,000,000	*Wells College.*	Aurora, N. Y.	1,203,918
Leland Stanford Jr. U.	Stanford Univ., Cal.	27,279,571	Wesleyan Univ.	Middletown, Conn.	4,700,000
Lewis Inst.	Chicago, Ill.	1,221,375	Western Res. Univ.	Cleveland, Ohio	4,598,720
Lindenwood College	St. Charles, Mo.	1,658,780	*Westhampton Col.*	U. of Richmond, Va.	1,679,863
Macalester College	St. Paul, Minn.	1,354,045	Wheaton College	Norton, Mass.	1,000,000
Marietta College	Marietta, Ohio.	1,125,000	Whitman College	Walla Walla, Wash.	1,100,000
Marquette Univ.	Milwaukee, Wis.	1,093,721	Williams College	Williamstown, Mass.	4,992,489
Maryville College	Maryville, Tenn.	1,070,000	*Wisconsin, Univ. of*	Madison, Wis.	5,680,219
Mass. Inst. Tech.	Cambridge, Mass.	17,122,000	*Wooster, College of*	Wooster, Ohio	2,150,000
MacDonald College.	Quebec, Can.	4,500,000	Worcester Poly. Inst.	Worcester, Mass.	2,500,000
McCormick Theo. Sem.	Chicago, Ill.	2,377,584	Wyoming, Univ. of	Laramie, Wyo.	1,000,000
			Yale University	New Haven, Conn.	39,697,259

The endowment figures of those colleges the names of which appear in *italics* are of 1923, no later figures having been supplied by those institutions.
* Including Barnard College, Teachers' College and College of Pharmacy.

CATHOLIC BOYS' BRIGADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Founded in 1916, by the late Cardinal Farley, New York City—a national official organization for Catholic boys. National office: National Catholic Welfare Council, 1312 Massachusetts Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C. General Executive Headquarters, 260 West 34th Street, New York. This movement aims to improve, it is announced, the religious and civic character of boys. It has a program of athletics, sports, military exercises, signalling, first aid, civics, music, entertainments, hikes, camping, parades, contests and employment; it aims to promote patriotism, religious practices and higher education. Membership is open to all manly boys 10 years of age or over. *Junior and Senior division* branches all over the country and has its own uniform. Executive officers, N. Y. General headquarters, 260 West 34th St., New York City: Rev. Thomas J. Lynch, Director General; Rev. Fr. Kilian, O. M. Cap., Chief Commissioner; Michael F. Lonergan, Executive Secretary.

RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

Two Rhodes Scholarships to the University of Oxford are assigned to each State in the Union. The scholarships are tenable for three years and have the value of £350 a year. To be eligible a candidate must be—(a) A male citizen of the United States; (b) Over nineteen and not over twenty-five years of age; (c) Above sophomore standing in some recognized degree-granting university or college in the United States. Candidates may apply either from the State in which they have their ordinary private domicile, home, or residence, or from the State in which they have received at least two years of their college education.

Selections are made on the basis of the candidate's record in school and college, supplemented by references of persons who know him and by a personal interview with the Committee of Selection. There is no written examination. Elections are made on the basis of—(1) Qualities of manhood, force of character, and leadership; (2) Literary and scholastic ability and attainments; (3) Physical vigor, as shown by interest in outdoor sports or in other ways. No restriction is placed on a Rhodes scholar's choice of studies. He may read for the Oxford B. A. in any of the Final Honor Schools, he may enter for any one of the so-called Diploma Courses, or, if qualified by previous training, may be admitted to read for advanced degrees such as the B. Sc., B. Litt., B. C. L., or Ph. D.

An election is held each year in two-thirds of the States of the Union.

In 1925 one scholar will be elected in the following States: Ariz., Conn., Del., Fla., Idaho, Ill., Ind., Ky., La., Me., Md., Mass., Mont., Nev., N. H., N. J., N. M., N. Y., N. C., N. D., Ohio, Okla., Pa., R. I., S. C., S. D., Tenn., Utah, Vt., Va., W. Va., and Wyo.

Applications will be due on or before Oct. 24, 1925; the election will be held on Dec. 12, 1925; and the Rhodes scholars so elected will enter Oxford in October, 1926.

Application blanks and further information may be obtained from the officers of any college or university in the United States or from President Frank Aydelotte, American Secretary to the Rhodes Trustees, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.

The 1923 Rhodes scholar from New York is Waldon Pell 2d (Princeton University), 230 East 79th St., New York City.

The Secretary of the Committee of Selection for New York State is Dr. Augustus S. Downing, State House, Albany.

SCHOOLS OR COURSES OF JOURNALISM IN THE UNITED STATES.

Courses in journalism, according to the Federal Bureau of Education, are taught in a yearly increasing number of colleges and universities in this country.

The State universities include those of Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Ve mont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

The private colleges and universities include Akron University, Beloit College, Boston University, Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Bucknell University, Carleton College, Coe College, Colby College, Columbia University, Cumberland University, De-Pauw University, Emory University, Emporia College Georgetown College, George Washington University, Grinnell College, Goucher College, Knox College, Lawrence College, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Marquette University, McKendree College, Mercer University, Morningside College, Northwestern University, Notre Dame University, Ohio Northern University, Ripon College, Syracuse University.

The State agricultural colleges include those of Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and Washington.

WORKERS' COLLEGE AT KATONAH, NEW YORK.

(Contributed by the Chairman of Faculty.)

Brookwood, the first educational enterprise for resident students from the organized labor movement, was established in October, 1921, at Katonah, N. Y. The studies undertaken are of college grade and cover a course of two years. The first class was graduated in June, 1923, consisting of fifteen students from nine industries and seven nationalities. Six of these were girls and nine men. The total enrolment for the year 1922-3 was thirty-two. For the year 1924-5 it will be about forty-five.

The first year courses are "How to Study," "History of Civilization," "Social Economics," "Psychology," and "The Use of the English Language."

The second year courses are more immediately related to the labor movement and its problems and consist of the "Theory and Practice of Government," "History of the American Labor Movement," "Trade Union Administration," "Trade Union Organization Work," "Contemporary History in Other Countries," and "How to Use the English Language."

The last ten weeks of the second year are exclusively devoted to a "Seminar in the Strategy of the Labor Movement." A course in public speaking is also provided and special courses in journalism, workers' education and statistics may be taken by qualified students.

A labor-co-operating committee serves "to keep Brookwood close to the heart and purpose of the American Labor Movement." It has power of veto on the engaging of teachers and on the budget in whole or in part and may initiate a referendum vote among its members on questions affecting the institution. It appoints from its own number a sub-committee of three, known as the Labor Executive Committee, who have full faculty and community status with a right to a voice and a vote in the meetings of both bodies.

Brookwood is organized in three groups on the functional basis, each group having the necessary powers to fulfil its appropriate duties. These groups are the faculty, the student body, and the community, the last consisting of the first two groups meeting together to decide such matters as affect the community as such, for, although it is primarily an educational institution, it is also a self-governing community.

During the summer of 1924 courses were given for the first time and will be continued.

ROSENWALD RURAL SCHOOLS.

The Julius Rosenwald Fund has aided in building more than 2,500 rural schoolhouses for Negroes in fourteen Southern States. By June 30, 1925, the total will be over 3,000, the fund having provided $476,630 as its share of the cost of the additional buildings.

Up to June 30, 1924, the end of the budget year, 2,453 buildings, requiring 6,052 teachers and providing accommodations for 272,340 pupils, were completed at a total cost of $9,760,000.

Of this amount the Negroes gave about $2,250,000, the whites $475,000, public funds, $5,280,000 and the Julius Rosenwald Fund $1,800,000.

The number of school buildings erected in each State and their total value are:

State.	Scho'ls	Total Value.	State.	Scho'ls	Total Value.	State.	Scho'ls	Total Value
Alabama	291	$587,111	Maryland	51	$ 271,840	Tennessee	199	$847,334
Arkansas	131	521,736	Mississippi	292	1,277,193	Texas	160	548,277
Florida	17	135,030	North Carolina	422	1,794,438	Virginia	203	787,388
Georgia	114	405,510	Oklahoma	59	276,316			
Kentucky	93	407,149	South Carolina	184	1,109,352	Total	2,453	$9,758,840
Louisiana	237	780,166						

Julius Rosenwald has contributed $375,000 toward the cost of thirteen Y. M. C. A. buildings and two Y. W. C. A. buildings for Negroes in the following cities: Y. M. C. A.—Atlanta, Baltimore, Brooklyn, Chicago, Cincinnati, Columbus, Indianapolis, Kansas City, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Washington. Y. W. C. A.—New York and Philadelphia. The Negro population of these cities is about 1,000,000. The total cost of the buildings was about $2,570,000.

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY STATISTICS.

(Including technical and women's; excluding independent professional schools.)

ITEM.	1890.	1900.	1910.	1920.
No. inst'ns report'g	657	664	602	670
PROFS. AND INST'RS.				
Preparatory depts.:				
Men	.....	2,572	2,716	2,714
Women	.....	1,506	1,260	1,568
Total	2,803	4,078	3,932	4,282
Collegiate depts.:				
Men	.....	9,011	13,428	21,644
Women	.....	2,205	1,549	6,469
Total	6,198	11,219	14,977	28,113
Professional depts.:				
Men	.....	4,298	6,870	10,603
Women	.....	65	63	312
Total	1,755	4,363	6,933	10,915
Tot., exc. duplicates				
Men	6,834	14,546	21,813	34,111
Women	1,084	3,674	2,854	8,771
Total	7,918	18,220	24,667	42,882

ITEM.	1890.	1900.	1910.	1920.
STUDENTS.				
Preparatory depts.:				
Men	29,530	34,814	42,616	38,398
Women	22,219	21,471	17,776	20,911
Total	51,749	56,285	60,392	59,309
Collegiate depts.:				
Men	44,650	68,047	113,074	212,405
Women	20,624	36,051	40,792	128,677
Total	65,274	104,098	153,866	341,082
Graduate depts.:				
Men	1,973	4,112	6,504	9,837
Women	409	1,719	2,649	5,775
Total	2,382	5,831	9,153	15,612
Professional depts.:				
Men	15,342	29,324	37,903	53,295
Women	269	1,021	1,338	3,836
Total	15,611	30,345	39,241	67,131
Tot. no., exc. dups.:				
Men	102,618	136,297	200,339	334,226
Women	53,831	60,866	73,745	187,528
Total	156,449	197,163	274,084	521,754

ITEM.	1890.	1900.	1910.	1920.
Collegiate & resident graduate students:				
Men	44,926	72,159	119,578	222,242
Women	20,874	37,770	64,005	134,452
Total	65,800	109,929	183,583	356,694
Undergraduate and graduate students:				
In public inst'ns—				
Men	.....	26,147	49,919	102,711
Women	.....	7,820	17,707	53,915
Total	.....	33,967	67,626	156,626
In private inst's—				
Men	.....	46,012	70,663	119,531
Women	.....	29,950	46,423	80,537
Total	.....	75,962	117,086	200,068
Students in engineering courses:				
Gen. engineering	.....	.....	.....	10,231
Civil engineering	1,195	3,140	7,889	8,859
Mechanical eng'g	.....	4,459	6,377	11,789

ITEM.	1890.	1900.	1910.	1920.
Electrical eng'r'g	.....	2,555	5,450	9,469
Mining engin'r'g	.....	1,261	2,656	3,048
Chemical engin'g	.....	.....	869	5,743
DEGREES CONFERRED				
Baccalaureate:				
Men	.....	9,549	15,267	23,272
Women	.....	4,471	7,420	15,280
Total	7,319	14,020	22,687	38,552
Graduates:				
Men	.....	1,628	1,920	3,457
Women	.....	324	602	1,396
Total	1,145	1,952	2,522	4,853
Honorary	727	701	672	989
Ph. D. degrees, on examination:				
Men	.....	322	365	439
Women	.....	20	44	93
Total	.....	342	409	532

Does not include degrees conferred by professional schools.

Figures as to students and teachers for 1920 include 82 independent professional schools.

ITEM.	1910.	1920.
PROPERTY.		
No. fel'wships & schol'rships	9,973	21,490
Volumes in the libraries	14,059,180	24,191,204
Value apparatus, machinery, library and furniture	*53,856,955*	*110,847,727*
Value of grounds	*67,688,727*	*110,555,552*
Value buildings, inc. dorms.	*211,440,008*	*425,127,123*
Value of dormitories	*17,153,536*	*69,393,142*
Amount of productive funds	*259,376,878*	*556,350,145*
RECEIPTS.		
From student fees	*24,555,373*	*62,941,909*
From productive funds	*12,276,200*	*26,165,860*
From State or city	*19,805,899*	*52,821,194*
From Federal Government	*4,607,298*	*12,782,944*
From private benefactions:		
For inc. of endowment	*10,496,367*	*50,906,752*
For other purposes	*9,575,648*	*14,379,407*
Total benefactions	*20,072,015*	*65,286,159*
From all other sources	*7,052,949*	*20,143,928*
Tot. receipts as dist'd above	*88,369,734*	*240,141,994*
Tot. receipts, exc. endowm't	*77,873,367*	*189,235,242*
Tot. receipts, inc. endowm't	*88,369,734*	*240,141,994*
DERIVATIVE STATISTICS.		
Pct. of all students in—		
Preparatory departments	22.0	11.4
Collegiate departments	56.1	65.4
Graduate departments	3.3	3.0
Professional departments	14.3	10.9
Other departments	.....	12.6

ITEM.	1910.	1920.
Pct. of collegiate & resident graduate students:		
Men	65.1	62.3
Women	34.9	37.7
Pct. of all students:		
Men	73.1	64.1
Women	26.9	65.9
Pct. first degrees conf'd on—		
Men	67.3	60.4
Women	33.7	39.6
Pct. of graduate degrees conferred on—		
Men	76.1	71.2
Women	23.9	28.8
Pct. of instructors:		
Men	88.4	79.5
Women	11.6	20.5
Pct. receipts derived from—		
Student fees	27.8	26.2
Productive funds	13.9	10.9
State or city	22.3	22.0
Federal Government	5.2	5.3
Private benefactions	22.8	27.2
All other sources	8.0	8.4
Income per student (total)	*258*	*363*
Prod. funds per student (tot.)	*946*	*1,066*
Vols. in library per school	23,354	36,106
Av'ge value all property per school, exc. prod. funds	*553,132*	*964,971*
Av. val. all prop. per student, exc. prod. funds (total)	*1,215*	*1,239*

Italic figures represent dollars.

STUDENTS IN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES, 1889-1922.

YEAR.	TOTAL NUMBER.		YEAR.	TOTAL NUMBER.		YEAR.	TOTAL NUMBER.	
	Men.	Women.		Men.	Women.		Men.	Women.
1889-90	44,926	20,874	1899-1900	72,159	37,770	1909-10	119,578	64,005
1890-91	46,220	22,036	1900-1901	75,472	38,900	1910-11	119,026	64,546
1891-92	51,163	23,385	1901-02	78,133	40,569	1911-12	125,750	72,703
1892-93	55,305	24,632	1902-03	82,394	42,731	1912-13	128,644	73,587
1893-94	59,814	28,657	1903-04	86,006	42,057	1913-14	139,373	77,120
1894-95	62,053	29,739	1904-05	92,161	45,562	1914-15	152,307	84,861
1895-96	65,143	32,244	1905-06	97,738	50,826	1915-16	164,075	95,436
1896-97	64,662	32,472	1907-07	96,575	53,125	1917-18	142,768	111,345
1897-98	67,018	34,040	1907-08	106,945	54,815	1919-20	222,242	134,452
1898-99	67,505	35,746	1908-09	119,480	62,997	1921-22	269,560	168,262

NOTES ON THE TABLES.

The figures above include collegiate and resident graduate students only.

These and all the rest of the data in relation to higher institutions and public schools on preceding and following pages, unless otherwise indicated, are supplied by the United States Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

STUDENTS IN UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS, 1921-1922.

STATE.	PREPARATORY DEPARTMENTS.		COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENTS.		GRADUATE DEPARTMENTS.		PROFES'N'L DEPARTMENTS.		ALL OTHER STUDENTS.		TOTAL NO. (EXCLUDING DUPLICATES).	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Cont'nt'l U. S.	45,782	21,867	254,514	160,292	15,046	7,970	70,305	5,161	26,496	29,453	402,036	216,519
Alabama	656	277	2,786	1,341	20	9	359	9	22	296	3,814	1,814
Arizona	0	0	783	455	47	27	65	3	34	71	862	507
Arkansas	589	451	1,275	959	5	4	87	1	58	310	1,923	1,598
California	1,603	849	10,587	9,291	883	838	3,575	386	513	575	16,818	11,723
Colorado	733	122	4,001	2,011	96	87	759	45	260	163	5,641	2,314
Connecticut	69	2	3,613	506	666	92	487	23	112	46	4,903	664
Delaware	133	0	273	186	12	0	0	0	0	0	418	186
Dist. of Columbia	26	18	3,948	1,913	608	190	4,192	276	138	29	8,816	2,440
Florida	400	148	744	895	18	21	201	7	30	127	1,359	1,198
Georgia	2,183	795	4,147	3,025	63	22	1,433	8	360	466	8,098	4,316
Idaho	179	110	924	617	26	13	85	3	180	128	1,241	851
Illinois	3,781	1,770	16,495	13,234	2,959	2,021	6,223	633	4,941	4,069	32,531	20,750
Indiana	197	505	8,220	4,689	235	117	1,052	43	610	740	10,113	5,995
Iowa	2,066	530	7,949	7,542	789	443	1,354	59	998	1,694	12,651	10,034
Kansas	1,158	316	5,738	4,512	214	91	685	45	566	1,218	7,869	5,635
Kentucky	1,342	1,039	2,348	1,516	51	32	1,158	301	165	255	4,978	3,086
Louisiana	354	257	2,041	1,049	48	46	957	57	608	120	3,903	1,478
Maine	30	0	2,009	715	22	7	29	0	57	14	2,142	723
Maryland	614	351	5,441	2,828	255	89	1,667	86	90	212	8,044	3,570
Massachusetts	1,688	158	15,601	8,955	1,056	546	6,122	453	4,028	832	28,451	10,944
Michigan	784	322	10,226	4,046	472	122	1,931	86	154	437	13,481	4,812
Minnesota	2,514	626	6,200	4,624	639	186	1,925	89	688	688	11,525	5,948
Mississippi	582	427	2,089	1,681	26	0	171	5	95	188	2,877	2,224
Missouri	1,692	1,309	7,304	5,338	309	98	3,702	130	662	1,314	12,843	7,288
Montana	288	38	1,281	845	68	19	80	16	42	139	1,729	994
Nebraska	1,266	707	3,843	3,786	222	197	1,307	47	544	1,112	7,021	5,371
Nevada	0	0	362	223	8	17	0	0	91	25	461	265
New Hampshire	200	0	2,780	204	18	1	48	0	25	9	3,061	214
New Jersey	331	14	3,898	459	211	2	781	43	38	56	5,259	571
New Mexico	236	31	406	208	3	2	0	0	31	10	654	249
New York	4,257	2,578	29,995	14,661	1,812	1,054	10,775	1,071	2,634	1,344	49,056	20,659
North Carolina	885	680	4,074	3,135	154	31	491	4	167	1,161	5,576	4,731
North Dakota	412	235	980	920	26	6	114	8	205	416	1,727	1,498
Ohio	2,413	536	16,352	12,437	433	278	3,290	224	1,128	2,579	22,646	14,974
Oklahoma	951	732	2,726	2,510	46	35	561	60	284	521	4,464	3,760
Oregon	472	364	3,766	2,669	86	51	1,335	210	660	818	5,928	3,860
Pennsylvania	3,481	788	22,202	10,015	1,142	571	5,575	384	2,866	2,128	34,390	13,490
Rhode Island	17	0	1,682	425	71	43	173	11	87	17	2,020	491
South Carolina	343	302	2,825	2,330	25	20	409	10	141	515	3,716	3,069
South Dakota	538	240	1,114	862	26	7	178	19	347	576	2,046	1,493
Tennessee	1,303	745	2,924	1,753	66	13	1,944	47	152	622	6,182	2,917
Texas	1,093	1,528	7,745	8,283	154	107	1,311	75	448	1,344	10,705	11,246
Utah	1,309	858	1,741	1,343	85	38	310	21	223	266	3,605	2,474
Vermont	93	0	1,139	615	11	6	114	3	14	8	1,371	631
Virginia	488	594	5,049	2,449	83	24	1,242	48	85	464	6,843	3,448
Washington	644	89	4,471	2,989	215	115	355	66	283	128	5,952	3,387
West Virginia	126	107	1,711	1,189	43	25	209	8	153	253	2,068	1,328
Wisconsin	1,233	275	6,483	3,814	518	205	1,474	38	405	879	9,923	5,011
Wyoming	33	44	223	210	1	2	10	0	74	71	332	290
POSSESSIONS:												
Hawaii	0	0	196	47	5	1	0	0	70	85	271	133
Porto Rico	333	381	191	158	0	0	60	2	0	0	584	541

76,000 COLLEGE GRADUATES IN 1923.

According to a published survey made by The World newspaper there were over 76,000 graduates of 577 colleges and universities in the school year ended June and July, 1924. A fact of interest revealed by the survey is the large proportion of young men who are becoming engineers.

PROPERTY OF UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.

(Data cover school year 1921-1922.)

STATE.	Volumes in Library.	Value of Library, Scientific Apparatus, Machinery, & Furniture.	Value of Grounds.	Value of Buildings (Including Dormitories).	Value of Dormitories.	Productive Funds.
	Number.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Continental U. S.	29,870,601	140,900,406	146,853,773	522,224,785	92,885,616	699,213,452
Alabama	247,200	1,011,363	941,568	4,680,192	1,412,115	2,887,489
Arizona	43,870	342,500	410,800	1,117,500	475,500	407,242
Arkansas	97,087	715,481	311,630	2,974,388	966,791	1,117,743
California	1,235,606	6,851,982	5,500,134	26,670,422	2,821,278	50,026,038
Colorado	367,200	1,902,596	1,064,107	5,173,582	195,489	2,685,623
Connecticut	1,765,000	3,473,032	4,975,270	18,890,783	10,696,241	39,177,865
Delaware	27,700	338,122	304,550	1,173,090	371 000	396,654
District of Columbia	545,900	875,997	1,373,984	5,807,245	1,007,837	4,451,598
Florida	96,100	490,184	718,130	2,008,493	690,060	946,100
Georgia	297,120	1,824,410	3,232,052	8,388,633	2,235,017	3,907,666
Idaho	68,744	578,516	208,000	1,309,000	269,500	1,825,600
Illinois	2,118,899	10,029,529	11,877,902	30,398,182	3,914,343	50,331,152
Indiana	735,667	3,021,812	1,804,583	10,475,405	1,371,871	9,745,170
Iowa	711,869	5,084,108	3,458,614	14,764,739	2,400,340	12,522,851
Kansas	489,816	3,636,128	2,342,187	7,193,421	779,909	3,938,474
Kentucky	275,349	1,195,243	1,710,681	6,133,021	1,778,667	6,831,122
Louisiana	204,298	1,472,904	1,455,483	3,891,548	624,384	5,910,434
Maine	325,688	878,048	197,006	4,246,523	361,914	5,599,616
Maryland	449,923	3,208,706	3,588,450	19,883,529	1,676,096	19,377,616
Massachusetts	3,416,316	8,512,141	10,692,684	50,657,243	12,224,797	106,677,245
Michigan	814,192	5,417,082	4,640,902	12,779,250	1,272,488	4,639,196
Minnesota	1,182,834	6,034,518	4,188,892	14,724,922	3,175,315	9,255,359
Mississippi	129,548	1,049,269	956,480	5,471,797	1,598,023	1,916,209
Missouri	838,554	4,384,153	3,598,450	13,308,612	3,048,599	18,811,565
Montana	94,596	713,147	367,973	2,149,959	230,000	1,603,982
Nebraska	266,163	2,272,761	2,423,128	6,487,638	375,840	4,463,365
Nevada	37,125	250,759	110,000	526,268	72,516	338,402
New Hampshire	224,587	789,085	113,940	5,311,083	1,847,972	7,001,546
New Jersey	953,129	910,643	1,387,962	4,298,425	556,500	20,784,888
New Mexico	50,562	540,554	229,475	849,132	158,145	193,645
New York	3,596,525	15,228,224	25,661,452	66,449,983	5,959,787	113,008,326
North Carolina	304,748	2,014,644	1,637,148	9,652,837	2,364,769	3,282,095
North Dakota	129,700	1,169,260	384,251	2,002,011	284,125	5,150,542
Ohio	1,484,939	8,065,473	8,905,002	25,923,849	3,715,843	26,104,658
Oklahoma	166,330	1,346,353	298,945	4,572,676	520,000	6,476,091
Oregon	286,328	1,576,437	1,356,631	4,947,649	870,972	3,687,105
Pennsylvania	2,069,225	14,006,214	14,955,278	42,931,119	5,867,619	62,599,658
Rhode Island	332,100	342,518	110,000	1,115,000	.....	7,119,567
South Carolina	303,121	1,873,881	3,611,998	8,959,490	1,611,724	2,744,492
South Dakota	124,583	704,062	470,649	2,671,921	797,322	2,584,092
Tennessee	318,455	1,805,765	2,640,605	7,203,055	2,350,121	9,950,295
Texas	519,566	4,821,876	2,874,846	16,285,627	4,262,620	23,457,969
Utah	147,135	865,196	264,967	2,738,737	85,000	575,267
Vermont	193,409	572,005	153,079	2,695,246	728,800	3,570,093
Virginia	473,968	2,031,934	2,027,407	11,781,656	2,328,644	9,682,076
Washington	401,186	1,576,317	1,999,588	5,678,117	396,706	9,301,865
West Virginia	103,534	928,455	1,199,000	1,881,500	199,700	1,758,807
Wisconsin	812,138	3,924,707	3,923,210	11,743,787	1,708,377	8,786,681
Wyoming	52,969	242,312	194,700	1,246,500	225,000	1,602,318
OUTLYING POSSESSIONS:						
Hawaii	33,435	232,312	369,711	337,608	28,685	.....
Porto Rico	7,000	149,922	55,900	235,350	.....	10,620

NURSES' TRAINING SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES.

YEAR.	Schools.	Nurse Pupils.	Graduates.	Capacity of Hospitals (Beds).	YEAR.	Schools.	Nurse Pupils.	Graduates.	Capacity of Hospitals (Beds).
1880	15	323	157	.....	1904-05	862	19,824	5,795	145,506
1884-85	34	793	218	.....	1909-10	1,129	32,636	8,140	214,597
1889-90	35	1,552	471	.....	1914-15	1,509	46,141	11,118	256,325
1894-95	131	3,985	1,498	.....	1919-20	1,755	54,953	14,980	321,619
1899-1900	432	11,164	3,456	84,227					

Of the 1919-20 schools 180 are affiliated with colleges or universities.
In the scholastic year 1919-20 the average daily number of patients was 252,823.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS' MEDALS.

Gold Medal—Established in 1906; conferred on Sir Aston Webb, Charles Follen McKim, George B. Post, Jean Louis Pascal, Victor Laloux, and Henry Bacon.

Craftsmanship Medal—Established in 1915; conferred on Henry C. Mercer in ceramics, on Samuel Yellin in iron work, and on Frederick W. Goudy in typography.

Fine Arts Medal—Established in 1919; awarded to Paul Manship in sculpture, and to Arthur F. Mathews in painting.

Exhibition Medal—Established in 1921; awarded to Bertram Goodhue and Lee Lawrie in ecclesiastical building, to Reginald Johnson in domestic building, to Charles Z. Klauder in institutional building, to Howard D. Smith in public building, and to George C. Nimmons in industrial building.

RECEIPTS OF UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.

(School year 1921-1922; data by U. S. Bureau of Education.)

STATE.	From Student Fees.	From Productive Funds.	From State or City.	From U. S. Government.	From Private Benefactions.		Other and Total Receipts.
					For Endowment.	For Other Purposes.	
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Continental U. S.	93,294,677	34,515,843	78,537,716	15,246,367	53,719,601	23,681,155	354,075,249
Alabama	1,002,590	220,480	690,925	300,055	47,700	73,072	2,725,518
Arizona	116,168	55,903	773,741	129,660	.....	.....	1,183,712
Arkansas	571,467	46,049	518,734	225,741	50,000	169,498	1,893,433
California	3,603,157	1,910,206	4,307,937	198,669	6,502,155	2,792,464	22,330,018
Colorado	837,240	131,882	1,297,348	164,802	120,431	97,112	3,227,069
Connecticut	1,825,326	2,282,791	462,129	125,417	7,779,338	2,601,163	15,567,648
Delaware	170,485	22,478	161,203	100,145	116,187	2,450	492,023
District of Columbia	1,010,496	141,575	.....	363,135	.....	207,484	2,156,539
Florida	314,130	89,172	612,646	192,351	69,720	3,700	1,671,897
Georgia	1,903,669	243,279	665,135	275,984	60,205	408,603	4,576,855
Idaho	129,227	120,976	661,913	123,039	51,156	33,713	1,464,720
Illinois	6,687,127	2,729,938	3,985,518	330,872	883,762	1,019,116	18,120,511
Indiana	2,275,849	446,340	2,305,783	251,215	786,136	363,095	7,558,092
Iowa	2,343,697	475,991	4,228,978	267,140	400,212	776,068	10,200,848
Kansas	1,163,097	222,228	2,959,827	220,414	68,683	427,081	6,466,574
Kentucky	911,969	350,508	827,573	285,843	386,788	252,950	3,695,215
Louisiana	520,138	358,919	1,538,517	222,156	258,916	512,238	3,757,792
Maine	566,664	216,507	286,233	145,021	226,817	65,076	1,750,060
Maryland	1,559,314	669,568	791,733	2,438,807	7,608,503	1,856,887	15,335,740
Massachusetts	10,741,805	4,967,593	1,091,217	120,672	11,810,616	1,509,316	32,951,709
Michigan	1,874,155	317,762	5,541,046	259,198	323,409	359,373	12,276,199
Minnesota	3,169,356	518,625	4,123,682	253,950	111,038	823,852	9,968,247
Mississippi	574,212	88,458	1,210,852	223,038	10,223	39,633	3,084,948
Missouri	2,634,991	997,234	1,540,726	291,010	811,673	483,929	7,745,931
Montana	191,817	137,814	1,527,262	134,407	2,000	17,211	2,070,971
Nebraska	838,978	283,017	1,798,167	197,582	97,879	159,086	4,642,125
Nevada	92,568	16,144	207,538	110,162	.....	.....	523,756
New Hampshire	916,994	320,739	320,523	110,334	251,357	449,605	2,945,182
New Jersey	1,300,684	887,423	599,403	170,999	771,140	61,531	4,348,342
New Mexico	79,781	97,190	193,787	123,895	.....	1,628	810,055
New York	12,962,288	6,219,365	3,393,252	2,677,578	7,051,731	2,501,041	42,441,027
North Carolina	1,928,698	349,451	2,891,421	338,792	221,341	261,190	6,730,553
North Dakota	271,778	128,773	996,810	162,625	.....	122,116	1,900,336
Ohio	4,368,778	1,523,896	4,723,538	302,322	1,198,973	959,299	15,618,586
Oklahoma	352,470	183,290	2,061,901	274,363	.....	.....	3,739,352
Oregon	743,207	154,183	2,240,563	179,128	52,927	196,327	3,941,185
Pennsylvania	9,420,711	2,637,244	2,410,827	395,968	2,550,529	1,835,049	24,304,056
Rhode Island	525,866	313,910	144,310	104,644	.....	.....	1,512,050
South Carolina	866,379	174,445	1,308,749	250,664	376,700	68,751	3,476,346
South Dakota	273,709	142,956	1,001,993	172,094	10,875	147,622	2,027,923
Tennessee	1,369,883	561,036	306,372	287,890	832,413	495,745	4,562,281
Texas	2,836,530	1,247,156	3,250,433	458,780	76,777	331,185	10,657,711
Utah	292,008	63,346	614,151	148,108	21,449	203,562	1,845,298
Vermont	516,043	148,710	176,950	122,058	289,602	37,865	1,683,466
Virginia	2,625,639	475,603	1,021,633	274,977	696,324	3..5,319	6,922,693
Washington	915,400	245,189	1,947,353	183,289	87,597	90,772	4,205,404
West Virginia	414,866	91,517	1,300,000	209,429	64,874	75,381	2,405,297
Wisconsin	2,571,135	399,058	3,183,975	237,856	581,445	462,997	9,923,844
Wyoming	80,116	89,926	333,409	110,089	.....	.....	631,062

BEGINNINGS OF FAMOUS FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES.

The University of Oxford is said to have been founded by King Alfred in 872.

The first college of the University of Cambridge was founded by Hugo, Bishop of Ely, in 1257.

The University of Paris was founded by King Philip II. about 1200.

The first university in the German Empire was at Prague, Bohemia, 1348.

The University of Moscow was founded in 1755 by the Empress Elizabeth, and the University of St. Petersburg in 1819 by Czar Alexander I.

The oldest Spanish university is that of Salamanca, founded in 1240.

The University of Copenhagen, Denmark, was founded in 1479.

The oldest Italian universities are Bologna, founded 1200; Padua, 1222; Naples, 1224; Genoa, 1243; Perugia, 1276; Macerata, 1290. There were nine more founded between 1300 and 1550. Italy was the greatest resort of students for the higher education in the middle ages.

Trinity College, Dublin, was incorporated by royal charter in 1591.

The University of Edinburgh was founded in 1582 by a charter granted by King James VI. of Scotland.

The University of Jagielle, of Cracow, Poland, where Copernicus received his education, was founded in 1364 by the Polish King Kazimiers the Great, and endowed by a later Polish King, Jagielle, in 1400.

Note—The dates of founding of the higher institutions in the United States and Canada will be found in the tables of American colleges and universities.

THE HASKELL ORIENTAL MUSEUM OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

The Haskell Oriental Museum was erected through the generosity of Mrs. Caroline E. Haskell. Its collections, now exceeding 18,000 original objects, are intended to exhibit as systematically as possible the early civilizations of the Near East. Egypt is most largely represented. Both the Egyptian and the Assyro-Babylonian sections have been augmented in part by expeditions of the university's Oriental Exploration Fund in 1903-7 and by its Oriental Institute since 1919. The latter organization is a recent expression of the interest of John D. Rockefeller jr. It supplements the museum not only by adding to its collections but by cataloguing and co-ordinating in research the materials there assembled, both originals and reproductions, with the library facilities of the university. The museum houses also some materials for the study of Palestine and of the religions of the Far East.

ILLITERACY BY STATES IN 1920.

(By the Bureau of the Census.)

STATE.	POPULATION, 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.		NATIVE WHITE POPULATION, 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.		FOREIGN-BORN WHITES, 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.		NEGROES, 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.	
	Total.	Illiterates.	Total.	Illiterates.	Total.	Illiterates.	Total.	Illiterates.
Alabama	1,730,421	278,082	1,038,602	65,394	17,393	1,893	674,004	210,690
Arizona	255,461	39,131	152,875	3,233	70,053	19,219	7,319	338
Arkansas	1,302,905	121,837	925,474	41,411	13,834	1,145	363,403	79,245
California	2,870,855	95,592	2,075,167	8,747	664,983	69,768	33,391	1,579
Colorado	747,485	24,208	620,163	8,624	114,285	14,224	9,909	619
Connecticut	1,087,797	67,265	697,892	2,927	371,666	63,131	17,441	1,078
Delaware	178,930	10,508	134,741	2,427	19,541	3,373	24,598	4,700
District Columbia	377,295	10,509	254,522	640	28,292	1,728	93,782	8,052
Florida	751,787	71,811	450,630	13,166	42,057	2,657	258,449	55,639
Georgia	2,150,230	328,838	1,237,776	66,796	16,028	861	896,127	261,115
Idaho	326,051	4,924	282,667	914	38,379	2,501	814	44
Illinois	5,184,993	173,987	3,829,325	30,907	1,194,979	131,996	157,205	10,476
Indiana	2,356,214	52,034	2,138,143	27,929	149,239	17,555	68,361	6,476
Iowa	1,913,155	20,680	1,672,815	8,275	223,752	11,004	15,902	1,283
Kansas	1,396,725	22,821	1,238,566	7,179	108,006	11,291	48,166	4,228
Kentucky	1,837,434	155,014	1,614,064	112,206	30,603	2,244	192,657	40,548
Louisiana	1,366,066	299,092	784,198	81,957	44,244	9,707	536,360	206,730
Maine	621,233	20,240	514,762	8,396	104,585	11,604	1,091	64
Maryland	1,158,953	64,434	862,553	15,368	101,155	13,575	194,825	35,404
Massachusetts	3,161,769	146,607	2,002,534	7,780	1,063,572	135,720	37,613	2,565
Michigan	2,895,606	88,046	2,124,975	14,172	713,228	70,535	52,139	2,203
Minnesota	1,877,132	34,487	1,380,415	5,955	482,231	26,242	7,776	241
Mississippi	1,338,612	229,734	625,923	22,242	7,918	1,057	703,627	205,813
Missouri	2,037,771	83,403	2,399,809	47,066	184,394	17,669	152,861	18,528
Montana	421,443	9,544	318,532	1,067	91,729	5,178	1,450	87
Nebraska	1,012,552	13,784	849,914	3,360	148,209	9,468	11,489	556
Nevada	63,905	3,802	43,837	157	14,586	1,241	313	16
New Hampshire	361,930	15,788	271,844	1,973	89,472	13,746	490	33
New Jersey	2,494,246	127,661	1,666,154	9,696	729,799	111,595	96,701	5,910
New Mexico	267,595	41,637	220,893	25,519	26,786	7,250	5,362	228
New York	8,402,786	425,022	5,466,635	28,406	2,752,055	389,603	171,303	5,032
North Carolina	1,844,673	241,603	1,284,208	104,844	6,981	474	545,542	133,674
North Dakota	470,210	9,937	335,124	1,307	129,951	7,238	405	16
Ohio	4,624,456	181,006	3,795,373	33,726	669,924	84,387	157,912	12,715
Oklahoma	1,513,951	56,844	1,320,407	30,418	39,020	5,456	114,536	14,205
Oregon	638,987	9,317	526,579	1,990	100,672	5,172	1,893	89
Pennsylvania	6,769,322	312,699	5,155,392	38,870	1,371,402	258,812	240,027	14,645
Rhode Island	483,788	31,312	304,225	2,255	171,032	28,169	8,192	839
South Carolina	1,219,316	220,667	593,709	38,742	6,327	391	618,928	181,422
South Dakota	482,195	8,109	387,602	1,490	81,781	3,848	678	35
Tennessee	1,777,762	182,629	1,400,917	101,809	15,297	1,263	354,426	79,532
Texas	3,556,614	295,844	2,648,333	80,643	332,955	114,417	572,719	102,053
Utah	331,530	6,264	269,741	925	55,724	3,504	1,273	59
Vermont	284,472	8,488	241,286	3,613	42,701	4,837	454	28
Virginia	1,748,868	195,159	1,196,920	70,475	30,325	2,150	520,657	122,322
Washington	1,101,929	18,526	827,734	2,379	244,881	11,630	6,064	245
West Virginia	1,083,395	69,413	953,822	44,324	60,679	14,548	68,826	10,513
Wisconsin	2,069,567	50,397	1,601,443	10,449	456,420	38,359	4,456	182
Wyoming	150,993	3,149	122,638	421	24,762	2,233	1,251	66
Total, U. S.	82,739,315	4,931,905	60,861,863	1,242,572	13,497,886	1,763,740	8,053,225	1,842,161

PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS OF ILLITERATES.

STATE.	PCT. ILLITERATES IN POP., 10 YRS. AND OVER, 1920.					PER CENT. ILLIT'R'TES IN POPULATION 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE.	
	All Classes.	NATIVE WHITE. Native Parents.	NATIVE WHITE. For. or Mix. Parents.	Foreign-Born Whites.	Negro.	1910.	1920.
Ala	16.1	6.4	1.7	10.9	31.3	16.2	7.6
Ariz	15.3	1.3	4.6	27.5	4.6	15.3	11.5
Ark	9.4	4.6	2.0	8.3	21.8	7.9	5.2
Cal	3.3	.4	.5	10.5	7.7	.7	.6
Col	3.2	1.7	.6	12.4	6.2	.9	.8
Conn	6.2	.4	.4	17.0	6.2	.4	.3
Del	5.9	2.0	.6	17.3	19.1	1.6	.5
D. of C	2.8	.3	.2	6.1	8.6	.4	.2
Fla	9.6	3.1	1.1	6.3	21.5	10.0	5.7
Ga	15.3	5.5	1.1	5.4	29.1	13.6	8.3
Idaho	1.5	.3	.3	6.5	5.4	.4	.4
Ill	3.4	1.1	.4	11.0	6.7	.4	.2
Ind	2.2	1.4	1.0	11.8	9.5	.3	.2
Iowa	1.1	.5	.4	4.9	8.1	.3	.2
Kan	1.6	.6	.5	10.5	8.8	.3	.4
Ky	8.4	7.3	1.3	7.3	21.0	6.0	2.8
La	21.9	11.4	3.5	21.9	38.5	24.5	14.1
Me	3.3	1.3	2.9	11.1	5.9	1.0	.8
Md	5.6	2.0	.9	13.4	18.2	2.6	1.5
Mass	4.7	.3	.5	12.8	6.8	.3	.2
Mich	3.0	.6	.7	9.9	4.2	.3	.2
Minn	1.8	.4	.5	5.4	3.1	.3	.3
Miss	17.2	3.6	2.3	13.3	29.3	12.9	9.3
Mo	3.0	2.2	.9	9.6	12.1	1.2	.7
Mont	2.3	.3	.3	5.6	6.0	1.3	.4
Neb	1.4	.4	.4	6.4	4.8	.3	.2
Nev	5.9	.4	.2	8.5	5.1	4.4	1.6
N. H	4.4	.6	1.1	15.4	6.7	.5	.3
N. J	5.1	.7	.4	15.3	6.1	.6	.3
N. M	15.6	11.9	8.2	27.1	4.3	11.3	5.9
N. Y	5.1	.6	.5	14.2	2.9	.4	.2
N. C	13.1	8.2	1.9	6.8	24.5	10.1	4.2
N. D	2.1	.3	.5	5.6	4.0	1.2	.3
Ohio	2.8	1.0	.6	12.6	8.1	.3	.3
Okla	3.8	2.4	1.2	14.0	12.4	2.4	1.8
Ore	1.5	.4	.3	5.1	4.7	.2	.2
Pa	4.6	.8	.6	18.9	6.1	.6	.3
R. I	6.5	.5	.9	16.5	10.2	.9	.3
S. C	18.1	6.6	1.0	6.2	29.3	17.2	6.1
S. D	1.7	.3	.5	4.7	5.2	.6	.3
Tenn	10.3	7.4	1.5	8.3	22.4	7.4	5.1
Tex	8.3	2.2	9.4	33.8	17.8	6.2	4.9
Utah	1.9	.3	.3	6.3	4.6	.7	.4
Vt	3.0	1.1	2.8	11.3	6.2	.4	.3
Va	11.2	6.1	1.0	7.1	23.5	9.2	5.4
Wash	1.7	.3	.3	4.7	4.0	.4	.2
W. Va	6.4	4.8	1.5	24.0	15.3	2.7	1.8
Wis	2.4	.5	.8	8.4	4.1	.3	.2
Wyo	2.1	.4	.3	9.0	5.3	.5	.3
OUTLYING POSSES'NS							
Alaska	24.8	.6	.3	3.4	1.6	.....	.....
Contin'tal U. S.	6.0	2.5	.8	13.1	22.9	4.1	2.3

ILLITERACY IN BIG UNITED STATES CITIES.

(U. S. Census, 1920 returns. Illiterates are those 10 years old and over who cannot read or write.)

NOTE.—All the figures in the table relate to persons 10 years old or over.

CITY.	WHOLE POPULATION.		NATIVE WHITE POP.		FOR.-BORN WHITES		NEGROES.	
	Total.	Illiterates.	Total.	Illiterates.	Total.	Illiter'tes	Total.	Illiter'tes
Akron, Ohio	171,936	5,958	129,603	232	37,213	5,425	4,985	272
Albany, N. Y.	96,322	2,918	77,708	274	17,471	2,582	1,080	41
Atlanta, Ga.	166,000	11,031	108,208	1,339	4,676	223	53,086	9,465
Baltimore, Md.	599,978	26,248	424,643	2,731	83,083	11,622	91,891	11,822
Birmingham, Ala.	144,738	12,200	80,757	585	5,997	936	57,960	10,674
Boston, Mass.	611,539	24,524	359,954	517	236,320	23,407	14,162	317
Bridgeport, Conn.	112,367	7,743	64,557	117	45,795	7,411	1,911	172
Buffalo, N. Y.	407,079	17,095	283,219	787	119,685	16,180	3,978	111
Cambridge, Mass.	89,329	2,736	53,290	72	31,624	2,547	4,314	108
Camden, N. J.	91,650	4,544	64,697	368	19,955	3,510	6,945	654
Chicago, Ill.	2,171,021	99,133	1,273,573	2,419	797,618	92,473	96,961	3,764
Cincinnati, Ohio	338,941	6,741	270,323	1,055	42,564	2,843	25,989	2,841
Cleveland, Ohio	629,456	33,164	362,873	624	236,244	30,948	29,994	1,563
Columbus, Ohio	199,564	5,664	164,593	2,270	15,891	1,788	18,959	1,584
Dallas, Tex.	133,491	4,252	104,175	529	8,394	1,375	20,862	2,348
Dayton, Ohio	125,828	2,360	105,171	439	12,960	1,202	7,660	717
Denver, Col.	220,549	4,150	177,218	531	37,203	3,328	5,442	222
Des Moines, Iowa	104,924	1,395	89,119	309	11,110	800	4,627	282
Detroit, Mich.	793,316	29,954	474,161	1,074	282,257	27,389	36,169	1,417
Fall River, Mass.	93,556	11,178	51,520	509	41,736	10,632	245	27
Fort Worth, Tex.	89,418	3,509	68,683	393	6,860	2,062	13,763	1,034
Grand Rapids, Mich.	111,152	3,683	82,102	174	28,065	3,491	918	17
Hartford, Conn.	111,756	5,662	67,945	92	40,176	5,286	3,482	266
Houston, Tex.	115,388	6,217	74,604	469	11,459	2,592	29,284	3,152
Indianapolis, Ind.	264,049	5,463	217,576	1,595	16,818	1,390	29,551	2,458
Jersey City, N. J.	234,339	10,089	152,347	367	75,232	9,431	6,669	260
Kansas City, Kan.	81,254	3,008	57,862	481	11,253	1,561	12,074	964
Kansas City, Mo.	277,054	5,573	222,445	766	26,810	3,077	27,640	1,696
Los Angeles, Cal.	498,894	10,203	365,618	807	108,684	7,887	13,524	575
Louisville, Ky.	197,886	7,946	151,095	1,828	11,569	869	35,187	5,245
Lowell, Mass.	90,509	6,231	52,739	245	37,549	5,960	144	6
Memphis, Tenn.	137,619	9,280	78,537	423	5,704	534	53,294	8,310
Milwaukee, Wis.	368,002	10,950	257,042	454	108,934	10,429	1,949	60
Minneapolis, Minn.	314,012	3,844	223,176	317	87,083	3,379	3,499	122
Nashville, Tenn.	98,420	7,054	65,665	1,291	2,365	175	30,385	5,588
New Bedford, Mass.	96,341	11,631	44,849	317	47,636	10,330	3,781	954
New Haven, Conn.	128,063	8,046	79,058	142	45,101	7,738	3,768	149
New Orleans, La.	319,902	19,010	209,629	2,139	25,632	3,572	84,314	13,234
New York, N. Y.	4,522,689	281,121	2,414,134	6,552	1,968,535	270,788	132,487	2,756
Newark, N. J.	327,434	19,721	197,445	539	115,609	18,403	14,067	626
Norfolk, Va.	96,693	6,111	53,157	597	6,511	392	36,874	5,111
Oakland, Cal.	182,851	4,638	127,754	307	44,575	3,489	4,847	121
Omaha, Neb.	158,554	4,011	114,347	236	35,017	3,334	8,981	408
Paterson, N. J.	110,243	6,903	64,284	283	44,564	6,544	1,325	49
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,477,666	58,631	967,608	2,764	393,747	50,379	115,057	5,316
Pittsburgh, Pa.	468,573	20,297	316,882	885	119,182	17,712	32,172	1,661
Portland, Ore.	217,561	3,654	166,639	314	46,338	2,701	1,381	69
Providence, R. I.	191,960	11,417	118,853	421	68,278	10,434	4,664	530
Reading, Pa.	87,768	3,043	77,554	594	9,449	2,417	756	30
Richmond, Va.	140,804	7,931	91,425	898	4,576	359	44,754	6,665
Rochester, N. Y.	239,616	10,871	168,082	302	70,085	10,531	1,374	26
St. Louis, Mo.	653,164	17,634	489,042	2,233	102,490	10,327	61,235	4,996
St. Paul, Minn.	192,279	3,046	138,074	251	51,086	2,717	2,990	67
Salt Lake City, Utah	93,096	970	72,746	148	19,182	773	645	20
San Antonio, Tex.	131,362	14,955	84,925	2,822	33,977	11,233	12,256	875
San Francisco, Cal.	440,564	8,520	287,855	563	138,475	6,585	2,176	68
Scranton, Pa.	106,912	6,941	78,110	314	28,321	6,614	475	11
Seattle, Wash.	267,361	4,061	184,801	253	71,988	2,608	2,622	49
Spokane, Wash.	86,917	687	69,523	73	16,488	550	626	20
Springfield, Mass.	105,680	3,939	72,388	276	30,857	3,536	2,279	118
Syracuse, N. Y.	141,279	5,607	108,156	398	31,936	5,158	1,124	40
Toledo, Ohio	199,796	4,897	157,014	612	37,667	4,002	5,030	254
Trenton, N. J.	94,114	6,500	60,807	226	29,676	5,995	3,559	245
Washington, D. C.	377,295	10,509	254,522	640	28,292	1,728	93,782	8,053
Wilmington, Del.	88,863	4,907	63,397	345	16,075	3,083	9,354	1,473
Worcester, Mass.	143,725	6,779	89,769	237	52,821	6,507	1,044	27
Yonkers, N. Y.	78,739	4,309	51,635	81	25,439	4,162	1,612	56
Youngstown, Ohio	102,225	5,815	63,017	157	33,343	5,332	5,769	316

The pronounced differences between the percentages of illiteracy for the total population and for native whites which appear for many cities are due to the large proportions of illiterates among the foreign-born whites and the Negroes, the former having a considerable effect upon the average percentages in the Northern cities, and the latter in the Southern cities. For example, in Fall River, Mass., where the illiteracy in the population 10 years of age and over was 11.9 per cent. for all classes combined, it was only 1 per cent. for the native, but was 25.5 per cent. for the foreign-born whites. Again, in Birmingham, Ala., the percentage of illiteracy was 8.4 for the total population, 0.7 for the native whites, and 18.4 for the Negroes.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, URBAN AND RURAL.

Age Period.	All Classes.		Native White.				Foreign-Born White.		Negro.	
			Native Parentage.		For. or Mixed Parentage.					
	No. Attending.	Per Cent.	No. Attending.	Per Cent.	No. Attending.	Per Cent.	No. Attending	Per Cent.	No. Attending.	Per Cent.
U. S., 1920:										
5 to 20 years, incl.	21,373,976	64.3	13,418,814	66.9	5,342,552	65.8	517,162	44.2	2,030,269	53.5
Male	10,663,547	64.1	6,716,784	66.6	2,679,286	66.0	264,332	45.8	969,066	52.4
Female	10,710,429	64.5	6,702,030	67.3	2,663,266	65.7	252,830	42.7	1,061,203	54.5
5 and 6 years	1,922,125	41.0	1,177,580	40.9	578,829	47.1	17,530	38.9	142,987	27.7
7 to 13 years	13,869,010	90.6	8,584,679	92.2	3,596,717	94.1	318,040	84.1	1,331,043	76.5
14 and 15 years	3,124,129	79.9	1,982,664	83.9	708,123	77.9	106,622	66.7	317,355	68.7
16 and 17 years	1,644,061	42.9	1,111,569	48.7	308,727	34.5	48,180	23.5	168,760	39.2
18 to 20 years	814,651	14.8	562,322	17.5	150,156	11.9	26,790	7.0	70,124	10.8
URBAN POPULATION										
5 and 6 years	1,019,943	49.0	513,254	48.9	444,165	50.3	13,884	45.3	47,108	40.9
7 to 13 years	6,369,136	94.4	3,201,105	94.9	2,546,876	94.9	242,759	88.1	371,303	90.7
14 to 20 years	2,458,904	39.3	1,372,625	44.1	787,986	37.3	145,943	25.0	146,340	33.1
RURAL POPULATION										
5 and 6 years	902,182	34.7	664,326	36.4	134,664	39.0	3,646	25.3	95,879	23.9
7 to 13 years	7,499,874	87.6	5,383,574	90.6	1,049,841	92.2	75,281	73.4	959,740	72.2
14 to 20 years	3,123,937	44.6	2,283,930	48.1	379,020	39.7	35,649	22.1	409,899	37.3
U. S., 1910:										
5 to 20 years, incl.	17,646,877	59.2	10,892,753	63.2	4,438,061	62.0	614,598	38.7	1,644,759	44.7
Male	8,833,533	59.1	5,488,627	63.2	2,227,356	62.3	315,616	38.3	771,587	42.9
Female	8,813,344	59.4	5,404,126	63.2	2,210,705	61.7	298,982	39.1	873,172	46.4
5 and 6 years	1,406,026	34.6	836,983	34.0	421,282	43.6	41,098	40.0	103,184	19.9
7 to 13 years	11,146,173	86.1	6,744,539	88.2	2,895,974	92.6	417,370	87.1	1,056,791	64.1
14 and 15 years	2,676,465	75.0	1,664,279	80.3	656,769	73.6	88,263	58.9	257,894	58.3
16 and 17 years	1,573,377	43.1	1,060,244	51.1	315,859	34.5	38,243	17.5	152,145	35.5
18 to 20 years	844,836	15.2	586,708	19.6	148,147	11.8	29,624	4.6	74,745	11.7
URBAN POPULATION										
5 and 6 years	654,093	42.3	296,855	39.8	295,979	47.1	34,207	43.9	26,652	28.8
7 to 13 years	4,627,889	91.8	2,177,151	92.2	1,871,735	93.7	325,967	89.9	249,797	79.5
14 to 20 years	1,914,008	34.3	1,019,929	41.4	665,216	33.7	121,721	15.6	103,472	28.7
RURAL POPULATION										
5 and 6 years	751,933	29.8	540,128	31.4	125,303	37.1	6,891	27.7	76,532	18.0
7 to 13 years	6,518,284	82.4	4,567,388	86.4	1,024,239	90.7	91,403	78.4	806,994	60.5
14 to 20 years	3,180,670	44.3	2,291,302	49.1	455,589	41.7	34,409	15.3	381,312	33.2

"Per cent." in the above table means "per cent. of all children of that age and class, attending and non-attending.

POPULATION OF COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AGE (7 TO 14 YEARS). PERCENTAGES IN ATTENDANCE.

(Taken from reports of the Bureau of the Census.)

State.	Total 7 to 14 Years.	Attending School Sept. 1, 1919, to Jan. 1, 1920.		Per Cent. Attending School, 1910.
		Number.	Per Cent.	
Cont'ntal U. S.	15,306,793	13,869,010	90.6	86.1
Alabama	428,939	344,699	80.4	66.3
Arizona	48,479	38,179	78.8	71.8
Arkansas	312,478	256,263	82.0	74.2
California	376,303	352,563	93.7	91.6
Colorado	129,178	121,353	93.9	90.9
Connectic't.	180,085	170,486	94.7	95.6
Delaware	28,707	27,336	95.2	87.0
Dist of Col.	41,665	38,962	93.5	90.4
Florida	151,641	126,189	83.2	70.5
Georgia	517,974	409,754	79.1	70.5
Idaho	68,198	65,102	95.5	87.4
Illinois	860,832	815,080	94.7	92.5
Indiana	389,445	369,713	94.9	93.3
Iowa	325,918	309,744	95.0	93.2
Kansas	255,474	241,531	94.5	92.3
Kentucky	387,388	342,974	88.5	81.3
Louisiana	308,507	234,249	75.9	58.8
Maine	99,350	93,615	94.2	92.3
Maryland	196,735	182,147	92.6	86.4
Mass	483,762	464,752	96.1	96.0
Michigan	477,976	453,652	94.9	94.1
Minnesota	335,458	314,905	93.9	93.0
Mississippi	328,372	263,130	80.1	75.4
Missouri	471,725	440,394	93.4	90.1
Montana	77,026	71,513	92.8	87.1
Nebraska	190,593	178,910	93.9	92.9
Nevada	8,570	7,755	90.5	87.9
New Hamp.	55,158	51,544	93.4	94.9
New Jersey	426,665	404,928	94.9	92.6
N. Mexico	60,430	52,829	87.4	77.2
New York	1,307,158	1,226,918	93.9	93.7
N. Carolina	460,696	400,846	87.0	76.5
N. Dakota	111,711	102,876	92.1	86.1
Ohio	732,550	703,560	96.0	94.1
Oklahoma	355,225	304,665	85.8	86.1
Oregon	99,562	94,312	94.7	90.3
Pennsylv'ia	1,242,638	1,174,140	94.5	92.3
Rhode Is.	78,318	74,872	95.6	93.9
S. Carolina	315,069	274,429	87.1	67.6
S. Dakota	97,665	91,322	93.5	87.7
Tennessee	390,677	333,118	85.3	77.2
Texas	779,222	652,476	83.7	76.8
Utah	74,957	71,611	95.5	91.6
Vermont	46,175	43,336	93.9	95.7
Virginia	382,533	324,292	84.8	74.5
Wash'gton	171,819	162,750	94.7	91.1
W. Virginia	239,199	213,053	89.1	87.8
Wisconsin	372,123	351,629	94.5	93.7
Wyoming	26,465	24,554	92.8	88.8
Outlying				
Alaska	7,531	4,626	61.4	60.6
Hawaii	38,701	36,226	93.9	.....
Canal Zone.	5,432	3,006	55.3	.....
Philippines.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Porto Rico.	282,602	160,782	56.9	.....

School Attendance—The fourteenth census inquiry as to school attendance was as to whether the person had attended school at any time between September 1, 1919, and January 1, 1920.

The number of persons shown by the report as attending school in 1920 is not, therefore, identical with the number simultaneously in attendance at any time in 1919 or 1920.

At the thirteenth census the period covered by inquiry extended from September 1, 1909, to April 15, 1910.

The comparability of the figures is not affected materially by the difference between the lengths of the two periods, since nearly all persons who attended school at any time during the scholastic year, 1919-1920, began their attendance prior to January 1.

SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Data by the U. S. Bureau of Education, as of 1922.)

States.	Public School Buildings Used.			Universities, Colleges, Professional Schools.	Junior Colleges.	Normal Schools and Teachers' Colleges.	Private Secondary Schools (Schools rep'tg.)	Private Commercial Schools	Nurse-Training Schools	Total.
	For Element'y Schools	For Secondary Schools Only.	Total.							
Continental U. S.	163,031	5,182	270,574	809	115	382	1,963	1,283	1,755	276,881
Alabama	.....	.....	6,476	11	2	13	49	17	26	6,594
Arizona	.....	.....	525	1	.....	2	6	4	2	540
Arkansas	6,586	14	6,600	12	2	2	10	10	16	6,652
California	4,833	547	5,380	31	10	10	91	66	68	6,870
Colorado	3,133	95	3,228	9	.....	2	10	18	20	3,287
Connecticut	1,418	52	1,470	7	.....	9	49	36	25	1,596
Delaware	418	2	420	1	.....	.....	5	2	3	431
District of Columbia	144	9	153	12	.....	3	20	14	14	216
Florida	2,565	9	2,574	6	.....	.....	20	11	12	2,623
Georgia	7,607	80	7,687	26	2	4	41	22	32	7,814
Idaho	1,730	39	1,769	3	1	3	8	6	7	1,797
Illinois	14,668	450	15,118	51	7	13	89	77	114	15,469
Indiana	.....	.....	6,436	26	1	8	34	43	32	6,580
Iowa	11,906	1,047	12,953	26	2	3	93	35	59	13,171
Kansas	.....	.....	9,286	18	2	3	26	34	42	9,411
Kentucky	.....	.....	8,820	19	7	5	59	17	23	8,950
Louisiana	3,455	8	3,463	6	2	4	38	17	14	3,544
Maine	2,864	99	2,963	4	1	6	47	15	28	3,064
Maryland	2,584	22	2,606	20	1	7	34	13	26	2,707
Massachusetts	2,774	210	2,984	32	2	18	105	65	96	3,302
Michigan	.....	.....	8,954	21	2	38	56	38	44	9,153
Minnesota	9,149	60	9,209	14	3	9	50	34	57	9,376
Mississippi	.....	.....	6,500	10	3	3	27	7	22	6,572
Missouri	.....	.....	10,126	30	15	8	51	46	48	10,324
Montana	3,610	45	3,655	5	.....	1	8	8	14	3,691
Nebraska	.....	.....	7,672	14	.....	5	23	18	33	7,765
Nevada	339	14	353	1	.....	2	0	1	1	358
New Hampshire	1,102	26	1,128	3	.....	3	18	11	23	1,186
New Jersey	2,073	102	2,175	15	.....	7	65	43	46	2,351
New Mexico	1,415	76	1,491	3	.....	2	11	3	2	1,512
New York	.....	.....	11,865	63	.....	24	219	131	161	12,463
North Carolina	.....	.....	7,797	24	7	9	65	73	53	8,028
North Dakota	5,082	18	5,100	3	1	6	11	15	15	5,151
Ohio	.....	.....	10,327	53	.....	40	70	79	81	10,650
Oklahoma	6,638	206	6,844	8	2	7	22	20	25	6,928
Oregon	2,696	114	2,810	10	2	3	14	7	13	2,859
Pennsylvania	12,835	891	13,726	66	.....	19	134	112	183	14,240
Rhode Island	.....	.....	505	4	.....	1	15	10	11	546
South Carolina	4,744	35	4,779	23	.....	1	25	9	23	4,560
South Dakota	6,965	25	6,990	7	2	6	9	7	18	7,039
Tennessee	6,672	65	6,737	23	3	7	44	18	22	6,858
Texas	12,049	151	12,200	28	19	7	47	46	40	12,387
Utah	635	48	683	3	4	1	10	5	7	713
Vermont	1,251	20	1,271	4	.....	1	18	3	14	1,311
Virginia	6,226	337	6,563	21	11	8	55	12	37	6,707
Washington	3,214	121	3,335	8	.....	5	26	24	26	3,424
West Virginia	.....	.....	7,072	5	.....	8	12	10	33	7,140
Wisconsin	8,145	125	8,270	18	.....	36	31	35	39	8,429
Wyoming	1,506	20	1,526	1	.....	.....	2	4	5	1,538
Alaska	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2

In the cases of public schools, both elementary and secondary, there is no definite information as to the actual number of "schools," but only as to the number of school buildings.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC SCHOOL WORK IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Official data compiled by Census Bureau and Bureau of Education.)

Item.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.	1920.
Children 5 to 18 years	12,055,443	15,065,767	18,543,201	21,404,322	24,239,948	27,728,788
Ratio, school pop. to tot. pop.	31.3	30.1	29.6	28.3	26.4	26.2
Pupils enrolled	6,871,522	9,867,505	12,722,581	15,503,110	17,813,852	21,578,316
Pct. of childr'n 5 to 18 enrol'd.	57.00	65.50	68.61	72.43	73.49	77.8
Average daily attendance	4,077,347	6,144,143	8,153,635	10,632,772	12,827,307	16,150,035
Pct. of enrol'd child. in attend.	59.3	62.3	64.1	68.6	72.1	74.8
Ave. no. days schools were open	132.2	130.3	134.7	144.3	157.5	161 9
Ave. no.d'ys at'nd'd by each chi.	44.7	53.1	59.2	71.8	83.0	94 3
Male teachers	77,529	122,795	125,525	126,588	110,481	95,654
Women teachers	122,986	163,798	238,397	296,474	412,729	583,648
School houses	116,312	178,122	224,526	248,279	265,474	271,319
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Average teacher's salary	189	195	252	325	485	871
Value of school property	130,383,008	209,571,718	342,531,791	550,069,217	1,091,007,512	2,409,719,120
Total receipts	.....	.....	143,194,806	219,765,989	433,063,697	970,570,935
From local tax and approp.	.....	.....	97,222,426	149,486,845	312,221,582	758,896,451
From State tax and approp.	.....	.....	26,345,323	37,886,740	64,604,701	134,278,753
Total expenditures	63,396,666	78,094,687	140,506,715	214,964,618	426,250,434	1,036,151,209
For salaries	37,832,566	55,942,972	91,836,484	137,687,746	253,915,170	613,404,578
For sites, bldgs. and equip.	.....	.....	26,207,041	35,450,820	69,975,370	153,542,852
Exp. per capita of population	1.64	1.56	2.24	2.84	4.64	9.80
Exp. per pupil in ave. att'd.	15.55	12.71	17.23	20.21	33.23	64.16
Exp. per d'y for ea. pupil at'g.	0.118	0.097	0.128	0.140	0.211	0.396

PUBLIC SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, TEACHERS, EXPENDITURES.

(Source: Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior. Reprinted from the Statistical Abstract of the U. S. Private schools not included, nor are public schools in American colonies.)

School Year.	Population 5 to 18 Years.	Pupils. Number Enrolled.	Pupils. Aver. Daily Att'dance.	Teachers. Male.	Teachers. Female.	Teachers. Total.	Sal'ies Supts & Teachers.	Total Expenditures.
1871	12,305,600	7,561,582	4,545,317	90,293	129,932	220,225	$42,580,853	$69,107,612
1880	15,065,767	9,867,505	6,144,143	122,795	163,798	286,593	55,942,972	78,094,687
1890	18,543,201	12,722,581	8,153,635	125,525	238,397	363,922	91,836,484	140,506,715
1900	21,404,322	15,503,110	10,632,772	126,588	296,474	423,062	137,687,746	214,964,618
1901	21,982,797	15,688,602	10,714,613	126,491	305,292	431,783	143,286,204	227,465,664
1902	22,278,693	15,917,385	11,064,164	120,883	320,936	441,819	151,443,681	238,262,299
1903	22,655,001	15,999,717	11,053,158	116,720	333,144	449,864	157,635,732	252,804,081
1904	23,028,748	16,256,038	11,318,256	113,744	341,498	455,242	167,824,753	273,216,227
1905	23,410,800	16,468,300	11,481,531	110,532	349,737	460,269	177,462,981	291,616,660
1906	23,792,723	16,641,970	11,712,300	109,179	356,884	466,063	186,483,464	307,765,659
1907	24,262,936	16,890,818	11,925,672	104,414	376,902	481,316	202,047,814	336,898,333
1908	24,613,763	17,061,962	12,154,172	104,495	390,968	495,463	219,780,123	371,344,410
1909	24,239,820	17,506,175	12,684,837	108,300	398,153	506,453	237,013,913	401,397,747
1910	24,360,888	17,813,852	12,827,307	110,481	412,729	523,210	253,915,470	426,250,434
1911	24,745,562	18,035,118	12,871,980	110,328	423,278	533,606	266,678,471	446,726,929
1912	25,167,445	18,182,937	13,302,303	114,559	432,730	547,289	284,945,162	482,886,793
1913	25,587,331	18,609,040	13,613,656	113,213	452,270	565,483	304,431,681	521,546,375
1914	26,002,153	19,153,786	14,216,459	114,662	465,396	580,058	323,610,915	555,077,146
1915	26,425,100	19,693,007	14,964,886	118,435	485,566	604,001	344,668,690	605,460,785
1916	26,846,976	20,351,687	15,358,927	123,038	499,333	622,371	364,789,265	640,717,053
1918	27,686,476	20,853,516	15,548,914	105,194	545,515	650,709	436,477,090	763,678,089
1920	27,728,788	21,732,340	16,248,997	96,987	582,287	679,274	596,174,676	1,045,053,545
1922	28,627,201	23,239,227	18,432,213	118,085	604,891	722,976	860,952,724	1,580,671,296

Irregular attendance is estimated to cost about $175,000,000 a year in the administration of public schools.

Approximately 10,000,000 of the children of the country live in rural territory—that is, in the open country—9,000,000 are enrolled, and 7,000,000 are in average daily attendance in open-country schools.

The average number of days attended by each pupil enrolled in urban schools is 143, in open-country schools, 96.

COST OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN BIG UNITED STATES CITIES, (SCHOOL YEAR 1921-1922).

Cities Reporting.	Average Daily Attend.	Total Current Expenses.	Cities Reporting.	Average Daily Attend.	Total Current Expenses.	Cities Reporting.	Average Daily Attend.	Total Current Expenses.
Akron	28,929	$2,662,145	Indian'p'lis..	43,579	$4,744,920	Providence..	35,335	$2,869,118
Albany	11,132	1,185,465	Kansas City	46,821	5,090,819	Reading	15,257	978,858
Atlanta	33,985	1,843,604	Los Angeles.	110,072	12,570,072	Richmond	23,646	1,570,994
Baltimore	84,582	6,787,602	Louisville	26,769	2,005,869	Rochester	37,658	4,837,956
Birmingh'm.	30,295	1,386,313	Lowell	11,724	1,011,294	St. Louis	88,243	8,115,244
Boston	110,065	11,740,551	Memphis	22,021	1,502,627	St. Paul	30,360	2,554,949
Buffalo	58,045	7,464,768	Milwaukee	57,792	6,023,126	Salt L'e C'y.	25,463	2,119,151
Cambridge.	14,999	1,308,748	Minneap'lis.	58,980	5,616,087	San Antonio.	20,816	1,164,686
Camden	16,249	1,420,683	Nashville	17,941	626,860	S'n Franc'co	53,382	4,983,579
Chicago	343,638	31,626,016	Newark	63,762	7,338,753	Scranton	22,534	1,628,548
Cincinnati	44,332	5,052,190	N. Bedford	15,826	1,391,622	Seattle	42,027	4,817,113
Cleveland	118,862	14,143,897	N. Haven	28,515	2,076,642	Spokane	17,520	1,705,600
Columbus	31,707	3,039,589	New York	812,371	88,178,418	Springfield	19,234	2,364,223
Dayton	20,937	1,848,148	Norfolk	15,276	1,060,459	Syracuse	24,353	1,857,452
Denver	40,309	2,882,320	Oakland	33,144	3,516,762	Toledo	32,644	3,872,634
Des Moines.	22,339	2,305,515	Omaha	31,439	3,419,787	Trenton	14,279	1,575,894
Detroit	118,483	13,631,679	Paterson	20,845	1,914,682	Washington.	58,262	4,643,017
Fall River	16,866	1,468,650	Philad'phia.	222,039	17,048,203	Wilmington.	12,237	989,263
G'd Rapids.	19,723	2,056,727	Pittsburgh	91,860	8,226,234	Yonkers	16,764	2,071,472
Hartford	22,997	1,603,832	Portland	38,441	3,327,734			

Figures in current expense column do not include outlays for capital acquisition, nor payments on principal of debt.

YEARLY COST OF EDUCATING A PUBLIC SCHOOL PUPIL IN CITIES.

The yearly cost of educating a day school pupil in the public schools of the large cities, based on average daily attendance in the school year 1921-1922, was as follows:

Cities Reporting.	Total Current Expenses in Day Schools.	Cities Reporting.	Total Current Expenses in Day Schools.	Cities Reporting.	Total Current Expenses in Day Schools.
Akron, Ohio	$79.71	Indianapolis, Ind.	$100.33	Providence, R. I.	$75.56
Albany, N. Y.	98.85	Kansas City, Mo.	99.55	Reading, Pa	60.05
Atlanta, Ga.	51.50	Los Angeles, Cal.	100.39	Richmond, Va	64.59
Baltimore, Md.	77.63	Louisville, Ky.	71.49	Rochester, N. Y.	116.19
Birmingham, Ala.	45.42	Lowell, Mass.	83.82	St. Louis, Mo.	86.44
Boston, Mass.	98.69	Memphis, Tenn.	62.56	St. Paul, Minn.	78.99
Buffalo, N. Y.	117.47	Milwaukee, Wis.	93.71	Salt Lake City, Utah	75.01
Cambridge, Mass.	83.60	Minneapolis, Minn.	84.10	San Antonio, Tex.	51.28
Camden, N. J.	81.06	Nashville, Tenn.	34.57	San Francisco, Cal.	84.67
Chicago, Ill.	86.93	Newark, N. J.	103.72	Scranton, Pa.	67.81
Cincinnati, Ohio	104.89	New Bedford, Mass.	74.68	Seattle, Wash.	103.09
Cleveland, Ohio	105.39	New Haven, Conn.	71.47	Spokane, Wash.	90.34
Columbus, Ohio	91.78	New York, N. Y.	106.39	Springfield, Mass.	111.58
Dayton, Ohio	81.94	Norfolk, Va.	67.47	Syracuse, N. Y.	75.23
Denver, Col.	70.13	Oakland, Cal.	104.11	Toledo, Ohio	103.00
Des Moines, Iowa	96.49	Omaha, Neb.	95.53	Trenton, N. J.	100.87
Detroit, Mich.	103.10	Paterson, N. J.	79.44	Washington, D. C.	78.25
Fall River, Mass.	80.32	Philadelphia, Pa.	72.13	Wilmington, Del.	78.93
Grand Rapids, Mich.	96.54	Pittsburgh, Pa.	82.27	Yonkers, N. Y.	111.24
Hartford, Conn.	68.89	Portland, Ore.	85.08		

COST OF PUBLIC SCHOOL EDUCATION, BY STATES.

(Data, by the U. S. Bureau of Education, cover school year 1921-1922.)

STATE.	RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.				
	Non-Revenue.	Total Revenue and Non-Revenue.	General Control.	Instruction.	Miscellaneous Current Expenses.	Outlays—New Buildings, Sites, and New Equipment.	Total of Preceding Columns (Not Including Debt Service).
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Alabama	1,635,678	11,759,514	547,478	8,667,686	1,294,696	2,318,085	12,827,945
Arizona	1,773,344	8,545,339	298,053	3,912,202	1,494,305	1,360,629	7,065,189
Arkansas	231,445	8,864,629	382,870	6,910,860	365,856	1,169,273	8,828,859
California	33,495,851	105,213,098	2,463,645	49,001,043	11,693,058	30,376,569	93,534,315
Colorado	.....	19,609,415	368,067	10,495,222	5,878,513	2,624,214	19,366,016
Connecticut	2,291,376	21,695,491	478,465	13,805,493	4,457,600	2,600,231	21,341,789
Delaware	102,911	4,291,468	98,103	1,770,810	442,289	154,506	2,465,708
Dist. of Columbia	.....	6,491,658	94,782	3,679,474	868,762	1,079,502	5,722,520
Florida	7,332,516	13,797,694	2,370,781	4,626,710	1,547,405	1,223,610	9,768,506
Georgia	1,285,965	14,198,023	538,135	9,706,324	1,553,710	1,707,533	13,505,702
Idaho	1,733,496	10,546,041	359,297	5,617,356	2,387,881	1,191,733	9,556,267
Illinois	17,229,380	108,713,995	3,379,897	59,684,486	19,696,126	20,440,756	103,201,265
Indiana	.....	38,816,638	1,227,834	26,466,370	22,388,745	13,275,958	63,358,907
Iowa	.....	73,507,897	.....	27,752,202	12,669,355	9,093,014	49,514,571
Kansas	.....	36,677,786	500,000	19,007,136	8,750,226	6,062,015	34,319,377
Kentucky	4,295,241	17,734,457	670,121	10,119,562	1,778,205	1,581,301	14,149,189
Louisiana	3,603,352	18,547,108	595,484	10,096,529	2,527,944	3,232,619	16,452,576
Maine	483,808	9,062,065	255,288	5,079,448	2,534,777	396,776	8,266,289
Maryland	3,363,839	17,673,246	331,941	9,368,431	2,479,778	2,539,123	14,719,273
Massachusetts	.....	56,150,508	1,817,336	39,045,828	10,910,136	5,559,411	57,332,711
Michigan	14,213,851	79,567,684	938,550	32,564,912	18,356,819	20,879,599	72,739,880
Minnesota	14,153,675	57,413,010	1,446,211	26,315,155	11,225,120	13,224,486	52,210,972
Mississippi	.....	10,532,906	317,172	6,692,488	1,752,830	627,923	9,390,413
Missouri	.....	45,381,062	(a)	24,303,157	8,130,546	8,552,362	40,986,065
Montana	2,578,682	14,263,791	687,589	7,680,105	3,149,346	2,459,583	13,976,623
Nebraska	2,899,094	29,780,500	186,062	16,314,648	2,131,655	4,239,098	30,687,770
Nevada	324,104	2,103,937	66,421	1,111,179	346,040	149,609	1,673,249
New Hampshire	272,014	5,092,795	342,817	3,079,143	1,161,927	299,356	4,883,243
New Jersey	15,927,198	71,650,206	1,717,451	35,239,443	12,670,194	14,339,340	63,966,428
New Mexico	500,000	5,182,370	206,913	3,152,622	986,970	816,169	5,162,674
New York	40,441,980	213,733,650	5,494,138	123,221,168	25,218,297	29,488,238	183,421,841
North Carolina	7,121,311	25,580,803	1,283,861	13,012,704	1,999,460	5,783,158	22,079,183
North Dakota	1,174,376	15,400,317	519,845	8,935,941	4,376,402	1,588,789	15,420,977
Ohio	43,528,398	143,605,697	3,616,074	54,674,430	26,567,680	31,710,810	116,568,994
Oklahoma	5,121,935	34,211,218	1,338,579	17,158,824	8,198,164	3,783,790	30,479,357
Oregon	2,327,522	16,689,927	291,373	8,596,941	3,166,793	1,574,876	13,629,983
Pennsylvania	30,936,606	134,080,513	6,275,499	67,911,075	18,380,285	16,901,216	109,468,075
Rhode Island	664,649	7,968,447	190,933	4,588,698	1,322,955	1,033,128	7,135,714
South Carolina	864,880	9,597,968	276,096	6,402,408	1,214,964	1,674,051	9,567,519
South Dakota	2,428,648	17,769,558	545,215	8,256,164	3,052,849	3,697,874	15,552,102
Tennessee	1,814,175	15,631,299	726,928	9,643,998	1,724,452	3,060,467	15,155,845
Texas	11,507,336	53,480,715	3,878,346	28,806,860	12,240,000	7,526,869	52,452,075
Utah	961,009	9,986,957	306,997	5,357,735	2,035,466	2,259,579	9,959,777
Vermont	.....	4,534,059	225,272	2,679,892	1,159,204	64,990	4,129,358
Virginia	.....	21,855,985	486,852	11,281,087	3,694,818	5,749,849	21,212,606
Washington	4,845,217	31,523,312	823,088	16,376,155	6,466,982	5,967,099	29,633,324
West Virginia	609,858	19,676,504	883,967	12,199,807	3,043,786	2,488,752	18,616,312
Wisconsin	13,322,977	49,540,447	1,217,012	24,573,029	7,362,292	6,994,358	40,146,691
Wyoming	1,290,864	5,564,113	260,548	2,804,369	983,666	1,018,689	5,067,272
United States	298,688,561	1,753,495,820	51,327,386	907,747,309	307,839,329	305,940,965	1,580,671,296
POSSESSIONS:							
Guam	.....	28,517	1,800	16,747	2,653	3,150	24,350
Hawaii	.....	3,470,874	56,800	2,443,889	260,000	564,000	.....
Canal Zone	.....	206,469	7,676	171,016	15,210	3,557	197,459
Philippine Islands	.....	7,285,860	.....	.....	.....	18,221	3,324,689
Porto Rico (1920)	1,200	3,172,113	223,943	3,506,066	475,464	403,611	4,609,084
Virgin Islands	.....	94,699	9,600	71,631	5,748	7,720	94,699

(a) Included in "Instruction" column.

In 1920 there were 7,835 kindergartens reported, with 10,739 teachers and 510,949 pupils; in 1922, 8,889 kindergartens reported, with 11,842 teachers and 555,830 pupils.

There are 160 schools for the deaf in the United States, of which sixty-seven are State institutions, nineteen are private, and the rest are city day schools. Excluding six State institutions, for which the United States Bureau of Education received no reports, the pupils, in 1922, totaled: In State schools, 10,738; in private, 716; in city day schools, 2,911.

Of the pupils, 11,399, or 79 per cent., were taught speech during the year.

There are in the United States fifty-three State and thirty private schools for feeble-minded children. The pupils in the State schools number (1922) 38,761; in the private schools, 1,386. The State schools hold property valued at $45,821,771; the private schools, $1,460,862.

EDISON GOLD MEDAL WINNERS.

(Awarded by a committee of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.)

1909, to Elihu Thomson; 1910, to Frank J. Sprague; 1911, to George Westinghouse; 1912, to William Stanley; 1913, to Charles F. Brush; 1914, to Alexander Graham Bell; 1916, to Nikola Tesla; 1917, to John J. Carty; 1918, to Benjamin G. Lamme; 1919, to W. L. R. Emmet; 1920, to Michael I. Pupin; 1921, to Cummings C. Chesney; 1922, to Robert A. Millikan; 1923, to John W. Lieb.

VALUE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY USED FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES, 1921-1922.

STATE.	Value of Sites and Buildings.	Value of Equipme't (Furnit're, Ap'aratus, Libraries, Etc.).	Average Value of School Property Per Pupil Enrolled.
Alabama	$22,461,008	$2,574,940	$42
Arizona	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	19,292,000	2,442,431	43
California	143,519,438	18,785,387	194
Colorado	29,028,840	4,489,294	139
Connecticut	.....	.....	180
Delaware	.....	.....	.....
Dist. of Columbia	13,946,371	1,295,903	219
Florida	16,090,539	1,970,158	76
Georgia	24,358,508	2,472,068	37
Idaho	16,153,629	2,700,241	158
Illinois	208,141,354	16,869,953	200
Indiana	.....	.....	169
Iowa	78,369,187	6,882,086	157
Kansas	.....	.....	145
Kentucky	.....	.....	52
Louisiana	23,686,263	2,932,160	68
Maine	15,587,430	1,988,975	119
Maryland	.....	.....	82
Massachusetts	134,331,588	10,692,263	208
Michigan	.....	.....	167
Minnesota	.....	.....	199
Mississippi	.....	.....	39
Missouri	91,159,879	8,057,781	135
Montana	23,392,375	3,283,038	221
Nebraska	48,005,001	6,011,082	169
Nevada	$2,883,784	$375,996	$226
New Hampshire	7,765,065	945,349	129
New Jersey	124,525,885	9,045,269	212
New Mexico	6,319,833	1,070,298	91
New York	325,448,451	29,241,604	195
North Carolina	.....	.....	47
North Dakota	.....	.....	173
Ohio	138,552,148	11,477,809	134
Oklahoma	.....	.....	98
Oregon	22,640,821	2,980,361	156
Pennsylvania	220,480,354	22,929,301	142
Rhode Island	13,985,633	1,356,931	151
South Carolina	20,648,463	1,896,627	47
South Dakota	23,371,675	3,661,555	172
Tennessee	23,967,598	2,227,276	41
Texas	78,626,671	12,020,672	78
Utah	18,779,215	1,527,731	165
Vermont	.....	.....	127
Virginia	29,887,727	3,055,047	60
Washington	47,282,373	6,570,906	178
West Virginia	29,568,592	3,243,256	90
Wisconsin	82,278,559	9,691,785	184
Wyoming	7,084,845	1,221,227	173
POSSESSIONS:			
Hawaii	3,454,262	40,068	79
Porto Rico	3,074,832	470,847	17

THE SHARE OF THE STATES IN COST OF PUBLIC SCHOOL EDUCATION.

According to figures compiled in the Federal Bureau of Education for the year 1920, the proportions of school revenues provided in the country as a whole by the three important units—State, county and local district—were 16.8 per cent., 1–.4 per cent., and 71.8 per cent., respectively.

The respective percentages of school revenues contributed by the several States as such in the school year 1921-1922, are as follows:

	Pct.		Pct.		Pct.		Pct.
Alabama	35.1	Kentucky	22.6	New Hampshire	10.8	South Carolina	13.5
Arizona	19.3	Louisiana	23.6	New Jersey	18.0	South Dakota	.7
Arkansas	19.7	Maine	25.7	New Mexico	80.5	Tennessee	17.6
California	15.0	Maryland	14.9	New York	17.0	Texas	33.4
Colorado	.7	Massachusetts	9.7	North Carolina	8.3	Utah	29.9
Connecticut	5.8	Michigan	11.3	North Dakota	2.3	Vermont	13.2
Delaware	90.5	Minnesota	9.7	Ohio	5.9	Virginia	24.7
Florida	2.5	Mississippi	36.0	Oklahoma	2.3	Washington	18.6
Idaho	.8	Montana	.7	Oregon	12.8	West Virginia	5.1
Illinois	6.5	Nebraska	.6	Pennsylvania	9.4	Wisconsin	10.3
Indiana	4.6	Nevada	11.6	Rhode Island	3.0	Wyoming	8.1
Kansas	.7						

PUPILS IN PRIVATE AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS, 1921-1922.

STATE.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Alabama	9,947	11,076	21,023
Arizona	998	1,187	2,185
Arkansas	922	1,200	2,122
California	20,224	21,442	41,666
Colorado	1,677	2,153	3,830
Connecticut	28,767	28,670	57,437
Delaware	2,189	2,089	4,278
Distric of Columbia	5,287	6,55	11,844
Florida	3,9 7	3,081	7,008
Georgia	6,370	7,030	13,400
Idaho	581	1,146	1,727
Illinois	57,700	137,852	195,552
Indiana	14,426	11,999	26,425
Iowa	16,067	17,729	33,796
Kansas	13,960	14,527	28,487
Kentucky	4,972	10,488	15,460
Louisiana	2,137	2,293	4,430
Maine	6,983	7,201	14,184
Maryland	12,932	14,206	27,138
Massachusetts	69,577	69,577	139,154
Michigan	53,153	53,981	107,134
Minnesota	22,861	23,874	46,735
Mississippi	4,494	4,246	8,740
Missouri	27,404	27,389	54,793
Montana	1,295	2,357	3,652
Nebraska	10,492	11,459	21,951
Nevada	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	20,341	11,466	31,807
New Jersey	21,315	20,558	41,873
New Mexico	1,751	2,516	4,267
New York	60,038	60,453	120,491
North Carolina	11,332	12,109	23,441
North Dakota	1,509	2,060	3,569
Ohio	43,090	45,255	88,345
Oklahoma	1,260	1,360	2,620
Oregon	5,878	6,331	12,209
Pennsylvania	61,687	61,705	123,392
Rhode Island	12,443	13,410	25,853
South Carolina	4,832	4,268	9,100
South Dakota	2,221	1,925	4,146
Tennessee	11,505	11,697	23,202
Texas	9,572	8,788	18,360
Utah	905	1,682	2,587
Vermont	4,118	3,840	7,958
Virginia	6,632	5,897	12,529
Washington	8,569	8,884	17,453
West Virginia	4,219	4,219	8,438
Wisconsin	51,692	52,207	103,899
Wyoming	571	612	1,183
United States	744,822	836,051	1,580,873
OUTLYING POSSESSIONS:			
Guam	12	8	20
Hawaii	4,541	3,718	8,259
Philippine Islands	65,570	60,630	126,200
Porto Rico	2,394	3,657	6,051
Virgin Islands	606	737	1,343

THE ALFRED B. NOBEL PRIZES.

The Swedish scientist Alfred B. Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, died in 1896, bequeathing his fortune, estimated at $9,000,000, to the founding of a fund the interest of which should yearly be distributed to those who had mostly contributed to the benefit of mankind improvement during the year immediately preceding that of the award. The Board of Directors of the Nobel Foundation, exclusively consisting of Swedes, must reside in Stockholm. The board has in its care the funds of the institution, and hands yearly over to the awarders of the prizes the amount to be given away. The value of each prize is on an average $35,000.

Year.	Physics.	Chemistry.	Medicine.	Literature.	Peace.
1901...	W. C. Röntgen (G)	J. H. van't Hoff (D.)	E. A. von Behring (G.)	R. F. A. Sully-Prudhomme (F.)	H. Dunant (Swi.) Fr. Passy (F.)
1902...	H. A. Lorentz (D.) P. Zeeman (D.)	E. Fischer (G.)	Sir Ronald Ross (E.)	Th. Mommsen (G.)	E. Ducommun (Swi.) A. Gobat (Swi.)
1903...	H. A. Becquerel (F.) P. and Marie Curie (F.)	S. A. Arrhenius (Swe.)	N. R. Finsen (Dane.)	B. Bjornson (N.)	Sir W. R. Cremer (E.)
1904..	Lord Rayleigh (E.)	Sir Wm. Ramsay (E.)	I. P. Pawlow (R.	F. Mistral (F.) J. Echegaray (Sp.)	Institute of International Law.
1905...	Ph. Lenard (G.)	A. von Baeyer (G.)	R. Koch (G.)	H. Sienkiewicz (P.)	Baroness von Suttner (Aus.)
1906...	J. J. Thomson (E.)	H. Moissan (F.)	C. Golgi (I.) S. Ramon y Cajal (Sp.)	G. Carducci (I.)	Th. Roosevelt (A.)
1907...	A. A. Michelson (A.)	E. Buchner (G.)	C. L. A. Laveran (F.)	R. Kipling (E.)	E. T. Moneta (I.) L. Renault (F.)
1908...	G. Lippmann (F.)	E. Rutherford (E.)	P. Ehrlich (G.) E. Metchnikoff (R.)	R. Eucken (G.)	K. P. Arnoldson (Swe.) F. Bajer (Dane).
1909...	G. Marconi (I.) F. Braun (G.)	W. Ostwald (G.)	Th. Kocher (Swi)	Selma Lagerlof (Swe.)	A. M. F. Beernaert (B.) Baron de Constant (F.)
1910...	J. D. van der Waals (D.)	O. Wallach (G.)	A. Kossel (G.)	P. Heyse (G.)	Int'l Peace Bureau (Swi.)
1911...	W. Wien (G.)	Marie Curie (F.)	A. Gullstrand (Swe.)	M. Maeterlinck (B.)	T. M. C. Asser (D.) A. H. Fried (Aus.)
1912...	Gustaf Dalen (Swe.)	V. Grignard (F.) P. Sabatier (F.)	A. Carrel (A.)	G. Hauptmann (G.)	Elihu Root (A.)
1913...	H. K. Onnes (D.)	A. Werner (Swi.)	C. Richet (F.)	R. Tagore (Beng.)	H. LaFontaine (B.)
1914...	M. von Laue (G.)	T. W. Richards (A.)	R. Barany (Aus.)	Not awarded.	Not awarded.
1915...	W. H. Bragg (E.) W. L. Bragg (E.)	R Willstatter (G.)	Not awarded.	Romain Rolland (F.)	Not awarded.
1916...	Not awarded.	Not awarded.	Not awarded.	Verner Heidenstam (Swe.)	Not awarded.
1917...	Prof. Chas. G. Barkla (E.)	Not awarded.	Not awarded.	K.Gjellerup(Dane.) H. Pontoppidan (Dane.)	International Red Cross of Geneva.
1918...	M. Planck (G.)	Prof. F. Haber (G.)	Not awarded.	Carl Spitteler (Swi.)	W'drow Wilson(A.)
1919...	J. Stark (G.)	Not awarded.	Dr. Jules Bordet(B)	Knut Hamsun (N.)	L. Bourgeois (F.)
1920...	C. E. Guillaume (Swi.)	WaltherNernst(G.)	Prof. A. Krogh (Dane.)	Anatole France (F.)	K.H.Branting(Swe) Chr. L Lange (N.)
1921...	Albert Einstein(G.)	Fred'k Soddy (E.).	Not awarded.	J. Benavente (Sp.).	F. Nansen (N.)
1922...	Niels Bohr (Dh.)..	F. W. Aston (E.)..	A. V. Hill (E.) and O.Meyerhoff (G.)	W. B. Yeats (Irish)	.....
1923...	R. A. Millikan (A.)	Fritz Pregl (Aus.)	Dr. F. G. Banting, (Can.) and Dr. J. J. R. McLeod (Can.)		
1924...	Calvin S. Page (A.)	.....	W. Einthoven (D)	.....	.....

The 1923 prize in medicine, won by Banting and McLeod, was for their discovery of insulin, the new remedy for certain kidney ailments.

A., American; Aus., Austrian; B., Belgian; Beng., Bengalese; Can., Canadian; D., Dutch; Dh., Danish; E., English; F., French; G., German; I., Italian; N., Norwegian; P., Polish; R., Russian; Sp., Spanish; Swe., Swedish; Swi., Swiss.

THE FRENCH ACADEMY (AS OF OCT. 23, 1924).

The French Academy, founded in 1630 and incorporated in 1637, was abolished by the Revolution; but was revived in 1795 as one of the sections of the Institute of France.

The Academy, when full, consists of 40 regular members. There are, in addition, ten members at large (from whom the regular members are selected by the Academy to fill vacancies), eight foreign members, and seventy corresponding members.

Year Elected	Names of Members.	Born.
1894....	Paul Bourget.....	Amiens, 1852.
1897....	Gabriel Hanotaux...	Beaurevoir, 1853.
1898....	Henri Emile Lavedan	Orleans, 1859.
1903....	Rene Bazin.....	Angers, 1853.
1907....	Maurice Donnay....	Paris, 1859.
1908....	Jean Richepin.....	Medea, Algeria, 1849.
1909....	Raymond Poincare..	Bar-le-Duc. 1860.
1909....	Eugene Brieux.....	Paris, 1858.
1909....	Rene Doumic.....	Paris, 1860.
1909....	Marcel Prevost.....	Paris, 1862.
1911....	Henri de Regnier...	Honfleur, 1864.
1912....	Marshal Lyautey....	Nancy, 1854.
1914....	Pierre de la Gorce...	Vannes, 1846.
1914....	Henri Bergson.....	Paris, 1859.
1918....	Marshal Joffre.....	Rivesaltes, 1852.
1918....	Louis Barthou.....	Oloron-Ste. Marie, 1862.
1918....	René M. A Tardiveau (Rene Boylesve)	La Haye-Descartes, 1867.
1918....	Francois de Curel...	Metz, 1854.
1918....	Alfred Baudrillart..	Paris, 1859.
1918....	Marshal Foch.....	Tarbes, 1851.
1918....	Georges Clemenceau	Feole, 1841.
1918....	Jules Cambon.....	Paris, 1845.
1919....	Henry Bordeaux....	Thonon, 1870.
1920....	Robert de Flers....	Pont l'Eveque, 1872.
1920....	Joseph Bedier.....	Paris, 1864.
1920....	Louis Chevrillon....	Ruelle (Charente) 1864.
1922....	Pierre de Nolhac....	Puy de Dome, Dept. of, 1859.
1922....	Georges Goyau.....	Orleans, 1869.
1923....	Rev. Henri Bremond	
1923....	Chas. C. A. Jonnart.	Pas-de-Calais, 1857.
1923....	Georges de Porto-Riche.....	Bordeaux, 1849.
1923....	Edmond Estaunié...	Dijon, 1862.
1923....	Henri Robert.....	Paris, 1863.
1924....	Camille Jullian.....	Marseilles, 1859.

MASONIC MEMBERSHIP BY STATES.

STATE.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	STATE.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
Ala.	36,395	37,217	46,624	48,126	Nev.	2,117	2,178	2,313	2,445
Ariz.	3,366	3,786	4,360	4,889	N. H.	1,520	2,247	3,344	4,186
Ark.	25,405	25,574	31,609	32,478	N. J.	50,581	55,083	62,253	68,816
Cal.	67,890	76,873	85,181	93,179	N. M.	4,388	4,761	5,276	5,630
Col.	21,257	23,790	26,242	28,027	N. Y.	220,777	234,894	272,634	286,524
Conn.	29,417	31,298	34,703	37,700	N. C.	27,257	30,912	32,925	36,576
Del.	2,847	4,931	5,375	5,576	N. D.	11,612	12,325	13,582	14,375
Dist of Col.	11,857	13,723	16,306	18,671	Ohio.	130,393	148,480	163,657	172,341
Fla.	17,749	19,612	21,254	22,691	Okla.	36,200	40,545	48,432	55,231
Ga.	49,190	55,019	63,855	66,960	Ore.	16,607	18,170	21,112	23,747
Idaho.	5,717	6,935	8,203	8,776	Pa.	137,178	141,311	168,914	180,476
Ill.	179,532	203,447	230,588	247,570	R. I.	10,885	12,414	14,217	15,436
Ind.	88,148	98,170	108,021	113,804	S. C.	19,636	21,722	25,301	27,146
Iowa.	62,472	67,346	73,535	78,600	S. D.	13,526	14,628	16,460	17,792
Kan.	54,247	55,572	69,150	75,308	Tenn.	32,612	33,880	35,570	43,283
Ky.	49,071	53,182	60,021	69,260	Tex.	83,834	94,218	107,692	117,492
La.	20,588	23,008	25,959	29,294	Utah.	2,841	3,021	3,690	4,036
Me.	33,386	35,670	38,499	40,677	Vt.	15,174	15,992	17,012	17,801
Md.	19,420	21,978	25,822	29,198	Va.	28,467	31,321	35,296	38,786
Mass.	78,282	82,410	92,418	103,188	Wash.	25,536	28,617	33,594	38,412
Mich.	96,403	106,186	120,013	128,599	W. Va.	21,657	25,453	28,027	29,404
Minn.	36,912	39,995	51,014	56,047	Wis.	36,386	38,651	42,394	46,334
Miss.	21,743	23,807	26,978	29,317	Wyo.	4,087	5,167	5,986	6,513
Mo.	79,449	84,697	100,093	104,084					
Mont.	12,481	13,811	17,676	19,445	Total	2,043,133	2,259,994	2,592,977	2,690,833
Neb.	28,136	30,806	34,647	37,380					

Total membership—1919, U. S. 1,942,747; England, estimated, 200,000; Ireland, 32,000; Scotland, estimated, 65,000; 1923—U. S., 2,690,833; Canada, 166,268; total North America, 2,857,101. United Kingdom, 417,000; Continental Europe, 152,000; Latin America, 13,000; Australasia, 118,818; Total number of Grand Lodges in the world, about 24,500; membership, 3,020,000.

GRAND LODGE F. AND A. M., STATE OF NEW YORK.

Grand Master—William A. Rowan, New York City. *Deputy Grand Master*—Harold J. Richardson, Lowville. *Senior Grand Warden*—Charles E. Johnson, Albany. *Junior Grand Warden*—Robert E. Owens, Cortland. *Grand Treasurer*—Jacob C. Klink, 120 Broadway, New York City. *Grand Secretary*—Robert Judson Kenworthy, Masonic Hall, New York City.

UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND, 1921-1922.

Grand Master—His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K. G. *Pro-Grand Master*—Br. the Rt. Hon. Lord Ampthill, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E. *Deputy Grand Master*—Br. Sir Frederick Halsey, Bart., P. C. *Grand Wardens*—Rt. Hon. Lord Blythswood and Rt. Hon. Lord Meston. *Grand Chaplains*—Ven. Arch. D. H. Griffiths and Rev. J. A. Nairn. *Treasurer*—Edward J. Lowther. *Grand Registrar*—Sir Thos. W. Chitty.

ODD FELLOWS, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF

Officers of the Sovereign Lodge: *Grand Sire*—Lucian J. Eastin, St. Joseph, Mo.; *Grand Secretary*—J. Edward Kroh, Baltimore. Total membership in the order, in the world, 2,674,456, of which 1,938,476 are males. There are 16,829 lodges, and 3,631 subordinate encampments, the latter having 353,495 members. The number of Rebekah lodges is 10,156, with a membership of 1,065,122. They are women. The total amount of relief paid out in 1921 was $7,660,354.71.

The New York State officers are: *Grand Master*—Mortimer A. Fiederspiel, Lockport; *Grand Secretary*—Harry Walker, 31 Union Square West, N. Y. City. Membership in the Empire State, as of Jan. 1, 1924, was 905 lodges, with 143,846 members. Rebekah lodges numbered 622. Relief paid out in the State in 1923 was $138,239

ELKS, BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF

Grand Lodge officers for 1924-25: *Grand Exalted Ruler*—John G. Price, Columbus, Ohio. *Grand Esteemed Leading Knight*—John B. Knapp, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. *Grand Esteemed Loyal Knight*—John D. O'Brien, St. Paul, Minn. *Grand Esteemed Lecturing Knight*—George W. Edgington, Idaho Falls, Idaho. *Grand Secretary*—Fred C. Robinson, Chicago, Ill. (Congress Hotel). *Grand Treasurer*—John K. Burch, Grand Rapids, Mich. *Grand Tiler*—F. B. Wilkinson, Jackson, Tenn. *Grand Inner Guard*—J. E. Breaux jr., Biloxi, Miss. *Grand Chaplain*—Rev. Dr. John Dysart, Flint, Mich. *Grand Esquire*—Chas. H. Grakelow, Philadelphia, Pa. *Secretary to Grand Exalted Ruler*—John W. Kaufman, Columbus, Ohio. *Pardon Commissioner*—Jefferson B. Browne, Tallahassee, Fla.

National Memorial Headquarters Commission—John K. Tener (Chairman), Charleroi, Pa.; Joseph T. Fanning (Sec., Treas. and Exec. Director), 50 East 42d St., N. Y. City; James R. Nicholson, Boston, Mass.; Edward Rightor, New Orleans, La.; Fred Harper, Lynchburg, Va.; Bruce A. Campbell, East St. Louis, Ill.; William M. Abbott, San Francisco, Cal.; Rush L. Holland, Colorado Springs, Col.; Frank L. Rain, Fairbury, Neb.; Wm. W. Mountain, West Toledo, Ohio; J. Edgar Masters, Charleroi, Pa.; John G. Price (ex-officio).

Board of Grand Trustees: Chairman, John Halpin, Kansas City, Mo.; *Vice Chairman*, R. A. Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.; Secretary, Louis Boismenue, East St. Louis, Ill.; Robert A. Scott, Linton, Ind.; Edward W. Cotter, Hartford, Conn.

The Elks' Support Fund has provided vocational training, at a cost of $69,000, to 106 disabled American boys.

The total receipts of the War Relief Commission were $428,010; disbursements, $191,734.

Disbursements for charity in the last three years: (1921), $2,044,218.97; (1922), $2,017,561.11; (1923), $2,432,641.50.

Total membership, 839,429, by States as follows: (April 1, 1924)—Agana, Guam, 176; Ala., 2,923; Alaska, 1,840; Ark., 5,572; Ariz., 7,305; Cal., 55,809; Canal Zone, 255; Col., 20,547; Conn., 16,812; N. Dak., 6,276; S. Dak., 8,680; Del., 958; D. of C., 2,558; Fla., 6,175; Ga., 7,725; Hawaii, 1,234; Idaho, 9,393; Ill., 48,953; Ind., 28,605; Iowa, 20,346; Kan., 15,228; Ky., 10,814; La., 10,480; Me., 3,989; Md., 4,097; Mass., 42,215; Mich., 32,521; Minn., 16,724; Miss., 3,975; Mo., 13,283; Mont., 8,143; Neb., 12,748; Nev., 3,182; N. H., 5,382; N. J., 45,233; N. M., 84,487; N. Mex., 3,334; N. C., 3,892; Ohio, 48,467; Okla., 10,665; Ore., 18,470; Pa., 72,001; Philip. Is., 536; Porto Rico, 324; R. I., 5,997; S. C., 1,839; Tex., 19,757; Tenn., 6,061; Utah, 5,789; Vt., 2,182; Va., 8,765; Wash., 29,433; W. Va., 11,965; Wis., 20,760; Wyo., 4,499.

The largest lodge is Brooklyn, No. 22, with 14,833 members.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Commander in Chief—Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., Washington, D. C. *Recorder in Chief*—Brevet Capt. John O. Foering, 1805 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States was organized by officers and ex-officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps of the United States who took part in the war of 1861-65. Total membership of the Loyal Legion, 4,717, as of April 30, 1924.

There are twenty-one Commanderies. The earliest was organized at Philadelphia, April 15, 1865; the latest at Baltimore, Dec. 8, 1904.

THE KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

(By John B. Kennedy of K. of C. Headquarters, New Haven, Conn.)

The Knights of Columbus—the leading Catholic laymen's organization in the world—was founded by Rev. M. J. McGivney in 1882 in St. Mary's parish, New Haven, Conn. From an original membership of eleven it grew from city to city in Connecticut and then from State to State and beyond national boundaries, until its membership is more than 800,000, and it operates in the United States and its possessions, in Canada, Newfoundland, Mexico and Cuba. It has 2,300 councils, many of which own club buildings and are governed by State jurisdictions, of which there are 60 and by a Supreme Council, composed of elected State representatives, while executive power is vested in a board of directors. The primary object of the Knights of Columbus is to associate Catholic men for religious and civic usefulness. There are four degrees of membership, none of which has any secret or oathbound stipulation—the competent ecclesiastical and civic authorities being empowered to demand and receive the degree work of the order.

The Knights have maintained since their inception an insurance feature for members. Insurance on members now in force amounts to more than $250,000,000. The solvency of the order, as measured by actuarial standards, is over 134 per cent. Non-insurance members are associates. The order was originally made up of only insurance members. Previous to their emergence into general public notice as an agency of war welfare work the Knights had done educational and social work. They founded the first chair of American history in this country—at the Catholic University, Washington—and they endowed the same university with $500,000 for fifty scholarships in perpetuity. State and local councils also supported educational and social work. The Knights aided the victims of many catastrophes as in the San Francisco disaster, the Mid-West cyclones and floods, Halifax explosion and Japanese earthquake.

An important work of the Knights had been their nine-year fight against extreme radicalism through the medium of public forums. Lecturers have been sent through the country to combat materialistic Socialism. This work had met with success and is being continued. The K. of C. first entered war welfare work in the Spanish-American War. When the war with Germany started they raised $1,500,000 among their members and began at the cantonments at home. Later, on Gen. Pershing's invitation, the Knights went overseas and there, as well as at home, supported by a fund of $14,000,000 donated by all classes, they carried on intensive and extensive work.

In all, the Knights received approximately $40,000,000 from the American people. With the balance remaining at the conclusion of active war work, they financed a Nation-wide chain of employment bureaus, finding work for 500,000 former service men at a minimum wage of $20 per week; they awarded 416 free college scholarships to former service men in institutions like Yale and Georgetown, and inaugurated a Nation-wide chain of free night schools for service men and women, with nominal charges for civilians. These schools graduated over 40,000 pupils last year. There are more than 100 of them in operation teaching technical, business and citizenship courses. The balance of the war camp fund on hand is for use in continuing the educational work in hand and in conducting hospital relief work for the ex-service men in the public health service hospitals.

The most recent national activities of the Knights of Columbus have been the conduct of an American history movement for the improvement of history teaching, in which the K. of C. offered prizes in a monograph contest, both prizes being won by non-Catholics; the institution of the K. of C. National Correspondence School at New Haven for war veterans of America, which in its first year of existence enrolled 35,000 men in 45 free technical and clerical courses and the expansion of K. of C. hospitalization service so that in 511 hospitals, 165 K. of C. workers, all of war experience, serve some 31,000 war veterans in the manner in which they were served overseas.

In round figures, the Knights are spending at the rate of $2,000,000 per year in behalf of the American war veterans of all denominations.

Besides Nation-wide welfare work the Knights of Columbus decided in 1923 to open up the K. of C. Correspondence School at New Haven, Conn., to the entire membership of the organization on a course-at-cost basis, while maintaining the free courses for war veterans of all denominations.

In addition, the Knights during 1923 firmly established their $1,000,000 endowed (from their private funds) American welfare work in Rome under the auspices of the Vatican, Pope Pius XI. himself having donated Vatican property for one of the K. of C. playgrounds.

This work was originally undertaken at the request of Pope Benedict XV., when the Knights made their pilgrimage to St. Peter's, Rome, following their presentation to France at Metz of a statue of Lafayette by Paul Bartlett and of a jewelled baton to Marshal Foch, who, with Cardinal Mercier, King Albert of Belgium and the Duke de Veragua (Columbus's sole living male descendant) are the only European honorary members of the K. of C.

In launching a new movement for boys to be known as the Columbian Squires the Knights have undertaken the task of organizing Catholic youth in the seven countries in which the order operates, where a demand for such organization is felt to justify it.

Supreme Director—Daniel A. Tobin of Brooklyn N. Y.

Of a total membership more than 125,000 is in New York State.

THE AMERICAN LEGION.

(National Headquarters, Indianapolis, Indiana.)

The American Legion, composed of men and women who served honorably in the armed forces of the United States in the World War, was organized in Paris, France, in 1919. The 1924 Convention was held at St. Paul in September.

Membership (Dec. 31, 1923) 643,837; number of Posts, 11,129.

NATIONAL OFFICERS

Commander—James A. Drain, Washington, D. C. *Vice-Commanders* — Frank MacFarland, Topeka, Kan.; Eugene Armstrong, Waterbury, Conn.; A. L. Perry, Gatun, Panama, C. Z.; Peyton Hoge, jr., Louisville, Ky.; William Stearns, Fargo, N. D.; *Chaplain*—Father Joseph Lonergan, Durand, Ill. *Adjutant*—Russell G. Creviston, Indianapolis, Ind. *Treasurer*—Robert H. Tyndall, Indianapolis, Ind. *Judge Advocate*—Robert A. Adams, Indianapolis, Ind. *Historian*—Eben Putnam, Wellesley Farms, Mass.

AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY.

(Headquarters at Indianapolis.)

National Officers: *President*—Mrs. O. D. Oliphant, Trenton, N. J. *Vice-Presidents*—Mrs. Cornie G. Conklin, Vt.; Mrs. Eugene Fenelon, N. D.; Mrs. E. B. Stewart, Ore.; Mrs. W. H. Morgan, Ill.; Mrs. E. W. Burt, N. C. *Treasurer*—Mrs. Dorothy Harper, Hawaii. *Chaplain*—Mrs. Caroline Talbot, Alaska. *Secretary*—Miss Bess B. Wetherholt, Ohio. Membership (Dec. 31, 1923) 201,588; number of units, 6,044.

SPINGARN MEDAL WINNERS.

The Spingarn Medal was instituted in 1914 by J. E. Spingarn, then Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who gives annually a gold medal to be awarded for the highest or noblest achievement by an American Negro during the preceding year or years.

The purpose of the medal is twofold—First, to call the attention of the American people to the existence of distinguished merit and achievement among American Negroes, and secondly, to serve as a reward for such achievement, and as a stimulus to the ambition of colored youth.

The winners have been—(1915) Prof. E. E. Just, head of the Department of Physiology, Howard University Medical School, for research in biology; (1916) Major Charles Young, U. S. Army, for development of constabulary and good roads in Liberia; (1917) Harry T. Burleigh, composer, pianist, singer, for creative music; (1918) William S. Braithwaite, poet, critic, editor, for achievement in literature; (1919) Archibald H. Grimke, ex-U. S. Consul in Santo Domingo, President American Negro Academy, for seventy years of service to his race; (1920) William E. B. DuBois, editor of *The Crisis*, for founding the Pan-African Congress; (1921) Charles S. Gilpin, actor, for success in Eugene O'Neill's play, "Emperor Jones"; (1922) Mary B. Talbert, ex-President National Association of Colored Women, for services to race and for restoration of home of Frederick Douglass; (1923) Prof. George W. Carver of Tuskegee (Ala.) Institute, for discovering by-products of peanuts and sweet potatoes, and for potash research; (1924) Roland Hayes, singer.

THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

(By the Secretary, J. W. Crabtree.)

The National Education Association of the United States is a voluntary organization of teachers whose purpose, as expressed in its charter, is to elevate the character of the teaching profession, advance the interests of the profession, and promote the cause of education in the United States. It was organized in 1857, at Philadelphia, Pa., and is now the largest teachers' organization in the world, having an active membership of 150,000. Headquarters are maintained at No. 1201 Sixteenth St. N.W., Washington, D. C. The business and professional work of the association are transacted through a representative assembly composed of delegates from affiliated State and local associations, an executive committee, a board of trustees, a board of directors, twenty-two departments, twenty standing and special committees, and a staff at headquarters.

The most important yearly event of the association is the annual meeting held the first week in July which serves as a clearing house for educational ideas and reviews the progress of the year in education. In connection with this meeting the departments of the association and a number of allied organizations hold sessions for the discussion of the various phases of education. The department of superintendence holds an annual meeting the last week in February at which time fourteen allied organizations also meet. The most outstanding achievement of the past two years is the establishment and development of a monthly Journal which gives special consideration to new movements in education and to matters of national and international concern. The association also publishes an annual volume of proceedings and numerous reports and bulletins on subjects pertaining to education.

The association is carrying on an active legislative campaign for the passage of the Education Bill known in the Sixty-eighth Congress as the Sterling-Reed Bill. This measure provides for a Department of Education with a Secretary in the President's Cabinet, for Federal aid to the States in the removal of illiteracy, in Americanization and in the training of teachers. The research division keeps available the latest information on the financing of public education, the curriculum, teachers' salaries, tenure, retirement systems and other school problems. It regularly collects the latest studies from all bureaus of educational research throughout the country and issues a research bulletin five times each year.

The following divisions have been established at headquarters: Records and accounts, field work, business, publications, research, elementary school service, and superintendence. The officers are President, Olive M. Jones, New York City; Secretary, J. W. Crabtree, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer, Cornelia S. Adair, Richmond, Va.

HEADQUARTERS OF RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

(Data supplied by the Federal Council of Churches.)

African Methodist Episcopal, 1808 McCulloh St., Baltimore, Md. *Bishop,* Benjamin S. Lee, Wilberforce, Ohio. *Secretary,* Bishop John Hurst.

African M. E. Zion, 1425 W. Walnut St., Louisville, Ky. *Bishop,* G. C. Clement.

Baptist Convention, National, Selma, Ala. *President,* Rev. L. K. Williams, 3115 S. Park Ave., Chicago, Ill. *Secretary,* Prof. R. B. Hudson.

Baptist Convention, Northern, Portland, Me. *President,* Carl E. Muhlken. *Cor. Secretary,* William C. Bitting, 5109 Waterman Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Central Christian, Dallas, Tex. *Secretary,* Rev. Robert Graham Frank.

Christian, General Convention of, Dayton, Ohio. *President,* Rev. Frank G. Coffin, 406 E. Daniel St., Albany, Mo.

Church of God in N. A. (General Eldership), Mt. Pleasant, Pa. *President,* Rev. J. L. Updegraph, Frazer St., Findlay, Ohio.

Colored Methodist Episcopal, General Conference of, 4145 Enright Ave., St. Louis, Mo. *Bishop,* N. C. Cleaves. *Secretary,* Rev. M. F. Brinson.

Congregational, National Council of, 287 Fourth Ave., N. Y. City. *Moderator,* Rev. Rockwell H. Potter, Centre Church House, Hartford, Conn. *Secretary,* Rev. Charles E. Burton.

Disciples of Christ, International Convention of the, Cleveland, Ohio. *President,* Rev. J. H. Goldner.

Evangelical Church, General Conference of the, 836 Centre Ave., Reading, Pa. *President,* Board of Bishops, Bishop S. C. Breyfogel.

Evangelical Synod of North America, 671 Madison St., Milwaukee, Wis. *President,* Rev. John Baltzer, 2013 St. Louis Ave., St. Louis, Mo. *Secretary,* Rev. Gustave Fischer.

Free Baptists, General Conference of, 105 E. 22d St., N. Y. City. *President,* Dr. Joseph W. Mauck, 173 Hillsdale St., Hillsdale, Mich. *Cor. Secretary,* Rev. A. W. Anthony.

Friends, Society of, 101 S. Eighth St., Richmond, Ind. *General Secretary,* Dr. W. C. Woodward.

Lutheran, United, 437 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City. *President,* Rev. F. H. Knubel. *Secretary,* Rev. M. G. G. Scherer, 437 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.

Methodist Episcopal, 63 Ponce de Leon Ave., Atlanta, Ga. *Secretary of General Conference,* Rev. R. J. Wade, 740 Rush St., Chicago, Ill. *Secretary of the Board of Bishops,* Bishop E. G. Richardson. There are Methodist denominational headquarters also at 150 5th Ave., N. Y. City.

Methodist Protestant, 2844 Wisconsin Ave., Washington, D. C. *President,* Rev. T. H. Lewis. *Secretary,* Rev. Chas. H. Beck, 613 West Diamond St., N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Moravian, Northern Province, 45 N. Church St., Bethlehem, Pa. *President,* Rt. Rev. Charles L. Moensch.

Moravian, Southern Province, Winston-Salem, N. C. *President,* Rt. Rev. Edward Rondthaler.

Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.—*Moderator,* Dr. Clarence E. N. Macartney, of Philadelphia. *Vice Moderator,* William Jennings Bryan. *Stated Clerk,* Dr. Lewis S. Mudge, Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Board of National Missions—President, Rev. Joseph A. Vance, D. D., Detroit. *Secretary,* Rev. John A. Marquis, D. D., 156 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.

Board of Foreign Missions—President, Rev. Geo. Alexander, D. D., 47 University Pl., N. Y. City. *Secretary,* Dr. Robert E. Speer, 156 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.

Board of Christian Education—President, Rev. H. T. Kerr, D. D., Shadyside, Pittsburgh. *Secretary,* Rev. W. C. Covert, D. D., Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia.

Presbyterian Church in the U. S., General Assembly of, 903 Kirby Building, Dallas, Tex. *Moderator,* Rev. Thornton Whaling, Presb. Theol. Seminary, Louisville, Ky. *Stated Clerk,* Rev. J. D. Leslie.

Primitive Methodist, General Conference of, New Bedford, Mass. *Secretary,* Rev. C. H. Kershaw.

Protestant Episcopal, National Council of, 281 Fourth Ave., N. Y. City. *President,* Rt. Rev. T. F. Gailor. *Exec. Secretary,* Dept. of Christian Social Service, 281 Fourth Ave., N. Y. City.

Reformed Church in America, General Synod of, East Millstone, N. J. *President,* Rev. John E. Kuizenga, 4 East 14th St., Holland, Mich. *Stated Clerk,* Rev. Henry Lockwood.

Reformed Church in the United States, General Synod of, 4626 Cedar Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. *President,* Rev. J. C. Leonard, Lexington, N. C. *Stated Clerk,* Rev. J. Rauch Stein.

Reformed Episcopal, General Council of the, 1617 Oxford St., Philadelphia, Pa. *Bishop,* R. L. Rudolph, 103 S. 36th St., Philadelphia, Pa. *Secretary,* Rev. Wm. A. Freemantle.

Seventh Day Baptist, General Conference of the, Salem, W. Va. *President,* S. O. Bond. *Secretary,* Rev. A. J. C. Bond, 511 Central Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

Southern Methodist Episcopal, Atlanta, Ga. *Bishop,* Warren A. Candler. *Secretary,* Rev. E. O. Watson, 937 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

Unitarian Association, American—The headquarters in N. Y. City are at 299 Madison Ave. There are national headquarters also at 25 Beacon St., Boston. *President,* Rev. S. A. Eliot. *Secretary,* L. C. Cornish.

United Brethren in Christ, 415 Otterbein Press Building, Dayton, Ohio. *Bishop,* W. M. Bell, 1509 State St., Harrisburg, Pa. *Exec. Secretary,* Rev. S. S. Hough.

United Presbyterian, General Assembly of the, 317 Home St., Bellevue, Pa. *Moderator,* Rev. Charles H. Robinson, Wheeling, W. Va. *Principal Clerk,* Rev. David G. McGill.

UNITED STATES RELIGIOUS STATISTICS, 1923.

(Compiled by E. O. Watson, Secretary Federal Council of Churches, from Official Church Reports.)

	Churches.	Ministers.	Members.	Total Am't. Raised.
All denominations	237,945	219,876	48,224,014	$547,560,562
Adventist (5 bodies)	2,854	1,955	140,200	$ 8,157,761
Baptist bodies	62,051	52,316	8,189,448	68,650,589
Northern Baptist Convention	8,519	8,315	1,284,764	29,641,405
Southern Baptist Convention	27,093	19,580	3,494,189	34,439,436
National Baptist Convention (colored)	21,473	19,499	3,137,160	4,059,708
Other Baptists (15 bodies)	4,966	4,922	273,335	510,040
Brethren, German Baptist (Dunkers) (5 bodies)	1,263	3,519	133,909	592,143
Christian Church, General Convention	1,134	1,179	103,091	1,143,036
Churches of God in North America, General Eldership	463	430	26,965	435,322
Congregational	5,826	5,620	857,846	21,993,971
Disciples of Christ	8,792	6,350	1,383,247	11,165,391
Eastern Orthodox Churches (7 bodies)	543	463	518,354	878,315
Evangelical Church, General Conference	2,206	2,239	200,962	4,965,451
Evangelical Synod of North America	1,287	1,179	307,177	5,045,309
Friends (4 bodies)	959	1,364	115,963	1,099,644
Jewish Congregations	3,026	1,278	400,000	4,788,228
Latter Day Saints (2 bodies)	1,937	11,446	616,417	1,476,068
Lutheran bodies	15,473	10,264	2,465,841	38,742,389
Mennonites (16 bodies)	1,022	1,553	91,944	879,031
Methodist	62,276	48,520	8,433,268	150,812,879
White	48,563	34,361	7,049,059	144,523,657
Methodist Episcopal Church	26,593	17,720	4,343,170	100,819,730
Methodist Episcopal Church, Southern	17,282	12,832	2,433,743	38,782,697
Methodist Protestant	2,283	1,044	186,343	2,794,693
Other Bodies (5)	2,405	2,765	85,803	2,216,537
Colored	13,713	14,159	1,384,209	6,199,222
African Methodist Episcopal	6,900	6,550	551,766	3,425,000
African Methodist Episcopal Zion	2,716	3,962	412,328	784,746
Colored Methodist Episcopal	3,824	3,039	366,315	1,736,192
Other bodies (6)	273	608	53,800	253,284
Moravian bodies (3)	146	193	25,745	505,948
Old Catholic Church in America and Lithuanian National Catholic Church	22	17	23,883	62,374
Old Roman Catholic Church in North America	30	50	10,000	12,150
Polish National Catholic Church of America	34	45	28,245	149,839
Presbyterian bodies	15,847	14,497	2,509,413	81,136,650
Presbyterian, U. S. A.	9,706	9,979	1,803,593	50,430,097
Presbyterian, U. S.	3,519	2,092	428,292	12,210,215
Cumberland Presbyterian	1,244	776	65,469	11,743,725
United Presbyterian	924	957	164,996	5,903,361
Other bodies (5)	454	693	47,063	849,252
Protestant Episcopal Church	8,324	6,075	1,128,859	36,475,375
Reformed Episcopal Church	79	75	13,673	460,263
Reformed bodies	2,739	2,355	532,700	10,377,324
Reformed Church in United States	1,757	1,317	341,693	5,276,946
Reformed Church in America	732	791	143,543	4,210,514
Christian Reformed Church in North America	250	247	47,464	889,864
Roman Catholic Church	17,062	22,545	18,260,793	75,368,294
Salvation Army	1,325	4,090	58,558	3,985,434
Unitarians	440	476	111,476	2,280,320
Church of the United Brethren in Christ	3,288	1,827	374,762	6,315,993
Universalists	644	561	46,775	1,069,075
Miscellaneous	16,853	17,395	1,114,500	8,535,976

In 1916, according to the Bureau of the Census, there were 41,926,854 church members in the United States, of whom 15,721,815 were Roman Catholics; 7,166,451, Methodists; 7,153,313, Baptists; 2,467,516, Lutherans; 2,255,626, Presbyterians; 1,226,028, Disciples of Christ; 1,092,821, Episcopalians; 791,274, Congregationalists; 537,822, Reformed Church; rest, scattering.

THE VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA.

(Contributed by that organization, as of Oct. 10, 1924.)

A Christian, philanthropic, benevolent organization, under the presidency of Gen. Ballington Booth, incorporated in 1896. While its government is modeled on the United States Army, yet its rules and regulations are made by the Grand Field Council composed of officers of and above the rank of Major.

The Volunteers of America is established in upward of 100 of the principal centres of America, and has the indorsement of all the leading Cabinet and State officials.

Some idea of the scope and polity of the Volunteers may be gleaned from its report of the last year's work. During that period Volunteer philanthropic homes and institutions provided 204,519 free lodgings and 235,538 lodgings paid for in cash and by work, making a total of 440,057 lodgings provided those needing them. During this term 425,749 meals were paid for in cash and by employment and 824,429 meals were given free, making a total of 1,250,178 meals provided. 34,738 persons and families, many in desperate circumstances, were assisted in a timely manner, apart from the above aid furnished in their benevolent institutions. Employment was found for 32,244 persons, many of whom were practically stranded. 118,717 garments and pairs of shoes were provided for the very poor and needy. 33,936 mothers and children were given summer outings and thousands were taken to fresh air camps, many hundreds of children remaining amid health-giving surroundings for two and three weeks at a time.

During the holiday and Christmas season in the work among the destitute, 95,655 special dinners and provisions were sent into the homes of families who without this aid and thought would have spent cheerless holiday seasons.

The attendance at the Volunteer indoor services reached 1,485,736, while at the outdoor services it numbered 2,267,117, making a total congregation of 3,752,853.

During the year it is estimated that over 500 prisoners returning to freedom from the State prisons have been helped to a new chance in life, positions being secured for them and the moral support so desirable at such a time provided. Over 100,000 men within the walls of the State prisons have become members of the Volunteer Prison League since its inauguration by Mrs. Ballington Booth.

The above account does not embrace the efficient work done by the Volunteers of America during the World War, 226 of its officers and associate workers being sent to the front. These volunteered in different capacities, some with the Red Cross, some with the Y. M. C. A., some as chaplains and others for work in canteens. In the United States, Volunteer Service clubs were organized, providing entertainment, reading and writing rooms, sleeping accommodations, baths, etc.

The Volunteers' Gazette is the official organ, and national headquarters is maintained in their own building at No. 34 West 28th Street, New York City, New York.

ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY.

At the head of the Roman Catholic Church is the SUPREME PONTIFF, PIUS XI., Achille Ratti, born at Desio, Italy, May 31, 1857, made Archbishop of Milan, April, 1921; Cardinal, June 13, 1921; elected Pope, as successor of Benedict XV., Feb. 6, 1922; crowned, Feb. 12, 1922. The Pontiff is, in orders, a Bishop. His ecclesiastical title is: His Holiness, the Pope; Bishop of Rome and Vicar of Jesus Christ; Successor of St. Peter, Prince of the Apostles; Supreme Pontiff of the Universal Church; Patriarch of the West; Primate of Italy; Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Roman Province; Sovereign of the Temporal Dominions of the Holy Roman Church. The American Cardinals reached Rome too late to cast their ballots for a successor to Benedict XV. In consequence, the new Pope, Pius XI., has made a change in the regulations, extending the interval between the death of a Pope and the election of his successor, so as to give the foreign Cardinals a chance to take part.

THE COLLEGE OF CARDINALS.

The College of Cardinals, when complete, is made up of 70 members, of whom 6 are Cardinal-Bishops, 50 are Cardinal-Priests, and 14 are Cardinal-Deacons. The College is the Senate of the Roman Church. They advise the Pope and elect his successor. The Cardinal-Bishops take their titles from the Suburban Sees of Rome: Porto and Santa Rufina, Albano, Palestrina, Sabina, Frascati, and Velletri.

NAME.	Office or Dignity.	Nationality	Year of Birth.	Year of Creation.
Cardinal-Bishops—				
Vincenzo Vannutelli	Bishop of Palestrina, Archpriest of Patr. Liberian Basilica, Datary of the Pope	Italian	1836	1889
Gaetano De Lai	Bishop of Sabina, Secretary of the Sacred Consistorial Congregation	Italian	1853	1907
Antonio Vico	Bishop of Porto and Santa Rufina, Prefect of the S. C. of Rites	Italian	1847	1911
Gennaro Granito Pignatelli di Belmonte	Bishop of Albano	Italian	1851	1911
Basilio Pompilj	Vicar-Gen. of Rome, Card.-Bishop of Velletri	Italian	1858	1911
Giovanni Cagliero	Bishop of Frascati	Italian	1838	1915
Cardinal-Priests—				
Michael Logue	Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of Ireland	Irish	1840	1893
Giuseppe Francica-Nava di Bontife	Archbishop of Catania	Italian	1846	1899
Leo de Skrbensky	Archbishop of Olmutz	Austrian	1863	1901
Rafael Merry del Val	Sec. of the Congr. the Holy Office, Archpriest of the Vatican Basilica	Spanish	1865	1903
Joaquin Arcoverde de Albuquerque Cavalcanti	Archbishop of Rio de Janeiro	Brazilian	1850	1905
Ottavio Cagiano de Azevedo	Chancellor of the Church	Italian	1845	1905
Pietro Maffi	Archbishop of Pisa	Italian	1858	1907
Alessandro Lualdi	Archbishop of Palmero	Italian	1858	1907
Desire Mercier	Archbishop of Malines	Belgian	1851	1907
Pietro Gasparri	Pontifical Secretary of State, Camerlengo of the Church	Italian	1852	1907
Louis Henri Joseph Lucon	Archbishop of Rheims	French	1842	1907
Paulin Pierre Andrieu	Archbishop of Bordeaux	French	1849	1907
Antonio Mendes Bello	Patriarch of Lisbon	Portuguese	1842	1911
Francis Bourne	Archbishop of Westminster	English	1861	1911
William O'Connell	Archbishop of Boston	American	1859	1911
Willem van Rossum	Prefect Congreg. De Propaganda Fide	Dutch	1854	1911
Louis Nazaire Begin	Archbishop of Quebec	Canadian	1840	1914
John Czernoch	Archbishop of Esztergom (Gran)	Hungarian	1852	1914
Gustav Piffl	Archbishop of Vienna	Austrian	1864	1914
Andrew Francis Fruhwirth	Church of SS. Cosmas and Damien	German	1845	1915
Alfonso Maria Mistrangelo	Archbishop of Florence	Italian	1852	1915
Rafael Scapinelli di Leguigno	Prefect Congreg. of the Religious	Italian	1858	1915
Pietro La Fontaine	Patriarch of Venice	Italian	1860	1916
Viltorio A. Ranuzzi de Bianchi	Church of St. Prisca	Italian	1857	1916
Donato Sbarretti	Prefect Congreg. of the Council	Italian	1856	1916
Louis Ernest Dubois	Archbishop of Paris	French	1856	1916
Tommaso Pio Boggiani	Archbishop of Genoa	Italian	1863	1916
Alessio Ascalesi	Archbishop of Benevento	Italian	1872	1916
Louis Joseph Maurin	Archbishop of Lyons	French	1859	1916
Alexander Kakowski	Archbishop of Warsaw	Polish	1863	1919
Edmund Dalbor	Archbishop of Posen	Polish	1869	1919
Adolph Bertram	Archbishop of Breslau	German	1859	1919
Augusto Silj	Prefect of the Tribunal of the Apostolic Signature	Italian	1846	1919
Francisco Ragonesi	Church of St. Marcellus	Italian	1850	1921
Michael Faulhaber	Archbishop of Munich	German	1869	1921
Dennis J. Dougherty	Archbishop of Philadelphia	American	1865	1921
Juan Benlloch y Vivo	Archbishop of Burgos	Spanish	1864	1921
Francisco Vidal y Barraquer	Archbishop of Tarragona	Spanish	1868	1921
Karl Joseph Schulte	Archbishop of Cologne	German	1871	1921
Giovanni Tacci-Porcelli	Sec. Congreg. of Oriental Church	Italian	1863	1921
Giovanni Bonzano	Church of St. Pancratius	Italian	1867	1922
Achille Locatelli	Church of St. Bernard	Italian	1856	1922
Enrico Reig y Casanova	Archbishop of Toledo, Primate of Spain	Spanish	1859	1922
Alessio Charost	Archbishop of Rennes	French	1860	1922
Eugenio Tosi	Archbishop of Milan	Italian	1863	1922
Arturo Stanislas Touchet	Bishop of Orleans	French	1848	1922
Giovanni B. Nasalli-Rocca	Archbishop of Bologna	Italian	1872	1923
George W. Mundelein	Archbishop of Chicago	American	1872	1924
Patrick J. Hayes	Archbishop of New York	American	1867	1924
Cardinal-Deacons—				
Gaetano Bisleti	Commendatory Grand Prior Sov. Order of Malta in Rome, Prefect of S. C. of Seminaries and Universities	Italian	1856	1911
Louis Billot		French	1846	1911
Michele Lega	Prefect of the Congregation of Sacraments	Italian	1860	1914
Francis Aidan Gasquet	Librarian of the Church	English	1846	1914
Oreste Giorgi	Grand Penitentiary	Italian	1856	1916
Camillo Laurenti	Prefect of the S. C. of Religious	Italian	1862	1921
Giuseppe Mori	Deacon of St. Nicholas	Italian	1850	1922
Franz Ehrle	Deacon of St. Caesareus	German	1845	1922
Luigi Sincero	Deacon of St. George	Italian	1870	1923
Evaristo Lucidi	Auditor of the Holy See	Italian	1866	1923
Aurelio Galli	Director of the Vatican Museum	Italian	1866	1923

ROMAN CATHOLIC STATISTICS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

(These figures are from the Official Catholic Directory for 1924, copyrighted by P. J. Kenedy & Sons.)

DIOCESE.	Clergy.	Churches.	Parish Pupils.	Catholic Populat'n.
Baltimore	525	235	34,206	301,083
Boston	877	318	81,129	900,000
Chicago	1,168	368	154,766	1,150,000
Cincinnati	441	221	38,831	218,000
Dubuque	275	236	16,688	114,609
Milwaukee	468	306	44,687	280,000
New Orleans	303	239	24,171	350,101
New York City	1,260	414	98,588	1,273,291
Oregon City	156	116	7,386	60,000
Philadelphia	869	374	106,086	722,449
St. Louis	628	338	40,603	435,693
St. Paul	367	265	26,736	275,000
San Francisco	454	225	19,621	315,379
Santa Fe	99	356	5,588	152,978
Albany	317	218	25,169	221,676
Alexandria	40	75	2,814	43,019
Altoona	159	121	15,936	148,718
Baker City	23	54	884	6,927
Belleville	136	132	12,097	72,000
Bismarck	84	152	3,080	37,655
Boise	70	116	1,985	19,011
Brooklyn	595	270	82,483	891,690
Buffalo	477	244	45,939	349,500
Burlington	105	95	7,140	85,684
Charleston	32	42	1,247	10,000
Cheyenne	28	55	552	24,986
Cleveland	430	233	59,234	513,626
Columbus	187	154	16,555	109,235
Concordia	94	95	5,070	41,118
Corpus Christi	57	119	3,518	98,400
Covington	100	81	8,891	60,600
Crookston	54	78	1,290	27,487
Dallas	97	123	5,418	40,000
Davenport	162	126	7,590	57,700
Denver	208	258	20,240	114,729
Des Moines	107	92	4,304	36,528
Detroit	456	292	72,451	510,980
Duluth	86	101	4,067	68,240
El Paso	76	130	3,725	102,203
Erie	207	167	15,070	117,720
Fall River	182	102	14,226	180,000
Fargo	123	177	4,223	69,871
Fort Wayne	339	175	29,780	161,402
Galveston	119	144	7,192	101,881
Grand Island	65	95	1,838	21,841
Grand Rapids	186	222	22,928	148,723
Great Falls	60	128	2,342	32,425
Green Bay	253	226	21,292	159,875
Harrisburg	140	101	12,581	80,540
Hartford	435	261	45,082	563,507
Helena	100	99	7,125	63,743
Indianapolis	284	202	21,181	135,172
Kansas City	155	107	10,564	80,000
La Crosse	234	226	12,616	117,152
Lafayette	92	94	4,214	169,399
Lead	91	184	1,223	38,350
Leavenworth	196	128	11,087	78,557
Lincoln	114	139	3,544	35,983
Little Rock	87	107	4,321	25,808
Los Angeles and San Diego	299	258	17,600	285,000
Louisville	206	166	17,006	105,346
Manchester	171	118	21,212	143,500
Marquette	98	137	7,252	82,208
Mobile	141	117	7,331	47,800
Monterey and Fresno	53	63	2,061	51,265
Nashville	57	58	5,060	25,450
Natchez	60	149	5,692	31,387
Newark	597	244	73,145	632,087
Ogdensburg	164	162	6,867	103,245
Oklahoma	106	153	6,721	57,587
Omaha	230	164	11,916	86,650
Peoria	248	230	15,608	120,217
Pittsburgh	617	415	74,304	500,982
Portland	172	168	19,137	155,130
Providence	285	119	23,852	279,675
Richmond	94	102	6,932	43,650
Rochester	228	151	28,785	194,578
Rockford	118	98	6,770	62,450
Sacramento	81	109	2,529	55,100
St. Augustine	57	77	4,337	51,014
St. Cloud	181	142	6,811	65,473
St. Joseph	90	100	4,415	44,211
Salt Lake	28	28	800	12,700
San Antonio	177	186	9,659	253,695
Savannah	60	80	4,479	19,193
Scranton	293	239	27,800	275,782
Seattle	155	149	8,003	85,000
Sioux City	161	147	10,044	65,924
Sioux Falls	159	184	5,803	59,261
Spokane	93	98	2,366	28,797
Springfield, Ill	217	162	11,540	87,000
Springfield, Mass	417	218	36,311	410,126
Superior	103	154	4,690	57,250
Syracuse	177	140	17,766	184,000
Toledo	212	145	20,093	140,297
Trenton	240	218	30,235	222,943
Tucson	62	105	2,000	79,853
Wheeling	111	128	7,000	63,000
Wichita	126	152	5,700	45,962
Wilmington	62	51	5,372	32,963
Winona	125	124	7,600	68,800
N. Carolina	54	64	960	8,254
Ruthenian-Greek	222	296	41,144	503,738
Alaska	20	37	474	9,100
Total	23,159	17,146	1,988,376	18,559,787

Population figures cover dioceses.

Italic dioceses are archdioceses. Cardinals, 4 (Boston, Philadelphia); bishops, 98; secular clergy, 16,828 (included in total in table); churches with residential priests, 11,427; missions with churches, 5,719; seminaries, 105 (students, 5,719); colleges for boys, 218; academies for girls, 716; parishes with schools, 6,388; orphan asylums, 316; orphans, 48,976; homes for the aged, 121.

LAETARE MEDAL WINNERS.

The Laetare Medalist is selected each year by the Academic Council of the University of Notre Dame, Indiana.

The following is the list of American Catholic leaders who have received the Laetare Medal:

1883—John Gilmary Shea, historian of the Catholic Church in America.
1884—Patrick J. Keeley, architect.
1885—Elizabeth Allen Starr, author.
1886—Gen. John Newton, military engineer.
1887—Edward Preuss, selected as medalist, but in fulfilment of a vow declined to receive the honor.
1888—Patrick V. Hickey, founder Catholic Review.
1889—Mrs. Anna Hanson Dorsey, novelist.
1890—William J. Onahan, organizer of the first American Catholic Congress.
1891—Daniel Dougherty, lawyer, orator.
1892—Henry F. Brownson, author.
1893—Patrick Donahue, founder of the Boston Pilot.
1894—Augustin Daly, theatrical manager.
1895—Mrs. James Sadlier, writer of fiction.
1896—Gen. William S. Rosecrans, leader of the Army of the Cumberland in the Civil War.
1897—Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, surgeon, grandnephew of Robert Emmet.
1898—Timothy E. Howard, member of the Supreme Court of Indiana.
1899—Mary Gwendolin Caldwell, benefactor of the Catholic University.
1900—John A. Creighton, philanthropist and founder of Creighton University.
1901—William Bourke Cockran, lawyer, orator.
1902—Dr. John B. Murphy, surgeon.
1903—Charles J. Bonaparte, lawyer and Attorney General under President Roosevelt.
1904—Richard C. Kerens, philanthropist and former Ambassador to Austria.
1905—Thomas B. Fitzpatrick, business man of Boston, friend of the poor.
1906—Dr. Francis Quinlan.
1907—Katherine E. Conway, author, one of the makers of the Pilot and the Republic of Boston.
1908—James C. Monaghan, lecturer, in the Consular Service of the U. S.
1909—Francis Tiernan (Christian Reid), a leader in Catholic literary circles.
1910—Maurice Francis Egan, teacher, writer, former American Minister to Denmark.
1911—Agnes Repplier, essayist.
1912—Thomas B. Mulry, charity worker, head of the St. Vincent de Paul Society.
1913—Charles B. Herberman, blind scholar, editor-in-chief of the Catholic Encyclopedia.
1914—Edward Douglas White, late Chief Justice of the United States.
1915—Miss Mary V. Merrick, who founded the work of the Christ Child Society.
1916—Dr. James J. Walsh, physician and author.
1917—William Shepherd Benson, Chief of Naval Operations U. S. Navy in World War.
1918—Joseph Scott, lawyer.
1919—George L. Duval, business man and philanthropist.
1920—Dr. Lawrence F. Flick, physician, historian.
1921—Miss Elizabeth Nourse, artist.
1922—Charles Patrick Neill, economist.
1923—Walter G. Smith, lawyer, ex-President American Bar Association.
1924—Charles D. Maginnis, architect.

ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Apostolic Delegate to the United States—Archbishop Pietro Fumasoni-Biondi. Auditor—Mgr. Aluigi Cossio. The office of the Apostolic Delegation is at No. 1811 Biltmore St., Washington, D. C.

ARCHBISHOPS.

		Cons.
Baltimore, Md	Michael J. Curley	1914
Boston, Mass	W. O'Connell, Cardinal	1901
Chicago, Ill	G. W. Mundelein, Cardinal	1909
Cincinnati, Ohio	Henry Moeller	1900
Dubuque, Iowa	James J. Keane	1902
Milwaukee, Wis	Sebastian G. Messmer	1892
New Orleans, La	John W. Shaw	1910
New York, N. Y.	Patrick J. Hayes, Cardinal	1914
Oregon City, Ore	Alexander Christie	1898
Philadelphia, Pa	D. J. Dougherty, Cardinal	1903
St. Louis, Mo	John Joseph Glennon	1896
St. Paul, Minn	Austin Dowling	1912
San Francisco, Cal	E. J. Hanna	1912
Santa Fe, N. Mex	Albert Daeger, O. F. M	1919

BISHOPS.

		Cons.
Albany, N. Y.	Edmund F. Gibbons	1919
Alexandria, La	Cornelius Van de Ven	1904
Altoona, Pa	J. J. McCort	1912
Baker City, Ore	J. F. McGrath	1903
Baltimore, Md	O. B. Corrigan (Auxiliary)	1909
Baltimore, Md	T. J. Shahan (Rector, Catholic University)	1914
Belleville, Ill	Henry Althoff	1914
Bismarck, N. Dak	Vincent Wehrle, O. S. B.	1910
Boise, Idaho	Daniel M. Gorman	1918
Boston, Mass	Jos. G. Anderson (Auxil'y)	1909
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Thos. E. Molloy	1920
Buffalo, N. Y.	William Turner	1919
Burlington, Vt.	Joseph J. Rice	1910
Charleston, S. C.	William T. Russell	1917
Cheyenne, Wyo.	P. A. McGovern	1912
Chicago, Ill	Edward F. Hoban	1921
Cleveland, Ohio	Joseph Schrembs	1911
Columbus, Ohio	J. J. Hartley	1904
Concordia, Kan.	Francis J. Tief	1921
Corpus Christi, Tex	Emanuel B. Ledvina	1921
Covington, Ky.	Francis W. Howard	1923
Crookston, Minn	Timothy Corbett	1910
Dallas, Tex	Joseph P. Lynch	1911
Davenport, Iowa	James Davis	1904
Denver, Col	J. Henry Tihen	1911
Des Moines, Iowa	Thomas W. Drumm	1919
Detroit, Mich	M. J. Gallagher	1915
Duluth, Minn	J. T. McNicholas, O. P.	1918
El Paso, Tex	A. J. Schuler	1915
Erie, Pa	J. M. Gannon	1918
Fall River, Mass	Daniel F. Feehan	1907
Fargo, N. Dak	James O'Reilly	1910
Fort Wayne, Ind	Herman J. Alering	1900
Galveston, Tex	C. E. Byrne	1918
Grand Island, Neb	J. A. Duffy	1913
Grand Rapids, Mich	Edward D. Kelly	1911
Great Falls, Mont	M. C. Lenihan	1904
Green Bay, Wis	Paul P. Rhode	1908
Harrisburg, Pa	P. R. McDevitt	1916
Hartford, Conn	John J. Nilan	1910
	John G. Murray (Auxil'y)	1920
Helena, Mont	John P. Carroll	1904
Indianapolis, Ind	Joseph Chartrand	1910
Kansas City, Mo	Thomas F. Lillis	1904
La Crosse, Wis	A. J. McGavick	1899
Lafayette, La	J. B. Jeanmard	1918
Lead City, S. Dak	John J. Lawler	1910
Leavenworth, Kan	John Ward	1911
Lincoln, Neb	Fr. D. L. Beckman	1924
Little Rock, Ark	John B. Morris	1906
Los Angeles, Cal	John J. Cantwell	1917
Louisville, Ky	John A. Floersch	1923
Manchester, N. H	G. A. Guertin	1907
Marquette, Mich	Paul J. Nussbaum	1913
Mobile, Ala	Edward P. Allen	1897
Nashville, Tenn	Alphonse J. Smith	1924
Natchez, Miss	Richard O. Gerow	1924
Newark, N. J.	John J. O'Connor	1901
New Orleans, La	J. M. Laval (Auxiliary)	1911
New York, N. Y.	John J. Dunn (Auxiliary)	1921
	John J. Collins, S. J.	1907
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	J. H. Conroy	1912
Oklahoma, Okla	Francis C. Kelley	1924
Omaha, Neb	J. J. Harty	1903
Peoria, Ill	Edmund M. Dunne	1909
Philadelphia, Pa	Michael J. Crane (Auxil'y)	1921
Pittsburgh, Pa	Hugh C. Boyle	1921
Portland, Me		
Porto Rico	Geo. J. Caruana	1921
Providence, R. I	Wm. A. Hickey	1919
Richmond, Va	D. J. O'Connell	1908
Rochester, N. Y	Thos. F. Hickey	1905
Rockford, Ill	Peter J. Muldoon	1901
St. Augustine, Fla	Patrick Barry	1922
St. Cloud, Minn	J. F. Busch	1910
St. Joseph, Mo	Francis Gilfillan	1922
Sacramento, Cal	Patrick J. Keane	1920
Salt Lake C., Utah	J. S. Glass, C. M.	1915
San Antonio, Tex	Arthur J. Drossaerts	1918
Savannah, Ga	Michael J. Keyes	1922
Scranton, Pa	M. J. Hoban	1896
Seattle, Wash	Edward J. O'Dea	1896
Sioux City, Iowa	Edmond Heelan	1919
Sioux Fall, S. Dak	B. J. Mahoney	1922
Spokane, Wash	A. F. Schinner	1905
Springfield, Ill	J. A. Griffin	1923
Springfield, Mass	Thos. M. O'Leary	1921
Superior, Wis	Joseph G. Pinten	1922
Syracuse, N. Y	Daniel J. Curley	1923
Toledo, Ohio	Samuel A. Stritch	1921
Trenton, N. J	Thomas J. Walsh	1918
Tucson, Ariz	D. J. Gercke	1923
Wheeling, W. Va	John J. Swint	1922
Wichita, Kan	Augustus J. Schwertner	1921
Wilmington, Del	John J. Monaghan	1897
Winona, Minn	Patrick R. Heffron	1910

BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

	Residence.	*Elected.*
*Earl Cranston	Cincinnati, Ohio	1896
*Joseph C. Hartzell	Miss. Bis., Blue Ash, Ohio	1896
*John W. Hamilton	Washington, D. C.	1900
Joseph F. Berry	Philadelphia, Pa.	1904
Wm. F. McDowell	Washington, D. C.	1904
William Burt	Clifton Springs, N. Y.	1904
Luther B. Wilson	New York City, N. Y.	1904
*Thomas B. Neely	Philadelphia, Pa.	1904
*Isaiah B. Scott	Miss. Bis., Nashville, Tenn.	1904
William F. Anderson	Boston, Mass	1908
John L. Nuelsen	Zurich, Switzerland	1908
William A. Quayle	Baldwin, Kan.	1908
Edwin H. Hughes	Chicago, Ill.	1908
Frank M. Bristol	Washington, D. C.	1908
Theo. S. Henderson	Cincinnati, Ohio	1912
William O. Shepard	Portland, Ore.	1912
Francis J. McConnell	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1912
Frederick D. Leete	Indianapolis, Ind.	1912
*Richard J. Cooke	Athens, Tenn.	1912
Wilbur P. Thirkield	Chattanooga, Tenn.	1912
Herbert Welch	Seoul, Korea	1916
Thomas Nicholson	Detroit, Mich.	1916
A. W. Leonard	Buffalo, N. Y.	1916
W. F. Oldham	Buenos Ayres, Argentina	1916
C. B. Mitchell	Manila, P. I.	1916
Francis W. Warne	Bangalore City, India	1920
John W. Robinson	Delhi, India	1920
Eben S. Johnson	Cape Town, South Africa	1920
Lauress J. Birney	Shanghai, China	1920
Fred B. Fisher	Calcutta, India	1920
Ernest L. Waldorf	Kansas City, Mo.	1920
Charles E. Locke	St. Paul, Minn.	1920
Ernest G. Richardson	Atlanta, Ga.	1920
Charles W. Burns	San Francisco, Cal.	1920
Anton Bast	Copenhagen, Denmark	1920
Edgar Blake	Paris, France	1920
George H. Bickley	Philadelphia, Pa.	1920
F. T. Keeney	Omaha, Neb.	1920
H. Lester Smith	Helena, Mont.	1920
Charles L. Mead	Denver, Col.	1920
Robert E. Jones	New Orleans, La.	1920
Matthew W. Clair	Covington, Ky.	1920
George A. Miller	Mexico City	1924
Titus Lowe	Singapore, S. S.	1924
George R. Grose	Pekin, China	1924
Brenton T. Badley	Bombay, India	1924
Wallace E. Brown	Foochow, China	1924

* Retired.

BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

	Residence.	*Elected.*
E. R. Hendrix	Kansas City, Mo.	1886
Warren A. Candler	Atlanta, Ga.	1898
Collins Denny	Richmond, Va.	1910
W. B. Murrah	Memphis, Tenn.	1910
Edwin D. Mouzon	Nashille, Tenn.	1910
John M. Moore	Dallas, Tex.	1918
W. F. McMurry	Louisville, Ky.	1918
U. V. W. Darlington	Huntington, W. Va.	1918
H. M. Du Bose	San Francisco, Cal.	1918
W. N. Ainsworth	Macon, Ga.	1918
James Cannon jr.	Washington, D. C.	1918
H. M. Dobbs	Anniston, Ala.	1922
J. E. Dickey	Waco, Tex.	1922
W. B. Beauchamp	Nashville, Tenn.	1922
S. R. Hay	Shreveport, La.	1922
H. A. Boaz	Seoul, Korea	1922

BISHOPS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Alabama—Charles M. Beckwith, Montgomery; William G. McDowell jr., Coadjutor, Birmingham.
Alaska—Peter Trimble Rowe (miss.), Seattle, Wash.
Arizona—Julius W. Atwood (miss.), Phoenix.
Arkansas—James R. Winchester, Little Rock; E. W. Saphore, Suffragan, Little Rock; E. T. Demby, Suffragan, Little Rock.
California—E. L. Parsons, San Francisco. Sacramento: W. H. Moreland. San Joaquin: L. C. Sanford (miss.), Fresno. Los Angeles: Joseph H. Johnson. Pasadena: W. B. Stevens, Coadjutor.
Colorado—I. P. Johnson, Denver; Frederick Ingley, Coadjutor.
Connecticut—Chauncey B. Brewster, Hartford; E. C. Acheson, Suffragan. Middletown.
Dakota, North—J. Pontz Tyler (miss.), Fargo.
Dakota, South—H. L. Burleson, Sioux Falls, W. B. Roberts, Suffragan.
Delaware—Philip Cook, Wilmington.
District of Columbia—James E. Freeman, Washington.
Florida—F. A. Juhan, Bishop-elect. South Florida: Cameron Mann, Orlando.
Georgia—Frederick F. Reese, Savannah. Atlanta: Henry J. Mikell.
Idaho—E. P. Dandridge, Boise.
Illinois—Charles Palmer Anderson; S. M. Griswold, Suffragan, Chicago. Quincy: M. Edward Fawcett. Springfield: John C. White, Springfield, Ill.
Indiana—Joseph M. Francis, Indianapolis. Northern Indiana: John H. White, South Bend.
Iowa—Theodore N. Morrison, Davenport. Harry S. Longley, Coadjutor, Des Moines.
Kansas—James Wise, Topeka. Salina: Robert H. Mize, Salina.
Kentucky—Charles Edward Woodcock, Louisville. Lexington: Lewis W. Burton, Lexington.
Louisiana—Davis Sessums, New Orleans.
Maine—Benjamin Brewster, Portland.
Maryland—John G. Murray, Baltimore. Easton: Geo. W. Davenport, Easton.
Massachusetts—William Lawrence; Charles L. Slattery, Coadjutor, Boston; S. G. Babcock, Suffragan, Boston. Western: Thomas F. Davies, Springfield.
Michigan—Herman Page, Detroit. Marquette: R. Le R. Harris. Western: J. N. McCormick, Grand Rapids.
Minnesota—Frank A. McElwain, Minneapolis. Duluth: Granville G. Bennett, Duluth.
Mississippi—Theodore D. Bratton, Jackson. Wm. Mercer Green, Coadjutor, Meridian.
Missouri—F. F. Johnson, St. Louis. Western: Sidney C. Partridge, Kansas City.
Montana—William F. Faber, Helena; H. H. H. Fox, Suffragan, Billings.
Nebraska—Ernest Vincent Shayler, Omaha. Western: George A. Beecher (miss.), Hastings.
Nevada—Vacant (miss.), Reno.
New Hampshire—Edward M. Parker, Concord.
New Mexico—F. B. Howden (miss.), Albuquerque.
New Jersey—Paul Matthews; Albion W. Knight, Coadjutor, Trenton. Newark: Edwin S. Lines, Newark; Wilson R. Stearly, Coadjutor.
New York—Wm. T. Manning, New York City; Arthur S. Lloyd and Herbert Shipman, Suffragans. Central: Edward H. Coley, Suffragan, Utica; Charles Fiske, Syracuse. Western: Charles H. Brent, Buffalo; D. L. Ferris, Suffragan, Rochester. Albany: Richard H. Nelson, Albany; G. A. Oldham, Coadjutor, Albany. Long Island: Frederick Burgess, Garden City.
North Carolina—Joseph Blount Cheshire, Raleigh; Edwin A. Pennick, Coadjutor, Charlotte; H. B. Delany, Suffragan. East Carolina: T. C. Darst, Wilmington. Western North Carolina: J. M. Horner.
North Dakota—(See Dakota, North.)
Ohio—William Andrew Leonard, Cleveland; Southern: Boyd Vincent, Cincinnati; Theo. I. Reese, Coadjutor, Columbus.
Oklahoma—Theo. P. Thurston (miss.), Muskogee.
Oregon—Walter Taylor Sumner, Portland. Eastern: W. P. Remington (miss.), Pendleton.
Pennsylvania—Thos. J. Garland, Philadelphia. Pittsburgh: Alexander Mann. Bethlehem: E. Talbot; Frank W. Sterrett, Coadjutor. South Bethlehem. Harrisburg: James H. Darlington. Erie: John C. Ward.
Rhode Island—J. De W. Perry jr., Providence.
South Carolina—W. A. Guerry, Charleston. Upper South Carolina: Kirkman G. Finlay, Columbia.
South Dakota—(See Dakota, South.)
Tennessee—Thomas F. Gailor, Memphis. J. N. Maxon, Nashville, Coadjutor.
Texas—George Herbert Kinsolving, Austin; Clinton S. Quin, Coadjutor, Houston. Dallas: H. T. Moore. Western: William T. Capers. San Antonio. Northern: E. Cecil Seaman, Amarillo.
Utah—Arthur W. Moulton (miss), Salt Lake City.
Vermont—Arthur C. A. Hall, Burlington.
Virginia—William C. Brown, Richmond. Southern: B. D. Tucker, Lynchburg; A. C. Thomson, Coadjutor, Portsmouth. Southwestern: Robert C. Jett, Roanoke.
West Virginia—W. L. Gravatt, Charleston; Robert E. L. Strider, Coadjutor, Wheeling.
Wisconsin—William Walter Webb, Milwaukee. Fond du Lac: Reginald H. Weller.
Washington—Olympia: (vacant). Spokane: Edward M. Cross.
Wyoming—Nathaniel S. Thomas (miss.), Cheyenne.
Africa—Liberia: W. H. Overs (miss.); Theo. M. Gardiner (miss.), Suffragan, Cape Palmas.
Brazil—Southern: L. L. Kinsolving (miss.), Rio Grande do Sul.
China—Logan H. Roots (miss.), Shanghai. A. A. Gilman (miss.), Hankow; Anking: D. Trumbull Huntington.
Haiti—H. R. Carson (miss.).
Panama Canal Zone—James C. Morris (miss.) Ancon.
Cuba—Hiram R. Hulse (miss.).
Virgin Islands—C. B. Colmore, in charge.
Dominica—C. B. Colmore, in charge.
Japan—John McKim (miss.), Tokio; C. F. Reifsnider, Suffragan. Kioto: (vacant).
Hawaiian Islands—John D. Lamothe (miss.), Honolulu.
Mexico—(vacant).
Philippines—Gouverneur F. Mosher (miss.). Manila.
Porto Rico—Chas. B. Colmore (miss.), San Juan; M. Ferrando, Suffragan.
Presiding Bishop—Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot of Bethlehem, Pa., born 1848, consecrated 1887.
President of the National Council—Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Gailor of Tenn.

RETIRED BISHOPS.

A. R. Graves, late Bishop of Kearney, Sonora, Cal
Wm. M. Brown, late Bishop of Arkansas, Galion, O.
Lemuel H. Wells, late Spokane, Tacoma, Wash.
James S. Johnston, late Bishop of West Texas, San Antonio.
Paul Jones, late Bishop of Utah, Orange, N. J.
E. W. Osborne, late Bishop of Springfield, San Diego, Cal.
Henry B. Restarick, late Bishop of Hawaii, Honolulu.
R. L. Paddock, late Bishop of East Oregon, Williamstown, Mass.
James D. Morrison, late Bishop of Duluth, Ogdensburg, N. Y.
Henry D. Aves, late Bishop of Mexico.
H. St. George Tucker, late Bishop of Kioto.
P. M. Rhinelander, late Bishop of Pennsylvania.
Frank K. du Moulin, late Bishop Coadjutor of Ohio.
Frank H. Touret, late Missionary Bishop of Idaho.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

(Prepared by that Organization, as of September, 1924.)

National Headquarters, 120-130 West 14th Street, New York City.

International officials—William Bramwell Booth, eldest son of the founder of the Salvation Army, is General of the entire organization, the international headquarters being in London, England. His wife, Mrs. Bramwell Booth, has charge of the work in the British Isles.

The Salvation Army in the United States is under the general direction of Commander Evangeline Booth. For administrative purposes, there are three territories with headquarters in New York, Chicago and San Francisco, the leaders being Commissioner Thomas Estill, Commissioner William Peart and Lieut. Commissioner Gifford, respectively. Each territory has its full complement of departmental officers, publishes its own War Cry, etc., and the territorial leader is fully responsible for all branches of the work within the boundaries of the territory.

DOMESTIC STATISTICS.

In the United States the Salvation Army has 1,325 field corps and outposts, 4,090 field officers and cadets, 16,298 local officers and bandsmen, 84 hotels for men, 1 hotel for women, 14 young women's boarding houses, 100 industrial homes, 8 children's homes, 31 rescue homes and maternity hospitals, 13 slum posts and nurseries, and 10 general hospitals and dispensaries.

The Salvation Army gives each year about 450,000 Christmas dinners, 175,000 toys, and over 25,000 Thanksgiving dinners.

DAILY AND WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

(From the 1924 N. W. Ayer & Son's American Newspaper Annual and Directory.)

State.	Daily.	Weekly.	Other and Total.	State.	Daily.	Weekly.	Other and Total.	State.	Daily.	Weekly.	Other and Total.
	No.	*No.*	*No.*		*No.*	*No.*	*No.*		*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
Ala	22	145	194	Me	11	58	93	Okla	58	398	506
Ariz	18	47	77	Md	16	98	192	Ore	32	186	257
Ark	35	217	279	Mass	85	303	570	Pa	184	615	1,148
Cal	181	495	925	Mich	66	443	633	R. I	12	21	47
Col	38	272	363	Minn	44	597	740	S. C	17	88	145
Conn	36	78	148	Miss	14	144	174	S. D	17	304	347
Del	3	24	32	Mo	71	589	808	Tenn	17	180	260
D. of C	7	28	140	Mont	19	176	210	Tex	106	662	879
Fla	35	140	209	Neb	26	480	554	Utah	7	71	101
Ga	26	227	326	Nev	8	24	39	Vt	9	66	83
Idaho	14	114	140	N. H	13	64	96	Va	33	151	241
Ill	160	848	1,825	N. J	40	257	367	Wash	41	243	345
Ind	127	372	615	N. M	7	77	92	W. Va	29	131	185
Iowa	51	619	778	N. Y	200	938	2,127	Wis	53	429	575
Kan	66	521	647	N. C	40	176	294	Wyo	6	78	88
Ky	32	181	267	N. D	9	239	262				
La	17	135	193	Ohio	152	518	915	U. S	2,310	13,267	20,531

Tri-weeklies, 77; semi-weeklies, 473; fortnightlies, 107; monthlies, 3,613; semi-monthlies, 280; bi-monthlies, 162; quarterlies, 392.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING INDUSTRY.

(Data by the U. S. Census Bureau.)

The printing and publishing industry in 1921 in the United States was carried on in 20,318 establishments, employing 229,489 wage earners, whose yearly pay totaled $356,670,960. The cost of materials was $589,279,172, and the value of products was $1,827,809,475.

The income of newspapers in 1921 totaled $734,321,115, of which $521,684,483 came from advertising and $212,635,632 from subscriptions and sales.

Sunday newspapers numbered 537, with 20,110,206 circulation per issue.

The circulation of daily newspapers published in big cities was as follows:

City.	Aggregate Circulation Per Issue, Exclusive of Sunday Editions.					
	Morning.			Evening.		
	1921.	1919.	1914.	1921.	1919.	1914.
United States	12,629,953	12,582,841	11,692,368	21,111,789	20,445,789	17,085,086
Total for 12 cities	7,112,130	6,844,056	6,327,481	8,400,883	7,678,660	6,990,762
New York	2,384,036	2,352,944	2,393,961	2,507,638	2,453,547	2,121,609
hicago	1,158,508	1,319,038	813,528	1,895,688	1,238,839	1,234,474
Philadelphia	631,312	626,966	797,813	659,456	744,994	545,003
Detroit	326,109	191,349	124,801	302,042	354,574	295,049
Cleveland	438,431	199,312	222,137	400,218	492,838	355,147
St. Louis	236,974	358,354	287,548	313,162	351,162	326,790
Boston	706,065	731,519	709,878	672,987	717,241	828,054
Baltimore	177,644	159,993	183,322	222,065	234,442	174,778
Pittsburgh	255,942	224,627	220,391	403,886	380,024	345,219
Los Angeles	274,432	205,558	190,533	444,276	225,905	205,154
Buffalo	108,774	136,012	108,922	276,031	240,496	273,534
San Francisco	354,803	338,384	274,647	303,434	244,689	285,951

THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

(15 South Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.)

The Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts was organized in 1824.

FRANKLIN MEDAL WINNERS.

The following medals have been awarded by the Institute:

Arrhenius, Svante August (1920).
Carty, John J. (1916).
Dewar, Sir James (1919).
Edison, Thomas Alva (1915).
Fabry, Charles (1921).
Ferrie, Auguste Gustave, General (1923).
Lorentz, Hendrik Antoon (1917).
Marconi, Guglielmo (1918).
Mendenhall, Thomas Corwin (1918).
Michelson, Albert A. (1923).
Modjeski, Ralph (1922).
Onnes, Heike Kamerlingh (1915).
Parsons, Sir Charles Algernon (1920).
Richards, Theodore Wm. (1916).
Rutherford, Sir Ernest (1924).
Sprague, Frank J. (1921).
Squier, George Owen (1919).
Taylor, David Watson (1917).
Thomson, Sir Joseph John (1922).
Weston, Edward (1924).

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY UNION IN EUROPE.

(Administered by a Committee of the American Council on Education.)

Secretary: J. W. Cunliffe, Journalism Building, Columbia University, New York City.

Members of the Committee: H. P. Judson, Univ. of Chicago, Chairman; A. P. Stokes, Yale, Vice Chair.; J. W. Cunliffe, Columbia, Secretary; Dean H. V. Ames, Pennsylvania, President; J. R. Angell, Yale; Prof. E. C. Armstrong, Princeton; Dean E. B. Babcock, N. Y. University; Dr. S. P. Duggan, Institute of International Education; President L. Farrand, Cornell; E. F. Greene, Wellesley; President J. G. Hibben, Princeton; President D. Kinley, Illinois; Prof. A. O. Lovejoy, Johns Hopkins; President A. L. Lowell, Harvard; Dr. G. E. MacLean, Iowa; Prof. Paul Monroe, International Institute of Teachers' College; Dr. C. R. Mann, Director, American Council on Education; H. Mills, California; Prof. G. H. Nettleton, Yale; C. L. Pack, Western Reserve; H. B. Thompson, Princeton; Dr. H. W. Tyler, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Prof. Paul van Dyke, Princeton; Prof. C. B. Vibbert, Michigan.

London Headquarters: 50 Russell Square, W. C. 1; Director, Dean C. A. Gayley, California; Assistant Director and Secretary, R. H. Simpson.

Paris Headquarters: 173 Boulevard St. Germain; Director, Prof. H. C. Lancaster; Assistant Director and Secretary, Dr. H. S. Krans.

THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA.

(Contributed by the Organization.)

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America was established in 1908 by the official action of twenty-nine Protestant denominations in the United States to represent them and act for them in matters of common interest.

The bodies now composing the Federal Council are:

Baptist Churches, North; National Baptist Convention; Free Baptist Churches; Christian Church; Churches of God in North America (General Eldership); Congregational Churches; Disciples of Christ; Friends; Evangelical Synod of North America; Evangelical Church; Methodist Episcopal Church; Methodist Episcopal Church, South; African Methodist Episcopal Church; African M. E. Zion Church; Colored M. E. Church in America; Methodist Protestant Church; Moravian Church; Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.; Presbyterian Church in the U. S., South; Primitive Methodist Church; Protestant Episcopal Commission on Christian Unity and Department of Christian Social Service; Reformed Church in America; Reformed Church in the U. S.; Reformed Episcopal Church; Seventh Day Baptist Churches; United Brethren Church; United Lutheran Church (consultative member); United Presbyterian Church.

The work of the Federal Council is carried on through several commissions, interdenominational in membership, dealing with various fields of the churches' interest.

Through the Commission on Evangelism the evangelistic agencies of the various denominations co-operate in organizing united evangelistic efforts by the churches in communities throughout the country.

The Commission on the Church and Social Service unites the social service departments of the churches in matters of social regeneration, the church and social questions, particularly emphasizing better industrial relations and organizing conferences between churches and representatives of employers and labor to promote co-operation and a Christian spirit in industry.

The Commission on International Justice and Goodwill is pursuing a vigorous program in behalf of Christian internationalism, stressing at the present time a campaign for the reduction of armament, for better relations with the Orient, and for the outlawry of war through the achievement of world justice based on international law defined in general treaties and ratified by the governments of all the principal nations.

The Commission on Councils of Churches is responsible for organizing and developing local federations or councils of churches in the larger communities with a view of making the churches more effective forces in the community life.

The Church and Race Relations was organized in 1921 for the purpose of working for co-operation between the white and the Negro races in securing better conditions for the Negro people.

The Federal Council also has established a Committee on Mercy and Relief, which has acted as a central agency of the churches in the relief of the Russian famine and other similar appeals. Other important commissions deal with Christian education, temperance and relations with religious bodies in Europe.

The Department of Research and Education gathers, authenticates and interprets to the council's constituency facts concerning social, educational, economic and industrial conditions and movements, reporting them through a weekly information service and occasional bulletins; makes researches in social education; conducts occasional special investigations bearing upon the social ministry of the church.

The central office of the council is at 105 East 22d Street, New York City. Offices are also maintained in the Woodward Building, Washington, D. C., and at 77 W. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill. The officers of the council are: President, Robert E. Speer; Treasurer, Alfred R. Kimball; General Secretaries, Charles S. Macfarland and Samuel M. Cavert.

The officers and secretaries of the commissions are as follows:

Evangelism and Life Service—Rev. J. Ross Stevenson, Chairman; Rev. Charles L. Goodell, Executive Secretary.

Christian Education—Rev. William Adams Brown, Chairman.

Churches and Social Service—Shelby M. Harrison, Acting Chairman; Rev. Worth M. Tippy, Executive Secretary; Rev. Carl H. Barnett, Community Relations Secretary.

Church and Race Relations—Dr. George E. Haynes and Rev. W. W. Alexander, Executive Secretaries.

Temperance—Carl E. Milliken, Chairman.

International Justice and Goodwill—Dr. John H. Finley, Chairman; Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, Secretary.

Relations with France and Belgium—William Sloane Coffin, Chairman.

Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe—Bishop James Cannon jr., Chairman.

Councils of Churches—Fred B. Smith, Chairman; Rev. Roy B. Guild and Harry N. Holmes, Secretaries.

Department of Research and Education—Rev. F. Ernest Johnson, Executive Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS OF NORTH AMERICA.

(Contributed by the Organization.)

General offices, 347 Madison Avenue, New York City. Officers: *Chairman*—James M. Speers. *Vice Chairman*—Cleveland E. Dodge, Gerald Birks, Roger H. Williams, William D. Murray. *Treasurer*—B. H. Fancher. *General Secretary*—John R. Mott.

From its annual report issued Sept. 1, 1924, the International Committee describes the past year as exceeding the record of any preceding year.

The 1,693 local Ys report 988,622 members, of which 244,529 are boys.

There are 5,194 paid officers in this work including the local, State, national and training agencies; their net property is $159,521,100.

The operating expenditure of $49,990,700 is practically $1,000,000 per week during the year.

Positions were found for 95,154 men, over 8,000,000 lodgings in dormitories were furnished, and 28,000,000 lunches and meals were served; 90,192 different men and boys were trained for two weeks or more in Y. M. C. A. summer camps.

In physical training 429,455 men and boys used the gymnasium, 244,977 were taught swimming and life saving.

In educational work 2,841 paid teachers and leaders served over 90,000 regular students in nearly 200 different courses of study.

The State Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the State of New York has its general office at 2 West 45th Street, Room 1001, New York City. *Chairman*—William M. Kingsley. *Treasurer*—Samuel Woolverton. *State Secretaries*—Frank W. Pearsall and Fred I. Eldridge.

General office, Y. M. C. A. of City of New York, 2 West 45th Street, Room 1402, New York City. Officers: *President*—William M. Kingsley. *Treasurer*—Cleveland E. Dodge. *General Secretary*—Walter T. Diack. *Comptroller*—Henry M. Orne.

The total membership of the city is 28,506, including 2,907 boys. There are 891 employees, including 162 paid teachers.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA.

(Contributed by that organization, as of September, 1924.)

The officers of the Association are: *President*, Mrs. Frederic M. Paist, of Wayne, Pa.; *Vice Presidents*, Mrs. Chester C. Ashley, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Miss Elizabeth Skinner, of Dunedin, Fla.; *Secretaries*, Miss Bertha Pabst, of Washington, D. C., and Miss Lois Kugler, of Boston, Mass.

The officers of the National Board are: *President*, Mrs. Robert E. Speer; *Chairman of the Executive Committee*, Mrs. John French; *Secretary*, Miss Katharine Lambert; *Treasurer*, Mrs. Samuel J. Broadwell.

The *General Secretary* is Miss Mabel Cratty, No. 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

The officers of the Metropolitan Board are: *President*, Mrs. Howard Gillespie Myers; *Vice Presidents*, Mrs. Jonathan Bulkley, Mrs. Dwight Whitney Morrow; *Secretary*, Mrs. William Sloane Coffin; *Treasurer*, Mrs. William Henry Hays; *Assistant Treasurer*, Mrs. Warren A. Ransom.

The *General Secretary* is Miss Bertha Boody, No. 129 East 52d Street, New York City.

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, CHICAGO.

Field Museum of Natural History, established 1893, at the close of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, removed June 1, 1920, to its new building in Grant Park. The founding of a scientific institution of this character in Chicago was made possible by a gift of $1,000,000 by Marshall Field, whose name the institution bears, and who, on his death, January 6, 1906, bequeathed a further $8,000,000, of which $4,000,000 was for the erection of a permanent building and $4,000,000 for endowment. The sum of $2,200,000 has been contributed by others, and there is an annual income from other sources than endowment of approximately $375,000.

The nucleus of the exhibition material was gathered by gifts and purchase at the World's Columbian Exposition. Several departments created at the organization have been abandoned, until, after a lapse of thirty years and expenditure of over $11,000,000, the museum is now divided into five departments: Anthropology, botany, geology, zoology, and the N. W. Harris Public School Extension. Many expeditions for the purpose of obtaining study, exhibition, and exchange material and data have been despatched to all parts of the world. The results are published by the museum from time to time. It has a working library of 80,000 titles, an extensive exchange system, fully equipped departmental laboratories, an herbarium of 560,000 sheets, study collections of mammals, birds, fishes, reptiles and insects reaching many thousand specimens, a large taxidermy section, a printing shop, illustration studios, assaying and lapidary rooms, etc. In North America, Philippine, Chinese, and Thibetan ethnology, in meteorites, in the world's mineralogy, in economic botany, the museum is particularly prominent, while its series of mounted mammals and birds and plant reproduction furnish examples of advanced museum practice. The institution is open to the public on all days. A small admission fee is charged except on Thursdays, Saturdays, and Sundays, when it is free to all. Students, public school children and teachers are admitted free at all times.

The museum is incorporated under Illinois State law, and the administrative control rests in a board of twenty-one trustees. The building is 750 feet by 350 feet, and with the exterior outer lines, including entrances and terrace, the structure covers about eleven acres of ground. Director, D. C. Davies.

1923 EXPEDITIONS OF THE MUSEUM.

The Field Museum maintained, in 1923, the following expeditions (funds provided by Capt. Marshall Field unless otherwise indicated): Botanical, to Peru; ethnological and archaeological to China; ethnological, to the Malayan Archipelago, funds provided by Arthur B. Jones; archaeological, to Colombia; geological, to Brazil; zoological, to Honduras; zoological, to Chili, Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, and Bolivia; zoological, to Peru and Brazil; paleontological, to Patagonia and Argentina; archaeological, to Mesopotamia; ichthyological, to Texas, and zoological, to Central Africa.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, WASHINGTON, D. C.

There are 223 living members, comprising investigators in many departments of science. The geographical distribution of members covers the United States, but is not considered in their election. The National Academy has often been called into the service of the Government. Committees appointed in accordance with acts of Congress at the request of joint commissions and committees on Congress, of the President of the United States, and of the various departments of the National Government, have reported on a great variety of subjects. From time to time trust funds have been established, the incomes of which are devoted to the award of medals or to grants for research. The will of Alexander Dallas Bache, first President of the Academy, directed that the residue of his estate, after the death of his wife, should be paid over to the National Academy of Sciences for the "prosecution of researches in physical and natural science by assisting experimentalists and observers." Other trusts have been left to the academy. Several hundred thousand dollars have been disbursed by the academy from the income of trust funds in direct aid of scientific research. A recent gift was that of the Carnegie Corporation, $5,000,000, for a suitable building for the academy and the National Research Council, and an endowment for the purposes of the Academy and Research Council. The new building at B and 21st Streets was dedicated and opened to the public April 30, 1924.

JOHN FRITZ MEDAL WINNERS.

The John Fritz Medal Board of Award—Societies represented: American Society of Civil Engineers, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Institute of Electrical Engineers. Office, 29 West 39th Street, New York.

The first award of the medal was made to John Fritz at a dinner given to him on his eightieth birthday, Aug. 21, 1902. The other awards have been as follows: 1905, to Lord Kelvin, for work in cable telegraphy; 1906, to George Westinghouse for invention and development of airbrake; 1907, to Alexander Graham Bell, for invention and introduction of telephone; 1908, to Thomas Alva Edison, for invention duplex and quadruplex telegraph, phonograph, development of a commercially practical incandescent lamp, the development of a complete system of electric lighting, including dynamos, regulating devices, underground system protective devices and meters; 1909, to Charles T. Porter, for advancing knowledge of steam engineering and improvements in engine construction; 1910, to Alfred Noble, for notable achievements as a civil engineer; 1911, to Sir William H. White, for notable achievements in naval architecture; 1912, to Robert W. Hunt, for contributions to early development of Bessemer steel process; 1913, no award; 1914, to Prof. John E. Sweet, for achievements in machine design, and pioneer work in construction and development of high-speed steam engine; 1915, to Dr. James Douglas, for achievement in mining metallurgy, education, and industrial welfare; 1916, to Elihu Thomson, for achievement in electrical invention, in electrical engineering and industrial development, and in scientific research; 1917, to Dr. Henry M. Howe, for his investigations in metallurgy; 1918, to J. Waldo Smith, for providing New York with water; 1918, to Gen. George W. Goethals, as builder of the Panama Canal; 1920, to Orville Wright, for development of the airplane; 1921, to Sir Robert Hadfield, for invention of manganese steel; 1922, to Eugene Schneider, for development of ordnance (75-m. gun); 1923, to Guglielmo Marconi, for the invention of wireless telegraphy; 1924, to Ambrose Swasey, for achievement as a designer and manufacturer of instruments and machines of precision, a builder of great telescopes, a benefactor of education, and the founder of Engineering Foundation.

CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Corcoran Gallery of Art, at Washington, D. C., founded and endowed by the late William Wilson Corcoran in 1869, solely for encouraging American genius in the fine arts, is a private corporation controlled by a self-perpetuating board of nine trustees. The original home of the institution was at Pennsylvania Avenue and 17th Street; but in 1897 its collections were transferred to the present building, designed by Ernest Flagg of New York, and located at New York Avenue and 17th Street N. W. The value of the building and grounds connected therewith is approximately $2,000,000, and the present value of the collection is estimated at $1,500,000. The endowment fund amounts to $1,000,000.

The collection of paintings is particularly representative of American artists. In addition, the gallery has examples of the French, Dutch, English, and other schools. The sculptures include casts from the antique and the Renaissance, and modern works, as well as original works in marble and bronze. There are over 100 original bronzes by Antoine-Louis Barye, French sculptor of animals It is open to the public: Mondays, 12 M. to 4.30 P. M.; other week days, 9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M.; Sundays, 1.30 to 4.30 P. M.

The Gallery holds numerous exhibitions of paintings, sculptures, prints, etc.; and perhaps the most important among these are the biennial Exhibitions of Contemporary American Oil Paintings, the Ninth of which opened Dec. 16, 1923.

The Corcoran School of Art, also endowed by Mr. W. W. Corcoran, is open from October to May, inclusive, each year, with no tuition fee, and only the expense of an annual entrance fee of $10 and materials to each student.

MOUNT VERNON AND THE TOMB OF WASHINGTON.

"MOUNT VERNON," on the west shore of the Potomac River, 15 miles below Washington, belongs to the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association. It was built in 1743 by Lawrence, half brother of George Washington. On the death of Lawrence and of his only daughter, George Washington inherited the estate. He had lived there since 1747. He died and was buried there in 1799. In 1753 John Augustine Washington offered it for sale. A patriotic daughter of South Carolina, Ann Pamela Cunningham, devoted herself to raising $200,000 required for the purpose. In 1856 the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union was incorporated (it had existed since 1853); with Miss Cunningham as regent, and vice regents representing 12 States. Contributions were solicited and popular support was enlisted. The full sum was in hand before the end of 1859; and in 1860 Mount Vernon became the property of the association. A further fund was provided for permanent care and maintenance. Portions of the original estate that had been sold have been acquired again; buildings which had fallen into ruin have been restored; the deer park under the hill has been restocked; the mansion has been repaired; many articles of furniture and adornment have been restored to the several rooms; numbers of valuable relics and mementos of George and Martha Washington and of their time have been deposited here, including the key of the Bastile, presented to Washington by Lafayette in 1789. The area of the estate is 237½ acres.

The regent is Miss Harriet Clayton Comegys, Dover, Del., elected 1909; there are 34 vice regents from as many States.

THE CITY ART MUSEUM OF ST. LOUIS.

The City Art Museum of St. Louis was established in 1879 and became a municipal institution in 1909. The building is in Forest Park, 160x350 feet, with forty-four galleries on three floors.

The collections include paintings, prints, sculpture, textiles, arms and armor, furniture, metal work, Chinese, Japanese and Persian art, Egyptian, Greek and Roman antiquities. The modern paintings include examples by American, French, Dutch, Spanish, British, Russian, Swedish, and Belgian artists. There is a small group of paintings by old Italian, French, Flemish and English masters.

The sculpture embraces examples by American and European artists. In the Chinese collection are ceramics, bronzes, jades, textiles, paintings and sculpture, representative of the historic periods of Chinese culture.

The department of European decorative arts includes Gothic and Renaissance tapestries, sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth century French furniture, sixteenth century Italian furniture, eighteenth century English silver and furniture, Limoges enamels, metal work, etc.

The collection of classical antiquities contains Greek sculpture in marble and bronze, vases, glass, jewelry, mosaic and gems, Roman portrait busts, etc.

The museum is open daily, except Christmas and New Year's days, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission is free.

PAN-AMERICAN UNION.

The Pan-American Union is the international organization and office maintained in Washington, D. C., by the twenty-one American republics, as follows: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chili, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Hayti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela. It is devoted to the development and advancement of commerce, friendly intercourse, and good understanding among these countries. It is supported by quotas contributed by each country, based upon the population. The Union publishes a monthly bulletin in English, Spanish, and Portuguese, which is a record of Pan-American progress. It also publishes booklets on Latin-American cities, countries, and commodities. Its *library*, the Columbus Memorial *Library*, contains 55,000 volumes, 25,000 photographs, 200,000 index cards, and a collection of 1,600 maps. The Union is housed in a building erected through the gifts of Andrew Carnegie and the contributions of the American republics.

Director-General—Dr. L. S. Rowe; *Assistant Director*— E. Gill Borges.

PROMINENT SOCIAL CLUBS IN BIG CITIES IN UNITED STATES.

Atlanta—*Athletic*, 37 Auburn Ave.; *Capital City*, Peachtree and Harris Sts.

Baltimore—*Arundel*, 1000 N. Charles St.; *Baltimore*, No. 2 W. Madison St.; *Country*, Roland Park; *Johns Hopkins*, University Parkway; *Maryland*, Charles and Eager Sts.; *Merchants*, 206 E. Redwood St.; *University*, Charles and Madison Sts.

Boston—*Algonquin*, 217 Commonwealth Ave.; *Automobile*, 100 Stuart St.; *Boston Art*, Newbury and Dartmouth Sts.; *Boston Athletic*, Exeter and Blagden Sts.; *Chilton*, 152 Commonwealth Ave.; *Exchange*, Milk and Battery March Sts.; *Harvard*, 374 Commonwealth Ave.; *Mayflower*, 6 Park St.; *New Riding*, 52 Hemenway St.; *St. Botolph*, 4 Newbury St.; *Somerset*, 42 Beacon St.; *Tavern*, 4 Boylston Pl.; *Tennis and Racquet*, 939 Boylston St.; *Union*, 8 Park St.; *University*, 270 Beacon St.

Buffalo—*Canoe*, 508 Erie Co. Bank Bldg.; *Country*, Main St.; *Garret*, 91 Cleveland Ave.; *Park*, Nottingham Terrace and N. Lincoln Blvd.; *Saturn*, 417 Delaware Ave.

Charleston—*Carolina Yacht: Charleston*, 7 Meeting St.; *Country*.

Chicago—*Casino*, 167 E. Delaware Pl.; *Caxton*, 410 S. Michigan Ave.; *Chicago*, 404 S. Michigan Ave.; *Chicago Athletic Assoc.*, 12 S. Michigan Blvd.; *Friday*, 743 N. Michigan Ave.; *Fortnightly*, 203 Michigan Ave.; *Literary*, 410 S. Michigan Ave.; *South Shore Country*, 70th St. and the Lake; *Union League*, 69 West Jackson Blvd.; *Woman's Country*, 410 S. Michigan Ave.

Cincinnati—*Business Men's*, Eighth and Race Sts.; *Commercial*; *Country*, Grandin Rd.; *Queen City*, Seventh and Elm Sts.; *University*, Broadway and Fourth St.

Cleveland—*Country*, Lake Shore Blvd.; *Mayfield Country*, S. Euclid, O.; *Roadside*, Yale Ave. and E. 91st St.; *Tavern*, 3522 Prospect Ave.; *Union*, 1211 Euclid Ave.; *University*, 3813 Euclid Ave.

Dayton—*Buz Fuz*, W. First St.; *City*, First and Main Sts.; *Country*, Oakwood.

Detroit—*College*, 72 Peterboro St.; *Country*, Grosse Pte. Farms; *Detroit*, Fort and Cass Sts.; *Detroit Athletic*, 241 Madison Ave.; *Detroit Boat*, Belle Isle; *Ingleside*, 35 Atkinson St.; *Twentieth Century*, 62 E. Columbia St.; *University*, 1411 E. Jefferson St.; *Yondotega*, 518 Jefferson St.

Los Angeles—*California*, 453 S. Hill St.; *Jonathan*, Pacific Electric Bldg.; *University*, 251 S. Hill St.

Minneapolis—*Minikahda*, West Shore, Lake Calhoun; *Minneapolis*, S. Second Ave. and 8th St.

New Orleans—*Boston*, 824 Canal St.; *Chess, Checkers and Whist*, Baronne and Canal Sts.; *Louisiana*, Canal and Carondelet Sts.; *Country*, Napoleon Ave. and Metairie Ridge; *Pickwick*, Canal near Rampart St.; *Round Table*, 6330 St. Charles Ave.

Philadelphia—*Acorn*, 1618 Walnut St.; *Art*, 220 S. Broad St.; *Art Alliance*, Rittenhouse Sq.; *Franklin Inn*, Camac and St. James Sts.; *Markham*, 212 S. 15th St.; *Penn*, 720 Locust St.; *Philadelphia*, 1301 Walnut St.; *Princeton*, 1223 Locust St.; *Rabbit*, Belmont Ave. and West Park St.; *Racquet*, 215 S. 16th St.; *Rittenhouse*, 1811 Walnut St.; *St. Anthony*, 32 S. 22d St.; *Sedgeley*, Fairmount Park; *Union League*, Broad and Walnut Sts.; *University*, 1510 Walnut St.

Pittsburgh—*Duquesne*, 325 Sixth Ave.; *Pittsburgh*, 425 Penn Ave.; *Pittsburgh Athletic*, Grant Blvd. and 5th Ave.; *Union*, 1st Nat. Bank Bldg.; *University*, 4439 Bigelow Blvd.

Providence—*Art*, 11 Thomas St.; *Hope*, 6 Benevolent St.; *Psi Upsilon*, 4 Manning St.; *Squantum Assoc.*, E. Providence; *University*, 219 Benefit St.; *Wannamoisett Country*, E. Providence.

Richmond—*Commonwealth*, 401 W. Franklin St. *Westmoreland*, 601 E. Grace St.; *Woman's* 211 E. Franklin St.

St. Louis—*Commercial: Log Cabin*, Clayton Rd.; *Racquet*, 476 N. Kingshighway; *Round Table*, *St. Louis*, 3663 Lindell Blvd.; *University*, 607 N. Grand Ave.; *Wednesday*, Taylor and Westminster Sts.; *Woman's*, 4600 Lindell Blvd.

St. Paul—*Minnesota*, 4th and Washington Sts.; *Town and Country*, Desnoyer Pk.; *University*, Summit and Ramsey Sts.

San Francisco—*Bohemian*, Post and Taylor Sts.; *Century*, Franklin and Sutter Sts.; *Family*, 545 Powell St.; *Francisca*, 560 Sutter St.; *Pacific Union*, 1000 California St.; *Town and Country*, 218 Stockton St.; *University*, Powell and California Sts.

Savannah—*Chatham Hunt, Cotillion.*

Washington—*Alibi*, 1806 I St.; *Army and Navy*, Farragut Sq.; *Cosmos*, 1520 H St.; *Metropolitan*, 1700 H St.; *Racquet*, 1135 Sixteenth St.; *Riding and Hunt*, 2200 P St.; *University*, 15th and I Sts.; *Washington*, 1701 K St.

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

(By the President, Gilbert Grosvenor, LL. D.)

Founded in 1899, "for the increase and diffusion of geographic knowledge," the National Geographic Society has filled such an important role in the encouragement of science and its application to the needs of mankind that its membership now exceeds 825,000. In the promotion of its work of increasing geographic knowledge the society pioneered in the study of Alaska and the encouragement of the opening up of that territory; supported Peary in his Polar work; investigated the problems of vulcanism and seismology at Mont Pelee, Messina and in Alaska; explored the ruins of the Inca country of the high Andes, unearthing its holy city, Machu Picchu, and the staircase farms of the Incas, which far eclipse the Hanging Gardens of Babylon; studied the history of the Ice Age, as exemplified in the glaciers of Alaska; discovered the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes, a vast area of steaming spouting fissures.

As a result of the society's discoveries this area has been created a National Monument by Presidential proclamation.

In its recognition of the services to mankind of those who labor to push back the horizons of geography, the society has awarded the Hubbard Gold Medal to Peary for his furthest North in 1906; to Amundsen for achieving the Northwest Passage and locating the North Magnetic Pole; to Gilbert for his physiographic researches; to Shackleton for his Antarctic explorations; and to Stefansson for his discovery of a hundred thousand square miles of territory in the Canadian Arctic. It also awarded special gold medals to Peary and Amundsen for their attainment of the North and South Poles, respectively; and to Gen. George W. Goethals in recognition of his service to the world in the building of the Panama Canal. In its work of diffusing geographic knowledge the society relies principally on its leading publication, the National Geographic Magazine. That periodical goes into 950,000 homes, and also is made wide use of in the schools of the country in the teaching of geography.

Through the columns of more than 500 leading American daily newspapers and the large plate matter syndicates the society's geographic news bulletins are reaching into more than half the homes of the United States. These bulletins are furnished gratis to the press, and through them the society is able to interpret the geographic and historical backgrounds that give significance to the news despatches from every corner of the globe.

A further educational activity undertaken by the society in recent months is its Pictorial Geography. By means of a continuing series of loose-leaf geographic text and pictures, prepared in recognition of the fact that the average map and the technical phraseology of geographies mean little to children, the society is aiming to bring them mental pictures of busy places, living peoples and beautiful landscapes and to portray to them nature's moods and processes in terms they understand and forms they enjoy. Another activity of the society in the diffusion of geographic knowledge is the publication of books, maps and monographs on subjects of first interest. Its map of the war zone in France was readily used by American officers at home and abroad; and the War Department has adopted its map of Mexico as the base for the army's military map of that turbulent country. It has recently published new maps of Europe, Africa, South America, Asia, the United States, and of the world. In 1917 the society appropriated $20,000 and in 1920 $13,500 out of its reserve fund, the money necessary to save from destruction the privately owned "Big Trees" in Sequoia National Park, California, and had the ground they occupy deeded in perpetuity to the United States for the benefit of posterity. More recently the society and a group of its members added a fund of nearly $100.000 for the preservation of another large group of these big trees.

For a review of the society's scientific work in the past year reference is made to the article on "Scientific Progress in 1924," elsewhere in this Almanac. The officers and editorial staff are: President and Editor, Gilbert Grosvenor; Vice President, Henry White; Vice President and Associate Editor, John Oliver La Gorce; Secretary, O. P. Austin; Associate Secretary, George W. Hutchison; Treasurer, John Joy Edson; Assistant Editors, William J. Showalter and Ralph A. Graves; Chief of Illustrations Division, Franklin L. Fisher; Chief of School Service, J. R. Hildebrand.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The American Geographical Society was established in 1852 for the advancement of geographical science. It maintains a large geographical library, an extensive collection of maps and a yearly program of lectures.

In recognition of special distinction in the field of exploration and geographical research the Society awards three gold medals: the Cullum Geographical Medal and the Charles P. Daly Medal for distinguished geographical service in any field, and the David Livingstone Centenary Medal, founded by the Hispanic Society of America, for scientific achievement in the geography of the southern hemisphere.

From November, 1917, to December, 1918, the Society's building was the headquarters of the body of experts known as The Inquiry, which later attended the Peace Conference in Paris, where the members served on various territorial and economic commissions.

A program of research in the geopgraphy of Hispanic America, inaugurated by the Society in 1920, is being advanced satisfactorily. Its published results include monographs, articles, handbooks, and maps, the principal feature being a map of Hispanic America on the millionth scale, drawn and printed in close conformity with the standards of the International Millionth Map of the World. When completed this map will comprise approximately 100 sheets, a number of which have already appeared.

A School of Survey has recently been inaugurated under the Society's auspices. Its purpose is to give instruction in modern methods of geographical survey.

The *Geographical Review*, the Society's quarterly, is a scientific periodical devoted to the publication of original articles, notes, and book reviews. The Society also publishes a Research Series and a series of special publications. Each Fellow is entitled annually to a complimentary copy of a book published by the Society. The *New York Walk Book*, published by the Society in 1923, is an illustrated trampers' guide to the vicinity of New York City.

The Officers of the Society for 1924 are: *President*, John Greenough; *Vice Presidents*, James B. Ford, Philip W. Henry, Alexander Hamilton Rice; *Foreign Corresponding Secretary*, Professor William Libbey; *Domestic Corresponding Secretary*, W. Redmond Cross; *Recording Secretary*, Hamilton Fish Kean; *Treasurer*, Henry Parish. The headquarters are located at Broadway at 156th Street. Dr. Isaiah Bowman is the *Director*.

The following is the offical list of winners of the medals of the American Geographical Society.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY'S MEDALS.

CULLUM GEOGRAPHICAL MEDAL WINNERS.

1896, Robert E. Peary; 1897, Fridtjof Nansen 1899, Sir John Murray; 1901, T. C. Mendenhall 1902, A. Donaldson Smith; 1903, Luigi Amedeo, Duke of the Abruzzi; 1904, G. von Neumayer. 1904, Sven Hedin; 1906, Robert F. Scott; 1906, Robert Bell; 1908, Wm. Morris Davis; 1909, F. P. Moreno; 1909, Sir E. H. Shackleton; 1910, Hermann Wagner; 1911, J. B. E. A. Charcot; 1914, Ellen C. Semple; 1914, Sir John S. Keltie; 1917, Geo. W. Goethals; 1918, Frederick H. Newell; 1919, E. de Margerie; 1919, Henry F. Osborn; 1921, Albert I., Prince of Monaco; 1922, Edward A. Reeves; 1924, Jovan Cvijic.

CHARLES P. DALY MEDAL WINNERS.

1902, Robert E. Peary; 1906, Thor. Thoroddsen; 1908, George Davidson; 1909, William W. Rockhill; 1909, Chas. Chaille-Long; 1910, Grove Karl Gilbert; 1912, Roald Amundsen; 1913, Alfred H. Brooks; 1914, Albrecht Penck; 1915, Paul V. de la Blache; 1917, Geo. G. Chisholm; 1918, Vilhjalmur Stefansson; 1920, George Otis Smith; 1922, Sir F. Younghusband; 1922, E. de K. Leffingwell; 1922, Adolphus W. Greely; 1924, Claude H. Birdseye.

DAVID LIVINGSTONE CENTENARY MEDAL WINNERS.

1916, Sir Douglas Mawson; 1917, Theodore Roosevelt; 1917, Manuel Vicente Ballivian; 1918, Candido Mariano da Silva Rondon; 1920, Wm. Speirs Bruce; 1920, Alexander H. Rice; 1923, Griffith Taylor; 1924, Frank Wild.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

The Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C., was established by statute in 1846, under the terms of the will of James Smithson, an Englishman, who bequeathed his fortune in 1826 to the United States to found an institution for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." From the income of the fund a building, known as the Smithsonian Building, was erected on land given by the United States.

The Institution is legally an establishment, having as its members the President of the United States, the Vice President, the Chief Justice, and the President's Cabinet. It is governed by a Board of Regents consisting of the Vice President, the Chief Justice, three members of the Senate, three members of the House of Representatives, and six citizens of the United States appointed by joint resolution of Congress.

The Regents are empowered to accept gifts without action of Congress in furtherance of the purposes of the Institution, and to administer trusts in accord therewith. The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution is its executive officer and the director of its activities.

The Institution maintains a library, numbering over 1,000,000 volumes, which consists mainly of transactions of learned societies, and scientific periodicals. While the body of the library is deposited in the Library of Congress and accessible to all its readers, a working library is maintained at the Institution.

The Institution has charge of the National Museum, the National Gallery of Art, including the Freer Gallery of Art, the International Exchange Service, the Bureau of American Ethnology, the National Zoological Park, the Astrophysical Observatory, and the United States Regional Bureau for the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature.

The United States National Museum is the depository of the national collections. It is rich in the natural history, geology, paleontology, archaeology and ethnology of America, and has collections illustrating American history, including large war collections illustrative of the part taken by the United States in the recent conflict, as well as many series relating to the arts and the industrial arts. It is an educational and research museum, and issues scientific publications.

The National Museum occupies three special structures, built in 1881, 1911 and 1917, respectively, containing 650,000 square feet of floor space. The amount of the annual appropriations made by Congress for the support of the Museum for the fiscal year 1925 is $584,792.

The buildings are opened to the public 9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M., week days, and, in addition, the Natural History Building at the foot of Tenth Street is opened Sundays, 1.30 P. M. to 4.30 P. M.

The National Gallery of Art contains numerous important art works acquired by the Smithsonian Institution during the first half century of its existence, including a valuable collection of etchings and engravings from George P. Marsh; more recent are the Harriet Lane Johnston bequest comprising numerous portraits and other works by British, Flemish, Dutch, and Italian masters; the Ralph Cross Johnson collection of rare paintings by Italian, English, French, Flemish, and Dutch masters; the William T. Evans collection, comprising 150 examples of the works of contemporary American artists, and numerous collections of minor importance; also the great gift of Charles L. Freer, comprising rich collections of Chinese and Japanese art in every branch, with many paintings and etchings by Whistler, and the famous "Peacock Room," besides important works by Thayer, Dewing, Homer, and Tryon.

The Freer collection is administered as a separate unity of the National Gallery and occupies the building furnished by the donor.

Bureau of American Ethnology, for the study of the American Indian; the *International Exchanges*, for the exchange of governmental and scientific publications between the United States and foreign countries; the *Astrophysical Observatory* for the investigation of radiation phenomena; the *National Zoological Park*, at Washington, containing about 1,500 animals, and the Regional Bureau of the *International Catalogue of Scientific Literature*, for the preparation of a classified index to the current scientific literature of the United States, are also branches of the Institution.

INDEPENDENCE HALL NATIONAL MUSEUM, PHILADELPHIA.

(Data supplied by Wilfred Jordan, the Curator.)

Independence Hall was at first called "The State House of Pennsylvania." It now comprises the main or central building (Independence Hall), two arcades connecting it with two two-story buildings called the Wings or Province Halls, and two separate corner buildings, one Congress Hall, the other Old City Hall, one on the corner of Fifth Street and the other on the corner of Sixth Street, facing on Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. The State House group of buildings was designed and built by Andrew Hamilton, a Philadelphia lawyer, who bought the land, for which he created a trust Congress and City Halls were in Hamilton's original scheme of the State House group, but were not built until after the close of the Revolution. The group of buildings covers a frontage of 396 feet on Chestnut Street.

The original building (Independence Hall) in the group was begun in 1732 and was opened and first put to use in September, 1736, when William Allen, Mayor and prominent merchant of Philadelphia, gave a dinner to the citizens. In October, 1736, the Legislature, of which Benjamin Franklin was clerk, moved into the completed part of the structure, then known as the "East Room." In June, 1753, Pass & Stow placed in position in the State House steeple the Liberty Bell, weighing 2,080 pounds. The State House was practically completed in 1759. Here are some of the historical events that have taken place in Independence Hall:

June 15, 1775, Washington accepted his appointment as General of the Continental Army.

July 4, 1776, Colonies issued the Declaration of Independence.

July 15, 1776, convention to form a new Constitution for Pennsylvania met here.

September 11 and October 4, 1777, American officers captured at the Battles of Brandywine and Germantown were held prisoners in the building by the British.

Congress, which convened in Independence Hall March 4, 1777, left again on September 18, 1777; returned July 2, 1778, and continued to sit there until the close of the Revolution.

July 9, 1778, the Articles of Federation and Union between the States were signed in Declaration Chamber by eight States. The five remaining States signed later, the last, Maryland, on March 1, 1781.

May 14, 1787, the Federal Convention to frame a Constitution for the United States assembled, sitting until September.

December 13, 1787, the Pennsylvania Convention met to ratify the Philadelphia Constitution.

In 1824 Lafayette was given a reception there.

December 6, 1790, the Congress of the United States occupied the County Building, now known as Congress Hall, one of the Independence Hall group, and remained there until the seat of Government was removed to Washington in 1800.

March 4, 1793, George Washington was inaugurated in Congress Hall, at the beginning of his second term as President; and John Adams was inaugurated there March 4, 1797. The House of Representatives occupied the lower floor and the Senate the second floor.

February 7, 1791, the Supreme Court of the United States held its first session on the second floor of the City Building, now known as Old City Hall, one of the Independence Hall group, and stayed there until August 15, 1800. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania sat on the second floor of the building also. The City Building was used as the municipal headquarters until March 27, 1895.

In 1816 the City of Philadelphia bought the entire property.

There are many historic oil portraits in the National Portrait Gallery, including Washington and other early American public men.

Independence Hall was formally thrown open as a public historical museum July 4, 1876, although parts of this building were used as a museum as early as 1790. Cost of its annual upkeep is $25,000. Its art collection, made up in the main of original pictures of celebrities of Colonial and Revolutionary times, is worth over $500,000. The museum collection consists of furniture, manuscripts, musical instruments, water colors, missiles, maps, coins, currency, weapons, metals, prints, wearing apparel, utensils, and books.

There are no pay days. The National Museum is open to the public daily throughout the year, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., Sundays, 1 to 4 P. M., except Christmas and Thanksgiving. The National Museum, Independence Hall group, is located on the south side of Chestnut Street, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, and can be reached from the central hotel district and the railroad stations by trolleys or subway trains. A series of free bulletins is issued, which will be mailed upon request.

ASSOCIATIONS AND SOCIETIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The year of establishment is in parentheses. The other figures are those of membership. For organizations not in this list, see Index. Some in this list appear elsewhere with more detail.

Abolish War, Assoc. to (1915), 7 Wellington Terrace, Brookline, Mass.; 300; Pres. Rev. Charles F. Dole, D. D., 14 Roanoke Ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass.; Sec., Rev. Henry W. Pinkham.

Accountants, Amer. Inst. of (1887), 135 Cedar St., N. Y. C.; 1,866; Pres., E. E. Gore, 111 West Monroe St., Chicago; Sec., A. P. Richardson, 135 Cedar St., N. Y. C.

Acorn, Colonial Order of (1894), 103 E. 86th St., N. Y. C.; 125; Chan., Schuyler Schieffelin, 113 E. 21st St., N. Y. C.; Recorder, C. Wickliffe Throckmorton.

Actors' Church Alliance (1917), Church of the Transfiguration (Little Church Around the Corner); Hon. Pres., Bishop Manning; Pres., Geo. Arliss; Gen. Sec., Rev. W. E. Bentley.

Actors' Equity Assoc. (1913), 45 W. 47th St., N. Y. C.; 12,000; Pres., John Emerson; Sec., Frank Gillmore.

Actors' Fidelity League (1919), 17 E. 45th St., N. Y. C.; 400; Pres., Henry Miller; Sec., Howard Kyle.

Actors' Fund of America (1882), 701 7th Ave., N. Y. C.; 7,368; Pres., Daniel Frohman; Sec., W. C. Austin.

Actuarial Soc. of America (1889), 256 B'way; 348; Pres., A. B. Wood, Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, Montreal; Sec., John S. Thompson.

Actuaries, Amer. Inst. of (1909), 305; Pres., Percy H. Evans, Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Sec., R. C. McCankie, Equitable Life Insurance Co., Des Moines, Iowa.

Advertising Clubs of the World, Assoc't'd (1904), 383 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; 31,500; Pres., Lou E. Holland; Sec., Jesse H. Neal.

Advertising Managers, Assoc. of Newspaper Classified (1919); 200; Pres., John L. Irwin, Register-Tribune, Des Moines, Iowa; Sec., At. Miller, Nashville Banner, Nashville, Tenn.

Aeronautic Assoc., Nat'l, of U. S. A., Inc. (1922), Washington, D. C.; 4,200; Pres., F. B. Patterson; Sec., Dudley M. Outcalt, 1623 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Agassiz Assoc, Arcadia (1875), Sound Beach, Conn: Pres., Edward F. Bigelow; Sec., Miss Nellie P. Bigelow.

Albany Inst. and Historical and Art Soc. (1791), 125 Washington Ave., Albany, N. Y.; 750; Pres., Dr. John M. Clarke; Sec., Laurence N. McKinney.

Alsaciens-Lorrains d'Amerique, Assoc.,Generale des (1916), 46 W. 46th St., N. Y. C.; 1,500; Founder, Clement Rueff; Sec., Felix Wildenstein.

American Academy in Rome (1894), 101 Park Ave., N. Y. C.; Pres., William R. Mead; Director, Gorham P. Stevens, Rome, Italy; Sec., Roscoe Guernsey.

American Constitutional League (1917), 27 William St., N. Y. C.; 125; Chairman, Ex. Com., Everett P. Wheeler; Sec., Henry Carr.

American Defense Soc., Inc. (1915), 154 Nassau St., N. Y. C.; 3,200; Chairman, Elon H. Hooker; Sec., C. M. Penfield.

American Federation of Arts (1909), 1741 N. Y. Ave., Washington, D. C.; 6,000; Pres., Robert W. De Forest; Sec., Miss Leila Mechlin.

American Federation of Labor (1881), **A. F. of L.** Bldg., Washington, D. C.; Pres., Samuel Gompers; Sec., Frank Morrison.

American-Irish Historical Soc. (1897), 132 E. 16th St., N. Y. C.; 1,500; Pres.-Gen., John J. Lenehan, 192 B'way, N. Y. C.; Sec., Santiago P. Cahill.

American Merchant Marine Library Assoc. (1921), 82 Beaver St., N. Y. C.; 350; Director, Carl W. Shattuck; Sec., Harrison W. Carver, Engineering Socs. Library, 29 W. 39th St., N. Y. C.

American Oriental Soc. (1788); Pres., Albert T. Clay, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

American-Scandinavian Foundation (1911), 25 W. 45th St., N. Y. C.; 6,000; Pres., Hamilton Holt; Sec., James Creese.

American University Union (1917), Journalism Bldg., Columbia Univ., N. Y. C.; Ch. Board of Trustees, Dr. H. P. Judson, 26 Jackson Pl., Washington, D. C.; Sec., Prof. J. W. Cunliffe.

American Wars, Nat'l Society of (1897), 314 7th St., N. E., Washington, D.C.; 300; Com.-Gen., Rear Admiral Franklin J. Drake, U. S. N.; Recorder-Gen., Lieut. Milo C. Summers.

American Wars, Soc. of (1897), Army and Navy Club, 112 W. 59th St., N. Y. C.; 261 (in N. Y. C.); Commander, Lieut. Col. William T. Starr, 15 W. 55th St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Clarence R. Manning, 144 E. 74th St., N. Y. C.

Americans, United Order of (1893), 301 Colby-Abbot Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.; 10,285; Nat. Pres., R. C. Sherrard, 700 No. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.; Sec., Geo. W. Blann.

Anglers League, Inc., United (1904), City College Club Bldg., 46 E. 50th St., N. Y. C.; 1,000; Pres., G. Christman, 266 Manhattan Ave., B'klyn, N. Y.; Sec., C. A. Sommer, 240 Irving Ave., B'klyn, N. Y.

Anti-Cigarette League of N. Y. State (1913), 209 W. 107th St., N. Y. C.; Pres., Jennie Hobson M. Burnett; Sec., Miss S. Carlen.

Anti-Profanity League (1902), Ware, Mass.; 30,000; Pres., Roland D. Sawyer; Gen. Sec., Richard D. Sawyer.

Antiquarian Soc., Amer. (1812), Worcester, Mass.; 235; Librarian, C. S. Brigham.

Anti-Saloon League of Amer. (1893), Westerville, Ohio; Gen. Supt., Rev. F. S. McBride; Sec., Hon. S. E. Nicholson, LL. D., 532 17th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Anti-Saloon League of N. Y. (1899), Suite 701, 370 5th Ave., N. Y. C.; Pres., Bishop A. W. Leonard, LL. D., 202 Morris St., Buffalo, N. Y.; Supt., Arthur J. Davis; Sec., Rev. Frederick L. Fahley, 287 4th Ave., N. Y. C.

Arbitration Soc. of Amer., Inc. (1922), 115 B'way, N. Y. C.; 1,200; Act. Pres., Moses H. Grossman; Exec. Sec., J. W. Slaght.

Archaeological Inst. of Amer. (1879), Washington, D. C.; 2,000; Pres., Prof. R. V. D. Magoffin, N. Y. Univ., N. Y. C.; Sec., Prof. Rollin Tanner.

Archery Assoc. of the U. S., Nat'l (1879), 616 Old South Bldg., Boston, Mass.; 150; Pres., Homer S. Taylor, Box 239, Greenfield, Mass.; Sec., Louis C. Smith.

Architects, Amer. Inst. of (1857), Octagon House, 1741 N. Y. Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.; 2,850; Sec., Edwin H. Brown.

Architects, N. Y. Soc. of (1906), 29 W. 39th St., N. Y. C.; Pres., James Riely Gordon, 507 5th Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., Arland W. Johnson.

Architects, Soc. of Beaux-Arts (1894), 126 E. 75th St., N. Y. C.; 252; Pres., John Mead Howells; Sec., Julian C. Levi.

Architectural League of N. Y. (1880), 215 W. 57th St., N. Y. C.; 850; Pres., Harvey W. Corbett, 130 W. 42d St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Leon V. Solon

Arion Singing Soc. of B'klyn (1865), B'klyn, N. Y.; 650; Pres., Dr. Carl E. Moehle; Sec., R. Fischer.

Army and Navy Union, U. S. A. (1888), 1241 Juanita St., Pittsburgh, Pa.; 33,500; Nat'l Commander, Henry Ebert; Sec., Jerome B. Sanders.

Army of the Potomac, Soc. of (1869), 718 E. 5th St., B'klyn, N. Y.; 225; Sec., Charles A. Shaw, B'klyn, N. Y.

Army of Santiago de Cuba, Soc. of the (1898), The Ontario, Washington, D. C.; 4,200; Sec., Col. Charles A. Williams, U. S. A., Apt. 205, The Ontario, Washington, D. C.

Art Alliance of Amer. (1914), 65 E. 56th St., N. Y. C.; 1,000; Pres., John C. Oswald; Sec., Mrs. Harriet E. Brewer.

Art Center, Inc. (1920), 65 E. 56th St., N. Y. C.; Pres., Mrs. Ripley Hitchcock; Sec., Wilford S. Conrow.

Art Society of N. Y., Municipal (1892), 119 E. 19th St., N. Y. C.; 600; Pres., Taber Sears; Sec., Mrs. Herbert B. Keen.

Art Students' League of N. Y. (1875), 215 W. 57th St., N. Y. C.; 2,137; Pres., Gifford Beal; Sec., Marion Freeman.

Arts and Letters, Amer. Academy of (1904), 633 W. 155th St., N. Y. C.; 50; Pres., William M. Sloane, Princeton, N. J.; Sec., Hon. Robert Underwood Johnson.

Arts and Letters, Nat'l Inst. (1898), 633 W. 155th St., N. Y. C.; 250; Pres., John C. van Dyke, New Brunswick, N. J.; Sec., Dr. John H. Finley, N. Y. Times, N. Y. C.

Associated Press (1900), 383 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; 1,250; Pres., Frank B. Noyes, Washington Star, Washington, D. C.; Gen. Manager, Frederick Roy Martin; Sec., Melville E. Stone.

Astronomical Soc., Amer. (1899), Madison, Wis.; 400; Pres., W. W. Campbell; Sec., Joel Stebbins.

Athletic Union of U. S., Amateur (1888), 305 B'way, N. Y. C.; 1,107,249; Pres., Wm. C. Prout, Boston Athletic Assoc., Boston, Mass.; Sec., Frederick W. Robien.

Audubon Socs., Nat'l Assoc. of (1905), 1974 B'way, N. Y. C.; 305,000; Pres., Dr. T. Gilbert Pearson; Sec., Wm. P. Wharton.

Authors' Guild (1920), 22 E. 17th St., N. Y. C.; 430; Pres., Alice Duer Miller; Sec., Eric Schuler.

Authors' League of Amer., Inc. (1912), 2 E. 23d St., N.Y. C.; 1,750; Pres., Ellis Parker Butler; Sec., Eric Schuler.

Automobile Assoc., Amer. (1902), 1108 16th St., Washington, D. C.; 700,000; Pres., Thos. P. Henry, Marquette Bldg., Detroit, Mich.; Sec., Chas. Janis, Southern Hotel, Columbus, Ohio.

Automobile Assoc., N. Y. State (1903), 108 State St., Albany, N. Y.; 45,000; Pres., Peter G. Ten Eyck, 74 Chapel St., Albany, N. Y.; Sec., Herbert W. Baker.

Automobile Chamber of Commerce, Inc., Nat'l (1913), 366 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; 110; Gen. Man., Alfred Reeves; Sec., A. J. Brosseau.

Automobile Club of N. Y. (1918), Hotal Ansonia, N. Y. C.; 10,000; Sec., L. Smith, Auto Club of N. Y.

Automotive Engineers, Inc., Soc. of (1906), 29 W. 39th St., N. Y. C.; 5,500; Pres., H. M. Crane; Sec., Coker F. Clarkson.

Ayrshire Breeders' Assoc., Inc. (1886), Brandon, Vt.; 2,006; Pres., James W. Linn, Manhattan, Kan.; Sec., C. L. Burlingham.

Aztec Club of 1847 (1847), P. O. Box 1704, Washington, D. C.; 235; Pres., Brig. Gen. Charles Henry Martin, Washington, D. C.; Sec., Major Edgar Erskine Hume, U. S. A., Surgeon General's Office, War Dept., Washington, D. C.

Bacteriologists, Soc. of Amer. (1899), 1,250: Pres., Norman McL. Harris, Dept. of Health, Ottawa, Can.; Sec., J. M. Sherman, Cornell Uni., Ithaca, N. Y.

Bankers Assoc., Amer. (1875), 110 E. 42d St., N. Y. C.; 22,000; Exec. Manager, F. N. Shepherd; Pres., Wm. E. Knox, N. Y. C.; Sec., William G. Fitzwilson.

Bankers Assoc. of Amer. Investment (1912), 105 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.; 906; Pres., John W. Prentiss, 42 B'way, N. Y. C.; Sec., Frederick R. Fento.

Bankers Assoc., N. Y. State (1894), 128 B'way, N. Y. C.; 1,165; Pres., Charles E. Treman, Ithaca, N. Y.; Sec., Edward J. Gallien.

Banking, Amer. Inst. of (1900), 110 E. 42d St., N. Y. C.; 54,590; Pres., Edwin V. Krick, Mercantile Trust Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Sec., Richard W. Hill.

Baptist Convention, Board of Education of the Northern (1887), 276 5th Ave., N. Y. C.; 21; Sec., F. W. Padelford.

Baptist Convention, Home Mission Board of the Southern (1845), 1004 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; Sec., B. D. Gray; Rec. Sec., W. H. Major, 350 Capitol Ave., Atlanta, Ga.

Baptist Convention, Northern (1907), 5109 Waterman Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; Pres., C. S. Shank, 1002 Alaska Bldg., Seattle, Wash.; Sec., Rev. W. C. Bitting.

Baptist Foreign Mission Soc., Amer. (1814), 276 5th Ave., N. Y. C.; Pres., Prof. Frederick L. Anderson, D. D., Newton Center, Mass.; Sec., William B. Lipphard.

Baptist Foreign Mission Soc., Woman's Amer. (1871), 276 5th Ave., N. Y. C.; Pres., Mrs. W. A. Montgomery, 144 Dartmouth St., Rochester, N. Y.; Treas., Miss A. M. Hudson.

Baptist Historical Soc., Amer. (1853), 1701 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.; Pres., S. B. Meeser, D. D., Crozer Theo. Seminary, Chester, Pa.; Sec., Rev. H. W. Barras, D. D.

Baptist Home Mission Soc. Amer. (1832), 23 E. 26th St., N. Y. C.; Chmn. Board of Managers, Rev. Frank M. Goodchild, D. D.; Sec., Rev. Charles L. White, LL. D.

Baptist Publication Soc., Amer. (1824), 1701 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.; Gen. Sec., Rev. Gilbert N. Brink.

Baptist Young People's Union of Amer. (1891), 143 No. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.; 450,000; Pres., Mark F. Sanborn, Woodward and Pingree Sts., Detroit, Mich.; Sec., Edwin Phelps.

Bar Assoc., Amer. (1878), 25,000; Pres., Charles Evans Hughes, Sec. of State, Washington, D. C.; Sec., William G. Coleman, 1405 Citizens Nat'l Bank Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

Bar Assoc., B'klyn (1889), 123 Remsen St., B'klyn, N. Y.; 685; Sec., Henry S. Rasquin.

Bar Assoc., N. Y. State (1877), 95 State St., Albany, N. Y.; 3,800; Pres., William N. Dykman, 177 Montague St., B'klyn, N. Y.; Sec., Charles W. Walton.

Bar of the City of N. Y., Assoc. of the (1870), 42 W. 44th St., N. Y. C.; 3,161; Pres., Henry W. Taft, 40 Wall St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Charles H. Strong, 27 Cedar St., N. Y. C.

Baron de Hirsch Fund (1891), Room 644, 233 B'way, N. Y. C.; 13; Managing Director, Eugene S. Banjamin; Sec., Max J. Kohler, 253 B'way, N. Y. C.

Bavarian Nat'l Assoc. of No. Amer. (1884), 758 B'way, Buffalo, N. Y.; 5,000; Pres., Phil. A. Hoernig; Sec., Charles H. North.

Better Films, Nat'l Committee for (1916), 70 5th Ave., N. Y. C.; Pres., Dr. William B. Tower, 150 5th Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., Alice B. Evans.

Bible Soc., Amer. (1816), Bible House, Astor Pl., N. Y. C.; Pres., E. Francis Hyde; Sec., Frank H. Mann.

Biblical Literature and Exegesis, Soc. of (1880), 345; Pres., Prof. C. R. Bowen, Meadville, Pa.; Sec., Henry J. Cadbury, 7 Buckingham Pl., Cambridge, Mass.

Big Brother and Big Sister Federation, Inc. (1921), 1775 B'way, N. Y. C.; 68; Pres., George MacDonald; Sec., Rowland C. Sheldon.

Big Brother Movement, Inc. (1904), 200 5th Ave., N. Y. C.; Pres., Hon. Franklin Chase Hoyt, 137 E. 22d St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Joseph H. McCoy.

Blind, N. Y. Assoc. for the (1905), 111 E. 59th St., N. Y. C.; 2,000; Pres., Dr. John H. Finley; Sec., Miss D. E. Rogers.

Blue Goose, Ancient and Honorable Order of (1906), 413 Caswell Block, Milwaukee, Wis.; 6,700; Pres., John F. Stafford, Sun Insurance Office, Wrigley Bldg., Chicago; Sec., Paul E. Rudd.

B'nai B'rith, Ind. Order, Dist. No. 1 (1843), 2307 B'way, N. Y. C.; 12,000; Pres., Louis Fabricant, 150 Nassau St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Max Levy.

Boat Owners Assoc., Inc., N. Y. (1914), 80 Broad St., N. Y. C.; 135; Sec., Ernest Stavey.

Bohemian Gymnastic Assoc. (1867), 420 E. 71st St., N. Y. C.; 1,100; Pres., Jos. Modr, 312 E. 70th St., N. Y. C.; Sec., A. Gregor.

Book Publishers, Nat'l Assoc. of (1919), 334 5th Ave., N. Y. C.; 60; Pres., John Macrae, 681 5th Ave., N. Y. C.; Exec. Sec., Marion Humble.

Bookfellows, Order of (1919), 4917 Blackstone Ave., Chicago, Ill.; 5,100; Clerk, Flora Warren Seymour.

Booksellers Assoc., Amer. (1900), 9-15 Park Pl., N. Y. C.; 775; Pres., Walyet V. McKee, Sheenan's Book Shop, Detroit, Mich.; Sec., Miss Belle M. Walker.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, Nat'l, Assoc. of the U. S., Inc. (1905), Room 1224, 342 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; 350; Pres., John C. McKeon, Laird, Schober & Co., 22d and Market Sts., Phila., Pa.; Sec., J. Dudley Smith.

Botanical Soc. of Amer. (1893), 961; Pres., Dr. Wm. Crocker, Boyce Thompson Inst., Yonkers, N. Y.; Sec., I. F. Lewis, University, Va.

Boy Rangers of Amer. (1914), 10 W. 23d St., N. Y. C.; 8,000; Chief Guide, Emerson Brooks; Sec., Charles E. Hawkes.

Boy Scout Foundation of Greater N. Y. (1922), 220 W. 42d St., N. Y. C.; 42; Pres., Frank D. Roosevelt, 120 B'way, N. Y. C.; Sec., Arthur W. Procter.

Boy Scouts of Amer. (1910), 200 5th Ave., N. Y. C.; 690,080; Pres., Colin H. Livingstone; Chief Scout Exec., James E. West.

Boys' Club Federation (1906), 3037 Grand Central Terminal, N. Y. C.; 170,000; Sec., C. J. Atkinson.

Brewers' Assoc., U. S. (1862), 50 Union Sq., N. Y. C.; 700; Pres., C. W. Feigenspan, 2 Freeman St., Newark, N. J.; Sec., Hugh F. Fox.

Brith Abraham, Ind. Order of (1887), 37 7th St., N. Y. C.; 140,000; Grand Master, Adolph Stern; Sec., Max L. Hollander.

Broadway Assoc. (1912), 1465 B'way (at 42d St.), N. Y. C.; 1,000; Pres., George L. Slawson, 162 W. 72d St., N. Y. C.; Managing Director, John E. Gratke.

Bronx Board of Trade (1894), 137th St. and 3d Ave., N. Y. C.; 1,500; Pres., John M. Haffen; Sec., Charles E. Reid.

Bronx County Bar Assoc. (1902), 1187 Washington Ave., N. Y. C.; 305; Pres., Archie B. Morrison, 140 Nassau St., N. Y. C.; Sec., William F. Wund, 150 Nassau St., N. Y. C.

Brooklyn Teachers Organization (1874), Public School No. 50, So. 3d St. and Driggs Ave., B'klyn, N. Y.; 7,100; Pres., Oswald Schlockow; Sec., Miss Harriet E. Moore.

Brotherhood of Amer. (1847), 2410 Frankford Ave., Phila., Pa.; 10,000; Supreme Washington, Charles C. Oliphant, Laurel, Del.; Sec., John Ruhl.

Brotherhood of St. Andrew (1886), 202 So. 19th St., Phila., Pa.; 10,547; Pres., Edward H. Bonsall, Land Title Co., Phila., Pa.; Sec., G. Frank Snelby.

Builders, N. Y. State Assoc. of (1896), Builders Exchange, Rochester, N. Y.; 1,800; Sec., Harry C. Taylor.

Building and Loan Assocs., U. S. League of Local (1892), Cincinnati, Ohio (Station A); 600; Sec., H. F. Cellarius.

Building Trades Employers' Assoc. (1903), 34 W. 33d St., N. Y. C.; 1,000; Pres., Walter S. Faddis, 381 4th Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., Harry A. Moss.

Camp Fire Girls, Inc. (1912), 31 E. 17th St., N. Y. C.; 160,000; Pres., Mrs. Oliver Harriman; Nat. Exec., Lester F. Scott.

Canadian Club of N. Y., Inc. (1885), Hotel Belmont, N. Y. C.; 1,250; Pres., Leslie Sutherland, 3d Ave. Ry. Co., N. Y. C.; Sec., Charles H. Higgins, Lederle Laboratories, 511 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

Cancer, Amer. Soc. for Control of (1914), 370 7th Ave., N. Y.; 2,690; Pres., Howard Canning Taylor, M. D., 32 W. 50th St., N. Y. C.; Sec., George A. Soper, Ph. D.

Canners Assoc., Nat. (1909) 1739 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; Pres., Royal F. Clark, Beaver Dam, Wis.; Sec., Frank E. Gorrell.

Carnegie Endowment for Internat'l Peace (1910), 2 Jackson Pl., Washington, D. C.; Pres., Hon. Elihu Root; Sec., James Brotn Scott.

Carnegie Hero Fund Com. (1904), 2307 Oliver Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa., 21 trustees; Pres., W. J. Holland; Sec., F. M. Wilmot..

Carnegie Inst. of Washington (1902), 16th and P Sts., N. W., Washington, D. C.; Pres., Dr. John C. Merriam; Sec., W. M. Gilbert.

Casualty Actuarial Soc. (1914), 75 Fulton St., N. Y. C.; 234 ; Pres., William Leslie, 151 5th Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., Richard Fondiller.

Catholic Alumnae, Internat'l Federation of (1914) Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.; 60,000; Pres., Mrs. Harry M. Benzinger, 11 E. Chase St., Balto., Md.; Sec., Miss Florence A Colford, 1512 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Catholic Benevolent Legion (1881), 186 Remsen St., B'klyn, N. Y.; 10,000; Sup. Pres., C. C. Keenan; Sec., John E. Dunn.

Catholic Church Extension Soc., of the U.S.A. (1905), 180 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Pres., Rt. Rev. Francis C. Kelley; Sec., D. O'Brien.

Catholic Daughters of Amer. (1903), 309 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.; 125,000; Sup. Reg., Miss Mary C. Duffy, 480 Clifton Ave., Newark, N. J.; Sec., Miss Katharine M. Rosney.

Catholic Educational Assoc. (1904), 1651 E. Main St., Columbus, Ohio; Sec. Gen., same address.

Catholic Fraternal League (1889), 185 Summer St., Boston, Mass. (1871); Pres., John Merrill; Sec., Miss Agnes R. Reynolds.

Catholic Order of Foresters (1883), 30 No. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.; 130,000; High Chief Ranger, Thos. H. Cannon; Sec., Thomas F. McDonald.

Catholic Total Abstinence Union of Amer. (1872), Pittsburgh, Pa.; 100,000; Pres., Rev. J. G. Beane, S. T. B.; Sec., Thos. E. McCloskey, Danbury, Conn.

Catholic Welfare Conference, Nat'l. (1919), 1312 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.; Chairman, Most Rev., Edward J. Hanna, D. D., 1100 Franklin St., San Francisco, Cal.; Sec., Rev. John J. Burke, C. S. P.

Catholic Women, Nat'l Council (1920), 1312 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.; 15,000; Pres., Mrs. Michael Gavin, 12 East 65th St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Miss Agnes G. Regan.

Catholic Writers' Guild of Amer. (1919), 128 West 71st St., N. Y. C.; 400; Pres., Thomas F. Woodlock, 128 Archer St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Sec., Thomas C. Quinn.

Catholic Young Men's Nat'l Union (1875), 157 No. 15th St., Phila., Pa.; 163,000; Pres., M. J. Slattery, 830 No. 63d St., Phila.; Sec., J. J. Corrigan, 41 Landur St., Providence, R. I.

Central Mercantile Assoc. (1912), 111 5th Ave., N. Y. C.; 800; Sec., J. E. Kean.

Chamber of Commerce of the State of N. Y. (1768), 65 Liberty St., N. Y. C.; 2,062; Pres., Frederick H. Ecker; Sec., Jere D. Tamblyn.

Chamber of Commerce, Boro of Queens, (1911), Electric Bldg., Bridge Plaza, Long Island City, N. Y.; 1,250; Pres., George H. Willockson, Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co., Long Island City; Sec., William J. Russell.

Chamber of Commerce, Staten Island (1895), Room 204, Pape Bldg., Stapleton, S. I.; 485; Pres., A. L. Schwab; Ass't Sec., Rita Chisholm.

Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. of Amer. (1912), Washington, D. C.; 15,309; Pres., Julius H. Barnes, 42 B'way, N. Y. C.; Sec., D. A. Skinner.

Charities Aid Ass'n., N. Y. State (1872), 105 E. 22d St., N. Y. C.; 12,000; Pres., George F. Canfield, 27 William St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Homer Folks.

Charity Organization, Soc. of the City of N. Y. (1882), 105 E. 22d St., N. Y. C.; 7,707; Pres., Robert W. de Forest, 30 Broad St., N. Y. C.; Sec. Lawson Purdy.

Chautauqua Inst. (1874), Chautauqua, N. Y.; Pres., Arthur E. Bestor; Sec., Ernest H. Smith.

Chemical Industry, Soc. of (1882), Amer. Section, 52 E. 41st St., N. Y. C.; Amer. 800; Pres., Dr. Harlan S. Miner, Gloucester, N. J.; Sec., Dr. Allen Rogers, Pratt Inst., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Chemical Soc., Amer. (1876), 1709 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; 14,397; Pres., Dr. L. H. Baekeland, Harmony Park, Yonkers, N. Y.; Sec., Dr. Charles L. Parsons.

Chicago Crime Com. (1919), 21 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.; 130; Pres., Charles R. Holden; Sec., Fred L. Rossback.

Child Conservation League of Amer. (1913), 205 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.; 38,000; Pres., Dr. Winfield Scott Hall, 3136 Ivison Ave., Berwyn, Ill.; Sec. Florence E. Hannenberg.

Child Health Assoc., Amer. (1923), 370 7th Ave., N. Y. C.; 4,537; Pres., Herbert Hoover, Washington, D. C.; Gen. Ex., Courtenay Dinwiddie, 370 7th Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., Dr. Philip Van Ingen, 125 E. 71st St.

Child Labor Committee, Nat'l (1904), 1230 5th Ave., N. Y. C.; 13,000; Chairman, Dr. S. McC. Lindsay, Rm. 611, Kent Hall, Columbia Univ., N. Y. C.

Colonial Wars, Gen Soc. of (1892), 200 W. 58th St., N. Y. C.; 3,600; Gov. Gen. W. W. Ladd, 20 Nassau St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Walter Geer.

Children of the Amer. Revolution, Nat'l Soc. (1895), D. A. R. Administration Bldg., Washington, D. C.; 20,000; Pres., Mrs. Frank W. Mondell, 3147 16th St., N. W., Wash., D. C.; Sec., Mrs. Frank S. Ray, The New Berne, Washington, D. C.

Children's Aid Soc. (1853), 105 E. 22d St., N. Y. C.; Pres., William C. Osborn, 170 B'way., N. Y. C.; Se., C. Loring Brace.

Children's Village (1849), Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.; 350; Pres., Edmund Dwight; Sec., Henry H. Tifft, 452 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.

Christian and Missionary Alliance (1890), 260 W. 44th St., N. Y. C.; Pres., Rev. F. H. Senft; Sec., William S. Poling.

Christian Endeavor, United Soc. of (1881), 411 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass.; 4,000,000; Sec., E. P. Gates.

Churchwomen's League for Patriotic Service, Inc., (1919), 130 E. 57th St., N. Y. C.; Pres., Mrs. Henry G. Sanford, 109 E. 71st St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Mrs. E. de Peyster Hormer, 863 Park Ave., N. Y. C.

Cincinnati, Soc. of the (1783), 214 Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore, Md.; 1,080; Pres. Gen., Hon. Winslow Warren, 725 High St., Dedham, Mass.; Sec. Gen., John C. Daves.

Cincinnati, Soc. in State of N. Y. (1783), 25 Broad St., N. Y. C.; 104; Pres., Francis Key Pendleton; Sec., William S. Thomas, M. D.

Citizens Union of the City of N. Y. (1897), 177 William St., N. Y. C.; 5,600; Chmn., Wm. Jay Schieffelin; Sec., Walter Tallmadge Arndt.

City Managers Assoc., Internat'l (1914), Room 3, Fraser Hall, Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan.; 350; Exec. Sec., John G. Stutz.

Cities Census Committee (1924), 200 5th Ave., N. Y. C.; 21; Chmn., Haden Emerson, M. D.; Sec., Walter Laidlaw.

Civic Assoc., American (1904), 905 Union Trust Bldg., Washington, D. C.; 2,000; Pres., J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa.; Sec., Hon. Will James.

Civic Federation, Nat'l (1900), 1 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; Pres., Alton B. Parker; Chmn,. Ralph M. Easley.

Civic Forum (1907), 123 W. 43d St., N. Y. C.; Chmn. of Bd. of Trustees, Alton B. Parker; Director, Robert E. Ely.

Civil Liberties Union, Amer. (1920), 100 5th Ave., N. Y. C.; Chmn., Harry F. Ward; Field Sec., Lucille B. Milner.

Civil Service Employees at Navy Yards and Stations, Nat'l Assoc. of U. S. (1908), 1874 E. 12th St., B'klyn, N. Y.; abt. 350; Pres., Franklin DeW. Armour, 1826 E. 13th St., B'klyn, N. Y.; Sec., H. Newton Neibling.

Civil Service Forum (1906), 102,000; Pres., Frank J. Prial, 1756 46th St., B'klyn, N. Y.; Sec., William R. Bradley, 2199 Cortelyou Rd., B'klyn, N. Y.

Civil Service Reform League, Nat'l (1881), 8 W. 40th St., N. Y. C.; Pres., William Dudley Foulke; Sec., Harry W. Marsh.

Classical League, Amer. (1919), First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Princeton, N. J.; 2,500; Pres., Dean Andrew F. West; Sec., Prof. Shirley H. Weber, Princeton Univ.

Clearing House Ass'n., N. Y. (1853), 77 Cedar St., N. Y. C.; 39; Pres., James S. Alexander; Sec., Dunham B. Sherer; Manager, Wm. J. Gilpin.

Cloak and Suit Mfrs. Ass'n., Inc., Amer., (1919), 1133 Broadway, N. Y. C.; 1,000; Gen. Man., H. Uviller; Sec., Robert Greenky, Romena Cloak Co., 137 W. 25th St., N. Y. C.

Coffee and Sugar Exchange, N. Y. (1882), 113 Pearl St., N. Y. C.; 323; Pres., E. F. Diercks; Supt., C. B. Stroud.

Colleges, Ass'n of Amer. (1915), 111 5th Ave., N. Y. C.; 279; Exec. Sec., Robert L. Kelly; Sec.-Treas., Dean Chas. N. Cole, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio.

Colonial Dames of Amer. (1890), 65 Park Ave., N. Y. C.; 775; Pres., Mrs. Henry P. Loomis, 59 E. 56th St., N. Y. C.; Rec. Sec., Miss Borrowe, 128 E. 34th St., N. Y. C.; Cor. Sec., Miss Anne Askew Sands.

Colonial Dames of Amer., Nat'l Soc. of the (1892) Washington, D. C.; 9,000; Pres., Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar, Muscogee Rd., Atlanta, Ga.; Sec., Mrs. Barrett Wendell, 358 Marlboro St., Boston, Mass.

Colonial Sons and Daughters (1920), 15 W. 107th St., N. Y. C.; 100 Pres., Gov. Gen. E. Frye Barker; Sec., H. G. Ambrose.

Colonization Soc., Amer. (1816), 516 Colorado Bldg., Washington, D. C.; Pres., Henry L. West, 2701 Conn. Ave., Washington, D. C.; Sec., Paul Sleman.

Colored People, Nat'l Ass'n for Advancement of (1909), 69 5th Ave., N. Y. C.; 100,000; Pres., Moorfield Storey, 735 Exchange Bldg., Boston, Mass.; Sec., James Weldon Johnson.

Columbia University, Alumni Federation of (1913), 116th, near B'way., 311 East Hall, Columbia University, N. Y. C.; 6,500; Pres., George R. Beach, 75 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.; Sec., William T. Taylor.

Commercial Law League of Amer. (1895), 108 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.; 9,000; Pres., Fred Blair Townsend, Nat. Bank of Arizona Bldg., Phoenix, Ariz.; Sec., Frederick A. Lind.

Commercial Travelers of Amer., Order of United (1888), 632 N. Park St., Columbus, Ohio; 111,421; Supreme Counselor, W. D. Mowry, 925 Minnesota Ave., Kansas City, Kan.; Sec., W. D. Murphy.

Commission Merchants of U. S., Nat'l League of (1893), Room 627 Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C.; 726; Pres., Earl C. Stewart, 108 Callowhill St., Phila., Pa.; Sec., R. S. French.

Community Councils, City Parliament of, Inc. (1918), 2240 Municipal Bldg., N. Y. C.; 45,000; Chmn. Daniel DeV. Harned, 154 Nassau St., N. Y. C.; Exec. Sec., Jabez E. Dunningham.

Community Trust, N. Y. (1923), 120 B'way, N. Y. C.; Chmn., Alvin W. Krech; Director, Ralph Hayes.

Companions of the Forest of Amer. (1883), Bishop Bldg., 271 W. 125th St., N. Y. C.; 192,000; Supreme Sec., Anne E. Poth.

Composers, Authors and Publishers, Amer. Soc. of (1914), 56 W. 45th St., N. Y. C.; 407; Pres., J. G. Rosenthal; Sec., Charles K. Harris.

Confederate Veterans, United (1889) New Orleans, La.; Com.-in-Chief, Gen. W. B. Haldeman, Box 292, Louisville, Ky.; Ass't to Sec., Mrs. W. B. Kernan, 7219 Elm St., New Orleans, La.

Congregational Sunday School Extension Soc., 289 4th Ave., N. Y. C.; Gen. Sec., Rev. Ernest M. Halliday.

Conjurers Assoc., Nat'l (1911), 109 W. 54th St., N. Y. C.; 500; Grand Seer, Harry Blackstone, N. V. A. Club, 229 W. 46th St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Jos. Sylvester Fuigle, Rm. 415, 80 Wall St., N. Y. C.

Corset and Brassiere Manufacturers Ass'n of the U. S. (1907), 200 5th Ave., N. Y. C.; 54; Pres., O. L. Weingarten, care Weingarten Bros., 411 High St., Newark, N. J.; Exec. Sec., F. D. Dodge.

Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y. (1876), Broad and Beaver Sts., N. Y. C.; 360; Pres., Thomas B. Maloney, 36 Beaver St., N. Y. C.; Sec., J. E. Lynch, 36 Beaver St., N. Y. C.

Congregational Ass'n, Amer. (1853), 14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.; 192; Pres., Rev. Edward M. Noyer, Newton Center, Mass.; Sec., Thomas Todd.

Congregational Church Building Soc., 287 4th Ave., N. Y. C.; Gen. Sec., Rev. Ernest M. Halliday.

Congregational Churches, Nat'l Council of, 287 4th Ave., N.Y. C.; Sec. Rev. Charles E. Burton.

Congregational Conference, Inc., N. Y. (1914), 287 4th Ave., N. Y. C.; 15 directors; Supt., Rev. Walter H. Rollins, D. D.; Sec., Willard P. Harmon, Ticonderoga, N. Y.

Congregational Educational Soc., Congregational House, Boston, Mass.; Gen. Sec., Rev. Frank M. Sheldon.

Congregational Foundation for Education, 19 S. La Salle St., Rm. 1312, Chicago, Ill.; Pres., G. W. Nash; Sec., John R. Bennett.

Congregational Home Missionary Soc., 287 4th Ave., N. Y. C.; Gen. Sec., Rev. Ernest M. Halliday.

Consumers' League, Nat'l (1899), Rm. 1129, 156 5th Ave., N. Y. C.; Pres. John R. Commons, Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.; Sec., Mrs. Florence Kelley.

Consumers' League of N. Y. (1890), 289 4th Ave., N. Y. C.; Pres., Mrs. Percy Jackson, 63 E. 52d St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Miss Lydia E. Sayer.

Cootie, Military Order of (1920) 616 N. 7th St., Kansas City, Kan.; 18,314; Supreme Commander, F. Willard Kime; Supreme Adjutant, Reuel W. Elton.

Cotton Assoc. Amer. (1919), St. Matthews, S. C.; 500,000; Pres., J. S. Wannamaker; Sec., Harvie Jordan.

Cotton Mfrs. Ass'n, Amer. (1897), 703 Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; 1,100; Pres., A. W. McLellan, New Orleans, La; Sec., W. D. Adams, Box 222, Charlotte, N. C.

Craftsmen, N. Y. Soc. of (1907), Art Center, Inc., 65 E. 56th St., N. Y. C.; 400; Pres., Charles B. Upjohn; Sec., Miss Jane Joagland.

Criminal Bar, N. Y. County Ass'n. of (1911), 32 Franklin St., Criminal Court Bldg., N. Y. C.; 250; Pres., Ely Rosenberg, 38 Park Row, N. Y. C.; Sec., Chas. A. Hickey, 51 Chambers St., N. Y. C.

Cotton Exchange, N. Y. (1870), 60 Beaver St., N. Y. C.; 450; Pres., Edward E. Bartlett, Jr.; Sec., Thomas Hale.

Cotton Manufacturers, Nat'l Ass'n., (1854), 80 Federal St., Boston, Mass.; 1,007; Sec., H. C. Meserve, Box 5224, Boston, Mass.

Court of Honor Life Ass'n. (1895), Spring and Monroe Sts., Springfield, Ill.; 68,890; Pres., A. L. Hereford; Sec., L. M. Dixon.

Credit Men, Nat'l Ass'n. of (1896), 41 Park Row, N. Y. C.; 33; Sec., J. H. Tregoe.

Crop Protection Inst. (1920), Nat'l Research Council, 21st and B Sts., Washington, D. C.; 350; Chmn., W. C. O'Kane, Durham, N. H.; Sec., Paul Moore.

Dairymen's League Co-operative Assoc., 130 W. 42d St., N. Y. C.; Sec., J. A. Coulter.

Dante Soc., Internat'l (1922), 15 W. 107th St., N. Y. C.; Sec., E. F. Barker.

Dante League of Amer., Inc. (1917), Nat'l Arts Club, 15 Gramercy Park, N. Y. C.; 200; Pres., Rev. William John Murray; Sec., Paul Prodls.

Daughters of Amer. (1893), 1002 Home Savings and Loan Bldg., Youngstown, Ohio; 125,000; Pres., Mrs. Mary Lear, 1700 Asquith St., Baltimore, Md.; Sec., Mrs. Julia T. Roth.

Daughters of 1812, U. S. (1892), 523 East Capitol Ave., Little Rock, Ark.; 5,000; Pres., Mrs. S. P. Davis; Sec., Mrs. John F. Weinmann, 2214 Battery St., Little Rock, Ark.

Daughters of the Amer. Revolution, Nat'l Soc. (1890), Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.; 202,074; Pres. Gen., Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook; Sec., Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway.

Daughters of the Cincinnati (1896), N. Y. C.; 221; Pres., Miss Julia G. McAllister, 49 W. 44th St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Miss Jennie Hinman, 35 W. 84th St., N. Y. C.

Daughters of the King (1885), Bible House, Astor Pl. (Room 84), N. Y. C.; 6,000; Sec., Barbara Horn.

Daughters of the Revolution, General Soc. (1891), 15 W. 37th St., N. Y. C.; 3,000; Pres. Gen., Mrs. Charles A. Latham, 17 Pleasant Pl., Arlington, N. J.; Cor. Sec. Gen., Mrs. William L. Cunningham, 2351 Grand Concourse, N. Y. C.

Daughters of the Revolution, State of N. Y. (1891), Hotel Astor, N. Y. C.; 306; Regent, Mrs. Axel O. Ihlseng, 151 E. 33d St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Miss Dorothy Sterling Currier, 313 W. 102d St., N. Y. C.

Daughters of (Union) Veterans, Nat'l Alliance (1885), 1520 Bell Plain Ave., Chicago, Ill.; 38,500; Nat. Pres., Mrs. Drusilla Ingalls Thayer; Sec., M. Katherine Compton, 5451 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Deaf, Amer. Assoc. to Promote Teaching of Speech to the (1890), 1601 35th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; Pres., Harris Taylor, 904 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., H. M. McManaway, Staunton, Va.

Deaf, Nat'l Assoc. of (1885), School for the Deaf, Trenton, N. J.; 3,000; Pres., Arthur L. Roberts, 358 E. 59th St., Chicago, Ill.; Sec., Frederick A. Moore.

Deaf, Nat'l Fraternal Soc. of the (1907), 130 N. Wells St., Chicago, Ill.; 5,600; Pres., Harry C. Anderson, 150 E. Market St., Indianapolis, Ind.; Sec., Francis P. Gibson.

Dental Soc., State of N. Y. (1868), 3,200; Sec., A. P. Buckhart, 89 Genesee St., Auburn, N. Y.

Descendants of Signers of the Declaration of Independence, Soc. of the (1907), Phila., Pa.; 400; Pres., Carl Magee Kneass, Widener Bldg., Phila., Pa.; Sec., O. Hopkinson Baird, 207 Walnut St., Phila., Pa.

Design, Nat'l Academy of (1825), 175 W. 109th St., N. Y. C.; 290; Pres., Edwin H. Blashfield, N. A., 175 W. 109th St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Charles C. Curran, N. A.

Dialect Soc., Amer. (1889), Warren House, Cambridge, Mass.; 350; Pres., William Allen Neilson, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.; Sec., Dr. Percy Waldron Long.

Dickens Fellowship of N. Y. (1905), Nat'l Arts Club, 119 E. 19th St., N. Y. C.; 300; Pres., Dr. Howard Duffield, 20 5th Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., Miss Mary Wray, 1883 Vyse Ave., N. Y. C.

Disabled Amer. Veterans (1921), 2840 Melrose Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio; 100,000; Nat'l Commander, Frank J. Irwin, N. Y. C.; Nat'l Adjutant, R. A. Lasance.

Downtown League (1917), 15 Park Row, Room 304, N. Y. C.; 2,760; Pres., David Robinson; Sec., A. J. Smith.

Drama League of Amer. (1910), 59 E. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.; 11,000; Pres., Mrs. A. Starr Best; Sec., Daniel Quick jr., Ypsilanti, Mich.

Drama League, Inc., N. Y. (1910), 29 W. 47th St., N. Y. C.; 3,000; Pres., Cranston Brenton, 50 Church St., N. Y. C.; Exec. Sec., Theodore Fuchs.

Dramatists, Amer. (1919), 22 E. 17th St., N. Y. C.; 300; Pres., Edw. C. Carpenter; Sec., Percival Wilde.

Druggists, Nat'l Assoc. of Retail (1898), 168 N. Michigan Blvd., Chicago, Ill.; 18,500; Chmn. Exec. Com., Julius H. Reimenschneider, 2916 B'way, Chicago, Ill.; Sec., Samuel C. Henry.

Druggists Assoc., Nat'l Wholesale (1876), 51 Maiden Lane, N. Y. C.; 713; Pres., G. B. Moxley, Kiefer-Stewart Co., 141 W. Georgia St., Indianapolis, Ind.; Sec., C. H. Waterbury.

Druids, United Ancient Order of (1830), 14 W. Ohio St., Indianapolis, Ind.; 35,000; Supreme Arch., William F. Durr, 2231 4th St., New Orleans, La.; Supreme Sec., Charles G. N. Geider.

Dutch Treat Club (1903), Hotel Martinique, N. Y. C.; 300; Pres., George B. Mallon; Sec., Rutgers Bleecker Jewett, D. Appleton & Co., 35 W. 32d St., N. Y. C.

Eagles, Fraternal Order of (1898), Gumbel Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; 518,992: Pres., Howard N. Ragland, Cincinnati, Ohio; Sec., J. S. Parry.

Eastern Star, General Grand Chapter, Order of (1876), Masonic Temple, Washington, D. C.; Grand Matron, Mrs. Cora R. Franz, 700 Laura St., Jacksonville, Fla.; Grand Sec., Mrs. Minnie E. Keyes.

Economic Assoc., Amer. (1885), Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.; 3,000; Pres., Wesley C. Mitchell, Columbia Univ., N. Y. C.; Sec., Ray B. Westerfield, Yale Station, New Haven, Conn.

Economic League, Nat'l (1912), 6 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.; 3,500; Exec. Council; Sec., J. W. Beatson, 6 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Economic Research, Ind., Nat'l Bureau, 474 W. 24th St., N. Y. C.; Pres., John P. Frey; Sec., G. R. Stahl.

Economics, Inst. of (1922), 26 Jackson Pl., Washington, D. C.; Pres., Robert S. Brookings; Dir., Harold G. Moulton.

Editorial Assoc., Nat'l (1885), 131 E. 6th St., St. Paul, Minn.; 3,000; Pres., Edgar S. Bronson, El Reno, Okla.; Sec., H. C. Hotaling.

Education, Amer. Council on (1918), 26 Jackson Pl., Washington, D. C.; Chmn., Prof. H. W. Tyler, Mass. Inst. of Tech., Cambridge, Mass.; Dir., C. R. Mann.

Education Assoc. of the U. S., Nat'l (1857), 1201 16th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.; 150,000; Pres., Olive M. Jones, N. Y. C.; Sec., J. W. Crabtree, Washington, D. C.

Education, Church Boards, Council of, 111 5th Ave., N. Y. C.; Pres., John E. Bradford; Exec. Sec., Robert L. Kelly.

Eighteen-Twelve, War of, General Soc. (Military Order), (1814), Phila., Pa.; 580; Pres. Gen., Hon. John Cadwalader, 263 So. 4th St., Phila., Pa.; Sec. Gen., James Wm. Cox, 88 Willett St., Albany, N. Y.

Electragists, Internat'l Assoc. of (1901), 15 W. 37th St., N. Y. C.; 1,850; Pres., James R. Strong; Gen. Man., Laurence W. Davis.

Electric Light Assoc., Nat'l (1885), 29 W. 39th St., N. Y. C.; 14,245; Pres., Franklin T. Griffith, Portland Light & Power Co., Portland, Ore.; Man. Dir., M. H. Aylesworth.

Electric Railway Assoc., Amer. (1882), 8 W. 40th St., N. Y. C.; 3,004; Pres., Britton I. Budd, Chicago Rapid Transit Co., 72 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.; Exec. Sec., James W. Welsh, Amer. Electric Railway Assoc., 8 W. 40th St., N. Y. C.

Electrical Board of Trade of N. Y., Inc. (1923), 100 E. 45th St., N. Y. C.; 525; Chmn., Charles L. Eidlitz; Sec., John Macintyre.

Electrical Engineers, Amer. Inst. of (1884), 33 W. 39th St., N. Y. C.; 16,514; Pres., Farley Osgood, Public Service Electric Co., 80 Park Pl., Newark, N. J.; Sec., F. L. Hutchinson.

Electrical Soc., N. Y. (1881), 29 W. 39th St., N. Y. C.; 950; Pres., Dr. Erich Hausmann, Polytechnic Inst., B'klyn, N. Y.; Sec., H. E. Farrer.

Electrochemical Soc., Amer. (1902), Columbia Univ., N. Y. C.; 1,700; Pres., Dr. H. C. Parmelee, McGraw-Hill Co., 10th Ave. at 36th St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Dr. Colin G. Fink, 510 Mines Bldg., Columbia Univ.

Elks, B. P. O., Grand Lodge (1868), Chicago, Ill.; 900,000; Grand Exalted Ruler, John G. Price, 66 E. Broad St., Columbus, Ohio; Sec., Fred C. Robinson, Suite 1176, Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill. Manhattan Lodge No. 1, 116 W. 43d St., N. Y. C.

Elks Assoc., N. Y. State (1912), 85,000; Pres., James A. Farley, Grand Central Terminal Bldg., N. Y. C.; Sec., Amon W. Foote, Elks Home, Utica, N. Y.

Emergency Foreign Policy Conference (1924), 156 5th Ave., N. Y. C.; 1,200; Chmn., Hon. John M. Nelson, Washington, D. C.; Sec., Chas. A. Lyman, 532 17th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Engineering Foundation (1914), 29 W. 39th St., N. Y. C.; 16; Chmn., Charles F. Rand, 71 B'way, N. Y. C.; Sec., Alfred D. Flinn.

Engineering Soc., United (1904), 29 W. 39th St., N. Y. C.; Pres., Wm. L. Saunders, 11 B'way, N. Y. C.; Sec., Alfred D. Flinn.

Engineering Standards Committee, Amer. (1918), 29 W. 39th St., N. Y. C.; Chmn., Albert W. Whitney, 120 W. 42d St., N. Y. C.; Sec., P. G. Agnew.

Engineers, Amer. Soc. of Civil (1852), 33 W. 39th St., N. Y. C.; 11,300; Pres., C. E. Grunsky, 57 Post St., San Francisco, Cal.; Sec., John J. Dunlop.

Engineers, Amer. Soc. of Mechanical (1880), 29 W. 39th St., N. Y. C.; 17,257; Pres., Dr. William F. Durand, Stanford Univ., Cal.; Sec., Calvin W. Rice.

Engineers of the City of N. Y., Municipal (1902), 29 W. 39th St., N. Y. C.; 500; Pres., Percy C. Barney, 2100 Municipal Bldg., N. Y. C.; Sec., Vernon S. Moon.

English-Speaking Union of the U. S. (1920), 345 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; 9,000; Exec. Sec., John Daniels, 345 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., C. C. Goodrich, 17 E. 42d St., N. Y. C.

Episcopal Actors' Guild (see Actors' Church Alliance).

Erectors' Assoc., Nat'l (1903), 286 5th Ave., N. Y. C.; 46; Counsel, Walter Drew; Sec., Miss Bessie L. Crocker.

Ethical Culture of N. Y., Soc. for (1876), 2 W. 64th St., N. Y. C.; about 1,150; Pres. of Bd. of Trustees, Robert D. Kohn, 56 W. 45th St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Robert C. Adams, 37 Wall St., N. Y. C.

Ethnological Soc., Amer. (1842), Amer. Museum of Natural History, N. Y. C.; Pres., Dr. Elsie Clews Parsons, Harrison, N. Y.; Sec., Gladys A. Reichard, Barnard College, N. Y. C.

Eugenics Research Assoc. (1913), Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, N. Y.; 380; Pres., Dr. Charles W. Burr, 1918 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.; Sec., H. H. Laughlin.

Evangelistic Bureau of the U. S. A., Internat'l (1915), 1111 Walnut St., Cairo, Ill.; 1,800; Sup. Pres., Rev. Samuel R. Skelton, D. D.; Sec., Rev. J. W. Sebastian, D. D.

Exchange Clubs, Nat'l (1911), Suite 529 Ohio Bldg., Toledo, Ohio; 15,000; Nat. Pres., Dr. Geo. C. Sabichi, Bank of Italy Bldg., Bakersfield, Cal.; Nat. Sec., Herold M. Harter.

Explorers' Club (1905), 47 W. 76th St., N. Y. C.; 370; Pres., George G. Heye; Sec., Isaiah Bowman.

Fair Trade League, Amer. (1913), 71 W. 23d St., N. Y. C.; 1,000; Sec., E. A. Whittier.

Farm Bureau Federation, Amer., 58 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.; 44 State bureaus; Pres., Oscar E. Bradfute; Sec., J. W. Coverdale; Legislative Director, Gray Silver, 838 Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Farm Congress of Amer., Internat. (1906), Continental Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; 30,000 (delegates represent over 1,000,000 farmers); Chair. Bd. of Govs., W. I. Drummond; Sec., E. Y. Blum.

Farm and Garden Assoc., Woman's Nat'l (1912), 4,500; for present address all mail Miss Lena M. Phillips, 26 E. 35th St., N. Y. C.

Farm Organization, Nat'l Board of (1917), Temple of Agriculture Hdqrs., 1731 I St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; 900,000; Chairman, Chas. S. Barrett, Union City, Ga.; Sec., C. W. Holman.

Farmers' Nat'l Council (1919), Bliss Bldg., 35 B St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; 75,000; Pres., Hon. Herbert F. Baker, Weadock, Mich.; Man. Dir., Benj. Marsh.

Federation de l'Alliance Francaise aux Etats-Unis et au Canada (1902), 32 Nassau St., N. Y. C.; 225 groups; Pres., Frank D. Pavey; Sec., Felix Weill.

Federation of Churches, Greater N. Y. (1895), 71 West 23d St., N. Y. C., Pres., Watson S. Moore; Sec., William B. Miller.

Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in Amer. (1908), 105 E. 22d St., N. Y. C.; 20,000,000; Pres., Dr. Robert E. Speer, 156 5th Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., Rev. Chas. S. Macfarland.

Federation of Churches, B'klyn (1921), 69 Schermerhorn St., B klyn, N. Y.; 360 churches of B'klyn.; Sec., Rev. Frederick M. Gordon, Ph.D.

Fifth Avenue Assoc., Inc. (1907), 358 5th Ave., N. Y. C.; 1,700; Pres., Robt. Grier Cooke, 358 5th Ave., N. Y. C.; Gen. Man., Wm. J. Pedrick; Sec., Thomas W. Hughes.

Fine Arts Federation of N. Y. (1895), 215 W. 57th St., N. Y. C.; Pres., Arnold W. Brunner, 101 Park Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., Wm. L. Harris, 120 W. 59th St., N. Y. C.

Fine Arts Soc., Amer. (1891), 215 W. 57th St., N. Y. C.; Pres., Wm. A. Coffin.

Fire Underwriters, Nat'l Board of (1866), 76 William St., N. Y. C.; 197; Gen. Man., W. E. Mallalieu; Sec., Sumner Ballard.

Firemen's Assoc. of Greater N. Y., Uniformed (1918), 402 Pulitzer Bldg., Park Row, N. Y. C.; about 6,000; Pres., Albert E. Guinness; Sec., Abraham Rosenberg.

Fish, Game and Forest League, N. Y. (1865), 312 Cahill Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.; 20,000; Pres., Dr. A. T. Sitterly, 160 Lafayette St., Schenectady, N. Y.; Sec., Cronk S. Rogers.

Fisheries Soc., Amer. (1870); 700; Exec. Sec., John W. Titcomb, care State Fish and Game Commission, Hartford, Conn.

Flag Association, U. S. (1924), 1624 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; Pres., Hon. Elihu Root; Dir. Gen., James A. Moss, Col., U. S. A.

Fordham Univ. Alumni (1859), Fordham Univ., Bronx; Pres., W. A. Lynch; Sec., E. Reynaud.

Foreign Born Citizens, League of (1913), 342 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; 6,000; Pres., Nathaniel Phillips, 565 5th Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., Harold Fields.

Foreign Missions, Amer. Board of Commissioners for (1810), 14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.; 700; Sec., Rev. Cornelius H. Patton.

Foreign Policy Assoc. (1918), 9 E. 45th St., N. Y. C.; 4,000; Chmn., Jas. G. MacDonald; Sec., Christina Merriman.

Foreign Press Correspondents in the U. S., Assoc. of (1917), 66 B'way, N. Y. C.; 125; Pres., P. W. Wilson, 227th St. and Independence Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., Sydney J. Clark, Room 1403, 66 B'way, N. Y. C.

Foreign Trade Council, Nat'l (1914), 1 Hanover Sq., N. Y. C.; 90; Chmn., Jas. A. Farrell; Sec., O. K. Davis.

Foresters of America (1889), 275 Grove St., Jersey City, N. J.; 250,000; Supreme Chief Ranger, J. F. Donohue, 5400 Market St., Phila., Pa.; Sec., T. M. Donnelly.

Foresters, Soc. of Amer. (1900), 930 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; 987; Pres., Prof. Walter Mulford, Univ. of Cal., Berkeley, Cal.; Sec., R. V. Reynolds.

Foresters, Independent Order of (1874), Temple Bldg., Toronto, Can.; 155,000; Supreme Chief Ranger, W. H. Hunter; Sec., Geo. E. Bailey.

Forestry Assoc., N. Y. State (1913), 7 Washington Ave., Albany, N. Y.; 2,000; Pres., Hon. Henry M. Sage; Sec., J. R. Simmons.

Founders and Patriots of Amer., Order of (1896), 120 B'way, N. Y. C.; 690; Pres., Chas. A. Ditman; Sec., Ralph C. Hawkins, 15 Dey St., N. Y. C.

Foundrymen's Assoc., Amer. (1896), 140 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; 1,560; Sec., C. E. Hoyt.

France-Amer. Soc., Inc., 248 Central Park West; Pres., Nicholas Murray Butler; Sec., Snowden A. Fahnestock, 40 Wall St., N. Y. C.

Franco-Amer. Board of Commerce and Industry (1919), 90 5th Ave., N. Y. C.; 400; Pres., Emile Utard; Sec., Joseph V. Ogier.

Fraternal Congress of Amer., Nat'l (1913), 1136 B. of L. E. Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio; 5,849,000; Sec., W. E. Futch.

Free Lance Artists, Guild of (1920), 22 E. 17th St., N. Y. C.; 308; Pres., Walter D. Teague; Sec., Eric Schuler.

Free Sons of Israel, Ind. Order (1849), 3109 B'way, N. Y. C.; 8,500; Grand Master, Solen J. Liebeskind, 1 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., Henry J. Hyman.

Free Trade League, Inter. (1918), 24 St. Botolph St., Boston, Mass.; 600; Exec. Sec., Kenneth B. Milliman.

Freemasonry, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite (Northern), Supreme Council 33d Degree, Ancient Accepted (1813), Room 617, 299 B'way, N. Y. C.; 243,407; Grand Com., Leon M. Abbott, 73 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.; Grand Sec., Robt. A. Shirrefs.

Freemasonry, A. & A. Scottish Rite of, Supreme Council 33d Degree, Southern jurisdiction, U. S. A. (1801); 1733 16th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; approx. 275,000; Sov. Grand Com., John H. Cowles; Sec. Gen., H. W. Witcover.

Freemasons, A. A. O., N. M. S. (1876), 2100 Central St., Kansas City, Mo.; 560,000; Imperial Potentate, Jas. E. Chandler, Kansas City, Mo.; Imperial Recorder, Benj. W. Rowell, 206 Masonic Temple, Boston, Mass.

Freemasons, Knights Templar, Grand Commandery (1814), Masonic Hall, 46 W. 24th St., N. Y. C.; 37,218; Grand Commander, Cyrus L. Barber, 410 Brisbane Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.; Grand Recorder, Masonic Hall, 46 W. 24th St., N. Y. C.

Freemasons, St. John's Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. Masons (1908), 541 Classon Ave., B'klyn, N. Y.; 500; Grand Master, Louis N. Paultry; Sec., J. Collier Lancaster.

Freemasons of the State of N. Y., Accepted (1782), 71 W. 23d St., N. Y. C.; 300,000; Grand Master, Wm. A. Rowan, 17 E. 42d St., N. Y. C.; Grand Sec., Robt. Judson Kenworthy.

Freethinkers' Soc. of N. Y., 226 W. 58th St., N. Y. C.; Pres., Joseph Lewis.

French Chamber of Commerce (1896), 466 4th Ave., N. Y. C.; Pres., Henry E. Gourd; Sec., J. de La Chapelle.

French Institute in the U. S. (1911), 599 5th Ave., N. Y. C.; Pres., McDougall Hawkes; Sec., Gen. Thomas Hastings.

Friends' General Conference (1900), 140 N. 15th St., Phila., Pa.; 17,412; Chmn., Arthur C. Jackson, 4530 Tacony St., Frankford, Pa.; Sec., Josephine H. Tilton, 120 2d Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Gas Assoc., Amer. (1918), 342 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; 3,303; Pres., J. B. Klumpp, care United Gas Improvement Co., 1401 Arch St., Phila., Pa.; Sec., Alex. Forward.

General Educ. Board (1902), 61 B'way, N. Y. C.; 16; Pres., Dr. Wickliffe Rose; Sec., Abraham Flexner.

Geographic Soc., Nat'l (1899), Washington, D. C.; 750,000; Pres., Gilbert Grosvenor; Sec., O. P. Austin.

Geographical Soc., Amer. (1852), B'way & 156th St., N. Y. C.; 3,927; Pres., John Greenough; Dir., Isaiah Bowman.

Geological Soc. of Am. (1888), Columbia Univ., N. Y. C.; 505; Pres., Prof. Waldemar Lingdren, Mass. Inst. of Tech., Cambridge, Mass.; Sec., Chas. P. Berkey.

Geo. Washington-Sulgrave Inst. (1914), Suite 3903, Woolworth Bldg., N. Y. C.; 15,000; Chmn., Board of Govs., John A. Stewart; Sec., Andrew B. Humphrey.

German Press Club of N. Y. (1885), 21 Frankfort St., N. Y. C.; 120; Pres., Arnold Fueredi, P. O. Box 1207, N. Y. C.; Sec., Dr. Richard E. Salter, 115 B'way, N. Y. C.

German Soc. of the City of N. Y. (1784), 147 4th Ave., N. Y. C.; 500; Pres., H. C. Kudlick; Sec., Herman Irion.

Girl Scouts, Inc. (1912), 189 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.; 125,000; Pres., Mrs. Herbert Hoover; Sec., Mrs. Jane D. Rippin.

Girls' Clubs, Nat'l League of (1897), 472 W. 24th St., N. Y. C.; 15,000; Pres., Mrs. B. Pollack, 53 E. 77th St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Miss Mary Ely.

Girls' Clubs, Inc., N. Y. League of (1884), 222 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; 2,500; Pres., Miss Mabel Krause, 707 No. B'way, Yonkers, N. Y.; Sec., Miss Louise P. Evans.

Girls' Friendly Soc. in America (1877), 15 E. 40th St., N. Y. C.; 60,420; Pres., Miss Frances W. Sibley, 1043 Parker Ave., Detroit, Mich.; Sec., Miss Mary M. McGuire.

Girls' Friendly Soc. of the Diocese of N. Y., Inc. (1883), 133 E. 45th St., N. Y. C.; 5,800; Pres., Mrs. Julius W. Pfau; Sec., Mrs. Wm. Walter Smith.

Girls' Service League of Amer. (1908), 133 E. 19th St., N. Y. C.; 1,000; Pres., Hon. Frederic Kernochan; Sec., Miss Stella A. Miner.

Golf Assoc., U. S. (1894), 110 E. 42d St., N. Y. C.; 682; Pres., Wynant D. Vanderpool; Sec., Cornelius S. Lee.

Good Templars, Nat'l Grand Lodge (1905), 644 Transportation Bldg., Washington, D. C.; 15,000; Nat'l Chief Templar, Edwin C. Dinwiddie, D. D.; Sec., Willard O. Wylie, Beverly, Mass.

Grand Army of the Republic (1866); 65,382; Com.-in-Chief, Dr. Louis Arnesberg, Uniontown, Pa.; Adjt. Gen., A. S. Burt, Van Wert, Ohio.

Grocers' Assoc., N. Y. Retail (1882), 1253 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.; 500; Pres., J. D. Gerken, 2758 B'way, N. Y. C.; Sec., H. C. Kloefkorn, 561 Columbus Ave., N. Y. C.

Grocers' Assoc. of U. S., Nat'l Wholesale (1906), 6 Harrison St., N. Y. C.; 1,500; Pres., John W. Morey, Morey Mercantile Co., Denver, Col.; Sec., M. L. Toulme.

Grocers, Nat'l Assoc. of Retail (1893), 420 Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; 75,000; Pres., Philip A. De Puyt, 449 Monroe Ave., Rochester, N. Y.; Sec., H. C. Balsiger.

Grocers, N. Y. State Assoc. Retail (1901), 296 B'way, N. Y. C.; 4,000; Sec., John H. Meyer.

Guernsey Cattle Club, Amer. (1877), Peterboro, N. H.; 1,381; Sec., Karl B. Musser.

Gynecological Soc., Amer. (1876); 92; Sec., A. H. Curtis, 104 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Gyro Clubs, Inter. Assoc. of (1912), 210 Schofield Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio; 3,500; Sec.-Treas., Ed. L. Kagy.

Hackney Horse Soc., Amer. (1891), Grand Central Terminal, N. Y. C.; 250; Pres., Reginald C. Vanderbilt; Sec., Gurney C. Gue.

Harlem Board of Trade (1896), 290 Lenox Ave., N. Y. C.; 550; Pres., E. H. Koch; Sec., F. Irving Holmes.

Hay Fever Assoc., U. S. (1873), Bethlehem, N. H.; 600; Pres., Thos. F. Sheridan, Center Harbor, N. H.; Sec., Mrs. Bessie Hudson Greene, P. O. Box 201, Bethlehem, N. H.

Hebrew Congregations, Union of Amer. (1873), Merchants Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio; about 47,000; Pres., Charles Shohl, 1314 First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio; Sec., Rabbi George Zepin.

Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Soc. of Amer. (1887), 425 Lafayette St., N. Y. C.; 150,000; Pres., John L. Bernstein, 5 Beekman St., N. Y. C.; Exec. Sec., Joseph E. Eron, 187 E. B'way, N. Y. C.

Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Soc. of N. Y. (1879), Pleasantville, N. Y.; Exec. Dir., L. W. Goldrich; Sec., J. H. Wise, 58 Leonard St., N. Y. C.

Hibernians, Ancient Order of (1836), 135,000; Pres., Michael Donohoe, 2838 Frankford Ave., Phila., Pa.; Sec., Michael W. Delaney, 937 W. 54th Pl., Chicago, Ill.

Highway Traffic Assoc., Nat'l, Pres., Prof. A. H. Blanchard, Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Sec., Elmer Thompson, Automobile Club of Amer., 247 W. 54th St., N. Y. C.

Hispanic Soc. of Amer. (1904), 156th St., W. of B'way, N. Y. C.; 100; Sec., George Bird Grinnell.

Historical Assoc., Amer. (1884), 1140 Woodward Bldg., Washington, D. C.; 2,600; Acting Pres., Charles M. Andrews, Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.; Sec., John S. Bassett.

Historical Assoc., N. Y. State (1899), Glens Falls, N. Y.; 1,000; Pres., Frank H. Severance L.L. D., Buffalo, N. Y.; Sec., Frederick B. Richards.

Historical Soc., Nat'l (1915), 37 W. 39th St., N. Y. C.; Pres., Frank Allaben; Sec., Mabel T. R. Washburn.

Historical Soc., N. Y. (1804), 170 Central Park West, N. Y. C.; Pres., John A. Weekes, 52 William St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Alexander J. Wall.

History Club of N. Y. City (1896), 105 W. 40th St., N. Y. C.; 600; Pres., Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, 620 Park Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., Mrs. Carr Van Anda, 150 W. 59th St., N. Y. C.

Holland Soc. of N. Y. (1885), 90 West St., N. Y. C.; 1,000; Pres., De Witt Van Buskirk, 734 B'way, Bayonne, N. J.; Sec., Frederic R. Keator.

Home Economics Assoc., Amer. (1908), Grace Dodge Hotel, Washington, D. C.; 5,996; Pres., Miss Katharine Blunt, Univ. of Chicago; Sec., Marie Sayles, 1123 E. Kearsley St., Flint, Mich.; Exec. Sec., Miss Lita Bane.

Home Market Club (1887), 99 Bedford St., Boston, Mass.; 1,000; Sec., William H. Cliff.

Home Mission Soc., Woman's (1880), 420 Plum St., Cincinnati, Ohio; 485,000; Pres., Mrs. Wilbur P. Thirkield, 37 Kirkland St., Cambridge, Mass.; Sec., Mrs. May Leonard Woodruff, Allendale, N. J.

Home Missions, Council of Women for (1908), 156 5th Ave., N. Y. C.; 5,000,000; Pres., Mrs. John Ferguson; Exec. Sec., Miss F. E. Quinlan.

Homeopathy, Amer. Inst. of (1844), 829 Marshall Field Bldg., 22 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.; 3,325; Pres., Dr. E. Weldon Young, 816 Cobb Bldg., Seattle, Wash.; Sec., Dr. C. A. Harkness.

Honest Ballot Assoc., Inc. (1910), 120 B'way, N. Y. C.; 450; Pres., Charles E. Hughes jr.; Sec., Nathaniel J. Palzer.

Horological Inst. of Amer. (1921), Nat'l Research Council, 21st and B Sts., N. W., Washington, D. C.; 300; Pres., E. H. Hufnagel, 10 S. 4th Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Sec., Paul Moore.

Horse Show Assoc. of Amer., Nat'l (1883), 342 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; 500; Pres., Alfred B. Maclay, 358 5th Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., Charles W. Smith.

Horticultural Soc. of N. Y. (1902), 598 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; 1,400; Sec., F. R. Newbold.

Horticultural Soc., N. Y. State (1855), LeRoy, N. Y.; 1,200; Pres., C. S. Wilson, Hall, N. Y.; Sec., Roy P. McPherson.

Hospital Fund, United (1879), 105 E. 22d St., N. Y. C.; Pres., Wm. Fellowes Morgan; Sec., James McV. Breed.

Housing Assoc., Nat'l (1910), 105 E. 22d St., N. Y. C.; 700; Sec., Lawrence Veiller.

Huguenot Soc. of Amer. (1883), Library, 2 W. 45th St., N. Y. C.; 460; Pres., Dr. Wm. Jay Schieffelin; Sec., Miss Margaret A. Jackson.

Human Progress Assoc. (1922), 220 W. 42d St., N. Y. C.; 2,980; Pres., Karl D. Chambers; Sec., Dorothy Tyroler.

Humane Assoc., Amer. (1877), 80 Howard St., Albany, N. Y.; 10,000; Pres., Wm. K. Horton, 50 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., N. J. Walker.

Humane Education Soc., Amer. (1889), 180 Longwood Ave., Boston, Mass.; 600; Pres., Dr Francis H. Rowley; Sec., Guy Richardson.

Hungarian Jews in Amer., Federation of (1919), 1 Union Sq., N. Y. C.; 16,000; Pres., Dr. Samuel Bucher; Sec., Bernard Price, 311 E. 8th St., N. Y. C.

Hunter College, Assoc., Alumnae of (1871), Park Ave. and 68th St., N. Y. C.; 2,890; Pres., Mrs. W. C. Popper; Sec., Miss J. Seligman, 124 E. 80th St., N. Y. C.

Ice Industries, Nat'l Assoc. of (1917), 163 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.; 2,008; Pres., J. G. Black, Des Moines Ice & Fuel Co., 100 E. Maple St., Des Moines, Iowa; Sec., Leslie C. Smith.

Illuminating Engineering Soc. (1906), 29 W. 39th St., N. Y. C.; 1,500; Pres., Clarence L. Law, 130 E. 15th St.; Sec., Norman D. Macdonald, Electrical Testing Laboratories, 80th St. and East End Ave., N. Y. C.

Illustrators, Soc. of (1901), Art Centre Bldg., N. Y. C.; 350; Pres., Dean Cornwell; Sec., Willard Fairchild, Geo. Batten Co., 383 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

Independent Artists, Inc., Soc. of (1917), 1947 B'way, N. Y. C.; 700; Pres., John Sloan, 88 Washington Pl., N. Y. C.; Sec., A. S. Baylinson.

Indian Rights Assoc., Inc. (1882), 995 Drexel Bldg., Phila., Pa.; 1,200; Pres., Herbert Welsh; Sec., Matthew K. Sniffen.

Industrial Conference Board, Nat'l (1916), 247 Park Ave., N. Y. C.; Man. Dir., Magnus W. Alexander.

Industrial Democracy, League for (1921), 70 5th Ave., N. Y. C.; 5,000; Exec. Directors, Harry W. Laidler and Norman Thomas; Sec., Harry Laidler.

Insurance Soc. of N. Y. (1901), 84 William St., N. Y. C.; 1,328; Pres., Sidney R. Kennedy; Sec., Edward R. Hardy.

International Lyceum and Chautauqua Assoc. (1903), 431 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.; 700; Pres., Frank Dixon, 168 St. John's Pl., B'klyn, N. Y.; Sec., Harold M. Kramer.

Iron and Steel Inst., Amer. (1908), 40 Rector St., N. Y. C.; 2,200; Pres., E. H. Gary, 71 B'way, N. Y. C.; Sec., E. A. S. Clarke.

Italian Chamber of Commerce in N. Y. (1888), 99 Hudson St., N. Y. C.; 601; Pres., Dr. A. H. Giannini, 682 B'way, N. Y. C.; Sec., Dr. Alberto C. Bonaschi, 1966 Valentine Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

Japan Soc., Inc. (1907), 25 W. 43d St., N. Y. C.; 1,400; Pres., Henry W. Taft, 40 Wall St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Eugene C. Worden.

Jersey Cattle Club, Amer. (1868), 324 W. 23d St., N. Y. C.; 1,020; Sec., R. M. Gow.

Jewelers' Assoc., Amer. Nat'l Retail (1906), 106 E. Wisconsin Ave., Neenah, Wis.; 5,000; Pres., Edw. H. Hufnagel, 10 So. 4th St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Sec., A. W. Anderson.

Jewelers' Security Alliance (1883), 15 Maiden Lane, N. Y. C.; about 6,300; Chmn., H. H. Butts; Sec., Jas. H. Noyes.

Jewish Agricultural Soc., Inc. (1900), 301 E. 14th St., N. Y. C.; 44; Gen. Man., Gabriel Davidson; Sec., Reuben Arkush.

Jewish Charities, B'klyn Federation of (1910), 305 Washington St., Eagle Bldg., B'klyn, N. Y.; 10,000; Acting Exec. Dir., Herman Brickman; Sec., Leon S. Pelz, 288 4th Ave., N. Y. C.

Jewish Committee, Amer. (1906), 171 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; 2,300; Pres., Louis Marshall, 120 B'way, N. Y. C.; Sec., Harry Schneiderman.

Jewish Historical Soc., Amer. (1892), 531 W. 123d St., N. Y. C.; 467; Pres., A. S. W. Rosenbach, 1320 Walnut St., Phila., Pa.; Cor. Sec., Albert M. Friedenberg, 38 Park Row, N. Y. C.

Jewish Nat'l Workers' Alliance of Amer. (1913), 228 E. B'way, N. Y. C.; 5,819; Gen. Sec., Samuel Goldstein.

Jewish Philanthropic Socs. of N. Y. C., Federation for the Support of (1917), 114 5th Ave., N. Y. C.; 26,384; Pres., Joseph L. Buttenwieser, 200 5th Ave., N. Y. C.; Exec. Dir., Solomon Lowenstein.

Jewish Women, Nat'l Council of (1893), 305 W. 98th St., N. Y. C.; 50,000; Pres., Miss Rose Brenner, 45 St. Paul's Pl., B'klyn, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Mrs. Estelle M. Sternberger.

Jewish Women, Nat'l Council of (N. Y. Section), (1895), 59 W. 92d St., N. Y. C.; 6,000; Pres., Mrs. Ed. Josephy, 315 W. 77th St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Miss Sara Schottenfels.

Junior League of the City of N. Y., Inc. (1901), 133 E. 61st St., N. Y. C.; 17,000; Pres., Mrs. Pleasants Pennington; Sec., Mrs. LeRoy King jr.

Junior Order of United Amer. Mechanics (1853), Phila., Pa.; 315,000; Nat. Councilor, J. D. Tunison, 8512 104th St., Richmond Hill, N. Y.; Sec., James L. Wilmeth, P. O. Box 874, Phila., Pa.

Juvenile Civic Leagues (1897), Municipal Bldg., N. Y. C.; 30,000; Superior Juvenile, Reuben S. Simons, Dept. of Street Cleaning; Sec., Edwin Cinotto.

Juvenile Street Cleaning Dept. (1897), Municipal Bldg., N. Y. C.; 30,000; Supreme Juvenile, Reuben S. Simon; Sec., Edwin Cinotto.

Kindergarten Assoc., Nat'l (1909), 8 W. 40th St., N. Y. C.; Pres., Major Bradley Martin; Exec. Sec., Bessie Loche.

Kindergarten Union, Internat'l (1892), 15th and K Sts, Washington, D. C. (Room 1008 Investment Bldg.); about 26,000; Pres., Miss Ella Ruth Boyce, 705 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Sec., Miss May Murray.

Kiwanis Internat'l (1915), Federal Reserve Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill.; about 90,000; Pres., Victor M. Johnson, Rockford, Ill.; Sec., Fred C. W. Parker.

Knights of Columbus (1882), New Haven, Conn.; 770,324; Supreme Knight, James A. Flaherty, 45 Wall St., New Haven, Conn.; Supreme Sec., William J. McGinley, 45 Wall St., New Haven, Conn.

Knights of the Golden Eagle (1878), 814 No. Broad St., Phila., Pa.; 72,581; Pres., Stephen E. Hamilton, 918 Franklin St., Wilmington, Del.; Sec., John B. Treibler.

Knights of Pythias, Grand Lodge (1868), 280 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; 35,605; Grand Chancellor, Fox Sponable, Fort Plain, N. Y.; Grand Keeper of Records and Seal, William Ladew.

Knights of Pythias, Supreme Lodge (1864), 754 Security Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.; 857,820; Pres., John Ballantyne, Peoples Bank Bldg., Boston, Mass.; Sec., Harry M. Love.

Ku Klux Klan, Knights of the, Inc. (1915), 2621 Peachtree Road, Atlanta, Ga.; Imperial Wizard, Dr. H. W. Evans (Box 1204); Imperial Kligraph (P. O. Box 1204).

Labor Legislation, Amer. Assoc. for (1906), 131 E. 23d St., N. Y. C.; 3,000; Pres., Thomas L. Chadbourne, 120 B'way., N. Y. C.; Sec., John B. Andress.

Laryngological Assoc., Amer. (1878), 141; Pres., Dr. Lee Wallace Den, Iowa City, Iowa; Sec., Dr. George M. Coates, 1811 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.

Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Soc., Inc., Amer. (1895), 145 W. 58th St., N. Y. C.; 353; Pres., Dr. Wm. H. Haskin, 40 E. 41st St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Dr. R. L. Loughran.

Laundry Owners', Nat'l Assoc. (1883), Box 202, La Salle, Ill.; 2,000; Mgr., W. E. Fitch; Sec., W. E. Fitch.

Law, Amer. Soc., of Internat'l (1906), 2 Jackson Pl., Washington, D. C.; 1,200; Pres., Chas. Evans Hughes, Sec. of State, Washington, D. C.; Rec. Sec., George A. Finch.

Law Schools, Assoc. of Amer. (1901), 58; Sec., c-o Law School of Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Lawyers' Assoc., N. Y. County (1908), 165 B'way, N. Y. C.; 4,500; Pres., Hon. James A. O'Gorman; Sec., John E. O'Brien.

League of Nations Non-Partisan Ass'n, (1923), 6 E. 39th St., N. Y. C.; 30,000; Chmn., Exec. Com., Everett Colby; Exec. Dir., William H. Short.

Legal Aid Organizations, Nat'l Assoc. of (1912), 133 S. 12th St., Phila., Pa.; abt. 35 societies; Pres., Albert F. Bigelow, 16A Ashburton Pl., Boston, Mass.; Sec., John S. Bradway.

Legal Aid Soc. (1876), 239 B'way, N. Y. C.; Atty.-in Chief, Leonard McGee; Sec., Cornelius P. Kitchel, 43 Cedar St., N. Y. C.

Letter Carriers, Nat'l Ass'n of (1889), Washington, D. C. (A. F. of L. Bldg., 901 Massachusetts Ave., N. W.); 45,000. Nat'l Pres., Edw. J. Gilnor; Sec., Ed. J. Cantwell.

Letter Carriers, N. Y. State Ass'n of (1900); 7,000; Pres., Jos. T. Tinnelly, Post Office, Albany, N. Y.; Sec., Leroy VanDuser, 66 Croydon Road, Rochester, N. Y.

Library Assoc., Amer. (1876), 86 E. Randolph St., Chicago, Ill., abt. 6,500, Sec., Carl H. Milam.

Life Underwriters, Nat'l Assoc. (1870), 25 W. 43d St., N. Y. C.; 7; Pres, Graham C. Wells, 149 B'way, N. Y. C.; Exec. Sec., Everett M. Ensign

Life Underwriters' Ass'n of N. Y. (1887), 149 B'way., N. Y. C.; 1,450; Harry E. Morrow, 43 Cedar St., N. Y. C.; Exec. Sec., Chas. Jos. Zimmerman.

Lions Clubs, Internat'l Assoc. of (1917), 348 McCormick Bldg., Chicago, Ill.; 40,065; Pres., Harry A. Newman, 24 Adelaide St., E. Toronto, Ont., Can.; Sec.-Gen., Melvin Jones.

Long Island Assoc. (1921), 334 5th Ave., N. Y. C.; 800; Pres, Frank G. Holly; Sec., C. G. Pennington.

Lord's Day Alliance of N. Y. State (1921), 156 5th Ave. N. Y. C., Pres., Robert Watson, Ph. D.; Sec., Rev. John Ferguson.

Lord's Day Alliance of the U. S. (1888), 156 5th Ave., N. Y. C.; 17 denominations; Acting Pres., David G. Wylie, LL. D.; Sec., Harry L. Bowlby, D. D.

Loyal Legion of the U. S., Military Order of (1885), 1805 Pine St., Phila., Pa.; 4,927; Com.-in-Chief, Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A.; The Rochambeau, Washington, D. C.; Recorder-in-Chief, Brevet Captain, John O. Foering.

Loyal Orange Inst. (1688), 229 Rhode Island Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.; 32,642; Sup. Grand Master, Robert A. Gilmore, Axe Factory and Welsh Rds., Holmesburg, Philadelphia, Pa.; Sec., Wm. J. Kirkland.

Lucy Stone League (1921), 412 W. 48th St., N. Y. C.; 200; Pres., Miss Ruth Hale, 333 W. 85th St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Miss Jane Grant.

Lumber Trade Assoc., N. Y. (1886), 17 W. 46th St., N. Y. C.; Pres., J. F. Murphy, Foot W. 34th St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Herbert B. Coho.

Luther League of Amer. (1895) 707 Muhlenberg Bldg., Phila., Pa.; 15,000; Sec., Harry Hodges.

Luther League of N. Y. C. (1895). 370; Pres., Rev. E. J. Flanders, 1060 Woodycrest Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., Emma Muff, 4460 Park Ave., N. Y. C.

Lutheran Church in Amer., United (1918), 437 5th Ave., N. Y. C.; 888,797; Pres., Rev. F. H. Knubel, D. D., LL. D.; Sec., Rev. M. G. G. Scherer, D. D.

Lutheran Council of Amer., Nat'l (1918), 437 5th Ave., N. Y. C.; 20; Exec. Dir., Rev. J. A. Morehead, LL. D.

Lutheran Zion Church, Evangelical (1892), 339 E. 84th St., N. Y. C.; 4,281; Rev. Dr. Wm. Popcke, 424 E. 84th St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Dr. Wm. Braeckelein, S. 4th St., Woodside, L. I., N. Y.

Maccabees, The (1883), 5065 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.; 202,993; Sup. Commander, A. W. Frye; Sec., Thomas Watson.

Manhattan College Alumni Soc. (1869), 242d St., and Spuyten Duyvil Pkway., N. Y. C.; 2,000; Pres., Thomas J. McEntegart; Sec., Dr. M. J. Lynch, 313 Kingsbridge Ave., N. Y. C.

Manufacturers of the U. S. of A., Nat'l Assoc. of (1895), 50 Church St., N. Y. C.; 6,000; Pres., John E. Edgerton, Nashville, Tenn.; Sec., George S. Boudinot.

Marine Corps League (1923), Nat'l Commandant, Mgr. Gen. John A. Lejeune; Ch. of Staff, Merle MacAllister.

Marine Underwriters, Amer. Inst. of (1898), 56 Beaver St., N. Y. C.; Pres., Louis F. Burke, 59 Maiden Lane, N. Y. C.; Sec., Ernest G. Driver.

Maritime Assoc. of the Port of N. Y. (1873), 80 Broad St., N. Y. C.; 910; Pres., John Dowd; Sec., C. Parker Runyon.

Masters and Mates of Ocean and Coastwise Steam Vessels, Inc., Neptune Assoc. of Licensed (1910), 21 Pearl St., N. Y. C.; 7,700; Sec.-Treas., Capt. John F. Milliken.

Mathematical Assoc. of Amer. (1915), Oberlin, Ohio; 1,750; Pres., Prof. H. L. Rietz, Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia.; Sec., Prof. W. D. Cairns, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio.

Mathematical Soc., Amer. (1888), 501 W. 116th St., N. Y. C.; 1,400; Pres., Prof. Oswald Veblen, Princeton Univ., Princeton, N. J.; Sec., Prof. R. G. D. Richardson, Brown Univ., Providence, R. I.

Mayflower Descendants, Soc. of (1894), 44 E. 23d St., N. Y. C.; 900; Governor, Col. Thomas Denny, 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.; Sec., Frederick Dwight.

Mayors and Other City Officials, N. Y. State Conference of (1910), City Hall, Albany, N. Y.; Pres., Mayor Wm. S. Hackett, Albany; Sec., William Parr Capes, City Hall, Albany, N. Y.

Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of N. Y., General Soc. of (1785), 20 W. 44th St., N. Y. C.; 375; Pres., E. Lauckhardt, 13 Laight St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Edward L. Hoffman.

Medical Assoc., Southern (1908), Empire Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.; 8,000; Sec.-Man., C. P. Loranz, 1415 Empire Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.

Medical Colleges, Assoc. of (1891), 3431 Lexington St., Chicago, Ill.; 69; Sec., Dr. Fred C. Zapffe.

Medical Progress, Inc., Friends of (1923), 234 Berkeley St., Boston, Mass.; 2,010; Pres., Thomas Barbour, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.; Sec., Miss Mary Lee Thurnman.

Medical Soc. of the County of Kings (1822), 1313 Bedford Ave., B'klyn., N. Y.; 1,530; Pres., Dr. Charles A. Gordon, 256 Jefferson Ave., B'klyn, N. Y.; Sec., Dr. Lewis P. Addoms, 221 Hancock St., B'klyn, N. Y., Supt., Chas Frankenberger.

Medical Soc. of the State of N. Y. (1807), 17 W. 43d St., N. Y. C., 10,382; Sec., Dr. Edward Livingston Hunt.

Medical Soc. of N. Y. State, Women's (1907), 242; Pres., Julia Kimball Zna, M. D., 20 Grove St., Amsterdam, N. Y., Sec., Anne Harvey Voorhis, M. D., 149 N. B way, Yonkers, N. Y.

Medical Assoc., Amer. (1847), 535 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., 90,056; Sec., Olin West.

Medical Jurisprudence, Soc. of (1883), N. Y. Academy of Medicine, 17 W. 43d St., N. Y. C.; 679; Pres., Dr. Thomas C. Chalmers, Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y.; Sec., Dr. E. E. Smith, 50 E. 41st St., N. Y. C.

Medicine, N. Y. Academy of (1847), 17 W. 43d St., N. Y. C.; 1,750. Pres., Dr. George David Stewart; Sec., Dr. Royal S. Haynes.

Mental Hygiene, Nat'l Committee for (1909), 370 7th Ave., N. Y. C.; Pres., Dr. William H. Welch; Sec., Clifford W. Beers.

Merchants' Assoc. of N. Y. (1897), 233 B'way, N. Y. C.; 7,200; Pres., Lucius R. Eastman; Sec., S. C. Mead.

Methodist Brotherhood, 58 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.; 100,000; Pres., Dr. Bert E. Smith.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Board of Education of, Sec., Dr. Wm. S. Bovard, 58 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Methodist Historical Soc. (1892), 150 5th Ave., N. Y. C.; Pres., H. K. Carroll, LL. D., Plainfield, N. J.; Sec., Rev. Dr. George Adams. 321 E. 50th St., N. Y. C.

Methodist Protestant Church, Women's Foreign Mission, Soc. of the (1879), 613 W. Diamond St., Pittsburgh, Pa.; 11,000; Pres., Mrs. H. Hupfield, Cantonville, Md.; Sec., Mrs. W. M. Sturgeon.

M. E. Church, Board of Sunday Schools of (1908), 58 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.; 29; Cor. Sec., Rev. Wm. S. Bovard, D. D.

M. E. Church, Epworth League of the (1886), 740 Rush St., Chicago, Ill.; Pres., Bishop A. W. Leonard; Sec., Rev. C. E. Guthrie.

Metric Assoc. (1916), 156 5th Ave., N. Y. C.; 820; Pres., Dr. George F. Munz; Sec., Howard Richards.

Mexican Soc. of N. Y. (1909), 117 Park Row, N. Y. C.; 620; Pres., Francisco Jaurez, 23 Chatham Sq., N. Y. C.; Sec., Miss Carmen Reyes, 23 Chatham Sq., N. Y. C.

Microscopical Soc., N. Y. (1877), American Museum of Natural History, 77th St. and Central Park West, N. Y. C.; 198; Pres., Robert Hagelstein, 25 Union Sq. West., N. Y. C.; Rec. Sec., Philip O. Gravelle, 114 Prospect St., S. Orange, N. J.; Cor. Sec., Chas. P. Titus, 32 New St., E. Orange, N. J.

Middle States Regatta Assoc., Pres., George G. Mellor; Sec., C. Fred Muller, Rm. 628, 466 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.

Military Order of the World War (1920), 52 Vanderbilt Ave., N. Y. C.; 12,000; Com.-in-Chief, Major Gen. George H. Harries; Adj. Gen., Cap't. George L. Darte.

Military Surgeons of the U. S., Assoc. of (1891), Army Medical Museum, Washington, D. C.; 3,500; Pres., Col. Chas. Lynch, Munitions Bldg., Wash., D. C.; Sec., Col. J. R. Church.

Milk Producers' Federation, Nat'l Cooperative (1917), 1731 Eye St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; 27 assoc., 275,000 producers; Pres., Judge John D. Miller, 120 W. 42d St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Chas. W. Holman.

Mission Soc., N. Y. C. (1827), Rm. 405, 105 E. 22d St., N. Y. C.; Pres., W. S. Coffin, 575 5th Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., L. H. Lewis.

Missionary Assoc., Amer., 287 4th Ave., N. Y. C.; Cor. Sec., Rev. George L. Cady.

Missionary Union, Internat'l (1884), 71 W. 23d St., N. Y. C.; 1,166; Pres., Rev. J. Sumner Stone, M. D., 441 Pelham Rd., New Rochelle, N. Y.; Sec., Rev. Herbert F. LaFlamme.

Modern Language, Assoc. of Amer. (1884), Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.; 2,390; Pres., William A. Neilson, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.; Sec., Carleton Brown, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Modern Woodmen of Amer. (1883), 1504 3d Ave., Rock Island, Ill.; 1,115,258; Head Consul, A. R. Talbot, Lincoln, Neb.; Head Clerk, J. G. Ray, Rock Island, Ill.

Moose, Loyal Order of (1888), Mooseheart, Ill.; 625,000; Dir. Gen., James J. Davis, Washington, D. C.; Sup. Sec., Rodney H. Brandon.

Moro Educational Foundation (1914), 342 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; 150; Pres. of Bd. of Trustees, Rt. Rev., Charles Henry Brent, D. D., Buffalo, N. Y.; Sec., Curtis J. Mar, Rm. 804.

Mothers and Parent-Teacher Assoc., Nat'l Congress of (1896), 1201 16th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; 530,546; Nat. Pres., Mrs. A. H. Reeve, 7700 Lincoln Drive, Chestnut Hill, Phila., Pa.; Sec., Mrs. A. C. Watkins.

Motion Pictures, Nat'l. Committee for Better Films (1915), 70 5th Ave., N. Y. C.; 400; Sec., Miss A. B. Evans.

Motion Picture Producers and Distributers of Amer., Inc. (1922), 522 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 21; Pres., Will H. Hays; Sec., Courtland Smith.

Motion Pictures, Nat'l Board of Review of (1909), 70 5th Ave., N. Y. C.; abt. 340; Pres., Dr. Wm. B. Tower, 150 5th Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., Wilton A. Barrett.

Municipal Research, Bureau of (1906), 261 B'way., N. Y. C.; Sec. to Board of Trustees, Luther Gulick.

Museums, American Assoc. of (1905), Smithsonian Inst., Washington, D. C.; 760; Director, Prof. Charles R. Richards, 61 B'way., Rm. 2624, N. Y. C.; Sec., Laurence Vail Coleman, Smithsonian Inst., Washington, D. C.

Musicians, Amer. Federation of (1896), 239 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.; 125,000; Pres., Jos. N. Weber, 110 W. 40th St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Wm. J. Kerngood.

Nat'l Safety Council (1912), 168 No. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.; 3,800; Man. Dir., W. H. Cameron.

Naturalists, Amer. Soc. of (1883), Univ. of Mich., Ann Arbor, Mich.; 412; Pres., Prof. W. H. Howell, Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, Md.; Sec., Prof. A. Franklin Shull, Univ. of Mich., Ann Arbor, Mich.

Naturalization Aid League (1909), 175 E. B'way, N. Y. C.; Man. Henry Fruchter.

Nature Study Soc., Amer. (1905), 542 Arden Pl., Toledo, Ohio; 2,000; Pres., Dr. M. R. Van Cleve, Toledo, Ohio; Sec., Mrs. Anne Botsford Comstock, 123 Roberts Pl., Ithaca, N. Y.

Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, Soc. of (1893), 29 W. 39th St., N. Y. C.; 1,619; Pres., Walter M. McFarland; Sec., Daniel H. Cox.

Naval Engineers, Amer. Soc. of (1888), Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.; 1,250; Sec.-Treas., Bureau of Engineering, Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.; Sec., Com. Bryson Bruce, U. S. N., same address.

Naval Order of the U. S. (1890), 15 E. 40th St., N. Y. C.; 250; Com. Gen., Rear Admiral F. J. Higginson, U. S. N. Ret., Kingston, N. Y.; Sec., John Constable Moore.

Naval Reserve Officers' Assoc., U. S., Third Naval Dist. (1919), Room 2205, Municipal Bldg., N. Y. C.; 575; Dir., Rear Admiral Robert P. Forshew, 51 Malden Lane, N. Y. C.; Sec., Com. L. W. Hesselman, 42 Kilburn Road, Garden City, L. I.

Naval Reserve, Inc., U. S. Jr. (1914), 17 W. 60th St., N. Y. C.; 15,000; Exec. Dir., Edward A. Oldham.

Naval Veterans 1861-1865, Nat'l Assoc. (1887), New Canaan, Conn.; 150; Com. Commanding, Loomis Seofield; Sec., Henry F. McCollum, Forest Road, Marvelwood, Westville, Conn.

Navy League of the U. S. (1901), 1749 E St. N. W., Washington, D. C.; Pres., Robert W. Kelley, 16 E. 43d St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Wm. M. Galvin.

Navy Mutual Aid Assoc. (1879), Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.; 3,406; Pres., Admiral Edward W. Eberle, U. S. N., Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.; Sec., Rear Admiral T. J. Cowie, U. S. N., Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.

Needlework Guild of Amer. (1885), 505 Franklin Bldg., 133 So. 12th St., Phila., Pa.; 600,000; Nat. Pres., Mrs. Truman H. Newberry; Sec., Miss Rosamond K. Bender.

Netherland Amer. Foundation (1921), 17 E. 42d St., N. Y. C.; 205; Pres., Hon. Wm. C. Redfield, 165 B'way, N. Y. C.; Sec., Edna C. McKnight.

Netherlands Assoc., Gen., Group No. America (1922), 179 So. Trenchard St., Yonkers, N. Y.; 411; Pres., Prof. Dr. A. van Couthen P. Hinzinga, Thompson, Conn.; Sec., F. E. H. Gebhardt van Roonburgh.

New England Historic Genealogical Soc. (1844), 9 Ashburton Place, Boston, Mass.; 2,056; Pres., John Carroll; Sec., Thornton K. Lothrop.

New England Soc. of N. Y. (1805), 43 Cedar St., N. Y. C.; Pres., A. H. Wiggin, 57 B'way, N. Y. C.; Sec., Harry A. Cushing.

New York Soc. for the City of N. Y. (1914), Hotel McAlpin, B'way at 34th St., N. Y. C.; Pres., James B. Browne, County Court House, Manhattan; Sec., Harry Graham, 151 Hudson St., Manhattan.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information (1915), 25 Washington Ave., Albany, N. Y.; Dir., Wm. P. Capes.

New York Univ., Alumni Fed. (1919), 331 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; 19,772; Chmn., Percy S. Young, 80 Park Place, Newark, N. J.; Sec., Major F. M. Crossett.

Newsdealers and Stationers, Nat'l Assoc. of (1915), Roslyn, L. I.; 10,000; Pres., Wm. Pickering sr.; Sec., Irving Rackoff, 17 John St., N. Y. C.

Newspaper Advertising Executives, Assoc. of (1918), Indianapolis News Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.; 270; Pres., Frank T. Carroll, Indianapolis News; Sec., Don Bridge, same address.

Newspaper Editors, Amer. Soc. of (1922), Washington, D. C.; 143; Pres., Casper S. Yost, St. Louis Globe-Democrat; Sec., E. C. Hopwood, Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Newspaper Women's Club, N. Y. (1922), 53 E. 47th St., N. Y. C.; 100; Pres., Jane Dixon, Telegram and Mail, 73 Dey St., N. Y. C.; Cor. Sec., Prudence Perry.

Non-Smokers' Protective League of Amer. (1910), 101 W. 72d St., N. Y. C.; 2,000; Pres., Charles G. Pease, M. D.; Sec., Eugenio di Pirani.

Numismatic Soc., Amer. (1858), 156th St. and B'way, N. Y. C.; 627; Pres., Edward T. Kewell, Amer. Numismatic Soc.; Sec., Sydney P. Noe, same address.

Nurses' Assoc., Amer. (1879), 370 7th Ave., N. Y. C.; 47,000; Pres., Adda Eldredge, care State Board of Health, Madison, Wis.; Sec., Agnes G. Deans.

Nurses, St. Barnabas Guild for (1886), 21 Washington St., Newark, N. J.; 4,000; Pres., Rt. Rev. Wilson R. Spearly; Sec. Gen., Mrs. James D. Ireland, 12521 Lake Shore Blvd., Cleveland, Ohio.

Odd Fellows, Sovereign Grand Lodge of, Independent Order of (1819), 12-20 W. Chase St., Baltimore, Md.; 2,575,532; Grand Sire, Judge Lucian J. Eastin, St. Joseph, Mo.; Grand Sec., J. Edward Kroh.

Office Appliance Mfrs., Nat'l Assoc. (1916); 36; Pres., M. S. Eylar, 342 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., G. E. Hancock, 374 B'way, N. Y. C.

Ohio Soc. of N. Y. (1886); Pres., Newton Whiting Gilbert; Sec., George E. Cook.

Ophthalmological Soc., Amer. (1864); 190; Pres., Dr. C. D. Westcott, 22 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.; Sec., T. B. Holloway, 1819 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.

Ordine Figli d'Italia in Amer. (1905), 231 E. 14th St., N. Y. C. (See Sons of Italy.)

Organists, Amer. Guild of (1896), 29 Vesey St., N. Y. C.; 2,500; Pres., Frank L. Sealy; Sec., Walter Pack Stanley.

Oriental Soc., Amer. (1842), care Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.; 600; Pres., Dr. Cyrus Adler; Sec., Dr. Charles J. Ogden, 628 W. 114th St., N. Y. C.

Ornithologists' Union, Amer. (1883), 1939 Biltmore St. N. W., Washington, D. C.; about 1,650; Pres., Dr. Jonathan Dwight, 43 W. 70th St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Dr. T. S. Palmer.

Osteopathic Assoc., Amer. (1897), 400 So. State St., Chicago, Ill.; 4,114; Pres., Dr. Chester D. Swope, The Farragut, Washington, D. C.; Sec., Dr. O. J. Gaddis.

Owls, Order of (1904), Home Nest, So. Bend, Ind.; 650,000 (Branch Nests, 2,900); Pres., John W. Talbot; Sec., F. W. Bailey, So. Bend, Ind.

Pan-American Soc. of the U. S., Inc. (1912), 89 Broad St., N. Y. C.; 700; Pres., Severo Mallet-Prevost, care Curtiss, Mallet-Prevost & Colt, 30 Broad St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Miss M. Carryl Ottmer.

Pan-American Student League (1920), Hotel McAlpin, 34th St. at B'way, N. Y. C.; about 400; Pres., Luis A. Buendia; Sec., Evaristo Carazo jr.

Pan-Pacific Union (1911), Honolulu, Hawaii; Pres., Hon. Wallace R. Farrington, Gov. of Hawaii; Dir., Alexander Hume Ford.

Paper and Pulp Assoc., Amer. (1878), 18 E. 41st St., N. Y. C.; 300; Pres., Henry W. Stokes, York Haven Paper Co., 906 Land Title Bldg., Phila., Pa.; Sec., Dr. Hugh P. Baker.

Peace Foundation, World (1910), 40 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass.; Pres., W. H. P. Faunce, Brown Univ., Providence, R. I.; Gen. Sec., Edward Cummings.

Peace Soc., Amer. (1828), 613 Colorado Bldg., Washington, D. C.; Sec., Arthur Deerin Call.

Peace Soc., N. Y. (1906), 70 5th Ave., N. Y. C.; Pres., Hon. Oscar S. Straus; Sec., C. H. Livermore.

Peace Soc., Women's (1918), 1280 5th Ave., N. Y. C.; 3,000; Chmn., Mrs. Henry Villard, 525 Park Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., Mrs. George Prussin, 2665 Grand Concourse, N. Y. C.

Pennsylvania Soc., 249 W. 13th St., N. Y. C.; Pres., Chas. M. Schwab; Sec., Barr Ferree.

People's University Extension Soc. of Greater N. Y. (1898), 1425 B'way, N. Y. C.; Pres., Dr. Rossiter Johnson; Sec., Miss Florence K. Johnson.

Phi Beta Kappa (1776) (United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa organized 1883), 145 W. 55th St., N. Y. C.; 99 chapters, 45,000 living members; Pres., Chas. F. Thwing, Western Reserve Univ., Cleveland, Ohio; Sec., Oscar M. Voorhees.

Phi Beta Kappa Alumni in N. Y. (1877), 145 W. 55th St., N. Y. C.; 826; Pres., Henry Alfred Todd; Sec., A. P. Ball, College of the City of N. Y., N. Y. C.

Philatelic Soc. American, (1894), 600; Pres., V. W. Rotnem, Minneapolis, Minn.; Sec., Wm. Lycett, 1221 Washington St., Cape May, N. J.

Philharmonic Soc. of N. Y. (1842), Fisk Bldg., 250 W. 57th St., N. Y. C.; 1,000; Chmn. Board of Dirs., Clarence H. Mackay, 253 B'way, N. Y. C.; Sec., Arthur Judson.

Philological Assoc., Amer. (1869), Adelbert Col., Cleveland, Ohio; 954; Pres., Prof. S. E. Bassett, Univ. of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.; Sec., Prof. C. P. Bill.

Physical Soc., Amer. (1899), Columbia Univ., N. Y. C.; 1,600; Pres., Prof. C. E. Mendenhall, Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.; Sec., Harold W. Webb.

Physiological Soc., Amer. (1887), Nat'l Pres., A. J. Carlson, care Univ. of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; Sec., Prof. Walter J. Meek, Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Piano Mfrs. Assoc., N. Y. (1890), 105 W. 40th St., N. Y. C.; 63; Pres., Walter C. Hepperla, 510 W. 23d St.; Sec., Albert Behning.

Pilgrim Soc. (1820), Plymouth, Mass.; Pres., Arthur Lord; Sec., William W. Brewster.

Pilgrims of the U. S. (1903), 509 5th Ave., N. Y. C.; 850; Chmn., of Exec. Com., Hon. Frank L. Polk, 15 Broad St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Albert E. Gallatin.

Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild, Nat'l (1893), Room 1008, 70 5th Ave., N. Y. C.; 1,200; Pres., Mrs. John Wood Stewart; Dir., Jeannette Bullis.

Playground and Recreation Assoc. of Amer. (1906), 315 4th Ave., N. Y. C.; 16,000; Pres., Joseph Lee; Sec., Howard S. Braucher.

Polish Hebrews of Amer., Fed. of (1908), 55 W. 113th St., N. Y. C.; 50,000; Sec., David Trautmann, 38 W. 113th St., N. Y. C.

Political Science Assoc., Amer. (1906), Madison, Wis.; 1,500; Sec., Prof. Frederic A. Ogg, Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Political Science in the City of N. Y., The Acad. of (1880), Columbia Univ., Kent Hall, N. Y. C.; 5,000; Pres., Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsay; Sec., Dr. Parker Thomas Moon.

Polo Assoc. (1890), 347 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; 1,310; Chmn., L. E. Stoddard; Sec., J. Ford Johnson jr., 15 Broad St., N. Y. C.;

Poor, N. Y. Assoc. for Improving Condition of (1843), 105 E. 22d St., N. Y. C.; 14,000; Pres., Cornelius N. Bliss; Sec., Acosta Nichols.

Post Office Clerks, Nat'l Federation (1906), Room 300, A. F. of L. Bldg., Washington, D. C.; 35,000; Sec.-Treas., Thomas F. Flaherty.

Posture League, Inc., Amer. (1913), 1 Madison Ave., Metropolitan Tower, N. Y. C.; 1,000 Pres., Dr. George J. Fisher; Sec., Dr. James Porter Fiske.

Power Boat Assoc., Amer. (1903), 50 Church St., N. Y. C.; 129 clubs, about 40,000 members; Pres., F. R. Still, 50 Church St., N. Y. C.; Sec., W. W. Edenburn, Addison Hotel, Detroit, Mich.

Presbyterian Church of No. Amer., Board of Home Missions of the United (1858), 703 Publication Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.; 27 board members; Gen. Sec., Rev. R. A. Hutchison, D. D.

Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., Board of Christian Education of (1923), Witherspoon Bldg., Phila., Pa.; 40; Pres., Hugh T. Kerr, LL. D., 827 Amberson Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Gen. Sec., Wm. Chalmers Covert, L.L. D.

Presbyterian Church U. S. A., Board of Ministerial Relief and Sustentation (1917), 510 Witherspoon Bldg., Phila., Pa.; Gen. Sec., Rev. Henry B. Master.

Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., Com. on Program and Field Activities of the General Council of (1923), 156 5th Ave., N. Y. C.; 10; Gen. Sec., Room 1209, 156 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

Presbyterian Historical Soc. (1852), 520 Witherspoon Bldg., Phila., Pa.; 250; Pres., Rev. Henry van Dyke, LL. D., Princeton, N. J.; Sec., Rev. Joseph Brown Turner, A. M.

Presbyterian System, Alliance of Reformed Churches Throughout the World Holding the (1875), 44 Queen St., Edinburgh, Scotland; Pres., Rev. John R. Fleming, D. D., 44 Queen St., Edinburgh, Scotland; Amer. Sec., Rev. Henry B. Master, D. D., 510 Witherspoon Bldg., Phila., Pa.

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Amer. Soc. for the (1866), 50 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; 2,000; Pres., Frank L. Sturgis; Sec., Richard Welling.

Prevention of War, Nat'l Council for (1921), 532 17th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.; 36 nat'l organizations; Exec. Sec., Frederick J. Libby.

Prison Assoc., Amer. (1870), 135 E. 15th St., N. Y. C.; 1,500; Pres., Dr. Charles H. Johnson, Croton-on-Tudson, N. Y.; Sec., E. R. Cass.

Prison Assoc. of N. Y. (1844), 135 E. 15th St., N. Y. C.; 4,800; Pres., Eugene Smith, 45 Cedar St., N. Y. C.; Sec., E. R. Cass.

Prisons and Prison Labor, Nat'l Committee on, Room 528, 2 Rector St., N. Y. C.; 2,700; Pres., Adolph Lewisohn, 61 B'way, N. Y. C.; Sec., Julia K. Jaffroy.

Probation Assoc., Inc., Nat'l (1907), 370 7th Ave., N. Y. C.; 3,600; Pres., Hon. Henry S. Hulbert, Judge Juvenile Court, Detroit, Mich.; Sec., Charles L. Chute.

Produce Exchange, N. Y. (1861), 2 B'way, N. Y. C.; 1,670; Pres., J. B. Small; Sec., W. C. Rossman.

Professional Women's League (1893), 56 W. 53d St., N. Y. C.; 300; Pres., Mrs. Russell Bassett, 101 W. 89th St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Francesca Redding.

Prohibition Amendment, Inc., Assoc. Against the (1919), Nat'l Hdqtrs., 511 11th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.; approx. 600,000; Managing Vice Pres., Wm. H. Stayton, 662 Lexington Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; Nat'l Sec., Gorton C. Hinckley.

Promotion of Purity, Nat'l Christian League for (1887), 5 E. 12th St., N. Y. C.; Pres., Elizabeth B. Grannis; Cor. Sec., Chas. H. Donovan.

Propagation of the Catholic Faith, Soc. for the (1822), 343 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.; 1,000,000; Pres., Rt. Rev. Joseph Freri, D. D.; Sec., Rev. William Quinn.

Proportional Representation League (1893), 1417 Locust St., Phila., Pa.; 1,400; Gen. Sec., C. G. Hoag.

Protective Tariff League (1885), 137 Centre St., N. Y. C.; 659; Gen. Sec., Wilbur F. Wakeman.

Protestant Episcopal Churches, Nat'l Council of (1820), 281 4th Ave., N. Y. C.; 1,156,207; Pres., Rt. Rev. Thos. F. Gailor; Sec., Rev. Franklin J. Clark.

Psychiatric Assoc., Amer. (1844), Albany, N. Y.; about 1,250; Sec., Earl D. Bond, M. D., 4401 Market St., Phila., Pa.

Psychical Research, Inc., Amer. Soc. for (1907), 44 E. 23d St., N. Y. C.; 1,044; Sec., Gertrude Ogden Tubby.

Psychological Corporation (1921), 3939 Grand Central Terminal, N. Y. C.; 150; Pres., Dr. J. McKeen Cattell; Sec., Dr. D. R. Brimhall.

Psychopathological Assoc., Amer. (1910), 173 E. 70th St., N. Y. C.; 110; Sec., Dr. Sanger Brown 2d.

Public Administration, Nat'l Inst. of (1921), 261 B'way, N. Y. C.; Sec. to Board of Trustees, Luther Gulick.

Public Health Assoc., Amer. (1872), 370 7th Ave., N. Y. C.; 4,200; Pres., Wm. H. Park, M. D., City Laboratories, N. Y. C.; Sec., Homer N. Calver.

Public Relations, Committee on—Eastern Railway Presidents' Conference (1923), 143 Liberty St., N. Y. C.; 5; Chmn., E. E. Loomis; Vice Chmn., Robert S. Binkerd.

Public Service, Inc., Amer. Fund for (1922), 2 W. 13th St., N. Y. C.; 12; Sec., Roger N. Baldwin.

Public Spirit Club Internat'l (1922), 210 Hearst Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.; 1,000; Pres., George B. Monk; Exec. Sec., Earle C. Miles.

Pythian Sisters (1888), Union City, Ind.; 150,000; Sup. Chief, Lucie P. McCague; Sec., Mollie V. Keller, 735 N. Columbia St., Union City, Ind.

Railroad Superintendents, Amer. Assoc. of (1887), 714 W. B'way, E. St. Louis, Ill.; 1,400; Pres., E. H. Harman; Sec., J. Rothschild, Room 400, Union Station, St. Louis, Mo.

Railway Assoc., Amer. (1872), 30 Vesey St., N. Y. C.; 712 railroads; Pres., R. H. Aishton, 431 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; Sec., H. J. Forster.

Railway Business Assoc. (1908), Liberty Bldg., Phila., Pa.; 600; Pres., Alba B. Johnson; Sec., Frank W. Noxson.

Railway Engineering Assoc., Amer. (1899), 431 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; 2,250; Pres., G. J. Ray, Chief Engineer, D. L. & W. R. R., Hoboken, N. J.; Sec., E. H. Fritch.

Railways Assoc., N. Y. (1897), 761 7th Ave., N. Y. C.; 2,232; Pres., Frank Hedley, 165 B'way, N. Y. C.; Sec., J. J. Shea.

Real Estate Board of N. Y., Inc. (1896), 7 Dey St., N. Y. C.; 1,809; Pres., Charles G. Edwards, 321 B'way, N. Y. C.; Sec., Richard O. Chittick.

Real Estate Boards, Nat'l Assoc. of (1904), 310 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.; 503 member boards, 20,000 individuals; Pres., Chas. G. Edwards, 321 B'way, N. Y. C.; Sec., Herbert U. Nelson.

Real Estate Boards, N. Y. State Assoc. of (1905), 25 Washington Ave., Albany, N. Y.; 1,700; Exec. Sec., Meade C. Dobson.

Reconstruction League, Peoples' (1920), Bliss Bldg., 35 B St. N. W., Washington, D. C.; Pres., Hon. H. F. Baker, Weadock, Mich.; Exec. Sec., Benj. Marsh.

Red Cross, Amer. Nat'l (1881), 17th and D Sts. N. W., Washington, D. C.; 3,500,000; Chmn., Judge John Barton Payne; Sec., Miss Mabel T. Boardman.

Red Men, Improved Order of, 205 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill.; 500,000; Great Incohonee John E. Sedwick, Martinsville, Ind.; Great Chief of Records, W. B. Macferran.

Reform Assoc., Nation (1863), Pittsburgh, Pa.; 300,000; Pres., Rev. T. D. Edgar, D. D., Wilkinsburg, Pa.; Sec., Rev. James S. McGaw, D. D., 209 9th St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Reform Federation, Internat'l (1895), 206 Pennsylvania Ave. S. E., Washington, D. C.; 15,000; Pres., Robert Watson, D. D., Columbus Ave. and Berkeley St., Boston, Mass.; Sec., Prof. Geo. S. Duncan, Ph. D., 2900 7th St. N. E., Washington, D. C.

Reformed Church in Amer., Board of Directors of Gen. Synod of (1771), 25 E. 22d St., N. Y. C.; Pres., W. L. Brown; Sec., R. F. Van Nest.

Reformed Church in Amer., Board of Education (1832), 25 E. 22d St., N. Y. C.; 24; Pres., Rev. Albertus T. Broek, D. D., 137 S. 6th Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Sec., Rev. Willard Dayton Brown, D. D.

Reformed Church in Amer., Board of Foreign Missions of the (1860), 25 E. 22d St., N. Y. C.; 27; Pres., Rev. Henry E. Cobb, D. D., 370 West End Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., Rev. Wm. Chamberlain, Ph. D.

Reformed Church in the U. S., Board of Foreign Missions of the (1838), Schaff Bldg., 15th and Race Sts., Phila., Pa.; Pres., Rev. Chas. E. Creitz, D. D., 611 Walnut St., Reading, Pa.; Sec., Rev. Allen R. Bartholomew, D. D., Room 310, Schaff Bldg., Phila., Pa.

Religious Liberals, Nat'l Federation of (1908), 700 Oakwood Blvd., Chicago, Ill.; Pres., Jesse H. Holmes, Swarthmore, Pa.; Chmn. of Exec. Com., Curtis W. Reese.

Reptile Study Soc. of Amer., Inc. (1916), 108 Convent Ave., N. Y. C.; 125; Sec., Nellie Louise Condon.

Reserve Officers' Assoc. (1922), 1653 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C.; 10,000; Pres., Brig. Gen. John Ross Delafield, 27 Cedar St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Lieut. Col. Fred B. Ryons.

Rhinological, Laryngological and Otological Soc., Inc., Amer. (1895), 145 W. 58th St., N. Y. C.; 353; Pres., Dr. W. H. Haskin, 40 E. 41st St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Dr. R. L. Loughran.

Rhodes Scholars, Alumni Assoc. of Amer. (1907), Swarthmore, Pa.; 500; Pres., Leonard W. Cronkhite, 305 Congress St., Boston, Mass.; Sec., Frank Aydelotte, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.

Road Builders' Assoc., Amer. (1902), 37 W. 39th St., N. Y. C.; 1,200; Pres., J. H. Cranford, 3056 K St. N. W., Washington, D. C.; Sec., E. A. Birchland.

Roosevelt Memorial Assoc. (1919), 1 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; 2,000,000; Pres., James R. Garfield, Cleveland, Ohio; Director, Herman Hagedorn.

Roosevelt Memorial Assoc., Woman's (1919), Roosevelt House, 28 E. 20th St., N. Y. C.; 50,000; Pres., Mrs. John Henry Hammond, 9 E. 91st St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Mrs. Charles A. Bryan, Southampton, L. I.

Rotary Club of N. Y. (1909), Hotel McAlpin, N. Y. C.; 500; Pres., Edward P. Chalfant, 10 Central Park West, N. Y. C.; Sec., Edwin H. Rushmore.

Rotary Internat'l (1912), 1,822 member clubs in 28 countries, 102,000 individual Rotarians; Pres., Everett W. Hill, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Int. Sec., Chesley R. Perry, 221 E. 20th St., Chicago, Ill.

Royal Arcanum (1880), Grand Regent, Milton A. Willment, 5 Beekman St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Daniel A. Brown, 215 Montague St., B'klyn, N. Y.

Royal Arcanum, Supreme Council of the (1877), 407 Shawmut Ave., Boston, Mass.; 120,000; Grand Regent, Richard E. Kropf, 712 Otis Bldg., Chicago, Ill.; Supreme Sec., Samuel N. Hosp.

Royal Neighbors of Amer. (1895), Rock Island, Ill.; 552,294; Sup. Oracle, Mrs. Eva Child, Janesville, Wis.; Sup. Recorder, Mrs. Alice Gilliland, Rock Island, Ill.

Rubber Assoc. of Amer., Inc. (1900), 250 W. 57th St., N. Y. C.; 310; Pres., W. O. Rutherford, B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio; Sec., A. L. Viles.

St. Andrew's Soc. (1756), 105 E. 22d St., N. Y. C.; Pres., John Sloane; Sec., George McGeachin.

St. David's Soc. of the State of N. Y. (1841), 289 4th Ave., N. Y. C.; 253; Pres., John R. Davies; Sec., Geo. Morgan Lewis.

St. George's Soc. of N. Y. (1770), 19 Moore St., N. Y. C.; 1,006; Almoner, L. D. Langley; Pres., J. V. Davies; Sec., S. A. Salvage.

Santa Claus Assoc., Inc. (1904), Knickerbocker Bldg., 42d St. & B'way, N. Y. C.; 10,000; Greater N. Y.; Founder, John D. Gluck, P. O. Box 40, Station F, N. Y. C.; Sec., Lester L. Mayer, P. O. Box 40, Station F, N. Y. C.

Savings Banks Assoc. of the State of N. Y. (1894), 110 E. 42d St., N. Y. C.; 147 Mutual Savings Banks; Pres., Chas. J. Obermayer, Greater N. Y. Savings Bank, N. Y. C.; Gen. Sec., Joseph A. Seaborg.

Save-a-Life League, Inc., Nat'l (1916), 888 7th Ave., N. Y. C.; 400; Pres., Dr. H. M. Warren; Sec., Harry M. Warren jr., Hotel Grenoble, 7th Ave. & 56th St., N. Y. C.

Scenic and Historic Preservation Soc., Amer. (1895), 154 Nassau St., N. Y. C.; 500; Pres., George F. Kunz, 409 5th Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., Edward Hagaman Hall.

School Garden Assoc. of N. Y. (1908), 121 E. 51st St., N. Y. C.; 8,000; 1st Vice Pres., Van Everie Kilpatrick; Sec., Miss Agnes Cording, P. S. No. 92, Queens, Hays Ave., Corona, L. I., N. Y. C.

Science, Amer. Assoc. for Advance of (1848), Smithsonian Inst. Bldg., Wash., D. C.; 12,862; Pres., J. McKeen Cattell, Garrison-on-Hudson, N. Y.; Sec., Burton E. Livingston.

Science Service (1921), B and 21st Sts., Washington, D. C.; Pres., W. E. Ritter; Sec., Watson Davis.

Sciences, Nat'l Acad. of (1863), B and 21st Sts., Washington, D. C.; 261; Pres., Dr. A. A. Michelson, Univ. of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; Sec., Paul Brockett, Nat'l Acad. of Sciences, Washington, D. C.

Sciences, N. Y. Acad. of (1817), 77th St. and Central Park West, N. Y. C.; 660; Pres., John Tatlock; Sec., R. W. Tower.

Scottish Clans, Order of (1878), 248 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.; 30,000; Royal Chief, Duncan MacInnes, Station B, Box 9, B'klyn, N. Y.; Sec., Thomas R. P. Gibb.

Sculpture Soc., Nat'l (1893), 215 W. 57th St., N. Y. C.; 300; Pres., James Earle Fraser; Sec., Charles L. Hinton.

Seamen's Union of Amer., Internat. (1892), 359 N. Wells St., Chicago, Ill.; 18,000; Pres., Andrew Furuseth, A. F. of L. Bldg., Washington, D. C.; Sec., K. B. Nolan.

Secular Union, Amer. (1876), Room 841, 127 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; Pres., J. W. Whicker; Sec., W. L. Maclaskey.

Security League, Nat'l (1914), 17 E. 49th St., N. Y. C.; 25,000; Sec., Lloyd Taylor.

Sentinels of the Republic (1922), Home Life Bldg., Washington, D. C.; Chmn., Louis A. Coolidge, 434 Albany Bldg., Boston, Mass.; Sec., Mrs. L. C. Lucas, 23 Home Life Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Seventh Day Adventist (1863), Takoma Park, Washington, D. C.; 225,730; Pres., Rev. W. A. Spicer; Sec., Rev. C. K. Meyer.

78th Division (Lightning) Assoc. (1918), 20 Exchange Place, N. Y. C.; 12,000; Pres., Col. Alfred L. L'Heureux; Sec., Anthony F. Minisi, 196 Market St., Newark, N. J.

Shorthand Reporters' Assoc., Nat'l (1899), 1,275; Pres., George L. Hart, Washington, D. C.; Sec., Albert C. Gaw, Elkhart, Ind.

Silk Assoc. of Amer. (1872), 354 4th Ave., N. Y. C.; 500; Pres., James A. Goldsmith; Sec., Ramsay Peugnet.

Simplified Spelling Board (1906), Lake Placid Club, Essex Co., N. Y.; 250; Sec., Godfrey Dewey.

Slate Assoc., Nat'l (1922), 757 Drexel Bldg., Phila., Pa.; 100; Pres., George F. Barnard, Monson Maine Slate Co., 112 Water St., Phila., Pa.; Sec., W. S. Hays.

Slater Fund, John F. (1882), 61 B'way, N. Y. C.; Pres., James H. Dillard, Box 418, Charlottesville, Va.; Sec., Miss G. C. Mann, Box 418, Charlottesville, Va.

Social Hygiene Assoc., Inc., Amer. (1914), 370 7th Ave., N. Y. C.; 3,000; Gen. Dir., William F. Snow, M. D.; Sec., Donald R. Hooker, M. D.

Social Science Assoc., Amer. (1899), 280 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; Pres., George Gordon Battle; Sec., Talcott Williams, LL. D.

Social Sciences, Nat'l Inst. of (1912), 280 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; 900; Pres., Chester S. Lord, LL. D.; Sec., Miss Rosina Hahn.

Social Service Com. (1911), 416 Lafayette St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Rev. Charles K. Gilbert.

Social Service Com., P. E. Diocese of N. Y. (1912), 416 Lafayette St., N. Y. C.; Chmn., Very Rev. H. E. W. Fosbroke, D. D., 1 Chelsea Square, N. Y. C.; Exec. Sec., Rev. Chas. K. Gilbert.

Social Work, Nat'l Conference of (1874) 25 E. 9th St., Cincinnati, Ohio; 3,500; Dir., William J. Norton, 316 Jefferson Ave., E., Detroit, Mich.; Sec., W. H. Parker.

Sociological Soc., Amer. (1905), 58th St. & Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Charles A. Ellwood, Univ. of Wis., Columbia, Mo.; Sec., E. W. Burgess.

Sons of America, Patriotic Order (1847), 1317 No. Broad St., Phila., Pa.; 350,000; Pres., Gabriel H. Moyer, Lebanon, Pa.; Nat'l Sec., Herman A. Miller.

Sons of the Amer. Revolution, Empire State Soc. (1889), 220 B'way, N. Y. C.; 1,800; Pres., Col. Henry W. Sackett, 154 Nassau St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Major Chas. A. DuBois.

Sons of Amer. Revolution, Nat'l Soc. (1889), 918 F St., Washington, D. C.; 19,000; Pres. Gen., Marvin H. Lewis, Louisville, Ky.; Sec. Gen., Frank B. Steele.

Sons of Confederate Veterans (1896), 608 Law Bldg., 8th and Main Sts., Richmond, Va.; 65,000; Com.-in-Chief, D. S. Etheridge, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Adj.-in-Chief, Walter L. Hopkins.

Sons and Daughters of Liberty (1875), 1604 E. Passyunk Ave., Phila., Pa.; 107,809; Sec., W. V. Edkins.

Sons of Italy (1905), 231 E. 14th St., N. Y. C.; 40,000; Grand Venerable, Hon. Salvatore A. Cotillo, Justice of Supreme Court; Grand Exec. Sec., Aurelius Sofia.

Sons of the Revolution in the State of N. Y. (1876), Fraunces's Tavern, cor. Broad and Pearl Sts., N. Y. C.; Pres., Robert Olyphant, 17 Battery Place, N. Y. C.; Sec., Henry Russell Drowne, 54 Pearl St., N. Y. C.

Sons of St. George, Amer. Order (1870), 86 Main St., Brockton, Mass.; 30,000; Supreme Pres., George Tucker, Marquette, Mich.; Sec., Arthur Brown.

Sons of Veterans, U. S. A. (1881), the Capitol, Washington, D. C.; 54,000; Com.-in-Chief, Herman L. Lange; Nat'l Sec., H. H. Hammer, Reading, Pa.

Sons of Zion, Order (1908), 44 E. 23d St., N. Y. C.; 5,000; Pres., Nathan Chasan, 3 E. 116th St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Jacob Ish-Kishor.

Southern Soc., N. Y. (1886), 270 B'way, N. Y. C.; 1,150; Pres., Martin W. Littleton, 149 B'way, N. Y. C.; Sec., Chas. Cason.

Spanish-Amer. War, Naval and Military Order (1899), Transportation Bldg., Chicago, Ill.; 14,000; Com.-in-Chief, Capt. Ira Harris, Bogota, N. J.; Sec., Lieut. Frederic B. Hart.

Spiritualist Assoc., Nat'l (1893), 600 Penn. Ave., S. E., Washington, D. C.; 125,000; Pres., Dr. George B. Warne, 765 Oakwood Blvd., Chicago, Ill.; Sec., Rev. Harry P. Strack.

Sponsors of the U. S. Navy, Soc. of, Washington, D. C.; 400; Pres., Mrs. Russell C. Langdon, 707 University P'kway, Baltimore, Md.; Sec., Mrs. Louisa Wainwright Turpen, 1262 New Hampshire Ave., Washington, D. C.

Sportsmen, League of Amer. (1868), 1110 Simpson St., N. Y. C.; 50,000; Pres., G. O. Shields; Sec., H. M. Beach.

Staten Island Civic League (1913) 105 Stuyvesant Place, New Brighton, S. I., N. Y.; 1,200; Pres., Francis F. Leman, 1210 Castleton Ave., West New Brighton, S. I., N. Y.; Sec., Charles E. Hoyer, 11 Catlin Ave., Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.

Statistical Assoc., Amer. (1839), Kent Hall, Columbia Univ., N. Y. C.; 1,050; Pres., Dr. Louis I. Dublin, 1 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., Robert E. Chaddock.

Steamship Owners' Assoc., Amer. (1906), 11 B'way, N. Y. C.; 60; Pres., Alfred G. Smith, Pres. N. Y. & Cuba Mail S. S. Co. (Ward Line), N.Y. C.; Gen. Man., Winthrop L. Marvin.

Steuben Soc. of Amer. (1920), 50 Union Sq., N. Y. C.; 2,500,000; Pres., John M. Grossgebauer, Paterson, N. J.

Stock Exchange, N. Y. (1792), 11 Wall St., and 18 Broad St., N. Y. C.; 1,100; Pres., E. H. H. Simmons; Sec., E. V. D. Cox.

Sunday School Assoc., World's (1907), 216 Metropolitan Tower, 1 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; 31 Nat'l Assocs. Federated; Chmn. Exec. Com., Arthur M. Harris; Sec., W. G. Landes.

Suppression of Vice, N. Y. Soc. for (1873), 215 W. 22d St., N. Y. C.; 300; Pres., Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., 580 Park Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., John S. Sumner.

Surgeons, Amer. College of (1913), 40 E. Erie St., Chicago, Ill.; 6,358, Dir. Gen., Dr. Franklin H. Martin.

Symphony Soc. of N. Y. (1877), 33 W. 42d St., N. Y. C.; 100; Pres., Harry Harkness Flagler; Sec., Richard Welling, 2 Wall St., N. Y. C.

Tall Cedars of Lebanon of the U. S. of Amer. (1902), Trenton, N. J.; 50,000; Pres., George W. Stone, Cleveland, Ohio; John M. Wright, Box 413, Trenton, N. J.

Tammany Soc., or Columbian Order (1789), 145 E. 14th St., N. Y. C.; 750; Grand Sachem, John R. Voorhis; Sec., Willis Holly.

Teachers' Council (1913), Hall of the Board of Education, N. Y. C.; 45; Pres., Wm. J. McAuliffe, 500 Park Ave., N. Y. C.; Corr. Sec., Miss Helen A. McKeon, same address.

Teachers' Union (1916), 70 5th Ave., N. Y. C.; about 1,000; Pres., Henry R. Linville; Sec., Joseph Jablonower.

Technology Club of N. Y. (1913), 17 Gramercy Park, N. Y. C.; 800; Pres., R. H. Howes, 103 Park Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., R. J. Marlow.

Telegraphers' and Historical Assoc., Old Time (1880), 195 B'way, N. Y. C.; 2,300; Sec., Thos. E. Fleming, Room 900, 195 B'way, N. Y. C.

Temperance Soc., Nat'l (1865), 289 4th Ave., N. Y. C.; 74; Pres., Rev. Charles Scanlon; Sec., Miss Annie E. Oldrey.

Templars of Honor and Temperance, Supreme Council (1846), New Britain, Conn.; 7,000; Supreme Templar, W. J. Rawlings; Sec., John Sloan, 35 Liberty St., New Britain, Conn.

Temple Sisterhoods, Nat'l Fed. of (1913), Merchants' Bldg., 6th St., Cincinnati, Ohio; 50,000; Pres., Mrs. J. Walter Freiberg, Alaska Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio; Sec., Rabbi George Zepin.

Theosophical Soc., Amer. Section (1875), 826 Oakdale Ave., Chicago, Ill.; 7,880; Pres., L. W. Rogers; Sec., Maude N. Couch.

Thomas Hunter Assoc. of Grammar School No. 35 (1897), N. Y. C.; 600; Pres., Thomas Darlington, M. D.; Sec., Charles D. Graham, 109 Ft. Greene Place, B'klyn, N. Y.

Tobacco Merchants' Assoc. of the U. S. (1915), 5 Beekman St., N. Y. C.; 1,292; Pres., Jesse A. Bloch, Wheeling, W. Va.; Man. Dir., Chas. Dushkind.

Toy Fair Chamber of Commerce, Inc. (1923), 200 5th Ave., N. Y. C.; 400; Pres., N. B. Cass, Athol, Mass.; Sec., H. B. Clark.

Toy Mfrs. of the U. S. A., Inc. (1916), 200 5th Ave., N. Y. C.; 110; Pres., George A. Fox, care Milton Bradley Co., Springfield, Mass.; Sec., F. D. Dodge.

Tract Soc., Amer. (1925), 7 W. 45th St., N. Y. C.; Pres., William Phillips Hall; Sec., William Henry Matthews.

Trade and Transportation, N. Y. Board of (1873), 41 Park Row, N. Y. C.; 694; Pres., Lee Kohns; Sec., Frank S. Gardner.

Trade Union League, Women's (1904), 247 Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.; 500 individual, 780,000 affiliated; Pres., Rose Schneiderman; Sec., Mabel Leslie.

Travelers' Aid Soc., N. Y., Inc. (1907), 144 E. 44th St., N. Y. C.; Pres., William Fellowes Morgan, Arch 11, Brooklyn Bridge, N. Y. C.; Sec., Miss Virginia M. Murray.

Tropical Medicine, Amer. Soc. of (1903); 230; Sec., B. H. Ransom, P. O. Box 131, Pennsylvania Ave. Station, Washington, D. C.

Trotting Assoc., Nat'l (1870), 18 Asylum St., Hartford, Conn; 600; Pres., Reese Blizzard, Parkersburg, W. Va.; Sec., W. H. Gocher.

Tuberculosis Assoc., Nat'l (1904), 370 7th Ave., N. Y. C.; 3,000; Pres., Dr. Charles J. Hatfield, Henry Phipps Inst., 7th and Lombard Sts., Phila., Pa.; Man. Dir., Dr. Linsley R. Williams.

Turnerbund, Amer. (1849), 516 Grant St., Pittsburgh, Pa.; 30,768; Pres., George Seibel; Nat'l Sec., Ernest Herklotz, 1505 Carson St., S. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.

27th Division Assoc. (1919), 829 Municipal Bldg., N. Y. C.; 35,000; Pres., Brig. Gen. George Albert Wingate, Hall of Records, B'klyn, N. Y.; Sec., Lieut. Col. Joseph A. S. Mundy, 289 Municipal Bldg., N. Y. C.

Typographical Union No. 6, New York (1850), 24 W. 16th St., N. Y. C.; 9,300; Pres., Leon H. Rouse; Sec., John S. O'Connell.

Typothetae of Amer., United (1887), 600 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.; 3,500; Pres., George K. Horn, Baltimore, Md.; Sec., Edward T. Miller.

Union Veteran Legion (1884), Memorial Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa.; 500; Adj.-Gen. Samuel M. Evans, Memorial Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Unitarian Assoc., Amer. (1825), 25 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.; Pres., Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, D. D.; Sec., Rev. Louis C. Cornish, D. D.

Unitarian General Conference (1864), 25 Beacon St., Boston; Pres., Chief Justice William Howard Taft; Sec., Palfrey Perkins.

Unitarian Laymen's League (1919), 7 Park Sq., Boston, Mass.; Pres., Charles H. Strong, N. Y. C.; Sec., William L. Barnard.

Unitarian Sunday School Soc. (1827), 25 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.; 1,000; Pres., Rev. William I. Lawrence, Th. D.; Sec., Miss Frederika Wendte, 3 Lewis Road, Winchester, Mass.

Unitarian Women, Alliance of (1890), 25 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.; Pres., Mrs. Oscar C. Gallagher; Sec., Mrs. Caroline S. Atherton.

United Press Assoc. (1907), 63 Park Row, N. Y. C.; Pres., K. A. Bickel; Sec., R. H. Fancher.

United Workmen of North Dakota, Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of (1895), A. O. U. W. Bldg., Fargo, No. Dak.; 15,636; Grand Master Workman, B. C. Marks, Fargo, N. Dak.; Sec., E. J. Moore.

Universalist Church, Young Peoples' Christian Union of the (1889). 176 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.; 4,500; Pres., Rev. Ellsworth C. Reamon, 8th St., So., and 2d Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.; Sec., Donald M. Sleeper, 352 Boston Ave., Medford Hillside, Mass.

Universalist General Convention (1866), 176 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.; 60,000; Chmn. Board of Trustees, Rev. John Murray Atwood, D. D., Canton, N. Y.; Sec., Rev. Roger F. Etz.

University Extension Assoc., Nat'l State House, Boston, Mass.; 37 universities; Pres., H. G. Ingham, Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan.; Sec., James A. Moyer, State Dept. of Education, Boston, Mass.

University Professors, Amer. Assoc. of (1915), 222 Charles River Road, Cambridge, Mass.; 5,200; Pres., A. O. Leuschner, Univ. of Cal., Berkeley, Cal.; Sec., Prof. H. W. Tyler.

University Women, Amer Assoc. (1882), 1634 I St. N. W., Wash., D. C.; 20,000; Pres., Dr. Aurelia Henry Reinhardt, Mills College, Cal.; Exec. Sec., Dr. Mina Kerr.

Urban League, Nat'l. (1911), 127 E. 23d St., N. Y. C.; 40; Chairman, L. Hollingsworth Wood, 501 5th Ave., N. Y. C.; Sec., Eugene K. Jones.

Vedanta Soc. of the City of N. Y. (1894), 34 W. 71st St., N. Y. C.; Pres., Swami Bodhananda; Sec., Miss Ada L. Stuart, 504 W. 112th St., N. Y. C.

Veteran Police Assoc., N. Y. (1891), Police Station, 156 Greenwich St., N. Y. C.; 4,000; Pres., Bernard Keleher; Sec., John J. Churchill.

Veterans of Foreign Wars (1899), 616 N. 7th St., Kansas City, Kan.; 100,000; Com.-in-Chief, Brig. Gen. John Dunn, Boston, Mass.; Sec., Rcuel W. Elton.

Veterans of the World War, Disabled Amer. (1920), 2840 Melrose Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio; Nat. Com., Frank J. Irwin; Nat. Adjutant, Raymond A. Lasance.

Veterinary Medical Assoc., Amer. (1863), 735 Book Bldg., Detroit, Mich.; 4,000; Pres., Dr. C. H. Stange, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa; Sec., Dr. H. Preston Hoskins.

Vocational Education, Nat'l Soc. (1908), Harrisburg, Pa.; 4,300; L. H. Dennis, State Dept. of Public Education, Harrisburg, Pa.

Volunteers of Amer. (1896), 34 West 28th St., N. Y. C.; 10,500; Pres., Gen. Ballington Booth; Sec., J. W. Merrill.

War Mothers, Amer. (1917), 150 Main St., White Plains, N. Y.; 1,200; N. Y. State War Mother, Mrs. R. Emmet Digney; Sec., Mrs. Lydla Broderick, 302 Convent Ave., N. Y. C.; Nat'l War Mother, Mrs. H. H. McCluer, Kansas City, Mo.

Water Color Soc., Amer. (1867), 215 W. 57th St., N. Y. C.; 135; Pres., Elliot Clark; Sec., G. P. Ennis.

Waterways Assoc., N. Y. State (1913), Pres., Henry W. Hill, Mutual Life Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.; Sec., George Clinton jr., 1012 Prudential Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

Weights and Measures, Amer. Inst. of (1917), 115 B'way., N. Y. C.; 600; Pres., W. R. Ingalls; Sec., C. C. Stutz.

West End Assoc. (1884), 31 Nassau St., N. Y. C.; 650; Pres., Wm. D. Gaillard; Sec., A. W. McEwan, 2161 Bathgate Ave., N. Y. C.

Westchester County Children's Assoc., Inc. (1914), Rm. 410, 15 Court St., White Plains, N. Y.; 2,000; Pres., Bd. of Dir., Mrs. Paul R. Reynolds; Sec., Mrs. Edith J. Mitchell.

Wholesale Grocers' Assoc., of the U. S., Nat'l. (1906), 6 Harrison St., N. Y. C.; 1,500; Sec., M. L. Toulme.

Woman Suffrage Alliance, Internat'l (1904), 11 Adams St., W. C., London, England; 32 nat'l. assocs; Pres., Mrs. Marjorie Corbett Ashby; Sec., Mrs. Katharine Bompas. Honorary Pres., Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, 171 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

Woman's Board of Missions (Congregational) (1868), 14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.; 64,500; Pres., Mrs. Franklin Warner, 30 Ridgeview Ave., White Plains, N. Y.; Sec., Miss Helen B. Calder.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Nat'l. (1874), 1730 Chicago Ave., Evanston, Ill.; 750,000; Pres., Miss Anna A. Gordon; Sec., Mrs. Frances P. Parks.

Woman's Party, Nat'l. (1913), Capitol Hill, Washington, D. C.; Nat. Pres., Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont; Sec., Miss Anita Pollitzer.

Women for Home Missions, Council of, 156 5th Ave., N. Y. C.; Pres., Mrs. John Ferguson; Exec. Sec., Miss Florence E. Quinlan.

Women Voters, N. Y. League of (1919), 1625 Grand Central Terminal Bldg., N. Y. C.; State Chairman, Mrs. F. Louis Slade; Sec., Mrs. Edgerton Parsons.

Women's Clubs, General Federation of (1890), 1734 N. St. N. W., Washington, D. C.; 1,410,950; Pres., Mrs. T. G. Winter, 2617 Dean Boulevard, Minneapolis, Minn.; Director of Headquarters, Miss Lida Hafford.

Women's Clubs, N. Y. State Federation of (1894); 400,000; Pres., Mrs. J. H. Booth, Cumberland Ave., Plattsburg, N. Y.; Sec., Mrs. C. H. North, 189 Cornelia St., Plattsburg, N. Y.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union (1877), 264 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.; 5,443; Pres., Miss Margaret McGill; Exec. Sec., Miss Elizabeth W. Schermerhorn.

Women's Nat'l Republican Club (1921), 8 E. 37th St., N. Y. C.; 2,700; Pres., Mrs. Charles H. Sabin; Sec., Mrs. Arthur E. Lott, 11 W. 35th St., N. Y. C.

Women, U. S. A., Nat'l Council of (1888), 3125 Lafayette Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; 10,000,000; Pres., Mrs. Philip N. Moore; Sec., Mrs. Flo J. Miller, Monticello, Ill.

Women Voters, Nat'l League of (1920) 532 Seventeenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; Pres., Miss Belle Sherwin; Sec., Miss Elizabeth Hauser, 420 N. State St., Girard, Ohio.

Women's National Democratic Club, Inc. (1917) Hotel Wellington, 7th Ave. and 55th St., N. Y. C.; 1,250; Pres., Lillian R. Sire; Sec., Marion Lawler.

Women's Nat'l Republican Club (1921), 6 E. 37th St., N. Y. C.; 2,750; Pres., Mrs. Charles H. Sabin, 22 E. 47th St., N. Y. C.; Sec., Mrs. Arthur E. Lott.

Woman's Relief Corps, Nat'l (1883), Pres., Mrs. Grace B. Willard, 1401 N. Fairfax Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.; Sec., Mrs. Kate Reed Humphreys, 2321 Buckingham Road, Los Angeles, Cal.

Woodmen Circle, Supreme Forest (1892), W. O. W. Bldg., 14th and Farnam Sts., Omaha, Neb.; 137,207; Sup. Guardian, Mary E. LaRocca, Rm. 311, above address; Sup. Clerk, Dora Alexander, Rm. 411, same address.

Woodmen of the World, Sovereign Camp, (1890), W. O. W. Bldg., Omaha, Neb., 510,834; Pres., W. A. Fraser; Sec., J. T. Yates.

Woodrow Wilson Foundation (1922), 17 E. 42d St., Rm. 1108, N. Y. C.; 100,000; Pres., Hon. Norman H. Davis; Sec., Mrs. Katrina Ely Tiffany.

Wool Manufacturers, Nat'l Association of (1864), 50 State St., Boston, Mass.; Pres., John P. Wood, 521 N. 22d St., Phila., Pa.; Sec., Walter Humphreys

World Agriculture Society (1919) Amherst, Mass.; 3,000; Pres., Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, Mich. Agri. Col., East Lansing, Mich.; Sec., Laurence H. Parker.

World's Student Christian Federation (1895), 347 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; 243,735; Chairman, John R. Mott; Sec., Miss Ruth Rouse.

Yacht Racing Assoc. of L. I. Sound (1895), 25 W. 43d St., N. Y. C.; 28 yacht clubs; Pres., C. D. Mallory, 11 B'way., N. Y. C.; Sec., C. Sherman Hoyt.

Yellowstone Trail Assoc. (1912), 816 Second Ave., So. Minneapolis, Minn.; 8,143; Gen. Man., H. O. Cooley; Sec., B. R. Mandel.

Young Judaea, Nat'l. (1908), 114 5th Ave., N. Y. C.; 20,000; Pres., Moe Turman; Sec., D. Leonard Cohen.

Young Men's Christian Assoc., Internat'l Committee (1866), 347 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; 988,522; Chmn., James M. Spears, Montclair, N. J.; Gen. Sec., Dr. John R. Mott.

Young Men's Hebrew Assoc. (1900), 92d St. and Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.; 3,000; Pres., Jack Nadel; Sec., E. H. Paul, 52 William St., N. Y. C.

Young Women's Hebrew Assoc. (1903), 31 W. 110th St., N. Y. C.; 6,000; Exec. Dir., Mrs. Ray F. Schwartz; Sec., Mrs. Samuel I. Hyman.

Zionist Organization of Amer. (1920); 114 5th Ave., N. Y. C.; 50,000; Chairman, Louis Lipsky.

Zoologists, Amer. Soc. of (1890), 500; Pres., Prof. Ross G. Harrison, Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.; Sec., W. C. Allee, Zoology Bldg., Univ. of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

SOBRIQUETS OR BY-NAMES OF CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Albany—The Capital City.
Atlanta—Gate City of South.
Baltimore—The Monumental City.
Birmingham—City Beautiful.
Boston—Hub, Athens of America.
Brooklyn—The City of Churches.
Buffalo—Queen City of Lake.
Charleston, S. C.—Palmetto City.
Chicago—The Windy City.
Cincinnati—Queen City, Porkopolis.
Cleveland—The Forest City.
Dallas—The City of the Hour.
Dayton—The Gem City.
Denver—The City of the Plains.
Des Moines—City of Certainties.
Detroit—The City of the Straits.
Duluth—The Zenith City of the Unsalted Sea.
Galveston—The Oleander City.
Hannibal, Mo.—The Bluff City.
Hartford—Charter Oak City.
Indianapolis—The Railroad City.
Jacksonville—The Gateway City.
Kansas City, Mo.—Heart of Amer.
Keokuk, Iowa—The Gate City.
Little Rock—The City of Roses.
Los Angeles—City of the Angels.
Louisville—The Falls City.
Lowell—The City of Spindles.
Lynn—The City of Shoes.
Madison, Wis.—The Lake City.
Memphis—The Bluff City.
Milwaukee—Foam City, Cream City.
Minneapolis—City of Lakes.
Nashville—The City of Rocks.
Newark—Newark Knows How.
New Bedford—The Whaling City.
New Haven—The City of Elms.
New Orleans—The Crescent City.
New York—The Empire City, Gotham, The Metropolis.
Omaha—Gate City of West.
Paterson—Silk City, Amer. Lyons.
Philadelphia—The City of Brotherly Love and The Quaker City.
Pittsburgh—The Iron City and The Smoky City.
Portland, Me.—The Forest City.
Portland, Ore.—The Rose City.
Providence—Gateway of Southern New England.
Reading—The Pretzel City.
Rochester—The Flour City.
St. Joseph—The City Worth While.
St. Louis—The Mound City.
St. Paul—Saintly City, Gem City.
Salt Lake—City of the Saints.
San Francisco—Golden Gate City.
Savannah—Forest City of South.
Scranton—The Electric City.
Seattle—The Queen City.
Springfield, Ill.—The Flower City.
Springfield, Mass.—City of Homes.
Syracuse—The Salt City.
Toledo—The Corn City.
Troy—The Collar City.
Washington—The City of Magnificent Distances.
Worcester—Heart of Bay State.

THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Year (F'cal.)	No. Compt. Posit.	Exam-ined.	Passed.	P. C. That Pas'd	Ap-pointed	P. C. Ap. of Pas'd
1889...	29,650	19,060	11,978	62.8	3,780	31.6
1890...	30,626	22,994	13,947	60.7	5,182	37.2
1891...	33,873	19,074	12,786	67.0	5,300	42.0
1892...	37,523	19,460	12,160	62.5	3,961	32.5
1893...	43,915	24,838	14,008	56.5	4,291	30.6
1894...	45,821	37,379	22,131	59.2	4,704	19.8
1895...	54,222	31,036	19,811	63.9	4,793	24.2
1896...	87,044	31,179	20,714	65.4	5,086	24.6
1897...	85,886	50,571	29,474	58.3	3,047	10.3
1898...	89,306	45,712	30,600	66.9	7,870	25.7
1899...	93,144	49,164	36,312	74.0	9,557	26.3
1900...	94,893	46,602	34,965	75.0	9,889	28.3
1901...	106,205	48,093	33,521	69.7	10,289	30.7
1902...	107,990	60,558	40,500	66.9	13,298	32.8
1903...	135,453	109,829	87,983	80.1	40,270	45.7
1904...	154,093	127,846	100,078	78.3	48,909	48.8
1905...	171,807	113,053	111,741	78.1	38,996	35.0
1906...	184,178	117,277	91,345	77.9	39,050	42.7
1907...	194,332	129,317	93,920	72.6	43,003	45.8
1908...	206,637	161,793	120,760	74.6	42,153	34.9
1909...	234,940	158,484	123,449	77.9	40,943	33.2
1910...	222,276	115,644	87,769	75.9	43,585	49.7
1911...	227,657	105,024	70,159	66.8	23,256	33.2
1912...	217,392	106,078	59,251	55.9	20,969	35.4
1913...	282,597	141,905	94,350	66.5	35,154	37.3
1914...	292,460	215,587	147,526	68.4	41,935	28.4
1915...	292,291	167,795	114,632	68.3	36,398	31.8
1916...	296,926	154,722	113,792	73.5	42,057	37.0
1917...	326,899	212,114	122,280	57.6	86,312	70.5
1918...	642,432	551,391	387,963	70.4	213,530	55.0
1919...	922,961	438,259	299,826	68.4	133,533	44.5
1920...	497,603	293,327	193,915	66.1	116,309	60.0
1921...	448,112	303,309	203,209	67.0	101,711	50.1
1922...	420,688	206,007	128,952	62.6	63,867	49.5
1923...	411,398	204,200	122,918	60.1	57,694	46.1
1924...	415,593	222,915	133,506	59.9	68,287	51.1

UNITED STATES COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

The Coast and Geodetic Survey of the Department of Commerce is charged with the surveys of the coasts and contiguous waters of the United States and of areas under the jurisdiction thereof; the extension of geodetic surveys in the form of triangulation and precise levelling over the United States and areas under the jurisdiction thereof; and the magnetic survey of the United States and areas under the jurisdiction thereof.

The results obtained are published in annual reports and in special publications; charts upon various scales, including sailing charts, general charts of the coast, harbor charts, outline maps, tide tables and current tables issued annually in advance; coast pilots with sailing directions covering the navigable waters; notice to mariners issued weekly as a joint publication of the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Bureau of Lighthouses, and containing current information necessary for safe navigation; magnetic charts and publications; catalogues of charts and publications and such other publications as may be required.

STATISTICS AS OF JULY, 1924.

There are about 371,000 square miles of precise triangulation and 3,450 linear miles of precise traverse completed in the United States. Nearly as much again of this precise control work remains to be done before it is brought within fifty miles of every place in the United States.

About 48,000 miles of precise levels have been completed in the United States, and there are about 21,000 miles still to be done to bring the levels within fifty miles of every place in the United States.

A general magnetic survey of the United States has been made, with magnetic observations at over 5,000 stations, including nearly every county seat

The United States of America.

(FEDERAL REPUBLIC.)

	Continental.	*Total.*
AREA, square miles	3,026,789	3,743,510
POPULATION, 1920	105,710,620	117,859,495
POPULATION, 1925, est.	113,493,770 (37.5 to sq. m.)	
WEALTH, 1923 Census, est.	$320,803,862,000	

The United States of America, oldest republic, is bounded on the north by Canada, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico, on the south by the Gulf of Mexico and Mexico, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. It comprises 48 States and the Federal District of Columbia. This is called for convenience in reference Continental United States. Its non-contiguous areas are the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii; Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, the Virgin Islands of the United States, American Samoa, Guam, Wake and scattered islands in the Pacific; and the Panama Canal Zone, all aggregating 716,721 square miles, which, added to the 3,026,789 square miles of continental United States, give a total of 3,743,510 square miles.

The population of continental United States, Census of 1920, was 105,710,620; of the non-contiguous areas (partly estimated) 12,148,875, the grand total being 117,859,495. The estimate of the Census Bureau of the population of Continental United States for July 1, 1925, is 113,493,770. (See Index for population tables.)

The general topography of continental United States is so varied, and the climate, natural resources and racial elements also, that the country may be said to be several countries articulated in one national body. In the eastern part, excepting on the south, are several mountain ranges of the Appalachian system, rising never to more than 6,000 to 7,000 feet of altitude, and ranging north and south. The Adirondacks, in northern New York State, are declared by the United States Geological Survey to have been the first land that rose from the original chaos in the western world, being therefore, the oldest mountains in the United States.

Sweeping westward from the eastern mountains is a vast, fertile plain, the valley of the Mississippi River, a thousand miles wide and about as long, to where the mountain formation again is found, the Rocky Mountain range, highest in North America, beyond which westwardly is a tableland of mean elevation of 3,000 to 5,000 feet, and still further to the westward are other mountain ranges of lesser altitudes, with a low coast range skirting the shores of the Pacific Ocean.

The United States has seven great rivers—the Hudson, entering the Atlantic at the harbor of New York City in the northeastern corner of the country; the Delaware, entering the Atlantic through Delaware Bay, midway down the coast; the Potomac, entering the Atlantic through Chesapeake Bay, just south from Delaware Bay; the Mississippi, greatest of North American rivers in its relationship to civilization, rising in Minnesota, near to Canada, entering the Gulf of Mexico on the southern side of the country; the Ohio, flowing from the eastern mountains westwardly to join the Mississippi in the east central part of the country; the Missouri, which flows from the northwestern mountains eastwardly to the Mississippi, being confluent with that stream just north of where the Ohio joins it; the Columbia, which rises in British territory, and flows across a vast tableland west of the Rocky Mountains, into the Pacific Ocean one-third of the way down that coast; the Colorado, non-navigable, which rises in the State of Colorado, flows in general course southwestwardly through Utah and Arizona, and between Arizona and California, into the Gulf of California, in Mexico.

Besides these streams, there are many of considerable and navigable size in the areas east from the Rocky Mountains, and the great St. Lawrence River, as the outlet of the Great Lakes on the northern border between the United States and Canada, skirts the northeastern boundary of the United States.

The Great Lakes, Superior, largest inland body of fresh water in the world; Huron, Erie, Michigan, and Ontario, are a striking phase of the geological formation, and carry immense passenger and freight tonnage. The Mississippi, Potomac, Delaware, Hudson and Columbia Rivers are navigable for considerable distances inland from the sea, and the Missouri for light-draught craft quite a distance up from the Mississippi.

Of the lesser rivers, the most important are the Connecticut, Susquehanna, James, Cumberland, Tennessee, Tombigbee, Warrior, Arkansas and Red in the eastern half of the country, and the Sacramento on the Pacific Coast; while the Rio Grande, rising in Colorado, non-navigable, save for 61 miles from its mouth, is the eastern half boundary between the United States and Mexico.

The largest river under the American flag is the Yukon in Alaska, which rises in small lakes in the Dominion of Canada, flows northwestwardly into Alaska, then westwardly and then southwestwardly into Norton Sound, which in turn makes into Bering Sea. It is navigable for more than 2,000 miles inland.

The climate of the United States is of every gradation, from the north temperate, with rather cold winters and pleasant summers, to the sub-tropical, with every variety of flora suitable to so wide a range of latitude. Eastwardly and westwardly, even greater variation is found. For there are regions of normal moisture precipitation in the northeast, of excessive precipitation in the southeast, of normal precipitation in the central tableland regions, and then of varying degrees of aridity and moistness as one proceeds westwardly, until on the coast of Oregon, at Tillamook, is the heaviest average precipitation in the United States—120 inches a year.

The Southwestern United States is marked by several almost deserts, susceptible of reclamation by irrigation, some of which were the beds of great inland salt water seas, at some points the present surface elevation being lower than the surface of the ocean.

The area of continental United States was acquired by various purchases, treaties and in wars, from England, France, Spain and Mexico, and the dependencies from Russia, Spain, Panama, the former Hawaiian Government, and Denmark.

The Thirteen Original States as at present constituted have an area of 892,135 square miles, and were colonies, many with a vast indeterminate hinterland, when the War of the Revolution was fought against England, 1776-83.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

In natural resources, the United States is one of the richest countries in the world. Its coal, oil, timber and precious metals exist in vast natural stores, and practically every base mineral known to civilization is deposited in its areas. The timber resources have been depleted seriously; but the Federal Forest Service has begun reforestation, and has matured plans to make the natural timber lands perpetual by replanting.

Improvement also of the rivers and harbors has proceeded to a large extent, although by no means as extensive as similar development in Europe. The great navigable rivers mentioned heretofore have been treated by the engineers for removal of obstructions in many places, great jetties have been built at the mouths of the Columbia and Mississippi, large terminal facilities provided at many of the ports, and plans are working out for the perfection of all of them according to modern standards. The most important domestic canal is the New York State Barge Canal; many others were permitted to lapse into non-use when railway transport absorbed attention so exclusively in the last half of the last century. The natural conditions, however, would permit of almost illimitable canal development if more artificial waterways are needed.

Originally an agricultural people, the presence of so vast natural stores of minerals and timbers, together with increased "pressure of population on land," has operated to induce great industrial development, until the United States is to-day one of the world's greatest merchants on the high seas, its steel, rubber goods, timber, cotton, machinery, foodstuffs and many other commodities going to the ends of the earth.

The increase of industrial interest has been coincidental with and in large part the cause of the very heavy immigration which came in before the present immigration restriction law was enacted. Many came to work in the mines and factories and in construction of railways and industrial works. Up to the latter part of the last century, the population of the United States was in a majority rural—that is, dwelt on farms or in communities of fewer than 2,500 inhabitants. The rural population, which in 1910 was 54.2 per cent. of the total, was in 1920 48.6 per cent., a relative drop, but the number 51,406,017 was an increase of 1,599,871, or 3.2 per cent.

The Census Bureau, noting in twenty-five States,

especially large in the East, a decline in the number of farms and farm acreage in the decade, found that the most important single reason for this appears to have been a scarcity of farm labor and the relatively high wages paid in manufacturing centres, which frequently induced farmers themselves to leave their farms. There was also a continuation of the tendency, especially in New England, toward the abandonment for agricultural purposes of low grade land, much going to pasture, but large areas being permitted to grow up to brush or forests. In certain parts of the cotton belt the spread of the cotton boll-weevil has interfered so seriously with profitable cotton farming as to result in the reduction both of farms and farm acreage; where the land has been used for other crops less labor has been required. Large areas of farm land have been taken over by development companies for oil wells or mining operations, and the extension of the areas of cities and manufacturing towns has caused a further reduction.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

The agricultural interests of the country are very large. The Census Bureau reported for 1920 that of the approximate land area of 1,903,215,360 acres, all farm lands contained 955,863,715 acres; improved lands, 503,073,067 acres, or 52.6 per cent. of all the land in the farm lands classification; that the value of all farm property was $77,924,100,338; of land alone, $54,829,563,059; of buildings, $11,486,439,543; of implements, $3,594,772,928; and of livestock, $8,013,324,808; the value of all farm crops in 1919 being $14,755,364,894, against $9,523,514,211 in 1909, the increase having been due largely to very much higher prices.

The number of farms was 6,448,343. Those under 20 acres numbered 796,535; from 20 to 49 acres, 1,503,732; from 50 to 99 acres, 1,474,745; from 100 to 174 acres, 1,449,630; from 175 to 499 acres, 1,006,477; from 500 to 999 acres, 149,819; 1,000 acres and over, 67,405. Owners numbered 3,925,090, and tenants, 2,454,804. White farmers numbered 5,498,454; colored farmers, 949,889, and foreign-born farmers, 581,068.

It is interesting to note that 2,146,362 automobiles were on these farms (being 333 per 1,000 of all farms); also 139,169 motor trucks and 246,083 tractors. These farms were supplied with telephones to the number of 2,498,493 (38.7 per cent. of all the farms being supplied). 10 per cent., or 643,899, had water piped into the house, and 7 per cent., or 452,620, had gas or electric light.

The acreage in 1924 under winter wheat was 36,898,000; spring wheat, 16,920,000; corn, 105,604,000; oats, 41,625,000; barley, 7,558,000; rye, 4,337,000; buckwheat, 794,000; potatoes (white), 3,753,000; potatoes (sweet), 990,000; flax, 3,375,000; rice, 899,000; beans, 1,357,000; grain sorghums, 5,459,000; tobacco, 1,702,000; peanuts, 950,000; hay (tame), 61,020,000; timothy, 10,796,000; clover, 8,355,000; alfalfa, 10,217,000; sugar beets, 917,000; and cotton, 40,403,000.

The value of all farm crops in 1923 was estimated by the Department of Agriculture at $9,953,000,000, and of all animal products at $6,111,000,000, making the total farm production, omitting crops fed to livestock, $12,204,000,000.

The value of mining products in 1923 was given by the United States Geological Survey as $6,018,000,000, an increase of 29 per cent. over 1922 and 45 per cent. over 1921, but a decrease of 14 per cent. from 1920, when prices were at the peak.

The petroleum output for 1923 broke all records, the total approximating 733,000,000 barrels, an increase of 32 per cent. over 1922, double the production in 1918 and 39,000,000 barrels more than the entire world output in 1920. The average daily production reached a maximum of 2,161,000 barrels in November.

The coal ouput for 1923 was 545,000,000 short tons, a figure exceeded only in 1917, 1918 and 1920.

The gold output for 1923 was $51,734,000, and silver, 73,355,000 ounces.

The production of copper in 1923 was 1,467,000,000 pounds, 51 per cent. greater than in 1922.

A new record in the production of pig iron was made in 1923 (38,363,509 long tons, valued at $935,908,540) and steel, 44,943,696 long tons, nearly equalling the record of 1917.

The total value of the products manufactured in the United States returned in the Census of 1921 was $43,653,282,833. (See Index for tables.)

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Europe is the largest customer of the United States, in 1923 absorbing 50.7 per cent. of our exports, of which the United Kingdom took 21.2 per cent.; Germany, 7.6 per cent.; France, 6.5 per cent.; and Italy, 4 per cent. Latin America took 27.7 per cent.; Canada, 15.5 per cent.; Cuba, 4.6 per cent.; and Japan, 6.4 per cent. Canada sold the United States in 1923, 11 per cent. of our imports; the United Kingdom, 10.7 per cent.; Cuba, 9.9 per cent.; Japan, 9.2 per cent.; the British East Indies, 8.2 per cent.; China, 5.6 per cent.; Germany, 4.3 per cent.; and France, 3.9 per cent.; with Brazil and Mexico closely following.

The trade with Latin America, which reached its peak in 1920, with exports of $1,564,128,856 and imports of $1,807,475,121, declined in 1921 to exports of $793,941,427 and imports of $712,717,841, and declined further in 1922 to exports of $558,368,706 and imports of $813,624,565, under post-war market readjustment. In 1923 exports increased 25 per cent. to $693,803,176; and imports 29 per cent. to $1,049,876,666.

This trade in 1923 showed an increase over 1922 of 29 per cent. in imports ($1,049,876,666); and of 24.6 per cent. in exports ($693,803,176). The total trade ($1,743,679,842) is an increase of 121 per cent. over the fiscal year 1913-14.

The amount of foreign trade in dollars was:

Year. (Fiscal.)	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Exports.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1920-21..	2,556,869,711	6,516,510,033	3,959,640,322
1921-22..	3,073,353,263	3,771,156,489	697,303,226
1922-23..	3,780,958,965	3,956,733,373	175,774,408
1923-24..	3,554,138,268	4,311,283,740	757,145,472

The amount of gold and silver imported and exported during the past three fiscal years was:

	Imports.		Exports.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1921-22	468,318,273	70,684,298	27,345,282	62,694,677
1922-23	284,089,550	64,947,025	49,021,975	55,906,956
1923-24	417,025,638	79,939,985	10,206,941	98,785,586

Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover estimates that during the calendar year 1923 "current invisible items" of foreign trade; *i.e.*, amounts paid out in foreign countries through tourists, remittances of immigrants, payments for foreign shipping, and various services, make a total of $1,162,000,000, while interest received on money owed, as by foreign investors and by foreign governments, together with payments for use of our ships by foreigners and expenditures of foreigners in the United States, amounted approximately to $792,000,000. Therefore, he estimates the "invisible" balance against the United States at $370,000,000. Foreign investments in the United States during 1923 he places at $394,000,000; and American purchases of foreign securities at $410,000,000.

The United States had on July 1, 1924, a merchant marine of 5,128 vessels of which 3,892 were steam, 1,041 sailing, and 195 motor, with a total tonnage of 15,956,967. In 1923, 88 ships of 172,817 tons were built.

The United States leads in oil-using vessels, having on July 1, 1923, 399 tankers of 2,497,675 tons, and 1,709 steamers fitted for burning oil fuel with a tonnage of 8,798,776 tons, more than half the world total.

There entered and cleared at American ports in 1923-24, a total tonnage of 135,540,540, of which 58,315,530 was American and 77,225,010 was foreign.

The total railroad mileage Jan. 1, 1923, was 250,413, of which Class I. carriers (*i. e.*, whose annual operating revenues exceed $1,000,000) operated 234,976 miles. The capitalization of the Class I. railroads was $17,015,346,711; operating revenue, $6,356,890,737; operating expense, $4,943,928,145; net operating revenue, $977,657,368; dividends declared, $334,545,800; taxes paid, $301,413,784; number of paying passengers carried, 967,409,205; tons of revenue paying freight, 1,840,954,570. The number of employees was 1,745,233, whose average wage was $1,624.18.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION.

The United States has been known as a melting-pot of the peoples of the earth, its population at first of the ancient races such as the Aztecs, then of the American Indian, and in the first days of settlement by white people from Europe, English predominating. From the beginning immigration has been numerous, and attained a million persons a year up to the beginning of the World War, Chinese and Japanese being rigidly restricted. (See Index for tables.)

In the industrial centres, large numbers of Austrians, Italians, Germans and not a few Britons, with very many Slavs, have settled; and in the agricultural sections Scandinavians are numerous in the North Central States, and Germans from the Great Lakes to the border States.

The 1920 census assigned of the total 105,710,620 of population, native white, 81,108,161; native parentage, 58,421,957; foreign parentage, 15,694,-

539; with 6,991,665 of mixed parentage. Those of foreign parentage and of recently immigrated foreign blood number more than 30,000,000. (See Index for tables.)

The increase in population in the decade 1910-20 was 13,738,354. Twelve States—New York, Pennsylvania, California, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Texas, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Oklahoma, North Carolina and Minnesota, in that order—supplied 8,979,722 of that increase, while three—Mississippi, Nevada and Vermont—returned a decrease totalling but 14,494. During this period the urban communities absorbed 7,000,000 of the 9,000,000 increase in native whites of native parentage, and the aggregate population of the sixty-eight cities of over 100,000 inhabitants comprised more than one-quarter of the entire population of the United States.

The Census makes use of nine subdivisions in its classification of occupations. These subdivisions and their importance, in the sense of number of workers in each, at the Census of 1920 are:

Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry	10,953,158
Extraction of minerals	1,090,223
Manufactures and mechanical industries	12,818,524
Transportation	3,063,582
Trade	4,242,979
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	770,460
Professional service	2,143,889
Domestic and personal service	3,404,892
Clerical	3,126,541
Total	41,614,248

The first three groups, agriculture, mining, and manufactures, represent the basic occupations, and upon the location of these industries depends the location of the other six groups. If manufacturing settles in a particular centre, transportation, trade, public, professional and domestic service and clerical workers distribute themselves accordingly.

DEFENSE.

By gradual increase of power as well as increase of legal authority the President of the United States is the most potent governmental head in the world. Under the Constitution as originally interpreted the President had relatively little initiative but received direction by the Congress in all important matters, especially when they touched foreign affairs. In the last 50 years the balance has changed to a large degree, until the Executive establishment now exercises power little dreamed of when the Republic was established.

The Army of the United States has been greatly reduced by reorganization and on June 30, 1924, numbered 11,436 officers and 121,108 enlisted men out of the 12,000 officers and 125,000 men authorized by act of June 30, 1922. In addition there is a force of 7,115 Philippine Scouts.

The Navy, on Sept. 1, 1924, had a personnel of 8,126 officers and 87,327 men, and had in commission these vessels:

18 battleships; 5 cruisers, 2d line; 8 light cruisers, 1st line; 3 light cruisers, 2d line; 1 aircraft carrier, 2d line; 2 mine layers, 2d line; 103 destroyers, 1st line; 6 light mine layers; 44 submarines, 1st line; 37 submarines, 2d line; 22 Eagle boats; 29 subchasers; 9 gunboats; 6 converted yachts; 6 destroyer tenders; 8 submarine tenders; 2 repair ships; 3 store ships; 1 aircraft tender; 2 colliers; 10 oil tankers; 2 ammunition ships; 5 cargo ships; 2 transports; 2 hospital ships; 30 fleet tugs; 33 mine sweepers; 296 airplanes.

Under construction were: 2 aircraft carriers, 1st line; 2 light cruisers, 1st line; 1 repair ship; 1 destroyer tender; 1 submarine tender; 6 submarines, 1st line; 3 fleet submarines, 1st line; 1 mine laying submarine.

Navy Yards are maintained at: Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Washington, D. C.; Norfolk, Va.; Charleston, S. C.; Mare Island, Cal.; Bremerton, Wash.; Pearl Harbor, T. H.

The national wealth of the United States on Dec. 31, 1922, as shown by a survey by the Census Bureau, was $320,863,862,000, an increase of 72.2 per cent. over 1912 ($186,299,664,000). The per capita wealth of the nation increased from $1,950 to $2,918 in ten years, or 49.6 per cent. It is pointed out, however, that the total increase is but little more than the principal indices of price levels. (See Index for tables.)

The volume of paper money in circulation on June 30, 1924, was: United States notes, $342,420,469; Federal Reserve notes, $2,338,851,085 (secured by $383,434,000 in commercial paper and $2,118,093,000 in gold); Federal Reserve bank notes, $10,402,272 and National bank notes, $759,720,728 (both issues secured by United States bonds and other securities held by the Treasury of the United States. Gold certificates in circulation amounted to $1,218,350,659 and silver certificates $408,365,410. Gold in circulation amounted to $705,411,197; silver dollars $76,062,648, and subsidiary silver $269,516,346.

The holdings of gold in the United States as of June 30, 1924, totaled $4,490,716,239, or almost half of the total stock of monetary gold in the world, estimated by the Director of the Mint to be $9,210,007,000.

The money of the United States is accepted at its gold par anywhere in the world. The circulating medium varies with the needs of business, by reason of the operation of the quasi-public Federal Reserve System, which provides a flexible method of expansion and contraction according as conditions change, and a co-ordination of the business credit of the country in a reservoir, precluding, it is held, the possibility of the former periodic panics.

The United States had a gross debt of $26,596,701,684 on Aug. 31, 1919, when the war debt was at its peak. This on June 30, 1924, had been reduced to $21,015,401,508. The Government's ordinary receipts in the fiscal year 1922-23 amounted to $4,007,135,480, and ordinary expenditures to $3,294,627,529, and in 1923-24 ordinary receipts $4,012,044,702 and ordinary expenditures $3,048,677,965.

The resources of the 8,085 national banks on June 30, 1924, amounted to $22,565,919,000; total deposits, $15,009,063,000. The deposits in the 1,700 savings banks totalled over seven billion dollars.

The banking power of the United States represented by the capital surplus, deposits and circulation of its approximately 30,600 banking institutions (including the twelve Federal Reserve Banks, the national banks, the savings banks and about 20,600 State banks, trust companies and private banks) is estimated at about sixty billions of dollars.

AREA OF UNITED STATES AND OUTLYING POSSESSIONS—1790-1920.

Census Year.	U. S., Including Possessions.		U. S., Excluding Possessions.				Outlying Possessions.
	Gross Area (Land and Water).	Per Cent. of Area in 1920.	Gross Area (Land and Water).	Per Cent. of Area in 1920.	Land.	Water.	Gross Area.
	Square Miles.		*Square Miles.*		*Square Miles.*	*Square Miles.*	
1790	892,135	23.8	892,135	29.5	867,980	24,155	.....
1800	892,135	23.8	892,136	29.5	867,980	24,155	.....
1810	1,720,122	46.0	1,720,122	56.8	1,685,865	34,257	.....
1820	1,792,223	47.9	1,792,223	59.2	1,753,588	38,635	.....
1830	1,792,223	47.9	1,792,223	59.2	1,753,588	38,635	.....
1840	1,792,223	47.9	1,792,223	59.2	1,753,588	38,635	.....
1850	2,997,119	80.1	2,997,119	99.0	2,944,337	52,782	.....
1860	3,026,789	80.9	3,026,789	100.0	2,973,965	52,824	.....
1870	3,617,673	96.6	3,026,789	100.0	2,973,965	52,824	590,884
1880	3,617,673	96.6	3,026,789	100.0	2,973,965	52,824	590,884
1890	3,617,673	96.6	3,026,789	100.0	2,973,965	52,824	590,884
1900	3,742,870	100.0	3,026,789	100.0	2,974,159	52,630	716,081
1910	3,743,397	100.0	3,026,789	100.0	2,973,890	52,899	716,608
1920	3,743,529	100.0	3,026,789	100.0	2,973,774	53,015	716,740

Water area does not include water surface of oceans, Gulf of Mexico, or Great Lakes, lying within jurisdiction of United States.

LAND AND WATER AREA OF STATES, BY RANK, 1920.

STATE.	Rank in Gross Area.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES. Gross.	Land.	Water.	STATE.	Rank in Gross Area.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES. Gross.	Land.	Water.
UNITED STATES	.....	3,026,789	2,973,774	53,015					
Texas	1	265,896	262,398	3,498	Arkansas	26	53,335	52,525	810
California	2	158,297	155,652	2,645	North Carolina	27	52,426	48,740	3,686
Montana	3	146,997	146,131	866	Alabama	28	51,998	51,279	719
New Mexico	4	122,634	122,503	131	New York	29	49,204	47,654	1,550
Arizona	5	113,956	113,810	146	Louisiana	30	48,506	45,409	3,097
Nevada	6	110,690	109,821	869	Mississippi	31	46,865	46,362	503
Colorado	7	103,948	103,658	290	Pennsylvania	32	45,126	44,832	294
Wyoming	8	97,914	97,548	366	Virginia	33	42,627	40,262	2,365
Oregon	9	96,699	95,607	1,092	Tennessee	34	42,022	41,687	335
Utah	10	84,990	82,184	2,806	Ohio	35	41,040	40,740	300
Minnesota	11	84,682	80,858	3,824	Kentucky	36	40,598	40,181	417
Idaho	12	83,888	83,354	534	Indiana	37	36,354	36,045	309
Kansas	13	82,158	81,774	384	Maine	38	33,040	29,895	3,145
South Dakota	14	77,615	76,868	747	South Carolina	39	30,989	30,495	494
Nebraska	15	77,520	76,808	712	West Virginia	40	24,170	24,022	148
North Dakota	16	70,837	70,183	654	Maryland	41	12,327	9,941	2,386
Oklahoma	17	70,057	69,414	643	Vermont	42	9,564	9,124	440
Missouri	18	69,420	68,727	693	New Hampshire	43	9,341	9,031	310
Washington	19	69,127	66,836	2,291	Massachusetts	44	8,266	8,039	227
Georgia	20	59,265	58,725	540	New Jersey	45	8,224	7,514	710
Florida	21	58,666	54,861	3,805	Connecticut	46	4,965	4,820	145
Michigan	22	57,980	57,480	500	Delaware	47	2,370	1,965	405
Illinois	23	56,665	56,043	622	Rhode Island	48	1,248	1,067	181
Iowa	24	56,147	55,586	561	District of Col.	49	70	60	10
Wisconsin	25	56,066	55,256	810					

Water area figures do not include water surface of oceans, Gulf of Mexico, or Great Lakes, lying within jurisdiction of United States.

GROSS AREA, BY SECTIONS AND DIVISIONS, 1920.

SECTION AND DIVISION.	Rank in Gross Area.	Gross Area (Square Miles).	Pct. Total Gross Area.	No. of States.	Av'rage Gross Area of States.	SECTION AND DIVISION.	Rank in Gross Area.	Gross Area (Square Miles).	Pct. Total Gross Area.	No. of States.	Av'rage Gross Area of States.
U. S.	.....	3,026,789	100.0	48	63,057	E. So. Cent.	7	181,483	6.0	4	45,371
						W. So. Cent.	3	437,794	14.5	4	109,449
THE NORTH.	.....	935,462	30.9	21	44,546						
New Engl'd.	9	66,424	2.2	6	11,071	THE WEST.	.....	1,189,140	39.3	11	108,104
Middle Atl.	8	102,554	3.4	3	34,185	Mountain	1	865,017	28.6	8	108,127
E. No. Cent.	6	248,105	8.2	5	49,621	Pacific	4	324,123	10.7	3	108,041
W. No. Cent	2	518,379	17.1	7	74,054						
						E. of Miss. R.	.....	881,476	29.1	26	33,900
THE SOUTH.	.....	902,187	29.8	16	56,382	W. of Miss. R.	.....	2,145,313	70.9	22	97,514
South Atl'c.	5	282,910	9.3	8	35,355						

The North, with 60.2 per cent. of the total population of the United States in 1920, comprises only 30.9 per cent. of the total area. The corresponding proportions for the South are far less divergent, being 31.3 per cent. for population and 29.8 per cent. for area. For the West, in which only 8.4 per cent. of the total population of the United States was enumerated in 1920, the proportion of the total area is 39.3 per cent. The region east of the Mississippi River, with 70 per cent. of the population in 1920, occupies only 29.1 per cent. of the area of the country, whereas the region west of the Mississippi, with 30 per cent. of the population, comprises 70.9 per cent. of the area.

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The area of the original thirteen States (1790) was 892,135 square miles.

DIVISION.	Yr.	Added. Square Miles.	DIVISION.	Yr.	Added. Square Miles.	DIVISION.	Yr.	Added. Square Miles.
Louisiana purchase.	1803	827,987	Gadsden purchase.	1853	29,670	Panama Canal Zone	1904	527
Gained through			Alaska	1867	590,884	Danish West Indies		
treaty with Spain	1819	13,435	Hawaiian Islands	1898	6,449	(now Virgin Isl.)	1917	132
Florida	1819	58,666	Porto Rico	1899	3,435			
Texas	1845	389,166	Guam	1899	210	Total added area	....	2,851,375
Oregon	1846	286,541	Philippine Islands	1899	115,026	Total United States in-		
Mexican cession	1848	529,189	American Samoa	1900	77	cluding original 13 States,		3,743,510

Payments for above were made by the United States as follows: Louisiana purchase, $15,440,000; Gadsden purchase, $10,000,000; Alaska, $7,200,000; Florida, $5,000,000; Hawaiian Islands, public debt assumed to the amount of $4,000,000; Mexican cession, $8,250,000.

The Treaty of Paris, of December 10, 1898, terminating the Spanish-American War, provided for a money payment to Spain (for relinquishing claim to Porto Rico, Guam, and Philippine Islands) of $20,000,000, and a subsequent treaty of November 7, 1900, provided for a further payment of $100,000 for other Philippine Islands.

By the first treaty the Philippine Islands were ceded to the United States, and the later treaty of November 7, 1900, ceded certain outlying islands of the Philippines not included in the first cession.

The United States did not acquire, by the Isthmian Canal Convention of November 18, 1903, any title to territory in the Republic of Panama, but merely a perpetual right of occupation, use, and control of and over a zone of land ten miles in width. For this privilege it paid to the Republic of Panama the sum of $10,000,000, and undertook to pay the sum of $250,000 annually so long as such occupancy continued, such payments beginning on February 26, 1913.

TREATY WITH COLOMBIA.

The United States and the Colombian Congresses ratified, in 1921, a treaty of the United States with Colombia by which Colombia is to receive $25,000,000 (in yearly instalments of $5,000,000) as compensation for the loss of territorial sovereignty over Panama and the Canal Zone. Ratifications of the two countries were exchanged at Bogota, Colombia, on March 1, 1922. The first payment of $5,000,000 to be made six months thereafter.

For the Danish West Indies, consisting of the islands of St. Croix, St. Thomas and St. Jonn, the United States paid $25,000,000, and took possession on March 31, 1917. They then had 32,000 population.

No money payments were made upon the acquisition of the other Territories mentioned in the list.

DIMENSIONS AND AREA OF THE UNITED STATES.

The gross area of the United States is 3,026,789 square miles. The land area amounts to 2,973,774 square miles, and the water area—exclusive of the area in the Great Lakes, the Atlantic, the Pacific, and the Gulf of Mexico, within the three-mile limit—amounts to 53,015 square miles.

The southernmost point of the mainland is Cape Sable, Fla., which is in latitude 25° 07′ and longitude 81° 05′. The extreme southern point of Texas is in latitude 25° 50′, and longitude 97° 24′. Cape Sable is therefore 49 miles further south than the most southern point in Texas.

A small detached land area of northern Minnesota at longitude 95° 09′ extends northward to latitude 49° 23′.

The easternmost point of the United States is West Quoddy Head, near Eastport, Me., in longitude 66° 57′ and latitude 44° 49′; the westernmost point is Cape Alva, Wash., in latitude 48° 10′, which extends into the Pacific Ocean to longitude 124° 45′.

From the southernmost point in Texas due north to the forty-ninth parallel, the boundary between the United States and Canada, the distance is 1,598 miles. From West Quoddy Head due west to the Pacific Ocean the distance is 2,807 miles. The shortest distance from the Atlantic to the Pacific across the United States is between points near Charleston, S. C., and San Diego, Cal., and is 2,152 miles.

The length of the Canadian boundary line from the Atlantic to the Pacific is 3,898 miles. The length of the Mexican boundary from the Gulf to the Pacific is 1,744 miles.

The average elevation of Delaware is only 60 feet above sea level, according to the United States Geological Survey, less than that of any other State in the Union, although its highest point, at Centreville, New Castle County, is 440 feet above sea level, higher than the highest points in Florida, Louisiana and the District of Columbia.

POSITION OF THE CENTRE OF UNITED STATES POPULATION, 1790 TO 1920.

Census Year.	Location. North Latitude	Location. West Longit'd.	Approximate Location by Important Towns.	Movement in Miles During Preceding Decade. From Point to Point in Direct Line.	Westward.	Northward.	Southward.
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″					
1790..	39 16 30	76 11 12	23 miles east of Baltimore, Md.	.....	.....	.....	.....
1800..	39 16 6	76 56 30	18 miles west of Baltimore, Md.	40.6	40.6	.....	0.5
1810..	39 11 30	77 37 12	40 miles northwest by west of Washington, D. C. (in Va.).	36.9	36.5	.....	5.3
1820..	39 5 42	78 33 0	16 miles east of Moorefield, W. Va.	50.5	50.1	.....	6.7
1830..	38 57 54	79 16 54	19 miles west southwest of Moorefield, W. Va.	40.4	39.4	.....	9.0
1840..	39 2 0	80 18 0	16 miles south of Clarksburg, W. Va.	55.0	54.8	4.7	.....
1850..	38 59 0	81 19 0	23 miles southeast of Parkersburg, W. Va.	54.8	54.7	.....	3.5
1860..	39 0 24	82 48 48	20 miles south by east of Chillicothe, Ohio	80.6	80.6	1.6	.....
1870..	39 12 0	83 35 42	48 miles east by north of Cincinnati, Ohio	44.1	42.1	13.3	.....
1880..	39 4 8	84 39 40	8 miles west by south of Cincinnati, O. (in Ky.)	58.1	57.4	.....	9.1
1890..	39 11 56	85 32 53	20 miles east of Columbus, Ind.	48.6	47.7	9.0	.....
1900..	39 9 36	85 48 54	6 miles southeast of Columbus, Ind.	14.6	14.4	.....	2.8
1910..	39 10 12	86 32 20	In the city of Bloomington, Ind.	39.0	38.9	0.7	.....
1920..	39 10 21	86 43 15	1.9 miles west of Whitehall, Clay township, Owen County, Ind. 8.3 miles south-southeast of Spencer, Washington township, Owen County, Ind.	9.8	9.8	0.2	.....

West Virginia was set off from Virginia Dec. 31, 1862; admitted as a State June 19, 1863.

COAST LINE OF THE UNITED STATES.

(By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.)

General Coast Line—The figures under this heading give the length in statute miles of the general outline of the seacoast. The measurements were made with a unit measure of 30 minutes of latitude on charts as near the scale of 1-1,200,000 as possible. The shore line of bays, sounds and other bodies of water whose entrance width is greater than the unit measure is included to a point where such waters narrow to the width of the unit measure, and the distance across at such point is included. Where the entrance width of such waters is less than the unit measure, the distance across is included, but the shore line inside is not.

Tidal Shore Line, Unit Measure 3 Statute Miles—The figures under this heading give the length in statute miles of the shore line on tidal waters to points where such waters narrow to a width of 3 statute miles. The figures for Louisiana do not include the shore line of Lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain, and the delta of the Mississippi River was measured as mainland. The measurements were made on charts of 1-200,000 and 1-400,000 scale when available. The table follows.

The Panama Canal Zone—Islands outside the 3 nautical mile zone were not included.

Locality.	Gen'l Coast Line, Unit M'sure 30 Min. Lat'de	Tidal Shore Line, Unit Measure 3 Statute Miles. Mainland.	Islands.	Total.
Maine	228	339	337	676
New Hampshire	13	14	.....	14
Massachusetts	192	295	158	453
Rhode Island	40	72	84	156
Connecticut	.....	96	.....	96
New York	127	30	440	470
New Jersey	130	242	156	398
Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	28	79	.....	79
Maryland	31	322	130	452
Virginia	112	342	225	567
North Carolina	301	570	460	1,030
South Carolina	187	230	528	758
Georgia	100	110	493	603
Florida: Atlantic	399	411	207	618
Gulf	798	866	792	1,658
Total	1,197	1,277	999	2,276

Locality.	Gen'l Coast Line, Unit M'sure 30 Min. Lat'de	Tidal Shore Line, Unit Measure 3 Statute Miles. Mainland.	Islands.	Total.
Alabama	53	131	68	199
Mississippi	14	76	79	155
Louisiana	397	725	260	985
Texas	367	624	476	1,100
California	913	949	241	1,190
Oregon	296	312	.....	312
Washington	157	479	429	908
U. S.: Atlantic Coast	1,888	3,152	3,218	6,370
Gulf Coast	1,629	2,422	1,675	4,097
Pacific Coast	1,366	1,740	670	2,410
Total	4,883	7,314	5,563	12,877
Alaska	6,640	6,542	8,590	15,132
Philippine Islands	4,170	.....	.....	10,850
Porto Rico	311	.....	.....	362
Guam	78	.....	.....	84
Hawaiian Islands	775	.....	.....	810
Panama Canal Zone	20	.....	.....	.....
U. S. Samoan Islands	76	.....	.....	91
Virgin Islands	.....	.....	.....	101

AREA OF THE GREAT LAKES OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Revised by Gilbert Grosvenor, President National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

	Superior.	Michigan.	Huron.	Erie.	Ontario.
Length in miles	350	307	206	241	193
Breadth in miles	160	118	101	57	53
Deepest soundings in feet	1,180	870	750	210	738
Area in square miles: Water surface of lake	31,810	22,400	23,010	9,940	7,540
Entire drainage basin	80,700	69,040	72,600	34,680	34,640
Mean surface above mean sea level in feet	602.28	581.12	581.12	572.51	246.16
Latitude, north	46° 30′	41° 37′	46° 17′	41° 23′	43° 10′
	49° 00′	46° 06′	43° 00′	42° 53′	44° 10′
Longitude, west	84° 30′	84° 45′	80° 00′	78° 50′	76° 10′
	92° 06′	88° 00′	84° 45′	83° 30′	79° 53′
Boundary line in miles	282.8	None	260.8	251.5	174.6
United States shore line in miles	1,182	1,304	581	404	303

ACRES PER INHABITANT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Division and State.	1920.	1910.	1900.
UNITED STATES	18.0	20.7	25.0
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS.			
New England	5.4	6.1	7.1
Middle Atlantic	2.9	3.3	4.1
East North Central	7.3	8.6	9.8
West North Central	26.1	28.1	31.6
South Atlantic	12.3	14.1	16.5
East South Central	12.9	13.7	15.2
West South Central	26.9	31.3	42.1
Mountain	164.8	208.8	328.3
Pacific	36.6	48.6	84.4
NEW ENGLAND.			
Maine	24.9	25.8	27.6
New Hampshire	13.0	13.4	14.0
Vermont	16.6	16.4	17.0
Massachusetts	1.3	1.5	1.8
Rhode Island	1.1	1.3	1.6
Connecticut	2.2	2.8	3.4
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.			
New York	2.9	3.3	4.2
New Jersey	1.5	1.9	2.6
Pennsylvania	3.3	3.7	4.6
EAST NORTH CENTRAL.			
Ohio	4.5	5.5	6.3
Indiana	7.9	8.5	9.1
Illinois	5.5	6.4	7.4
Michigan	10.0	13.1	15.2
Wisconsin	13.4	15.2	17.1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL.			
Minnesota	21.7	24.9	29.5
Iowa	14.8	16.0	15.9
Missouri	12.9	13.4	14.2
North Dakota	69.4	77.8	140.7
South Dakota	77.3	84.3	122.5
Nebraska	37.9	41.2	46.1
Kansas	29.6	31.0	35.6
SOUTH ATLANTIC.			
Delaware	5.6	6.2	6.8
Maryland	4.4	4.9	5.4
District of Columbia	0.1	0.1	0.1
Virginia	11.2	12.5	13.9
West Virginia	10.5	12.6	16.0
North Carolina	12.2	14.1	16.5
South Carolina	11.6	12.9	14.6
Georgia	13.0	14.4	17.0
Florida	36.3	46.7	66.4
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL.			
Kentucky	10.6	11.2	12.0
Tennessee	11.4	12.2	13.2
Alabama	14.0	15.3	17.9
Mississippi	16.6	16.5	19.1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.			
Arkansas	19.2	21.4	25.6
Louisiana	16.2	17.5	21.0
Oklahoma	21.9	26.8	56.2
Texas	36.0	43.1	55.1
MOUNTAIN.			
Montana	170.4	248.8	384.5
Idaho	123.5	163.8	329.8
Wyoming	321.1	427.9	675.0
Colorado	70.6	83.0	122.9
New Mexico	217.6	239.5	401.4
Arizona	218.0	356.4	592.7
Utah	117.0	140.9	190.1
Nevada	908.0	858.4	1,660.2
PACIFIC.			
Washington	31.5	37.5	82.6
Oregon	78.1	91.0	148.0
California	29.1	41.9	67.3

THE AMERICAN'S CREED.

Written by William Tyler Page, Clerk of the U. S. House of Representatives, in 1917, and adopted and promulgated by the Government's Committee on Publication. Accepted by the House of Representatives, on behalf of the American People, April 3, 1918.

I believe in the United States of America as a Government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign Nation of many sovereign States; a perfect union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its Constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies.

THE PLEDGE TO THE FLAG.

(Taught in many of the schools and repeated by the pupils daily.)

"I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States
And to the Republic for which it stands,
One Nation, indivisible,
With liberty and justice for all."

The Pledge to the Flag is attributed to James P. Upham, a Boston publisher, who in 1888 suggested its use in the schools. The idea was adopted by the National Education Association, which persuaded Congress to urge it to the attention of President Harrison, who, by proclamation of July 21, 1892, naming Oct. 12, 1892, as a holiday in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the landing of Columbus in the New World, suggested the Pledge to the Flag be recited by pupils and that the American flag be raised over every schoolhouse. The flag should be displayed only from sunrise to sunset, or between such hours as may be designated by proper authority. It should be displayed on national and State holidays and on historic and special occasions. The flag should always be hoisted briskly and lowered slowly and ceremoniously.

When carried in a procession the flag of the United States should be either on the marching right, i. e., the flag's own right, or when there is a line of other flags, the flag of the United States may be in front of the centre of that line.

When flags of two or more nations are displayed they should be flown from separate staffs of the same height and the flags should be of approximately equal size. (International usage forbids the display of the flag of one nation above that of another nation in time of peace.)

When displayed over the middle of the street, as between buildings, the flag of the United States should be suspended vertically with the union to the north in an east-and-west street or to the east in a north-and-south street.

When used on a speaker's platform, the flag should be displayed above and behind the speaker. It should never be used to cover the speaker's desk or to drape over the front of the platform. If flown from a staff it should be on the speaker's right.

When flown at half staff, the flag is hoisted to the peak for an instant, and then lowered to the half staff position, but before lowering the flag for the day it is raised again to the peak. By "half staff" is meant hauling the flag down to one-half the distance between the top and bottom of the staff. If local conditions require, divergence from this position is permissible.

On Memorial Day, May 30, the flag is displayed at half staff from sunrise until noon and at full staff from noon until sunset, for the Nation lives and the flag is the symbol of the living Nation.

The States of the Union.

ALABAMA.

Area, square miles . . . . . *51,998* . . . . . *28th in rank*
Population, 1920 . . . . . *2,348,174* . . . . . *15th in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.) . . . . *2,467,190* . . . . . *47.4 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) *$3,002,043,000*

Alabama, one of the States of the Old South, is in the heart of the cotton belt, in the East South Central group, on the Gulf of Mexico, bounded on the north by Tennessee, on the east by Georgia, on the south by the Gulf and Florida, and on the west by Mississippi.

It is level and largely alluvial along the seashore and for a considerable distance inland, rising to hilly or low mountainous elevations in the northeast. Forests originally covered most of the area, but have been materially reduced by non-conservation methods of lumbering. The State is well watered, river navigation being available, notably the Tombigbee and Warrior Rivers together for 400 miles inland, and ocean carriage on the Gulf.

On the Tennessee River rapids at Muscle Shoals are the nitrate fixation plants built by the Federal Government in the World War, but not carried to point of production.

Agriculture is the chief interest, although in the past thirty years the mineral industries have been wonderfully developed, Birmingham being known as "the Pittsburgh of the South." In 1923, 2,784,625 tons of pig iron were produced, the State ranking sixth. Alabama, as one of the 16 cotton States, raises normally about one-fifteenth of the country's cotton on about one-thirteenth of the cotton land areas of the Nation. Corn, white and sweet potatoes, oats, tobacco, sugar, hay and fruits abound.

The Census of 1920 showed the iron and steel industries, in value of products, $121,998,000, was second to agriculture, $304,348,638, and ahead of lumber and timber products, $55,139,000, yellow pine being 91.3 per cent. of the cut, with 1,642,588,000 board feet, the oak cut being 61,189,000. Gum, maple, ash, hickory, cypress and tupelo also supply lumber. Cotton mills numbered, in 1924, 84 with 25,568 looms and 1,447,235 spindles. Coal production is large.

The number of manufacturing establishments in 1919 was 3,654, with $455,592,733 of capital, employing 120,889 persons, and with an output valued at $492,730,895.

Birmingham, the Census Bureau estimates, had 200,785 population on July 1, 1924.

Practically all of the State's foreign commerce passes through Mobile, that Gulf port having been in past years relatively unimportant, but having attained, rapidly, commercial prestige since the mineral industry development began.

Railroad milcage, in 1923, was 5,354.

A feature of Alabama is the high proportion of Negro population. Two of each five persons are black. Alabama is intensely American, there being only about 20,000 foreign-born. In some portions of the State, known as "the black sections," however, the Negro population is about 80 per cent. of the total. The rate of illiteracy, by the 1920 census, was 16.1 per cent. of the total population. Of the 1,038,692 native white, 65,394 were illiterate, or 6.3 per cent.; and of the 674,004 Negroes, 210,690 were illiterate, or 31.3 per cent. Excellent progress, however, is making toward a higher standard, the percentage of illiterates having been reduced from 22.9 in 1910.

A famous agency for this improvement is the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institution, founded in 1880 by the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, a Negro acknowledged as leader of his race. The enrolment was 1,736. The enrolment at the University of Alabama, a State endowed and controlled institution, at which only whites matriculate, was 2,050, with 1,315 students in other higher educational institutions.

ARIZONA.

Area, square miles . . . . . *113,956* . . . . . *5th in rank*
Population, 1920 . . . . . *334,162* . . . . . *46th in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.) . . . . . *407,702* . . . . . *3.5 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) *$1,314,291,000*

Whereas Alabama has 47 persons and Massachusetts 499 to the square mile, Arizona, a mountain State, has 3.5—and of the 334,162 of population, there are 60,325 Mexicans, which fact, together with the warm climate and the ease of life there, made Arizona one of the picturesque States in the frontier days. Although then precisely characteristic of "the West," it is now modernized, with every agency of civilization.

It is situated in southwestern United States, west from New Mexico, east from California, and south from Utah and Colorado, and is on the boundary between the United States and Mexico.

Arizona prides itself on being a man-made State. Vast reaches of arid and semi-arid lands, useless before irrigating water was turned on, have been made highly productive. Agriculture has greatly increased, and new irrigation projects promise further enrichment. The topography is broken, being mountainous in portions of every section; the northern plateau is 4,000 to 7,000 feet in altitude, and the southern from 500 to 2,500. On the broad plains and mountain sides livestock graze, and through the valleys the irrigating waters are led. Long staple cotton has been developed as a principal crop, other products being wheat, corn, barley, oats, hay, potatoes and immense quantities of sub-tropical fruits. Dates thrive. Ostrich farming is a feature.

Mining is extremely important. Copper mines in the State are among the greatest in the world, the most famous being the United Verde, owned by former United States Senator W. A. Clark, now a resident of New York. In 1923 the output was 615,493,561 pounds, Montana being second. Gold, silver, lead and zinc are also produced. Manufacturing is unimportant, excepting for the large smelting interests.

Railroad mileage, in 1923, was 2,452.

Apart from the generally picturesque character of the State, tourists are attracted by the Roosevelt Dam, supplying irrigating waters for the Salt River Valley, one of the two greatest dams in the world, and the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River, one of the scenic wonders of the world, 200 miles long and averaging 12 miles wide and one mile deep.

Livestock raising lends both economic value and the element of the picturesque to life in Arizona, the industry having caused the development of many very large ranches, some of which comprise hundreds of thousands of acres, with the "cowboy" an essential factor.

Of the land area of the State, about 72,000,000 acres, 5,802,126 are taken up by 9,975 farms, and of this amount 712,803 acres are improved and 523,648 woodland. Of the farms 6,605 were irrigated (467,565 acres), the capital invested being $33,498,094.

On the lower areas the surface of the earth is low, since they were the bed of a primal sea in which are immense deposits of the several kinds of salts, such as potash, nitrates and others from which in time it is expected that there will be extractions of great mineral value.

Illiteracy among the native whites is low—2.1 per cent.—while among the foreign-born, mostly Mexicans, it is 27.5.

Tucson is the seat of the University of Arizona, and Flagstaff has the Lowell Observatory. Phoenix, the capital and largest city, is the centre of the richest agricultural district, the Salt River Valley.

Arizona has a large population of Indians, 32,989 (1920), mostly Apaches, Navajos, Hopis, on reservations, a number exceeded only in Oklahoma. They occupy 18,653,014 acres, valued at $61,843,402, and with an income of $5,482,039.

ARKANSAS.

Area, square miles . . . . . *53,335* . . . . . *26th in rank*
Population, 1920 . . . . . *1,762,204* . . . . . *25th in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.) . . . *1,852,905* . . . . . *34.7 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) *$2,599,617,000*

Arkansas (pronounced Ar-kan-saw) is of the Old South, situate inland, in the West South Central group, Missouri bounding it on the north, Tennessee and Mississippi on the east, Louisiana on the south, and Oklahoma on the west, and is on the Mississippi River, down which much of its traffic flows. Its topography is mostly level, but in the west rise the mountainous elevations of the Ozarks.

Agriculture is the chief source of wealth. The 1920 census gave $340,813,256 as the value of all crops; lumber and timber products are next with $84,000,000, and there is considerable coal, lead and manganese mining. There are important phosphate deposits, later to become very valuable for land fertilization.

Arkansas produced one-thirteenth of the Nation's cotton on one-thirteenth of the cotton lands, being thus an average for per acre productivity. There were 3,123 manufacturing establishments in 1919, with capital of $138,817,974, employing 58,202 persons and output valued at $200,312,858.

Wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, white and sweet, hay, tobacco and fruits are produced. Roses are grown extensively for the making of perfumes.

The State is richly endowed with forest wealth.

every sort of tree which grows in the temperate zone abounding, with much of the rapidly-disappearing hardwood which forms an important article of Arkansan commerce.

Railroad mileage, in 1923, was 5,032.

The Negro represents one-third of the population, with the inevitable consequent illiteracy of 21.8 per cent. among them, that of the native-born whites being 4.5, and the average for the whole population, 9.4. As in all Southern States, keen effort is exerted to improve this matter, average illiteracy having fallen from 12.6 per cent. in 1910.

Likewise, as in most of the Southern States, the Baptist Church comes first with communicants, the Methodist being second, and Roman Catholic and Presbyterian following in that order.

The Southern custom is followed by providing separate schools for black and white, about 500,000 pupils attending. Besides the State University at Fayetteville, with 1,500 students, there are several church colleges with about 750 students each.

The Hot Springs, a national reservation in the western part of the State, are world famed and support thousands who attend the wants of tourists.

CALIFORNIA.

Area, square miles ..... *158,297* ..... *2d in rank*
Population, 1920 ..... *3,426,861* ..... *8th in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.) ..... *4,021,320* ..... **25.6 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) *$15,031,734,000*

California, in the Pacific group, occupies about one-half of the Pacific coastline of the United States; is bounded on the north by Oregon, on the east by Nevada and Arizona, and on the south by Mexico. It is 1,000 miles long. Its topography is most varied and its climate as well. Every phase of surface character is presented, and the geological peculiarity of the North and South American Continents is here seen—the aged mountain ridge that runs from the Arctic Circle southward through the States into Mexico parallel to and near the seashore. There is much plains land, too, and every kind of soil that marks the temperate and sub-tropical zones, with practically all climates which are found in such regions. The State has no navigable rivers, except the lower Sacramento, but abundant waters in smaller streams enable immense irrigation of lands otherwise virtually useless. California is the leading State in irrigation, its enormous fruit, garden and much of the grain output being attributable largely thereto.

Californians especially pride themselves in the climate, which has such fame as to attract visitors from all corners of the earth; particularly in the winter. For their accommodation many luxurious hotels are maintained. There are thousands of miles of excellent roads and a new tax of two cents a gallon on gasoline is expected to yield $7,500,000 to be devoted to highway improvement. California is second in per capita ownership of motor cars.

Railroad mileage, in 1923, was 8,282.

Agriculture is enormously developed. There are about 100,000,000 acres in the State, and the farms, which include orchards and vineyards, take up 29,365,667 acres, according to the 1920 census, of which 11,878,339 are improved, some highly so, the value of all being $3,431,021,861. There are 4,-219,040 acres, 67,391 farms, now under irrigation.

Literally every product of the temperate and sub-tropical zones is grown there—all cereals, forage crops, vegetables, fruits and nuts. Crops in 1920 were valued at $589,757,377, dairy products, $276,424,216, livestock, $204,378,445, with other large agricultural production.

The State ranks first in canning and preserving, the total value of the product in 1919 being above $200,000,000, giving employment to 22,500 workers.

Mining interests are extensive, in gold, silver, copper, lead and quicksilver.

The stores of petroleum are very large; California produces about the same amount as Texas, and is exceeded only by Oklahoma in output. The product in 1923 was 263,729,000 barrels. A peculiar sight is the oil derricks rising amid the comfortable homes of Los Angeles, and those set in the sea waters below Santa Barbara. The State produces all the borax mined in the United States, 120,320 tons being produced in 1920.

California nearly quadrupled its manufacturing output in the decade 1909-19. The Census of 1919 returned 11,942 manufacturing establishments, with $1,233,480,273 of capital, employing 296,858 persons, and with an output valued at $1,981,204,701.

Enormous shipping is carried on, San Francisco being the chief port, the others being Los Angeles and San Diego.

The forests, in common with all States of the Pacific group, are very extensive, comprising every variety of tree which grows north of the purely tropical zone. Coniferous trees are most numerous. The giant redwood groves are the destination of many tourists. California no longer is an exporter of ordinary lumber, being compelled to buy from Oregon and Washington.

It is a State of romance in history. Acquired from Mexican political control in 1846, gold was discovered in 1848, and in 1849 the most remarkable "gold rush" ever known began, it being said that the gold produced thereafter enabled the United States to withstand so well the economic strain of the Civil War which began in 1861. The gold output in 1923 was $13,465,000; silver $3,025,682.

Illiteracy is low—3.3 per cent. in 1920; it was 3.7 in 1910. Of the 2,075,467 native whites, only 8,747, or 4-10th of 1 per cent., were illiterate, illiteracy among the foreign-born being 10.5.

The Japanese population in 1920 was 71,952, an increase of 30,596 in ten years; and of Chinese, 28,812, a decrease of 7,436.

The Census Bureau estimates that on July 1, 1923, Los Angeles had 666,853 population and San Francisco 548,284. Los Angeles, by repeated annexation of territory, is now the largest city in area of the United States—391.6 square miles.

The State has three universities—Leland Stanford Jr., the University of California, which matriculates about 12,000; and the University of Southern California. There are many colleges.

One of the points of interest is the motion picture colony at Hollywood, a suburb of Los Angeles. The atmosphere is so clear that motion pictures may be taken on about 350 days of the year, while the topography and flora afford most varied "locations." Yosemite Park (national) is a scenic wonder. The retention of the Spanish influence in architecture, the climate and the profusion of vegetation where water flows on the lands attract many tourists.

The United States Department of Agriculture lately has developed cotton growing, which has produced a fibre of the quality of the finest sea island, which, in turn, has given rise to the cotton mill industry.

The Roman Catholic Church leads all religious bodies, the bequeathal to later generations of the work done by the Catholic missionaries who established a string of 26 missions a day's march apart from the Mexican line to upper San Francisco Bay.

COLORADO.

Area, square miles ..... *103,948* ..... *7th in rank*
Population, 1920 ..... *939,629* ..... *33d in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.) ..... *1,019,286* ..... *9.9 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) *$3,329,412,000*

Colorado, one of the mountain States, is bounded on the north by Wyoming and Nebraska, on the east by Nebraska and Kansas, on the south by New Mexico, and on the west by Utah.

Its topography is varied, being plains lands in the east and south, but rising to the elevations of the Rocky Mountain range in the west, some peaks towering to an altitude of 14,000 feet. The Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad, noted for its scenic beauty, crosses Marshall Pass at an altitude of 10,856 feet, and Tennessee Pass, near Leadville, at 10,240.

Soils vary from arid, when non-watered, to productive. Irrigation is extensive, and has lifted agriculture to first place in the State, ahead of mining and livestock, which come next. The 1920 census showed all crops valued at $181,065,239, even mineral production, $51,217,038, being behind, although the State abounds in mineral wealth, and development is rapid, with petroleum abundant and production great. Minerals produced are gold (second in output in the country), in 1923, $6,525,800; silver, $4,533,879; coal, $31,701,000; copper, zinc, lead, manganese, gypsum; and the State is first in radium output and second in tungsten.

The western ranges abound in forage grasses, on which large numbers of food animals and horses live and produce vast annual wealth.

The climate is warm in summer and cold in winter, but dry, and stimulating. It is said that the sky is absolutely cloudless in Denver (the capital and chief city, 5,183 feet above the sea) on 300 days of the year. These qualities have attracted many persons desiring relief from tuberculosis.

Railway facilities are plentiful, and freight tonnage and tourist travel are heavy. The rapidly improving highways are covered by many trans-continental automobile parties, which, en route, seek the local attractions of mountain and valley, chief among which are the mineral springs at Colorado Springs and everywhere are unusual conformation and coloration. The State has developed a wonderful highway through the reserved State Park, which is scenic and diverse in interest. The Royal Gorge of the Arkansas, through which the Denver & Rio Grande runs, is justly famed.

Railroad mileage, in 1923, was 5,170.

Illiteracy is low at 3.2 per cent. of the whole population in 1920; native white, 1.4 per cent., and foreign-born, 12.4. For a State of 939,629 popula-

tion, there is unusually large provision for education, with 192,000 public school enrolment in 1919, and the State University at Boulder, University of Denver, State Agricultural College at Fort Collins, State Teachers' College at Greeley, the State Normal School at Gunnison, and the State School of Mines at Golden, which has advanced far in mineralogic science.

CONNECTICUT.

Area, square miles . . . . . *4,965* . . . . . *46th in rank*
Population, 1920 . . . . . *1,380,631* . . . . . *29th in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.) . . . *1,531,255* . . . . . *306 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) *$6,286,445,000*

Connecticut, one of the Original Thirteen States of the Union, is situate in New England; bounded on the south by Long Island Sound, on the east by Rhode Island, on the north by Massachusetts, and on the west by New York. It was settled early in the seventeenth century by the Dutch from New York, then known as New Amsterdam, and by Puritans from Massachusetts at Hartford, in 1635. In 1639 it adopted a written constitution, confirmed by a charter from King Charles II. in 1662, and replaced in 1818 by a State constitution.

The State is now intensely industrial, although earlier it was agricultural. The 1920 census indicated that 62.7 per cent. of the people live in towns of 10,000 or more population, and that, including smaller towns, 85 per cent. live urban lives, practically every town having industries. Connecticut presents an unusual contrast in the presence, especially in the western part, of hundreds of beautiful country homes of New York and other city folk, alongside of towns and villages in which industry flourishes.

Proportioned to population, no State has greater industrial strength or a wider range of manufactures.

Connecticut's surface is broken, there being ridge after ridge, with verdant valleys between. Toward the shores of the Sound, the land is generally flat, but it rises to about 2,000 feet of altitude in the northwestern part, where the Berkshire Hills begin and extend northward into Massachusetts and Vermont. Originally, the entire State was heavily wooded with all trees known to the temperate zone, hardwood and coniferous varieties abounding. Lumbering has reduced the timber supply materially. The water supply is large for industrial uses. The Connecticut River and the Housatonic are the principal streams, their valleys immensely productive. Tobacco is a very great source of wealth, 45,074,000 pounds being grown on 31,000 acres in 1921.

Besides its pre-eminence in manufacturing industry, Connecticut has in the capital, Hartford, also the insurance centre of the United States, with numerous powerful assurance companies covering every modern phase—life, fire, burglar, etc.

Its industrial output in 1920 was valued at $1,392,432,000, or almost exactly $1,000 per capita, in which there was a net of $706,494,000 added to materials used by the process of manufacture, in which 292,672 persons were employed, or considerably more than 20 per cent. of the total population. It was the large growth of industrial interest that brought in many foreigners as factory and other laborers, so that, although originally intensely New England in social composition, its population now is largely mixed.

The range of industrial output covers brass, bronze, copper products, very many kinds of machinery, silk goods, hardware, cutlery, electrical apparatus, rubber goods, woolens, ammunition, tires, hats, boots and shoes, steam fittings of all kinds, typewriters, firearms, needles, pins, paper, clocks, ordnance, knit goods, dyeing, lumber, clothing, engines and scores of other products.

Connecticut in 1919 ranked first among the States in production of felt hats, $23,152,468; fourth in silk, sixth in cotton, and sixth in woolen and worsted goods.

Agriculturally, Connecticut has fallen off from her one-time superiority, the competition of the virgin soils of the Middle West and the Far West causing the abandonment of many farms a generation ago, these farms having been taken over in recent years for country homes. Against the large industrial output values, the 1920 census gave the value of all crops at $44,472,644.

In early days, shipping was important, but is to-day, relatively negligible, excepting for coastwise water-borne traffic. The prevalence of good roads has enabled the development of many motor truck lines, which haul immense quantities of goods and materials to market without utilizing the railway for any part of the haul, while the same good roads have multiplied automobile tourist travel until the State accommodates very heavy vehicular traffic.

Railroad mileage, 1923, was 999.

Before the influx of foreigners, illiteracy was almost nil. It is now 6.2 per cent. for the State; 4-10ths of 1 per cent. for the native whites, and 12.8 for the foreign-born. The whole of New England was shown by the 1920 census to be 4.9 per cent. illiterate, and the United States 6 per cent.

Yale University, at New Haven, founded in 1701, has grown to be a world-famed institution, with 4,000 students. Wesleyan University at Middletown (now a city of 22,129), Trinity College at Hartford, and Connecticut College for Women at New London are also important. About 270,000 are enrolled in the public schools, or about 27 for each 108 of population.

DELAWARE.

Area, square miles . . . . . *2,370* . . . . . *47th in rank*
Population, 1920 . . . . . *223,003* . . . . . *47th in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.) . . . . . *234,720* . . . . . *99.8 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) *$625,765,000*

Delaware, one of the thirteen Original States, next to Rhode Island the smallest, lies in the South Atlantic group, bounded on the north by Pennsylvania, on the east by New Jersey, Delaware Bay, and the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by Maryland, and on the west by Maryland and Pennsylvania. It is 110 miles long with an extreme breadth of 35 miles. The land is low lying, one-twentieth being marshy.

It is essentially agricultural, 85 per cent., 944,511 acres, of the 1,500,000 total State acreage, being in farms, and 653,052 improved, with corn and wheat the chief products, and also much fruit and tomatoes, Delaware being the second State in tomato packing, and famous for its peach crop. Its flat, alluvial soils, practically unbroken, yielded, Census of 1920, $23,058,906, or almost exactly $100 per capita for the 223,000 of population. Oysters and fish are taken extensively.

Relative to the size and population, Delaware has large manufacturing interests. Wilmington, at the northern tip of the State, near Philadelphia, with 119,888 persons, about one-half the population, has most of the industries. Leather and knitting lead. The large parent plant of the duPont powder works is in the valley of the Brandywine.

Wilmington is the chief port, ship traffic passing up the Delaware River. A Government canal connects Delaware and Chesapeake Bays. A concrete motor highway completing a trunk line through the State was built at a cost of nearly $4,000,000 by Gen. T. Coleman duPont as a gift to the State.

Railway mileage, 1923, was 335.

About 38,000 attend the public and other schools, and the percentage of illiteracy for the State was, in the 1920 census, 5.9. Native white, 1.8, and 19.1 for the Negro, who totals 15 per cent. of the whole population. Educational progress is being made as proved by the 1910 illiteracy percentage, 8.1, reduced materially by 1920. Ability to read and write are requisites for voting.

Delaware is the only State to retain the whipping post as a punishment for criminals.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Area, square miles . . . . . *70* . . . . . *49th in rank*
Population, 1920 . . . . . *437,571* . . . . . *42d in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.) . . . . . *497,906* . . . . *711.3 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) *$1,697,270,000*

The District of Columbia is the seat of the Federal Government of the United States. Its area was originally 100 square miles taken from the sovereignty of Maryland and Virginia, Virginia's portion south from the Potomac being later ceded back to that State. It lies therefore on the west central edge of Maryland on the Potomac River, opposite Virginia. It is in the South Atlantic group. The District is co-terminus with the City of Washington.

Almost the entire activity is governmental, there being regularly employed therein from 100,000 to 120,000 persons. Industrial interest is mostly output for local consumption, although there has been effort by some to develop Washington, the Capital City, as an economic centre. Navigation is carried on via the Potomac River, which is a branch of Chesapeake Bay. The river was naturally capable of accommodating large vessels, and has been improved in depth and otherwise, so that heavy war or commercial craft may pass. Washington is the chief railway stopping point en route between North and South. The Union Station in Washington is said to be not only one of the most efficient in the world for passenger transportation handling but also one of the finest architecturally ever built. Railroad mileage, 1923, was 36.

The distinctive feature of the city municipally is the fact that the Government is by the Congress directly as to legislation, and by Executive Commissioners, named by the President of the United States, confirmed by the Senate. Each House of the Congress has a Committee on District of Columbia, and taxation current and for improvements is, by and large, borne half by the Congress, half by the people locally.

Physically, the distinctive feature is the excellent

town planning done there by Major Pierre l'Enfant, French engineer, at the instance of George Washington By a peculiar accident, Washington obtained a most excellent physical arrangement, economic and social. Major l'Enfant, drawing on French history, laid out the city with wide diagonal avenues, traversing streets planned on the "gridiron" method. Major l'Enfant's idea was that, in the event of street riots, artillery could rake the city, and piling of barricades would be difficult if the diagonals were made very wide.

The result was a beautiful city with ideally economic traffic outlets in all directions, wide where needed, narrower where wide highways are not necessary. The streets are wonderfully shaded with a luxuriant growth of trees, which have been brought to high perfection by the United States Department of Agriculture, and brought, as well, from almost every country in the world.

There is a generous provision for park space. There is the Mall, running from Capitol Hill toward and around Washington Monument in large park spaces back of the White House and Executive Departments, being designed (under the newer improved plan, for which Charles Moore of Detroit was chiefly responsible), for the accommodation of a group of governmental structures on a scale apparently never before contemplated by any other Government in the world. There are many smaller parks scattered through the city, and little street crossing resting places. Rock Creek Park is one of the finest in the country for natural beauties.

Many wealthy Americans in late years have erected palatial dwellings in Washington, and there are many fine country estates nearby, with desirable suburban centres on all sides. The Census of 1920 returned 204 farms in the District.

Educationally, the District of Columbia is far advanced. The higher institutions are Georgetown University (Catholic), George Washington University, the Catholic University of America, the National Methodist University, Howard University for Negroes, and two normal schools for the training of teachers.

Illiteracy in the District is low at 2.8 for all; native white, 3-10ths of one per cent., Negro, 8.6. The Negro population is 25 per cent. of the total. About 6 per cent. are foreign-born.

FLORIDA.

Area, square miles.....58,666.....21st in rank
Population, 1920.....968,470.....32d in rank
Population, 1925 (est.)....1,090,754.....18.5 to sq. m.
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.).....$2,440,491,000

Florida, a South Atlantic State, reputed to have been discovered by the Spaniard, Ponce de Leon in his search for the "fountain of perpetual youth," is the southeasternmost point of the United States, bounded on the north by Georgia and Alabama, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by the Straits of Florida, and on the west by the Gulf of Mexico.

It is one of the three or four most important fruit States, its cultivated lands producing in all $80,256,806 in 1919. Florida is lowest of all Southern States in cotton production. The sub-tropical products prevail in fruits and other land output.

A present and future source of great wealth are the natural deposits of phosphatic rock, whence normally, pre-war, more than 1,000,000 tons were exported for foreign use as land fertilizer, and much was used domestically. It produced $10,685,819 worth in 1919.

Florida is of coral formation, with no high elevations, and in the southern part are vast swamps, the Everglades, which are being drained and provided with roads to make available large potential agricultural wealth.

Less than one per cent. of the area is forested, but from it comes about one-half the national supply of turpentine and resin, known commercially as "naval stores." The value of product in 1919 was $21,508,553. The total output of its 2,582 establishments was valued at $213,326,811; of this 280 tobacco factories produced cigars and cigarets valued at $37,926,000.

The State is penetrated by several rivers, chief of which is the St. John, up which steamers ply for 150 miles. At the mouth lies St. Johns, said to be the oldest white settlement on the continent.

Railroad mileage, 1923, was 5,283.

Florida is the resort of very large numbers of winter tourists, there being a dozen places of that character scattered along both coasts and inland. Coastwise, the vegetation is sub-tropical and in the interior is a coniferous tree-clad, sandy region where citrus fruits have been developed highly.

Three of each eight persons are Negro. The illiteracy reported in the 1920 census was 9.6 per cent., against 13.8 in 1910, indicating remarkable progress in popular education. Native white illiteracy was 2.9, and of Negroes 21.5. Public school enrolment was 196,405, and there are the John B. Stetson University of De Land, the University of Florida at Gainesville, Rollin's College at Winter Park, and the State College for Women at the capital, Tallahassee.

GEORGIA.

Area, square miles.....59,265.....20th in rank
Population, 1920.....2,895,832.....12th in rank
Population, 1925 est.)....3,058,260.....51 to sq. m.
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.).....$3,896,759,000

Georgia, of the South Atlantic group which was one of the Thirteen Original States, is bounded on the north by Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina, on the east by South Carolina and the Atlantic, on the south by Florida, and on the west by Alabama.

Agriculture is very important. Of the total of about 40,000,000 acres, 25,441,061 are in farms, or 62.5 per cent.; and more than 13,000,000 actually improved, or about 32 per cent.

All crops, Census of 1920, were valued at $540,613,626, of which $69,720,000 was for cotton in 1,681,907 bales from 4,720,498 acres, Georgia being the second cotton State, only Texas exceeding it. Crops are various—cotton, corn, oats, wheat, sugar cane; corn the most important cereal, with 69,975,000 bushels produced in 1919.

Ten States exceed Georgia's 25,000 acres devoted to tobacco. Georgia comprehends all things grown in the temperate and sub-tropical zones, is improving its methods with enthusiasm, and livestock values are very high.

Manufacturing has, however, passed agriculture in relative importance, the value of the industrial output, Census of 1920, being $693,237,000. Cotton goods, from the lately developed mills, led with $192,186,000, and oil and cake from cottonseed followed with $99,320,000; so that cotton in its several forms is Georgia's chief single interest. The 167 cotton mills operate more than 2,700,000 spindles. The percentage of child labor, 1920, was 17.2 in Atlanta. Water power abounds.

From the extensive forested area $25,836,000 of lumber and timber products were shipped, land fertilizers were valued at $47,480,000, and other industrial concerns include car works shipbuilding, machinery, knit goods, flouring mills, food preparations and others.

The State has important mineral resources, coal, iron, manganese, gold and silver, not yet highly developed, and fisheries of oysters and other shellfish are considerable.

Transportation is highly developed, with abundant rail lines and large ocean shipping in and out from Savannah, chief port. Vessels up to 32 feet draft being accommodated at high tide across the bar, and 26 feet at all times.

Railroad mileage, 1923, was 7,193.

Negro population is 42 per cent. of the total, bringing up the percentage of illiteracy for the whole State to 15.3, that of native white being 5.4 and of Negroes 29.1. Illiteracy percentage in 1910 was 20.7. Of 2,895,832 population, there were, Census of 1920, 570,000 attending school.

The Georgia School of Technology, with 2,000 students, and the University of Georgia are the largest institutions for higher education.

Atlanta, chief city and capital, is accounted one of the progressive cities of the South, and nationally holds high place in banking strength. The population on July 1, 1924, was 227,710.

The lumber cut, mostly pine, exceeds 500,000,000 feet, although production, as in most of the Southern States, is due soon to diminish to negligible quantities for exportation owing to the enormous areas of the originally large forested lands having been cut over.

Okefonokee Swamp, in the southeastern corner, 400,000 acres, is, like the Everglades of South Florida, potentially rich for agriculture when drained.

IDAHO.

Area, square miles.....83,888.....12th in rank
Population, 1920.....431,866.....43d in rank
Population, 1925 (est.).....493,071.....5.85 to sq. m.
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.).....$1,533,961,000

Idaho, of the mountain group, is situate astride the Rockies in the Pacific Coast region, bounded on the north by British Columbia and Montana, on the east by Montana and Wyoming, on the south by Utah and Nevada, and on the west by Oregon and Washington.

Its topography is mountainous, with broad level plateaus. It classes as of the irrigation States

agriculturally, the lands when watered being exceedingly productive, fruit raising having been highly developed. Most of the plains lands which have not been reclaimed by irrigation remain unproductive, with considerable livestock interest thereon. The Rocky Mountains traverse the State, highest elevation being Mount Hyndman, 12,078 feet. The Snake River is the chief stream, is the western boundary of the southern two-thirds of the State, and is navigable for a considerable distance above Lewiston where it makes off into the State of Washington on its way 400 miles to the Pacific Ocean. The climate is dry and stimulating, warm in summer and cold in winter.

Idaho is undeveloped, having large mineral resources, and much land yet to be covered with irrigation waters. The Federal Reclamation Service has already built several important irrigation projects, in addition to many private projects.

Present mineral production is very great, especially in the northern or "Panhandle" section, where the lead output is second only to that of Missouri. Zinc production is sixth (value of both lead and zinc, 1922, $11,005,101) among the States, gold eleventh (1923, $739,300); silver fourth (1923, $6,576,381); and copper (1923, $3,664,079). But all the principal metals are present, and tungsten is a source of interest.

The value of the agricultural yields, Census of 1920, was $126,495,111, there being thirty States that exceed it. Of the total of 60,000,000 acres, there were 42,106 farms, Census of 1920, comprising 8,375,873 acres, of which 3,266,386 were irrigated. Varied crops were raised, wheat, 27,079,000 bushels; oats, 7,740,000; barley, 2,784,000; potatoes, hay, all sorts of vegetables.

The livestock industry is very great, the wool clip alone in 1920 being 21,702,000 pounds; sheep, cattle and horses abounding, cattle numbering 642,000.

Normally, almost a billion feet of lumber are cut. The forest wealth is large, white and yellow pine, larch, white fir and cedar supply activity to many mills. It is claimed that the sawmill at Potlach, Idaho, cutting 750,000 feet daily, is the largest in the world. Idaho pine is famous for ship and yacht masts.

Railroad mileage, 1923, was 2,877.

Only Iowa, with 1.1 percentage of illiteracy shows a better record than Idaho and Oregon with 1.5 each; native white, figures of 1920 census, 3-10 of 1 per cent., foreign-born, 6.5. Educational institutions show an unusually large proportion in school—105,000 of the total State population of 431,866; or one for each four persons. Higher institutions are the University of Idaho at Moscow, the College of Idaho at Caldwell, and State normal schools at Lewiston and Albion.

Forty square miles, 150 miles southwest of Yellowstone Park, of a newly discovered volcanic field with 63 extinct craters and brilliantly colored frozen lava flows, was set aside May 2, 1924 as a National Monument, "Craters of the Moon."

ILLINOIS.

Area, square miles . . . . . .56,665 . . . . . 23d in rank
Population, 1920 . . . . . .6,485,280 . . . . . 3d in rank
Population, 1925 (est.) . . . 6,964,950 . . . . 122.8 to sq. m.
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) $22,232,794,000

Illinois, the third most populous State of the Union, lies in the East North Central group, its northeastern corner touching Lake Michigan, the Mississippi River flowing along its western boundary line, the Ohio River along its southern end, and is bounded on the north by Wisconsin, on the east by Indiana, on the south by Kentucky and Missouri, and on the west by Missouri and Iowa. It is intensely industrial, agricultural, mining, and water and rail transportation in interest.

Illinois is almost uniformly level, being situate in a glacial moraine, and is alluvial in all parts, with a climate such as prevails in the whole of the Middle West. It is so level that a railway possesses one precisely straight line 100 miles long in which scarcely a dirt cut was necessary—a vast prairie, once largely wooded, now with but 10 per cent. of forest cover. With the exception of Iowa, no other State has so large a proportion of lands susceptible of cultivation.

It is provided with remarkable mileage of riverways, the Mississippi, the Ohio, and the Wabash, which skirts the southeastern corner. The Illinois River is the principal intrastate river. The artificial waterway is the important Chicago Drainage Canal, 40 miles from Chicago on Lake Michigan to Joliet on the Illinois River, a unique engineering device which supplies drainage out from the flat lake-coastal district around the city and the Chicago River, and really reverses the natural tendency to drain into Lake Michigan. Eventually, the canal will be extended by improving the Illinois River to the Mississippi, giving Chicago navigation from "the Lakes to the Gulf" of Mexico.

Traffic on the Great Lakes to and from Chicago (population, 1924, 2,939,605), which is the second most populous city in the country, is attaining immense proportions, in general cargo as well as in ore brought from the Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan mines to the great works of the United States Steel Corporation in Gary, Indiana, a suburb of Chicago.

Although second to Texas, which has 16,151 miles Illinois, in 1923, with 12,030 miles of railway has the heaviest railway transport tonnage in the United States, Chicago being the greatest railway centre in the world.

Illinois has 237,181 farms with 31,974,775 acres, and yet the industrial interest of Illinois far exceeds its agricultural. The 1920 census gave the State $864,737,833 value of all crops, and $3,250,000,000 value of manufactured products. Were the products of the Gary works included, as economically they should be, the value would be vastly more; while for the same reason, the immense Standard Oil and other steel working industries of the East Chicago-Indiana, district, should be added. The range of industrial output is great—iron and steel, the greatest meat packing works—the Union Stockyards—in the world, machinery, electrical equipment, implements, furniture, motor cars and railway cars, woodenware, flour, woolen goods, and scores of other things. Between $2,500,000,000 and $3,000,000,000 is invested in manufacturing, the products going to all parts of the world.

The Census of 1919 returned 18,593 manufacturing establishments with a total product valued at $5,425,244,694, and employing 653,114 workers. Of this the slaughtering and meat packing product was valued at $1,284,103,016, and agricultural implements at $128,284,716. In the latter product the State leads.

The City of Chicago had 10,537 establishments with 502,100 workers and a total product valued at $3,657,424,471. The number of animals slaughtered in 1919 was 18,061,773.

Everything appertaining to the temperate zone is produced on Illinois lands—all cereals, vegetables, fruits and livestock. The 1920 census gave Illinois corn production as 301,000,000 bushels, nearly 10 per cent. of the national crop; wheat, 65,675,000; oats, 123,960,000; and immense output of other crops. The Chicago Board of Trade is the principal grain dealing exchange in the country.

Bituminous coal underlies more than half the area of the State, Illinois ranking third in mineral output. The 1922 census assigns coal output values of $168,925,000, with oil and natural gas in generous measure. The other base minerals are found in that belt.

The 1920 census showed 1,116,099 pupils and students in all educational institutions reporting, about one in each six persons. Besides a very extensive public school system, there are 29 colleges and universities, and five State normal schools for training of teachers. The most prominent universities are the University of Illinois at Urbana, 11,083 students; the University of Chicago (endowed for more than $30,000,000 by John D. Rockefeller), 12,745; Northwestern University at Evanston, 8,010; Loyola University at Chicago, 3,000; James Milliken University at Decatur, 1,053.

Illinois shows 3.4 per cent. of illiteracy, Census of 1920, native white, 8-10 of 1 per cent., foreign-born, 11 per cent., and Negro (of whom there has been a remarkable influx induced by the late war demand for labor), 6.7 per cent. Of the 6,485,280 of population, Census of 1920, native-born whites were 5,092,382; foreign-born, 1,206,951; per cent. of native 78.5; foreign, 18.6; Negro, 2.8. Chicago is the chief Polish centre of the country, with a large percentage of Jews and all classes of immigrants.

Tourists find a wealth of art centres in Chicago; such as the Field Museum and the Chicago Museum of Art, with many art schools. Chicago is a great national convention resort; the Auditorium, seating about 8,000, is usually the place of entertainment.

Chicago's park and boulevard system, as planned, is perhaps the most ambitious ever conceived by any city in the world, with three large parks already developed, connected by a wide boulevard along the lake front cutting through the heart of the city, the whole laid out by some of the greatest city planning and landscape architects in the world.

INDIANA.

Area, square miles . . . . . .36,354 . . . . . 37th in rank
Population, 1920 . . . . . .2,930,390 . . . . . 11th in rank
Population, 1925 (est.) . . . 3,060,416 . . . . 84.2 to sq. m.
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) $8,829,726,000

Indiana, in the East North Central region, touches Lake Michigan at the northwestern corner of the State and is bounded on the north by Michigan, on the east by Ohio and Kentucky, on the south by Kentucky, and on the west by Illinois. The Ohio River, important in navigation, skirts the entire

southern side, and the Wabash River, also susceptible of greater navigation development, about half of the western boundary line. There are 550 miles of riverways navigable.

In general, Indiana occupies a fairly level tableland and was once a glacial moraine. The climate is characteristic of the Middle West, warm in summer and rather cold in winter.

Industry, with $1,901,846,000 output, Census of 1920, exceeds agriculture with $497,229,719 value of all crops, and mining, $59,926,558. The number of manufacturing establishments in 1919 was 7,916, employing 330,145 persons, and with a capital of $1,335,714,103. Farms numbered 205,126.

Transportation is heavy, with 7,197 miles of railways. Immense tonnage moves riverwise on the Ohio and Wabash, and also enormous tonnage enters and leaves the Lake Michigan ports of Whiting, Standard Oil town; Indiana Harbor and Gary (United States Steel Corporation city), in iron ore, steel products, cereals and coal. Electric interurban traffic is the heaviest in the country.

Manufacturing comprehends practically all standard products—steel, machinery, very many motor cars, tinplate, cement, vehicles, flour, glass, oil refining, meat packing, there having been in the past 20 years, as in all Middle Western States, a vast industrial invasion to get nearer ultimate markets and obtain labor. Many Indianans divide their time between farm and factory.

The 1920 census showed the value of all crops to be $497,229,719, with corn leading—169,848,000 bushels—about 5 per cent. of the national crop; oats, 45,072,000; wheat, 24,144,000; and all other temperate zone products, including fruits and livestock, generously represented.

Evansville, on the Ohio River, is the largest hardwood market in the country, selling not only the heavy State cut from hardwood forests of vast value, which formerly covered much of the State, but also handling immense output from Southern forests.

Indiana ranks sixth in coal production, bituminous and cannel—a very fine fuel for fireplaces—with $56,926,558, Census of 1920. There are oil wells also, the State ranking twelfth in production. Many other basic minerals are found.

The increase of industrial interest in the past two decades is the feature of Indiana's later history. In that space of time, the towns along the shore of Lake Michigan have been developed into vast beehives of industry, and Gary especially has become one of the chief steel points, increasing rapidly in population and being known also for its school system which has been copied largely in the East.

Coincidentally, Indiana has developed a remarkable school of fiction and drama writers, among them Booth Tarkington, George Ade, and Meredith Nicholson. In the southern part many mineral springs are found, principally at French Lick, where famous hotels entertain tourists from all parts of the world, and where mineral waters are bottled for domestic and foreign consumption.

Indiana has four educational institutions of fame—De Pauw University at Greencastle, with 1,400 students; Indiana University at Bloomington, 3,700; University of Notre Dame, Catholic, at South Bend, 1,800; Purdue University at Lafayette, 3,113. The public schools enroll 575,000 pupils, illiteracy is low at 2.2 per cent., Census of 1920, native white, 1.3; foreign-born white, 11.8; Negro 9.5; native whites being 91.8 per cent. of the population; foreign-born, 5.9; Negro, 2.2. A racial phase was the influx of many Germans at the time of the German revolutionary movements of the last century, the result being that now from Fort Wayne southward the German population is predominant in many districts numerically and socially. That portion of the population has always been exceedingly thrifty and dependable economically, and has aided much in the late remarkable industrial development.

In the intense industrial district along the lake the foreign-born population predominates, with Slavs of the several European countries very numerous, and in the World War Indiana responded to the first call for volunteers as promptly as any State in the Union, as proved by the records in Washington.

For the last four decades the centre of population of the United States has been in the southern part of Indiana, moving very slowly west.

IOWA.

Area, square miles ..... *56,147* ..... *24th in rank*
Population, 1920 ..... *2,404,021* ..... *16th in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.) ... *2,505,569* ..... *44.6 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) *$10,511,682,000*

Iowa lies in the East North Central part of the Middle West, bounded on the north by Minnesota, on the east by Wisconsin and Illinois, on the south by Missouri, and on the west by Nebraska and South Dakota. The Mississippi River flows along the entire eastern boundary line, and the Missouri River along three-fourths of the western line.

It is very level, only one point of elevation being 500 feet above the mean. Iowa claims the largest proportion of actually arable lands of all States and proves it by the immense agricultural production, soil and climate combining to give it that prestige, the climate being Middle West characteristically.

The value of all crops, Census of 1920, was $890,391,299, exceeded only by Texas with $1,071,542,103 on five times the land area of Iowa. Farm property exceeds $8,000,000,000 in value, its area being 33,474,896 acres of the total of 36,000,000 acres in the State. 14 per cent. of the corn of the country, Census of 1920, was produced in Iowa—444,190,000 bushels—wheat being low with 10,102,000, and potatoes high with 4,128,000 bushels, hay with 4,659,000 tons, and oats with 187,045,705 bushels.

Live stock interests are immense, with all animals raised in the temperate zone abundant, and dairy and poultry outputs likewise enormous.

Fruit interests are confined mostly to the smaller varieties, and garden stuff is heavily cultivated.

The farms number 213,439, averaging 156.8 acres and 134 actually improved. Iowa is the strongest centre of the late agricultural movement which resulted in the rapid development of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the President, James Riley Howard, being an Iowan, and agrarian influence dominates the State. Iowa has the largest ratio of automobiles per capita of all States, the farmer-owner prevailing.

Transportation is highly developed, with railways literally ribbing the State, for vast through, as well as immense local, tonnage. River tonnage on the Mississippi moves in vast volume, with much on the Missouri.

Railroad mileage 1923, was 9,838. Interurban electric service is greatly developed.

Coal underlies about 19,000 square miles, the output, Census of 1920, being 6,300,000 tons, lead being found in the northeastern part, and quarry output heavy.

Manufacturing naturally consumes mostly agricultural products, in preparation of foodstuffs for the market—meat packing, flour, etc., with considerable development also of machinery making to supply the immense nearby markets. More than $500,000,000 is invested in manufacturing, the output, Census of 1920, having been $310,750,000.

Iowa leads all States in literacy. Only 1.1 per cent., Census of 1920, are illiterate, the percentage of native whites being 5-10ths of 1 per cent., of foreign-born white, 4.9, and of Negro, 8.1. The State has a large percentage of native-born whites—89.8.

There are about 600,000 persons at school in Iowa, or one for each four of the population. The public school system is highly advanced, in method and provision for the people of all classes.

The College of Agriculture at Ames is claimed to be the leading institution of that character in the country. It has 4,859 students, and has pursued scientific investigation along all lines that appertain to agrarian interests, with much original research, and development of methods for crop and animal production and care. The University of Iowa at Iowa City has 7,500 matriculated.

A signal enterprise is the utilization of vast electrical power in the Mississippi River at Keokuk, where a remarkable dam has been built.

The diffusion of prosperity is indicated, Census of 1920, by the $391,505,000 deposits in savings banks by 905,970 persons, averaging $432.14 per account, or almost one account for each two and a half persons.

KANSAS.

Area, square miles ..... *82,158* ..... *18th in rank*
Population, 1920 ..... *1,769,257* ..... *24th in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.) ... *1,813,621* ..... *22.1 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) *$6,264,058,000*

Kansas, a West North Central State, in almost the exact geographical centre of the United States, is bounded on the north by Nebraska, on the east by Missouri, on the south by Oklahoma, and on the west by Colorado. It is varied in topography, with prairies extending westward, where elevations of 4,000 feet are found. There is heavy forest cover in the eastern half, much hardwood, black walnut abounding. The climate is severe in winter and warm in summer, but constantly modified by the prevalent winds. The Missouri River skirts the northwestern side for 150 miles, giving navigation to St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth and Kansas City, the only other considerable rivers being the Arkansas and the Kaw.

Railway traffic is mostly east and west, and several of the largest systems have lines, with liberal pro-

vision for branch service, to care for the heavy through traffic and the large State production.

Railroad mileage, 1923, was 9,385.

Kansas is essentially agricultural, although natural mineral wealth adds heavily to production. The Census of 1920 gives $588,923,248 as value of all crops, livestock products not included.

The total acres in the State is 52,581,120, of which by the 1920 census there were 45,425,179 in 165,286 farms, averaging 275 acres each, with a total value of $2,830,063,918 for land and buildings.

For the last twenty years Kansas has averaged 119,256,179 bushels of corn, and 93,881,169 bushels of wheat per year, but in the last ten years these crops have been reversed and the State has averaged 111,532,943 bushels of wheat, and 84,890,994 bushels of corn per year. For the crop of 1923 Kansas sowed more than half its total of plough land to wheat alone, and used more bushels for seed than the total wheat yield of twenty-three other States. There were thirty-seven other States which did not have as many acres in all kinds of crops together as Kansas had in wheat alone. Last year the Kansas wheat crop was more than double that of any other State.

Farming is marked with the most modern of equipment in machinery. Cotton and tobacco are grown to some extent, the climate and soil being such as to enable the further development thereof when economic conditions demand.

In the western reaches of the valley of the Arkansas River irrigation is extensive and becoming more important (45,000 acres under water) as demand for land increases in the whole country. Dairy and poultry products run above $60,000,000 annually.

Cheap and abundant feeds and pasturage, with a mild climate, good water and nearness to market, make Kansas one of the four greatest cattle-producing States in the Union. 50 per cent. of all the cattle received at the Kansas City stockyards come from Kansas, and Kansas City is the second largest livestock market in the world.

Manufacturing, including smelting of ore, refining of oils, meat handling, and milling is very extensive, the 1920 census assigning $913,667,000 as the value of the products of all industries. Slaughtering and meat packing leads with $427,663,000, and flour milling comes next with $206,881,000, and oil refining with $63,786,000, while car building and repairing by the railways adds annually $28,231,000, and butter alone $24,444,000.

The coal fields underlie more than 15,000 square miles, and, Census of 1922, produced 2,995,170 tons, and the oil measures, which are very extensive, yielded 28,250,000 barrels of petroleum. There are zinc, lead and salt.

Kansas has only 1.6 per cent. of illiteracy, that of the native whites being 6-10ths of 1 per cent.; of foreign-born whites, 10.5; and of the Negroes, 8.8; the Kansas colored man having advanced far along the roadway toward normal literacy. The attendance at all educational institutions is more than 400,000, or about one for each four persons.

The State supports the University of Kansas (4,000 students) and Agricultural College at Manhattan. There are four large colleges.

The diffusion of prosperity is to be judged by the fact that agricultural, livestock, dairying, mineral and manufacturing annual production totals about $1,700,000,000, or about $2,180 for each man, woman and child in the State.

KENTUCKY.

Area, square miles.....40,598.....36th in rank
Population, 1920.....2,416,630.....15th in rank
Population, 1925 (est.)...2,488,425.....61.3 to sq. m.
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.).....$3,582,391,000

Kentucky, grouped as East South Central, a border State between the North and South, is bounded on the north by Indiana and Ohio, on the east by West Virginia and Virginia, on the south by Tennessee, and on the west by Indiana and Illinois. The Mississippi River touches the western most tip, and the Appalachian Mountains cross the eastern side, the Ohio River skirting the entire northern boundary. Navigable rivers flow past the State for a total distance of 813 miles. The topography is broken, with many hills dotting the tablelands, of which the famous Blue Grass region in the northern part, east from Louisville, is best known and most productive.

Agriculturally, the State is very productive; $347,338,888 is given by the Census of 1920 as the value of all crops, which included the highest quantity of tobacco of all States, 467,500,000 pounds; and a most varied list of temperate zone products, shading off into those distinctly Southern. The corn crop in 1921 was 82,150,000 bushels.

Livestock interest is important, Kentucky horses having been for long world famed, its thoroughbreds not being excelled anywhere. Other domestic animals abound, and fruits are extensive.

Coal mined in 1922 was 42,134,175 tons, and petroleum lifted, 1923, 8,069,000 barrels.

Forest wealth is great, coniferous and hardwood trees abounding, and normally yielding annually $20,000,000.

Manufacturing engaged, in 1919, $276,535,395 of capital, and the output of its 3,957 establishments was valued at $395,660,417.

Railroad mileage, 1923, was 3,955.

The illiteracy percentage is 8.4, that of native whites being 7, of foreign-born 7.3, and of Negroes 21. The State public school system enrolls about 550,000, and four universities, 5,200.

The distinctive natural phenomenon is the 9,000 square miles in Central Kentucky which is ribbed with underground passages and caves, chief of which is the Mammoth Cave, with its 150 miles of connecting passages.

In the old days before Prohibition, Kentucky was famed for its whiskeys, Bourbon County, at Paris, in the Blue Grass region, having lent its name to the corn liquor of that name formerly made and consumed in the United States.

LOUISIANA.

Area, square miles.....48,506.....30th in rank
Population, 1920.....1,798,509.....22d in rank
Population, 1925 (est.)...1,879,024.....38.7 to sq. m.
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.).....$3,416,860,000

Louisiana, situate in the West South Central region, on the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the Mississippi River, is bounded on the north by Arkansas and Mississippi, on the east by Mississippi State and the Gulf, on the south by the Gulf, and on the west by Texas. It is practically all alluvial built up from the silt brought down by the Mississippi River, which has thrust out a long point into the Gulf, as the southernmost part of the State.

There are no hills of consequence, and much of the lands are lower than the immediate banks of the great river, powerful levees being necessary to protect from constant overflow. As a consequence of the downwash of river sedimentary matter, the lands were naturally highly enriched, and subsequent overflowing of the waters has added food values of the soils, as does the Nile in Egypt.

The western part, immediately next to Texas, shades off toward the drier character of climate and soils, the climate of Louisiana for the greater part being rather moist and very warm in summer, with little of winter cold. It is semi-tropical.

The Sabine River bounds the State on the west, and with the Red River and the Mississippi, Louisiana has 4,794 miles of navigable waterways, much of it being on the large bayous in the south.

The Mississippi River has always largely determined the character of New Orleans, chief city, for there river traffic from earliest days has been extensive, and New Orleans has dominated the State economically. For some years after the Civil War of 1861-5 river traffic fell off, but is now being revived, and is expected to grow to very heavy volume.

New Orleans opened its new industrial canal to navigation on Feb. 6, 1923, followed by formal dedication May 5. It connects the Mississippi River and Lake Ponchartrain to the north, which is not a lake but an arm of the Gulf of Mexico. The Industrial Canal is 5½ miles long, and has been under construction for nearly five years. The lake is now connected with the sea by two channels, one of which it is proposed to deepen to make a ship channel of forty or forty-five foot depth from the city through the lake direct to the Gulf, many miles east of the mouth of the Mississippi River. Such a channel it is believed would be free from silt and currents which have so far hindered ship channels of such depth in the river. The new canal makes available 96,000 acres of potential harbor sites to connect with the great ship locks in addition to the many miles of yet unused river frontage. The canal was paid for by the people of New Orleans with no Federal aid whatever. The city's policy provides for—Public ownership of river harbor front, commercial sites and facilities available to all users on equal terms; Public ownership of inner harbor sites on short term or long term leases and Private ownership of sites on ship laterals of the main canal and Private ownership and unhampered use of industrial facilities thereon.

Railroad mileage, 1923, was 5,065.

Agriculturally, Louisiana is prolific—rice, cotton, sugar cane, corn, sweet potatoes, tobacco, especially fine fruits of all sub-tropical sorts, and nuts are produced largely. The value of all crops, Census of 1920, was $231,506,000. Nearly all the sugar cane and molasses produced in the country comes from Louisiana, the value being $141,852,924, 1919 census. Cotton values the same year were $53,-

250,000. Livestock interests are extensive. It is second in output of lumber.

The State ranks fifth in petroleum output, 1923 census, 24,919,000 barrels. Sulphur also is largely produced. There are more than 6,000 square miles water covered, suitable for the propagation of oysters; the shrimp catch is very valuable, and commercial fishing an important industry. Trappers market muskrat, opossum, raccoon, mink and other furs in great quantities.

Manufacturing industry centres mostly around the use of soil raw materials, the output in 1919 being valued at $676,189,770, from 2,617 establishments with a capital of $462,209,057, and employing 112,523 persons.

Foreign trade through the port of New Orleans is large, 1924 exports equalling $326,283,310, and imports $177,859,368, mainly of cotton and cottonseed, wheat brought down the Mississippi, flour, rice and other products.

There were, in 1923, 355,000 enrolled in the public schools of a population of more than 1,800,000, divided, two-thirds white and one-third Negro. Much of the population retains the original French blood, and considerable numbers the mixture of French and Spanish, which produced the Creoles. About 6,000 attend the colleges and universities, of which Tulane University (2,580 students), and the Louisiana State University (1,250), are the leaders.

New Orleans, the chief city, is a welcome resort for tourists in the winter, having picturesqueness and the flavor of olden times, the annual Mardi Gras being the principal attraction. Much through passenger traffic flows through New Orleans to and from the Pacific Coast, railway and steamer facilities being well supplied.

The population of New Orleans on July 1, 1924, was estimated as 409,534, by the Census Bureau.

MAINE.

Area, square miles ..... 33,040 ..... *38th in rank*
Population, 1920 ..... *768,014* ..... *35th in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.) ..... *782,541* ..... *23.9 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) *$2,006,531,000*

Maine, in New England, northeasternmost State, is bounded on the north by Quebec, Canada, on the east by New Brunswick, Canada, and the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by the Atlantic, and on the west by New Hampshire and Quebec.

It is naturally heavily wooded, mostly with coniferous trees, is of broken topography, rising to mountainous elevations in the northwest, Mount Katahdin, 5,268 feet, the highest, and slopes in broken form toward the coast, which is rugged, tortuous, picturesque and indented with many harbors, with many islands adjacent, and has very extensive natural water power sites, already somewhat developed, but assuring great industrial capacity in the future.

Its waters abound in fish, its forests in wild animals, and it has a climate rather intensely cold in winter, but beneficent in summer. It has more than 1,600 lakes, several more than 100 miles long. The coastline is 278 miles long.

Agriculture, lumbering, manufacturing, quarrying and fisheries are the chief industries.

Of the 20,000,000 total land acres, about one-third is farming area, of which about two-thirds is improved. Potatoes form the leading crop, the 1920 census showing 25,531,000 bushels worth $52,339,000. Hay is a large crop, and all vegetables and considerable small fruits are produced. The value of all crops, 1920 census, was $100,152,324. Livestock and dairy products add to the wealth, the milk production coming in part to supply New York City.

In granite output it ranks third, Vermont and Massachusetts exceeding; it is first in feldspar.

Lumber is the principal manufacturing product, the cut, Census of 1920, being 650,000,000 feet, white pine, spruce for wood pulp, hemlock, balsam, birch, cedar, oak, maple, beech, ash, and basswood or linden. The paper pulp mills produce $70,000,000 annually, and along the rivers are many water power motived textile, tanning, oilcloth, boots and shoes, canning, flour and machinery works. The total value of the manufacturing output, 1919, was $465,822,000, paper and wood pulp leading with $93,917,000, cotton goods next with $56,564,000; boots and shoes, $48,689,000; woolen goods, $42,442,000; lumber, $28,515,000, etc.

Transport by water is mostly coastwise, although there is some foreign. The railroad mileage, 1923, was 2,247.

Maine is distinctively a pleasure resort, summer bringing many thousands of tourists and residents for the season, and the fall many hunters. Luxurious hotels are maintained, and there are many private lodges and summer homes, while many artists go to paint the beauties of the Maine landscape and coastline.

Portland, the chief port, has a large steamer tourist traffic, as well as extensive freight tonnage by water and by rail.

Illiteracy percentage is 3.3, that of native whites 1.6, and of foreign-born 11.1. Public schools enroll about 170,000, and higher educational institutions rank well, notably Bowdoin College, the University of Maine, Colby and Bates.

MARYLAND.

Area, square miles ..... *12,327* ..... *41st in rank*
Population, 1920 ..... *1,449,661* ..... *28th in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.) ..... *1,537,085* ..... *124.7 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) *$3,990,730,000*

Maryland, a South Atlantic border State between the North and South, is bounded on the north by Pennsylvania, on the east by Delaware and the Atlantic Ocean, on the south and west by Virginia and West Virginia. It is penetrated from the south by Chesapeake Bay, a wide arm of the Atlantic, and an important channel of water-borne commerce which has made Baltimore a great seaport. The Potomac River flows along the western boundary line, also important in commerce. The topography is varied, low and flat in the portions toward the ocean, and rising to mountain levels in the western sections, Great Backbone Mountain, 3,400 feet, the highest. The State is distinctly separated by the bay into Eastern and Western shore parts, each having social and industrial individuality. The climate is warm, with mild, humid winters.

The Census of 1920 showed $109,683,574 as the value of the crops, principally corn, tobacco, wheat, oats, hay, fruits of all kinds grown in the south temperate zone, vegetables being produced heavily for the markets of the larger cities as far north as New York. Products are varied and profitable on account of the proximity of big city markets.

Mining is principally of coal, about 3,600,000 tons being the normal output.

Manufacturing output, Census of 1919, was valued at $873,945,000, and ran the gamut of almost all classes. Shipbuilding led with $60,844,000, followed by clothing, $60,414,000, slaughtering and meat packing, $41,439,000, and the iron and steel industry, $19,884,000, which is fast growing to great importance. The census reports showed 60 classifications with more than $1,000,000 of output each, which afford profitable diversification in industry and employment for a versatile working folk. The number of establishments was 4,937, with a total capital of $619,606,983, and employing 165,875 persons.

Transportation is highly developed, water and rail. Railroad mileage, 1923, was 1,448. Baltimore is one of the country's principal ports, and is growing in importance much faster than the Nation's whole volume increases. Water traffic coastwise is very heavy, and several substantial steamer lines also ply between Baltimore and foreign ports. Much of the product of the South comes through Baltimore, and that port gets a large share of the tonnage of the North and West.

Baltimore, on July, 1924, by estimate of the Census Bureau, had a population of 784,938.

The population is 17.9 per cent. Negro, and the percentage of illiteracy for the whole State is 5.6. The swiftness with which educational advantages for the masses is sweeping away illiteracy is shown by the figure of 5.6 for 1920, compared with 7.2 in 1910. In the schools were more than 250,000, and the higher institutions are celebrated. Johns Hopkins University, at Baltimore, is not excelled in any State or country for scholarship and breadth of scientific attainment. To its hospital go patients from all parts of the world to consult eminent specialists. There are other well-known higher institutions, Goucher College one of them.

At Annapolis is the famous United States Naval Academy (see Index therefor).

Along artistic lines there is high development, principal centres being Peabody Institute for Education in Music, the Maryland Institute School of Art and Design, Walter's Art Gallery, and others.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Area, square miles ..... *8,266* ..... *44th in rank*
Population, 1920 ..... *3,852,356* ..... *6th in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.) ..... *4,127,653* ..... *499.1 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) *$12,980,839,000*

Massachusetts, one of the Thirteen Original States, lies in New England, bounded on the north by Vermont and New Hampshire, on the east by Massachusetts Bay and the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by Rhode Island, Connecticut and the Atlantic, and on the west by Rhode Island and New York

The highest elevations are in the Berkshires in the west, about 2,400 feet maximum, and now a great summer resort of wealthy city dwellers.

It was naturally wooded in all portions, but retains only a fraction of the original forest wealth, which consisted of all trees which grow in the temperate zone, coniferous and hardwood.

The State has grown to a first place in industry, manufacturing having been developed very greatly, the 1920 census showing the value of all industrial products to be $4,011,182,000, divided into 100 classes each exceeding $5,000,000 annual output. The per capita industrial output is $1,045. Much of the industrial strength is due to the development of extensive water powers in the State's rivers, but coal operates many.

Massachusetts is the most prominent textile manufacturing centre in the United States; also it ranks first in the production of boots and shoes, the number of pairs turned out in 1919 being 102,389,856, valued at $415,360,600, and 5,620,573 pairs of slippers valued at $11,548,870.

Cotton goods led with $596,667,000; boots and shoes, $442,466,000; worsted goods, $237,443,000; leather tanning and finishing, $129,595,000; foundry and machine shop products, $111,853,000; slaughtering and meat packing, $110,238,000; woolen goods, $105,183,000; and nine classifications exceeding $50,000,000 output, 12 exceeding $25,000,000, and five exceeding $20,000,000. Practically everything manufactured in modern industry is included, excepting in those basic industries in which the cruder raw materials such as ores are needed. The census showed 11,906 establishments worthy being reported, employing 812,906 persons, paying in wages $766,623,337, capitalized for $2,947,108,527, utilizing 1,729,878 horsepower, consuming $2,260,713,026 of raw materials, and adding by the industrial effort $1,750,468,496 to the original value of the materials.

The State has abundant rail and coastwise shipping facilities; there were 2,103 miles of railroads in 1923, and 2,804 of electric lines. From the earliest generations, the New England States have been efficient in ocean-going shipping, and Massachusetts not less than any.

Massachusetts is the second densest populated State. The dense industrial and residential development is indicated by the 94.8 per cent. of urban population, which leaves agriculture, once dominant, reduced to 32,001 farms averaging 77.9 acres, value of all crops in the 1920 census being $53,700,925, taken from farm property valued at $300,471,743. In value, hay was the leading crop, tobacco next with $6,419,000, and potatoes with $6,000,000, others being wheat, corn, oats, rye, buckwheat, apples, maple sugar, and small fruits, cranberries abounding in the lands along the coast.

It is the leading fisheries State of New England, $11,000,000 of catch being reported in 1920. Boston is greatest fishing port in the country.

Mineral products consist chiefly of quarry outputs.

No State is further advanced in primary and higher educational facilities, although, owing to recent heavy influx of industrial foreigners, the percentage of illiteracy is not low at 4.7. Native whites show 4-10ths of 1 per cent., foreigners, 12.8, and Negroes, 6.8.

Of the 3,852,356 of population, 1,077,534 are foreign-born, of which 262,021 are Canadians, 117,037 Italian, 163,171 Irish, 92,034 Russian, and the others from all foreign lands.

Boston, on July 1, 1924, by estimate of the Census Bureau, had a population of 776,783.

Enrolment in the schools was 618,828; normal schools number 11, and the list of higher institutions is long and impressive, the greatest proportioned to population in the country. These include Harvard University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the State Agricultural, Amherst, Tufts, Williams, Clark, Worcester Polytechnic, Boston University. Institutions for women include Wellesley, Smith, Radcliffe, an offshoot of Harvard, and Mount Holyoke Colleges; Simmons, Lasell and Auburndale.

The colony in pre-Revolutionary times was the centre of republic-making in the North, perhaps in the country, the Boston Tea Party, which signalized the revolt against "taxation without representation" by the mother country, England, taking place on the Boston waterfront.

As with all New England, the State is a great summer resort, the North Shore above Boston being the resort of summerers and many artists, and the long hooklike Cape Cod and the adjacent islands attract thousands. At Provincetown, at the tip of the Cape, the Mayflower made its first landing, moving next to Plymouth. A monument, dedicated by the late Theodore Roosevelt, stands at Provincetown to commemorate the landing.

MICHIGAN.

Area, square miles ..... *57,980* ..... *22d in rank*
Population, 1920 ..... *3,668,412* ..... *7th in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.) ..... *4,154,625* ..... *71.6 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) *$11,404,861,000*

Michigan, lying along the Canadian border, is divided by Lake Michigan into two parts: the northern peninsula has on the north Lake Superior, and on the south Wisconsin; the southern peninsula has Lake Michigan on the west, Lake Huron, Ontario, Canada, and Lake Erie on the east, and Indiana and Ohio on the south. The interests of the northern peninsula are mostly copper and timber. In the southern there are also minerals and timber, but manufacturing has grown to chief importance.

The State is mostly flat and sandy, with large areas of cut-over timberlands, mostly coniferous, with rugged topography in the north. The State, the Federal Government and large private enterprises are now making great efforts for the reforestation of the land.

No State has greater water boundary lines proportioned to area; transport naturally is great by that means. Rail facilities are abundant, lines having sought the heavy tonnage of the recently developed industry. Railroad lines milcage, 1923, was 8,549, and the great Sault Ste. Marie Ship Canal, between Lakes Huron and Superior, accommodates more tonnage than the Suez Canal or any other like canal. In 1923 the American and Canadian canals together sent through 91,379,658 tons of freight valued at $1,026,045,064, of which much is iron ore from Minnesota and copper from Michigan, vast supplies of grains, flour and timber, and coal and supplies for the Northwest.

Michigan is the automobile centre of the world, about two-thirds of the 2,000,000 cars produced annually being made there. There are 68 motor car factories outputting more than $1,000,000 a year, chief of which are the works of Henry Ford at Detroit, which, according to degree of production at the moment, make up to 1,500,000 a year, besides farm tractors at Dearborn, nearby, and steel and other mills operated by the Fords. Besides the Ford cheap car, Detroit makes some of the finest built in the world.

There are 8,305 manufacturing establishments, capitalized at $2,340,954,312, which represents an increase of 73 per cent. in five years, paying wages of about $800,000,000 a year, using materials worth $2,000,000,000 and employing about 550,000 persons normally. The total value of the product in 1919 was $3,466,188,483. It is the seventh in rank in output. Fifty makers of automobiles, bodies and parts in the State, do an annual business of above $1,000,000.

Michigan leads all other States in output of chemicals, drugs, engines, threshing machines, furniture and refrigerators. Fourteen copper, brass and bronze manufacturers exceed $1,000,000 of annual output. Stove-making is as great as in any State, and there are many other factories, there being 460 concerns that output more than $1,000,000 annually. Michigan nearly a billion feet of lumber.

Production of iron ore in 1923 was 14,065,561 tons; copper, 137,691,306 pounds; coal, 929,390 tons; salt, 2,118,000 tons.

Agriculture adds annually, Census of 1920, $404,347,810 for all crops, potato production the third largest with a $32,000,000 crop. Sugar beet output is heavy, and all temperate zone crops are raised.

In shipbuilding it ranks seventh among the States. Fisheries catch annually 50,000,000 pounds.

There are more than 6,000 smaller lakes, where fishing and summer sports attract many. Apple production is fourth highest, and the State claims leadership in small fruits. Corn yields about $50,000,000.

Educationally, Michigan has its great State University at Ann Arbor, which was first to admit women matriculates, the oldest agricultural college in the country, many normal schools, and a public school system that enrolls 670,000; it has a literacy percentage of 3; native white, 7-10ths of 1 per cent., and foreign-born, 9.9.

Detroit, by the Census of 1920, had 993,739, showing an increase of 527.978—113 per cent.—in the decade. By the Detroit Water Board Census of September, 1924, the population of the city proper is 1,222,500; and the approximate population of Grater Detroit is 1,500,000. It has alarge percentage of foreigners.

Detroit, in 1919, had 2,176 manufacturing establishments with about 176,000 workers and a ,total product valued at $1,234,519,842.

Beautifully situate along many waterways, it bids successfully for metropolitan repute and constantly attracts newcomers from home and abroad. In summer time, the Mackinac Islands, Belle Island, Ausable and St. Mary's River are popular resorts.

MINNESOTA.

Area, square miles . . . . . *84,682* . . . . . *11th in rank*
Population, 1920 . . . . . *2,387,125* . . . . . *17th in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.) . . . *2,563,550* . . . . . *30.2 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) *$8,547,918,000*

Minnesota, of the West North Central, on the Canadian border line, is bounded on the north by Manitoba, Canada on the east by Lake Superior and Wisconsin, on the south by Iowa, and on the west by the Dakotas The Mississippi River rises in Minnesota. It is a State of widely variant natural resources and rapidly developing wealth, is in general a tableland of rolling, timbered, prairies excepting in the western parts, where timber is scarce, and of rugged character in the northeast, where immense deposits of ore, high-grade Bessemer prevailing, supply the steel concerns of Illinois, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Its climate is not excessively warm in summer, and is cold in winter time. There are about 10,000 lakes, many exceedingly beautiful, that abound in fish, and are the resort of pleasure-seekers in the summer.

Agriculturally, the State is rich, with $506,020,233 as the value of all crops reported by the 1920 census; it has 178,478 farms with a total acreage of 30,221,758; a billion feet of lumber cut, mostly white pine; 34,593,000 tons of iron ore, worth $128,377,174, being 61 per cent. of the national production, shipped eastward by steamers on the Great Lakes; manufactures, $1,218,129,735 worth of product in 6,225 establishments, capitalized at $679,386,486, employing more than 147,678 persons, and using raw materials worth $883,989,777. The flouring mills are the principal concerns, leading the United States and the world in annual volume of output, $381,249,000. Iron output in 1923 was 44,556,053 tons.

Industry is considerably diversified, there being 65 lines, the annual output of each of which was reported by the 1920 census as more than $1,000,000, including meat packing, $146,361,000; butter, $88,862,000; lumber, $37,321,000; railway cars and repairs, $35,351,000; linseed oil, $33,238,000. Manufacture of machinery is now an important industry. Minneapolis and St. Paul the chief centres of all industry.

By adaptation, fruits have been made to thrive, until the crop is large of all kinds grown in the north temperate zone; while corn, in earlier years scarcely known, has by the same process been brought to high value.

The 1920 census reported the crop at 118,000,000 bushels; wheat, once the chief crop, 37,710,000; oats, 90,000,000; with generous yields of all other cereals.

Twenty-five years ago Minnesota ranked third in lumber output, but has fallen to eleventh place, although there remains an estimated 21,000,000,000 feet of spruce in the forests, which is very valuable for paper woodpulp in these years of diminishing supply. 80 per cent. of the cut is white pine, which also is rapidly disappearing.

Railroad mileage, 1923, was 8,812.

Minnesota has been especially fortunate in the heavy inflow of those European racial migrations from the northern countries whence come good farmers, Scandinavians in the majority, but with almost as many Germans; both nationalities settled in more or less clannish sections, but have helped to develop the State with great thrift and industry.

In illiteracy the State is among the lowest, only 1.8 per cent. being unable to read and write, against an average of 6 per cent. for the United States. The State claims one of the most efficient systems for popular education, with enrolment of about 550,000 in all institutions out of a population of 2,387,125. The University of Minnesota, upbuilt by its late President, Cyrus Northrop, has close to 10,000 students and ranks among the greatest of the country, with smaller colleges such as Hamline University, St. Thomas, Macalester, Carleton, and a score of others scattered through the State, some supported by church denominations.

The grain trade control in Minneapolis is second only to that of the Chicago Board of Trade; and the water and rail shipping from and to Duluth, at the head of the Great Lakes, on Lake Superior's western end, is immense in ores, coal, cereals, and general freight. The Great Northern Railway Company maintains a fleet that traverses the lakes, and initiates shipments to and from all parts of the world via the lake route.

In the carrying of iron ores, the United States Steel Corporation, which owns mines and railways in the northern ore region, has developed a fleet of monster carriers and a system of prevention of waste time not excelled by any transport agency in the world.

MISSISSIPPI.

Area, square miles . . . . . *46,865* . . . . . *31st in rank*
Population, 1920 . . . . . *1,790,618* . . . . . *23d in rank*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) *$2,177,690,000*

Mississippi, one of the States of the East South Central group, is bounded on the north by Tennessee, on the east by Alabama, on the south by Louisiana and the Gulf of Mexico, and on the west by Louisiana and Arkansas; the Mississippi River is the western boundary line. It is hilly but not rugged, and in general slopes downward to the great river and the Gulf shore. The climate and production are sub-tropical. The density of population in 1920 was 38.1 to the square mile.

Agriculture is its chief interest. The 1920 census gave the value of all crops as $336,267,156, corn and cotton the main production. It was the sixth cotton State, producing 885,000 bales worth $173,820,000, with cottonseed by-products worth $28,000,000. Other crops are rice, sugar cane, oats, wheat, hay, peanuts, potatoes, and every character of fruit grown in its zone. Apples, plums, pears, apricots, melons, strawberries, peaches, and grapes grown in the western parts, with oranges, lemons, figs and olives in the Gulf coast sections. Nuts are abundant.

Dairying and fishing yield generously.

Manufacturing rests mostly on an agricultural basis for the utilization of the soil products of the State, the total value, Census of 1920, of industrial products being $197,747,000 for 2,455 establishments, employing 64,452 persons, capitalized at $154,117,000. Lumber and timber products lead with $87,508,000; oil and cake from cottonseed yielding $39,202,000. Cotton mills are not yet extensive.

The forest wealth is very great. Of the total of 33,000,000 acres, about 11,000,000 is forested, yellow pine chiefly. There is much of the fast disappearing hardwood.

Transport is supplied by the rail lines and by the Mississippi River, on which traffic, lessening in the recent era of rapid rail development, is growing again to great relative importance.

Railroad mileage, 1923, was 4,235.

Vicksburg is the chief city, and was the theatre of the famous siege by Gen. Grant, Union commander.

The old plantation life prevails as unchanged as in any Southern State, with spacious mansion houses and large estates, the homes of the old-time aristocracy of the age of the Southern cavalier.

The rate of illiteracy is high—17.2 per cent. on the average—owing to the large number of Negroes, who are 56.2 per cent. of the whole population. Native whites showed, Census of 1920, only 3.6 per cent. illiterate, but the Negroes 29.3. Rapid progress in popular education is being made, the illiteracy percentage in 1910 having been 22.4.

Public school enrolment is about 600,000, more than half of which is colored. A score of higher educational institutions are maintained, the University of Mississippi the leader, and there are several church colleges.

MISSOURI.

Area, square miles . . . . . *69,420* . . . . . *18th in rank*
Population, 1920 . . . . . *3,404,055* . . . . . *9th in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.) . . . *3,466,781* . . . . . *50 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) *$9,981,409,000*

Missouri, a West North Central border State, is bounded on the north by Iowa, on the east by Illinois and Kentucky, on the south by Arkansas, and on the west by Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska.

The Mississippi River skirts the entire eastern boundary line for 500 miles, and the Missouri River the northern half of the western line, cutting then through the State to confluence with the Mississippi at St. Louis. In all it has nearly 1,000 miles of navigable waterways.

Its topography is varied—upland table in the north and west, the Ozark Mountains in the centre and south, with low-lying river bottom areas in the extreme southeast. Its climate is a compromise between the north temperate and sub-tropical.

Economically, it partakes of the characteristics of both North and South, is strong agriculturally, timberwise, horticulturally, industrially, and in education. Farms number 263,004 with 34,774,679 acres.

Manufactures exceed agriculture in value of products, reported by the 1920 census as more than $1,594,208,338, all crops being valued at $559,047,854. Manufactures rest chiefly on soil produce as raw materials, the list including meat packing, flour milling, machine-making and foundries, with very large production of boots and shoes, chemicals, tobacco products, paints and varnishes, corncob pipes, and lumber and timber products. The total number of establishments was 8,592, with a capitali-

zation of $938,760,773, and employing 244,939 persons.

Industry centres in St. Louis, principal city, at the junction of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and in Kansas City at the junction of the Kansas and Missouri Rivers on the western border, and is spreading rapidly into other parts, as well as increasing in volume.

St. Louis, in 1919, had 3,205 manufacturing establishments with a total product of $871,700,438, and employing about 115,000 workers. Kansas City with 997 establishments had a total product valued at $192,815,052.

The Census Bureau estimated that on July 1, 1924, the population of St. Louis was 812,698, and of Kansas City, 359,650.

Missouri is second in the production of zinc and lead, the value in 1922 being $21,468,814.

Agriculturally, it is a great State. There is a total of about 38,500,000 acres in all, of which the 1920 census assigns to farms 34,774,000, with more than 24,000,000 improved. The corn crop was 182,000,000 bushels, wheat and oats together more than 76,000,000, tobacco, 3,700,000 pounds. The crop of cotton, mostly in the southeast, was 78,000 bales on 117,000 acres, far above the average per acre production.

In livestock the Missouri mule, which is facetiously said to have won the war, has always been used much locally and exported to all other States and foreign countries.

Railroad mileage, 1923, was 8,059.

With 4.8 per cent. of Negro population, the average of illiteracy for the State is 3 per cent. for all classes; native white percentage, 2; and foreign-born, 9.6.

Although the native-born whites are 88.2 per cent., and foreign-born whites only 7, the influx of Germans in the revolutionary times of their native land in the last century left a large proportion of persons of that blood, especially in St. Louis, to this day, those now being practically all natives. They have been noted for thrift.

The schools enroll about 750,000 of a population of 3,404,055 by the 1920 census. The State University at Columbia, and St. Louis University and Washington University at St. Louis, twelve colleges and seven normal schools are the higher institutions.

St. Louis is the gateway for north and south travel as well as of freight traffic, and many tourists stop there en route. A feature is the famous bridge across the Mississippi, which is said to accommodate more freight cars than any other in the world. River traffic is immense, to and from New Orleans and intermediate points.

MONTANA.

Area, square miles ..... *146,997* ..... *3d in rank*
Population, 1920 ..... *548,889* ..... *39th in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.) ..... *646,806* ..... *4.4 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) *$2,223,189,000*

Montana, a mountain State, is bounded on the north by Canada, on the east by North and South Dakota, on the south by Wyoming and Idaho, and on the west by Idaho.

The Rocky Mountain range crosses the State in the west, with the Bitter Root range at the extreme western side, the country east of the Rockies sloping off into vast plains and smaller valleys between smaller hill elevations. Its rivers of note are the Missouri, up which crude boat navigation has passed for generations; the Yellowstone, Madison and Bitter Root. Of the 50,000,000 acres, the forests of about 30,000,000 acres are, with other areas, ranges for livestock grazing, which is important.

Mining, copper smelting and refining are the leading interests, producing two-thirds of the total industrial values reported in the 1920 census, $195,-624,000; value of all crops being $69,975,000, the wool and sheep of the State ranking third, and cattle bringing in $28,000,000, while dairy and poultry products added about $38,000,000.

Irrigation, by Federal Government and private initiative, has been highly developed, resulting in the production of large quantities of the standard fruits, orchard and small, of the temperate zone, the State, although far north and high in elevation, being especially suited to that activity, largest development being in the Bitter Root, Missouia and Flathead regions. Wheat, oats, flaxseed, barley, rye, corn, hay, potatoes and sugar beets are produced.

Montana has a stumpage of more than 58,000,-000,000 feet of timber, of which much is the increasingly valuable white pine; other kinds are larch, spruce, cedar, Douglas fir, white fir, lodge-pole pine, valuable for telegraph poles, hemlock and yellow pine.

The mineral resources are very great. The 1920 census gave $77,032,000 as the value of coal and metals, excluding manganese, the latter being necessary in all modern steel-making processes. The wide fluctuations of copper, lead and zinc prices in the past few years have rendered the annual mineral output value exceedingly variable. The output value reported in 1920 was about half of 1919.

The State produces the third largest amount of copper, and coal underlies about 20 per cent. of the whole State area. All of the metals and minerals are found in vast abundance, large fortunes having been made by organized mineral industry. Montana smelters utilize ore running so low as slightly under 2 per cent. of actual copper, so highly organized are the appliances.

The State is second in silver output (1923, $11,665,-543) and in zinc; eighth in gold (1923, $1,760,100), and first in semi-precious stones. Considerable oil is produced, and valuable process minerals are graphite, gypsum and tungsten.

A million potential horsepower is available in the waters, of which almost one-third has been developed. Immense reservoirs have been constructed on the Madison and Missouri Rivers to give dependable water supplies.

Railroad mileage, 1923, was 5,040.

Montana is low in illiteracy—2.3 per cent.—that of native whites being only 3-10ths of 1 per cent. Public school enrolment, 1920 census, was 122,000 of a population of 548,000, and there are four well-equipped colleges and normal schools.

Scenically, Montana is not surpassed. Its lofty mountains are rugged and picturesque, and travel by rail or automobile takes one through beautiful and grand places. Glacier National Park, on the line between the United States and Canada, is one of the most wonderful public preserves in the world.

NEBRASKA.

Area, square miles ..... *77,520* ..... *15th in rank*
Population, 1920 ..... *1,296,372* ..... *31st in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.) ..... *1,355,371* ..... *17.5 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) *$5,320,075,000*

Nebraska, a West North Central State, is bounded on the north by South Dakota and Iowa, on the east by Iowa and Missouri, on the south by Kansas and Colorado, and on the west by Colorado and Wyoming.

Typical of the American western plains States, its lands a vast inclined plane, sloping off eastward to the Missouri River bottoms. No point rises more than 5,300 feet above sea level, while the average elevation is about 2,000. Its climate is typically north temperate, its products likewise, including almost every species appropriate to that latitude. In the east, rainfall is sufficient for crops, with little irrigation. In the west, irrigation is resorted to, and grows in importance. The live-stock industry is second to agriculture in primary wealth producing, Nebraska supplying very much of the Nation's meat, and packing a large portion of it in the stockyards at Omaha. In this industry it has taken third rank from New York State, its product in 1919 being valued at $303,848,903.

Of the 55,000,000 acres in the State, 42,225,475 are included by the census in 124,417 farms, with 24,587,000 improved. The corn crop was 184,000,-000 bushels, fourth in rank; wheat, 60,000,000, ranking third, and large quantities of oats, barley, rye, potatoes, buckwheat, flax, cloverseed and sorghum syrup, and sugar beets to some extent. Fruit raising is not extensive.

Nebraska is not rich in mineral wealth. In the west, potash lies in considerable quantity in solvent form in several lakes, from which in the war about 61,000 tons, 45 per cent. of the relatively low United States production, was taken.

Manufactures relate chiefly to the utilization of soil products. The 1920 census gave 2,884 as number of establishments, employing 49,076, and $596,-041,000 as the value of the entire products, of which meat packing led with $303,849,000. Manufactures centre in Omaha, which also is one of the greatest rail traffic centres of the United States, being the true eastern terminus of the Union Pacific system.

Railroad mileage, 1923, was 6,181.

With the University of Nebraska at the head, there are 16 colleges and normal schools.

Percentage of illiteracy is exceedingly low at 1.4, that of native white being 4-10ths of 1 per cent., although the percentage of foreign-born whites is 14.8. More than 300,000 attend the public schools of a population of 1,300,000.

NEVADA.

Area, square miles ..... *110,690* ..... *6th in rank*
Population, 1920 ..... *77,407* ..... *49th in rank*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) *$541,716,000*

Nevada, least populous of all States, less even than the District of Columbia, is of the Mountain group in Western United States, bounded on the

north by Oregon and Idaho, on the east by Utah and Arizona, on the south and west by California.

It is mountainous, and minerals yield $48,528,000, Census of 1920, against $13,980,000 as the value of all crops. Much of the land is arid or semi-arid, and irrigation is developing to large importance. The Federal Government has a project to reclaim 160,000 acres, which when complete will add not less than $20,000,000 to the annual crops. Agriculture is not varied, owing hitherto to lack of water, but as irrigation advances, diversification of products proceeds. Live stock interests are relatively large.

With only 77,407 persons indicated by the Census of 1920 (.7 to the square mile), there are 2,357,000 acres in farm areas, with 595,000 improved.

Mineral resources are varied—gold (1921, $3,220,500); and silver, third in rank (1921, $6,908,774) leading. Copper, lead, zinc, iron, quicksilver, tungsten, sulphur, graphite, borax, gypsum and quarry stones are produced also.

The forest area is more than 5,300,000 acres, of which 4,971,335 are set aside as national forests.

Manufacturing output, Census of 1920, was about $20,000,000.

Railroad mileage, 1923, was 2,161.

Illiteracy percentage was 5.9, of which native whites showed only 4-10ths of 1 per cent. Schools for popular education are well provided, with about 15,000 enrolled.

Nevada by law inflicts the death penalty by lethal gas, a spray of liquid hydrocyanic gas being turned into the stone death chamber. It is declared to have proved instantaneous and painless.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Area, square miles.....9,341.....43d in rank
Population, 1920.....443,083.....41st in rank
Population, 1925 (est.).....450,171.....48.2 to sq. m.
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.).....$1,347,135,000

New Hampshire, the Granite State of New England, is bounded on the north by Canada, on the east by Maine and the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by Massachusetts, and on the west by Vermont, and was one of the Original Thirteen States.

Its northern parts are rugged, reaching in the White Mountains the highest elevations of the Northeastern United States (Mount Washington, 6,293 feet). Toward the sea, it is more level and agricultural and industrial by utilization of river water power.

With less than half a million people, Census of 1920, value of all crops was $23,509,000, while the value of all industrial products was $407,205,000; cotton goods, $85,986,000; boots and shoes, $73,871,000; paper and wood pulp, $41,826,000; woolens, $31,245,000; with twenty other industries exceeding $1,000,000 in annual output, lumber having $14,992,000; worsteds, $14,699,000.

Railroad mileage, 1923, was 1,239.

New Hampshire has in all 5,779,000 acres, of which in farm lands there are 1,441,111 cultivated. Hay is the chief crop, followed by corn, potatoes, oats, and apples, with relatively large dairy output, milk being shipped to the New York market.

The State has 4.4 per cent. of illiterates; native white having 7-10ths per cent., and foreign-born, 15.4. Public school enrolment was 70,000. Dartmouth College, at Hanover, is the leading educational institution, from which many eminent men have come, among them Daniel Webster. There are four other higher institutions.

The White Mountains are par excellence a summer resort for persons from all parts of the United States. A modern system of automobile highways is maintained, ribbing the mountains.

NEW JERSEY.

Area, square miles.....8,224.....45th in rank
Population, 1920.....3,155,900.....10th in rank
Population, 1925 (est.)...3,506,428.....426.3 to sq. m.
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.).....$11,794,189,000

New Jersey, one of the Original Thirteen States, is in the Middle Atlantic region. It is bounded on the north by New York and Pennsylvania, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean and New York, on the south by the Atlantic and Delaware Bay and on the western side by Pennsylvania. It is mostly low and flat, having hilly development in the northern end, where an extensive State park has been set aside.

New Jersey has extensive water navigation facilities, with Delaware Bay, and the Delaware River along most of its western side, the Atlantic on the east, and the valuable facilities of New York City's harbor and branches on the northeast.

Railroad mileage, 1923, was 2,314.

The State grades sixth in industrial strength, production being exceedingly varied, and, although the greater part is in Newark, it is well diffused in all parts. As a consequence, railway facilities are highly developed, and especially in the northern parts the electric railway lines are unusually extensive. Newark (census estimate July 1, 1924) has now a population of 445,606; Jersey City, 312,-157; and Paterson, 140,637.

Economically and to a degree politically, New Jersey and New York City have common interests. Very many New Jerseyites work or transact business in the greater city, transit facilities being arranged so that access to New York is as facile as to any other part of the city by means of the Hudson and Manhattan tubes.

The output, Census of 1920, of the industries was valued at $2,990,939,000. The 306 silk mills employed 25,046 persons, and output $120,075,000. Oil refining leads all industries, with $328,120,000, followed by explosives, $197,074,000; chemicals, $189,117,000; machinery, $140,119,000; shipbuilding, $123,884,000; woolens and worsteds, $118,-635,000, rubber goods, $98,410,000; wire and wire cloth, $93,350,000; with large productions of pig iron, steel and iron, $66,425,000; cigars and tobaccos, $55,470,000; leather, $44,552,000, and numberless others which employ most varied operators, skilled and unskilled.

The State (1919) had 11,057 manufacturing establishments, employing about 525,000 workers with an output valued at $3,672,064,987.

Its agriculture is affected most vitally by the proximity of the immense markets of the greater city and the fact that 78.7 per cent. of the population is urban. Market gardening has advanced to large magnitude, very many foreigners, especially Italians, having gone out to work in that line. The 1920 census gave $87,484,000 as the value of all crops. The total land area of the State is 5,779,840 acres, with 1,441,000 cultivated. Corn, wheat, oats, potatoes of both kinds, rye, buckwheat, and hay are the chief crops. Fruits are extensively grown, the cranberry marshes supplying about one quart for each of the population of New York City, and the same of strawberries. The peach and apple crops are always important. The dairy output was reported at $19,198,000.

New Jersey produces minerals abundantly—iron ore, and about one-fourth of the Nation's supply of magnetite, zinc and much clay products.

The U. S. Geological Survey has found that the green sand marl belt that extends across the State from near Sandy Hook to Salem, 100 miles long with a width of from one to thirteen miles, contains 256,955,000 tons of potash (K_2O) that could be mined from open pits, enough to supply the needs of the United States for 1,000 years.

The educational institutions are important: Princeton University at Princeton is one of the country's foremost colleges, of which former President Wilson was President. Rutgers College, New Brunswick, and Stevens Institute of Technology at Hoboken are well known, and there are five other colleges of prominence. More than 700,000 are enrolled in the schools, percentage of illiteracy being, Census of 1920, 5.1; native white, 6-10ths of 1 per cent.; foreign-born, 15.3. In Passaic, Bergen, Union and Middlesex Counties the proportion of foreign-born is from 25 to 35 per cent.

Atlantic City, three-fourths of the way down the eastern coast, is one of the great seashore resorts in the country, and Cape May another.

NEW MEXICO.

Area, square miles.....122,634.....4th in rank
Population, 1920.....360,350.....44th in rank
Population, 1925 (est.).....379,074.....3 to sq. m.
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.).....$851,836,000

New Mexico, of the Mountain (southeast) group, is bounded on the north by Colorado, on the east by Texas, on the south by Texas and Mexico, and on the west by Arizona. The Rocky Mountain range marks the north and centre; the eastern parts are of the flatter tableland of which Texas forms also a part, and in the south are bare, sterile, desolate peaks surrounded by arid and semi-arid plains and deserts, of which the mirage is an interesting phenomenon. The central western portion has drainage by the Rio Grande River, and the Pecos River flows through the eastern districts.

The climate is dry, stimulating, with mean annual rainfall of from 12 to 16 inches in different localities, and with 100 degrees of heat infrequent in summer, the mean for the year being about 50.

The population of 360,000 produces agriculturally Census of 1920, $40,619,000; from mineral industries, about $45,000,000; about $20,000,000 of manufactures, and heavily of live stock products.

Copper production in 1923 was 57,521,171 pounds.

A unique feature of tillage is the production

from dry farming, a modern scientific process, causing otherwise dry, almost arid lands to yield. There are more than 945,000 acres included in irrigation projects, with 550,000 actually under water. The 29,845 farms averaged 840 acres, and the chief crops are hay, corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, kaffir, milo, all the vegetables, potatoes, cotton with 5,000 bales production, broom corn, sugar beets, the fruit industry being extensive.

Railroad mileage, 1923, was 2,959.

New Mexico partakes of the oldtime life of the West so far as does any other State, but is practically of the new day, with all civiiized agencies at hand, even the cowboy passing rapidly away as modern devices multiply.

The population is 21,181 Indian on Government reservations (4,697,224 acres in 1920 with a valuation of $21,916,965, and income of $2,196,417), 13,414 of Mexican parentage, of a total of 360,350.

Many go to the State for wintering, and artists have lately resorted there for the painting of Indian and old Spanish types, and the things that remain from the aged Aztec civilization. Albuquerque, Santa Fe, Las Vegas and other cities are popularly sought by the tourists and artists and writers, who are provided with excellent travel facilities.

Students find deep interest in the history of the areas which once were the bed of a great inland salt sea, in which were deposited all the basic salts found in the ocean waters, and which are expected to yield later rich mineral wealth for fertilization of lands and chemical uses.

NEW YORK.

Area, square miles.....49,204.....29th in rank
Population, 1920.....10,385,277.....1st in rank
Population, 1925 (est.)..11,105,625.....225.6 to sq. m.
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.).....$37,035,262,000

New York, the Empire State, since 1820 the most populous in the Union, is bounded on the north and west by Lake Erie, Ontario, Canada, Lake Ontario and Quebec, Canada; on the east by Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut; and on the south by the Atlantic Ocean, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Its sea front consists of the southern shores of Long Island, Staten Island. and the entrance into New York Harbor, one of the greatest in the world, and the chief port of the United States, into and out from which moves the greater part of the national commerce, foreign and domestic, passenger and freight. Long Island Sound, a wide arm of the Atlantic, which separates Long Island from Connecticut on the north, is navigable for deep sea craft. The Hudson River carries heavy ship tonnage northward from New York Harbor 150 miles to Albany, the capital, and Troy. Large steamers and sailing craft also ply the two Great Lakes, and the St. Lawrence River, which forms part of the northwestern boundary. On the northern part of the eastern boundary line is Lake Champlain, 100 miles long, a historic waterway bearing much commerce and making into the St. Lawrence River at Sorel. New York Harbor also includes the shores of New Jersey, enabling traffic intercourse between the two States.

New York has about 800 miles of navigable ocean, lake and river waterways, the State being penetrated by the New York State Barge Canal (Erie), through which there is capacity for the passage annually of 20,000,000 tons of freight. The canal also connects with Lake Champiain, so that inland tonnage may move between New York City, Buffalo, about 500 miles northwestward on Lake Erie; Oswego, on Lake Ontario, the ports on Lake Champlain northward so far as Rouse's Point at the Canadian border, and on into the St. Lawrence River; besides to several interior New York State points on other minor canal routes.

The Adirondack Mountains (first land to appear in the western world) occupy the northeast part of the State, and are dotted with beautiful lakes and rivers. In the east the Catskill Mountains, made famous by Washington Irving's story of "Rip Van Winkle," line the western bank of the Hudson. Just above New York City the topography of the Hudson's banks takes the form of lofty rock palisades, beautifully conformed and colored, and on the edge of which is a spacious Interstate Park set aside by the States of New York and New Jersey. All of New York is marked with scores of lakes and smaller rivers navigable for pleasure craft. The drainage from the crest west from Utica is in three directions—southeastward into the Atlantic Ocean; northward into Lake Ontario at Oswego, and southward into the rivers that make through Pennsylvania.

The 49,204 square miles of area, equivalent to 31,490,560 acres, contains 1,550 square miles, or 992,000 acres, of inland waterways, leaving a net land surface of 47,654 square miles, or 30,498,560 acres. The chief economic interests are the national and international financial community of New York City, the foreign commerce in New York Harbor, now the heaviest in the world; the large manufacturing, and the rich agricultural resources.

The 1920 census gave $417,046,864 as the value of all farm crops, to which the greater part of the 17.3 per cent. of rural population gave direct or contributary attention. Only California exceeded New York in production of hay and grapes, New York's grapes being from 30,677,555 vines, and the hay weighing 928,874 tons, Kansas coming next.

Literally everything characteristic of the temperate zone is produced in fruits, vegetables, grains and forage crops. New York led all States with 2,778,761 pear trees of bearing age, Michigan being next. In apple trees of bearing age, New York led the country, although Washington, with less trees, harvested more bushels. In acreage of small fruits, New York was second only to Michigan; and only California had larger acreage devoted to vegetables produced for sale. The State was second to Vermont in output of maple sugar, and led all the States excepting Maine in production of potatoes, Minnesota coming third.

Only Pennsylvania led New York in quantity of buckwheat grown; in wool New York with Pennsylvania led all Northeastern States. In the value of dairy products, New York was easily second in the country, with $756,045,942, Wisconsin leading with $858,258,521, while in value of livestock products of farms, New York led the United States, with $225,456,739, Wisconsin following with $213,022,023. In pure-bred sheep on farms, New York was surpassed by only seven States, while in pure-bred cattle New York was second only to Iowa.

In the number of domestic animals of all kinds on farms, New York led the United States, was far down the list in poultry, and was fifth in amount expended for farm labor. The State was sixth in number of farms mortgaged, and in total amount for which mortgages were given, and these things were developed on a total farmiand area which classes the State as nineteenth in the country.

The number of farms in 1920 was 193,195, a decrease of 10.4 per cent. in the decade. The total acreage was 20,632,803, of which 13,158,781 were improved.

Mineral resources are considerable, but in rank the State is below many others. Some iron ore (1923, $3,242,229) is mined in the Lake Champlain region; petroleum (1923, $4,140,000) is produced near the Pennsylvania border, also natural gas. Graphite is produced, also the baser minerals for building and manufacturing purposes. The output of salt in Onondaga County, fringing Lake Ontario (in 1922, 1,960,867 tons), is a large industry.

In manufacturing, commerce and finance, the figures are very large. More than one-half the export and import shipments of the United States pass through the Port of New York, to organize which into an economic and non-wasteful commercial agency the sovereign State of New York has created the Port of New York Authority, to work co-ordinately with a similar body created by the soverign State of New Jersey, to the end that commerce flow be more facile. (See Index for details.)

The number of vessels entering the Port of New York in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, was 4,521, of 18,280,975 tons; clearing, 4,719 of 18,858,693 tons. The imports for 1923-24 were valued at $1,667,567,171 and the exports at $1,594,099,139.

Railroad mileage, 1923, was 8,398.

The commerce flowing through the New York State Barge Canals, and through the ports of Buffalo and Oswego, runs into the millions of tons, and includes very heavy haulage of grains grown in the Middle West, destined for European ports.

The number of manufacturing establishments was 49,330 in 1919, with 1,228,130 workers. The total value of the capital investment was $6,012,082,567, and of the product, $8,867,004,906. The State is the third in importance in the textile industry; fourth in slaughtering and meat packing; first in knit goods; first in production of newspaper and wood pulp; fifth in the value of the products of steel (being exceeded by Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois in that order); sixth in pig iron production (Alabama being fifth to those above named); and first in printing and publishing.

New York State paid $711,231,340, one-fourth of all the Federal internal revenue taxes collected in 1923. In addition a State income tax of $30,866,847 was paid by 1,089,129 persons on taxable incomes amounting to a total of $3,819,225,900.

Total resources of all financial and banking institutions, State and national, those subject to supervision by State and Federal authorities, exceed $13,000,000,000. Especially since the World War, New York financial lines criss-cross the earth. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York City transacts about one-third of the total business done

by the Federal Reserve System of the United States.

In the 148 savings banks of the State 4,311,954 depositors had on July 1, 1924, $3,273,854,200. In New York City 2,873,714 depositors (or every second person in the city) had a total of $2,455,261,923.

Population figures of the 1920 census of New York State show the presence of large representation of every civilized people on the globe, divided: 65.8 per cent. of native parentage; 13.9 of foreign parentage; 8.1 of mixed parentage, and 11.2 of foreign-born. About fifteen times as many Jews as are in Palestine live in the State (the total in New York City being 1,643,000), and almost as many Italians as in Rome. Germans numbered 295,650, and Irish 284,747, with 135,305 English.

New York's Indian population numbered 5,503 in 1920, of which 4,458 live on ten reservations, the largest 50 square miles, being the Allegany reservation in Cattaraugus County; the next largest Cattaraugus, 21,680 acres. The Senecas form the most numerous tribe with 2,485 members. Many of the Indians have attained a high state of civilization, are intelligent and are good business men. Their tribal rights are regulated by treaties and statutes, and their Peacemakers' Courts work satisfactorily.

Estimates of the Census Bureau give the population of the chief cities of the State as of July 1, 1924, as: New York, 6,015,504; Buffalo, 536,718; Rochester, 317,867; Syracuse, 188,060; Albany, 118,527; Yonkers, 109,618, and Utica, 105,315. The State will take a complete census in June, 1925.

The percentage of illiteracy was reported at 5.1; native white, ½ of 1 per cent.; foreign-born, 14.2; Negroes, who have increased rapidly since the late war, 2.9 per cent.

During the school year 1921-22, New York State spent $188,604,972 for education, an increase of 125 per cent. from the sum of $83,682,747 spent in 1917-18. This included capital outlay. The average cost for each pupil in New York State in the five years was: 1917-18, $55.22; 1918-19, $59.69; 1919-20, $67.44; 1920-21, $93.25; 1921-22, $96.69.

Nearly 2,000,000 attend the educational institutions, primary and higher, under control of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York (which see), and some of the most famous colleges and universities in the country are in New York State, among them Columbia University, with 32,688 resident students in 1924; the New York University, the College of the City of New York, Cornell University, Syracuse University, the University of Rochester, Hamilton College, Union University, Colgate University, Buffalo University, St. Lawrence University, Hobart College, College of St. Francis, Fordham University, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and scores of special schools which are suited to every requirement in letters, science, engineering, finance, economics, sociology and art. Of the latter there are many of acknowledged merit, New York City being one of the art centres of the world.

At West Point, on the Hudson above New York, is the Military Academy of the United States Army, in a location famed for beauty.

The interests of the Empire State are so varied along other lines that no listing is attempted here. More than 200,000 transient travellers enter the greater city daily, so it is estimated; and to Niagara Falls, near Buffalo, many more than 1,000,000 go each year. The Adirondacks and the Catskills have each summer hundreds of thousands of tourists and campers, the other lakes their tens of thousands. Safe waters on Long Island Sound are used by many yacht clubs, and the ocean beaches daily have large throngs.

(Detailed statistics follow under the classification of New York State; consult Index.)

NORTH CAROLINA.

Area, square miles . . . . . *52,426* . . . . . *27th in rank*
Population, 1920 . . . . . *2,559,123* . . . . . *14th in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.) . . . *2,759,014* . . . . . *52.6 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) *$4,543,110,000*

North Carolina, a South Atlantic State, of the Old South group, is bounded on the north by Virginia, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by the Atlantic and South Carolina, and on the west by Tennessee. Physically, it is divisible into three distinct parts—a sloping sandy coastal plain from the low-lying 300-mile sea line on the east, a tableland in the central portion, and a mountainous western one-third running into the Appalachian range, Mt. Mitchell, 6,711 ft., the maximum. The climate grades from sub-tropical in the east, to milder on the tableland, and relatively cool and stimulating in the mountains.

There are many islands off the northern half of the coastline, with Pamlico Sound and its tortuous shores affording many inlets and potential harbors, a favorite resort for hunters. Cape Hatteras, the easternmost point, is feared by mariners as especially stormy and dangerous.

The Census of 1920 gave $943,808,000 as the value of manufactures, cotton goods leading with $318,368,000 (exceeded only by Massachusetts and South Carolina), others being tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, $226,636,000; lumber and timber products, $54,928,000; cottonseed oil cake, $46,995,000; chewing and smoking tobacco, $33,188,000; knit goods, $29,834,000; furniture, $29,725,000; fertilizers, $27,551,000 and 30 others from $24,000,000 down to slightly more than $1,000,000, including in part flour, car building, machinery, vehicles, medicines, clay products, silk goods, in a total of 5,999 establishments employing 175,423 persons, capitalized at $669,000,000, and using materials valued at $526,906,000.

Agriculture's principal crops, Census of 1920, were valued at $503,229,000. Farms numbered 269,763 with 20,021,736 acres, of which 8,198,409 were improved. In cotton production the State ranked second in 1923 with 1,053,402 bales. Cotton mills in 1924 numbered 444, with 84,600 looms and 5,879,000 spindles.

North Carolina is the second tobacco State, producing 310,240,000 pounds; corn, wheat, rye, potatoes and peanuts, 4,756,000 pounds, are large crops, with all others raised suitable to the zone, fruits as well, grapes being especially plentiful.

In minerals, the State is rich, ranking first in production of mica, there being much magnetic iron ore, and some lead, zinc, copper, gold, silver, corundum, tin, feldspar, talc and graphite. A valuable contribution is monazite and zircon, used in making incandescent lamp mantles.

Of the 35,000,000 acres in the State, originally about 11,000,000 were forested, chiefly with yellow pine, of which it is estimated that 15,000,000,000 feet remain on about half a million acres. The annual lumber cut is about 1,200,000,000 feet, the market being largely in the North, considerable coming to New York coastwise in vessels.

Railroad mileage, 1923, was 5,382.

Over 99 per cent. of the population are native born Americans.

The Negro constitutes 31.6 per cent. of the population, Census of 1920, and the State percentage of illiteracy is 13.1, having been 18.5 in 1910. Illiteracy of native whites is 6.8. Public school enrolment is 725,000, with compulsory instruction. The chief higher institutions are the State University, Chapel Hill, and the Agricultural College, West Raleigh. Much effort is expended by the latter to improve tillage methods, with increase of the per acre production as one result.

A striking feature has been the very large migration of residents of the mountains to the cotton mill towns, where they remain as operatives, whole families accepting employment, including children.

Asheville is the chief resort, being popular in the winter, its golf course one of the most famous in the country.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Area, square miles . . . . . *70,837* . . . . . *16th in rank*
Population, 1920 . . . . . *646,872* . . . . . *36th in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.) . . . . *686,424* . . . . . *9.7 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) *$2,467,772,000*

North Dakota, in the West North Central group, formed part of the original territory of Dakota, is bounded on the north by Canada, on the east by Minnesota, on the south by South Dakota, and on the west by Montana. It is drained in the south eastern one-third by the Missouri River, and in the northeast by the Red River, which stream is the line between North Dakota and Minnesota, and the valley of which, an old lake bed, is exceedingly fertile. "Number One Northern Hard" wheat originated there, and is a premium grade of that cereal. The surface in the eastern two-thirds is a vast rolling plain, once with scant rainfall, but now, since cultivation advanced westward, having precipitation enough for the large crops produced.

Agriculture is easily the chief interest, with the value of all crops reported in the 1920 census at $301,782,000, against $57,374,000 for all manufactured products, and that mostly of flour and other grain products consumed locally.

Every cereal and other crop known to the north temperate zone is produced, wheat being the principal crop, 61,540,000 bushels reported in the 1920 census, grown on about 9,000,000 acres, worth $147,696,000; rye, barley and corn being also extensively produced, and the total value of all cereals given at $215,764,000. Hay is raised heavily, more than 4,000,000 tons, worth $56,000,000. On 650,000 acres, 2,972,000 bushels of flaxseed were raised, highest production in the country, value being $13,000,000.

Much of the grain and practically all of the forage crops are for local feeding to livestock, that industry being very important. More than 2,300,000 domestic animals were reported by the 1920 census. In the State were 77,690 farms with an acreage of 36,214,751, of which 24,563,178 were improved.

A vast proportion of the western part is underlain by brown or low-grade coal, which is produced not extensively and only for local domestic consumption, the State depending on the mines of other States for supply.

Railroad mileage, 1923, was 5,281.

North Dakota, with total population of 646,872, Census of 1920, had 131,590 or 27.1 per cent. of foreign-born whites. The percentage of illiteracy is very low at 2.1; native white, 4-10ths of 1 per cent., foreign-born white, 5.6. Foreign-born whites in order of numbers were Norwegian, Canadian, Russian and German.

North Dakota has been the theatre of several advanced social and economic experiments, the State, under the leadership of the Non-Partisan League, entering basic business enterprises including banking, and cooperative grain elevators.

The recreation for outsiders is the big hunting in the west and on the prairies for game birds, the prairie chicken predominant, and the lakes and rivers abounding in geese and ducks.

OHIO.

Area, square miles ..... *41,040* ..... *35th in rank*
Population, 1920 ..... *5,759,394* ..... *4th in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.) ... *6,321,539* ..... *154 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) *$18,489,552,000*

Ohio, an East North Central State, is bounded on the north by Michigan and Lake Erie, on the east by Pennsylvania and West Virginia, on the south by West Virginia and Kentucky, and on the west by Indiana. It has no considerable elevations, being highest in the centre, and sloping in each direction to the lake on the north and to the Ohio River, a great traffic route, on the southern boundary line. Its climate is characteristic of the north temperate zone, with abundant rainfall.

Ohio has navigable waterways for the 430 miles of the Ohio, the 230 miles of lake frontage, and 100 miles up the Muskingum River in the southeast. It sends much tonnage down the Ohio. Rail transport is very heavy in all directions. Railroad mileage, 1923, was 8,872.

Manufacturing, mining and oil are the chief interests. The value of all products of manufacturing alone in 1919 was $5,100,308,728, from 16,125 establishments, employing 882,918 persons, with a total capital investment of $3,748,743,996. The iron and steel ore and reduction and machinery industries lead all others, with 29,649,245 tons of ore received at the Lake Erie port of Cleveland, heaviest handler of ore in the world. Cleveland, Youngstown, Canton, Steubenville and Middletown are the principal iron and steel working points. Manufacturing is very extensive in other lines. Of the 264 industries classified by the Federal Census Ohio has considerable production in all but 46, ranking first in eighteen of them, and second in iron and steel products.

Akron is the world's rubber centre, turning out in 1920 tires worth $545,812,000. Fourteen rubber companies there employ 72,397 persons, 1920 census, and pay wages totalling $142,330,000. The product goes to every country on the globe, as does the machinery made in the State.

The State ranks fourth in mineral wealth extracted, 45,000,000 tons of bituminous having been lifted in 1920 by 50,000 miners who received more than $48,000,000 in wages. Cleveland alone shipped also 22,900,000 tons of coal in 1920.

Oil production is very great, especially in the Lima district, the output in 1923 being 7,085,000 barrels.

The brick and pottery production in 1923 was valued at $71,347,314.

The output of automobiles in the Toledo and Cleveland districts is second only to that of Detroit, mostly of medium or higher grades.

But the agricultural wealth also is great, value of all crops and livestock sold being as reported in the 1920 census $904,400,000, which was exceeded by only four other States. Principal crops are cereals, hay, potatoes, tobacco, vegetables, sugar beets, and all products of the zone. Corn totalled 149,844,000 bushels, oats, 46,000,000; hay, 7,600,000 tons; tobacco, $64,420,000 pounds; and canning of fruits and vegetables was extensive, the fruits being those of the north temperate zone, the 1920 report showing the value of the output more than $19,000,000. Number of farms, 256,695, with acreage of 23,515,888.

Much high-bred livestock is raised, and the meat packing industry is highly developed.

Its mineral wealth includes coal, iron, glass sand, clays, salt, petroleum, natural gas, limestone, sandstone, gypsum, mineral waters, some potash and pyrite.

Standard railway and electric lines total 13,364 miles and include all companies operating in the Middle West.

Illiteracy is low at 2.8 per cent.; native white, 9-10ths of 1 per cent., foreign-born, 12.6, and Negro, 8.1. Foreign-born number 12.5 per cent. of the population, and are in the industrial centres chiefly, although throughout the agricultural districts the German native-born element is numerous, having come when the revolutionary movement broke in Germany in the last century.

The Census Bureau estimates that on July 1, 1924, the population of the chief cities was: Cleveland, 912,502; Cincinnati, 407,835; Toledo 276,359; Columbus, 266,709; and Dayton, 169,236.

The State has very many institutions of higher education, the Ohio State University at Columbus, the capital, leading with 8,600 students, others being Cincinnati University, 4,300; Western Reserve University at Cleveland, 2,330; Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, 1,900; Oberlin at Oberlin, 1,675; and eight others with about 4,000 attendance. Public school enrolment is more than 1,000,000.

Ohio is distinguished among the States for the tenseness of its political life. It is regarded as a politically pivotal State, and was the home of the late President Harding, whose newspaper was the Marion Star. It has given the United States five Presidents, all native born, while two others, elected as residents of other States, were born in Ohio.

OKLAHOMA.

Area, square miles ..... *70,057* ..... *17th in rank*
Population, 1920 ..... *2,028,283* ..... *21st in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.) ... *2,238,536* ..... *32 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) *$3,993,534,000*

Oklahoma, in the West South Central group originally set apart for Indian reservations, and formerly known as Indian Territory, is bounded on the north by Kansas, on the east by Arkansas and Missouri, on the south by Texas, and on the west by Texas, a small panhandle strip to the northwest also touching New Mexico. It was the home of these Indian tribes—Cherokees, Crecks, Choctaws, Chickasaws and Seminoles, whose descendants remain as a large part of the present population, numbering 119,255 in 1920, holding 19,551,890 acres with a valuation of $320,496,333 and an income of $39.393,608.

Oklahoma is most a vast plain of rolling, fertile prairies, rising in the west to maximum elevations of 4,000 feet, one being 4,700 feet, with mountains in the south central and southwestern portions. It has a fair share of forested area, yellow pine predominating, with about 200,000,000 feet the normal annual cut, and 4,800,000,000 feet of timber standing. It has a healthful climate, rather warm in summer, with good precipitation for watering the large areas of agricultural lands, that with livestock and immense oil production being the main interests.

The 1920 census gave $522,565,000 as the value of all crops, cotton, 1,006,242 bales, ranking the State fourth; corn, 74,000,000 bushels; wheat, 52,640,000; oats, 49,500,000; and heavy production of other cereals and the basic vegetables with all fruits of the temperate zone abounding.

Dry farming is practised extensively in the western portions, and production of cotton is close to half a bale to the acre, much higher than the average. Farms number 191,988, with acreage of 31,951,934.

Including the refining of oil, Oklahoma's industrial output, Census of 1920, was valued at $401,363,000. Refining led with $150,673,000, flours coming next with $40,844,000. Industry comprehends smelting and refining zinc, the product being $19,518,000; oil cake making, $18,907,000; foundry and machine shop output, $13,510,000; and 25 other lines with more than $500,000 annual output. Manufacturing establishments in 1919 numbered 2,445, employing 38,314 persons, with $277,034,318 capital.

It is only 20 years since oil was discovered in Oklahoma, yet it has risen to the first rank as a producer. The 1923 figures on production were 160,929,000 barrels. Much of the oil land is owned by persons, formerly in moderate circumstances. Indians, wards of the Nation, received $36,659,810 in royalties in 1923 from oil and gas leases on their lands, their oil bonuses ranging from 12½% to 20% on a total production of 53,914,477 barrels. The field is like that of Texas.

Railroad mileage, 1923, was 6,600.

The percentage of illiteracy is 3.8; native whites 2.3; Negroes, 12.4; and foreign-born whites, 14; Negroes being about 10 per cent. of the whole.

The public school enrolment is about 600,000 with several promising higher institutions.

Apart from the romance of the Indian days and the "cowboy," Oklahoma went into history as the theatre of the most exciting "Sooner" rush for new lands ever staged in the United States

when, more than 25 years ago, the Federal Government, after taking large areas from the Indians by treaty, threw them open for settlement, and thousands camped on the boundary line for weeks, rushing across the border when the moment came for admission. The settlement and development into an organized community were remarkably rapid, until now the State has all that appertains to modern life.

OREGON.

Area, square miles ..... *96,699* ..... *9th in rank*
Population, 1920 ..... *783,389* ..... *34th in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.) ..... *846,061* ..... *8.8 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) *$3,419,459,000*

Oregon, of the Pacific (northwest) group, is bounded on the north by Washington, on the east by Idaho, on the south by California and Nevada and on the west by the Pacific Ocean.

It has every character of climate and soil and production known to the temperate zone, the lands ranging from the heavily vegetated coast areas where rainfall is abundant, to the large stretches of semi-arid lands of the southeastern parts, with a touch here and there of almost desert although negligible in extent.

The coast climate is salutary, never very cold, and seldom very hot. That of the eastern portion, east from the Cascade Mountains, is drier and often colder

It has very important navigation facilities—the Columbia River flowing into the Pacific with a width at the mouth of up to 14 miles, the river carrying tonnage along the whole of the 400 miles of its seaward course from the Idaho line; and the Snake, running along the northern half of the eastern boundary, already conveying much traffic and being susceptible of greater development.

Into Oregon pour the products of "The Inland Empire," a region comprising 250,000 square miles in Eastern Oregon, Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho, the Columbia being the waterway outlet, and the railways following the water grades from the Empire through the Columbia River Gorge to Portland, the "Rose City," which is actually on the Willamette River, ten miles from the Columbia, but economically on the Columbia. Portland has very heavy foreign commerce.

The products of that Inland Empire are most varied, as are those of Oregon; which are very large fruit production, immense salmon fisheries, most extensive cereal production, and timber from forests that are the most extensive of any American State, it being estimated that the standing timber is 500,000,000,000 board feet.

The part of Oregon west from the Cascade Mountain range, which has peak elevations up to 12,000 feet, is slashed north and south by the Coast Range, a very aged ridge now eroded to lower levels. The whole of the western one-third of the State has abundant rainfall, although not so much nor so constantly as many believe, the average precipitation at Portland being about that of Chicago or New York. There are such forests as may be found in few parts of the world, immense numbers of trees attaining 20 feet in diameter, while there are vast stretches in which the lumbermen have taken only trees not less than eight feet in diameter and regarded it as cut-over land. The chief varieties are Douglas and white fir, spruce, hemlock, cedar, and larch, west of the Cascades, with yellow pine in the eastern Blue Mountains, another range. Oregon has almost one-half the more than one trillion feet of timber standing in the three Coast States, Oregon, Washington, and California. Some of the trees are more than 300 feet high. In the southwest are found forests of the red woods, with at least 20 other varieties of timber in abundance, some of it excellent for furniture manufacture, which is a considerable industry. The cut of timber is the third in the United States, Washington and Louisiana exceeding. The lumber is shipped to all foreign markets, more than a billion feet comes by the Panama Canal to the Atlantic Coast, and much is distributed by rail to the Middle West.

The fruit industry is among the most important in the country. Especially in apples the world calls for Oregon products, and the varieties of fruit grown include also peaches, pears, prunes—ranked the best known—apricots, plums, etc. Hood River, Medford, The Dalles and other towns are the centres of highly developed fruit raising.

In agriculture, development has been rapid, there being about 1,000,000 acres under water, and more than 2,000,000 included in irrigation projects, Federal and private. The lands not needing irrigation, which are very extensive, produce richly. The 1920 census assigned $131,884,000 as the value of all crops; wheat, about 20,000,000 bushels; more than 2,100,000 tons of alfalfa; hops, 4,788,000 pounds; and more than 8,000,000 bushels of oats. Farms number 50,206, with 13,542,318 acres.

In livestock the State is productive. The wool clip was 16,000,000 pounds, and $17,000,000 was realized from dairy products. The Coast States are especially fine for dairying.

Although undeveloped as yet, there are all the basic minerals in Oregon. Gold, silver and copper are mined, with also stores of lead, oil, quicksilver, chromic iron ore, platinum, and all the clays.

The value of the products of manufactures in the 1920 census was $366,783,000, lumber leading with $85,348,000, flour following with $42,550,000, other industries being shipbuilding, meat packing, canning, there being 20 others with more than $1,000,000 annual output.

The salmon fisheries centring in Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia, are among the world's third greatest, the pack in 1920 being 481,545 cases.

Railroad mileage, in 1923, was 3,338.

In illiteracy Oregon ranks with Iowa and Idaho as the lowest in the country, the percentage being 1.5, that of native-born 4-10ths of 1 per cent. There are several colleges, the State University at Eugene, the celebrated Agricultural College at Corvallis, with about 4,000 students, Reed Institute at Portland, and others.

Oregon initiated the national movement for direct primaries, the initiative and referendum, and the recall, and adopted Prohibition independently of the national amendment.

Oregon passed a compulsory school law by a vote of 115,506 to 103,685, requiring all children between eight and sixteen to attend the public schools, to take effect September, 1926. The law was declared unconstitutional in 1924 as depriving parents of their rights and teachers of their livelihood and private schools of their property.

Its great Columbia Highway, unexcelled for scenic beauty, running up the river from Portland; Mt. Hood and other lofty mountains, and the unique Crater Lake, are points of tourist interest.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Area, square miles ..... *45,126* ..... *32d in rank*
Population, 1920 ..... *8,720,017* ..... *2d in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.) ..... *9,317,647* ..... *206.5 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) *$38,833,745,000*

Pennsylvania, of the Middle Atlantic group, is bounded on the north by Lake Erie and New York, on the east by New York and New Jersey, on the south by Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia, and on the west by Ohio and Lake Erie.

It is of varied topography, like most Atlantic States, having leveller lands to the east, and rising to higher altitudes to the westward. The Appalachian range traverses the central part from northeast to southwest, a higher mountain region being in the extreme west, and another lower plane running down to the shores of Lake Erie. It has rivers important in navigation—the Ohio, the Susquehanna, the Delaware, the Allegheny and the Monongahela.

Viewed by and large, Pennsylvania may be said to lead all States in mineral and industrial production. Its mineral riches are very great. The 1923 census reported anthracite coal output at 95,440,000 tons; bituminous, 113,148,308 tons; worth together about $843,314,000. The coke output alone was $74,494,560. The natural wealth in iron ore, oil (value in 1923, $25,320,000), once leading the United States, and the quarries is large.

The State has built its industries largely on these basic elements. It produced nearly half the steel of the country, shipping it to all parts of the world. Its production in pig iron in 1923 was 13,898,624 gross tons. Pittsburgh is the centre of the greatest metal production ever attained in one locality. Its supplies of iron ore come mostly from Minnesota, and its operations have made more millionaires than any other single industrial centre in the country. It was there that the late Andrew Carnegie built up his fortune, developing new steel making processes. The perfected tonnage from Pittsburgh is the heaviest, excepting at New York and Chicago. Electrical goods and equipment is made in Pittsburgh in large quantity.

The State leads all Midwest States in cotton goods, is second in silk and wool goods, ranks first in leather output, glazed kid the most important. The census reports, in 1919, 27,973 industrial establishments, employing 1,323,000; paying $1,406,066,138 in wages, $334,763,215 in salaries; using $6,177,729,968 of capital and making products valued at $7,315,702,867.

The principal port is Philadelphia, which receives and sends to all world ports. It was the capital

of the United States, 1790 to 1800. The great Baldwin Locomotive Works is located there, and also extensive electrical equipment manufacturing.

Scranton is the greatest hard coal centre of the country, and makes much steel.

Erie on Lake Erie is the lake port.

Railroad mileage, 1923, was 11,427.

Pennsylvania produced, Census of 1920, more than $500,000,000 of crops. The region around Reading, Lancaster and York, with English names, is the scat of the famous German (Pennsylvania Dutch) agricultural development, not perhaps equalled in any other section of the United States.

Production is varied in all parts of the State; the cereals, forage crops, fruits, and all that the temperate zone raises. The crops are spread evenly through the whole list, with large diversification and consequent steadiness of prosperity. Tobacco raised was 57,900,000 pounds, 1920 census. The State has 202,250 farms, with a total acreage of 17,657,513.

In educational facilities the State ranks high. The principal higher educational institutions are the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania State College, the University of Pittsburgh, and the Carnegie Institute of Technology at Pittsburgh, Lafayette College, Lehigh University at Bethlehem, Temple University, Bucknell University, Dickinson College, Alleghany College, Duquesne College, Grove City College, Pennsylvania College, and Swarthmore College, there being three colleges for women at Bryn Mawr, Pittsburgh and Chambersburg, Bryn Mawr having been distinguished especially.

Public school enrolment exceeds 1,600,000, and the rate of illiteracy is 4.6 per cent.; native white, 8-10ths of 1 per cent.; foreign-born, 18.9; Negro, 6.1. Of the total of 8,720,017 persons, the native white population is 80.8 per cent.; foreign, 18.8. In the industrial districts reside the bulk of the foreigners, the Census of 1920 showing in all 1,387,850, of which 120,194 were German, 90,666 Irish, 122,755 Austrian, 222,764 Italian, 161,124 Russian, 171,380 Hungarian, the Slavic strain being numerous. The urban population is 63.3 per cent.

The Census Bureau estimates that on July 1, 1924, the population of the chief cities was: Philadelphia, 1,951,076; Pittsburgh, 625,915; Scranton, 141,451; Reading, 111,812, and Erie (1923), 112,571.

In the past there have been bitter industrial conflicts, which happily have subsided to a large degree. The present era sees industry, mining and agriculture the three interests, with lumbering lately reduced to unimportance, although once a leading activity.

The Legislature in 1923 enacted a law to establish a system of old-age pensions, the maximum rate to be one dollar a day, the applicant to be over sixty, a citizen and resident of the State for over fifteen years. For a preparatory survey $25,000 was appropriated, and it is estimated the full operation of the law may require an expenditure of $10,000,000 yearly.

Under Gifford Pinchot, formerly Chief Forester of the United States, serving as State Forester for several years, a great reforesting movement has begun.

The Pennsylvania State Police, serving mostly the rural districts, have become an establishment of social import.

In the mountains are many popular summer resorts, with many fine country seats developed by the wealthy from old farm estates.

RHODE ISLAND.

Area, square miles . . . . . *1,248* . . . . . *48th in rank*
Population, 1920 . . . . . *604,397* . . . . . *38th in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.) . . . . . *639,401* . . . . . *512.3 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) *$1,924,326,000*

Rhode Island, smallest of States, of the Original Thirteen, and in New England, is bounded on the north and east by Massachusetts, on the south by the Atlantic Ocean and on the west by Connecticut. Only 1,060 square miles of it is land. With 512.3 per square mile, it is the most denscly populated State, exceeds all others in the per capita industrial output; it is 97.5 per cent. urban, and exerts influence out of all proportion to size and numbers.

The 1920 census gave these figures: Number of manufacturing establishments, 2,466, employing 156,012 persons, paying $168,509,358 in wages and salaries, using $415,989,203 of materials, and producing $747,323,000 in all, or $1,245 for each man, woman and child in the State, using $594,337,448 of capital. It ranks fifth in the making of cotton textiles, third in woolens, sixth in silk, has a large list of other industrial activities, mostly calling for rather skilled operatives.

The first cotton spinning works of this country were established in Pawtucket in the eighteenth century, and since then Rhode Island has carried on large textile industry.

Jewelry, rubber goods, electrical equipment, hosiery, knit goods, and many other lines are produced. Providence, Woonsocket, and Pawtucket are the chief centres of industry.

Although so small in all ways, yet the agriculture output by the 2.5 per cent. of rural population, Census of 1920, was $5,340,378, and included about everything produced in the temperate zone.

Rhode Island has but 4,083 farms, with 331,600 acres, having lost 25 per cent. in a decade.

A large traffic, coastwise and foreign, passes through Providence, as well as heavy passenger travel, rail and water. Railroad mileage, 1923, was 211.

Newport, on Narragansett Bay, has been for decades the most famous of America's watering places. Palatial summer homes were built by the socially prominent of the past one or two generations, embellished by every art of architect and landscape gardener.

Providence, the capital, on July 1, 1924, had, according to the Census Bureau estimate, a population of 243,745.

The State enjoys extensive educational facilities, with Brown University and the State Normal School at Providence as the best known. Public school enrolment is 95,000.

The percentage of illiteracy is 6.5; native white, 7-10ths of 1 per cent.; foreign-born, 16.5. Foreign-born are 28.7 per cent. of the population, numbering 173,499—English, 25,782; Scotch, 22,253; Canadian, 36,400; Italian, 32,241.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Area, square miles . . . . . *30,989* . . . . . *39th in rank*
Population, 1920 . . . . . *1,683,724* . . . . . *26th in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.) . . . *1,779,084* . . . . . *57.4 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) *$2,404,845,000*

South Carolina, in the South Atlantic group, of the Original Thirteen States, is bounded on the north by North Carolina, on the southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, on the southwest by Georgia. Its topography is, like that of North Carolina, mountainous, 4,000 feet the maximum, in the western part, a plateau in the central strip, and low-lying and sandy toward the 200-mile seafront.

The climate westward is comparatively cool, in the central part medium, and nearer the coast subtropical and humid.

The coast is indented with several harbors, Charleston having the most important one, and being a prominent coastwise and foreign shipping port, cotton a principal outgo to Europe.

Agriculture easily leads in production, with $437,121,000 as the value of all crops, Census of 1920; cotton with 2,631,718 bales ranking the State fifth. Of the 192,693 farms of 12,426,675 acres, Negroes cultivated more than half, and owned very many. The sea island cotton grown there is the finest grade produced in the country.

All of the cereals, peanuts, tobacco, in which it ranks fifth, sugar cane, and all the vegetables are produced in profusion. Fruits are abundant, of temperate zone and sub-tropical varieties.

Livestock of higher breeds is an increasingly valuable adjunct.

Naturally, about half the area was forested, yellow pine predominating, with much hardwood, but the lumbering has been so extensive that the forested area is reduced to about 1,000,000 acres, and the cut is diminishing rapidly. About 14,000,000,000 feet of pine remains standing.

In cotton mill spindles, 5,275,000, the State is second only to Massachusetts. Much of the labor in these mills is supplied by mountain families who were induced to migrate to the lower levels by the higher incomes offered, the industrial development having been peculiar to the Southern cotton-mill States in the building of towns owned entirely by the companies. Much child labor is employed.

The State, by the Census of 1919, had $374,537,636 capital invested in 2,004 manufacturing establishments, employing 86,360 persons, to whom was paid $73,078,442 in salaries and wages; and with products valued at $381,452,984.

Railroad mileage, 1923, was 3,765.

About 400,000 are enrolled in the public schools, 200,000 being colored, who form 55.2 per cent. of the population, the State percentage of illiteracy being 18.1 against 25.7 in 1910. That of native whites is 6.5, of foreign-born white, 6.2, and of Negro, 29.3.

The University of South Carolina at Columbia is the leading higher educational institution, Clemson Agricultural College being next. Clemson in 1898 opened the first textile school in the United States, which has achieved much in training technical mill workers and foremen.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Area, square miles . . . . . *77,615* . . . . . *14th in rank*
Population, 1920 . . . . . *636,547* . . . . . *37th in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.) . . . . . *666,380* . . . . . *8.9 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) *$2,925,963,000*

South Dakota, West North Central, lower portion of the former Territory of Dakota, is bounded on the north by North Dakota, on the east by Minnesota and Iowa, on the south by Nebraska, and on the west by Wyoming and Montana. Its climate is that of the temperate zone northern latitudes, cold in winter and pleasant in summer. Before cultivation of the soil was extensive, it lacked rainfall; but precipitation swept westward as tillage advanced, until it now has normally abundant watering.

Its highest elevations are in the Black Hills in the southwest, the remainder of the State being a vast rolling prairie, falling off to lower levels in the northeast, which drains into the Mississippi River and into the Red River of the North. The major part of the State is drained by the Missouri River, which cleaves the State through the centre north and south. There are several minor drainage basins, feeding the larger rivers, with a succession of fertile valleys, highly productive, and a fair area of forests, yellow pine, spruce and others, 1,100,000 acres being under forest cover.

About 120,000 acres are irrigated, with about 200,000 acres normally in the irrigable sections.

It is claimed that more than 90 per cent. of the total area is arable. Of the 50,000,000 total acreage, 34,636,491 is in farmlands, with about 18,199,250 improved, farms numbering, Census of 1920, 74,637, crops being valued at $321,202,000.

Corn leads with 91,200,000 bushels; wheat, 30,175,000; oats, 53,650,000; barley, 19,250,000, and all the other cereals. Only the hardier fruits are grown.

The Census of 1920 shows livestock shipped valued at $154,631,000; dairy, fruit, poultry and other things, $50,000,000; the total revenues from all sources of wealth produced being $400,000,000, or about $600 per capita.

Mineral wealth is practically all in the Black Hills, where gold mined ranks the State fourth (value in 1923, $6,346,500). Silver, lead, and basic minerals also abound. There is coal in the northwestern parts, not yet accessible to transport.

Railroad mileage, 1923, was 4,276.

The 1920 census reports manufactures to be mostly of soil products, valued at $62,420,000, and population of 84 per cent. rural, 100,628 foreign-born of the total of 636,547, of which 16,000 were Norwegian, and 15,000 German.

Illiteracy is 1.7 per cent.; native white, 4-10ths of 1 per cent. About 100,000 attend the schools.

A feature is the large area in Indian reservations—the Rosebud, Cheyenne River, Pine Ridge, and the Lower Brule. The Indians numbered in 1920, 23,010; they engage in agriculture and livestock husbandry, occupy 6,685,734 acres, valued at $63,265,900. and have an income of $4,331,940.

TENNESSEE.

Area, square miles . . . . . *42,022* . . . . . *34th in rank*
Population, 1920 . . . . . *2,337,885* . . . . . *19th in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.) . . . *2,424,616* . . . . . *57.7 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) *$4,228,251,000*

Tennessee, in the East South Central group, is bounded on the north by Kentucky and Virginia, on the east by North Carolina, on the south by Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and North Carolina, and on the west by Arkansas and Missouri.

The eastern parts are in the Great Smoky Mountains, the surface sloping toward the west, first to an elevated tableland, then to the bottoms of the Mississippi River, which skirts the western border. It has the Tennessee River, which sweeps into Alabama from the northeast and returns to Tennessee at the northwest corner.

The forests cover about 30,000 square miles, and yield half a billion feet of lumber—oak, yellow pine, gum, yellow poplar, hemlock and chestnut.

The 1920 census showed $318,285,000 as the value of all crops, which include all things grown in the temperate zone, shading off to the almost subtropical in the south. Eight other States exceed its 264.562 bales of cotton produced; its tobacco crop was 112,267,000 pounds, and all cereals and vegetables were grown. There are 252,774 farms, with a total of 19,510,856 acres.

Coal production in 1923 was 4,876,774 tons; iron ore, 266,175 tons; pig iron, 100,000 tons; and copper 18,721,932 pounds.

The Census of 1919 on industry showed 4,589 manufacturing establishments, employing 113,360 persons, engaging $410,203,443 of capital, and producing $556,253,162 in all. The census analysis indicates a rather broad basis laid for future development of industry, the list revealing 56 lines with more than $1,000,000 annual product. Flour leads with $51,913,000, and cottonseed and lumber have their usually large proportions as in all Southern States; but considerable beginnings have been made in the manufacture of dyestuffs, leather tanning, iron and steel furnaces, woolen goods, vehicles, bedding, implements, and cotton goods, product of which was $22,461,000.

Railroad mileage, 1923, was 4,022.

Tennessee is almost wholly American in population—foreign-born whites being 7-10ths of 1 per cent. Negroes are 19.3, and the percentage of illiteracy is 10.3 for the State; native white, 7.3; Negro, 22.4.

Attending school were 630,000 persons. The main higher educational institutions are the University of Chattanooga, University of Tennessee at Knoxville, Fisk University at Nashville, Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Cumberland University at Lebanon and the University of the South at Sewanee.

The Tennessee Mountains, like those of Kentucky, are beautiful, delightful summer resorts. Lookout Mountain, scene of a celebrated battle in the Civil War, is the object of chief interest at Chattanooga.

TEXAS.

Area, square miles . . . . . *265,896* . . . . . *1st in rank*
Population, 1920 . . . . . *4,663,228* . . . . . *5th in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.) . . . *5,097,574* . . . . . *19.2 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) *$9,350,888,000*

Texas, of the West South Central group, up to 1836 part of Mexico, then an independent republic, becoming one of the United States on Dec. 29, 1845, is bounded on the north by New Mexico and Oklahoma, on the east by Oklahoma, Louisiana and the Gulf of Mexico, on the south by the Gulf and Mexico, and on the west by Mexico and New Mexico. It is the largest State, embracing nearly 8 per cent. of the area of the whole country, and is about 800 miles long by about the same wide.

In the western part it is mountainous, the "Staked Plains" lying in the northwest, a great prairie in the central portion, and a lower lying region nearer to the Gulf. Western Texas is mostly without forestation, but in the east naturally there was a large wooded area, nearly 8,000,000 acres, materially reduced by extensive lumbering, the normal annual cut being more than 1,250,000,000 feet, mostly yellow pine.

In all lines Texas produces heavily. It is easily the first cotton State, the 1920 census returning 11,522,537 acres devoted to its culture, 2,971,757 bales the output. Rice was grown on 164,481 acres, yielding 5,306,369 bushels; 122,170 tons of sorghum came from 35,589 acres; 49,093 acres of vegetables were raised, 6,139 acres of small fruits, sugar cane, tobacco, most of the cereals, potatoes, the forage foods, and a large variety of other soil products.

The census reports Texas the only State in which the total of all crops exceeds a billion dollars—$1,071,542,103,—the total return from crops, fruits, livestock, lumber and oil and other minerals being more than $1,500,000,000.

The farmland area was 114,020,621 acres, in 436,033 separate farms, of which 31,227,503 were improved acres, the value of all farm property being more than $4,400,000,000. There are about 2,000,000 acres irrigable, and 600,000 acres irrigated.

The corn crop was 156,920,000 bushels, and there was large production of wheat, oats, etc. Potatoes, white and sweet, yielded 11,500,000 bushels, and so on through the whole list.

The fruit production ranges from the varieties which are grown in the temperate zone to the semi-tropical kinds, and the pecan nut is a large crop.

The 12,000,000 domestic animals bring immense sums annually, the wool clip alone being from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 pounds, with very heavy returns from cattle, horses, pigs and sheep, which range on the vast mid-western prairies, some of the ranches being of several hundred thousand acres. It leads the country in the cattle breeding industry.

The petroleum output in 1923 was 131,023,000 barrels, valued at $193,580,000; the product of natural gas and natural gas gasoline is valued at about $22,000,000; and refining has become an important interest. Oil is found all the way from the northwest to the southeast on the Gulf, the field there being somewhat concurrent with that of Mexico. In the north and northwest, the formation runs with that of Oklahoma and Kansas, the content being rich.

More than 1,106,000 tons of coal were mined, and asphalt and pottery clay were important products, as also all the base minerals, silver, lead, quicksilver and copper being naturally present and somewhat developed as to production.

In the northwest the bed of a former inland salt sea contains the salts that appear in all sea waters,

and the University of Texas at Austin and the United States Geological Survey have announced the discovery of potash, the work of proving the extent thereof being now in progress.

The 1920 census gave $999,995,796 as the total value of all industrial products, there being 5,724 establishments, employing 130,911 persons, paying $147,907,000 in wages and salaries, and using $701,-170,000 of materials, with $585,776,000 of capital.

The three principal manufacturing industries were petroleum refining, $241,757,000; meat packing, $125,192,000; cottonseed oil and cake, $102,122,000. Flouring mills brought in $73,064,000; lumbering, $47,884,000; with 60 other industries which totaled each more than $500,000 of annual products. Cotton goods manufacture is not proportioned to the immensity of the cotton growing, the number of spindles being 231,876 in 1924.

Texas leads in railroad mileage, having 16,151 miles in 1923, Houston being the most important railway centre, with 17 different lines. Transport is heavy to Galveston, the largest seaport of Texas, on the Gulf, 50 miles from Houston, and to New Orleans, with large tourist travel to and from the Pacific Coast.

The Census Bureau estimates, as of July 1, 1924, the population of the chief cities: San Antonio, 191,398; Dallas, 187,862; Houston (1923), 154,970; and Fort Worth, 148,107.

Public school enrolment is about 1,125,000 for a population of 4,663,228 reported in the 1920 census. The University of Texas at Austin is well known, and has authority in many lines of research, especially in geology. There are a dozen other well established higher institutions.

The percentage of illiteracy was reported at 8.3; native white, 3; Negro, 17.8; foreign-born white, 33.8. The 249,652 Mexicans are the largest body of foreigners, communication across the international boundary line being in peace time constant and extensive.

Texas is a strange mixture of the old West and the progressive new South, the cowboy remaining in the western parts, and the eastern cities taking on modernities, with steady tendency toward the upbuilding of industry.

In the recent troubles with Mexico, there has been much disturbance on the border, but normally now Mexico is a source of wealth and prosperity to Texas. Galveston, the chief port, is expected to develop much vaster commerce than its already large tonnage. Galveston has a wonderful concrete seawall as protection against the fearful tidal wave and hurricane which swept it more than 20 years ago, practically destroying the city.

In San Antonio, close to the border, the Alamo, a fortress defended to the death by the Texas patriots, is the chief point of interest to tourists, and in various places the visitor is shown battlefields on which the Lone Star State won freedom from Mexico.

UTAH.

Area, square miles.....*84,990*.....*10th in rank*
Population, 1920.....*449,396*.....*40th in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.).....*492,478*.....*5.8 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.).....*$1,535,477,000*

Utah, of the Mountain group of the Far West, is bounded on the north by Idaho and Wyoming, on the east by Colorado, on the south by Arizona, and on the west by Nevada. It has several mountain ranges, which attain up to 12,000 feet elevation (the highest peak, Kings Mountain, 13,498 feet), of the greater part of the State being a plateau 6,000 feet above sea level. The rivers are useful only for irrigation, more than 1,300,000 acres being under water. The Great Salt Lake, salt being 20 per cent. of the fluid content, is in the northwest part, altitude 4,218 feet, and has no known outlet. The climate is dry, stimulating and wholesome, warm in summer, rather cold in winter, and the sky so clear that no cloud specks it on 300 days a year.

The value of all crops in the Census of 1920 was $57,890,000, of which hay and forage led, with $24,583,000, mostly alfalfa. All the temperate zone cereals are produced. There are 25,662 farms, with 5,050,411 acres.

The fruit production ranges from temperate to sub-tropical zone varieties, which latter grow in the southern tier of counties.

The wool clip in the 1920 census was 11,690,239 pounds.

Mineral resources are most varied, including gold, silver, lead, manganese, copper, gypsum, petroleum, sulphur, zinc, salt and coal, the State ranking third in copper. The total value of mineral output given in 1920 was $45,169,328. Coal was mined, 5,800,-000 tons.

Production of uranium and vanadium, especially valuable, is the second in the Union.

Semi-precious stones are taken in large quantities, and a high grade of marble and onyx for building is quarried.

The manufactures consist mostly of smelting and refining of lead and copper, and the making of beet sugar, sugar beets being raised worth $10,048 611, for 930,427 tons. Manufactures are mostly in Salt Lake City and Ogden. The number of establishments, Census of 1919, was given as 1,159, capital, $143,366,000, wages paid, $21,396,000, and value of all products, $156,804,000. The population is 48 per cent. urban.

Railroad mileage, 1923, was 2,145.

Illiteracy is low, at 1.9 per cent.; native white three-tenths of 1 per cent., foreign-born 6.3, there being 56,455 of foreign birth, English most numerous. About 100,000 attend the schools, and higher educational institutions are becoming numerous and well established.

The distinguishing feature is the Mormon Church, the Latter Day Saints, as they call themselves, numbering three-fourths of all church membership. The Mormons came originally to Utah from the Midwest, being driven out by persecution, and journeyed to the territory when it was almost completely a wilderness, subduing it and building a social formation based on the domination of the Mormon Apostles and Bishops, with close interrelationship between church and government, the tithing system being adopted.

Salt Lake City, the capital, has several celebrated structures built by the church, among them the great Tabernacle and the Temple.

The "Great American Desert" lies in the northwestern corner of Utah, reaching over into Nevada.

VERMONT.

Area, square miles.....*9,564*.....*42d in rank*
Population, 1920.....*352,428*.....*45th in rank*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.).....*$842,040,000*

Vermont, a New England State, is bounded on the north by Canada, on the east by New Hampshire, on the south by Massachusetts, and on the west by New York. Lake Champlain, more than 100 miles long, marks the western boundary line. The Green and Latonic Mountains cross the State. The climate, like its topography, is rugged and characteristic of the north. Population is 36.8 to the square mile.

The 1920 census gives $47,999,600 as the value of all crops, and $168,159,000 as the value of all manufactures. Vermont has the largest value of dairy products per capita in the Union, the value being returned as $27,152,954, and it leads all States in the production of maple sugar. Agricultural production takes a wide range, including even tobacco, and covers all the cereals suitable to the zone, with considerable fruits, apples predominating. There are 29,075 farms, with 4,235,811 acres.

Known as "The Green Mountain State," its chief mineral wealth is in its quarries, leading all States in output of granite (value, 1919, $3,563,734), marble (value, 1919, $2,108,872), asbestos and talc, its granites and marbles having gained Nation-wide markets, some of the most celebrated buildings having been erected with them.

Railroad mileage, 1923, was 1,060.

Vermont is a popular resort in the summertime for persons from all Eastern cities, the mountain scenery being beautiful, and a system of roads being now in process of building up to modern standards. The shores of Lake Champlain, for 100 miles, afford excellent boating, and the area of the State teems with historic interest, having been the theatre of many battles in the former wars.

The illiteracy percentage is 3; native white 1.5, and foreign-born 11.3 Of the total population of 352,428 reported in the 1920 census, foreign-born numbered, 44,526; Canadians, 24,868.

The University of Vermont, Middlebury College and Norwich University are the leading institutions of learning.

VIRGINIA.

Area, square miles.....*42,627*.....*33d in rank*
Population, 1920.....*2,309,187*.....*20th in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.).....*2,449,443*.....*57.4 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.).....*$4,391,570,000*

Virginia, one of the South Atlantic, and one of the Thirteen Original States, is bounded on the north by West Virginia and Maryland, on the east by Maryland and the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by North Carolina, and on the west by West Virginia and Kentucky. Part of its original territory was taken in 1863, during the Civil War, to form West Virginia. On its eastern side, the great waterway, Chesapeake Bay, cleaves the State, cutting off a small portion between which and the main portion is the entrance past the Capes to the bay, and there are many rivers which flow into the bay.

with navigation up the James, the York, the Rappahannock and the Potomac.

The topography is varied, beginning with the low lying lands along the coast, known as Tidewater Virginia, rising to an extensive tableland in the central part, and finding mountain elevations up to 5,700 feet in the west. In the northwestern corner is the rich Shenandoah Valley. The Potomac River bounds the State on the north, making off from the bay. The mountains are the Alleghanies, the Shenandoahs and the Blue Ridge. The climate is as varied as the topography, characteristic in each portion, cool in the higher elevations and rather warm in the lower.

Fundamentally, Virginia is agricultural, its manufacturing being based on utilization of the soil products and some of the minerals, with which the State is well endowed.

The 1920 census gives $292,824,260 as the value of all crops, Virginia being the third State in tobacco production, with 102,391,226 pounds, the culture of the plant having been first done by whites at Jamestown 300 years ago. The temperate zone grains, vegetables and fruits are grown in profusion. The corn crop was reported as 44,800,000 bushels, with peanuts, 5,282,000 bushels, the third largest in the Union. There are 186,242 farms of 18,561,112 acres.

Livestock husbandry has been in late years emphasized especially, effort being exerted to bring in pure blood strains. Much of the progress in this line is due to the incoming of many Northerners, who have taken over rural estates to obtain the social advantage of the delightful country life of the Old Dominion State, which was of the flower of the old time era of the cavaliers.

Richmond, the capital, has become an important manufacturing city and its population on July 1, 1924, is estimated by the Census Bureau as 183,723.

The manufactures had an output in 1919 valued at $643,511,621, from 5,603 establishments, with a capital of $463,644,498, employing 139,178 persons.

Cotton goods especially are becoming great in volume, the mills having about 600,000 spindles, Virginia using much more raw cotton than it produces. The lumber cut averages about 800,000,000 feet, and is unusually varied, including yellow pine, oak, gum, hemlock, cypress, chestnut, yellow poplar, cedar, tupelo, basswood, hickory and walnut.

The tobacco and cigarette factories send their finished product across the earth, besides which large quantities of tobacco are sent to England and other European countries for manufacture there into cigarettes, cigars and smoking tobacco.

Manufacturing also comprehends extensive canning of fruits and vegetables, leather, coke, sawmill machinery, woodenware, pig iron, clothing, implements, silk and knit goods.

Mineral output includes coal, the State ranking ninth, with 9,500,000 tons; iron ore output, these figures from the 1920 census, being 320,000 tons, with all the basic crude minerals also produced, including large supplies of building minerals, and with salt, copper, lead and zinc produced. The mineral output averages about $50,000,000 for 35 kinds mined.

Railroad mileage, in 1923, was 4,695.

In Hampton Roads the United States maintains a great navy yard, as the principal rendezvous of the navy, utilizing the James River as a chief anchorage.

In Newport News, on the James River, an extensive shipbuilding plant constructs vessels of many types, including warships of heaviest tonnage.

Norfolk has large shipping interests, and is one of the principal centres for the manufacture and distribution of land fertilizers.

Fortress Monroe, on the peninsula between the James River and Chesapeake Bay, has strong, modern fortifications, commanding the waterways.

Near the fortress, large hotels, maintained for many years on Government-owned lands, have been mined for instant blowing up in the event of war, to remove obstruction to the range of the big guns.

The illiteracy percentage is 11.2, Census of 1920; native white, 5.9; foreign-born 7.1; and Negro 23.5. The Negro constitutes 29.9 per cent. of the population, having fallen from 32.6 per cent. in 1910. As to illiteracy, no State offers a wider range of gradations, the older families showing very low percentage, and the mountain regions very high.

In higher educational institutions, Virginia ranks among the foremost States, having such well-known establishments as the University of Virginia, founded by Thomas Jefferson, at Charlottesville, from which many men famous in history have been graduated; Washington and Lee University at Lexington; William and Mary College, the second oldest in the country, at Williamsburg; Virginia Polytechnic at Blacksburg; Virginia Military Institute at Lexington; Hampden-Sidney College at Hampden-Sidney, and Hampton Normal School at Hampton, the first well developed school for Negroes established in the South. More than 500,000 attend the public schools.

The "Old Dominion," first in population of the States until 1820, prides itself on its Revolutionary heroes, its five Federal Presidents, and its social prestige. It was the theatre of the decisive campaign in which the Civil War ended with the surrender at Appomattox of Gen. Robert E. Lee, head of the Confederate armies.

WASHINGTON.

Area, square miles . . . . . *69,127* . . . . . *19th in rank*
Population, 1920 . . . . . *1,356,621* . . . . . *30th in rank*
Population, 1925 (est.) . . . *1,478,214* . . . . . *22.9 to sq. m.*
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.) *$5,122,405,000*

Washington, of the Pacific (Northwest) group, is bounded on the north by British Columbia, on the east by Idaho, on the south by Oregon, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. It has the Columbia River as southern boundary line for 300 miles from the west, and many streams of importance, mostly for irrigation uses, with the Snake River in its eastern reaches. In the northwestern third of the State the great Puget Sound, with tortuous shores and innumerable harbors, on which Seattle, Tacoma, Everett, Olympia and other important cities are situated, is a great commercial centre. It is the nearest American gateway to the ports of Asia; handles the bulk of the shipping to and from Alaska and has a heavy trade coastwise via the Panama Canal.

The seaborne trade of Seattle in 1923 was: Foreign, imports, $265,422,619; exports, $58,934,584; domestic, imports, $204,852,499; exports, $117,803,564. It is the principal landing port of the Northern Pacific fisheries, 45,240,000 pounds (83 per cent. being salmon and halibut) were landed in 1923. It is the terminus of the cable to Seward, Alaska.

Seattle claims to be the healthiest city in the United States. Its population on Jan. 1, 1924, was estimated at 349,526.

The Cascade Mountains cut the western third from the State's area, with the usual lower mountain range nearer to the ocean shores. A dozen peaks, snow-capped, rise in the west. Mt. Rainier or Mt. Tacoma (according to which city you may be in at the moment) is a beautiful attraction with its 14,408 feet of height, now a national park, and the Olympic range in the northwest is surpassingly beautiful.

Standing timber is about 330,000,000,000 feet; Douglas fir, yellow pine, white pine, spruce, larch, cedar and other trees abound. Normally, the State cuts more than 4,000,000,000 feet, leading all the States, and shipping the product all over the world, much coming to the North Atlantic States, via the Panama Canal, and going by rail to the Central West, while Washington shingles are used throughout the whole northern half of the country.

The trees are magnificent, like those of Oregon, and with that State Washington leads all others in amount of timber remaining.

Agriculture is developing rapidly. All crops reported in the 1920 census were valued at $227,212,000, and included all the cereals, vegetables, forage crops, and the fruit production is famous, the irrigated sections all the way from the south to the very border of Canada being prolific and yielding products demanded in all Eastern fruit markets. Every variety known to the temperate zone is produced; the fruit and nut crop, 1920 census, was worth $51,662,000, apples alone being worth $38,823,000. There are 66,288 farms of 13,244,720 acres.

The geology is the same as that of Oregon—arid and semi-arid lands in the east, interspersed with fertile portions, and west of the Cascades the rainfall ranges from 20 to 80 inches with a resultant profusion of vegetation.

The State has one-sixth of the potential hydroelectric power of the country.

East of the Cascades most of the wheat is grown, the crop being 41,837,000 bushels, with many sheep, cattle and horses. "Horse Heaven" is located on the banks of the Columbia in Eastern Washington. The wool clip runs above 5,000,000 pounds. The livestock interest is mostly in the east, where the great ranges are, with mild winters in the valleys, with winter grazing.

The 1920 figures on manufactures showed 4,918, establishments, employing 150,479 persons, with $574,235,000 of capital, outputting $809,622,000 of products, lumber and timber leading with $220,512,000, steel shipbuilding next with $140,980,000, flour milling with $81,141,000, and meat packing with $34,398,000; wooden shipbuilding and boat building yielding $25,539,000. Forty-five other lines had more than $900,000 of annual production.

All the basic minerals are present, coal output in 1923 being 2,950,000 tons.

Railroad mileage, 1923, was 5,479.

In illiteracy, the State has a percentage of 1.7; native white, 3-10ths of 1 per cent.; foreign-born, 4.7. Foreign-born number 250,055, being 18.4 per

cent. of the population, of which Japanese and Chinese are numerous.

About 300,000 attend the public schools, and the University of Washington at Seattle, and the State College at Pullman, for science and agriculture, with several well established colleges, provide ample higher educational facilities.

The shores of Puget Sound are very popular as summer resorts, with many hotels and cottage colonies, while steamer tourist travel to the Orient and to and from Alaska is extensive.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Area, square miles.....24,170.....40th in rank
Population, 1920.....1,463,701.....27th in rank
Population, 1925 (est.)...1,601,730.....66.2 to sq. m.
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.).....$4,677,919,000

West Virginia, of the South Atlantic group, was set off during the Civil War from Virginia. It is bounded on the north by Ohio and Pennsylvania, on the east by Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, on the south by Virginia and Kentucky, and on the west by Kentucky and Ohio.

It is essentially mountainous, the Appalachian range having several spurs therein. Its western parts drain into the Ohio River, and its eastern portions down the Potomac River to the Atlantic Ocean. The mountains are in the east. The climate is moderate, and between the north and south extremes.

Mining is the leading activity, the State ranking second in the production of coal, with 100,100,000 tons output in 1923.

Some of the finest steaming coal in the world is produced, especially the Pocahontas. It ranks first in output of natural gas, gaining about $80,000,000 in 1922 therefrom. In petroleum output it ranks eighth. All of the base minerals are present in abundant supply, and the total mineral output runs above $200,000,000. It is in West Virginia that for years industrial disturbances have upset production and affected political and social conditions, being now the subject of Federal inquiry that final settlement may be effected amicably.

West Virginia produces more hardwood than any other State, excepting Arkansas, and has vast timber wealth, including yellow poplar, birch, ash, oak, spruce, hemlock and walnut.

Its agriculture is not so important, total value of all crops reported in the 1920 census being $96,537,000, the leading crops being corn, hay, tobacco, potatoes, and fruits of all kinds suitable to the zone. Farms number 87,289, with 9,569,790 acres.

The State ranks sixth in the steel works and rolling mill industry and among the first in the production of glass and glassware. In 1919 the number of manufacturing establishments was 2,785, with a capitalization of $339,189,678, employing 93,688 persons, with products valued at $471,970,877.

Its transport by water is abundantly served with the Ohio River on the west. Railroad mileage, 1923, was 4,047.

Its illiteracy percentage is 6.4; native white, 4.6; Negro, 15.3; and foreign-born, 24. Negroes are 5.9 per cent. of the population, and foreign-born 4.2. Public school enrolment was reported at 360,000, and there are many colleges, church denominational schools being numerous; industrial schools also.

In recent years many Northerners have gone to the State to take country homes in the mountains. White Sulphur Springs in the eastern part is one of the most celebrated pleasure resorts, popular socially, and with a famous golf course.

WISCONSIN.

Area, square miles.....56,066.....25th in rank
Population, 1920.....2,632,067.....13th in rank
Population, 1925 (est.)...2,801,908.....50 to sq. m.
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.).....$7,866,081,000

Wisconsin, of the East North Central group, is bounded on the north by Lakes Superior and Michigan, on the east by Michigan and Lake Michigan, on the south by Illinois and Iowa, and on the west by Iowa and Minnesota. The Mississippi River forms the southern half of the western boundary line. It has the characteristic climate of the northern tier of States, cold in winter and pleasant in summer, dry and stimulating.

The value of the total manufactured product at about $1,000,000,000 exceeds that of all crops reported in the 1920 census at $445,347,868, although its agricultural activities are vitally important and thorough, a large proportion of foreigners from thrifty countries having attained high grade tillage. The mineral production also is large.

Railroad mileage, 1923, was 7,472.

Everything grown in the north temperate zone is produced, in grains, vegetables and fruits, agriculture being especially well diversified—corn, wheat, rye, barley, hay, flaxseed, potatoes, sugar beets, with considerable quantities of tobacco for cigar wrappers, hops, peas, sorghum and maple syrup. More peas are canned than in any other State, and more hemp raised. The grape production is very large, and the output also of cranberries, apples, cherries and plums. Wisconsin was, in 1919, the leading State in the combined value of the butter, cheese and condensed milk industries, the total being nearly $222,000,000. There are 189,295 farms, with a total of 22,148,223 acres.

Wisconsin has increased rapidly in importance as a manufacturing State. The number of establishments in 1919 was 10,393, with 317,899 persons engaged, a capital of $1,361,729,196, and an output valued at $1,846,984,307.

Manufactures include the most lumber cut in the Great Lakes region. The State has the most creameries of any State, refines much beet sugar, makes much woodwork and implement products, considerable pig iron output, ranks fifth in zinc production, fourth in iron ore output, the valuable hematite kind chiefly, and the fisheries on the lakes are highly productive, the whitefish being highly valued.

The story of Wisconsin forests, as of all of the Lake States, is tragic. Naturally, almost the entire State was covered with pine, hemlock, and the invaluable hardwoods. Lumbering proceeded without regard to conservation, until more than 8,000,000,000 feet were cut annually; production on account of the exhaustion of the supply then falling off, until the 1920 census reported the cut as 1,275,000,000 feet, with an estimated stand remaining of about 2,500,000,000 feet. There are therefore enormous areas of now useless cut-over forest lands, with comparatively scattered timber tracts left.

Superior, at the head of Lake Superior, opposite Duluth, is the main terminus of the Great Northern Railway, and has great ore, lumber, wheat and coal dockage, with considerable manufacturing of iron products.

Of the 2,632,067 population shown by the 1920 census, the number of foreign-born was 460,128, or 17.5 per cent., Germans numbering 151,250. Milwaukee, on July 1, 1924, by Census Bureau estimate, had 492,087 population.

The percentage of illiteracy was 2.4, against 3.2 in 1910. The native white illiteracy in 1920 was 7-10ths of 1 per cent.; foreign-born, 8.4; Negro, 4.1.

The University of Wisconsin at Madison is especially far advanced in sociologic research, domestic science and the practical arts. The 1920 matriculation was 10,155, including the summer school; and a correspondence course is conducted by which 15,554 persons are instructed. There are besides many colleges and smaller schools.

Wisconsin has been and is the scene of intense political battles and advanced social experiments, of which Robert Marion La Follette has been the leader, as Governor and United States Senator.

The Great Lakes shores contain many pleasure resorts, while the smaller lakes of the State are also popular with summerers, fishing being prime, and hunting in the fall.

WYOMING.

Area, square miles.....97,914.....8th in rank
Population, 1920.....194,402.....48th in rank
Population, 1925 (est.).....231,842.....2.2 to sq. m.
Wealth, 1923 (Census est.).....$976,239,000

Wyoming, a Mountain Group State, is bounded on the north by Montana, on the east by North Dakota and Nebraska, on the south by Colorado and Utah, and on the west by Utah, Idaho and Montana. It is a lofty region, its mean elevation about 6,000 feet—a broad plateau traversed by the Rocky Mountains, highest point of which is Mt. Gannett, 13,785 feet. Topography is varied.

Its waters flow in all directions, drainage by the Green River to the southwest, by the Yellowstone and Snake Rivers to the northwest, by the Big Horn to the north, and by the North Platte, Sweetwater and Laramie Rivers to the southeast, none of them navigable. The river waters are however valuable for irrigation, more than 1,200,000 acres being actually under irrigation, and an area of nearly 2,700,000 acres being included in irrigation projects which are under construction.

The climate is that of the rarefied air of high elevations, and is salutary, with severe winters and pleasant summers, moisture precipitation being low at about 12 inches mean annually.

With less than 200,000 population reported in the 1920 census more than $50,000,000 was assigned as the value of all crops, hay the leader, mostly alfalfa, and corn, potatoes, oats, wheat, rye and barley also produced.

Stock raising is the most important industry, sheep husbandry being the second in rank in the United States, the wool clip reported at 33,000,000 pounds. Farms number 15,748, with 11,809,351 acres.

Mineral resources are extensive, coal production,

1923, 8,200,000 tons; copper of considerable quantity, and petroleum, 44,785,000 barrels. Petroleum stores are known to be very great. Gold, silver, iron ore, platinum ore and all the base minerals abound, with vast development assured for the future.

Manufactures are practically all for home consumption.

Railroad mileage, 1923, was 1,959.

The 1920 census reported the percentage of illiteracy as 2.1; native white, 3-10ths of 1 per cent.; foreign-born, 9. There were 25,255 foreign-born, mostly from Europe.

The 1920 school enrolment was 47,553. The University of Wyoming at Laramie had 913 students.

The Yellowstone National Park in the northwest corner is one of the world's most famous resorts for the tourist; its giant geysers, waterfalls and high coloration of the rugged gnarled rocks attract heavy travel from all parts of the country and from foreign lands.

The ranch life retains much of the old time flavor of the West, and many Easterners go there to enjoy it. The annual cowboy roundup at Cheyenne attracts many.

ALASKA, TERRITORY OF

AREA, 590,884 square miles (including the Aleutian Islands).

POPULATION, Census of 1920, 55,036 (27,883 whites, 27,153 Indians and Eskimos). Males, 34,539; females, 20,497. 1924 (est.), 60,000.

CAPITAL, Juneau, population, 1920, 3,058.

Governor, Scott C. Bone. 1921-24, appointed June, 1921.

Consuls maintained at Juneau by Norway; at Nome by Russia (Consul General) and Sweden; at Skagway by Great Britain.

Alaska occupies the northwestern part of the North American Continent. It is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the west by the Arctic and Bering Sea, on the south by the North Pacific Ocean and on the east by Canada. From the southwestern corner the Aleutian Islands stretch out westward, 1,200 miles to longitude 172° E, Cape Wrangell, facing Siberia. Bering Strait, 54 miles wide, separates the mainland of Alaska from Asia. The "Panhandle" runs southeast 600 miles along the Pacific to Dixon Inlet, and includes all the islands, the boundary with Canada along the mountain crests being fixed by arbitration in 1903, international survey completed, 1913.

Alaska, then sparsely colonized by Russian trappers and Indian traders, was bought from Russia by Secretary W. H. Seward, by the treaty of March 30, 1867, for $7,200,000. It was made a Territory by the act of Aug. 24, 1912, which gave it a Legislature elected by direct vote and a Governor, appointed for four years by the President. Congress reserves the right to legislation on certain subjects.

Alaska is mountainous with high plateaus; the coast range extends through the southern part, the chief peaks being Mt. St. Elias (alt. 18,024 ft.), Mt. Wrangell (14,005 ft.) and further inland Mt. McKinley (20,300 ft.), the highest peak on the North American Continent. There are more than twenty active volcanoes, notably Mt. Katmai now with the "valley of 10,000 smokes" a national monument. Mt. Katmai which had been dormant, suddenly blew the top of its head off June 6, 1912—one of the greatest eruptions in history. The mountains and the Sitka district are densely timbered, mainly coniferous, but the islands are treeless. The most notable glaciers are the Muir, Malaspina and Seward. The Yukon is the chief river, 3,000 miles long, navigable for about 2,400 miles. The length of the coast line is about 4,750 miles, including islands 26,364 miles. There are many excellent harbors, one, Dutch Harbor, Unalaska Island, being of great naval importance.

Attu, the last of Aleutians, the volcanic, mountainous, treeless islands that stretch in a 1,200-mile arc to the Asiatic coast, is the westernmost point of the American Continent, in the same longitude as New Zealand, and 2,700 miles from Washington State. In summer the sun is just setting in Attu when it is rising in Maine.

There is great diversity in climate. In the interior a temperature of 60° below zero in winter is not unusual, with a temperature of 90° in the summer, but on the coast owing to the Japanese current the thermometer rarely falls below zero in the winter with a maximum of about 80° in the summer. Rain there is abundant. All the hardier vegetables and the cereals, except corn, thrive during the short summer with its long hours of sunlight. Of the 378,165,760 acres, the Census of 1920 reported 90,652 in 364 farms, 5,836 acres only being under cultivation. In the country tributary to the Government railroad it is estimated that 1,296,000 are suitable for farming without costly drainage. There are 65,000,000 acres suitable for grazing.

Alaska has vast forests along the coasts, of which 20,580,000 acres are in forest reservations.

Reindeer were introduced from Lapland and from Siberia to insure the support of the Eskimos by the Government, which brought in 1,200 head between 1892 and 1902. These increased under careful handling to 22,107 in 1910, 92,933 in 1920 (valued at $2,238,562) and (estimated) 300,000 in 1923 (valued at $7,500,000). Reindeer meat amounting to 256,449 pounds, valued at $61,865, was exported to the United States in 1920; 104,347 pounds, valued at $18,534, in 1921, and 195,829 pounds, valued at $37,596 in 1923-24.

Fur farming also is on the increase, especially of foxes; the export of fox skins in 1919-20 sold at St. Louis auction for $79,404 and that of 1920-21 for $109,398.

The killing of seals on the Pribilof Islands having been brought under control in 1910 and pelagic sealing prohibited by treaty in 1911, the seal herds have increased from 215,000 to 604,962 in 1922. 1919-20, 30,198 dressed sealskins, valued at $1,509,600, were shipped to the United States. The shipment for 1920-21 was 24,889, valued at $995,660; for 1921-22, 26,293, valued at $1,005,175, and for 1922-23, 30,172, valued at $924,340.

Fishing is an important industry; in 1920 788 vessels were engaged in it. The total number of salmon taken in Alaska in 1920 was 65,080,539; in 1921, 37,905,591, and in 1922, 72,370,400. The total investment in the salmon cannery industry in 1920 was $62,550,727; in 1921, $33,246,292, and in 1922, $45,207,557. The salmon pack for three years was:

	1920.	1921.	1922.
Cases....	4,429,463	2,596,826	4,501,562
Value...	$35,602,800	$19,632,744	$29,787,193

The amount of salmon sold as cured, smoked, pickled, frozen or fresh, in 1922, was 16,409,572 pounds, valued at $1,750,611. The halibut fisheries in 1922 produced 11,075,237 pounds, valued at $1,034,967, and the total value of all the fisheries in 1922 was $36,170,948; from an investment of $54,590,302, with 21,974 persons employed.

Since the discovery of gold at Juneau in 1880 (the great Klondike rush through Skagway into Canadian territory and the Upper Yukon began in 1896) up to January, 1921, Alaska has produced $320,000,000 of gold, nearly two-thirds of it from placer mines. Copper ($127,000,000) and other metals produced bring the total yield up to $460,000,000. The U. S. Geological Survey estimates the value of the placer gold reserve to be at least $360,000,000, this in addition to gold in veins that could not be estimated. There are large coal deposits, which are not yet fully developed. The coal by U. S. Navy has been found equal in steaming value to Pocahontas coal.

Oil of high grade is found and has been developed to a limited extent in the Katalla field on Controller Bay.

The value of the mineral output in 1922 was $19,506,365; in 1921, $17,004,124, and in 1920, $23,303,751. Of this in 1922 the production of gold was $7,422,367; copper, $10,525,655; silver, $729,945, and coal, $430,639.

Congress in 1914 authorized the building for a railroad not to exceed 1,000 miles in length. The line is in operation from Seward to Fairbanks, 467 miles; with spurs to coal mines that brings the total up to 543 miles. The cost at wartime prices exceeded $56,000,000. The complete system was put in operation in 1923. The total operating expenses during the seven years since operation began in part up to Jan. 1, 1923, amounted to $9,536,294; total operating revenues were $2,481,070; total deficit, $7,055,224.

The territory, on Dec. 30, 1922, had three national banks with a total capital of $150,000; surplus, $80,000; undivided profits, $50,268, and resources, $2,471,055; and fifteen territorial banks with a total capital of $630,000; surplus, $198,078; undivided profits, $173,485, and resources, $7,137,098. Total resources of the eighteen banks, $9,608,152.

The receipts and expenses of the territory for the last three years were:

1921....	Receipts,	$563,474	Expenditures,	$680,312
1922....	Receipts,	625,476	Expenditures,	606,465
1923....	Receipts,	752,811	Expenditures,	822,245

Alaska's commerce with the United States for the last five fiscal years, ending June 30, was:

Fiscal Year.	Exports to U. S.	Imports from U. S.	Gold Shipments.
1919-20....	$66,498,871	$33,998,462	$8,793,085
1920-21....	54,126,718	27,333,972	7,072,114
1921-22....	36,775,870	23,625,161	6,881,020
1922-23....	52,984,275	29,981,604	7,496,319
1923-24....	54,938,171	31,719,251	6,181,530

There entered the ports of Alaska in 1922, 1,241 vessels in the foreign trade and 839 in the coastwise trade.

HAWAII, TERRITORY OF.

AREA, 6,449 square miles (Hawaii, 4,016 square miles; Oahu, 598; Maui, 728; Kauai, 547; Molokai, 261; Lanai, 140; Niihau, 73; Kahoolawe, 44; Molokini, 2.7).

POPULATION, Census of 1920, 255,912 (estimated for July 1, 1923. 298.500).

CAPITAL, Honolulu, population (Census of 1920), $3,327; other city, Hilo, 10,431.

Governor, Wallace R. Farrington (1921-24) assumed office, July 5, 1921.

Consuls are maintained at Honolulu by Belgium, Brazil, Chili, China, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan (Consul General), Mexico The Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Russia, Spain, and Sweden.

The Hawaiian Islands—the crossroads of the Pacific—are twenty in number, of which nine are inhabited, lying in the North Pacific Ocean in longitude 154° 40′—160° 130′ west, latitude 12° 16′—18° 55′ north, and more than 2,000 miles from the nearest mainland. The group extends for 390 miles from northwest to southeast. San Francisco is distant 2,089 miles; Panama, 4,640; Auckland, N. Z., 3,800; Manila, 4,350; Hongkong, 4,950; and Yokohama, 3,440.

The islands are mountainous and volcanic in origin, filled with extinct craters, Haleakala on Maui being the largest in the world. On the island of Hawaii is Mauna Kea (altitude 13,823 feet), quiescent, and Mauna Loa (altitude 13,765 feet), active. Sixteen miles east of the latter is the largest active volcano in the world, Kilauea (altitude 4,400 feet) with its "pit of eternal fire."

Kilauea's Lake of Living Fire drained out in August, 1923, as a result of subterranean disturbances, the surface of the lake of liquid lava having dropped 600 feet below the rim. In May, 1922, as a result of similar disturbances, the Lake of Living Fire disappeared, but in September of the same year the crater began to fill again. In May of this year the surface of the lake had risen to within 150 feet of the rim. The most remarkable recovery was on May 12, when the surface of the lake rose thirty feet in one day, making a total volume of molten lava poured out by the scores of fountains of over 2,000,000 cubic yards in one day. The area of the lake on that day was over forty-five acres, or nearly eighteen city blocks.

The islands are clothed with luxuriant tropical vegetation; with abundant rainfall and cooled by the prevailing northeast trade winds, the climate is perpetual summer without enervating heat. The higher elevations of the mountains are covered with forests, and 820,000 acres are set apart as a forest reserve. The soil is very fertile and all tropical and sub-tropical fruits and vegetables are grown. The farms number (1920) 5,284, valued at $151,-129,085, with 2,702,245 acres, of which 435,242 were improved and 599,531 in woodlands. Of the 5,284 farmers 892 were white (627 owners), 679 Hawaiian (546 owners), 3,098 Japanese (188 owners, 11 managers, and 2,899 tenants), and 560 Chinese (56 owners, 7 managers, and 497 tenants). In 1919 29,571,845 pounds of rice were produced and 19,-883,650 pounds of coffee; 86 farms reported (1920) 1,407 breadfruit trees that produced a crop of 101,268 breadfruit. Banana cultivation has been pushed, 160,953 bunches being produced in 1919.

The total area of public lands is 1,604,395 acres, of which 70,700 are agricultural, 625,193 pasture, and 557,339 forest reserves.

The largest industry of the islands is the growing of sugar cane and the production of raw sugar. The value of the sugar produced in 1919 was $80,-236,000, from 123,165 acres. The yield per acre is larger than any other country; about five tons of sugar per acre on an average; irrigated land yielding 70 per cent. more than unirrigated. The employees on the sugar plantations, about 45,000 in number, of many nationalities, receive house, fuel, water and medical attendance free and are paid a basic monthly wage and a bonus, which varies with the price of sugar. In 1920 the minimum basic wage was $20, and the bonus, extraordinarily large, was 276 per cent. of the wage. For 1921 the bonus was $30. Much welfare work is done.

The 1923 sugar output was 545,606 short tons, and for 1924, 678,000 tons.

Hawaii's sugar exports to the United States for four years were as follows:

Fiscal Year.	Pounds.	Value.
1920-21.....	977,738,902	$93,631,635
1921-22.....	1,191,624,620	45,108,885
1922-23.....	1,195,078,906	69,585,641
1923-24.....	1,171,388,032	74,520,948

The second largest industry is the growing and canning of pineapples. The product increased 1,094 per cent. in the 1909-1919 decade, and in 1920 143,473,536 two-pound cans valued at approximately $31,000,000 were produced. About 46,000 acres are under cultivation. Hawaii's shipments of canned pineapple for three years are valued at $29,-745,818 for 1920-21; $18,737,405 for 1921-22; $22,-321,588 for 1922-23; and $28,247,410 for 1923-24.

Hawaii's imports from the United States were chiefly iron and steel manufactures, mineral oil, breadstuffs, meat and dairy products, lumber, textiles, etc., fertilizers, automobiles, rubber goods, leather and paper.

Honolulu, on the Island of Oahu, is the capital and chief commercial city and port of the islands. It has a fine natural harbor, which needs improvement and development. Its needs have been neglected by Congress, which alone can appropriate the money for them. Since its organization as a Territory it has paid in the United States Treasury $105,698,000, during which period it has received from the Federal Government $17,045,657, exclusive of the army and navy expenditures. Internal revenue payments in 1922 ($15,505,462) were larger than those of nineteen States. The Territory does not receive for local appropriations one cent of the money collected in customs and internal revenue. Customs receipts 1922-23 were $1,500,653.

The wharves of Hawaii have been maintained and improved by direct taxation and public improvement loans paid by citizens of the Territory amounting to millions of dollars. Since 1901 the Territory has expended $25,000,000 in the construction of main highways.

Gov. Farrington, in his message to the Legislature, Feb. 21, 1923, said: "Hawaii's fate in general appropriations made by the United States Congress has forced upon our attention a new and most unfortunate misunderstanding of Hawaii's status as a Territory, an integral part of the United States entitled to participate in benefits, since we bear all the burdens of a State, through taxation and other obligations to the Federal Government. The eventual destiny of Hawaii is to enter the family of States with the full rights of Statehood. Hawaii's history as an independent nation previous to its voluntary annexation to the United States, the high standards of our administration, our financial integrity and governmental stability are unanswerable arguments in support of our claim to this high station."

The Legislature of the Territory in 1923 passed an act called the Hawaiian Bill of Rights renewing historical details of the admission of the Republic of Hawaii by annexation as an integral part of the United States and asserting its rights as such.

Congress after a hearing passed an act (Public Law 35—Sixty-eighth Congress) declaring the Territory of Hawaii, beginning July 1, 1924, entitled to share in appropriations under the Federal Highway Act, the Sheppard-Towner Maternity Act, the Vocational Education Act and the Vocational Rehabilitation Act under the same terms and conditions as any of the several States, and also extending the Federal Farm Loan Act to the Territory.

The Federal Government maintains its largest army post on the islands with quarters for a division of 30,000 men at Schofield Barracks and the subsidiary forts. The Navy Department has a large base at Pearl Harbor with drydock, opened Aug. 31, 1919. There are also a large aviation field and a powerful radio station.

Hawaii has an excellent system of roads, and in Honolulu much concrete construction is used. These it has built and maintained without Federal aid notwithstanding the heavy use of the roads for Federal military and naval purposes in Oahu. Had the Federal Highway Road Act of Nov. 9, 1921, included the Territory of Hawaii on an equal basis with the States, Hawaii would have received $1,750,000 for this work. The islands have approximately 350 miles of steam railroads, besides about 625 miles on the sugar plantations. In the fiscal year 1922-23, 927 ships with a tonnage of 6,580,557 entered the ports of the islands.

The native population of Hawaii at the time of the discovery has been estimated at about 200,000.

With civilization it has dwindled and the race seems destined to disappear through intermarriage with other stocks rather than by deaths. Of the total population of 255,912 reported by the Census of 1920, there were, Hawaiian, 23,723; part-Hawaiian, 18,027; Portuguese, 27,002; Porto Rican, 5,602; Spanish, 2,430; other Caucasian, mostly American, 19,708; Japanese, 109,274; Chinese, 23,507; Filipino, 21,031; Korean, 4,950; Negro, 348.

Hawaii came under the influence of American missionaries in 1820, and a large proportion of the natives embraced the Christian faith. The impetus given to education was great, and elementary education has always been free. The language in general use in the schools is English. The Japanese have many so-called Buddhist schools, which their children attend in addition to the American schools. Of the 48,730 children in the public schools (1923) 16,548 attend also these alien language schools; of this number 16,178 are American born and potential citizens. The Legislature in 1921 passed a law providing for State supervision of these schools, and plans are in progress to introduce the Japanese language as a study in the public schools.

The school plants, both public and private, are of very high order. The University of Hawaii is State supported. The Bishop Museum at Honolulu is a scientific institution of the first order devoted especially to the preservation of the life of the native Hawaiians and to the study of the ethnology of Polynesia.

Pan-Pacific conferences on vital matters have been promoted during the last three years with great success; and the islands are yearly welcoming increasing numbers of tourists (12,000 in 1923), being well favored with steamship communication.

The Hawaiian Islands were discovered by Capt. Cook in 1778, and there he met his death on his second visit in 1779. King Kamehameha brought the islands under one rule in 1791. The rule of his dynasty, which became a constitutional monarchy in 1840, ended when a revolution drove Queen Liliuokalani from the throne in 1893. An attempt to secure annexation to the United States failing, a republic was proclaimed, July 4, 1894. On the outbreak of the Spanish-American War Hawaii was annexed to the United States by a joint resolution of Congress, July 7, 1898, and created a Territory by the act of April 30, 1900.

The chief executive officer of the Territory of Hawaii is the Governor, who is appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate for a four-year term, and who must be a resident of the islands in order to be eligible for appointment. The Territorial Secretary is appointed in the same manner, but the heads of the Territorial departments are appointed by the Governor, with the approval of the Territorial Senate.

The Legislature of Hawaii consists of the Senate of 15 members, elected for four-year terms; and the House of Representatives, of 30 members, elected for two-year terms. The Delegate to Congress is elected every two years, and has floor privileges in the House, but no vote.

The judiciary consists of a Supreme Court, four Circuit Courts and numerous District Courts. The Justices of the Supreme Court and Circuit Courts are appointed by the President, with the approval of the United States Senate.

Hawaii's commerce with the United States is as follows:

Fiscal Year.	Exports to U. S.	Imports From U. S.
1919-20	$142,246,003	$59,261,621
1920-21	127,692,879	77,324,114
1921-22	68,335,073	51,581,621
1922-23	96,159,742	60,795,799
1923-24	107,043,812	71,011,469

The revenue of the Territory is derived from real and personal taxation, etc. For the fiscal year 1921-22 the receipts were $11,353,811, expenditures, $13,157,109, with a cash surplus of $1,333,286.

The revenue for 1922-23 was $12,996,542; the expenditures, $13,533,920; surplus, $796,008. The General Appropriation Bill for 1923-25 totaled $7,123,265,000; the Loan Fund Bill, chiefly for wharf and harbor improvements and new buildings, $5,489,000.

The total outstanding bonded debt on June 30, 1923, was $14,515,000. The net assessed value of real and personal property for 1923 was $293,-104,297.

Commercial bank deposits, Jan. 1, 1923, amounted to $31,616,207; and savings deposits to $21,765,732

THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON.

The Capitol is situated in latitude 38° 53′ 20″.4 north and longitude 77° 00′ 35″.7 west from Greenwich. It fronts east, and stands on a plateau eighty-eight feet above the level of the Potomac. The entire length of the building from north to south is 751 feet 4 inches, and its greatest dimension from east to west 350 feet. The area covered by the building is 153,112 square feet. The dome of the original central building was constructed of wood, covered with copper. This was replaced in 1856 by the present structure of cast iron. It was completed in 1865. The entire weight of iron used is 8,909,200 pounds. The dome is crowned by a bronze Statue of Freedom, which is 19 feet 6 inches high and weighs 14,985 pounds. It was modelled by Crawford. The height of the dome above the base line of the east front is 287 feet 5 inches. The height from the top of the balustrade of the building is 217 feet 11 inches. The greatest diameter at the base is 135 feet 5 inches.

The rotunda is 97 feet 6 inches in diameter, and its height from the floor to the top of the canopy is 180 feet 3 inches. The Senate Chamber is 113 feet 3 inches in length by 80 feet 3 inches in width, and 36 feet in height. The galleries will accommodate 1,000 persons. The Representatives' Hall is 139 feet in length by 93 feet in width, and 36 feet in height. The cornerstone of the north wing of the original building was laid September 18, 1793, by President Washington with Masonic ceremonies. The foundation of the centre was laid March 24, 1818. The cornerstone of the extensions was laid July 4, 1851, by President Fillmore. The room now occupied by the Supreme Court was, until 1859, occupied as the Senate Chamber. Previous to that time the court occupied the room immediately beneath, now used as a law library.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

The site was selected by President Washington and Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant when they laid out Washington, 1791; architect, James Hoban of Dublin; plans chosen by competition closed July 15, 1792. Cornerstone laid October 13, 1792. First occupation—President and Mrs. John Adams, November, 1800. Burned by British in 1814. Mr. Hoban superintended the restoration. First White House appropriation from the U. S. Treasury, April 24, 1800, $15,000, for furniture. The first appropriation for repairs, $15,000, March 3, 1807. Congress appropriated $8,137 for enlarging "the offices west of the President's House," 1819. South Portico finished 1823; cost $19,000. East Room finished and furnished by appropriation made in 1826. North Portico added; cost $24,769.25, 1829. Original plans always followed. First heated by gas, 1848; system of heating and ventilation installed, 1853.

A thorough overhauling and restoration was made under direction of New York architects, McKim, Mead & White, during incumbency of President Roosevelt June 20-September 29, 1902. Congress appropriated in all $475,445; the architects returning an unexpended balance of $7,906.10.

The principal apartments in the White House are officially designated: the East Room, Red Room, Blue Room, Green Room, State Dining Room, Family Dining Room, and Usher's Lobby. There are a Family Floor, a main stairway, and a private staircase and elevators.

The dimensions of the White House, in 1840, were length or frontage, 170 feet; depth or width, 86 feet. The mansion was built of gray sandstone, which was painted white after the fire, hence the name "the White House." Architect Hoban had modelled the structure after the palace of the Duke of Leinster. The original cost was defrayed out of the sale of lands donated by Maryland and Virginia.

The President's Office Building is located at the West of the White House. It was built and occupied in 1902, and was enlarged later. The building contains the President's Room, the Cabinet Room, a room for the President's Secretary, a telegraph room, a press room, and rooms for the clerical force.

Dependencies of the United States.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

AREA, 115,026 square miles.

POPULATION, Census of 1918, 10,350,640.

CAPITAL, Manila (Luzon), pop. 1918, 285,306 (summer capital Baguio, pop. 5,462); other cities, Cebu, pop. 65,300; Albay (Luzon), pop. 53,105; Iloilo (Panay), pop. 47,808; Batangas (Luzon), pop. 41,182; Ormoc (Leyte), pop. 38,247; Laoag (Ilocos Norte), 38,294; Baybay (Leyte), pop. 36,934.

Governor General, Major Gen. Leonard Wood; assumed office Oct. 15, 1921.

Consuls General maintained at Manila by China, Great Britain, Japan, Mexico, The Netherlands and Spain. *Consuls* maintained at Manila by Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Chili, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Russia, Sweden and Switzerland; at Cebu and at Iloilo by Great Britain, The Netherlands, Norway and Spain.

The Philippine Islands, the largest island group in the Malay Archipelago, were discovered by Magellan in 1521 and conquered by Spain in 1542; they were ceded to the United States by the Treaty of Paris (Dec. 10, 1898), following the Spanish-American War. Admiral Dewey had destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay, May 1, 1898, and Major Gen. Wesley Merritt had captured the City of Manila on Aug. 13, 1898.

The land area of the islands lies between 21° 10′ and 4° 40′ north latitude and between 116° 40′ and 126° 34′ east longitude. There are 7,083 islands extending 1,152 statute miles from north to south and 682 miles from east to west. Of this number 462 have an area of 1 square mile or over; 2,441 are named and 4,642 unnamed. The largest, Luzon, contains 40,814 square miles, and Mindanao, the next, 36,906. Panay has 4,448; Cebu, 1,695; Palawan, 4,500; Mindoro, 3,794; Bohol, 1,534; Masbate, 1,255. Between and about lie the other groups, including the Sulu or Jolo Islands in the south, the Babuyanes and Batanes in the north, the Catanduanes in the east, Culion in the west. Population by the Census of 1918 was 10,350,640, of which all but about 72,000 were Filipinos. There were 5,776 Americans, 43,802 Chinese, 7,806 Japanese, 3,945 Spanish, 1,148 Britons, 286 Germans, 182 French, 125 Swiss. In Manila in 1918 there were 3,124 Americans. The census returned 879,811 who could read Spanish. About 4,000,000 read or understand English. Spanish is by Filipino law an official language until 1930. The death rate in 1923 was 17.5 per thousand.

The archipelago has a coast line of 11,444 statute miles, which exceeds that of the entire United States. There are 21 fine harbors and 8 landlocked straits, the principal being Manila, Subic, Batangas, Tayabas and Hondagua, Iligan, Illana, Nasipit, Sibuguey, Sarangani Bays; the Gulfs of Lingayen, Ragay, Lagonoy and Davao, and the San Bernardino, San Juanico, Surigao and Basilan Straits and the Verde Passage. Manila Bay, with an area of 770 square miles and a circumference of 120, is the finest in the entire Far East. It is a roadstead in all parts of which vessels can anchor, but a breakwater has been constructed for vessels to shelter behind in bad weather. Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Jolo are the ports of entry.

The extensive mountain system of the Philippines belongs to the succession of volcanic ranges of the Pacific system of the world's surface. There are 20 more or less active volcanoes. Mount Apo (Apo means master), 9,610 feet, in Mindanao; Mayan Volcano, 7,943 feet, in Albay; Taal, 984 feet, in Batangas; Canlaon, 7,995 feet, in Negros; Banajao, or Majayjay, 7,144 feet, are the most famous of these. Other high mountains are Pulog, 9,580 feet; Halcon, 8,481 feet; Malingdang, 8,560 feet; Santo Tomas, 7,400 feet.

Nearly all the principal islands have important river systems. In Luzon are the Rio Grande de Cagayan, 220 miles long, which drains 16,000 square miles of territory; the Rio Grande de Pampanga, emptying into Manila Bay through a dozen mouths; the Agno, the Abra, Bued, and the more familiar Pasig. The Rio Grande de Mindanao, 330 miles long, is the largest in the islands, and the Agusan, also in Mindanao, the third in size. Mindoro has 60 rivers and Samar 26.

November, December, January and February are the temperate months. The mean average temperature at this season is about 77° to 79° Fahrenheit. In April, May and June, the hot months, the mean average is between 83° and 84°. In the other months it is about 80°. The nights are seldom unpleasantly hot even in the hot season, and a temperature of 100° is a rarity in Manila. The mountain regions of the north are cool as September in the temperate zone. There are two seasons, the rainy and the dry. The rains are heaviest in July, August and September; lightest in February and March. The lowest average rainfall for the last twelve years for the whole archipelago was 60.73 inches in the driest region, the highest 125.68 in the wettest. Manila's average was 75.46.

The preamble of the Jones Act, passed by the United States Congress and approved Aug. 29, 1916, declared that "it has always been the purpose of the people of the United States to withdraw their sovereignty over the Philippine Islands and to recognize their independence as soon as a stable government can be established therein." On assuming office in March, 1921, President Harding sent Major Gen. Leonard Wood, and W. Cameron Forbes (Governor General 1909-13) to the Philippines to make a complete survey of conditions. In their report they recommended among other things "that the present general status of the Philippine Islands continue until the people have had time to absorb and thoroughly master the powers already in their hands" and "that under no circumstances should the American Government permit to be established in the Philippine Islands a situation which would leave the United States in a position of responsibility without authority."

Following friction that had developed between the Legislative Assembly and the Governor General, President Coolidge on Feb. 21, 1924, in a letter to Manuel Roxas, Speaker of the House and Chairman of the Commission on Independence, upheld the administration of Gen. Wood and said: "It is not possible to consider the extension of a larger measure of autonomy to the Filipino people until they shall have demonstrated a readiness and capacity to co-operate fully and effectively with the American Government and authorities."

The Jones Act of 1916 abolished the Philippine Commission under which the islands had been governed under the act of July 1, 1902. It substituted as the Upper House of the Legislature a Senate composed of 24 members, and instead of the Assembly, a House of Representatives of 91 members, elected triennially. The Governor General, who remains as the head of the Islands, is appointed by the President. All the Cabinet heads, except the Secretary of Public Instruction, are Filipinos. Senators are elected for six years. Two Resident Commissioners to the United States are elected by the Legislature.

The Philippine Archipelago is divided into 48 provinces, 11 special provinces and 2 chartered cities. The chief executive of a regular province is the Provincial Governor, who is an elective official. He, together with two other elective members, form the provincial board which constitutes the legislative branch of the provincial government. In the special provinces, with the exception of Mindoro, Palawan and Batanes, the Provincial Governors are appointed officials.

Of the 24 Senators only two—those from the Twelfth District, which is composed of the Mountain Province, the City of Baguio, the Province of Nueva Vizcaya and the Department of Mindanao and Sulu—are appointed by the Governor General; all the others are elected by popular vote; as are also the 91 Representatives, excepting the nine who represent the Mountain Province, the Province of Nueva Vizcaya and the Departments of Mindanao and Sulu.

Filipinos have been admitted to the civil service in increasing numbers. On July 1, 1920, there were 20 Americans and 30 Filipinos acting as chiefs or assistant chiefs, and 760 Americans and 12,074 Filipinos connected with the Government.

The government of the towns is practically autonomous, the officials being elected by the qualified voters of the municipality and serving for three years. The officials consist of a President, Vice President, and Councillors, the latter varying in number according to population. Local municipal government has been instituted in about 873 municipalities and 312 municipal districts.

The administration of justice in the Philippines is intrusted to the Supreme Courts, the Courts of First Instance, the Municipal Court of the City of Manila and the Courts of the Justices of the Peace.

There are 99 school districts in the islands. Among the special Government institutions are the Normal School, the School of Arts and Trades, the Nautical School, and the Central Luzon Agricultural School. There are provincial trade schools and ships. In 1922, in the public schools, there were 1,070,255 pupils in the 7,659 public schools with 352 American

and 13,829 Filipino teachers. There are 384 private schools with 30,050 pupils and 1,229 teachers. The State supported University of the Philippines in 1921-22 had 4,718 students and the Dominican University of Santo Tomas (founded 1611) 701. The dominant religion is Roman Catholic.

The 1919 crop values of the islands were: Rice, $94,300,000; cocoanuts and products of, $37,200,000; sugar and products of, $37,200,000; abaca (hemp); $32 500,000; corn and products of, $18,800,000; tobacco leaf, $8,700,000; other and total, $230,800,000. Fruits and vegetables are not included in the above. Cocoanuts and tobacco are valuable products. In 1923 there were 700,000 cattle and 1,541,000 water buffalo (carabaos). Virgin forests cover 40,000 square miles. There are 73,000,000 acres of public lands.

Experts of the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported in May, 1924, that vast tracts of land are well adapted to the cultivation of rubber.

Under the act of 1919 any citizen of the Philippine Islands or of the United States over the age of 18 years, or the head of a family who does not own more than 59 acres of land in the Philippines may enter a homestead of not exceeding 59 acres of agricultural land of the public domain. Total homestead fee, $10. Any citizen of lawful age of the Philippine Islands or of the United States, and any corporation or association of which at least 61 per centum of the capital stock or of any interest in said capital stock belongs wholly to citizens of the Philippine Islands or of the United States, may purchase any tract of public agricultural land of not to exceed 247 acres in the case of an individual and 2,530 acres as a corporation or association.

During 1922, 899 foreign vessels with a tonnage of 3,031,828 entered the ports of the islands.

There were, in 1923, 778 miles of railroads, and 6,296 miles of public roads. The Manila Railroad Company has been taken over from the British owners by the Government and the line of the Philippine Railroad Company is about to be taken over. Silver, lead, zinc, copper, iron, coal, petroleum, asbestos and manganese are mined, as well as clay, marble, salt, etc. The islands are rich in mineral resources, but these are as yet undeveloped. The production exceeds $3,000,000 a year.

The output of gold in the Philippines in 1922 was $1,269,032, and from 1907 to 1922, inclusive, $14,053,935.

The revenue in 1923 was $44,810,539, and the expenditure $38,793,989. The budget for 1925 submitted to the Legislature in July provided for expenditures of 67,000,000 pesos.

The total foreign trade for the islands for the first seven months of 1924 amounted to 290,408,000 pesos as compared with 250,888,000 for the same period in 1923, the favorable trade balance being 46,152,000 pesos.

PHILIPPINE COMMERCE SINCE 1905.

Year (U. S. Fiscal).	Imports From United States.	Imports From Oth. Countries	Total Imports.	Exports to United States.	Exports to Oth. Countries	Total Exports.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1905.....	5,761,498	25,114,852	30,876,350	15,668,026	16,684,589	32,352,615
1906.....	4,333,893	21,465,373	25,799,266	11,579,411	20,337,723	31,917,134
1907.....	5,155,359	23,630,496	28,785,855	12,079,204	21,634,153	33,713,357
1908.....	5,079,487	25,838,870	30,918,357	10,323,233	22,493,334	32,816,567
1909.....	4,691,770	23,100,627	27,792,397	10,215,331	20,778,232	30,993,563
1910.....	10,775,301	26,292,329	37,067,630	18,741,771	21,122,398	39,864,169
1911.....	19,483,658	30,350,064	49,833,722	16,716,956	23,061,673	39,778,629
1912.....	20,604,155	33,945,825	54,549,980	21,517,777	28,802,059	50,319,836
1913.....	25,387,085	30,940,498	56,327,583	19,848,885	33,834,441	53,683,326
1914.....	28,571,821	27,439,749	56,011,570	22,047,105	29,190,943	51,238,048
1915.....	22,394,381	22,085,480	44,479,861	23,001,275	27,913,786	50,915,061
1916.....	23,804,367	22,169,258	45,973,625	28,638,526	32,825,505	61,464,031
1917.....	27,516,556	24,466,722	51,983,278	43,125,393	28,589,982	71,715,375
1918.....	49,799,229	33,964,061	83,763,290	77,010,233	39,604,378	116,614,611
1919.....	64,655,144	43,119,119	107,774,263	79,332,548	43,396,690	122,729,238
1920.....	80,374,530	42,757,581	123,132,111	84,186,048	68,195,193	152,381,241
1921.....	100,687,157	60,127,507	160,814,664	75,264,002	33,765,725	109,029,727
1922.....	50,113,575	32,901,794	83,015,369	59,168,170	35,309,433	94,477,603
1923.....	49,874,501	34,899,736	84,774,237	79,578,368	32,293,164	111,871,532
1924.....	56,121,567	39,254,947	95,376,514	92,399,674	37,155,730	129,555,404

PORTO RICO.

AREA, 3,435 square miles.

POPULATION, Census of 1922, 1,346,623, 392.14 to square mile.

CAPITAL, San Juan, population, 71,443; other cities, Ponce, 41,962; Mayaguez, 19,124.

Governor, Horace M. Towner of Iowa; assumed office April 6, 1923.

Consuls maintained at San Juan by Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Chili, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic (C. G.), France, Great Britain, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, The Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Porto Rico is the fourth largest of the Greater Antilles, with the Atlantic Ocean on the north and the Caribbean Sea on the south. Santo Domingo is about 45 miles to the west, and St. Thomas 40 miles to the east. The Island of Culebra, population 839, and Vieques, population 11,651, to the east, form part of the territory. It is 95 miles long (from east to west) and 35 miles wide, with a coast line of about 345 miles. The best harbors are at San Juan and Ponce. Through the middle of the island, from east to west, runs a range of mountains with an altitude of 1,500 to 3,750 feet, cultivable to the summits. The soil is extremely fertile and largely under cultivation. The lower lands to the north are well watered, but irrigation is needed in the south; an extensive system has been constructed by the Government. Sugar, pineapples, oranges, grapefruit, tobacco and coffee are the chief exports. Sugar production under modern methods increased from 35,000 tons in 1899 to 490,000 tons in 1921, and 408,385 tons in 1922. Stock raising is an important industry. Valuable salt deposits are worked. Mineral production is underdeveloped. The climate is the most healthful of the Western Hemisphere in the tropics.

Porto Rico was discovered and named by Columbus in 1493. Ponce de Leon conquered it for Spain in 1509-11. It was conquered by Major Gen. Miles in the Spanish-American War and ceded to the United States by the Treaty of Paris, Dec. 10, 1898. It is administered under the Foraker act, April 12, 1900, as amended July 15, 1909, and as extensively altered by the Jones act, March 2, 1917, which extended American citizenship to all Porto Ricans, and granted manhood suffrage. The Governor is appointed by the President. The Legislature—a Senate of 19 members and a House of Representatives of 39—is elected for four years by direct vote. There are six executive departments: Justice, Finance, Interior, Education, Agriculture and Labor, and Health. The President appoints, upon confirmation by the Senate, the Attorney General and Commissioner of Education. The Governor, subject to confirmation by the Insular Senate, appoints the four remaining department heads. The Justices of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The six heads of departments form the Executive Council. The island elects a Resident Commissioner at Washington with a voice but no vote in the House of Representatives, for a term of four years.

The distribution of the population according to color in the Census of 1920 was: White, 948,709; black, 49,246; mulatto. 301,816; all others, 38. Education has been compulsory and free since 1899, when the percentage of illiteracy was 83; in 1920 it was 55. In 1899 8 per cent. of the children between five and seventeen attended school. In 1920 this had increased to 45 per cent.; and 206,533 were being instructed in English and Spanish. All the

natives speak Spanish. The Roman Catholic religion is dominant.

A commission from the Rockefeller Foundation reported that 90 per cent. of the people of the island was infected with uncinariasis (hookworm). The insular Commissioner of Health, himself a Porto Rican, wrote in 1920: "More than 70 per cent. of our population are in the country, badly housed and fed, ill in health, and ignorant of the first principles of hygiene." A great improvement, however, has been made in economic and social conditions during the last decade.

In 1921-22 there entered the ports 2,592 vessels, tonnage 6,907,646. The island has 339 miles of railroads.

The receipts for the fiscal year 1921-22 were $12,080,331, and expenditures $12,535,140. The debt was $11,895,000, and the assessed value of property $303,200,578. The budget for 1923-24 was balanced at $12,459,704.

PORTO RICO EXPORTS—BY KINDS.

Fiscal Year.	Sugar, Exports.	Cigars, Exports.	Coffee, Exports.	Fruit, Exports.	Fiscal Year.	Sugar, Exports.	Cigars, Exports.	Coffee, Exports.	Fruit, Exports.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
1903.....	7,470,122	1,753,793	35,127,685	230,821	1913.....	26,618,158	5,800,686	49,774,197	3,120,919
1904.....	8,690,514	1,460,496	3,767,460	352,646	1914.....	20,240,335	5,597,276	50,211,947	3,400,903
1905.....	11,925,804	2,152,051	16,849,730	125,422	1915.....	27,278,754	6,016,122	51,125,620	3,441,157
1906.....	14,184,667	3,074,226	28,290,322	295,633	1916.....	45,809,445	5,531,535	32,144,283	3,355,285
1907.....	14,770,682	4,241,410	38,756,750	469,312	1917.....	54,015,903	7,843,010	39,615,146	3,459,569
1908.....	18,690,504	3,414,140	35,256,489	630,720	1918.....	41,362,229	7,134,693	37,618,613	3,628,214
1909.....	18,432,446	4,383,893	28,489,236	401,912	1919.....	48,132,419	6,657,522	27,897,971	2,140,931
1910.....	23,545,922	4,480,030	45,209,792	582,716	1920.....	98,923,750	11,613,997	32,776,754	2,782,725
1911.....	24,479,346	6,355,223	33,936,021	2,073,993	1921.....	71,440,924	8,103,601	26,857,720	3,145,259
1912.....	31,544,063	5,086,711	40,146,365	2,377,762	1922.....	40,820,333	9,002,767	4,316,859	4,565,324

PORTO RICO COMMERCE SINCE 1899.

Fiscal Year.	Imports From United States.	Imports From Other C'ntries.	Total Imports.	Exports to United States.	Exports to Other C'ntries.	Total Exports.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1899.....	3,954,369	5,851,547	9,805,916	3,457,557	6,698,984	10,156,541
1900.....	3,286,168	1,965,289	5,251,457	2,477,480	1,833,796	4,311,276
1901.....	6,965,408	1,952,728	8,918,136	5,641,137	3,002,679	8,643,816
1902.....	10,882,653	2,326,957	13,209,610	8,378,766	4,055,190	12,433,956
1903.....	12,245,845	2,203,441	14,449,286	11,051,195	4,037,884	15,089,079
1904.....	11,210,060	1,958,969	13,169,029	11,722,826	4,543,077	16,265,903
1905.....	13,974,070	2,562,189	16,536,259	15,633,145	3,076,420	18,709,565
1906.....	19,224,881	2,602,784	21,827,665	19,142,461	4,115,069	23,257,530
1907.....	25,686,285	3,580,887	29,267,172	22,070,133	4,926,167	26,996,300
1908.....	22,677,376	3,148,289	25,825,665	25,891,261	4,753,209	30,644,470
1909.....	23,618,545	2,925,781	26,544,326	26,394,312	3,996,913	30,391,225
1910.....	27,097,654	3,537,201	30,634,855	32,095,897	6,864,617	37,960,514
1911.....	34,671,958	4,115,039	38,786,997	34,765,409	5,152,958	39,918,367
1912.....	38,470,963	4,501,928	42,972,891	42,873,401	6,832,012	49,705,413
1913.....	33,155,005	3,745,057	36,900,062	40,538,623	8,564,942	49,103,565
1914.....	32,568,368	3,838,419	36,406,787	34,423,180	8,679,582	43,102,762
1915.....	30,929,831	2,954,465	33,884,296	42,311,920	7,044,987	49,356,907
1916.....	35,892,515	3,058,400	38,950,915	60,952,758	5,778,805	66,587,695
1917.....	49,339,249	4,005,975	53,545,224	73,115,224	7,855,693	80,970,917
1918.....	58,945,758	4,443,524	63,389,282	65,514,989	8,779,033	74,294,022
1919.....	57,898,085	4,502,275	62,400,360	71,015,351	8,480,689	79,496,040
1920.....	90,724,259	5,664,275	96,388,534	133,207,508	17,603,941	150,811,449
1921.....	97,074,399	8,405,304	105,479,703	103,388,227	8,890,348	112,278,575
1922.....	57,400,028	6,775,121	64,175,149	66,229,771	5,942,800	72,172,571
1923.....	64,419,462	7,201,043	71,620,505	77,007,257	5,286,068	82,293,325
1924.....	80,590,021	8,779,603	89,369,624	80,754,975	6,331,898	87,086,873

The year 1899 is calendar; 1900 covers January 1 to June 30; 1901 and succeeding years are fiscal. Imports from the United States in 1899 included coin and bullion.

VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE U. S.

AREA, 132 square miles.

POPULATION, Census 1917, 26,051 (St. Croix 14,901, St. Thomas 10,191, and St. John 959). White, 1,922; black, 19,523; mulatto, 4,563.

CAPITAL, St. Thomas (Island of St. Thomas), population, 7,747.

Governor, Capt. Philip Williams, U. S. N. *Aide*, Lieut.-Com. E. S. Stone, U. S. N.

Consuls maintained at St. Thomas by Belgium, Brazil, Chili, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, France, Great Britain, Haiti, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay and Venezuela.

The Virgin Islands of the United States, formerly the Danish West Indies, were bought for $25,000,000 by the United States from Denmark, in a treaty proclaimed Jan. 25, 1917. The group consists of three islands, St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John, with about fifty smaller ones, mostly uninhabited.

Columbus discovered this group on his second voyage, 1494, and, it is said, amazed at the number, feared that he would not have enough saints' names to go around, so he put them under the sacred patronage of the eleven thousand martyred virgins of St. Ursula.

St. Thomas Island has the principal harbor of the Virgin group—St. Thomas Harbor—on which the town of St. Thomas, formerly known as Charlotte Amalie, is situated. It is about forty miles east of Fajardo, the nearest port on the Island of Porto Rico, and seventy miles from San Juan, the principal city and port of Porto Rico. St. Thomas lies south, 20° east and 1,442 miles distant from New York City. Although St. Croix is a considerable distance from other islands of the group, all may be encompassed within a circle whose radius is twenty-five miles. The language is English.

Under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1917, all military, civil and judicial powers necessary to govern the islands were vested in a Governor, to be exercised in such manner as the President shall direct. The Governor is appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Danish Code of Laws, dated April 6, 1906, commonly known as the Colonial Law of 1906, remains in force so far as compatible.

The islands comprise two municipalities, that of St. Thomas and St. John, with a legislative council, called the Colonial Council, of eleven members elected by popular vote and four appointed by the Governor; and that of St. Croix, with a membership of thirteen and five respectively.

St. Thomas has one of the finest harbors in the West Indies and is an important coaling and oil fueling station. The Naval Station, St. Thomas, under the command of the Governor, who is also Commandant of the Naval Station, has a powerful radio equipment. There is also a Naval Radio Station on the Island of St. Croix.

Education is compulsory.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1921-22	(fiscal year)	.....	$1,836,567
"	1922-23	"	"	1,564,342
"	1923-24	"	"	1,762,061
Exports,	1921-22	"	"	754,729
"	1922-23	"	"	743,463
"	1923-24	"	"	397,031

THE CANAL ZONE.

AREA, 441½ square miles, including land and water.

POPULATION, Census of 1924, 27,145.

Governor, Col. Meriwether L. Walker, U. S. A., assumed office Oct. 15, 1924.

The Canal Zone is a strip of land extending five miles on either side of the axis of the Panama Canal but not including the cities of Panama or Colon, which remain in the Republic of Panama. The port at the Caribbean entrance, formerly a part of Colon, is Cristobal; and that at the Pacific entrance Balboa, while to the east of Panama is the residential town of Ancon, with hotel and hospital.

The strip of land was granted to the United States by Panama by the treaty of Feb. 26, 1904, the compensation being $10,000,000, with annual payments of $250,000 in addition.

The Canal Zone is a military reservation and is administered by the War Department; is fortified and occupied by a garrison in addition to the civilian employees of the Canal and railroad.

The civil population of the Canal Zone by census of June 30, 1924, was 27,143, of whom 7,805 were American (men, 2,368; women, 2,636; children, 2,801). Of these, 2,037 men and 327 women were employed by the Panama Canal and railroad. The other employees numbered 4,275, chiefly British West Indian Negroes. This is an increase of 2,175 over the 24,968 list in 1923, and 3,472 over the 23,671 listed in 1922. The increase was due principally to the addition of the Alhajuela area and the increased occupation of farming land under license. No private individuals are allowed to acquire land.

The United States is negotiating for 500 hectares (1,235.5 acres) on the island of Taboga in addition for defense purposes.

Barro Colorado, an island in the Gatun Lake (area 164 square miles created by the Gatun dam), has been turned over to scientists as a tropical biological laboratory.

AMERICAN SAMOA.

AREA, 57.9 square miles.

POPULATION, 1920, 8,324, including 266 Americans of the U. S. Naval Service.

CAPITAL, Pago Pago (Isl. of Tutuila), population, 8,056.

Governor, Capt. E. S. Kellogg, U. S. N. *Aide and Capt. of Yard*, Com. P. I. Wilson, U. S. N.

American Samoa, composed of the Islands of Tutuila, Aunuu, Ofu, Olosenga and Tau, and the uninhabited coral atoll of Rose Island, became a possession of the United States by virtue of the tripartite treaty with Great Britain and Germany in November, 1899, accepted by the United States Feb. 13, 1900. The census of January, 1920, gives it a native population of 8,068. Pago Pago is the most valuable harbor in the South Pacific and possibly in the entire Pacific Ocean. It was ceded in 1872 by the native King to the United States for a naval and coaling station. American Samoa is extremely valuable in its relation to the expansion of American trade in the Pacific.

American Samoa is 4,160 miles from San Francisco, 2,263 miles from Hawaii, 1,580 miles from Auckland, 2,354 miles from Sydney and 4,200 miles from Manila. The natives can all read and write and are all Christians of different denominations. They are of the highest type of the Polynesian race and are greatly on the increase due to the laws forbidding foreigners buying their land.

Under the tripartite treaty of 1899 the United States owns Tutuila and the other islands of the Samoan group east of 171 degrees of longitude west of Greenwich. The Samoan Islands west of that meridian belonged to Germany until the World War. Under the 1919 peace treaty they were taken over by Great Britain and are administered by New Zealand.

All of the land on the islands is privately owned. Under the American Commandant-Governor there is a native Governor in each of the three political divisions. The native Governors appoint the County Chiefs, who appoint the Village Chiefs. American Samoa has an area of 57.9 square miles. The chief product of the soil is cocoanut (the dried kernel is called copra). Other fruits are grown, but not exported.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports 1920-21	$307,873
" 1921-22	161,073
" 1922-23	220,989

GUAM.

AREA, 210 square miles.

POPULATION, 1920, 13,275, of which 12,216 were natives.

CAPITAL, Agana; population (est.), 9,000.

Governor, Capt. Henry B. Price, U. S. N. *Aide and Capt. of Yard*, Com. A. W. Brown, U. S. N.

The Island of Guam, the largest of the Marianas, was ceded to the United States by Spain by Article 2 of the Treaty of Paris, Dec. 10, 1898. It lies between latitudes 13° 13′ and 13° 39′ north and longitudes 144° 37′ and 144° 58′ east. It is 30 miles long and 4 to 8½ miles wide. Distance from Manila, 1,506 miles; from San Francisco, 5,053 miles. The inhabitants call themselves Chamorros, but the present generation are a mixed race, with the Malay strain predominating. Their language, a Polynesian tongue, is also called Chamorro. About 10 per cent. speak English. Instruction in the English language is compulsory in the public schools.

The total population, July 1, 1918, exclusive of officers and enlisted men of the navy and Marine Corps and their families, was 14,344, of whom 14,124 were classed as "natives." Of the foreign-born population only 69 were Americans. Influenza in two months of that year carried off 858. Death rate per thousand was 17.6; birth rate, 47.2. Guam is under the Navy Department, as a naval station. The Governor is a naval officer, designated by the President. A marine barracks, naval hospital and station ship are maintained. The Commercial Pacific Cable Company has a cable station in Guam, and cables from Manila, Yokohama, Midway and Yap Islands are landed here. There is a powerful Government radio station here. The port of entry is Apra, which is closed to foreign vessels, except by permit from the United States Government. Apra is commodious, but unimproved.

Imports in 1922 amounted to $424,411 from the United States and $171,709 from foreign countries, total $596,120; and exports to $49,426 to the United States and $13,505 to foreign countries, total $62,931.

WAKE AND THE MIDWAY ISLANDS.

The United States flag was hoisted over Wake Island on July 4, 1898, by Gen. F. V. Greene, commanding Second Detachment Philippine expedition. It is a small island in the direct route from Hawaii to Hongkong, about 2,000 miles from the first and 3,000 miles from the second.

The Midway Islands, owned by the United States, are a group in the North Pacific, northwest of the Hawaiian Islands. A relay cable station of the Commercial Cable Company is established there.

UNITED STATES AND LATIN-AMERICAN COMMERCE.

In this table Latin America includes Mexico, Central America, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Hayti, and South America.

Year Ending June 30.	Imports From Latin America.	Pct. of Total	Exports to Latin America.	Pct. of Total	Year Ending June 30.	Imports From Latin America.	Pct. of Total	Exports to Latin America.	Pct. of Total
1900	$167,180,295	19.67	$110,674,490	7.94	1913	$442,419,973	24.40	$323,775,885	13.13
1901	198,233,744	24.08	118,772,158	7.98	1914	469,082,667	24.77	282,070,153	11.93
1902	208,510,497	23.08	115,132,413	8.33	1915	557,413,053	33.29	251,469,431	9.08
1903	225,923,096	22.03	115,053,595	8.10	1916	760,132,729	34.58	411,193,859	9.49
1904	256,227,244	25.85	136,615,381	9.35	1917	962,860,611	36.21	581,954,695	9.25
1905	302,266,593	27.05	159,156,657	10.48	1918	1,025,160,871	33.44	725,820,970	12.24
1906	294,049,326	23.97	209,043,359	11.99	1919	1,126,788,810	36.39	826,272,958	11.99
1907	334,572,126	23.33	229,966,603	12.23					
1908	273,176,971	22.87	219,968,513	11.82	1920	1,774,000,443	34.50	1,163,476,626	15.05
1909	324,154,136	24.71	201,912,874	12.14	1921	1,134,500,226	31.70	1,313,044,103	20.90
					1922	662,160,024	25.40	506,935,249	13.46
1910	392,955,257	25.24	242,123,502	13.87	1923	1,024,958,027	27.94	608,084,033	15.36
1911	371,300,234	24.31	273,525,344	13.35	1924	987,043,374	27.77	683,091,973	15.28
1912	423,037,208	25.59	296,141,651	13.43					

ORIGIN OF THE NAMES OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES.

ALABAMA—Alibama was the Indian name of a tribe in Southern Alabama—a Mushhogean tribe of the Creek Confederacy. Alibamu is from the Choctaw words alba aya mule, meaning "I open or clear the thicket."

ALASKA—From "Al-ay-es-ka," a native Eskimo or Innuit word, meaning Great Country.

ARIZONA—From Ariconac, "Few Springs." Papago name of a ranch in Sonora.

ARKANSAS—Algonkin name of the Quapaw Indians.

CALIFORNIA—Origin uncertain; may be from Spanish "Calida formax," a hot furnace.

COLORADO—Spanish, meaning red.

COLUMBIA, DISTRICT OF—A poetical adoption of the name of Columbus; applied to the territory in 1791 by the Federal Commissioners who laid it out.

CONNECTICUT—Indian, "Quonecktacut," Long River or River of Pines.

DELAWARE—Named after Lord De La War, of England, Governor of Virginia, who entered the Bay in 1610.

FLORIDA—Spanish words, "Pascua Florida," Feast of Flowers (Palm Sunday), on which day it is said to have been named, in 1512, by Juan Ponce de Leon.

GEORGIA—Named after King George II of England.

HAWAII—English spelling of Owhyhee, where Capt. Cook was killed by the natives in 1779.

IDAHO—Indian words, "Edah hoe," Light on the Mountains.

ILLINOIS—Indian word, by some translated "The River of Men. A form of the word Iliniwek. "Ilini" meant "man," "iw" meant "is," and "ek," was a plural signification.

INDIANA—Named after Indians, State of Indians.

IOWA—The Ioways, or Aiaouez, or Ainouas were a Sioux tribe. The word means "sleepy ones." They called themselves "Pahoja," gray snow.

KANSAS—Name of a tribe of the Sioux.

KENTUCKY—From Wyandot (Iroquoian) name "Ken-tah-teh," meaning to-morrow, or Land of To-morrow.

LOUISIANA—Named by the Mississippi River navigator Robert de la Salle, in 1682, after King Louis XIV. of France.

MAINE—From Maine, an ancient province of France, south of Normandy, owned by Queen Henrietta Maria of England, wife of King Charles I.

MARYLAND—Named in honor of the foregoing. Queen Henrietta Marie.

MASSACHUSETTS—An Algonkin Indian name from Massadchu-es-et, meaning "great-hill-small place," indicating a place at or about the big little hills.

MICHIGAN—The Mishigamaw or Mishawiguma were Indians. The word means "big lake" and was applied to Lake Michigan. "Michi" meant "great," and "gama" meant "water."

MINNESOTA—Sioux word for skyblue water.

MISSISSIPPI—Indian words "Sipu," Algonquin word for river; "Maesi," fish—Fish-River.

MISSOURI—The Missouri were Sioux of that name.

MONTANA—Spanish for mountainous; used now by Peruvians as a name for their Andean districts.

NEBRASKA—An Omaha Indian name for the "wide river," Platte.

NEVADA—A Spanish word, meaning "snow clad."

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Named, in 1629, after the County of Hampshire, England, by the patentee, Capt. John Mason of the Plymouth Council.

NEW JERSEY—In 1664 the Duke of York, of England, granted to Lord John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret a patent or deed to the present boundaries to be called Neva Caesaria, or New Jersey. Caesarea, or Caesaria, was the ancient name of the Island of Jersey of which Carteret had been administrator.

NEW MEXICO—Mexico is a word derived from the Aztec word "mexitli," title of their national war god.

NEW YORK—So called in honor of the Duke of York (1664), who got the patent from his brother, King Charles II. of England, and sent an expedition and took possession of New Netherlands.

NORTH CAROLINA—The Carolinas were originally named, it is said, in honor of King Charles IX. of France by Jean Ribault, whose expedition (1562) was financed by Admiral Coligny. "Carolus" is the Latin word for Charles. In 1663, King Charles II. granted a patent to the land under the name of Carolina.

NORTH DAKOTA—"Dakota" means "alliance of friends," and is a Sioux Indian word. Koda in Santee dialect and Kola in Teton dialect are the root words.

OHIO—Iroquois name, denoting great.

OKLAHOMA—Choctaw word for "red people."

OREGON—The Oregon State Librarian, Cornelia Marvin, says various origins of the name have been suggested as follows: *Origanum*, a wild sage found on the coast; *Orejon*, or Oregones, a Spanish name for big-eared (Indian) men; Orgon, a river in Chinese Tartary; *Oyer-un-gen*, a Shoshone Indian word for "place of plenty;" *Aura agua*, Spanish word meaning gently falling waters; *Ouragan*, a French word for hurricanes; *Wau-re-gan*, an Algonkin word for "beautiful water."

PENNSYLVANIA—Penn-sylvania, from Penn; and Sylva, Latin word for grove or woods. Groves of Penn; so called in honor of William Penn, who, in 1681, got a deed for the State from King Charles II. of England, in settlement of a debt which the British Government owed Penn's father. William called the country Sylvania, and the King prefixed it with "Penn."

PHILIPPINES—Spanish, "Islas Filipinas," discovered in 1521 by Magellan, whom the natives killed in a skirmish; named in honor of King Philip II. of Spain by a colonizing expedition from Mexico.

PORTO RICO—From the Spanish "Puerto Rico," Rich Port.

RHODE ISLAND—"Isles of Rhodes" was the name, chosen by the General Court of the colony, in 1644. The name of one of the islands had been Aquedneck. The name of Providence Plantations then gradually lapsed.

SOUTH CAROLINA—(See North Carolina).

SOUTH DAKOTA—(See North Dakota).

TENNESSEE—Called, from 1784 to 1788, the State of Franklin. "Tennessee" is an Anglicized Indian word—Ten-asse, said to mean "a curved spoon."

TEXAS—According to Elizabeth H. West, State Librarian at Austin, "Texas is an Indian word meaning Friends or Allies. So far as I know, it has not an Aztec origin. It applied, originally, in the Indian usage to the Indian tribes about the early Spanish missions around Eastern Texas; and later to tribes ranging as far west as the Rio Grande, to designate a large number of tribes who were ordinarily allied against the Apaches."

UTAH—Named after the Utes, an Indian tribe.

VERMONT—From Verd and Mont, two French words meaning Green Mountains. The name is said to have been bestowed by Samuel de Champlain when he saw from the lake, later called after him, green hills to the East.

VIRGINIA—Named in honor of Elizabeth, daughter of Henry VIII., sometimes called by her courtiers the "Virgin Queen" of England. The name was bestowed by one of the courtiers, Sir Walter Raleigh, who fitted out the expedition of discovery in 1584.

WASHINGTON—Named after George Washington. When the bill creating the Territory of Columbia was introduced in the 32nd Congress, second session, the name was changed in the bill to Washington because of the existence of the District of Columbia.

WEST VIRGINIA—(See Virginia).

WISCONSIN—An Indian name which, according to Reuben Gold Thwaites, was originally spelled "Ouiscousin" by the French missionaries and in old French-American documents; also was spelled "Misconsing," "Ouisconching," "Ouiskensing." The Yankee settlers spelled it "Wiskonsan," then "Wiskonsin;" but Congress changed it to "Wisconsin."

WYOMING—(By the State Historian, Eunice G. Anderson)—What we would determine to be the most authentic publication upon the derivatives of the name of our State gives the following: "The word Wyoming was taken from Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, rendered famous from Campbell's beautiful poem, 'Gertrude of Wyoming.' The word means 'mountains and valleys alternating.' Or, as we construed it, 'Here God has bent down the backs of His mountains for man to make his habitations.'" This is given by Gen. Freeman.

MOTTOES OF THE STATES OF THE UNION.

The motto of the **United States**, adopted by act of Congress, June 20, 1782, is: E Pluribus Unum (Many in One).

The mottoes of the States of the Union are as follows, the date following the name of the State, where given, being that of its adoption:

Alabama—Dec. 29, 1868, Here We Rest.
Arizona—1863, Ditat Deus (God Enriches).
Arkansas—May 3, 1864, Regnat Populus (The People Rule).
California—Eureka (I Have Found It).
Colorado—1861, Nil Sine Numine (Nothing Without God).
Connecticut—Oct., 1842, Qui Transtulit Sustinet (He Who Transplanted Still Sustains).
Delaware—Liberty and Independence.
District of Columbia—Justitia Omnibus (Justice to All).
Florida—1846, In God We Trust.
Georgia—Dec. 5, 1799, Wisdom, Justice, Moderation.
Idaho—March 5, 1886, Esto Perpetua (May It Last Forever).
Illinois—Aug. 26, 1818, State Sovereignty—National Union.
Iowa—Feb. 25, 1847, Our Liberties We Prize, and Our Rights We Maintain.
Kansas—Jan. 29, 1861, Ad Astra per Aspera (To the Stars Through Difficulties).
Kentucky—Dec. 20, 1792, United We Stand, Divided We Fall.
Louisiana—Union, Justice, and Confidence.
Maine—Jan. 9, 1820, Dirigo (I direct).
Maryland—Aug. 12, 1648, Fatti Maschii Parole Femine (Manly Deeds and Womanly Words). Scuto Bonae Voluntatis Tuae Coronasti nos (With the Shield of Thy Good-Will Thou Hast Covered Us).
Massachusetts—Dec. 13, 1780, Ense Petit Placidam sub Libertate Quietem (With the Sword She Seeks Quiet Peace Under Liberty).
Michigan—1835, Si Quaeris Peninsulam Amoenam Circumspice (If Thou Seekest a Beautiful Peninsula, Behold It Here).
Minnesota—1858, Etoile du Nord (The Star of the North).
Mississippi—Feb. 7, 1894, Virtute et Armis (By Valor and Arms).
Missouri—Jan. 11, 1822, Salus Populi Supreme Lex Esto (Welfare of People Is the Supreme Law).
Montana—May 24, 1864, Oro y Plata (Gold and Silver).
Nebraska—March 1, 1867, Equality Before the Law.
Nevada—Feb. 24, 1866, All for Our Country.
New Jersey—Oct. 3, 1776, Liberty and Prosperity.
New Mexico—Sept. 9, 1850, Crescit Eundo (It Grows as It Goes).
New York—1809, Excelsior (Higher).
North Carolina—1893, Esse Quam Videri (To Be Rather Than to Seem).
North Dakota—Liberty and Union, One and Inseparable Now and Forever.
Ohio—April 6, 1866, Imperium in Imperio (An Empire Within an Empire).
Oklahoma—Labor Omnia Vincit (Labor Conquers All Things).
Oregon—1857, The Union.
Pennsylvania—March 2, 1809, Virtue, Liberty, and Independence.
Rhode Island—1864, Hope.
South Carolina—Dum Spiro, Spero (While I Breathe I Hope).
South Dakota—Under God the People Rule.
Tennessee—1797, Agriculture, Commerce.
Utah—Industry.
Vermont—Sept., 1866, Freedom and Unity.
Virginia—Oct., 1779, Sic Semper Tyrannis (Thus Always to Tyrants).
Washington—1853, Ai-ki (By and By).
West Virginia—Sept. 26, 1863, Montani Semper Liberi (Mountaineers Always Freemen).
Wisconsin—Forward.
Wyoming—1868, Cedant Arma Togae (Let Arms Yield to the Gown).
Indiana, New Hampshire, and **Texas** have no motto.

STATE FLOWERS.

Name of State.	Name of Flower.	By Whom Chosen.	Name of State.	Name of Flower.	By Whom Chosen.	Name of State.	Name of Flower.	By Whom Chosen.
Ala.	Goldenrod	Schools.	Me.	Pine Cone & T'sl.	Schools.	Ohio	Scarlet Carnati'n	Legisl.
Ariz.	Sahuaro Cactus.	Legisl.	Md.	Blackeyed Susan	Legisl.	Okla.	Mistletoe	Legisl.
Ark.	Apple Blossom.	Legisl.	Mass.	Maydower	Legisl.	Ore.	Oregon Grape	Legisl.
Cal.	Golden Poppy	Legisl.	Mich.	Apple Blossom	Legisl.	Pa.	No choice	
Col.	Columbine	Schools.	Minn.	Moccasin Flower	Legisl.	R. I.	Violet	Schools.
Conn.	Mountain Laurel	Legisl.	Miss.	Magnolia	Schools.	S. C.	Yellow Jessamine	Legisl.
Del.	Peach Blossom.	Legisl.	Mo.	Hawthorn	Legisl.	S. Dak.	Pasque Flower	Legisl.
Fla.	Orange Blossom.	Legisl	Mont.	Bitter Root	Legisl.	Tenn.	Passion Flower	Hort. S.
Ga.	Cherokee Rose.	Legisl.	Neb.	Goldenrod	Legisl.	Tex.	Bluebonnet	Legisl.
Idaho.	Syringa	People.	Nev.	Sagebrush	People.	Utah	Sego Lily	Legisl.
Ill.	Wood Violet	Legisl.	N. H.	Purple Lilac	Legisl.	Vt.	Red Clover	Legisl.
Ind.	Carnation	Legisl.	N. J.	Violet	Legisl.	Va.	Amer. Dogwood	Legisl.
Iowa.	Wild Rose.	People.	N. Mex.	Cactus	Schools.	Wash.	Rhododendron	People.
Kan.	Sunflower	Legisl.	N. Y.	Rose	Schools.	W. Va.	Rhododendron	Legisl.
Ky.	Trumpet Vine	People.	N. C.	Goldenrod	People.	Wis.	Violet	Schools.
La.	Magnolia	Legisl.	N. Dak.	Wild Prairie Rose	Legisl.	Wyo.	Indian Paintb'sh	Legisl.

From time to time Congress has been asked to adopt a national flower, but has taken no step to that end.

NICKNAMES OF THE STATES.

Ala.	"Cotton," "Lizard," "Yallerhammers."
Ariz.	"Baby," "Sunset," "Apache."
Ark.	"Bear," "Bowie."
Cal.	"Golden," "El Dorado."
Col.	"Centennial," "Silver."
Conn.	"Constitution," "Nutmeg."
Del.	"Diamond," "Blue Hen's Chickens."
Fla.	"Everglade," "Land of Flowers."
Ga.	"Empire State of the South," "Cracker," "Buzzard."
Idaho.	"Gem."
Ill.	"Sucker," "Prairie."
Ind.	"Hoosier."
Iowa.	"Hawkeye."
Kan.	"Sunflower," "Jayhawk."
Ky.	"Blue Grass," "Corn-Cracker," "Dark and Bloody Ground."
La.	"Pelican," "Creole."
Me.	"Pine Tree," "Old Dirigo."
Md.	"Old Line," "Cockade."
Mass.	"Bay," "Old Colony."
Mich.	"Wolverine," "Auto."
Minn.	"Gopher," "North Star."
Miss.	"Bayou," "Eagle," "Magnolia."
Mo.	"Ozark," "Iron Mountain," "Show Me."
Mont.	"Stub Toe," "Bonanza," "Treasure."
Neb.	"Antelope," "Black Water," "Cornhusker."
Nev.	"Silver," "Sage Brush."
N. H.	"Granite."
N. J.	"Jersey Blue," "Garden," "New Spain," "Mosquito."
N. M.	"Sunshine," "Spanish."
N. Y.	"Empire," "Excelsior."
N. C.	"Old North," "Turpentine," "Tar Heel."
N. D.	"Flickertail," "Sioux."
Ohio.	"Buckeye."
Okla.	"Sooner."
Ore.	"Beaver," "Web-Foot."
Pa.	"Keystone," "Steel," "Coal."
R. I.	"Little Rhody," "Plantation."
S. C.	"Palmetto."
S. D.	"Sunshine," "Swiagecat."
Tenn.	"Big Bend," "Volunteer," "Hog-and-Hominy."
Tex.	"Lone Star," "Beef."
Utah.	"Deseret," "Beehive," "Mormon."
Vt.	"Green Mountain."
Va.	"Old Dominion," "Mother."
Wash.	"Evergreen." "Chinook."
W. Va.	"Panhandle," "Mountain."
Wis.	"Badger," "Copper."
Wyo.	"Equality" (Suffrage Pioneer).

New York State Statistics.

The Almanac presents in the following pages tables and other detailed data relating to the State of New York.

GEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF NEW YORK STATE.

(By John M. Clarke, State Geologist.)

THE geological history of New York can be traced back to the Precambrian era, the oldest recognizable in the rocks of the earth.

These earliest rocks, the Grenville metamorphosed sediments (gneisses, marble, etc.) are, however, not the oldest which ever existed in the State.

The Grenville rocks are exposed in the Adirondacks and the Hudson Highlands. They prove that in Grenville time Northern, Eastern, and probably Southwestern New York was under the sea.

After the deposition of the Grenville sediments igneous activity took place on a large scale and huge masses of molten rock (granite, anorthosite, gabbro, syenite) were pushed into the sediments from below.

Some time after the whole Adirondack region was subjected to enormous pressure and intensely folded, and then the great mass of Grenville sediments was upraised well above the sea.

At the beginning of Cambrian time, when organic life becomes first recognizable in the State, only the eastern margin was submerged, but toward the end (Potsdam time) the sea covered the whole region except the central and northwestern Adirondacks.

At the close of Cambrian time Northern New York was, however, above sea level.

In the long Ordovician period, during which the Beekmantown, Chazy, Black River limestones and the Utica, Frankfort and Lorraine shales and sandstones were deposited, the State was most of the time submerged under the Ordovician sea, except for the Adirondack island.

Toward the end of that period, however, the Green and Taconic Mountains arose along the eastern border of the State and practically all of Northern, Central, Eastern and Northeastern New York became dry land.

In the following Silurian period were deposited the Medina and Oneida sandstone and conglomerate, the Clinton shale, sandstone, limestone and iron ore, the Rochester shale, the Lockport and Guelph dolomites, the Salina shales, salt and waterlime, etc.

During the early part of this period the sea had spread over only Central and Western New York, while during the late Silurian it had extended over practically all the State west and east of the Adirondack region.

The strata of the next or Devonian era comprise the whole Catskilli and southwestern plateau provinces and cover more than a third of the State. These rocks abound in fossils and show that the sea continued to cover at least the southern half of the State.

The sea of the Carboniferous period hardly came over the boundary of the State from Pennsylvania.

At the end of Paleozoic time New York, except for a small area at the mouth of the Hudson, was raised during the Appalachian revolution well above the sea, never to be invaded again until the end of the glacial period.

During the long Mesozoic period New York was dry land; in Triassic time considerable volcanic activity prevailed in Southeastern New York, when sheets of lava (the trap of the Palisades) were forced into nonmarine Triassic beds.

During the next, or Jurassic, period the State was above the sea and actively eroded, but in the following Cretaceous period Staten and Long Islands disappeared under the sea.

At the end of this period the State, which had been eroded nearly to a plain, was uplifted 2,000-3,000 feet.

After this time in the Tertiary period the present drainage and relief of the State were developed in its major features.

Finally came the glacial period, which enriched the State with thousands of lakes and waterfalls.

It ended with the Champlain subsidence, during which the sea came for the last time into New York—namely, into the Champlain Basin and the Hudson Valley.

A recent elevation has again drained these regions.

The Hudson River is one of the most ancient rivers of the continent and flows over rocks which have been frequently and heavily faulted.

The fault blocks seem to have reached their equilibrium, but if subjected to new strains may settle down to new adjustments and cause earthquake disturbances.

DISTANCES IN NEW YORK STATE.

	Albany.	Binghamton	Buffalo.	Elmira.	Jamestown.	Kingston.	New York.	Plattsburg.	Rochester.	Syracuse.	Utica.	Watertown.
Albany	0	147	299	206	391	57	120	189	254	145	95	176
Binghamton	147	0	205	59	244	162	194	306	151	78	100	147
Buffalo	299	205	0	164	72	356	399	388	76	154	204	206
Elmira	206	59	164	0	183	221	253	340	114	89	139	158
Geneva	196	102	103	65	218	253	296	302	49	51	101	120
Hornell	270	123	111	64	121	285	317	391	69	140	190	209
Ithaca	200	51	154	34	208	213	245	306	100	55	98	124
Jamestown	391	244	72	183	0	406	438	460	148	226	276	278
Kingston	57	162	356	221	406	0	99	246	302	202	152	233
Malone	250	268	327	279	399	307	370	61	251	190	202	121
New York	120	194	399	253	438	99	0	309	345	265	215	296
Ogdensburg	242	213	272	224	344	299	362	130	196	135	147	166
Plattsburg	189	306	388	340	460	246	399	0	312	251	254	182
Rochester	245	151	76	114	148	302	345	312	0	100	150	130
Saranac Lake	182	299	344	296	416	239	302	60	268	207	247	138
Saratoga Springs	38	155	307	214	379	95	158	151	253	153	103	184
Syracuse	145	78	154	89	226	202	265	251	100	0	50	69
Utica	95	100	204	139	276	152	215	254	150	50	0	81
Watertown	176	147	206	158	278	233	296	182	130	69	81	0

DISTANCES FROM NEW YORK CITY TO OTHER POINTS IN NEW YORK STATE.

(From the U. S. War Department's *Official Table of Distances; Statute Miles.*)

Place.	*Miles.*	*Place.*	*Miles.*	*Place.*	*Miles.*	*Place.*	*Miles.*	*Place.*	*Miles.*
Auburn	319	Cornwall	58	Lockport	452	Oswego	330	Salamanca	414
Ballston	177	Dansville	320	Matteawan	62	Owego	213	Schenectady	162
Batavia	406	Fishkill Landing	62	Mechanicville	165	Oyster Bay	37	Seneca Falls	334
Bath	287	Fort Plain	203	Mexico	308	Peekskill	44	Stamford	166
Canandaigua	367	Geneva	344	Middletown	67	Port Chester	29	Suspension Br'ge.	420
Cape Vincent	357	Greenport	97	Montauk Point	120	Port Jervis	88	Tarrytown	28
Catskill	116	Hempstead	24	Newburgh	63	Poughkeepsie	76	Ticonderoga	245
Chatham	131	Hudson	117	New Rochelle	20	Riverhead	76	Troy	151
Clayton	349	Huntington	38	Niagara Falls	418	Rome	254	Whitehall	223
Clifton Springs	356	Islip	47	Nyack	30	Rouse's Point	336	White Plains	25
Cooperstown	236	Jamaica	13	Oneida	267	Sag Harbor	104	Yonkers	19
Corning	268	Little Falls	219	Ossining	34				

ALTITUDES OF PLACES IN NEW YORK STATE.

(Revised in 1924 by the State Geologist; places on tidewater not named.)

Places.	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*	*Places.*	*Feet.*
Addison	985	Dunkirk	588	Madison Barracks	266	Port Leyden	898
Albion	519	Ellenville	356	Mahopac	641	Potsdam	397
Alfred	1,730	Elmira	863	Malone	700	Purdy	209
Amsterdam	277	Fallsburg	1,178	Manlius	602	Ramapo	310
Arkville	1,373	Fonda	291	Marcellus	653	Rochester	510
Attica Centre	1,543	Fort Hunter	295	Marcy	583	Rome	445
Auburn	677	Fort Niagara	263	Mechanicstown	422	Rotterdam	260
Aurora	418	Fort Plain	311	Medina	543	Roxbury	1,495
Avon	585	Franklin	1,223	Mexico	375	Sacandaga Park	807
Bainbridge	998	Fulton	380	Middletown	562	Salamanca	1,389
Ballston	294	Genesee	1,520	Millbrook	567	Saranac	1,574
Batavia	897	Geneseo	596	Millerton	700	Saratoga	277
Bath	1,101	Geneva	454	Mohawk	397	Schenectady	246
Bedford	280	Ghent	390	Moravia	741	Scio	1,953
Berlin	836	Glens Falls	343	Mountaindale	1,020	Selpio	1,204
Bethel	506	Gloversville	707	Nanuet	284	Seneca Falls	461
Binghamton	865	Goshen	431	Newark	430	Shandaken	1,069
Bloomingburg	755	Greycourt	432	New Berlin	1,090	Sharon	1,212
Boonville	1,135	Groton	995	New Lebanon	699	Sharon Springs	1,295
Boston Corners	728	Guilford	1,512	New Lisbon	1,236	Sidney	993
Boyd Corn'r Res'voir	593	Haines Corners	1,920	New Milford	454	Skaneateles	868
Brewsters	406	Halcottsville	1,399	Niagara Falls	571	Smyrna	1,631
Brookfield	1,350	Hale Eddy	973	Nile	1,650	Sodus	928
Buffalo	583	Hamburg	796	Nineveh	1,033	Southfield	491
Cairo	346	Hamilton	1,107	North Creek	1,002	Spring Valley	450
Callicoon	782	Hammond	335	Northville	764	Stamford	1,789
Cambridge	471	Hancock	924	Norwich	1,009	Sterling	320
Camillus	468	Herkimer	406	Nunda	941	Suffern	298
Canaan	869	Highland Mills	482	Ogdensburg	280	Summitville	552
Canajoharie	306	Homer	1,133	Olean	1,438	Syracuse	398
Canandaigua	700	Hoosic Falls	433	Oneida	437	Tanner	755
Canastota	436	Hornell	1,156	Oneida Castle	460	Tannersville	1,864
Canisteo	1,140	Horseheads	815	Oneonta	1,083	Ticonderoga	277
Canton	363	Houghton	1,217	Oriskany	423	Tioga	798
Cape Vincent	254	Hunter	1,603	Orleans	721	Trenton	840
Carmel	519	Hurleyville	1,318	Oswego	251	Unadilla	1,024
Catskill Mt. House	2,225	Ilion	400	Otisville	858	Utica	410
Cayuga	421	Ithaca	389	Owego	813	Vailgate	285
Cazenovia	1,196	Jamestown	1,317	Oxford	540	Vandalia	1,407
Chatham	464	Johnstown	651	Palatine Bridge	303	Van Etten	1,005
Chester	459	Kaaterskill	2,440	Palenville	470	Warsaw	1,028
Chittenango Falls	920	Keene	857	Palmyra	435	Warwick	514
Clifton Springs	567	Kinderhook	240	Parksville	1,686	Waterloo	463
Clinton	582	Lebanon	1,341	Paul Smith's	1,632	Watertown	398
Cochecton	749	Leroy	868	Penn Yan	714	Watkins	477
Columbia	1,532	Liberty	1,589	Peru	355	Wells	1,012
Cooperstown	1,250	Little Britain	441	Phoenicia	804	White Plains	201
Corning	937	Little Falls	375	Pine Island	407	Wilmington	1,019
Cortland	1,114	Livingston Manor	1,422	Portage	1,140	Winterton	598
Dannemora	1,360	Lockport	614	Port Byron	402	Worcester	1,306
Dansville	703	Lowville	865	Port Crane	1,041	Wurtsboro	551
Delhi	1,360	Lyons	406	Port Gibson	431	Wyoming	964
Deposit	1,000	Macedon	469	Port Jervis	442	Yorktown	439
Dryden	1,089						

NEW YORK STATE MOUNTAIN PEAKS.

(C.—Catskills; A—Adirondacks).

Mountains.	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Acra Point (C)	3,085	Dix (A.)	4,842	McMartin (A.)	5,000	Sawteeth (A.)	4,138
Allen (A.)	4,345	Donaldson (A.)	4,215	Macomb (A.)	4,371	Schoharie (C.)	3,650
Andrew (A.)	3,216	Doubletop (C.)	3,905	Marcy (A.)	5,344	Schroon (A.)	3,200
Armstrong (A.)	4,455	E. Jewett Range (C.)	3,166	Mink (C.)	3,807	Sentinel (A.)	3,858
Baldface (A.)	3,903	East Kill (C.)	3,190	Moose (A.)	2,766	Seward (A.)	4,404
Bald Peak (A.)	3,007	Eleventh (A.)	3,303	Niagara (A.)	3,007	Seymour (A.)	4,120
Balsam (C.)	3,565	Emmons (A.)	3,596	Nippletop (A.)	4,620	Sister Knob (C.)	3,002
Bartlett (A.)	3,880	Esther (A.)	4,270	Noonmark (A.)	3,552	Skylight (A.)	4,920
Basin (A.)	4,825	Evergreen (C.)	3,531	North (C.)	3,280	Sleeping Beauty (A.)	2,349
Bear Den (A.)	3,423	Giant (A.)	4,622	North River (A.)	3,890	Slide (A.)	2,890
Bee Line (C.)	3,300	Giants Valley (A.)	4,530	Onteora (C.)	2,820	Slide (C.)	4,204
Belle Ayr (C.)	3,406	Ginseng (C.)	3,790	Ouluska Pass (A.)	3,086	So. MacIntyre (A.)	4,937
Big Range (A.)	3,310	Gore (A.)	3,595	Overlook (C.)	3,150	South Pond (A.)	3,332
Big Slide (A.)	4,255	Gothic (A.)	4,738	Panther (C.)	3,760	Speculator (A.)	2,973
Big Westkill (C.)	3,925	Graham (C.)	3,890	Peakamoose (C.)	3,863	Spotted (A.)	3,480
Black Dome (C.)	3,990	Gray (A.)	4,902	Peak Ridge (A.)	4,375	Spruce Top (C.)	3,567
Black Head (C.)	3,937	Halcott (C.)	3,537	Petersburg Pass (C.)	2,075	Stony (C.)	3,844
Blue Hills (A.)	2,938	Hayden (C.)	2,930	Pine Island (C.)	3,086	Stoppel (C.)	3,425
Blue (A.)	3,758	Hayden (A.)	2,740	Pisgah (C.)	3,365	Sugarloaf (C.)	3,782
Boreas (A.)	3,815	Haystack (A.)	4,916	Pitchoff (A.)	3,450	Table (C.)	3,856
Bullhead (A.)	3,455	Height of Land (A.)	3,050	Platekill (C.)	3,135	Tabletop (A.)	4,440
Burnt Knob (C.)	3,160	Helsinger Notch (C.)	2,677	Plateau (C.)	3,855	Taylor (A.)	4,500
Camel's Hump (A.)	2,785	High Peak (C.)	3,660	Porter (A.)	4,070	Thomas Cold (C.)	3,935
Cascade (A.)	4,092	Hoffman (A.)	3,715	Puffer (A.)	3,480	Tripod (A.)	3,340
Cheney Cobble (A.)	3,673	Hunter (C.)	4,025	Ragged (A.)	3,290	Twin (C.)	3,647
Colden (A.)	4,713	Hurricane (A.)	3,687	Redfield (A.)	4,606	Vanderwhacker (A.)	3,385
Colonel's Chair (C.)	3,165	Indian Head (C.)	3,585	Round Hill (C.)	2,529	Vlavear Vly (C.)	3,500
Colvin (A.)	4,074	Kimball (C.)	3,960	Round (A.)	3,145	Wallace (A.)	3,860
Cornell (C.)	3,906	Knoblock (A.)	3,184	Round Top (A.)	3,470	Wellington (A.)	3,458
County Line (A.)	3,105	Lewey Mt. (A.)	3,740	Rusk (C.)	3,680	West Jewett (A.)	3,025
Crane (A.)	3,245	Lime Kiln (A.)	2,925	Saddleback (A.)	4,530	Whiteface (A.)	4,872
Deep Hollow (C.)	3,500	Lockwood Gap (C.)	3,446	Saddle (A.)	4,536	Windham High (A.)	3,505
Devil Ear (A.)	3,903	MacIntyre (A.)	5,112	Sand Pond (A.)	3,040	Wolf Jaws (A.)	4,225
Dial (A.)	4,023	McComb (A.)	4,425	Santanoni (A.)	4,644	Wolf Pond (A.)	3,473

THE NEW YORK STATE FOREST PRESERVE.

New York State's Forest Preserve was established by an act of the Legislature in 1885. It includes large areas in the two great forested sections of the State, the Adirondack and Catskill Mountains.

The State has an actual investment of nearly $14,000,000 in the Forest Preserve, of which $11,000,000 has been spent for direct payment of lands purchased or appropriated and $3,000,000 for land taken on tax sales.

The area of the Forest Preserve in both the Adirondack and Catskill Mountains on Jan. 1, 1924, aggregated 1,994,028 acres.

Jurisdiction over the Forest Preserve is exercised by the Conservation Commission, which has charge also of the State Reservation at Saratoga Springs, the State-owned islands in Lake George, the St. Lawrence Reservation, the Cuba Reservation and the John Brown Farm in the town of North Elba, Essex County.

The commission has charge of the fighting of forest fires upon both public and privately owned land in the large forested regions. Sixty steel observation towers are maintained upon the tops of the highest mountains throughout the Adirondacks and Catskills and in the forested regions of Long Island; all are connected by telephone with the Forest Rangers. Observers are on duty from April to November.

Reforesting of State lands and raising of trees for reforestation of private land is done by the commission. Three forest tree nurseries are maintained, with a maximum capacity of 80,000,000 trees; with an inventory on June 1, 1924, of 40,000,000 trees and an annual output of 10,000,000 trees, which will be increased to 17,500,000 trees by 1926 when seed now planted becomes planting stock. About 10,000 acres are reforested each year.

Trees are sold to private landowners at cost of production, and furnished to municipalities and State institutions free.

Lumbering operations on much of the land within the park lines led to a referendum vote in 1916 for authorization of a bond issue for $7,500,000 for purchase of additional land for the Forest Preserve. The proposition was passed and this money has been spent, the State now owning the tops of forty of forty-two of the highest mountains.

It is estimated that the Forest Preserve is worth, if placed on the market, $75,000,000.

Chief among the large animals are deer and bear.

Beaver, which had become extinct, were introduced to the Adirondacks in 1905 and have since spread over other sections of the woods. They have also been introduced in the Catskills.

In 1915, through co-operation with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, a carload of elk from Yellowstone Park was liberated in the Adirondacks. Among other common animals there, many of which furnish fur, are: Fox, mink, otter, marten, weasel, fisher, coon, skunk and muskrat.

The commission maintains three game bird farms for propagation of Mongolian ringnecked pheasants. From these farms there are distributed annually throughout the covers of the State 15,000 live birds and more than 100,000 pheasant eggs.

The lakes and streams which are annually stocked by the Conservation Commission contain brook trout, lake trout, rainbow trout, brown trout, largemouth and smallmouth black bass, great northern pike, pickerel, perch, bullheads and many of the coarser fishes.

The commission operates twelve hatcheries from which were distributed (in 1923) 764,025,090 fish of the varieties named above, and whitefish, lake herring, muskallonge, tomcod and flat fish.

The amount of game taken by licensed hunters in the State in 1921 as reported to the Conservation Commission on the stubs of hunting licenses totaled 1,676,844 and included:

Cottontail rabbits, 626,005; muskrats, 192,348; skunks, 155,027; ducks, 180,721; gray squirrels, 132,839; grouse or partridge, 104,865; pheasants, 77,381; snowshoe rabbits, 46,986; woodcock, 23,870; raccoons, 19,517; jack rabbits, 21,147; red foxes, 12,410; fox squirrels, 7,529; black squirrels, 11,067; greater yellowlegs, 5,588; fishers, 186; bears, 161; Wilson or jacksnipe, 9,847; quail, 6,078; mink, 11,255; deer, 9,065; coots, 4,876; gray foxes, 2,576; rails, 2,734; lesser yellowlegs, 4,145; black-bellied plover, 1,424; geese, 3,276; golden plover, 1,273; gallinules, 551; opossum, 597; bobcats, 226; sable or marten, 186; otters, 221; brant, 867.

THE PALISADES INTERSTATE PARK.

The Palisades Interstate Park comprises 36,000 acres (1,000 acres in the State of New Jersey and 35,000 acres in New York State). The park embraces the Palisades cliffs and runs for twelve miles on the west bank of the Hudson River from Fort Lee, N. J., to Palisades, N. Y. The Harriman Park, which is the highlands region of the Palisades system, runs from Bear Mountain, N. Y., five miles south of West Point, for fifteen miles to Tuxedo, N. Y. The commission also owns the State Rifle Range at Blauvelt, N. Y., and the Hook Mountain quarries. In the creation of the Palisades Park the State of New York has appropriated in money and lands $7,695,617. New Jersey has appropriated $1,404,441, including $500,000 for the Henry Hudson Drive. In addition, the commission has received private contributions of $7,990,972 in money and lands. All these contributions and appropriations, together with value of land donations, aggregate $17,091,030

In the Palisades section of the park the commission maintains pavilions for picnic parties, bath houses and beaches; motor boat basin for small pleasure craft; week-end camps for working boys; hundreds of individual camps are established here under permit. In the Harriman Park and Bear Mountain section of the Palisades system there is maintained by the commission the Bear Mountain Inn, which is a restaurant, built by private funds and operated by the Commissioners for the sale of food at reasonable prices; a lawn plateau for baseball, tennis, running meets and other organized athletic sports; a large grove on the side of Hessian Lake for picnic parties; benches and tables being scattered through this area, and swings for the children; the free use of rowboats is permitted for a limited period on Hessian Lake; sightseeing automobiles take visitors into the park.

The first five-mile section of the Henry Hudson Drive, paid for by the State of New Jersey at a cost of $443,107, was opened Oct. 29, 1921. It extends from Englewood to the top of the Hudson cliffs, overlooking Alpine.

George W. Perkins was the President of the New York commission for nearly twenty years, until his death in 1920. The officers of the commission are: New York State—J. Du Pratt White, President; Franklin W. Hopkins, Vice President; George W. Perkins jr., Secretary; Edward L. Partridge, Treasurer; New Jersey—Richard V. Lindabury, President; Edward L. Partridge, Vice President; George W. Perkins jr., Secretary; Frederick C. Sutro, Treasurer.

NEW YORK STATE MUSEUM.

The State Museum is likewise known as the Department of Science of the University of the State of New York, and as such is under the administrative control of that university. The collections of the museum are arranged on a floor space of about 100,000 square feet on the upper floors of the State Education Building at Albany. The collections are open free on every week day, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on Sundays, October 1 to May 1, 2 to 5 P. M. The Legislature grants $55,000 a year for maintenance.

Hall of Minerals—The general collection of about 5,000 specimens is supplemented by a collection of minerals rom New York State, probably the best in existence.

Hall of Geology—The collections here illustrate the rock structure and the mineral wealth of the State.

Hall of Fossils—This hall includes vertebrates and invertebrates.

Hall of Zoology—The animal life of New York is exhibited in this hall, the larger mammals in habitat groups and the smaller mammals, birds, fishes, reptiles and mollusks in extensive series of well-mounted specimens. The collection of birds' eggs is one of the largest in America. This section also contains a representative gathering of insects. The section of Botany maintains an herbarium of 100,000 specimens of New York plants.

Halls of Archaeology and Ethnology—These contain six large groups representing the customs and habits of the Iroquois Indians in their natural state.

The museum owns:

1—The Clark Reservation near Syracuse, a tract of 104 acres characterized by its abandoned cataracts and gorges produced by post glacial waters; 2—Stark's Knob Reservation, or Volcano, near Schuylerville; 3—The Lester Park, or Cryptozoon Ledge, in Greenfield, west of Saratoga Springs; 4—Squaw Island in Canandaigua Lake; 5—Chittenango Falls Park, north of Cazenovia.

THE NEW YORK STATE CANAL SYSTEM.

(Communicated by Royal K. Fuller, Commissioner of Canals and Waterways.)

The canal system of the State consists of the Erie Canal; the Champlain Canal; the Oswego Canal; the Cayuga-Seneca Canal; Cayuga Lake Inlet, at Ithaca; the Black River Canal; the Glens Falls Feeder, and the lakes, reservoirs, feeders, harbor basins and terminal docks connected therewith. The Shinnecock-Peconic Canal, located in the County of Suffolk, on Long Island, connecting the waters of Shinnecock and Peconic Bays, is officially a part of the canal system.

What is commonly known as the Barge Canal includes the improved Erie, Champlain, Oswego and Cayuga-Seneca Canals. These waterways were enlarged and constructed under bond issues approved by the people in 1903, 1909 and 1915. They took the place of the old canals which had been in existence since 1825.

The Erie Barge Canal is the main waterway and extends across the State from Troy to Buffalo. Officially, the route commences at Congress Street, Troy, and follows the line of the Hudson River to Waterford, where the westward turn is made. From Waterford the line of the Mohawk River, canalized, is generally followed to a point beyond Little Falls. Westerly from this point the new channel follows the route of the old canal in part, but passes the northerly outskirts of the City of Utica on a new line, thence to the south of Rome and then into and across Oneida Lake. Passing out of Oneida Lake the Oneida River is used to its junction with the Seneca River at Three River Point; thence through the Seneca River to and through the Clyde River to a point east of Lyons; thence following the old canal, deepened and enlarged, to a point beyond Pittsford. Here the channel leaves the old route, crossing the Genesee River about a mile south of Rochester on a pool created by the construction of a dam, joining line of the old canal a few miles westerly, and continuing thence in the former channel, deepened and widened, to and through Tonawanda Creek, where the Niagara River is entered and followed to Lake Erie, at Buffalo.

The Cayuga-Seneca Barge Canal extends in a southerly direction from the Erie Barge Canal at a point near Montezuma. The Cayuga branch follows the valley of the Seneca River to Cayuga Lake; thence through Cayuga Lake to the Cayuga Lake Inlet at Ithaca. The Seneca branch follows the Seneca River in a westerly direction from the Cayuga branch near the foot of Cayuga Lake, and connects with Seneca Lake near Geneva; thence through Seneca Lake to Watkins, with an extension to Montour Falls.

The width of the Barge Canal channel varies according to the section traversed. Through canalized rivers and lakes the channel is at least 200 feet wide. Through rock cuts and land lines a minimum bottom width of 94 feet has been provided, and through earth sections the minimum width of the bottom of the channel is 75 feet. The locks of the Barge Canal are uniform in size. The inside dimensions of the lock chambers are 310 feet in length and 45 feet in width and are capable of passing a barge 300 feet long, and, say, 43 feet wide. A depth of water of 12 feet over the mitre sills has been provided. Clearance under fixed bridges spanning the channel is 15½ feet at high water. The mileage is as follows:

Erie Barge Canal (Waterford to Tonawanda), 339; Oswego Barge Canal (from Lake Ontario to Three River Point), 24; Cayuga-Seneca Barge Canal (from junction with the Erie Barge Canal to Ithaca and Watkins, including Cayuga and Seneca Lakes), 92; Champlain Barge Canal, 60; canal harbors at Utica, Syracuse and Rochester, 10. Total canal mileage, 525.

Hudson River (between Troy and Fort Edward), 37; Mohawk River, 112; Oswego, Oneida and Seneca Rivers for their entire length, 99; Oneida Lake, 21; Cayuga Lake, 38; Seneca Lake, 35; Clyde River, 19; Tonawanda River, 11; Syracuse Harbor, Onondaga Lake outlet, 7; Rochester Harbor, Genesee River, 2; Utica Harbor and a short section of the Mohawk River, 1. Total mileage in canalized rivers and lakes, 382.

Practically all the municipalities along the Barge Canal system have been provided with docks and warehouse equipment. In the City of New York there are eight terminals as follows:

At Piers 5 and 6, East River, and at the foot of West 53d Street, on the Hudson River, in Manhattan; at Mott Haven (138th Street, East River) in the Bronx; on the East River, at the foot of North Jane Street, Long Island City; at Flushing and at the foot of Broadway, Hallett's Cove, Queens; and at the foot of Columbia Street, Gowanus Bay; at Dupont Street, Greenpoint, Brooklyn.

A grain elevator of 2,000,000 bushels' capacity, providing every modern facility for the handling of grain transported by canal, has been erected by the State at the Gowanus Bay Terminal.

The building of a similar structure has been begun by the State at Oswego, on Lake Ontario.

Bond issue of 1903 for improvement of Erie, Oswego and Champlain Canals, $101,000,000; supplemental bond issue of 1915, $27,000,000; miscellaneous appropriations, $5,338,794; bond issue of 1909 for improvement of Cayuga and Seneca Canal, $7,000,000; additional appropriations in 1918, $350,000; miscellaneous appropriations, $1,071,858; bond issue of 1911 for constructing terminals and providing freight handling facilities, $19,800,000; miscellaneous appropriations, $2,838,122; appropriations for grain elevators at Brooklyn and Oswego, $2,725,000. Total, $167,123,774.

The canals are owned by the State and are under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Public Works for management, maintenance, repair and operation, under the supervision of the Commissioner of Canals and Waterways. Navigation is free, no tolls whatever being charged. The main office of the Superintendent of Public Works is in the Capitol at Albany. Branch offices are at Pier 6, East River, N. Y. City, and in Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Utica.

COMMERCE BOTH WAYS ON NEW YORK STATE CANALS.

Year.	Forest Products.		Agriculture.		Manufactures.		Merchandise.		All Other and Totals.	
	Tons.	*Dollars.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*
1881...	1,652,543	18,399,932	1,171,400	43,440,343	250,961	11,863,021	325,775	75,331,308	5,179,192	162,153,565
1890..	1,397,862	21,887,680	1,201,916	31,928,371	139,310	1,879,276	769,672	73,958,275	5,246,102	145,761,086
1900...	726,984	9,161,366	511,518	11,051,632	142,784	2,073,468	250,436	42,819,110	3,345,941	84,123,772
1901...	839,191	10,697,001	558,135	15,036,822	129,857	1,773,198	230,615	37,467,681	3,420,613	83,478,880
1902...	805,067	9,546,375	572,676	15,546,609	131,755	1,687,462	207,972	34,857,640	3,274,610	81,708,453
1903...	690,161	9,726,311	597,047	15,812,570	130,406	1,835,315	241,564	34,613,801	3,615,385	77,713,325
1904...	738,793	9,255,116	427,969	13,791,790	129,665	1,515,638	200,472	27,205,160	3,138,547	66,381,817
1905...	851,098	11,640,382	436,979	13,875,972	132,438	1,589,118	172,665	19,292,625	3,226,896	57,918,586
1906...	854,610	12,639,416	648,715	17,743,782	170,584	1,903,347	202,285	23,531,901	3,540,907	66,501,417
1907...	747,736	11,032,348	606,159	22,069,011	96,916	1,146,417	169,258	19,957,084	3,407,914	63,903,970
1908...	565,443	7,905,428	449,846	15,641,072	106,371	1,403,612	166,061	19,415,235	3,051,877	54,511,509
1909...	647,739	9,027,781	447,217	13,992,062	163,371	2,665,622	194,273	22,405,574	3,116,536	59,081,572
1910...	654,094	9,373,099	492,536	15,068,375	145,419	2,161,199	215,446	25,132,370	3,073,412	59,042,178
1911...	656,500	9,471,169	355,301	12,874,402	137,463	1,806,938	166,419	17,044,496	3,097,068	49,577,629
1912...	584,964	8,917,887	196,014	6,491,416	119,512	1,599,552	152,982	15,007,394	2,606,116	38,444,617
1913...	517,761	8,528,883	256,652	8,436,134	90,799	1,540,298	135,080	12,867,860	2,602,035	36,865,451
1914...	377,127	5,931,884	217,397	7,352,586	83,504	1,056,509	93,095	9,463,737	2,080,850	28,277,991
1915...	366,618	5,366,707	218,300	7,618,495	107,058	1,372,542	138,549	12,516,580	1,858,114	30,610,670
1916...	350,047	5,694,704	142,315	6,702,741	65,949	1,551,673	101,543	10,418,301	1,625,050	27,513,525
1917...	378,781	8,096,613	45,519	2,742,683	27,658	541,350	84,687	10,145,197	1,297,225	24,757,077
1918...	292,720	7,521,659	109,784	8,457,531	76,386	7,130,947	47,582	9,442,523	1,159,270	35,212,459
1919...	194,807	5,006,540	184,899	14,244,619	203,307	18,978,709	15,229	3,045,800	1,238,844	43,972,603
1920...	248,930	6,397,357	226,291	17,432,665	325,426	30,377,322	18,912	3,782,274	1,421,434	60,523,658
1921...	127,685	.....	412,257	.....	435,782	.....	.....	.....	1,457,802	.....
1922...	198,380	.....	639,996	.....	640,911	.....	.....	.....	2,260,763	.....
1923...	197,179	.....	785,593	.....	611,869	.....	192,789	.....	2,572,635	.....

The canals were made free in 1882.
Values were estimated by the State in 1919 and 1920, but were not recorded since 1920.

HIGHWAYS IN NEW YORK STATE.

The following table shows, as of Jan. 1, 1923; first, the mileage of existing roads of all kinds and conditions, and second, the proposed mileage of State and county good roads (mileage not yet completed in parentheses) authorized by the laws of 1921.

County.	All Existing Highways.	Proposed State and County Roads.	County.	All Existing Highways.	Proposed State and County Roads.	County.	All Existing Highways.	Proposed State and County Roads.
	Miles.	*Miles.*		*Miles.*	*Miles.*		*Miles.*	*Miles.*
Albany	1,085	241 (19)	Jefferson	2,204	337 (24)	St. Lawrence	3,099	441 (88)
Allegany	1,894	209 (50)	Kings—			Saratoga	1,511	202 (24)
Broome	1,437	205 (29)	Queens		10 (9)	Schenectady	426	108 (6)
Cattaraugus	1,975	210 (60)	Lewis	1,449	122 (14)	Schoharie	1,259	128 (30)
Cayuga	1,490	211 (46)	Livingston	1,283	181 (29)	Schuyler	762	95 (32)
Chautauqua	1,961	222 (66)	Madison	1,422	161 (32)	Seneca	704	109 (21)
Chemung	875	113 (15)	Monroe	1,368	365 (14)	Steuben	3,094	314 (93)
Chenango	1,746	230 (44)	Montgomery	849	141 (13)	Suffolk	1,953	252 (55)
Clinton	1,384	190 (15)	Nassau	1,491	94 (20)	Sullivan	1,901	153 (39)
Columbia	1,379	156 (25)	Niagara	934	182 (5)	Tioga	1,067	106 (15)
Cortland	1,037	131 (16)	Oneida	2,317	363 (40)	Tompkins	1,091	152 (19)
Delaware	2,358	265 (55)	Onondaga	1,635	284 (22)	Ulster	1,848	225 (29)
Dutchess	1,617	231 (20)	Ontario	1,348	195 (34)	Warren	1,010	117 (5)
Erie	1,883	431 (31)	Orange	1,595	298 (40)	Washington	1,533	167 (36)
Essex	1,291	223 (22)	Orleans	720	124 (17)	Wayne	1,348	152 (29)
Franklin	1,377	216 (21)	Oswego	1,714	226 (17)	Westchester	868	314 (30)
Fulton	769	117 (10)	Otsego	2,153	222 (44)	Wyoming	1,076	142 (56)
Genesee	920	136 (44)	Putnam	509	80 (13)	Yates	769	80 (20)
Greene	1,062	145 (31)	Rensselaer	1,315	248 (36)			
Hamilton	461	169 (76)	Rockland	386	88 (10)	State totals	79,502	11,254 (1,791)
Herkimer	1,490	225 (36)						

HUDSON RIVER ICE HARVEST SINCE 1901.

(Compiled by the Natural Ice Association of America, New York.)

Years.	Tons.	Years.	Tons.	Years.	Tons.	Years.	Tons.	Years.	Tons.
1901-02	4,606,800	1906-07	1,672,188	1911-12	2,262,593	1916-17	2,001,150	1920-21	190,823
1902-03	3,934,300	1907-08	3,549,354	1912-13	2,853,120	1917-18	2,537,482	1921-22	1,034,404
1903-04	2,595,110	1908-09	2,539,941	1913-14	1,202,166	1918-19	82,283	1922-23	338,900
1904 05	3,661,800	1909-10	1,876,502	1914-15	1,938,149	1919-20	1,237,400	1923-24	242,631
1905-06	3,572,371	1910-11	2,206,984	1915-16	1,398,591				

According to the Ice Trade Journal, about 24,000,000 tons of natural ice are cut and used each year in the United States.

Daily Capacity of Artificial Ice Plants in New York City. Manhattan, 8,230 tons; Bronx, 1,600 tons; Brooklyn, 7,675 tons; Queens, 2,200 tons; Richmond, 300 tons; total for city, 20,005 tons.

In 1921, according to the Census Bureau, 31,419,000 tons of artificial ice were manufactured in the United States. It was valued at $161,428,000. Of the total production, 28,404,000 tons were what is known as can ice, and 1,264,000 tons were plate ice. Cold storage receipts totalled $4,494,000. There were in 1921, in this country, 4,531 ice machines, with a daily capacity of 231,000 tons.

Number of ice plants, 3,002; wage earners, 24,351; wages in the year, $32,980,000.

In 1919, when the total production of artificial ice was 25,292,846 short tons, 15,848,566 tons were made from distilled water, the rest from rain water. Of the total output (tons), New York State contributed 3,214,659; Pennsylvania, 2,513,490; Illinois, 2,194,093; Ohio, 1,551,814; Texas, 1,537,828; California, 1,492,981; Missouri, 1,320,000.

Of the materials used, ammonia cost $2,658,658 (9,499,809 lbs.).

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS IN NEW YORK STATE.

There were in 1922 in New York State, according to the United States Census Bureau, 4,854 miles of electric railways on which were operated 18,737 cars. Employees numbered 53,918, and their salaries and wages in the year were $83,774,920. Passengers carried numbered 3,314,046,358.

Revenues from railway operations were $181,635,733, and the operating expenses were $131,425,717. Taxes amounting to $12,507,361, and interest and other deductions ate up all the profits and left the roads with a net deficit of $4,476,987 as against a surplus of $11,550,619 in 1917.

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY IN NEW YORK STATE.

(Data by the State Dept. of Farms and Markets.)

There are in New York State 1,678,000 dairy cows, of which 250,000 are under 2 years old.

Of the 190,000 farms of the State there are about 31,000 farms on which no cows are kept. Probably most of these places, while classed as farms by the census because they have three acres or more, are really country or suburban homes, small truck gardens, etc. Another 59,000 farms have an average of only about two cows each. The other 100,000 farms have what may be called commercial dairies. Taken as a whole, those in this group have an average of nearly 13 cows each, but probably less than half of them have more than 10 cows. Of all the cows in the State about one-third are in herds of 10 or less; one-third are in herds of 11 to 20; and one-third are in herds of 21 cows or more.

The average production of milk per cow in a year is slightly over 5,000 pounds. The total production of milk from 1,415,000 cows in 1922 was about 7,173,000,000 pounds, of which 6,148,000,000 pounds was sold. In addition, nearly 5 per cent. of the milk produced was marketed as butter, and 2½ per cent. was fed to calves and marketed as veal.

About 3,000,000,000 pounds of milk was marketed as fluid milk, cream, or ice cream; about 600,000,000 pounds was used for butter; 600,000,000 pounds for condensed and evaporated milk; and 600,000,000 pounds for American cheese. Most of the remaining 200,000,000 was used for cheese other than American, including 4,130,000 pounds of Limburger.

Production of butter totaled 50,000,000 pounds in 1922; cheese, 77,000,000 pounds. Over 90,000,000 pounds of fluid cream were sold. Production of condensed and evaporated milk was over 294,000,000 pounds. Ice cream production was 20,713,000 gallons. More than 10 pounds of milk are required to make 1 pound of cheese.

New York City received 2,277,808,000 pounds of fluid milk in 1922.

It is estimated that the farmers of the State received about $104,000,000 for the milk and cream delivered at the plants. In addition to this, milk worth $19,000,000 at wholesale prices was sold at retail or to retail dealers, and $6,000,000 worth of home-made butter was sold. The milk kept at home for family use and that fed to young calves was worth about $15,000,000 more.

Milk is by far the most important source of income to New York farmers.

The dairy plants in 1922 sold milk products valued, at wholesale, at $169,000,000, of which butter represented $12,220,000; cream, $23,424,000; and fluid milk, $69,752,000.

The railroad freight on a 40-quart can of milk ranges from 23.5 to 65.5 cents, according to distance shipped.

The railroads got in 1922 about $11,500,000 in freight charges on milk and cream originating in New York State.

AGRICULTURE IN NEW YORK STATE.

Census Years.	Farms.	Land in Farms.	Improved Land in Farms.	Val. of Farm Land and Buildings.	Value of Farm Live Stock.	Val. of Farm Impl. and Machinery.	Value of all Farm Property.
	Number.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1850	170,621	19,119,084	12,408,964	554,546,642	73,570,499	22,084,926	650,202,067
1860	196,990	20,974,958	14,358,403	803,343,593	103,856,296	29,166,695	936,366,584
1870	216,253	22,190,810	15,627,206	1,018,286,213	140,706,169	36,798,170	1,195,790,552
1880	241,058	23,780,754	17,717,862	1,056,176,741	117,868,283	42,592,741	1,216,637,765
1890	226,223	21,961,562	16,389,380	968,127,286	124,523,965	46,659,465	1,139,310,716
1900	226,720	22,648,109	15,599,986	888,134,180	125,583,715	56,006,000	1,069,723,895
1910	215,597	22,030,367	14,844,039	1,184,745,829	183,090,844	83,644,822	1,451,481,495
1920	193,195	20,632,803	13,158,781	1,425,061,740	313,554,695	169,866,766	1,908,483,201

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURE, BY COUNTIES.

(U. S. Census, Jan. 1, 1920. Production covers year 1919.)

County.	Land Area.	All Land in Farms.	Woodland in Farms.	No. of Farms.	Value of All Farm Property.	Value of All Crops in 1919.	Mortgage Debt on Farms.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Albany	337,280	278,231	43,177	2,946	22,348,966	5,045,790	1,303,723
Allegany	670,080	566,280	116,205	4,405	33,858,077	8,737,142	2,863,458
Bronx	26,240	1,252	184	55	752,164	73,501	.....
Broome	451,200	384,832	90,741	3,594	25,960,500	5,025,768	2,323,151
Cattaraugus	859,520	645,088	161,760	5,305	45,327,838	8,308,872	4,685,963
Cayuga	449,920	396,264	45,499	4,297	39,790,601	11,295,089	3,399,927
Chautauqua	684,160	593,606	118,623	7,100	61,260,927	14,983,214	5,603,973
Chemung	260,480	208,813	45,586	1,945	13,253,361	3,193,016	443,067
Chenango	572,160	512,586	100,832	3,838	31,462,669	7,228,248	2,630,491
Clinton	671,360	445,629	116,175	3,402	27,251,036	6,514,771	1,891,959
Columbia	412,160	340,387	56,699	2,580	24,771,328	7,025,246	1,831,201
Cortland	321,920	282,382	57,096	2,315	20,907,526	5,531,965	1,781,657
Delaware	927,360	745,026	220,683	4,613	41,395,377	7,972,256	6,198,552
Dutchess	515,840	436,730	80,544	3,114	40,359,813	7,672,351	2,347,525
Erie	661,760	538,052	76,325	7,486	76,454,757	14,443,343	5,533,051
Essex	1,175,040	310,596	135,412	1,978	12,485,761	2,887,266	569,839
Franklin	1,073,920	408,135	85,713	3,299	25,124,819	6,183,954	2,523,726
Fulton	330,240	196,260	67,032	1,773	8,169,173	2,003,265	702,061
Genesee	317,440	276,617	30,847	2,885	34,935,513	8,673,472	3,342,952
Greene	411,520	282,749	88,128	2,248	16,135,931	4,091,105	1,165,790
Hamilton	1,088,000	36,441	19,918	255	1,502,498	256,640	70,947
Herkimer	933,760	334,277	51,012	2,849	26,965,939	5,073,254	1,777,828
Jefferson	815,360	696,145	81,244	5,151	55,165,475	10,694,423	3,766,015
Kings	45,440	1,080	.....	54	3,394,743	264,692	47,150
Lewis	812,800	437,208	100,680	2,952	25,563,852	5,405,997	2,625,860
Livingston	403,840	353,170	51,978	2,899	38,431,615	9,019,989	2,488,061
Madison	416,000	362,459	53,413	3,597	32,102,629	8,232,807	2,374,460
Monroe	424,320	359,877	31,247	5,174	72,359,346	16,234,914	6,651,096
Montgomery	254,720	227,035	24,120	2,015	19,067,537	4,712,742	1,146,414
Nassau	175,360	59,353	11,814	935	61,845,951	6,355,062	807,347
New York	14,080	138	23	5	249,003	9,295	.....
Niagara	334,080	289,691	16,459	4,068	51,160,342	11,695,797	3,684,480
Oneida	800,000	611,634	97,524	6,233	51,402,377	10,520,340	4,572,094
Onondaga	499,840	429,881	47,135	5,652	35,333,050	14,112,780	4,407,906
Ontario	415,360	368,940	48,568	4,062	44,990,423	12,747,923	3,858,903
Orange	533,760	350,268	59,880	3,591	47,320,946	7,525,416	3,810,386
Orleans	253,440	230,877	16,772	2,579	35,155,435	9,711,602	2,670,491
Oswego	618,240	462,522	100,325	5,539	36,204,292	7,776,688	3,066,595
Otsego	645,760	573,287	117,134	4,770	36,384,652	8,571,422	3,107,526
Putnam	149,120	113,010	40,864	767	11,337,096	1,202,917	555,762
Queens	69,120	14,148	950	565	29,370,135	2,900,813	471,560
Rensselaer	424,320	307,630	65,800	3,078	18,767,441	4,986,600	1,162,172
Richmond	36,480	4,230	712	121	3,838,015	451,171	112,287
Rockland	117,120	40,140	13,104	831	10,793,693	751,549	848,987
St. Lawrence	1,728,640	1,047,151	188,493	7,652	74,559,121	13,582,476	5,835,490
Saratoga	526,720	336,846	76,013	3,178	19,376,885	4,313,242	1,365,950
Schenectady	131,840	102,542	14,210	983	8,652,919	1,682,247	511,830
Schoharie	410,880	344,841	66,176	2,791	19,141,641	4,995,796	1,183,097
Schuyler	215,040	176,002	28,163	1,639	11,362,119	3,387,547	670,072
Seneca	215,040	188,210	18,807	1,857	21,169,826	5,963,520	1,453,187
Steuben	894,720	759,364	158,717	6,132	43,546,523	14,805,641	3,358,798
Suffolk	588,800	159,249	52,566	2,476	51,276,046	12,034,242	2,124,257
Sullivan	641,280	414,841	178,703	3,543	29,340,952	3,069,336	3,494,807
Tioga	332,800	281,272	58,819	2,541	16,205,266	3,948,127	1,387,821
Tompkins	304,640	253,781	38,592	2,550	20,681,178	5,002,918	1,661,586
Ulster	727,680	408,798	149,604	4,311	37,156,983	8,422,139	3,107,549
Warren	560,640	214,215	107,960	1,564	7,538,481	1,465,894	269,895
Washington	535,680	434,167	92,366	3,334	24,891,849	6,997,123	1,888,881
Wayne	383,360	346,205	32,471	4,980	50,836,415	13,910,864	5,557,229
Westchester	286,720	104,022	22,627	1,538	47,713,867	2,281,802	1,614,370
Wyoming	384,640	349,728	58,262	3,165	32,413,229	8,835,601	3,042,314
Yates	219,520	198,613	30,081	2,041	21,907,279	6,243,882	1,779,742
Total, State	30,498,560	20,632,803	4,160,567	193,195	1,908,483,201	417,046,864	145,533,268

The approximate land area of the State is 30,498,560 acres, of which 67.7 per cent. is in farm, as against 72.2 per cent. in 1910.

The per cent. of farm land improved was 63.8 per cent. in 1920 as compared with 67.4 per cent. in 1910.

The average size of a farm was 106.8 acres in 1920, and 102.2 acres in 1910.

The average amount of improved land on a farm was 68.1 acres in 1920, and 68.8 acres in 1910.

The land in farm was valued at $793,335,558 in 1920, and $707,747,828 in 1910.

Farm buildings were valued at $631,726,182 in 1920, and $476,998,001 in 1910.

The average value of a farm was $9,879 in 1920, and $6,732 in 1910. It was $3,811 in 1850, $5,047 in 1880, and $4,718 in 1900.

The average value of land in a farm was $4,106 in 1920, and $3,283 in 1910.

The average value of buildings on a farm was $3,270 in 1920, and $2,212 in 1910.

NEW YORK STATE'S CHIEF CROPS.

Year.	Corn.			Wheat.			Oats.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.
1910	525,000	20,108,000	12,668,000	355,000	8,414,000	8,077,000	1,320,000	45,540,000	19,127,000
1911	530,000	20,405,000	15,712,000	345,000	6,728,000	6,392,000	1,310,000	38,645,000	19,709,000
1912	512,000	19,763,000	13,834,000	335,000	5,360,000	5,306,000	1,192,000	36,714,000	15,420,000
1913	527,000	15,020,000	12,166,000	340,000	6,800,000	6,324,000	1,275,000	42,712,000	20,075,000
1914	550,000	22,550,000	18,716,000	360,000	8,100,000	8,748,000	1,275,000	40,162,000	20,483,000
1915	605,000	24,200,000	18,876,000	475,000	11,875,000	11,994,000	1,340,000	54,270,000	24,422,000
1916	700,000	21,000,000	23,100,000	400,000	8,400,000	14,112,000	1,206,000	31,356,000	19,441,000
1917	820,000	25,420,000	50,332,000	420,000	8,820,000	18,522,000	1,200,000	42,000,000	31,500,000
1918	800,000	28,800,000	50,400,000	430,000	7,840,000	16,856,000	1,260,000	51,660,000	43,394,000
1919	762,000	32,766,000	54,392,000	464,000	9,753,000	20,969,000	1,008,000	25,704,000	21,334,000
1920	767,000	30,680,000	35,589,000	467,000	10,203,000	17,856,000	1,059,000	40,772,000	27,317,000
1921	798,000	36,708,000	20,594,000	475,000	9,137,000	9,868,000	1,038,000	24,912,000	11,709,000
1922	798,000	28,329,000	23,513,000	463,000	8,966,000	10,580,000	1,059,000	31,770,000	16,203,000
1923	758,000	24,559,000	24,559,000	403,000	8,159,000	8,974,000	1,017,000	32,747,000	18,011,000

Of the wheat (1923) spring represented 16,000 acres, 264,000 bushels and $290,000.

Year.	Barley.			Rye.			Buckwheat.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.
1910	81,000	2,292,000	1,604,000	140,000	1,896,000	1,896,000	286,000	6,864,000	4,736,000
1911	80,000	2,000,000	1,940,000	135,000	2,006,000	2,006,000	280,000	5,464,000	4,354,000
1912	82,000	2,132,000	1,450,000	128,000	1,605,000	1,605,000	277,000	6,593,000	4,220,000
1913	77,000	2,056,000	1,419,000	133,000	1,716,000	1,716,000	280,000	4,004,000	3,243,000
1914	75,000	2,100,000	1,491,000	129,000	2,032,000	2,032,000	274,000	6,302,000	4,790,000
1915	85,000	2,720,000	2,040,000	150,000	2,609,000	2,609,000	260,000	4,940,000	3,952,000
1916	90,000	2,097,000	2,118,000	125,000	2,880,000	2,880,000	275,000	3,300,000	4,026,000
1917	110,000	3,080,000	4,004,000	125,000	2,375,000	4,370,000	315,000	5,670,000	9,072,000
1918	125,000	3,938,000	4,962,000	112,000	1,848,000	3,179,000	315,000	4,725,000	8,269,000
1919	171,000	3,762,000	5,116,000	95,000	1,520,000	2,280,000	218,000	4,796,000	6,954,000
1920	170,000	4,930,000	4,881,000	71,000	1,242,000	1,962,000	215,000	4,300,000	6,020,000
1921	158,000	3,318,000	2,057,000	52,000	806,000	798,000	193,000	4,150,000	3,444,000
1922	158,000	4,108,000	3,040,000	55,000	880,000	854,000	208,000	4,368,000	4,368,000
1923	190,000	5,092,000	3,819,000	58,000	945,000	860,000	214,000	4,066,000	3,903,000

Year.	Potatoes.			Hay (tame).		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Acres.	Tons.	Dollars.
1910	395,000	40,290,000	19,339,000	4,780,000	6,310,000	86,447,000
1911	375,000	27,750,000	24,975,000	4,720,000	4,814,000	86,171,000
1912	360,000	38,160,000	22,133,000	4,720,000	5,900,000	87,910,000
1913	360,000	26,640,000	21,312,000	4,700,000	5,358,000	81,977,000
1914	367,000	53,215,000	23,415,000	4,653,000	5,584,000	81,526,000
1915	355,000	22,010,000	18,048,000	4,225,000	5,492,000	86,224,000
1916	320,000	22,400,000	35,392,000	4,350,000	7,047,000	83,859,000
1917	400,000	38,000,000	49,400,000	4,332,000	6,325,000	95,508,000
1918	380,000	37,240,000	45,433,000	4,300,000	5,375,000	109,650,000
1919	310,000	33,790,000	48,996,000	4,922,000	6,891,000	141,266,000
1920	325,000	40,625,000	47,938,000	4,895,000	6,119,000	144,408,000
1921	330,000	33,990,000	36,709,000	4,895,000	4,895,000	88,110,000
1922	340,000	37,400,000	22,440,000	4,870,000	6,818,000	96,134,000
1923	323,000	39,729,000	37,743,000	4,919,000	6,690,000	108,378,000

The 1924 chief crop yields in New York State were estimated on Sept. 1, by the United States Department of Agriculture, as follows, in bushels—Corn, 25,016,000; spring wheat, 253,000; oats, 31,444,000; barley, 6,921,000; buckwheat, 4,806,000; potatoes (white), 39,401,000; hay (tame), 6,614,000 tons; timothy hay, 1,838,000 tons.

Apples, 3,869,000 bbls.; peaches, 2,301,000 bu.; pears, 1,855,000 bu.; grapes, 76,579 tons; beans, 1,715,000 bu.; tobacco, 2,300,000 lbs.

ACREAGE AND VALUE OF FARMS BY NATIVITY AND RACE, 1920.

Color and Nativity or Race.	Land in Farms.	Val. of Land & Buildings.	Color and Nativity or Race.	Land in Farms.	Val. of Land & Buildings.
	Acres.	*Dollars.*		*Acres.*	*Dollars.*
All farmers	20,632,803	1,425,061,740	Country of birth:		
			Italy	103,142	14,380,528
White farmers	20,589,928	1,422,302,205	Poland	138,805	16,876,384
Native	18,344,237	1,195,858,216	Russia	128,725	11,352,755
Foreign-born	2,245,691	226,503,989	Scotland	48,335	14,170,975
Coun. of b'th: Aust'a	101,300	7,869,721	Sweden	79,488	6,263,675
Canada	358,344	23,982,370	Switzerland	14,332	3,198,540
Denmark	48,085	3,443,700	Other countries	140,782	12,601,205
England	230,919	25,785,526	Colored farmers	42,875	2,699,535
France	27,468	4,380,340	Negro	19,995	1,558,950
Germany	455,302	46,839,504	Indian	22,747	964,485
Holland	69,123	8,433,040	Japanese	121	173,100
Hungary	38,631	2,777,490	Chinese	12	3,000
Ireland	232,910	24,148,236			

Native includes farmers with country of birth not reported, as follows: For 1920, 2,892; for 1910; 681.

The average value of farm land per acre was $24.34 in 1900, $32.13 in 1910, and $38.45 in 1920.

The number of farms of various sizes in 1920 (1910 figures in parentheses) was as follows: under 10 acres, 13,720 (18,655); 10 to 19 acres, 12,820 (15,533); 20 to 49 acres, 27,267 (31,047); 50 to 99 acres, 50,784 (56,821); 100 to 499 acres, 87,390 (92,194); 500 to 999 acres, 999 (1,104); 1000 acres and over, 215 (243).

The amount of reported mortgage debt on farms in 1920 was $145,533,268, as against $97,309,848 in 1910.

MINERALS AND MINING IN NEW YORK STATE.

The mineral products of New York State are valued at more than $50,000,000 a year. Though the Commonwealth lands yield no gold or silver, there is much iron, which has been mined for 150 years.

The ores are widely distributed, including magnetite in the Adirondacks and southeastern highlands; hematite in Central New York, represented by the Clinton beds; and limonite and siderite in Dutchess and Columbia Counties.

Mine operations are in progress at present in Essex, Clinton, St. Lawrence, Orange, Oneida, and Wayne Counties. The output of ore is worth over $7,000,000 a year.

Zinc is mined in St. Lawrence County, and to a lesser extent in Orange, Sullivan and Delaware Counties, the total output exceeding $1,000,000 a year.

There are no coal beds, but $6,000,000 of petroleum and natural gas are produced yearly. The oil comes from Allegany, Cattaraugus and Steuben Counties.

Limestone and clay beds yield 5,000,000 barrels yearly of cement.

Talc and pyrite are mined in St. Lawrence County.

Gypsum is mined in Erie, Genesee, and Monroe Counties.

New York possesses the largest salt mines in the country and its production is equivalent to about one-third of all the salt consumed in the United States.

Salt making is one of the oldest branches of the mineral industry, carried on continuously since about 1790, when the Onondaga salt springs were first utilized by the white settlers in Central New York.

The brine salt industry in that section is no longer important, the discovery of the rock salt beds in Onondaga, Genesee, Wyoming, Livingston, Tompkins, and Schuyler Counties in the latter decades of the last century having opened the way to the exploitation of these resources.

Livingston County produces all the rock salt, which is obtained by underground mining through shafts over 1,000 feet in vertical depth.

Elsewhere, the salt is brought to the surface in the form of brines by drilled wells into which fresh waters are introduced and then pumped back after saturation.

The salt beds underlie several thousand square miles, constituting one of the great natural resources of the State.

PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN NEW YORK STATE, 1919.

INDUSTRY.	Establ'm'nts	Wage Earners.	Value of Products
	Number.	*Average Number.*	*Thous'nd Dollars.*
All industries	49,330	1,228,130	8,867,005
Clothing, women's	5,288	102,652	886,984
Clothing, men's	2,537	62,008	544,054
Sugar, refining, not beet	5	6,289	268,318
Slaughtering & meat pkg	130	6,646	256,038
Newspapers & periodicals	1,582	23,164	252,109
Foundry & mach. prod'ts	1,325	56,609	251,688
Bread & oth. bakery prod	3,897	28,541	233,207
Knit goods	682	41,372	195,377
Boots & shoes, not rubber	340	34,710	190,476
Electrical machinery, etc.	255	37,598	179,973
Millinery, lace goods, n.e.s.	1,890	28,096	165,718
Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes	2,163	21,095	163,105
Flour & grist-mill prod	716	3,012	155,272
Printing & pub., bk.& job	2,536	26,096	149,124
Automobiles	28	14,794	140,722
Fur goods	1,218	8,890	134,219
Paper & wood pulp	156	17,571	129,381
Confectionery & ice cream	930	15,615	110,069
Shipbuilding, steel	28	25,987	103,461
Furniture	685	22,062	100,785
Iron&steel,wks.,roll.mills	30	17,901	100,593
Liquors, malt	101	6,814	99,497
Leather, tan'd,cur'd,fin'd	94	7,056	98,095
Shirts	334	12,136	97,852
Condensed milk	100	3,730	91,910
Photographic materials	47	11,616	89,664
Chemicals	88	9,687	88,102
Cars & cons., repairs, &c.	136	30,427	82,791
Silk goods	181	13,342	81,683
Food preparations, n. e. s.	372	4,546	77,336
Automobile bodies &parts	316	15,689	70,413
Gas, illuminating&heat'g	96	8,409	69,339
Jewelry	717	5,511	67,401
Brass, bronze & cop.prod	213	10,746	66,562
Patent medicines & com	403	4,546	57,958
Coffee,spice,roast'g,grind	111	1,959	57,123
Furnishing goods, men's	256	5,961	53,261
Boxes, paper & oth.,n.e.s.	387	14,509	53,164
Iron & steel, blast furn	9	2,210	51,602
Soap	56	4,159	50,844
Lumber, plan'g-mill prod	515	8,455	49,441
Cotton goods	37	9,222	49,076
Carpets & rugs, not rag	10	9,073	48,718
Collars & cuffs, men's	31	10,920	46,489
Coal-tar products	46	3,758	45,792
Dyeing &finishing textiles (Not done in text.mills)	133	6,076	44,694
Paints	97	2,835	44,130
Tinware, not elswh. spec.	75	6,889	43,313
Musical instrum'ts,pianos	79	6,908	37,979
Oil, linseed	6	582	35,951
Stamp'd&enam ware,n.e.s	74	8,059	34,709
Rubber tires, &c.,n. e. s.	40	5,370	33,033
Fancy articles, n. e. s.	345	5,943	30,949
Chocolate & cocoa prod	14	2,311	30,863
Lithographing	136	6,675	30,544
Leather goods, n. e. s.	244	4,410	30,322
Engines, steam, gas,water	31	4,528	29,822
Shipbuilding, wooden	133	7,308	28,551
Bookbinding&blank-b'k	397	8,513	27,893
Cordage & twine	20	3,918	27,644
Struct.ironwork, not mills	301	4,872	27,425
Lapidary work	71	828	27,032
Paper goods, n. e. s.	95	4,017	26,877
Bags, other than paper	56	1,568	26,822
Gloves & mittens, leather	219	5,510	26,763
Cheese	598	1,002	26,540
Canning, pres., fruits,veg	515	4,835	26,535
Perfumery & cosmetics	179	2,462	25,499
House-furn. goods, n. e. s.	185	2,771	25,467
Automobile repairing	999	6,197	25,310
Pickles, preserves&sauces	107	2,714	25,097
Iron & steel forgings	30	4,081	23,514
Varnishes	51	1,037	22,114
Hats & caps, not felt, &c.	349	3,514	22,028
Copper, tin, sheet-iron wk	647	3,847	21,831
Instruments, prof.&scien	132	5,497	21,165
Worsted goods	14	4,464	21,111
Typewriters & supplies	36	5,400	20,985
Agricultural implements	40	4,626	20,421
Optical goods	101	6,130	20,099
Steam fittings, heat'g ap	36	5,114	19,931
Hats, fur-felt	42	4,088	19,888
Buttons	243	6,568	18,698
Lumber & timber prod	849	5,494	18,415
Druggists' preparations	98	2,210	18,000
Woolen goods	25	3,348	17,546
Hat & cap materials	86	1,731	16,731
Corsets	74	3,882	16,694
Phonographs& grapho'nes	32	1,876	16,552
Hardware	100	3,977	15,648
Plated ware	21	3,048	15,077
Smelting&refin'g, not ore	11	186	14,762
Dairymen's, &c., supplies	34	2,450	14,700
Toys & games	192	3,625	14,685
Boxes, wooden packing	162	2,772	14,652
Chewing gum	15	1,007	14,497
Cars& repairs by elec.co's	53	5,656	14,369
Feathers & plumes	191	3,200	14,311
Bags, paper, not pap.mills	23	1,289	14,072
Cutlery & edge tools	69	4,467	14,052
Trunks & valises	158	1,950	13,977
Hats, straw	79	2,593	13,912
Musical instruments,mat.	36	4,141	13,569
Marble & stone work	436	2,640	13,509
Mattresses, &c., n. e. s.	224	1,636	13,473
Ice, manufactured	132	2,138	13,309
Glass	19	3,929	12,996
Stationery goods, n. e. s.	77	2,354	12,948
Artificial flowers	157	3,031	12,386
Cooperage	244	1,428	9,588
Dyestuffs & extracts, nat.	27	593	9,561
Pipes, tobacco	31	1,839	9,449
Engraving, inc. plate ptg.	119	2,586	9,384
Cordials & flavor'g syrups	37	497	9,336
Cement	11	1,574	9,243
Salt	16	1,728	9,099
Brushes	120	1,799	8,984
Brick, tile, fire-clay prod	118	3,246	8,813
Signs & adv. novelties	172	2,172	8,442
Awnings, tents & sails	192	984	8,403
Coffins & undertakers'gds	39	1,641	8,291
Pens, fountain & stylo	27	1,538	8,242
Firearms	7	4,049	8,181
Pumps, steam&oth. power	20	1,787	8,097
Glass, cutting, stain'g, &c	175	1,822	7,952
Liquors, vinous	29	370	7,679
Stoves & hot-air furnaces	20	1,773	7,423
Vinegar & cider	169	488	7,228
Labels & tags	42	1,304	7,165
Wall paper, not pap.mills	14	1,542	7,038

NOTE—n. e. s., indicates *not elsewhere specified.*

MANUFACTURES IN NEW YORK STATE.

(Data are revised and are by the U. S. Census Bureau.)

The State of New York has ranked first since and including the Census of 1904 in the value of its manufactured products, its nearest competitors being Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Michigan, in the order named.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY: 1919, 1914, 1909, AND 1899.

	Manufacturing Industries.					Per Cent. Increase.			
	1919.	1914.	1909.	1904.	1899.	1914-1919.	1909-1914.	1904-1909.	1899-1904.
No. of estab.	49,330	48,203	44,935	37,194	35,957	2.3	7.3	20.8	3.4
Persons eng..	1,524,761	1,289,098	1,203,241	996,725	.....	18.3	7.1	20.7	.....
Proprietors.	49,484	48,636	47,569	41,766	.....	1.7	2.2	13.9	.....
Sal. emp....	247,147	182,605	151,691	98,012	68,030	35.3	20.4	54.8	44.1
Wage earn's (avg. No.).	1,228,130	1,057,857	1,003,981	856,947	726,909	16.1	5.4	17.2	17.9
Prim. H. P..	2,936,530	2,356,655	1,997,662	1,516,592	1,099,931	24.6	18.0	31.7	37.9
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*				
Capital.....	6,012,082,567	3,334,277,526	2,779,496,814	2,031,459,515	1,523,502,651	80.3	20.0	36.8	33.3
Sal. & wages.	1,971,754,707	873,770,946	743,262,909	541,160,026	414,063,700	125.7	17.6	37.3	30.7
Salaries....	513,547,903	242,728,935	186,032,070	111,145,175	76,740,115	111.6	30.5	67.4	44.8
Wages.....	1,458,206,804	631,042,011	557,230,839	430,014,851	337,323,585	131.1	13.2	29.6	27.5
Contract w'k	211,490,532	71,968,120	69,562,602	52,784,741	.....	193.9	3.5	31.8	.....
Rent, taxes..	316,487,814	103,560,609	75,518,760	32,318,897	.....	205.6	37.1	.....	.....
Material cost	4,943,213,919	2,108,607,361	1,856,904,342	1,348,603,286	1,018,377,186	134.4	13.6	37.7	32.4
Product val..	8,867,004,906	3,814,661,114	3,369,490,192	2,488,345,579	1,871,830,872	132.4	13.2	35.4	32.9

Rent and taxes, 1904, are exclusive of internal revenue.

Wage earners under 16 years of age (1919), 6,288; (1914), 8,422; (1909), 7,819.

Proprietors and officials (1919), 113,682; (1914), 86,056; (1909), 78,874.

Salaried officers of corporations (1919), 24,832; (1914), 16,565; (1909), 12,916.

Superintendents and managers (1919), 39,366; (1914), 20,855; (1909), 18,389.

Clerks and other subordinate salaried employees (1919), 182,949; (1914), 145,185; (1909), 120,386.

Million-dollar plants—In 1919 in New York State there were 1,457 factories, each of which turned out, in a year, $1,000,000 or more of products. They employed 576,925 wage earners, and their total production was valued at $4,906,493,770.

PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS, NEW YORK STATE, 1920.

Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Occupation.	Male.	Female.
All occupations.....	3,367,909	1,135,295	Gardeners, florists, fruit growers.	10,054	462
			Housekeepers, stewards.....	4,508	23,799
Actors, showmen.....	8,180	5,635	Janitors, sextons.....	17,599	10,460
Artists, sculptors, teachers of art.	6,248	3,843	Laborers, building, general.....	50,521	789
Bakers.....	20,507	516	Laborers, steam railroad.....	26,756	414
Bankers, brokers, money lenders..	20,894	399	Lawyers, judges, justices.....	18,129	344
Barbers, hairdressers, manicurists	23,890	5,080	Longshoremen, stevedores.....	37,526	223
Blacksmiths, forgemen.....	17,749	.....	Machinists, toolmakers.....	112,132	1
Bookkeepers, cashiers.....	61,239	60,424	Manufacturers and officials.....	51,179	1,698
Brick and stone masons.....	19,676	.....	Milliners, millinery dealers.....	1,658	15,090
Carpenters.....	92,300	4	Musicians, teachers of music....	13,344	9,547
Chauffeurs.....	70,505	338	Painters, glaziers, varnishers.....	41,395	4
Civil engineers, surveyors.....	8,842	.....	Physicians, surgeons.....	15,972	924
Clergymen.....	10,303	64	Plumbers, gas and steam fitters..	33,382	2
Clerks, except clerks in stores...	190,228	95,208	Policemen.....	16,621	41
Clerks in stores.....	36,995	21,050	Real estate agents, officials.....	17,276	940
Commercial travellers.....	18,543	271	Restaurant, cafe keepers.....	11,309	1,606
Compositors, linotypers.....	27,894	1,305	Retail dealers.....	179,614	11,689
Dairy farmers.....	32,943	908	Salesmen, saleswomen.....	125,564	44,273
Draymen, teamsters, expressmen.	45,972	87	Servants and waiters.....	69,869	151,456
Dressmakers, not in factories....	167	37,849	Stenographers and typewriters...	9,823	103,721
Electricians, electrical engineers..	37,078	11	Tailors and tailoresses.....	55,121	7,611
Engineers, stationary.....	29,687	.....	Teachers, school.....	10,558	63,637
Farmers, general farms.....	130,939	4,693	Telephone operators.....	1,863	39,004
Farm laborers.....	87,085	1,720	Trained nurses.....	1,020	21,915
Firemen, exc. loco. & fire dept...	20,226	.....			

INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL, NEW YORK STATE LABOR DEPARTMENT.

Gov. Smith on June 13, 1924, announced the following appointments of members of the Industrial Council to the State Labor Department, created pursuant to Chapter 464 of the Laws of 1924:

Representing the interests of the employees:

John Halkett of Brooklyn, Chairman of Board of Building Trades Unions Representatives of New York City;

Thomas J. Curtis of the Bronx, Vice President, New York State Federation of Labor;

Jeremiah Ryan of Binghamton, Secretary of Central Labor Union of Binghamton;

John M. O'Hanlon of Troy, Secretary and Treasurer of New York State Federation of Labor;

Mrs. Sarah A. Conboy of Brooklyn, International Secretary-Treasurer of United Textile Workers.

Representing the interests of the employers:

Maxwell S. Wheeler of Buffalo, head of legal department, Larkin Company;

Frederick H. Swan of Rochester, Vice President, Robeson Rochester Corporation;

Charles M. Winchester of Albany, President, J. B. Lyon Printing Company;

Michael Friedsam of New York City, President, B. Altman Company;

William F. Kenny of Brooklyn, building contractor.

The Industrial Commissioner and Chairman of the Industrial Board of the Labor Department act as Chairman and Vice Chairman respectively of the Industrial Council.

In making the appointments, Gov. Smith said:

"I believe that a council composed of representatives of employers and labor can be of real service, not alone in connection with many important administrative problems confronting the Labor Department, but in the formulation and consideration of legislation affecting working conditions.

"Under the present law the Council is not only to consider all matters submitted to it by the Industrial Commissioner and advise him with respect thereto, but in addition the Council is given a power that it did not have under the former law, and that is on its own initiative to recommend to the Commissioner such changes of administration as, after consideration, may be deemed important and necessary.

"Through the Council both employers and labor will have continuous and direct contact with the Labor Department and with the officials in charge of its administration."

MANUFACTURES, N. Y. STATE, BY COUNTIES, 1919.

County.	Wage Earners.	Wages.	Value of Products.	County.	Wage Earners.	Wages.	Value of Products.
	Av. No.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Av. No.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
The State..	1,228,130	1,458,206,804	8,867,004,906	New York....	386,907	502,042,139	3,525,574,539
				Niagara.....	22,582	27,997,816	154,531,866
Albany.....	22,667	22,865,486	92,535,173	Oneida.....	29,370	30,142,790	155,498,452
Allegany.....	1,462	1,498,596	10,258,750	Onondaga....	37,372	43,956,653	197,884,282
Bronx.....	20,036	23,658,433	114,975,501	Ontario.....	4,213	4,462,847	21,841,715
Broome.....	20,027	23,497,802	134,906,153	Orange.....	16,035	17,676,752	72,756,107
Cattaraugus...	8,383	9,432,580	65,935,774	Orleans.....	1,835	1,513,078	9,570,013
Cayuga.....	7,520	7,182,084	42,417,600	Oswego.....	9,631	9,567,799	57,597,552
Chautauqua...	17,000	18,416,174	95,340,353	Otsego.....	2,809	2,782,788	14,779,098
Chemung.....	9,793	10,898,229	42,877,330	Putnam.....	211	227,665	846,681
Chenango.....	2,593	2,116,556	18,937,294	Queens.....	47,222	54,282,704	331,285,294
Clinton.....	2,093	2,083,920	12,839,580	Rensselaer....	19,772	16,329,768	95,478,912
Columbia.....	4,762	4,560,692	25,208,572	Richmond....	17,886	24,606,665	103,899,099
Cortland.....	3,961	3,890,287	19,196,486	Rockland.....	4,412	4,812,453	23,733,753
Delaware.....	1,864	1,613,852	12,466,985	St. Lawrence..	6,534	7,456,404	63,937,364
Dutchess.....	9,842	9,687,735	50,771,181	Saratoga.....	7,364	7,681,667	43,953,521
Erie.....	94,051	124,182,583	772,004,066	Schenectady...	21,376	28,603,637	107,551,189
Essex.....	1,520	1,687,716	9,830,752	Schoharie.....	596	468,412	2,983,751
Franklin.....	2,227	2,298,174	12,700,483	Schuyler.....	897	897,965	4,914,669
Fulton.....	9,101	8,328,125	59,978,811	Seneca.....	1,970	2,002,783	8,473,345
Genesee.....	3,609	3,557,226	23,962,265	Steuben.....	8,018	8,575,489	33,507,060
Greene.....	1,264	1,198,196	5,154,860	Suffolk.....	2,624	2,681,204	12,998,107
Hamilton.....	78	85,754	244,580	Sullivan.....	551	443,909	2,604,280
Herkimer.....	14,603	15,326,459	69,249,236	Tioga.....	818	633,659	6,183,696
Jefferson.....	7,860	8,673,200	50,238,995	Tompkins....	3,003	3,139,055	15,731,143
Kings.....	166,724	201,232,510	1,184,973,144	Ulster.....	6,498	6,030,602	28,492,619
Lewis.....	1,334	1,758,562	12,426,248	Warren.....	3,916	3,123,628	15,744,988
Livingston....	2,237	2,055,230	13,779,090	Washington...	4,919	4,793,567	26,459,559
Madison.....	3,508	3,523,005	18,736,449	Wayne.....	3,167	2,895,562	19,521,145
Monroe.....	67,553	73,331,824	376,414,571	Westchester...	27,988	31,190,318	248,305,554
Montgomery..	13,168	11,745,371	71,889,311	Wyoming.....	3,120	2,767,581	15,675,220
Nassau.....	3,100	3,567,496	20,762,108	Yates.....	574	465,588	3,688,542

Average weekly earnings (all employees) in factories in New York State—1915, $12.85; 1916, $14.43; 1917, $16.37; 1918, $20.35; 1919, $23.50; 1920, $28.15; 1921, $25.72; 1922, $25.04; 1923, $27.24.

WAGE EARNERS IN FACTORIES IN CHIEF CITIES OF NEW YORK STATE.

City.	Wage Earners, 1919.	Tot. Val. of Products.		City.	Wage Earners, 1919.	Tot. Val. of Products.	
		1919.	1914.			1919.	1914.
	Av. No.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Av. No.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Albany.....	11,216	45,454,955	25,211,390	Newburgh....	5,389	29,872,407	9,986,564
Amsterdam....	10,713	52,851,242	22,474,691	Niagara Falls..	12,238	89,247,170	44,816,698
Auburn.....	7,272	40,642,435	16,686,249	N. Tonawanda	4,366	25,430,663	10,040,356
Binghamton...	7,477	40,637,625	18,359,516	Olean.....	4,669	32,121,169	11,577,282
Buffalo.....	75,899	634,409,733	247,516,476	Oswego.....	4,470	25,211,643	12,650,095
Cohoes.....	5,013	21,551,429	11,706,461	Port Chester...	2,685	17,139,079	6,741,228
Elmira.....	8,024	33,494,164	12,597,024	Poughkeepsie..	5,935	28,908,852	12,791,325
Fulton.....	3,627	23,096,499	9,571,962	Rochester.....	63,792	351,416,379	140,696,682
Gloversville....	5,612	38,913,000	13,384,213	Rome.....	4,428	34,868,489	16,730,078
Jamestown....	8,559	37,985,306	17,961,429	Schenectady...	21,062	106,531,182	48,762,807
New York City	638,775	5,260,707,577	2,292,831,693	Syracuse.....	28,153	150,091,278	52,163,940
Bronx.....	20,036	114,975,501	58,708,792	Tonawanda....	1,833	16,463,877	.....
Brooklyn....	166,724	1,184,973,144	515,302,755	Troy.....	15,929	74,837,435	39,929,850
Manhattan..	386,907	3,525,574,539	1,519,143,429	Utica.....	16,423	77,745,720	30,490,235
Queens.....	47,222	331,285,294	164,789,481	Watertown....	3,914	19,037,081	9,284,272
Richmond...	17,886	103,899,099	34,887,236	Yonkers.....	11,932	140,016,561	67,222,673

ILLITERACY, NEW YORK STATE.

According to the census of 1920 there were, then, 425,022 *illiterate persons* 10 years of age and over in the State of New York, "illiterate" meaning unable to write. Of this number 16,150 were *native whites* of native parentage, 12,256 were of *foreign or mixed parentage*, and 389,603 were of *foreign birth*. The number of illiterate *Negroes* was 5,032. In the total population 10 years of age and over the *percentage of illiteracy* was 5.1, which showed a diminution since 1910, when it was 5.5.

There is less illiteracy in the rural districts of the State than in the cities, the percentage being 2.9 for the rural population and 5.5 for the urban.

By counties the percentage of illiteracy ranges from 8.4 in Clinton County to 0.7 in Allegany County.

ILLITERACY IN NEW YORK STATE CITIES OF 25,000 OR OVER POPULATION, 1920.

City.	Total Illiterate.	Per Cent.	Foreign-Born Illiterate.	City.	Total Illiterate.	Per Cent.	Foreign-Born Illiterate.
Albany.....	2,918	3.0	2,582	Queens.....	12,383	3.3	11,597
Amsterdam.....	2,011	7.6	1,929	Richmond.....	3,688	4.0	3,476
Auburn.....	1,401	4.7	1,327	Newburgh.....	1,109	4.4	935
Binghamton.....	1,703	3.1	1,511	Niagara Falls.....	2,935	7.5	2,869
Buffalo.....	17,095	4.2	16,180	Poughkeepsie.....	1,059	3.7	907
Elmira.....	822	2.2	726	Rochester.....	10,871	4.5	10,531
Jamestown.....	1,581	4.9	1,523	Rome.....	1,881	9.0	1,301
Kingston.....	.....	2.1	.....	Schenectady.....	3,549	5.0	3,350
Mount Vernon.....	1,564	4.5	1,488	Syracuse.....	5,607	4.0	5,158
New Rochelle.....	1,171	4.0	1,016	Troy.....	1,611	2.6	1,413
New York.....	281,121	6.2	270,788	Utica.....	4,832	6.4	4,627
Bronx.....	26,202	4.5	25,620	Watertown.....	756	2.9	568
Brooklyn.....	98,038	6.1	94,737	Yonkers.....	4,309	5.5	4,162
Manhattan.....	140,810	7.5	135,358				

The percentage of illiteracy in the total population of New York City 10 years of age and over is 6.2, which shows a slight decrease since 1910, when it was 6.7. For the native white the percentage is 0.3, for the foreign-born white, 13.8, and for the Negro, 2.1.

That the younger generation in the City of New York is much less illiterate than the older is indicated by the fact that while 6.5 per cent. of the males and 9.4 per cent. of the females 21 years of age and over are illiterate, the percentage of illiteracy in the population 16 to 20 years of age is but 1.0.

NUMBER OF GAINFULLY EMPLOYED IN NEW YORK STATE IN 1920.

(By the State Industrial Department.)

	N. Y. State.		Cities of Over 100,000 Population.						
	Number.	Per Cent.	Greater N. Y.	Albany.	Buffalo	Rochester.	Syracuse.	Yonkers.	Total.
All occupations: Men	3,367,909	74.79	1,839,683	37,822	165,362	96,463	58,546	30,187	2,228,063
Women	1,135,295	25.21	691,729	14,495	49,981	37,641	18,758	11,218	823,822
Total	4,503,205	100.00	2,531,412	52,317	215,343	134,104	77,304	41,405	3,051,885
Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry: Men	305,505	97.06	6,764	353	553	900	391	377	9,338
Women	9,269	2.94	345	7	14	14	7	5	392
Total	314,774	100.00	7,109	360	567	914	398	382	9,730
Extraction of minerals: Men	7,435	98.49	575	15	128	20	34	11	783
Women	114	1.51	25	.....	1	.....	.....	1	27
Total	7,549	100.00	600	15	129	20	34	12	810
Manufacturing and mechanical industries: Men	1,406,004	80.02	748,182	13,924	87,378	56,506	31,464	15,044	952,498
Women	351,104	19.98	204,130	3,505	11,247	15,903	4,881	3,707	243,373
Total	1,757,108	100.00	952,312	17,429	98,625	72,409	36,345	18,751	1,195,871
Transportation: Men	370,154	91.71	218,367	6,878	20,846	7,797	6,281	2,536	262,705
Women	33,420	8.29	23,012	511	1,855	741	578	226	26,923
Total	403,574	100.00	241,379	7,389	22,701	8,538	6,859	2,762	289,628
Trade: Men	505,254	85.44	338,298	6,188	22,424	12,644	8,546	4,362	392,462
Women	86,080	14.56	54,098	1,280	5,593	2,812	2,041	595	67,324
Total	591,334	100.00	392,396	7,468	28,017	15,456	10,587	4,957	459,786
Public service (not elsewhere classified): Men	98,691	98.32	60,030	1,417	5,629	2,506	1,466	1,038	72,086
Women	1,683	1.68	845	36	71	25	30	5	1,012
Total	100,374	100.00	60,875	1,453	5,680	2,531	1,496	1,043	73,098
Professional service: Men	162,195	56.18	100,028	2,197	7,292	4,477	3,051	2,039	119,084
Women	126,569	43.82	68,009	1,776	5,726	3,646	2,150	1,426	82,733
Total	288,764	100.00	168,037	3,973	13,018	8,123	5,201	3,465	201,817
Dom'stic & pers'n'l service: Men	209,493	44.29	149,623	2,496	6,961	3,975	2,760	1,222	167,037
Women	263,468	55.71	156,667	3,592	11,350	5,768	4,457	2,480	184,314
Total	472,961	100.00	306,290	6,088	18,311	9,743	7,217	3,702	351,351
Clerical occupations: Men	303,178	53.49	217,816	4,354	14,151	7,638	4,553	3,558	252,070
Women	263,588	46.51	184,598	3,788	14,124	8,732	4,614	2,773	218,629
Total	566,766	100.00	402,414	8,142	28,275	16,370	9,167	6,331	470,699

Number of women in trade unions in big New York cities, in 1920—New York, 96,162; Albany, 1,043; Binghamton, 144; Buffalo, 3,732; Niagara Falls, 56; Rochester, 9,550; Schenectady, 515; Syracuse, 481; Troy, 1,213; Utica, 469; Yonkers, 24.

Of the 4,503,205 persons in gainful occupations in the State, 1,089,675 males and 366,593 females are native whites of native parentage; 909,796 males and 409,574 females are native whites of foreign or mixed parentage; 1,287,071 males and 309,297 females are foreign-born whites; 72,671 males and 49,294 females are Negroes; 1,662 males and 371 females are Indians; 4,706 males and 53 females, Chinese; and 1,760 males and 102 females are Japanese.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING IN NEW YORK STATE.

New York ranks first among the States in number of publications and in average circulation.

Period of Issue.	Census Year.	Total.		English.		Foreign Languages.	
		Number.	Aggregate Circulation.	Number.	Aggregate Circulation.	Number.	Aggregate Circulation.
Total	1919	1,955	70,027,248	1,739	66,243,068	219	3,784,180
	1914	2,128	58,443,376	1,902	54,854,795	226	3,588,581
	1909	1,953	43,953,617	1,753	41,656,507	200	2,297,110
Daily and Sunday	1919	268	11,388,399	204	9,230,595	64	2,157,804
	1914	289	9,791,295	228	7,314,886	61	2,476,409
	1909	279	8,211,248	228	6,858,818	51	1,352,430
Semi-weekly and tri-weekly.	1919	33	378,217	27	318,584	6	59,633
	1914	56	364,733	43	313,814	13	50,919
	1909	56	250,403	45	206,203	11	44,200
Weekly	1919	902	15,433,740	810	14,741,473	92	692,267
	1914	1,006	9,872,226	903	9,248,099	103	624,127
	1909	975	6,756,243	881	6,338,749	94	417,494
Semi-monthly	1919	37	766,146	31	750,646	6	15,500
	1914	54	2,817,779	48	2,808,579	6	9,200
	1909	32	187,784	29	184,484	3	3,300
Monthly	1919	615	39,847,749	571	39,513,734	44	334,015
	1914	622	33,648,962	585	33,271,436	37	377,526
	1909	521	25,635,615	486	25,251,499	35	384,116
All other	1919	100	2,212,997	96	1,688,036	4	524,961
	1914	101	1,948,381	95	1,897,981	6	50,400
	1909	90	2,912,324	84	2,815,754	6	95,570

Of the publications in foreign languages in 1919, 33 were Italian; 27, Yiddish; 26, German; 16, Spanish; 15, Polish.

WOMEN'S WORK AND WAGES IN NEW YORK STATE.

(From data compiled by the State Department of Labor.)

One woman out of every four in New York State works for wages.

There are twice as many gainfully occupied women in New York State as in any other State in the Union.

In the last ten years the number of women gainfully employed has increased 9 per cent.

There are 1,135,948 women who contribute to the economic life of the State.

Within certain limitations earnings determine the food they eat, the clothes they wear.

Earnings and hours to a considerable extent determine the health of the body, and determine also the contribution which this group of citizens is able to make toward a better social order.

The payroll records (February-April, 1923) of 359 factories with 30,237 women, and of 208 mercantile establishments with 28,823 women, form the basis of this study.

As nearly as can be estimated, from the most recent census figures, the study covers about 16 per cent. of the establishments, in the four manufacturing industries—confectionery, paper boxes, shirts and collars, and tobacco, and 62 per cent. of the women employees.

43 per cent. of the women mercantile employees are included in the study.

Forty-eight hours or less was the scheduled work week of over one-half (56 per cent.) of the women in the five industries. This schedule was in effect for 74 per cent. of the women in New York City and 30 per cent. of the women up-State.

The actual hours worked varied considerably from the scheduled, but those establishments with scheduled hours of forty-eight or less had, in general, more stable employment—showed a greater proportion of full time work—than establishments with the longer scheduled week.

A higher rate of pay for full time work in establishments with scheduled hours of forty-eight or less, than for full time work in establishments with longer hours, was the decided tendency both in New York City and up-State.

Median weekly earnings of women in the four factory industries were $15.25. They were $16.25 in New York City and $14.25 up-State. Median weekly earnings of women in the mercantile industry were $16.25. They were $17.25 in New York City and $12.25 up-State.

Median weekly earnings of women in the four factory industries who worked *full time* were $16.25. They were $18.25 in New York City and $15.25 up-State. Median weekly earnings of women in the mercantile industry who worked *full time* were $16.25. They were $18.25 in New York City and $12.75 up-State.

From 1913 to 1923 the rise in median earnings in New York State, in the four factory industries combined, had been from $6.25 in 1913 to $11.75 in 1918 to $15.25 in 1923. In the mercantile industry the rise throughout the State had been from $7.25 in 1913 to $11.75 in 1918 to $16.25 in 1923.

In New York State in 1923 more than one-quarter of the women in the four factory industries and almost one-fifth of those in the mercantile industry *earned less than $12,* approximately half the women—57 per cent. in the four factory industries and 49 per cent. in the mercantile establishments—EARNED LESS THAN $16; *$25 or more* were the earnings of 7 per cent. of the factory and 13 per cent. of the mercantile employees.

The maximum yearly wages, based on the 1923 payrolls submitted to the State Labor Department's Bureau of Women in Industry were:

Confectionery, in New York City, $793; outside New York City, $741.

Paper boxes, in New York City, $871; outside, $767.

Shirts and collars, in New York City, $1,001; outside, $793.

Tobacco, in New York City, $1,066; outside, $793.

Mercantile, in New York City, $949; outside, $663.

ESTABLISHMENTS AND WOMEN EMPLOYEES STUDIED, BY INDUSTRY.

Industry.	Total State.		N. Y. City.		Industry.	Total State.		N. Y. City.	
	Establishments.	Women Employees.	Establishments.	Women Employees.		Establishments.	Women Employees.	Establishments.	Women Employees.
Five industries	567	59,060	270	34,577	Paper box	106	4,324	57	1,932
Mercantile	208	28,823	92	21,868	Shirts and collars	101	14,008	35	2,351
Four factory industries	359	30,237	178	12,709	Tobacco	89	7,934	47	5,340
Confectionery	63	3,971	39	3,086					

WOMEN WORKING FULL TIME, UNDERTIME, OVERTIME, BY INDUSTRY.

Industry.	Locality.	Total No. of Women.	Number and Per Cent. of Women Working.							
			Full Time.		Undertime.		Overtime.		No Hours Specified.	
			No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Five industries	Total State	59,060	35,352	59.9	19,324	32.7	1,637	2.8	2,747	4.6
	New York City	34,577	24,131	69.8	7,943	23.0	764	2.2	1,739	5.0
	Outside N. Y. City	24,483	11,221	45.8	11,381	46.5	873	3.6	1,008	4.1
Mercantile	Total State	28,823	23,903	82.9	4,723	16.4	150	0.5	47	0.2
	New York City	21,868	18,202	83.2	3,512	16.1	109	0.5	45	0.2
	Outside N. Y. City	6,955	5,701	82.0	1,211	17.4	41	0.6	2	0.03
Four factory industries	Total State	30,237	11,449	37.9	14,601	48.2	1,487	4.9	2,700	9.0
	New York City	12,709	5,929	46.7	4,431	34.9	655	5.1	1,694	13.3
	Outside N. Y. City	17,528	5,520	31.5	10,170	58.0	832	4.8	1,006	5.7
Confectionery	Total State	3,971	1,743	44.0	1,944	49.0	202	5.0	82	2.0
	New York City	3,086	1,464	47.4	1,378	44.7	169	5.5	75	2.4
	Outside N. Y. City	885	279	31.5	566	64.0	33	3.7	7	0.8
Paper box	Total State	4,324	2,192	50.7	2,008	46.4	121	2.8	3	0.1
	New York City	1,932	1,077	55.8	776	40.1	77	4.0	2	0.1
	Outside N. Y. City	2,392	1,115	46.7	1,232	51.5	44	1.8	1	0.04
Shirts and collars	Total State	14,008	4,350	31.1	7,897	56.4	779	5.5	982	7.0
	New York City	2,351	1,373	58.4	472	20.1	106	4.5	400	17.0
	Outside N. Y. City	11,657	2,977	25.5	7,425	63.7	673	5.8	582	5.0
Tobacco	Total State	7,934	3,164	39.9	2,752	34.7	385	4.8	1,633	20.6
	New York City	5,340	2,015	37.7	1,805	33.8	303	5.7	1,217	22.8
	Outside N. Y. City	2,594	1,149	44.3	947	36.5	82	3.2	416	16.0

Child labor in New York State—In 1920, out of 532,343 males in the State, 10 to 15 years of age, 29,382 were at work; of 527,292 females, 10 to 15 years of age, 20,464 were at work. Counting both sexes, the percentage of children at work was 4.7.

Of the males, 18,341, and of the females, 14,042 work in New York City.

Working children, 14 to 18 years of age, must attend continuation schools.

INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES IN NEW YORK STATE.

There were 1,780 deaths claims filed with the New York State Labor Department's Bureau of Workmen's Compensation during the year beginning October, 1923, and ending September, 1924. Of this number 1,058 were in the New York City District, 231 in the Buffalo District, 212 in the Albany District, 155 in the Syracuse District and 124 in the Rochester District.

In almost all of these it was claimed that the death resulted from injuries arising out of and in the course of employment and such disease or infection as may naturally and unavoidably follow therefrom.

FATALITIES BY CAUSE, OCTOBER, 1923-SEPTEMBER, 1924, INCLUSIVE.

Cause.	Number of Deaths.					
	Compensation District.					
	Total State	N.Y.C.	Albany.	Buffalo.	Rochester.	Syracuse.
Vehicles	331	201	39	41	25	25
Steam and electric railways	118	57	15	18	15	13
Automobiles	143	99	15	14	6	9
Wagons	41	25	5	4	4	3
Other	29	20	4	5	....	....
Falls	377	245	34	42	25	31
Hoisting apparatus	115	82	13	12	4	4
Handling objects	184	117	22	19	11	15
Explosions, etc	156	73	20	27	13	23
Explosions	40	14	6	9	6	5
Burns	38	22	5	4	3	4
Electricity	62	25	9	11	4	13
Other	16	12	....	3	....	1
Power work. machs.	46	26	2	12	2	4
Poisonous substances	51	31	5	10	3	2
Falling objects	109	66	13	13	11	6
Power trans. app.	12	6	3	1	1	1
Stepping on or striking against objects	41	25	8	3	3	2
Drowning	33	16	6	8	1	2
Animals	9	6	1	....	....	2
Violence	20	17	....	2	....	1
Suicide	5	3	....	....	1	1
Miscellaneous	123	63	17	13	12	18
Indefinite	168	81	29	28	12	18
Total	1780	1058	212	231	124	155

NEW YORK CITY DISTRICT.

The New York City District reported 1,058 claims out of the total of 1,780 filed for the entire State.

The industry classification shows that metals, food and wood manufacturing caused more deaths than the other manufacturing industries. Among the non-manufacturing industries the order of numerical importance as regards fatal injuries to workers was as follows: construction, transportation, service, trade.

The cause classification for this district shows that falls were responsible for 245 deaths. Falls from ladders, scaffolds and other elevations took 125 of this number of lives. Of special importance as a cause of death is the plant housekeeping cause of falls on level surfaces due to obstructions and defective surfaces. By the expenditure of a comparative small sum of money, and the exercise of proper care in enforcing safe practices, it is probable that some of these 42 lives could have been saved. All of the falls from windows reported for the State occurred in New York City. Almost all of the 16 employees who lost their lives in this manner were window-cleaners.

FATALITIES BY INDUSTRY, OCTOBER, 1923-SEPTEMBER, 1924, INCLUSIVE.

Industry.	Compensation District.					
	Total State	N.Y.C.	Albany.	Buffalo.	Rochester.	Syracuse.
Stone, clay, glass	61	12	17	13	13	4
Metals	186	87	20	54	15	12
Wood	73	40	7	8	8	10
Leather and rubber	35	17	6	2	2	8
Chemicals	56	31	5	15	1	4
Paper	30	15	6	2	....	7
Printing	18	15	1	....	....	2
Textiles	29	15	8	....	....	6
Clothing	27	18	4	2	2	1
Food	92	57	8	7	9	11
Construction	365	236	37	49	17	26
Transportation	250	165	23	35	13	14
Public utilities	72	32	14	6	8	12
Trade	176	118	14	18	15	11
Service	162	122	18	7	7	8
Mining	11	1	4	3	3	....
Agriculture	9	3	2	....	3	1
Public employment	83	44	14	7	6	12
Not reported	45	30	4	3	2	6
All industries	1780	1058	212	231	124	155

BEAR MOUNTAIN-HUDSON RIVER BRIDGE.

The only highway bridge across the Hudson River south of Albany is the one 3½ miles north of Peekskill, which extends from Anthony's Nose on the east side of the river to Bear Mountain Park on the west shore.

The span was opened to public traffic on November 27, 1924. It had been dedicated the day before with the unveiling of a bronze tablet by Mrs. E. H. Harriman, widow of the railroad magnate.

The last rivet in the suspended span was driven Oct. 8, 1924, by former Gov. Benjamin B. Odell of Newburgh.

Total length, 2,252 ft.; length of span, 1,632 ft.; diameter of cables, 17 in.

Width of roadway, 38 ft.; width of each sidewalk, 5 ft.; number of wires in each cable, 7,252; height of towers, 350 ft.; clear height above river, 155 ft.; steel in bridge, 12,552 tons.

The suspended span is the longest in the world.

On the east side of the Hudson, the bridge is approached from the Albany Post Road by diverging at Annsville over the road leading toward the State encampment, thence over approximately 3½ miles of road which the bridge corporation constructed, this being a modern concrete highway.

This new highway constitutes an interesting piece of work, having, for the most part, been blasted out of solid rock in such a manner as to avoid accidents on the main tracks of the New York Central Railroad, almost directly below.

On the west side of the river, the bridge connects almost directly with the road leading from New York to the Storm King Highway.

The capacity of the bridge has been estimated to be 5,000 cars per hour.

E. Roland Harriman is President of the Bear Mountain-Hudson River Bridge Company.

PLAYGROUNDS IN NEW YORK STATE.

The cities of New York State have practically doubled the number of their playgrounds and recreation centres and the amount of their annual public recreation investment during the last ten years, according to the returns to a questionnaire on recreation compiled by the Playground and Recreation Association of America.

A total of 480 playgrounds and community centres in 1913 has been increased to 858, making this State first in the Union in number. Massachusetts is second with 706 centres, and Pennsylvania third with 687.

In 1913 only thirty-three cities in the State reported playground facilities under leadership. In 1923 fifty-three cities reported progressive recreation programs. There are still forty-three cities with 5,000 population or more which do not report playground systems.

The annual investment in recreation has increased from $602,353.53 to $1,074,959.19.

New York cities which have taken up the development of recreation as a community asset include: Albany, Auburn, Ballston Spa, Batavia, Binghamton, Buffalo, Chatham, Cohoes, Corning, Cortland, Coxsackie, Dunkirk, East Hampton, Elmira, Geneva, Glens Falls, Gloversville, Herkimer, Hornell, Hudson Falls, Ithaca, Jamestown, Lackawanna, Lockport, Mechanicville, Mount Vernon, Newburgh, New Rochelle.

New York City, Niagara Falls, Olean, Oneonta, Ossining, Oswego, Port Chester, Poughkeepsie, Rensselaer, Rhinecliff, Rome, St. Johnsville, Salamanca, Saratoga Springs, Solvay, Syracuse, Tarrytown, Troy, Tuckahoe, Utica, Wappingers Falls, Watertown, White Plains and Yonkers.

A county Recreation Commission is promoting recreation throughout Westchester County.

POPULATION AND AREA OF NEW YORK STATE, BY COUNTIES.

In computing the increase from 1890 to 1900 for certain counties the population of Indian reservations in 1900 has been deducted as follows: Cattaraugus, 1,982; Chautauqua, 31; Erie, 1,305; Franklin, 1,253; Genesee, 346; Niagara, 337; Onondaga, 530.

County.	When Formed.	Land Area Sq. M.	Population 1920.	Pop. Per Sq. M. 1920.	Population 1910.	Population 1900.	Population 1890.	Population 1880.	Population 1870.
Albany	1683	527	186,106	353.1	173,666	165,571	164,555	154,890	133,052
Allegany	1806	1,047	36,842	35.2	41,412	41,501	43,240	41,810	40,814
Bronx	1914	41	732,016	17,854.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broome	1806	705	113,610	161.1	78,809	69,149	62,973	49,483	44,103
Cattaraugus	1808	1,343	71,323	53.1	65,919	65,643	60,866	55,806	43,909
Cayuga	1799	703	65,221	92.8	67,106	66,234	65,302	65,081	59,550
Chautauqua	1808	1,069	115,348	107.9	105,126	88,314	75,202	65,342	59,327
Chemung	1836	407	65,872	161.8	54,652	54,033	48,235	43,005	35,281
Chenango	1798	894	34,969	39.1	35,575	36,508	37,776	39,891	40,564
Clinton	1788	1,049	43,898	41.8	48,230	47,430	46,437	50,897	47,947
Columbia	1786	644	38,930	60.5	43,658	43,211	46,172	47,928	47,044
Cortland	1808	503	29,625	58.9	29,249	27,576	28,657	25,825	25,173
Delaware	1797	1,449	42,774	29.5	45,575	46,413	45,496	42,721	42,972
Dutchess	1683	806	91,747	113.8	87,661	81,670	77,879	79,184	74,041
Erie	1821	1,034	634,688	613.8	528,985	433,686	322,981	219,884	178,699
Essex	1799	1,836	31,871	17.4	33,458	30,707	33,052	34,515	29,042
Franklin	1808	1,678	43,541	25.9	45,717	42,853	38,110	32,390	30,271
Fulton	1838	516	44,927	87.1	44,534	42,842	37,650	30,985	27,064
Genesee	1802	496	37,976	76.6	37,615	34,561	33,265	32,806	31,606
Greene	1800	643	25,796	40.1	30,214	31,478	31,598	32,695	31,832
Hamilton	1816	1,750	3,970	2.3	4,373	4,947	4,762	3,923	2,960
Herkimer	1791	1,459	64,962	44.5	56,356	51,049	45,608	42,669	39,929
Jefferson	1805	1,274	82,250	64.6	80,382	76,748	68,806	66,103	65,415
Kings	1683	71	2,018,356	28,427.5	1,634,351	1,166,582	838,547	599,495	419,921
Lewis	1805	1,270	23,704	18.7	24,849	27,427	29,806	31,416	28,699
Livingston	1821	631	36,830	58.4	38,037	37,059	37,931	39,552	38,309
Madison	1806	650	39,535	60.8	39,289	40,545	42,892	44,112	43,522
Monroe	1821	663	352,034	531.0	283,212	217,854	189,585	144,903	117,868
Montgomery	1772	398	57,928	145.5	57,567	47,488	45,699	38,315	34,457
Nassau	1899	274	126,120	460.3	83,930	55,448	.....	.....	.....
New York	1683	22	2,284,103	103,822.9	2,762,522	2,050,600	1,515,301	1,206,299	942,292
Niagara	1808	522	118,705	227.4	92,036	74,961	62,491	54,173	50,437
Oneida	1798	1,250	182,833	146.3	154,157	132,800	122,922	115,475	110,008
Onondaga	1794	781	241,465	309.2	200,298	168,735	146,247	117,893	104,183
Ontario	1789	649	52,652	81.1	52,286	49,605	48,453	49,541	45,108
Orange	1683	834	119,844	143.7	116,001	103,859	97,859	88,220	80,902
Orleans	1824	396	28,619	72.3	32,000	30,164	30,803	30,128	27,689
Oswego	1816	966	71,045	73.5	71,664	70,881	71,883	77,911	77,941
Otsego	1791	1,009	46,200	45.8	47,216	48,939	50,851	51,397	8,967
Putnam	1812	233	10,802	46.4	14,665	13,787	14,849	15,181	15,420
Queens	1683	108	469,042	4,343.0	284,041	152,999	128,059	90,574	73,803
Rensselaer	1791	663	113,129	170.6	122,276	121,697	124,511	115,328	99,549
Richmond	1683	57	116,531	2,044.4	85,969	67,021	51,693	38,991	33,029
Rockland	1798	183	45,548	248.9	46,873	38,298	35,162	27,690	25,213
St. Lawrence	1802	2,701	88,121	32.6	89,005	89,083	85,048	85,997	84,826
Saratoga	1791	823	60,029	72.9	61,917	61,089	57,663	55,156	51,529
Schenectady	1809	206	109,363	530.9	88,235	46,852	29,797	23,538	21,347
Schoharie	1795	642	21,303	33.2	23,855	26,854	29,164	32,910	33,340
Schuyler	1859	335	13,098	39.0	14,004	15,811	16,711	18,842	18,989
Seneca	1804	336	24,735	73.6	26,972	28,114	28,227	29,278	27,823
Steuben	1796	1,398	80,627	57.7	83,362	82,822	81,473	77,586	67,717
Suffolk	1683	920	110,246	119.8	96,138	77,582	62,491	53,888	46,924
Sullivan	1809	1,002	33,163	33.1	33,808	32,306	31,031	32,491	34,550
Tioga	1791	520	24,212	46.6	25,624	27,951	29,935	32,673	30,572
Tompkins	1817	476	35,285	74.1	33,647	33,830	32,923	34,445	33,178
Ulster	1683	1,137	74,979	65.9	91,769	88,422	87,062	85,838	84,075
Warren	1813	876	31,673	36.2	32,223	29,943	27,866	25,179	22,592
Washington	1772	837	44,888	53.6	47,778	45,624	45,690	47,871	49,568
Wayne	1823	599	48,827	81.5	50,179	48,660	49,729	51,700	47,710
Westchester	1683	448	344,437	768.8	283,055	184,257	146,772	108,988	131,348
Wyoming	1841	601	30,714	50.4	31,880	30,413	31,103	30,907	29,164
Yates	1823	343	16,641	48.5	18,642	20,318	21,001	21,087	19,595
The State	.....	47,654	10,385,227	217.9	9,113,614	7,268,894	6,003,174	5,082,871	4,382,759

Montgomery's original name was Tryon, which was formed from Albany County in 1772. Washington was originally Charlotte, formed 1772.

COUNTY SEATS IN NEW YORK STATE.

County.	County Seat.	County.	County Seat.	County.	County Seat.
Albany	Albany.	Herkimer	Herkimer.	Richmond	Richmond.
Allegany	Belmont.	Jefferson	Watertown.	Rockland	New City.
Bronx	Bronx Boro.	Kings	Brooklyn Boro.	St. Lawrence	Canton.
Broome	Binghamton.	Lewis	Lowville.	Saratoga	Ballston Spa.
Cattaraugus	Little Valley.	Livingston	Geneseo.	Schenectady	Schenectady.
Cayuga	Auburn.	Madison	Wampsville.	Schoharie	Schoharie.
Chautauqua	Mayville.	Monroe	Rochester.	Schuyler	Watkins.
Chemung	Elmira.	Montgomery	Fonda.	Seneca	Waterloo.
Chenango	Norwich.	Nassau	Mineola.	Steuben	Bath.
Clinton	Plattsburg.	New York	Manhattan Boro.	Suffolk	Riverhead.
Columbia	Hudson.	Niagara	Lockport.	Sullivan	Monticello.
Cortland	Cortland.	Oneida	Utica.	Tioga	Owego.
Delaware	Delhi.	Onondaga	Syracuse.	Tompkins	Ithaca.
Dutchess	Poughkeepsie.	Ontario	Canandaigua.	Ulster	Kingston.
Erie	Buffalo.	Orange	Goshen.	Warren	Lake George.
Essex	Elizabethtown.	Orleans	Albion.	Washington	Hudson Falls.
Franklin	Malone.	Oswego	Oswego.	Wayne	Lyons.
Fulton	Johnstown.	Otsego	Cooperstown.	Westchester	White Plains.
Genesee	Batavia.	Putnam	Carmel.	Wyoming	Warsaw.
Greene	Catskill.	Queens	Jamaica.	Yates	Penn Yan.
Hamilton	Lake Pleasant.	Rensselaer	Troy.		

There were in 1920 in New York State 932 towns, 59 cities, and 475 incorporated villages. Long Beach became a city in 1922.

Cities of the 1st class in New York State are of over 175,000 inhabitants; 2d class, from 50,000 to 175,000; 3d class, under 50,000.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION OF NEW YORK STATE.

Class of Places.	1920.		1910.		1900.		Per Cent. of Total Populati'n.		
	No. of Places.	Population.	No. of Places.	Population.	No. of Places.	Population.	1920.	1910.	1900.
Urban territory	169	8,583,844	148	7,185,494	122	5,298,111	82.7	78.8	72.9
Cities and villages of—									
1,000,000 inhabitants or more.	1	5,620,048	1	4,766,883	1	3,437,202	54.1	52.3	47.3
500,000 to 1,000,000 inhabit'ts	1	506,775	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.9	.....	.....
100,000 to 500,000 inhabit'ts..	4	680,987	4	879,366	3	623,369	6.6	9.6	8.6
50,000 to 100,000 inhabit'ts...	5	372,452	4	303,861	3	211,185	3.6	3.3	2.9
25,000 to 50,000 inhabit'ts....	11	382,645	12	381,461	5	185,277	3.7	4.2	2.5
10,000 to 25,000 inhabit'ts....	36	540,139	30	439,571	28	458,937	5.2	4.8	6.3
5,000 to 10,000 inhabit'ts.....	30	200,606	25	162,373	26	184,029	1.9	1.8	2.5
2,500 to 5,000 inhabit'ts.....	81	286,192	72	251,979	56	198,112	2.8	2.8	2.7
Rural territory	.....	1,795,383	.....	1,928,120	.....	1,970,783	17.3	21.2	27.1
Villages less than 2,500 inhabit'ts	365	346,877	351	352,294	337	345,726	3.3	3.9	4.8
Other rural territory	.....	1,448,506	.....	1,575,826	.....	1,625,057	13.9	17.3	22.4
Total population	.....	10,385,227	.....	9,113,614	.....	7,268,894	100.0	100.0	100.0

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, NEW YORK STATE, BY COUNTIES.

County.	1920.		P.C. Urban. in Total Pop.		County.	1920.		P.C Urban in Total Pop.	
	Urban.	Rural.	1920.	1910.		Urban.	Rural.	1920.	1910.
Whole State	8,589,844	1,795,383	82.7	78.8	New York	2,284,103	.....	100.0	100.0
					Niagara	91,363	27,342	77.0	65.0
Albany	156,815	29,291	84.3	83.4	Oneida	123,535	59,298	67.6	61.6
Allegany	4,996	31,846	13.6	10.6	Onondaga	186,860	54,605	77.4	74.3
Bronx	732,016	.....	100.0	....	Ontario	22,004	30,648	41.8	37.6
Broome	88,190	25,420	77.6	66.3	Orange	69,881	49,963	58.3	53.8
Cattaraugus	31,615	39,708	44.3	31.2					
Cayuga	36,192	29,029	55.5	51.7	Orleans	10,694	17,925	37.4	33.4
Chautauqua	73,719	41,629	63.9	56.4	Oswego	36,669	34,376	51.6	47.2
					Otsego	14,307	31,893	31.0	20.1
Chemung	49,581	16,291	75.3	73.0	Queens	469,042	.....	100.0	100.0
Chenango	8,268	26,701	23.6	20.9	Rensselaer	87,732	25,397	77.6	76.1
Clinton	13,532	30,366	30.8	23.1	Richmond	116,531	.....	100.0	100.0
Columbia	14,455	24,475	37.1	26.2	Rockland	16,642	28,906	36.5	27.6
Cortland	13,294	16,331	44.9	48.5					
Delaware	6,268	36,506	14.7	12.3	St. Lawrence	31,415	56,706	35.6	33.4
Dutchess	49,231	42,516	53.7	47.6	Saratoga	30,663	29,366	51.1	43.1
					Schenectady	93,081	16,282	85.1	85.9
Erie	557,558	77,130	87.8	86.5	Schuyler	2,785	10,313	21.3	20.1
Essex	1,119	30,752	3.5	3.2	Seneca	10,198	14,537	41.2	39.0
Franklin	14,119	29,422	32.4	29.4	Steuben	35,640	44,987	44.2	37.5
Fulton	33,201	11,726	73.9	70.2	Suffolk	18,825	91,421	17.1	18.7
Genesee	17,744	20,232	46.7	40.9					
Greene	4,728	21,068	18.3	17.5	Tioga	9,417	14,795	38.9	37.0
Herkimer	43,998	20,964	67.7	57.1	Tompkins	17,004	18,281	48.2	44.0
					Ulster	33,817	41,162	45.1	35.9
Jefferson	35,605	46,645	43.3	37.7	Warren	16,638	15,035	52.5	47.3
Kings	2,018,356	.....	100.0	100.0	Washington	17,914	26,974	39.9	37.2
Lewis	3,127	20,577	13.2	11.8					
Livingston	10,528	26,302	28.6	17.7	Wayne	13,745	35,082	28.2	26.7
Madison	14,536	24,909	36.8	29.4	Westchester	297,171	47,265	86.3	81.0
Monroe	307,257	44,777	87.3	79.4	Wyoming	8,339	21,975	27.5	23.8
Montgomery	36,271	21,657	62.6	63.5	Yates	4,517	12,124	27.1	24.7
					All other counties	.....	69,238	.....	3.3
Nassau	42,993	33.127	34.1	16.0					

"All other counties" means Hamilton, Putnam, and Schoharie.

FOREIGN-BORN WHITES IN CHIEF CITIES OF NEW YORK STATE, 1920.

For New York City, see elsewhere.

Cities and Villages.	Total Foreign-Born White.	Austria.	Canada—Exc't pt French	England.	Germany.	Hungary.	Ireland.	Italy.	Poland.	Russia.
Albany	17,630	338	598	1,057	3,068	87	3,139	3,403	1,414	2,277
Binghamton	10,368	259	252	582	588	104	1,440	1,231	909	681
Buffalo	121,53[illegible]	2,945	5,617	6,710	20,898	2,736	7,264	16,411	31,406	6,557
Elmira	4,706	205	197	356	713	13	842	995	374	459
Jamestown	11,415	21	258	972	185	9	133	1,807	87	59
Mount Vernon	10,090	333	287	721	1,379	104	969	3,748	343	979
New Rochelle	8,457	195	329	665	946	99	1,325	2,512	89	738
Niagara Falls	17,886	566	4,359	1,624	650	48	740	3,881	2,670	1,262
Oswego	3,620	85	571	415	361	2	480	900	335	158
Port Chester village	4,758	181	66	217	249	32	381	2,143	228	777
Poughkeepsie	5,530	281	145	334	584	398	686	1,279	602	535
Rochester	71,321	1,536	9,317	5,980	10,735	398	4,385	19,468	4,590	6,871
Rome	5,234	75	189	254	401	22	211	2,462	766	181
Schenectady	20,490	606	697	1,383	2,074	580	1,250	5,378	4,316	1,149
Syracuse	32,321	868	3,116	2,321	4,751	145	3,814	6,756	4,571	2,791
Troy	11,483	254	429	1,162	1,154	36	3,369	1,412	874	532
Utica	23,257	367	886	1,267	2,055	52	1,437	8,435	4,091	1,034
Yonkers	25,700	2,917	529	1,796	2,102	1,162	4,140	4,507	2,568	1,987

JAPANESE AND CHINESE IN NEW YORK STATE CITIES.

Chinese—Albany, 60; Binghamton, 21; Buffalo, 102; N. Y. City—Manhattan, 3,862; Bronx, 146; Brooklyn, 811; Queens, 160; Richmond, 63; total in the five boroughs—5,042; Rochester, 42; Schenectady, 79; Syracuse, 13; Troy, 29; Utica, 32; Yonkers, 28.

Japanese—Albany, 4; Binghamton, 8; Buffalo, 13; N. Y. City—Manhattan, 1,931; Bronx, 66; Brooklyn, 250; Queens, 52; Richmond, 13; total in the five boroughs—2,312; Rochester, 7; Schenectady, 9; Syracuse, 2; Troy, 3; Utica, 5; Yonkers, 29.

FOREIGN-BORN WHITES IN N. Y. STATE, BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH, 1920.

COUNTIES.	Total Foreign-Born White.	Austria.	Canada—Except French.	England.	Germany.	Hungary.	Ireland.	Italy.	Poland.	Russia.
The State	2,786,112	151,172	96,414	135,305	295,650	78,374	284,747	545,173	247,519	529,240
Albany	29,322	583	895	2,103	3,984	132	4,712	5,026	3,356	2,645
Allegany	1,465	27	204	189	321	12	312	131	21	27
Bronx	265,971	23,638	2,083	8,924	21,719	10,644	18,379	39,519	19,008	37,345
Broome	14,601	670	359	887	773	208	1,662	2,340	1,350	864
Cattaraugus	7,196	331	597	439	1,428	32	668	890	1,404	141
Cayuga	9,488	241	483	1,614	536	69	1,421	2,386	1,584	311
Chatauqua	23,038	198	879	1,818	1,710	27	480	4,813	2,323	187
Chemung	5,915	340	247	455	872	21	930	1,031	598	477
Chenango	1,734	12	109	220	208	8	293	478	26	48
Clinton	4,010	48	797	159	81	18	227	363	129	210
Columbia	4,307	475	122	325	804	228	485	439	383	579
Cortland	2,015	28	226	305	77	19	363	558	18	155
Delaware	2,084	51	108	212	336	61	164	450	109	131
Dutchess	12,465	555	318	937	1,424	560	2,223	2,762	913	885
Erie	147,309	3,957	17,587	7,918	25,308	4,905	8,048	18,893	38,641	7,150
Essex	2,571	71	298	147	63	169	271	366	302	147
Franklin	4,532	34	1,471	147	83	5	250	132	35	156
Fulton	6,364	286	273	995	790	63	521	1,285	216	482
Genesee	5,313	116	555	683	805	34	485	1,672	510	112
Greene	2,033	70	46	120	390	34	203	444	138	204
Hamilton	341	.....	51	21	15	1	45	12	12	29
Herkimer	11,102	244	621	703	982	94	1,073	2,535	1,901	713
Jefferson	11,373	237	6,229	949	402	144	576	1,080	272	148
Kings	659,287	31,981	7,694	25,033	55,778	8,795	53,660	138,245	51,928	189,421
Lewis	1,980	54	474	74	198	194	136	39	246	77
Livingston	4,259	66	387	352	334	11	1,050	1,661	81	102
Madison	3,246	39	310	468	358	15	360	1,024	51	52
Monroe	79,491	1,634	10,592	7,159	12,736	427	4,947	20,752	4,882	7,015
Montgomery	12,357	257	231	958	1,727	14	925	2,488	3,279	474
Nassau	25,998	716	652	2,457	4,073	378	3,499	4,290	3,644	1,276
New York	922,080	65,603	11,390	29,817	70,836	40,644	116,748	184,546	64,514	193,775
Niagara	29,298	914	6,548	2,950	3,198	532	1,340	4,991	4,395	1,465
Oneida	37 185	554	1,820	2,871	3,179	119	2,286	11,333	7,073	1,377
Onondaga	41,517	1,349	3,985	3,799	5,874	285	4,887	8,563	5,481	3,070
Ontario	6,193	69	553	804	547	26	1,123	1,517	71	61
Orange	16,422	686	323	1,800	1,719	347	3,168	3,128	1,266	1,389
Orleans	4,444	5	530	1,350	564	6	270	955	504	57
Oswego	7,528	235	1,579	842	620	35	743	1,490	780	304
Otsego	2,366	58	117	318	243	33	346	379	68	142
Putnam	1,437	31	32	135	131	10	415	340	20	32
Queens	111,676	4,678	1,608	6,047	32,446	3,555	10,618	19,794	7,778	7,627
Rensselaer	16,002	390	577	1,596	2,001	70	4,280	1,746	1,164	942
Richmond	31,533	839	739	1,913	4,375	755	3,744	8,728	2,451	1,629
Rockland	6,961	382	162	529	1,341	200	698	1,320	320	581
St. Lawrence	10,848	168	5,235	474	218	207	846	558	402	295
Saratoga	7,385	281	342	689	521	52	1,326	1,907	491	379
Schenectady	23,679	717	812	1,777	2,707	684	1,403	5,975	4,571	1,251
Schoharie	620	18	30	51	123	15	48	159	37	32
Schuyler	662	8	38	73	26	12	90	309	11	7
Seneca	2,932	92	167	330	364	29	635	762	96	119
Steuben	4,776	197	277	529	634	43	962	988	154	69
Suffolk	23,888	943	459	1,758	3,793	361	3,503	2,698	2,772	2,544
Sullivan	5,495	568	60	142	996	180	249	104	220	2,429
Tioga	1,212	94	78	138	150	27	149	107	147	37
Tompkins	2,660	110	254	373	129	287	402	316	53	82
Ulster	8,043	338	178	412	1,668	226	848	1,877	426	1,226
Warren	2,431	20	159	155	92	6	659	342	102	236
Washington	4,213	217	337	239	115	9	1,041	729	141	108
Wayne	6,634	52	446	587	620	5	285	1,034	57	83
Westchester	80,005	4,533	2,159	5,820	7,521	2,273	12,494	22,006	4,164	6,274
Wyoming	2,669	61	352	235	517	17	335	284	428	52
Yates	1,150	3	90	289	57	2	147	84	2	3

STATE TOTALS FOR THOSE NOT IN TABLE ABOVE.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	No.	COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	No.	COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	No.	COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	No.
Armenia	5,599	Finland	12,504	Norway	27,573	Switzerland	15,053
Belgium	5,301	France	32,179	Roumania	40,116	Syria	8,127
Canada (French)	15,560	Greece	26,117	Scotland	37,654	Wales	6,763
Cuba	3,136	Jugo-Slavia	8,547	South America	6,446	West Indies (excl. Cuba & P. Rico)	6,396
Czechoslovakia	38,247	Lithuania	12,121	Spain	12,548		
Denmark	14,222	Netherlands	13,772	Sweden	53,025		

FOREIGN-BORN WHITES IN N. Y. STATE (1920), BY AGE GROUPS.

AGE.	Male.	Female.	Total.	AGE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 5 years	3,084	3,002	6,086	15 to 19 years	58,702	64,549	123,251
Under 1 year	393	340	733	20 to 44 years	829,797	764,897	1,594,694
5 to 9 years	14,030	13,941	27,971	45 years and over	501,723	463,132	964,855
10 to 14 years	33,185	32,418	65,603	Age unknown	2,054	1,598	3,652
18 to 44 years	856,125	795,390	1,651,515	21 years and over	1,318,883	1,209,614	2,528,497

CITIZENSHIP OF FOREIGN-BORN WHITES IN NEW YORK STATE, 1920.

Country of Birth.	Total For.-Born White.	For.-Born White 21 Yrs. and Over.		Country of Birth.	Total For.-Born White.	For.-Born White 21 Yrs. and Over.	
	Number.	Total.	Naturalized. Number.		Number.	Total.	Naturalized. Number.
All countries...	2,786,112	2,528,497	1,153,813	Scotland.....	37,654	34,157	19,997
				France.....	32,179	29,345	15,370
Italy.....	545,173	474,994	129,330	Norway.....	27,573	25,445	11,917
Russia.....	529,240	458,239	182,139	Greece.....	26,117	22,907	3,993
Germany.....	295,650	290,287	203,307	Switzerland.....	15,053	14,521	8,563
Ireland.....	284,747	280,508	177,678	Denmark.....	14,222	13,328	7,764
Poland.....	247,519	224,799	66,971	Netherlands.....	13,772	12,196	7,120
Austria.....	151,172	138,279	59,129	Spain.....	12,548	10,774	1,144
England.....	135,305	120,299	74,109	Finland.....	12,504	11,896	2,901
Canada.....	111,974	99,792	59,656	Lithuania.....	12,121	11,407	2,105
Canada-French...	15,560	14,078	8,177	Jugo-Slavia.....	8,547	7,604	2,014
Hungary.....	78,374	71,413	28,701	Syria.....	8,127	6,986	1,767
Sweden.....	53,025	51,114	29,058				
Roumania.....	40,116	36,230	18,226	All other countries	55,153	45,837	16,337
Czechoslovakia...	38,247	36,140	14,517				

RACIAL POPULATION OF NEW YORK STATE.

Class of Population.	Number.		Males to 100 Females.		Class of Population.	Number.		Males to 100 Females.	
	1920.	1910.	1920.	1910.		1920.	1910.	1920.	1910.
The State Total pop'l't'n	10,385,227	9,113,614	99.8	101.2	The State. All other.....	735	19	.....	.....
White.....	10,172,027	8,966,845	99.8	101.3	Native white, tot.	7,385,915	6,237,573	97.1	97.5
Negro.....	198,483	134,191	92.6	91.3	Native parent'ge	3,668,266	3,230,325	98.6	98.9
Indian.....	5,503	6,046	104.8	103.5	For. parentage..	2,844,083	2,241,837	96.3	96.4
Chinese.....	5,793	5,266	947.6	2,519.9	Mixed parent'ge	873,566	765,411	93.3	94.5
Japanese.....	2,686	1,247	441.5	646.7	For.-born white.	2,786,112	2,729,272	107.4	110.5

"All other" population (1920) included 496 Filipinos, 204 Hindus, 30 Koreans and 2 Siamese.
Percentages less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. are not shown. Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

POPULATION OF NEW YORK STATE INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Reservations.	1875.	1905.	1910.	1915.	1920.	Reservations.	1875.	1905.	1910.	1915.	1920.
Allegany.....	865	866	1,627	832	93	Shinnecock....	185	.....	.....	143	112
Cattaraugus...	1,417	1,472	1,374	1,313	1,198	Tonawanda....	559	503	497	513	400
Oneida.....	139	104	.....	.....	.....	Tuscarora.....	404	384	417	394	319
Onondaga.....	401	525	565	536	471						
Poospatuck.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	Total.....	4,707	5,060	5,729	4,845	4,458
St. Regis.....	737	1,206	1,249	1,086	1,018						

At Oil Springs Reservation, in Allegany and Cattaraugus Counties—4.
Each tribe has an attorney, appointed by the Governor of the State.

POPULATION OF NEW YORK STATE BY STATE OF BIRTH.

(U. S. Census figures as of January 1, 1920.)

Of the 10,385,227 inhabitants of New York, 6,634,469 or 63.9 per cent., were natives of that State; 925, 383, or 8.9 per cent., were natives of other States or of the outlying possessions; and 2,825,375, or 27.2 per cent., were born in foreign countries.

The percentage of native Americans in the total population of the State increased from 69.8 in 1910 to 72.8 in 1920, and the percentage foreign born decreased from 30.2 to 27.2. The percentage of natives of New York increased during the same period from 62 to 63.9, and the percentage born in other States and the outlying possessions increased from 7.9 to 8.9.

Nativity and State of Birth.	All Classes. 1920.	White, 1920.	Colored, 1920.	Nativity and State of Birth.	All Classes. 1920.	White, 1920.	Colored, 1920.
Total population..	10,385,227	10,172,027	213,200	Vermont.....	23,216	22,929	287
				Maryland.....	20,206	15,928	4,278
Native.....	7,559,852	7,385,915	173,937	North Carolina..	17,803	4,475	13,328
Born in:				South Carolina..	17,150	3,943	13,107
New York.....	6,634,469	6,566,130	68,339	Georgia.....	14,583	5,931	8,652
Pennsylvania....	216,102	212,452	3,650	Missouri.....	12,265	11,870	395
New Jersey.....	115,901	112,339	3,562	Indiana.....	12,248	11,987	261
Massachusetts..	70,911	69,597	1,314	Maine.....	12,231	12,128	103
Connecticut.....	48,162	47,028	1,134	Wisconsin.....	11,704	11,660	44
Virginia.....	44,986	13,548	31,438	Rhode Island...	10,797	10,370	427
Ohio.....	43,692	42,725	967	Other States....	114,171	98,270	15,901
Illinois.....	34,248	33,758	490	Other native.....	59,860	53,840	6,020
Michigan..	25,247	25,007	240	Foreign born.....	2,825,375	2,786,112	29,263

"Colored" comprises persons of Negro descent, Indians, Chinese, Japanese and all other non-whites.

POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS, 1920, IN NEW YORK STATE.

Age Periods.	Male.	Female.	Age Periods.	Male.	Female.	Age Periods.	Male.	Female.
Under 5 years..	511,029	499,261	40 to 44 years.	356,411	342,983	80 to 84 years.	16,888	23,362
Under 1 ye r..	(98,133)	(95,730)	45 to 49 years.	320,442	297,016	85 to 89 years.	6,230	9,452
5 to 9 years...	489,503	482,648	50 to 54 years.	270,271	260,444	90 to 94 years.	1,370	2,417
10 to 14 years.	453,990	448,428	55 to 59 years.	195,523	192,707	95 to 99 years.	260	513
15 to 19 years.	399,406	418,213	60 to 64 years.	156,361	157,551	100 yrs. & over	32	96
20 to 24 years.	434,070	491,029	65 to 69 years.	101,780	107,251	Age unknown..	7,053	4,912
25 to 29 years.	476,800	494,543	70 to 74 years.	64,620	74,157			
30 to 34 years.	452,985	438,688	75 to 79 years.	38,443	46,205	All ages.....	5,187,350	5,197,877
35 to 39 years.	433,860	405,918						

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES IN NEW YORK STATE.

(By the Bureau of the Census; figures subject to final adjustment.)

The statistics of marriages were furnished by the State Department of Health and those of divorces by the County Clerks.

County.	Marriages.			Divorces.		
	1923.	1922.	1916.	1923.	1922.	1916.
Total	111,387	98,357	97,454	4,448	4,137	3,269
Albany	1,864	1,724	1,722	63	47	57
Allegany	290	301	329	8	9	10
Bronx	5,662	5,021	4,080	192	133	111
Broome	1,373	1,252	1,121	68	76	75
Cattaraugus	850	739	726	39	43	23
Cayuga	497	429	550	30	30	29
Chautauqua	2,001	1,727	1,431	105	88	49
Chemung	677	589	767	22	33	22
Chenango	303	265	288	27	29	29
Clinton	316	362	418	8	11	19
Columbia	293	367	400	21	19	11
Cortland	264	304	225	17	18	18
Delaware	349	349	356	12	9	21
Dutchess	739	748	757	37	39	35
Erie	6,658	6,058	6,583	362	390	324
Essex	258	145	279	6	12	10
Franklin	127	322	390	17	5	.....
Fulton	383	354	395	60	51	55
Genesee	330	269	256	9	7	6
Greene	178	181	263	11	12	12
Hamilton	26	31	25	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer	508	485	673	12	26	15
Jefferson	665	552	729	49	55	29
Kings	17,209	16,182	15,920	1,096	683	595
Lewis	158	167	159	4	1	.....
Livingston	286	220	215	1	3	4
Madison	283	312	316	24	31	11
Monroe	3,501	3,394	3,408	155	112	117
Montgome'y	533	479	589	47	50	25
Nassau	1,100	940	829	28	20	20
New York	39,961	33,338	31,735	977	1,044	730
Niagara	1,261	1,164	1,179	43	31	32
Oneida	1,915	1,404	1,705	69	73	44
Onondaga	2,148	2,200	2,003	151	137	113
Ontarlo	853	378	403	4	16	9
Orange	990	959	990	58	72	41
Orleans	205	226	236	8	16	8
Oswego	556	542	639	13	14	19
Otsego	352	346	333	30	31	29
Putnam	140	116	98	1	.....	5
Queens	2,764	2,818	2,352	86	114	57
Rensselaer	1,150	801	886	44	47	32
Richmond	834	830	695	14	15	10
Rockland	426	366	298	24	48	36
St. Lawrence	696	544	659	23	18	27
Saratoga	525	428	482	30	22	32
Schenectady	913	751	944	48	63	44
Schoharie	173	160	170	28	27	12
Schuyler	130	89	89	3	3	1
Seneca	160	171	164	4	10	4
Steuben	773	636	791	65	71	54
Suffolk	846	708	728	14	20	13
Sullivan	253	209	237	3	7	2
Tioga	265	278	306	5	3	.....
Tompkins	326	324	284	10	17	.....
Ulster	624	619	629	28	20	34
Warren	282	373	291	19	27	26
Washington	398	290	357	16	16	11
Wayne	373	296	382	6	6	10
Westchester	3,022	2,380	2,816	81	95	81
Wyoming	238	234	228	9	8	4
Yates	148	108	146	4	4	3

Divorce figures for Hamilton County are included in Fulton. For other counties, where there are no figures, there were no reports.

Divorces in New York State in 1906 numbered 2,069; in 1896 there were 1,270.

ABSENCE FOR 5 YEARS NOW A GROUND FOR DIVORCE.

The New York Legislature, by a law approved March 25, 1922, amended the Act relating to domestic relations by adding this section, which took effect immediately:

Dissolution of marriage on ground of absence—A party to a marriage may present to the Supreme Court a duly verified petition showing that the husband or wife of such party has absented himself or herself for five successive years then last past without being known to such party to be living during that time; that such party believes such husband or wife to be dead; and that a diligent search has been made to discover evidence showing that such husband or wife is living, and no such evidence has been found.

The court shall thereupon by order require notice of the presentation and object of such petition to be published in the same manner as required for the publication of a summons in an action in the Supreme Court where service of such summons is made by publication; such notice shall be directed to the husband or wife who has so absented himself or herself and shall state the time and place of the hearing upon such petition, which time shall be not less than twenty days after the completion of the publication of such notice; and if the court, after the filing of proof of the proper publication of said notice and after a hearing and proof taken, is satisfied of the truth of all the allegations contained in the petition, it may make an order dissolving such marriage.

NEW LAW ON ANNULMENT.

The New York State Legislature, in 1923, passed an act, signed by the Governor May 21 and in immediate effect, amending the Marriage Law as follows:

Section 1. The Civil Practice Act is hereby amended by adding a new section at the end of article sixty-seven, to be section eleven hundred and forty-six-a, to read as follows:

§ 1146-a. *Conditions attached to maintenance of action to annul a marriage.* An action to annul a marriage may be maintained in either of the following cases:

1. Where both parties are residents of the State when the action is commenced.

2. Where the parties were married within the State and the plaintiff is a resident thereof when the action is commenced.

3. Where the parties, having been married without the State have become residents of the State, and have continued to be residents thereof at least one year; and the plaintiff is such a resident when the action is commenced.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

N. Y. STATE AND CITY INSTITUTIONS FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

State Agricultural and Industrial School, at Industry, Monroe County (595), originally the Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents. For boys only.

State Training School for Girls, at Hudson, Columbia County (380), originally the House of Refuge for Women.

The two above named institutions have local boards of managers but are under the supervision of the State Board of Charities. Some of the inmates were not committed as delinquents.

State Schools for Mental Defectives—These are located: At Syracuse, Onondaga County, for boys and girls; at Newark, Wayne County, for girls and for child-bearing women; and at Rome, Oneida County, for boys and girls.

The three institutions contain about 4,726 inmates. They have local boards of managers, but are under the supervision of the State Board of Charities. Some of the inmates were not committed as delinquents.

Letchworth Village, at Thiells, Rockland County (1,642). This is an institution for feebleminded boys and girls, and not for delinquents. There is a local board of managers, but the colony is under the supervision of the State Board of Charities.

Craig Colony for Epileptics, at Sonyea, Livingston County (1,573). This institution has no provision for the care of delinquents. It is under the State Board of Charities, but has its own board of managers.

NEW YORK CITY CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

The **Children's Hospital**, on Randall's Island (1,260), has capacity for nearly 1,800 inmates, mental defectives, idiots, and epileptics. There is no provision for the care of delinquents.

The institution is owned by the City of New York, and is under the supervision of the Department of Public Welfare. It is the only municipal institution in the State for the care of the mentally defective.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES IN NEW YORK STATE SINCE 1900.

(For deaths by chief causes, see separate table.)

Year.	Estimated Population.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Rates Per 1,000 Pop.			Deaths Under 5 Years.	Pct. of Deaths Und. 5 to Tot. Dths
					Births.	Deaths.	Persons Married.		
1900.....	7,284,461	143,156	132,089	63,225	19.7	18.1	17.4	39,204	29.6
1901.....	7,471,268	140,539	131,335	65,216	18.8	17.6	17.5	35,775	27.2
1902.....	7,658,075	146,740	124,830	68,903	19.2	16.3	18.0	31,215	25.0
1903.....	7,844,882	158,343	127,498	73,011	20.2	16.3	18.6	32,768	25.7
1904.....	8,031,689	165,014	142,217	74,677	20.5	17.7	18.6	39,086	27.5
1905.....	8,218,496	172,259	137,435	78,261	21.0	16.7	19.0	38,045	27.7
1906.....	8,405,303	183,012	141,099	87,870	21.8	16.8	20.9	39,290	27.9
1907.....	8,592,110	196,020	147,130	92,421	22.8	17.1	21.5	40,168	27.3
1908.....	8,778,917	203,159	138,912	73,644	23.1	15.8	16.8	37,941	27.3
1909.....	8,965,724	202,656	140,261	80,090	22.6	15.6	17.9	38,278	27.3
1910.....	9,140,263	213,235	147,710	85,490	23.3	16.2	18.7	39,848	27.0
1911.....	9,294,341	221,678	145,912	86,463	23.9	15.7	18.6	36,156	24.6
1912.....	9,448,418	227,120	142,377	97,427	24.0	15.1	20.6	34,787	24.4
1913.....	9,602,495	228,713	145,274	92,343	23 8	15.1	19.2	35,596	24.5
1914.....	9,756,572	240,038	145,476	93,793	24.6	14.9	19.2	33,082	22.7
1915.....	9,910,650	242,950	146,892	91,102	24.5	14.8	18.4	33,584	22.9
1916.....	10,016,078	240,817	151,543	97,474	24.0	15.1	19.5	33,618	22.2
1917.....	10,121,507	246,453	154,127	104,800	24.3	15.2	20.7	31,431	20.4
1918.....	10,226,935	242,704	192,318	94,107	23.7	18.8	18.4	37,429	19.5
1919.....	10,332,364	226,269	143,401	103,715	21.9	13.9	20.1	27,048	18.9
1920.....	10,437,796	235,460	144,469	110,300	22.6	13.8	21.3	29,584	20.5
1921.....	10,543,105	240,210	130,110	101,437	22.8	12.3	19.2	24,938	19.2
1922.....	10,650,841	231,363	138,942	100,143	21.7	13.0	18.8	25,535	18.4
1923.....	10,757,144	230,801	141,018	108,443	21.5	13.1	20.2	22,528	16.0

Stillbirths, of which there were 9,874 in 1923, are not included in the above table as to either births or deaths.

DEATHS, CHIEF CAUSES, N. Y. STATE, SINCE 1900.

Year.	Pulm. Tuberc.		Pneumonia.		Heart and Vein Troub.		Bright's Disease		Cancer.		Diphtheria.		Suicide.	
	Deaths	Rate.	Deaths	Rate.	Deaths	Rate.	Deaths	Rate.	Deaths	Rate.	D'ths	Rate	D'ths	Rate
1900.....	13,590	186.6	16,596	227.8	15,857	217.7	8,628	118.4	4,871	66.9	3,306	45.4	858	11.8
1901.....	13,766	184.3	14,660	196.2	16,734	224.0	9,005	120.5	5,033	67.4	3,026	40.5	806	10.8
1902.....	12,582	164.3	14,085	183.9	17,581	229.6	9,035	118.0	4,990	65.2	2,859	37.3	894	11.7
1903.....	13,194	168.2	14,213	181.2	18,267	232.8	9,721	123.9	5,456	69.5	3,035	38.7	938	12.0
1904.....	14,159	176.3	17,402	216.7	20,804	259.0	10,674	132.9	5,697	70.9	3,041	37.9	1,031	12.8
1905.....	14,061	171.1	14,581	177.4	20,774	252.8	10,413	126.7	6,056	73.7	2,296	27.9	1,219	14.8
1906.....	14,027	166.9	15,519	184.6	21,394	254.5	10,926	130.0	6,168	73.4	2,691	32.0	1,188	14.1
1907.....	14,431	168.0	18,104	210.7	22,397	260.7	10,575	123.1	6,420	74.7	2,603	20.3	1,207	14.9
1908.....	14,347	163.4	14,852	169.2	21,940	249.9	9,883	112.6	6,554	74.7	2,473	28.2	1,511	17.2
1909.....	13,996	156.1	16,597	185.1	22,402	249.9	10,720	119.6	7,060	78.7	2,313	25.8	1,494	16.7
1910.....	14,287	156.3	17,115	187.2	23,299	254.9	11,217	122.7	7,522	82.3	2,433	26.6	1,479	16.2
1911.....	14,491	155.9	16,460	177.1	25,290	272.1	11,003	118.4	7,970	85.8	1,963	21.1	1,436	15.5
1912.....	14,007	148.2	16,537	175.0	26,062	275.8	11,897	125.9	8,250	87.3	1,624	17.2	1,340	14.2
1913.....	14,096	146.8	16,530	172.1	27,261	283.9	11,739	122.2	8,536	88.9	1,853	19.3	1,476	15.4
1914.....	14,586	149 5	15,510	159.0	31,354	321.4	11,308	115.9	8,906	91.3	2,015	20.7	1,516	15.5
1915.....	14,512	146.4	17,209	173.6	31,453	317.4	11,582	116.9	9,301	93.8	1,770	17.9	1,680	17.0
1916.....	14,069	140.5	17,314	172.9	32,774	327.2	12,801	127.8	9,419	94.0	1,524	15.2	1,492	14.9
1917.....	14,795	146.2	18,673	184.5	34,247	338.1	13,136	129.8	9,736	96.2	1,755	17.3	1,441	14.2
1918.....	15,052	147.2	34,513	337.5	35,091	343.1	11,315	110.6	9,876	96.6	1,776	17.4	1,302	12.7
1919.....	12,814	124.0	17,016	165.5	31,967	339.4	10,540	102.0	10,166	98.4	2,056	19.9	1,294	12.5
1920.....	11,034	105.7	16,479	157.8	34,398	329.5	10,475	100.4	10,533	101.0	1,904	18.2	1,185	11.4
1921.....	9,303	89.2	10,605	101.0	34,893	331.0	9,442	89.9	11,608	105.9	1,701	16.1	1,423	13.7
1922.....	9,296	87.3	14,212	133.5	37,746	354.4	9,985	93.7	11,605	109.0	1,449	13.6	1,403	13.2
1923.....	9,443	87.8	14,100	131.1	39,854	370.4	10,045	93.4	12,184	113.3	1,006	9.4	1,473	13.7

Note—The death rate is per 100,000 population.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE AMONG THE FOREIGN-BORN IN NEW YORK STATE.

From a study of the 1910 mortality figures for the State of New York, Louis I. Dublin, statistician for one of the large life insurance companies, reaches the following conclusions:

1. The several races that make up the foreign-born population of New York are variable as to their natural vigor as measured by their mortality rates or by the life tables.

2. With the exception of the Russians, who are for the most part Jews, the expectation of life of the foreign-born is less than for the native-born of native parentage.

3. Of the foreign-born, Russians have the best expectation, followed in order by the Italian, the English, Scotch and Welsh, the Germans, and the Irish. The last have a particularly low expectation.

4. With the exception of the Russians and Italians, the mortality is higher among these races living in New York State than in their native country.

5. This condition may be due to the difficulties of adjustment to new conditions of life or to the poorer quality of the immigrants as compared with their own people who stay at home or to a combination of both these factors.

MOTOR VEHICLES IN NEW YORK STATE.

(Data by State Tax Commission, cover to April 1, 1924. Figures for City of New York are in parentheses.)

Passenger cars, 756,732 (215,832); omnibuses, 26,127 (14,668); commercial cars, 173,035 (69,745); trailers, 2,109 (1,039); dealers', 4,370; total cars, including exempts—968,942 (301,284).

Total license fees on cars, $15,478,846.41 ($6,024,319.69).

Exempt cars, 6,569 (2,577).

Chauffeurs, 16,334 (9,685); chauffeurs' fees, $79,188 ($50,361).

Operators, 11,018 (10,210); operators' fees, $37,036 ($35,284).

Miscellaneous fees, $42,453.25 ($21,785.50).

Total automobile receipts, $15,637,523.55 ($6,131,750.19).

Motorcycles, including exempts, 10,134 (4,532); total motorcycle fees, $47,052.50 ($20,193)

Grand total receipts from motor vehicles, $15,684,576.16 ($6,151,943.19).

Of the passenger autos in New York City, 24,238 are in the Bronx; 81,680 in Brooklyn; 56,730 in Manhattan; 45,026 in Queens; 8,158 in Richmond.

Of the total fees on cars, the Bronx contributed $549,295.42; Brooklyn, $2,057,584.08; Manhattan, $2,338,652.41; Queens, $905,745.78; Richmond, $173,046.

THE INSANE IN NEW YORK STATE.

(Data by Horatio M. Pollock statistician, N. Y. State Hospital Commission.)

OCTOBER 1.	TOTAL.		IN STATE HOSPITALS.		IN PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.		CRIMINAL INSANE IN STATE INST'NS.		Pat'nts to Each 100,000 of Pop.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1890	7,509	8,497	6,961	7,991	330	488	218	18	266.6
1900	11,493	12,285	10,422	11,666	373	565	698	54	327.1
1910	15,654	17,004	14,252	16,193	380	672	1,022	139	358.3
1911	16,010	17,301	14,569	16,482	377	684	1,064	135	361.0
1912	16,271	17,702	14,744	16,880	398	679	1,129	143	363.6
1913	16,716	18,317	15,089	17,510	375	656	1,252	151	370.4
1914	16,899	18,825	15,318	18,039	365	658	1,216	128	373.2
1915	17,382	19,281	15,796	18,512	368	636	1,218	133	378.4
1916	17,863	19,718	16,252	18,961	345	621	1,266	136	382.4
1917	18,422	20,342	16,801	19,556	336	638	1,285	148	388.9
1918	18,810	20,891	17,219	20,133	318	611	1,273	147	392.8
1919	19,016	20,929	17,407	20,200	321	595	1,288	134	389.9
1920	19,515	21,265	17,752	20,542	505	601	1,258	122	392.7
1921	20,182	21,922	18,543	21,193	313	606	1,326	123	400.0
1922	20,921	22,310	19,271	21,620	305	560	1,345	130	405.4
1923	21,323	22,618	19,394	21,908	561	571	1,368	139	406.7

State hospital column includes alms houses and county asylums in 1890.

Of the 41,302 patients in the State hospitals, 24,324 have dementia praecox, and 4,175 are of the manic-depressive type; 1,504 are paranoics; 1,473 are alcoholics; 1,432 have general paralysis; 1,273 are senile; 1,146 are epileptics; 797 have hardening of the brain arteries; and 47 lost their minds through use of drugs and other exogenous toxins.

Of the 6,900 patients admitted for the first time to the State hospitals for the insane in the year ended June 30, 1923, seven came from Japan; 3,809 were native born in the United States; 513 were from Ireland; 437 from Italy; 365 from Germany; 344 from Russia; 263 from Poland; 196 from Austria; 140 from England; 98 from Canada; 80 from Hungary; 12 from China; and the rest from many other countries.

The number of aliens in the State hospitals for the insane has grown from 9,241 in 1912, to 10,440 in 1923, but the percentage of aliens among the inmates has decreased from 29.2 in 1912, to 25.3 in 1923.

The insane aliens deported from New York State in 1923 totaled 395; insane non-residents deported, 583.

Admissions, including readmissions in 1923, to the State hospitals for the insane numbered 4,473 males and 4,299 females; new criminal insane totaled 200 males and 23 females; deaths in the State hospitals for the insane in 1923 totaled 2,045 males and 1,910 females; recoveries numbered 837 males and 988 females.

EXPENDITURES FOR NEW YORK STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

YEAR.	Maintenance.	Additions and Improvements.	YEAR.	Maintenance.	Additions and Improvements.
1900	$3,993,198	$662,948	1921	13,693,887	$2,648,563
1910	6,068,261	1,412,508	1922	12,742,802	3,088,972
1917	7,508,910	711,362	1923	12,954,659	2,183,991
1918	9,480,808	846,939			
1919	10,774,525	1,033,381	Totals since 1837	$184,798,954	$44,313,496
1920	11,561,468	1,489,557			

CARE OF THE INSANE IN NEW YORK STATE.

The insane in the State are under the care of the *State Hospital Commission*, composed of three members, appointed by the Governor, and which has jurisdiction over all State and private institutions for the care of the insane. Headquarters is at Albany, with a branch in the Flatiron Building, Fifth Ave. and 23d St., New York City, which looks after the deportation of alien and non-resident cases.

STATE HOSPITALS.

The State Hospitals for the insane are located at *Binghamton*, in Broome County; at *Brooklyn*, in Kings County; at *Buffalo*, in Erie County; at *Central Islip*, in Suffolk County, L. I.; at *Gowanda*, in Cattaraugus County; at *Poughkeepsie*, in Dutchess County; at *Kings Park*, in Suffolk County, L. I.; at *Ward's Island*, in N. Y. County; at *Middletown*, in Orange County; at *Rochester*, in Monroe County; at *Ogdensburg*, in St. Lawrence County; at *Utica*, in Oneida County; at *Wingdale*, in Dutchess County. and at *Willard*, in Seneca County.

The hospitals at Gowanda and Middletown are homoeopathic.

Each hospital is governed by its own board of managers, appointed by the Governor, but the chief executive officer at each institution is the superintendent, who is appointed by the State Hospital Commission. He appoints all officers and employees.

SOME STATES SHIRK BURDEN.

It is the belief of public officials that a large number of mildly insane persons, several thousands at least, are outside the public and private institutions, and are cared for in private families by relatives and friends. These outside cases are non-violent for the most part.

The State of New York is burdened with the care of a considerable number of inmates in its hospitals for the insane who belong in other States which refuse to accept them.

Many of the States have an arrangement by which they exchange patients one State with another, according to the legal residence of the patients.

NEW YORK STATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

(Figures in parentheses show number of inmates.)

These institutions have their own boards of trustees or managers, appointed by the Governor, but they are all under the supervision of the State Board of Charities.

State School for the Blind, at Batavia, Genesee County (180). This school receives "blind persons of suitable age and capacity for instruction" from all sections of the State except New York City and the neighboring counties.

The institution is under the supervision of the State Department of Education as well as the State Board of Charities.

Thomas Indian School, at Iroquois, Erie County (187). It was transferred from private control to the State in 1875 and receives destitute and orphan Indian children for the most part from the several reservations within the State.

State Hospital for Orthopedic Children, at West Haverstraw, Rockland County (160). Established 1900.

State Hospital for the Treatment of Incipient Pulmonary Tuberculosis, at Raybrook, Essex County (325). The work is limited, as far as possible to the treatment of adult cases.

State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, at Bath, Steuben County (600). There is capacity for 1,400 inmates. Congress allows the home $100 a year for the support of survivors of the Civil and Spanish Wars.

State Woman's Relief Corps Home, at Oxford, Chenango County (220). The institution is open to both men and women.

CONVICTIONS FOR CRIME IN NEW YORK STATE.

(Data compiled by the Secretary of State, Albany.)

YEAR.	Offenses Against the Person.	Offen. Ag. Property With Violence.	Offen. Ag. Property Without Violence.	Offenses Against the Currency	Felonies.	Misdemeanors.	Total Number Convictions.	Pardons.	Commutations.	Respites From Death.
1900	731	883	1,967	2	2,599	1,553	4,116	8	29	3
1901	697	1,154	1,112	.....	2,690	1,710	4,431	15	36	.....
1902	847	990	1,991	.....	2,857	1,538	4,516	16	25	5
1903	793	865	1,783	2	2,537	1,281	3,931	10	34	7
1904	935	1,021	2,196	.....	3,054	1,627	4,685	12	27	2
1905	1,000	1,106	2,247	.....	3,276	1,664	4,942	31	43	1
1906	872	1,114	1,508	.....	3,559	1,584	5,143	22	45	5
1907	863	1,188	1,69-	.....	3,776	1,753	5,529	7	19	.....
1908	1,118	1,833	2,067	.....	5,588	1,763	7,351	.....	13	.....
1909	1,180	1,558	1,954	.....	5,180	1,677	6,857	7	8	1
1910	1,151	1,194	1,755	.....	4,588	1,453	6,046	1	10	8
1911	1,216	1,301	1,884	.....	4,971	1,686	6,657	13	38	3
1912	1,243	1,427	1,932	.....	5,583	1,753	7,336	11	47	5
1913	1,402	1,390	1,665	.....	5,486	2,279	7,765	11	31	4
1914	1,627	1,664	1,900	.....	6,266	2,822	9,088	3	19	8
1915	1,830	1,858	2,000	.....	6,723	3,435	10,158	8	47	10
1916	1,514	1,167	1,553	.....	4,760	2,458	7,218	6	46	11
1917	1,617	1,100	1,554	.....	4,850	3,080	7,930	21	121	5
1918	1,409	961	1,595	.....	4,574	2,670	7,244	12	119	11
1919	1,463	1,127	1,860	.....	5,276	2,771	8,047	25	116	11
1920	1,352	963	1,703	.....	4,499	2,357	6,856	22	157	34
1921	1,697	1,302	2,071	.....	6,183	2,708	8,891	11	53	7
1922	1,647	1,167	2,099	.....	6,612	3,701	10,784	20	6	10
1923	1,481	812	1,485	.....	5,786	2,723	8,309	65	45	20

The figures in the foregoing table relate only to Courts of Record, and do not include Magistrate's Courts or Courts of Special Sessions. The data are compiled annually by the Secretary of State.

Pardons, respites and commutations proceed from the Governor.

For statistics of prior years (1840-1899) consult 1923 or 1922 ALMANAC.

Convictions in the Courts of Record in 1923 included 424 females.

HOMICIDE CONVICTIONS IN NEW YORK STATE.

(In years ending October 31.)

	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
Murder, first degree	14	20	35	14	22	19	12	15	22	20	23	22	15	25
Murder, second degree	36	47	38	30	35	30	30	32	36	28	33	33	25	26
Manslaughter, first degree	40	75	62	52	70	63	44	57	59	50	60	42	50	49
Manslaughter, second degree	48	20	34	27	44	40	25	26	25	39	30	22	18	22
Electrocutions	16	17	11	16	2	8	6	14	10	11	13	22	14	12

Convictions in Courts of Record in 1923 included 207 for forgery and 11 for perjury.

Convictions in *Courts of Special Sessions* in 1923 totaled 61,169, and included 3,223 women. Of the convictions, 15,601 were for intoxication, 3,446 for petit larceny, and 1 for violation of the liquor tax law.

Appropriations by the Legislature for penal administration in New York State in 1923 totaled $3,582,505, and the total for the past ten years was $28,482,330.

NEW YORK STATE PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

(Figures in parentheses show number of inmates.)

State Prisons—*Auburn*, at Auburn, Cayuga County (1,233 men, 86 women); *Clinton*, at Dannemora, Clinton County (1,454); *Great Meadow*, at Comstock, Washington County (691); *Sing Sing*, at Ossining, Westchester County (1,312).

State Institutions for Criminal Insane—*Matteawan State Hospital*, at Beacon, Dutchess County (962); *Dannemora State Hospital*, at Dannemora, Clinton County (551).

The State prisons and the State hospitals for criminal insane are under management and control of the *Superintendent of State Prisons*, who is appointed by the Governor for a term of five years and who has his office at Albany.

He is a member ex-officio of the *Board of Parole for State Prisons*, which consists of two other members, appointed by the Governor for a term of five years each.

He is not a member of the State Probation Commission, whose only ex-officio member is the State Commissioner of Education.

The State Commission of Prisons, consisting of seven members, appointed by the Governor and serving four years each, visit and inspect the State prisons.

DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS.

State Institution for Defective Delinquents, at Napanoch, Ulster County (320). This was formerly the Eastern New York Reformatory and received the overflow from Elmira, but on July 1, 1921, it ceased to be a reformatory and became an institution for criminals of low grade mentality who are regarded by the alienists as offering practically no hope for reformation. Thus the inmates of Napanoch may stay there for life, unless they improve.

The institution at Napanoch is under the control and supervision of the *State Commission for Mental Defectives*, which has its headquarters at Albany, and consists of three members, appointed by the Governor, including the Secretary of the State Board of Charities and the Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities.

REFORMATORIES.

State Reformatories—*Elmira Reformatory*, at Elmira, Chemung County (1,110) *State Reformatory for Women*, at Bedford Hills, Westchester County (254 adults, 31 infants); *State Training School for Women*, at Albion, Orleans County (187 adults, 12 infants).

The Elmira Reformatory receives, from the courts, sentenced male criminals not under sixteen nor over thirty years of age who are convicted of or who plead guilty to a felony for the first time in their lives. Men of those ages cannot be sent to Elmira for crimes of lesser degree than a felony, nor for second-offense felonies. The latter go either to a State prison or to a State hospital for the criminal insane.

The reformatory at Albion formerly was known as the Western House of Refuge for Women.

The reformatories are under the visitation and inspection of the State Board of Charities, whose members are appointed by the Governor, but each institution has its own separate board of managers or trustees, who also are appointed by the Governor.

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

The House of Refuge, on Randall's Island, New York City, is a private corporation, but is under the supervision of the State Board of Charities. The corporation is known as the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New York.

The institution receives boys under eighteen years of age. It has a capacity of 1,000, but usually has about 500 inmates, not all of whom are from New York City.

WEALTH, DEBT AND TAXATION IN NEW YORK STATE.

Year. (Fiscal.)	Population.	Asses. Val. Real and Per. Property.	Direct Tax Rate (Mills.)	Direct Taxes Levied.	Funded Debt (Gross.)	Ordinary Receipts.	Ordinary Disbursements.
1881.....	5,174,369	$2,783,682,567	2.25	$6,032,829	$9,109,054	$12,468,522	$10,682,386
1882.....	5,265,867	2,872,257,325	2.45	6,820,027	9,109,054	9,503,255	10,198,222
1883.....	5,357,365	3,014,591,372	3.25	9,334,836	8,473,854	10,064,675	10,254,333
1884.....	5,448,863	3,094,731,457	2.575	7,762,572	8,461,854	11,974,624	11,168,954
1885.....	5,540,362	3,224,682,343	2.96	9,160,40[illegible]	9,461,854	11,416,472	12,196,939
1886.....	5,631,86[illegible]	3,361,128,177	2.95	9,512,812	9,327,204	12,912,109	11,509,585
1887.....	5,723,358	3,469,199,945	2.70	9,075,04[illegible]	7,567,004	13,261,660	11,988,408
1888.....	5,814,856	3,567,429,757	2.62	9,089,303	6,965,354	13,585,113	13,533,366
1889.....	5,906,354	3,683,653,062	3.52	12,557,352	6,774,854	12,687,410	13,327,862
1890.....	5,997,853	3,779,393,746	2.34	8,619,748	4,964,304	14,460,586	13,152,610
1891.....	6,255,508	3,931,741,499	1.375	5,196,66[illegible]	2,927,654	14,836,028	13,837,616
1892.....	6,513,343	4,038,058,949	1.98	7,784,818	763,160	10,364,427	14,018,830
1893.....	6,607,787	4,199,882,058	2.58	10,418,192	660	13,842,181	15,115,836
1894.....	6,702,231	4,202,082,167	2.18	9,155,742	660	15,131,290	16,192,049
1895.....	6,796,675	4,368,712,903	3.24	13,906,340	660	17,211,858	17,550,012
1896.....	6,891,119	4,506,985,694	2.69	11,751,83	2,320,660	24,786,181	21,422,352
1897.....	6,985,563	4,898,611,019	2.67	12,033,651	5,765,660	22,387,587	21,384,294
1898.....	7,080,007	5,076,396,824	2.08	10,189,11	9,340,660	23,183,541	24,839,031
1899.....	7,174,451	5,461,302,752	2.49	12,640,228	10,185,660	22,717,694	22,061,592
1900.....	7,268,894	5,686,921,678	1.96	10,704,153	10,130,660	28,072,441	25,152,296
1901.....	7,428,577	5,754,400,382	1.20	6,824,306	10,075,660	26,455,869	23,395,030
1902.....	7,588,260	5,854,500,121	.13	748,072	9,920,660	23,149,609	23,260,249
1903.....	7,747,943	7,446,476,127	.13	761,085	9,665,660	23,516,080	23,240,381
1904.....	7,907,623	7,738,165,640	.13	968,041	9,410,660	24,981,651	25,938,464
1905.....	8,067,308	8,015,090,722	.154	1,191,677	11,155,660	25,286,916	27,359,485
1906.....	8,276,570	8,565,379,394	None.	.....	10,630,660	34,059,518	27,424,363
1907.....	8,485,831	9,173,566,245	None.	.....	17,290,660	35,032,053	32,619,734
1908.....	8,695,092	9,656,118,681	None.	.....	26,230,660	33,996,769	34,318,052
1909.....	8,904,353	9,821,620,552	None.	.....	41,230,660	31,567,185	39,237,426
1910.....	9,113,614	10,121,277,458	None.	.....	57,230,660	37,905,876	38,332,015
1911.....	9,228,440	11,022,985,914	.60	6,072,766	79,730,660	36,138,376	38,119,377
1912.....	9,343,233	11,128,498,055	1.00	11,022,98[illegible]	109,702,660	50,492,863	44,858,059
1913.....	9,458,072	11,385,137,127	.5805	6,460,09[illegible]	135,355,660	55,521,777	50,011,422
1914.....	9,572,918	12,070,420,887	None.	.....	159,260,660	50,907,945	53,328,583
1915.....	9,687,744	11,790,628,803	1.70	20,519,715	186,400,660	42,141,009	57,342,600
1916.....	9,827,021	12,991,437,643	None.	.....	211,404,660	61,437,404	52,725,240
1917.....	9,966,374	12,520,819,811	1.08	13,058,752	236,309,660	61,593,111	60,881,297
1918.....	10,105,584	12,758,021,954	1.06	13,272,06[illegible]	236,214,660	76,034,631	73 392,123
1919.....	10,244,864	12,989,433,733	1.06	13,523,503	236,119,660	80,458,634	78,941,313
1920.....	10,384,820	14,850,989,607	2.695	35,006,521	236,024,000	115,678,480	94,100,072
1921.....	10,524,246	15,390,398,973	1.5043	22,340,341	267,729,000	147,427,529	135,870 056
1922.....	10,663,673	15,390,398,973	1.2915	19,876,70[illegible]	266,998,000	128,106,772	129,608.264
1923.....	10,803,080	16,233,729,387	2.00	32,467,459	264,244,500	133,562,754	135,618,071
1924.....	10,942,437	17,346,635,443	1.50	26,019,953	308,491,000	150,516,166	150,840,295

Population figures above are estimates (as of July 1) of the State except census years.
The U. S. Census Bureau estimated the population of N. Y. State (July 1) at: (1920) 10,450,718; (1921) 10,581,700; (1922) 10,712,680; (1923) 10,843,661; (1924) 10,974,642; (1925) 11,105,625.

APPROPRIATIONS BY NEW YORK STATE LEGISLATURES.

1908.....	$35,934,116	1913.....	$59,465,691	1917.....	$79,742,834	1921.....	$145,798,092
1909.....	36,591,570	1914.....	47,899,528	1918.....	81,525,271	1922.....	149,363,753
1910.....	42,975,451	1915.....	63,997,272	1919.....	95,840,984	1923.....	161,322,867
1911.....	43,074,192	1916.....	59,103,450	1920.....	145,219,907	1924.....	158,122,187
1912.....	52,366,582						

Appropriations include advances for Federal Rural Post Roads: (1920) $300,000; (1921) $7,964,748; (1922) $6,204,042; (1923) $4,928,597; (1924) $3,251,516.

The appropriations total for 1922 includes $10,010,303 revolving Fuel Administration fund, granted at the special session of the Legislature in August.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF NEW YORK STATE GOVERNMENT.

Revenue Receipts.	Fiscal Year Ended— June 30, 1924	June 30, 1923.	General Expenditures.	Fiscal Year Ended— June 30, 1924.	June 30, 1923.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Gen'l Property Taxes.	34,321,454.92	21,402,622,25	Current Expenses....	62,724,647.28	53.457,029.44
Special Taxes.....	104,109,120.96	99,984,034.40	Fix'd Chgs & Contribu	65,594,414.02	65,279,523.10
Oth. Rev. & Receipts.	8,157,244.53	8,206,847.27	Capital Outlays.....	18,137,647.30	13,132,119.65
Tot. Rev. Receipts..	146,587,820.41	129,593,503.92	Tot. General Expen.	146,456,708.60	131,868.672.19

This statement shows the operations under the General Budget of the State and does not include transactions under sinking funds, special funds, bond moneys and trust funds.

NEW YORK STATE REVENUES FROM EXCISE AND INHERITANCE TAXES.

Year.	From Excise	From Inheritance.	Year.	From Excise.	From Inheritance.	Year.	From Excise	From Inheritance.
1897.....	$12.268.341	$1,829,942	1907.....	$19,057,236	$5.435.395	1916.....	$21,068,145	$5.984.018
1898.....	12,640,708	1 997,210	1908.....	8.044,537	6.605.801	1917.....	20,747,509	15,077,631
1899.....	12,643,594	2,194,612	1909.....	18.005,494	6,962,615	1918.....	22.616 443	11.433.400
1900.....	12,622,958	4,334,803	1910.....	18,102,822	8,213,557	1919.....	5,487,449	13,339,583
1901.....	12 467,674	4,084,607	1911.....	18,319,880	8,157,344	1920.....	2,039,613	21.259.641
1902.....	12,511,369	3,303,555	1912.....	18,210,08[illegible]	12,153,189	1921.....	233.718	18,135,507
1903.....	17,741,257	4,665,736	1913.....	18,142,558	12,724,237	1922.....	21,452	15,385,042
1904.....	17.879.636	5,428,052	1914.....	18,109.271	11,162,478	1923.....	6,016	17,786,389
1905.....	18,197,906	4,627,051	1915.....	17,766.783	8,263,894	1924.....	827	19,369,394
1906.....	18,719,324	4,713,311						

1908 figures cover only five months, because the excise year was changed so as to begin Oct. 1 instead of May 1.
Figures for 1917 and later cover years ended June 30.

NEW YORK STATE BANKING STATISTICS.

(The data are as of June 30, 1924.)

	State Banks. (258)	Private Banks. (87)	Trust Companies. (104)	Savings Banks. (148)	Total, All Banks (597)
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Resources, total	1,709,092,789	39,041,742	4,351,082,433	3,632,806,774	9,732,023,738
Liabilities, capital	6),697,750	1,756,000	201,875,000	.....	273,328,750
Surplus	86,793,711	.....	253,044,619	352,599,361	692,437,691
Deposits	1,494,197,146	30,158,546	3,698,190,344	3,273,854,200	8,496,400,236
Total Liabilities	1,709,092,789	39,041,742	4,351,082,433	3,280,207,413	9,379,424,377

CONDITION OF SAVINGS BANKS IN NEW YORK STATE, JULY 1, 1924.

	Resources.	Open Accounts on July 1, 1924.	Amount Deposited in Year.	Amount Drawn Out in Year.	Amount Due Depositors July 1, 1924.	Dividends Paid in Year.
	Dollars.	*Number.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Bronx	89,256,297	132,515	42,726,975	33,742,507	83,361,774	2,764,503
Brooklyn	762,182,780	856,599	293,740,232	255,939,915	683,735,971	25,573,209
Manhattan	1,784,109,104	1,738,977	519,446,695	474,260,922	1,607,950,652	59,154,903
Queens	69,636,056	113,360	33,649,446	27,877,267	63,375,602	2,205,825
Richmond	18,390,167	37,263	8,152,913	7,739,743	16,837,924	606,531
Total N. Y. City	2,723,574,401	2,878,711	897,716,261	799,560,354	2,455,261,923	90,304,971
Whole State	3,632,806,771	4,311,954	1,157,207,597	1,049,147,170	3,273,854,200	121,788,166

YIELD OF THE NEW YORK STATE INCOME TAX.

(Calendar years; yield shown for each year is on income of preceding year.)

ITEMS.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
Total tax yield	$37,182,974	$34,964,420	$30,026,829	$37,809,135
Total number of returns	745,355	1,135,393	1,085,185	1,081,853
Number of taxable returns	618,595	917,908	812,300	823,316

The number of returns under income of certain sizes, in 1921 and 1922, was as follows:

SIZE OF TAXABLE INCOME.	1921.	1922.	SIZE OF TAXABLE INCOME.	1921.	1922.
	No Returns	*No Ret'ns*		*No. Returns*	*No Ret'ns*
Under $5,000	1,025,337	845,628	$25,000 to $100,000	12,411	10,281
$5,000 to $10,000	76,764	72,206	Over $100.000	1,337	887
$10,000 to $25,000	34,119	30,838			

FEDERAL INCOME TAXPAYERS IN NEW YORK STATE.

YEAR.	No. of Returns.	Total Net Income.	Total Tax.	YEAR.	No. of Returns.	Total Net Income.	Total Tax.
1916	93,155	$1,922,864,651	$77,970,521	1920	1,047,634	$4,030,623,696	$286,607,280
1917	489,089	2,774,035,148	251,785,795	1921	1,066,637	3,617,757,104	210,768,379
1918	559,753	2,719,713,784	354,263,417	1922	1,102,748	4,110,588,989	273,960,079
1919	683,085	3,436,343,179	399,792,351				

INCOME TAXPAYERS, BY COUNTIES.

COUNTY.	Total Returns.	Under $5,000.	$5,000 to $10,000.	$10,000 and Over.	COUNTY.	Total Returns.	Under $5,000.	$5,000 to $10,000.	$10,000 and Over.
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*		*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
Albany	16,683	15,407	746	530	Onondaga	24,471	22,622	1,218	631
Allegany	1,112	1,023	56	33	Ontario	2,993	2,767	157	69
Bronx	38,450	36,036	1,892	522	Orange	9,600	8,844	441	315
Broome	12,867	12,150	467	250	Orleans	1,233	1,085	86	62
Cattaraugus	4,101	3,843	174	84	Oswego	3,286	3,067	144	75
Cayuga	3,421	3,115	190	116	Otsego	2,370	2,208	94	68
Chautauqua	6,665	6,107	357	201	Putnam	720	620	46	54
Chemung	5,029	4,656	240	133	Queens	38,927	34,278	3,295	1,354
Chenango	1,486	1,371	78	37	Rensselaer	7,840	7,165	406	269
Clinton	1,604	1,475	84	45	Richmond	6,127	5,421	487	219
Columbia	2,806	2,651	92	63	Rockland	3,200	2,822	243	135
Cortland	1,737	1,603	80	54	St. Lawrence	2,765	2,569	129	67
Delaware	1,456	1,360	68	28	Saratoga	3,100	2,876	139	85
Dutchess	6,200	5,605	340	255	Schenectady	9,896	9,333	373	190
Erie	61,526	56,736	2,866	1,924	Schoharie	550	517	22	11
Essex	1,900	1,733	107	54	Schuyler	352	329	13	10
Franklin	1,891	1,713	121	57	Seneca	746	693	35	18
Fulton	2,400	2,112	178	110	Steuben	3,908	3,643	176	89
Genesee	1,855	1,722	89	44	Suffolk	4,709	3,480	683	546
Greene	1,218	1,153	47	18	Sullivan	1,250	1,134	69	47
Hamilton	135	116	9	10	Tioga	918	856	48	14
Herkimer	3,579	3,333	156	90	Tompkins	2,582	2,313	197	72
Jefferson	4,799	4,406	255	138	Ulster	3,500	3,182	199	119
Kings	175,317	156,221	14,235	4,861	Warren	2,000	1,780	130	90
Lewis	608	565	22	21	Washington	1,950	1,847	78	25
Livingston	1,600	1,498	57	45	Wayne	1,890	1,711	132	47
Madison	2,081	1,912	114	55	Westchester	34,000	26,756	4,227	3,017
Monroe	36,685	33,465	1,895	1,325	Wyoming	976	903	55	18
Montgomery	4,900	4,610	172	118	Yates	509	467	29	13
Nassau	10,085	7,148	1,723	1,214	Miscellaneous	10,927	8,031	1,720	1,176
New York	479,157	416,658	35,091	27,408					
Niagara	9,188	8,523	437	228	Total	1,102,748	975,187	78,192	49,369
Oneida	12,912	11,836	683	393					

LIFE INSURANCE IN NEW YORK STATE.

YEAR.	Companies.	Ordinary Policies in Force.	Amount of Ordinary Policies in Force.	Admitted Assets.	Liabilities Except Capital and Surplus.	Surplus as Regards Policy-holders.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1911	34	6,621,386	12,802,989,204	3,942,144,356	3,727,340,150	214,804,206
1912	34	7,001,913	13,527,321,222	4,173,953,579	3,942,178,180	231,775,398
1913	34	7,452,154	14,304,638,791	4,417,298,211	4,160,361,987	256,936,224
1914	35	7,849,680	14,933,150,898	4,636,744,620	4,364,317,147	272,457,473
1915	37	8,288,228	15,632,739,058	4,850,696,881	4,586,950,203	263,746,678
1916	37	8,891,679	16,814,540,674	5,144,624,477	4,852,949,206	291,675,271
1917	38	9,517,941	18,457,378,561	5,467,600,437	5,171,444,641	296,155,796
1918	40	10,197,730	20,196,274,253	5,915,687,963	5,668,239,682	247,448,280
1919	37	11,607,348	24,010,146,358	6,096,788,789	5,811,840,047	284,948,742
1920	37	13,206,526	28,430,027,384	6,550,253,577	6,229,339,891	320,913,686
1921	37	14,040,339	30,677,702,107	7,025,018,706	6,676,383,452	348,635,254
1922	37	14,875,540	33,460,718,184	7,592,695,566	7,132,261,313	460,434,253
1923	38	16,062,976	37,545,222,549	8,222,286,014	7,692,012,557	530,273,457

The table covers only companies doing business in this State but includes operations outside the State by those companies.

LIFE INSURANCE IN NEW YORK STATE—*Continued.*

COMPANY.	Assets.	Liabilities (Excl. Capital and Surplus).	Income.	Disbursements.	Insurance in Force Jan. 1, 1924.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Metropolitan	1,431,399,418.27	1,347,050,771.32	396,311,664.25	234,966,403.63	9,238,254,068
New York	1,003,773,762.46	925,172,419.88	226,486,346.81	208,959,195.36	4,326,729,804
Equitable	686,944,357.27	637,212,913.25	164,772,939.77	144,657,711.42	3,446,574,467
Prudential	1,039,412,822.86	993,044,081.27	306,777,199.56	180,164,183.27	9,137,083,391
Mutual	695,748,508.39	653,034,166.02	146,706,207.47	142,675,155.22	2,817,761,195
Northwestern	589,029,701.23	550,294,503.69	119,981,915.35	78,488,499.64	2,689,218,038
Travelers	222,572,754.26	212,415,375,76	66,970,581.13	37,736,169.87	2,438,317,145
Mutual Benefit	361,523,230.85	342,837,284.58	73,765,402.26	48,029,235.87	1,653,277,782
Aetna	191,791,896.09	169,682,626.19	49,486,372.15	37,324,644.49	1,593,588,750
Penn Mutual	270,136,059.65	253,903,137.90	60,454,772.95	43,216,174.27	1,262,418,267
Mass. Mutual	182,613,798.31	173,226,955.88	43,847,540.61	25,669,725.56	1,028,401,673
John Hancock	299,353,870.69	277,212,484.01	78,008,384.64	48,191,349.83	1,863,777,702
Union Central	190,248,915.47	178,661,066.64	45,057,648.71	31,070,577.53	1,007,110,385
New England	140,327,319.98	131,160,784.51	31,150,049.18	19,175,095.95	719,421,634
Bankers of Iowa	63,955,277.73	51,425,810.89	22,411,954.61	15,523,166.05	711,629,554
Provident Mutual	145,349,640.90	137,680,506.55	32,460,977.07	20,811,511.17	657,609,790
Connecticut General	52,962,136.80	48,446,980.78	17,672,266.97	9,399,537.19	543,799,772
Connecticut Mutual	110,333,136.94	100,868,973.25	21,564,521.44	14,825,471.46	493,104,546

Figures for insurance in force include industrial policies of Metropolitan ($3,910,156,319), Prudential ($3,955,395,856) and John Hancock ($842,295,344) companies.
Industrial policies on Jan. 1, 1924 (paid-for business only) numbered 53,864,856 and covered policies for $8,770,592,332.

LARGE FRATERNAL INSURANCE ORDERS IN NEW YORK STATE.

ORDERS.	Assets, Jan. 1, 1924.	Liabilities, Jan. 1, 1924.	Income in 1923.	Disbursements in 1923.	Insurance in Force, Jan. 1, 1924.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Aid Association for Lutherans, Wis	3,132,655	52,999	1,059,397	486,663	32,029,110
American Insurance Union, Ohio	2,089,642	278,956	2,770,003	2,342,956	124,999,514
Artizans' Order of Mutual Protection, Pa	2,522,548	57,739	768,308	466,909	31,438,250
Ben Hur, Supreme Tribe, Ind	4,489,311	140,485	1,868,159	1,369,404	67,887,951
Brith Abraham, Ind. Order	2,343,135	255,490	1,282,495	1,094,931	69,811,000
Brotherhood of American Yeomen, Iowa	2,587,687	2,870,979	6,834,029	7,219,429	212,910,550
Catholic Knights of America, Mo	1,142,246	89,790	540,226	501,350	17,330,677
Columbian Circle, Ill	675,376	671,591	807,064	732,401	16,580,146
Foresters, Independent Order, Canada	40,001,411	39,125,133	5,112,943	6,520,112	149,325,940
French Canadian Artisans, Canada	7,420,761	92,771	1,469,445	856,856	40,767,565
Golden Seal Assurance	1,020,333	960,432	830,258	792,311	15,397,320
Knights of Columbus, Conn	18,338,431	285,668	4,475,473	2,447,415	249,172,196
Knights of Pythias, Ind	16,679,657	14,811,274	4,206,531	2,674,997	117,408,654
Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association, Pa	9,344,479	110,194	2,971,309	1,679,980	82,383,110
Ladies of the Maccabees, Mich	2,502,601	118,229	805,446	622,592	33,663,500
Maccabees, Mich	19,047,151	1,156,892	10,712,787	8,783,015	211,256,280
Modern Woodmen of America, Ill	38,656,809	2,506,807	27,147,081	22,988,576	1,664,454,000
National Slovak Society of the U. S. A., Pa	2,547,199	253,183	623,892	454,589	30,125,750
National Union Assurance, Ohio	4,856,711	4,856,711	2,907,833	1,957,796	48,374,910
Polish National Alliance of U. S. of N. A., Ill	8,203,550	450,729	2,275,429	1,422,484	84,517,100
Polish Roman Catholic Union, Ill	5,315,070	144,263	1,418,976	631,424	51,993,800
Protected Home Circle, Pa	942,417	135,000	1,715,149	1,766,196	110,741,220
Royal Arcanum, Mass	14,934,265	504,004	6,480,005	5,136,045	194,145,768
Royal Neighbors of America, Ill	16,680,226	439,584	7,279,359	3,829,214	419,679,000
Slovenic National Benefit, Ill	1,705,291	46,952	1,052,931	786,798	25,208,400
Travellers' Protective Ass'n of America, Mo	1,036,858	194,256	1,103,521	990,226	544,835,000
L'Union St. Jean Baptiste d'Amerique, R. I	2,436,178	17,980	657,273	343,521	21,081,565
United Commercial Travellers of America, Ohio	1,803,208	274,620	1,615,989	1,458,987	547,815,000
Woman's Ben. Ass'n of the Maccabees, Mich	19,500,527	409,773	4,508,951	2,921,695	185,475,000
Woodmen's Circle, Supreme Forest, Neb	13,641,661	251,248	3,317,810	1,746,173	132,482,104
Woodmen of the World, Sov. Camp, Neb	61,178,614	2,959,168	15,540,272	9,326,162	628,338,216
Workmen's Circle	2,656,985	114,078	1,255,508	862,485	21,877,700
Aggregate	355,637,511	80,157,137	134,704,081	101,893,744	6,415,446,090

Final audit showed insurance in force Jan. 1, 1923, was $6,416,804,437; on Jan. 1, 1922, $6,617,727,849.

The above figures are from an advanced report made before audit issued by the State Insurance Department.

NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD.

(Officially revised as of Nov. 1, 1924.)

Commander in Chief, the Governor of the State. The office of the *Adjutant General* is at No. 100 State Street, Albany. The *State Arsenal* is at No. 224 Heyward St., Brooklyn. *Commander of the New York National Guard*, Major Gen. Charles W. Berry, office Municipal Building, New York City.

BRIGADE AND OTHER COMMANDERS.

53d Infantry Brigade, 176 State St., Albany. Brig. Gen. Franklin W. Ward.

54th Infantry Brigade, 451 Main St., Buffalo. Brig. Gen. Edgar S. Jennings.

87th Infantry Brigade, 104 East 34th Street, New York City. Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer.

52d Field Artillery Brigade, 171 Clermont Ave., Brooklyn. Brig. Gen. Wm. O. Richardson.

51st Cavalry Brigade, 1579 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Brig. Gen. Mortimer D. Bryant.

51st Brigade Headquarters Troop, Staten Island.

27th Division Special Troops, 216 Ft. Washington Ave., N. Y. City. Major John C. Mansfield.

27th Division Headquarters Company, 216 Ft. Washington Ave., N. Y. City.

27th Signal Company, 801 Dean St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

102d Ordnance Company, 216 Ft. Washington Ave., N. Y. City.

27th Tank Company, 29 West Kingsbridge Road, N. Y. City.

27th Military Police, Yonkers.

102d Cycle Company, Yonkers.

27th Division Train, Q. M. C., 355 Marcy Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Major Walter E. Corwin.

27th Division Air Service, Miller Field, S. I. Major George A. Vaughn jr.

101st Signal Battalion, 104 E. 34th St., N. Y. City. Major James C. Fox.

102d Engineers, 216 Ft. Washington Ave., N. Y. City. Col. Fredk. E. Humphreys.

101st Cavalry, 1579 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Col. James R. Howlett; with one troop each at Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo.

1st Cavalry, Troop B, Albany; Troop G, Utica; Troop M, Geneseo.

51st Machine Gun Squadron (Cavalry), 1339 Madison, Ave., N. Y. C. Major Nathaniel H. Eagleston.

104th Field Artillery, 1988 Broadway, N. Y. City. Col J. E. Austin. Battery A, Syracuse; Batteries B. and C, Binghamton.

105th Field Artillery, 1122 Franklin Ave., N. Y. City. Col. R. W. Marshall; 1st Battalion is at 171 Clermont Ave., Brooklyn.

106th Field Artillery, 29 Masten St., Buffalo. Col. W. F. Schohl.

258th Field Artillery, 29 W. Kingsbridge Road, N. Y. City. Col. E. F. Austin.

244th Coast Artillery, 125 W. 14th St., N. Y. City. Col. John J. Byrne.

245th Coast Artillery, 357 Sumner Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Col. Sydney Grant.

212th Coast Artillery, 120 W. 62d St., N. Y. City. Col. N. B. Burr.

102d Medical Regiment, 56 W. 66th St., N. Y. City. Col. L. A. Salisbury. 1 Sanitary Company in Rochester, 1 Ambulance Company in Syracuse, 1 Hospital Company in Albany, 1 Hospital Company in Brooklyn.

10th Infantry, 195 Washington Ave., Albany. Col. C. E. Walsh. Companies also at Catskill, Hudson, Oneonta, Walton, Binghamton, Oneida, Utica and Mohawk.

14th Infantry, 1402 Eighth Ave., Brooklyn. Col. F. W. Baldwin. 1 Company at Flushing.

71st Infantry, 105 E. 34th St., N. Y. City. Col. W. A. Delmater.

105th Infantry, Troy. Col. R. H. Gillet. Companies also at Cohoes, Schenectady, Hoosick Falls, Whitehall, Saratoga Springs, Glens Falls, Saranac Lake, Malone, Amsterdam and Gloversville.

106th Infantry. 1322 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Col. Thomas Fairservis.

107th Infantry, 643 Park Ave., N. Y. City. Col. W. H. Hayes.

108th Infantry, Syracuse. Col. J. S. Thompson. Companies also at Rochester, Geneva, Oswego, Medina, Ogdensburg, Auburn, Hornell, Elmira and Watertown.

165th Infantry, 68 Lexington Ave., N. Y. City. Col. J. J. Phelan.

174th Infantry, 172 Connecticut St., Buffalo. Col. W. R. Pooley. Companies also at Jamestown, Olean, Tonawanda and Niagara Falls.

369th Infantry, 2217 Seventh Ave., N. Y. City. Col. A. W. Little.

156th Field Artillery, Newburgh. Col. R. A. Egan. Batteries also at Middletown, Peekskill, Kingston, Poughkeepsie and Mount Vernon.

THE NAVAL MILITIA.

Commodore, Louis M. Josephthal, Headquarters, Room 2203, Municipal Building, New York, N. Y. *First Battalion*, U. S. S. Illinois, foot of W. 97th St., New York, N. Y. Lieut. Commander Richard Condon, commanding. *Second Battalion*, foot of 52d St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Capt. Edward T. Fitzgerald, commanding. *Third Battalion*. Headquarters, State Armory, 908 Main St. East, Rochester, N. Y. Capt. William J. Graham, commanding; with divisions in Buffalo, Dunkirk, Watertown, Oswego, Niagara Falls and Rochester. There are also the following separate divisions, which are attached to Headquarters, Naval Militia: 6th Separate Division, Whitestone Landing, N. Y. 7th Separate Division, New Rochelle, N. Y. 8th Separate Division, Ossining, N. Y., and 11th Separate Division, Tompkinsville, S. I., N. Y. *Total strength*, 1767 officers and men.

NEW YORK STATE LOSSES IN THE WORLD WAR.

Army, compiled by J. Leslie Kincaid, the Adjutant General of the State.

County.	Killed in Action	Died of Wounds.	Died of Disease.	Total Deaths.	County.	Killed in Action	Died of Wounds.	Died of Disease.	Total Deaths.
Albany	65	14	99	191	Ontario	29	10	31	73
Allegany	18	8	20	47	Orange	62	14	73	156
Broome	53	19	52	128	Orleans	16	5	13	35
Cattaraugus	24	10	41	80	Oswego	29	13	38	86
Cayuga	27	7	36	70	Onondaga	121	47	100	286
Chautauqua	59	16	60	140	Otsego	26	9	33	70
Chemung	31	15	31	86	Putnam	5	3	6	14
Chenango	12	8	17	4[illegible]	Rensselaer	79	39	54	179
Clinton	16	11	28	58	Rockland	23	6	29	60
Columbia	16	4	23	47	St. Lawrence	31	17	51	102
Cortland	12	7	9	31	Saratoga	28	8	25	64
Delaware	21	1	30	55	Schenectady	44	19	38	113
Dutchess	37	14	49	109	Schoharie	2	4	6	12
Erie	303	120	266	736	Schuyler	5	2	3	11
Essex	8	5	27	44	Seneca	6	4	21	32
Franklin	24	11	26	62	Steuben	32	7	35	80
Fulton	12	1	18	35	Suffolk	44	16	62	131
Genesee	22	6	16	45	Sullivan	14	5	22	44
Greene	8	4	28	41	Tioga	7	4	12	24
Hamilton	3	0	3	6	Tompkins	13	3	14	33
Herkimer	35	12	33	90	Ulster	31	7	70	110
Jefferson	49	17	41	110	Warren	10	5	27	43
Lewis	7	1	15	25	Washington	8	11	32	55
Livingston	10	8	19	37	Wayne	20	9	20	49
Madison	13	6	25	45	Westchester	163	57	167	416
Monroe	155	63	139	378	Wyoming	12	6	13	32
Montgomery	28	8	35	71	Yates	6	2	16	24
Nassau	65	26	74	183	Residence in New York State not shown	8	3	17	32
New York City	3,018	1,036	2,179	6,693					
Niagara	76	27	74	191					
Oneida	96	37	78	21[illegible]	Total	5,191	1,853	4,618	12,444

Deaths of New York men in the U. S. Navy or the Marine Corps totalled 1,406, of whom 717 were from New York City. Grand total of deaths, including nurses, 14,093.

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

(Revised by the State Department of Education.)

The list of Regents is elsewhere. They elect the *President of the University and State Commissioner of Education*—Frank P. Graves; *Deputy Commissioner and Counsel*—Frank B. Gilbert; *Assistant Commissioner for Higher Education and Director of Professional Education*—Augustus S. Downing; *Assistant Commissioner for Secondary Education*—James Sullivan; *Assistant Commissioner for Elementary Education*—George M. Wiley; *Director State Library*—James I. Wyer; *Director of Science and State Museum*—John M. Clarke; *Directors of Divisions: Administration*—Lloyd L. Cheney; *Vocational and Extension Education*—Lewis A. Wilson; *Archives and History*—A. C. Flick; *Attendance*—James D. Sullivan; *Library Extension*—William R. Watson; *Examinations and Inspection*—Avery W. Skinner; *School Buildings and Grounds*—Frank H. Wood; *Law*—Irwin Esmond; *Visual Instruction*—Alfred W. Abrams; *Finance*—Clark W. Halliday; and *Secretary to the President of the University*—Mrs. N. Frances Steers.

The educational system of the State of New York is under the control of the Board of Regents, consisting of twelve members, one from each of the nine judicial districts of the State and three others at large, each member being elected for a term of twelve years at a joint session of the two Houses of the Legislature held in the second week of February of each year.

The powers exercised by the Board of Regents may be increased, modified or diminished by the Legislature, but the number of its members may not be reduced below nine nor may the Legislature fail to provide for the maintenance and support of the system of free schools wherein all of the children of the State may be educated. Under legislative enactment the Board of Regents adapts educational policy to varying needs, and indicates and provides a continuity of training. It accumulates books and manuscripts, supervises the public archives, collects valuable natural objects, and may carry on educational, historical and scientific research work directly on behalf of the State; grants all educational charters in the State, confers honorary degrees, conducts examinations, and awards certificates, diplomas and degrees; admits to certain professions and occupations, and regulates the certification of public accountants and nurses. It apportions State educational funds. It fosters all forms of cultural work.

Though it does not exercise a complete monopoly of education, for private institutions exist subject to no public authority, which do good work, it is the policy of the State to bring all chartered educational institutions into the university and, while allowing them virtually complete self-government in internal administration, to hold them accountable for the proper performance of their duties. These chartered institutions are subject to the inspection of the Regents, who may require annual reports of them.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN THE EMPIRE STATE.

(Data by the New York State Department of Education.)

YEAR.	Average Daily Attendance	Teachers	Cost of School Maintenance.	YEAR.	Average Daily Attendance	Teachers	Cost of School Maintenance
	Number.	*Number.*	*Dollars.*		*Number.*	*Number.*	*Dollars.*
1895	757,694	26,689	20,305,614	1910	1,118,073	41,999	50,665,533
1896	772,054	27,944	23,173,831	1911	1,134,323	43,117	53,238,139
1897	820,254	28,581	26,689,857	1912	1,164,992	44,193	59,063,976
1898	827,652	29,530	28,475,872	1913	1,182,656	45,359	63,185,124
1899	849,430	30,499	28,052,990	1914	1,233,074	47,142	67,433,483
1900	857,488	31,768	33,421,491	1915	1,288,047	47,881	71,015,703
1901	873,157	32,453	36,395,270	1916	1,318,605	49,560	70,179,936
1902	908,401	33,390	37,369,018	1917	1,318,287	51,138	77,985,825
1903	928,335	34,453	41,418,096	1918	1,297,271	52,555	83,682,747
1904	996,780	35,552	43,750,277	1919	1,310,826	52,658	92,334,179
1905	960,433	36,115	47,803,672	1920	1,361,600	54,165	108,596,912
1906	1,018,352	37,260	52,271,861	1921	1,443,657	55,732	167,783,766
1907	1,033,070	38,657	53,928,676	1922	1,518,781	57,935	188,604,973
1908	1,062,571	39,984	55,252,349	1923	1,582,374	60,246	210,579,820
1909	1,105,547	41,231	53,962,883				

Beginning with 1917 vocational schools are included in above data.

The cost per pupil of public school education increased from $45.32 in 1910 to $113.97 in 1921.

The figures in the table covering cost of maintaining schools include, 1917 and since, vocational, training, and evening schools, and bond payments. Excluding these items, the cost of maintenance in 1921 was $165,132,722, of which the State contributed $34,425,000 among the local committees.

The average daily attendance is about one-half the total number of children of school age (5 to 18 years).

The total value of schools—(1900) $81,768,495; (1915) $202,716,947; (1920) $273,981,500; (1923) $398,510,758.

THE NEW YORK STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL.

The New York State Nautical School, the oldest nautical school in the United States, was established in 1874, shortly after the passage of the Act of Congress of June 24, for the purpose of educating young men as officers in the United States Merchant Marine. The school is under the general supervision of the Commissioner of Education and is managed by a Board of Governors selected from several maritime associations and chambers of commerce and appointed by the Governor of the State.

The students are instructed in dead-reckoning, the methods of finding the latitude and longitude by the sun, moon, planets and stars, the duties of a seaman, theoretical and practical marine engineering; have practice in a vessel under both sail and steam in steering, heaving the lead, in handling boats both under oars and sail; the purpose of the school being to fit young men to become officers in the American Merchant Marine.

Applicants for admission must at the time of their examination be between the ages of 17 and 20 years; must be of normal size, of sound constitution, and free from all physical defects, must pass a strict physical examination, must produce testimonials of character, must pass a satisfactory mental examination, must be residents of New York State and have either a parent or guardian, who is a citizen of the State of New York, to sign the necessary papers and they must have an inclination for a seafaring life and enter the school of their own free will, having the desire and intent on to follow the sea as a profession.

Examinations, both mental and physical, are conducted on board the school ship. Two years are required to complete the course and to obtain a diploma and certificate of graduation. The school year begins about Nov. 1, and is divided into the winter term, from Nov. 1 to May 1, during which the school ship Newport is moored alongside a pier in New York City, and the time is devoted to both theoretical and practical instruction; at the beginning of the summer term, from May 1 to Oct. 1, the Newport sails from New York for the cruise and the entire time is devoted to practical work.

The Newport on the summer cruise usually touches at Azores Islands, Southampton, Plymouth, Falmouth and Gravesend, England; Cherbourg, France; Queenstown and Belfast, Ireland, Copenhagen, Denmark, Amsterdam and other North Sea ports; Gibraltar, and the Madeira Islands, returning to Long Island Sound about the last of August.

An entrance fee of $50 is required, and certain articles must be purchased on board at time of entrance costing approximately $45. In addition to these sums a further sum of $35 is required as a clothing deposit, from which may be deducted the value of any articles subsequently issued during the course. A dress uniform and cap are issued to each cadet, which become the property of the cadet on graduating.

Thirty-six cadets received, late in 1924, certificates of graduation—twenty-seven in the deck department and nine in engineering.

Any further information can be obtained from the Superintendent, school ship Newport, care of Postmaster, New York, or the Secretary, Board of Governors, Room No. 2730, 17 Battery Place, New York City.

GOVERNORS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

(The Official List, from the Legislative Manual.)

First Dutch Period.

Adriaen Jorisszen Tienpoint, Director.....1623
Cornelis Jacobzen Mey, Director.....1624
William Verhulst, Director.....1625
Peter Minuit, Director Gen.....May 4, 1626
Bastiaen Jansz Krol, Director Gen...March 1632
Wouter Van Twiller, Director Gen...April 1633
William Kieft, Director Gen.....March 28, 1638
Petrus Stuyvesant, Director Gen....May 11. 1647

NOTES TO THE FIRST DUTCH PERIOD.

Under Dutch rule the powers of government, civil and ecclesiastical, were vested in the Director of the West India Company and his Council.

Krol had been Director and Commissary at Fort Orange.

First English Period.

Richard Nicolls, Gov.....Sept.(N.S.) 8, 1664
Francis Lovelace, Gov.....August 17, 1668

Second Dutch Period.

Cornelis Evertse & War Council.Aug.(N.S.) 12, 1673
Anthony Colve, Gov. Gen.....Sept.(N.S.) 19, 1673

Second English Period (Early Colonial).

Edmond Andros, Gov.....Nov (N.S.) 10, 1674
Anthony Brockholls, Lieut.-Gov.November 16, 1677
Sir Edmond Andros, Gov.....August 7. 1678
Anthony Brockholls, Gov.....Jan. (N.S.) 13, 1681
Thomas Dongan, Gov.....August 27, 1683
Sir Edmond Andros, Gov.....August 11, 1688
Francis Nicholson, Lieut.-Gov...October 9, 1688
Jacob Leisler, Lieut.-Gov.....June 3, 1689
Henry Sloughter, Gov.....March 19, 1691
Richard Ingoldesby, Commander-in-Chief.....July 26, 1691
Benjamin Fletcher, Gov.....August 30, 1692
Earl of Bellomont, Gov.....April 2, 1698
John Nanfan, Lieut.-Gov.....May 16, 1699
Earl of Bellomont, Gov.....July 24, 1700
Provincial Council...March 5 to May 19, 1701
John Nanfan, Lieut.-Gov.....May 19, 1701
Lord Cornbury, Gov.....May 3, 1702
Lord Lovelace, Gov.....December 18, 1708
Peter Schuyler, Pres. of Council.May 6, 1709
Richard Ingoldesby, Lieut.-Gov.May 9, 1709
Gerardus Beekman, Pres. of Council.....April 10, 1710
Robert Hunter, Gov.....June 14, 1710
Peter Schuyler, Pres. of Council.July 21, 1719
William Burnet, Gov.....September 17, 1720
John Montgomerie, Gov.....April 15, 1728
Rip Van Dam, Pres. of Council..July 1, 1731
William Cosby, Gov.....August 1, 1732
George Clarke, Pres. of Council..March 10, 1736
George Clarke, Lieut.-Gov.....October 30, 1736
George Clinton, Gov.....September 22, 1743

NOTES TO THE SECOND ENGLISH PERIOD.

Andros was Governor of New England, New York and New Jersey.

The Earl of Bellomont died March 5, 1701.

Before 1709 the administration of government, when the offices of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor were vacant, was vested in the Council, the right to preside being lodged in the eldest Councilor.

From 1702 to 1738 New York and New Jersey had a joint executive, and Lord Cornbury was the first joint incumbent.

John West, seventh Lord De La Warr was appointed Governor in June, 1737, and resigned the title in September, 1737; but he never came to this country or qualified for the office.

Third English Period (Pre-Revolutionary).

Sir Danvers Osborne, Gov.....October 10, 1753
James De Lancey, Lieut.-Gov...October 12, 1753
Sir Charles Hardy, Gov.....September 3, 1755
James De Lancey, Lieut.-Gov...June 3, 1757
Cadwallader Colden, Pres. of Council.....August 4, 1760
Cadwallader Colden, Lieut.-Gov.August 8, 1761
Robert Monckton, Gov.....October 26, 1761
Cadwallader Colden, Lieut.-Gov.November 18, 1761
Robert Monckton, Gov.....June 14, 1762
Cadwallader Colden, Lieut.-Gov.June 28, 1763
Sir Henry Moore, Gov.....November 13, 1765
Cadwallader Colden, Lieut.-Gov.September 12, 1769
Earl of Dunmore, Gov.....October 19, 1770
William Tryon, Gov.....July 9, 1771
Cadwallader Colden, Lieut.-Gov.April 7, 1774
William Tryon, Gov.....June 26, 177[illegible]
James Robertson, Gov.....March 23, 1780
Andrew Elliott, Lieut.-Gov.....April 17, 1783

NOTES ON THE THIRD ENGLISH PERIOD.

Sir Danvers Osborne received his appointment as Governor of New York (in England), on August 1, 1753. He then sailed for America, arriving at the port of New York on October 7, 1753. He published his Commission as Governor and took the oath of office on October 10, 1753 (Wednesday).

On Friday, October 12, 1753, at 7 o'clock in the morning he was found in the garden of Mr. Murray, at whose house he was staying, strangled in his handkerchief, having committed suicide in a fit of insanity.

The above information is contained in a letter written by Lieut.-Gov. James De Lancey to the Lords of Trade, dated October 15, 1753.

Robertson and Elliott were Military Governors during the Revolutionary War, but were not recognized by the State of New York.

Government by the Provincial Congress.

Peter Van Brugh Livingston....May 23, 1775
Nathaniel Woodhull, Pres. *pro tem.*August 28, 1775
Abraham Yates jr., Pres. *pro tem.*November 2, 1775
Nathaniel Woodhull.....December 6, 1775
John Haring, Pres. *pro tem*.....December 16, 1775
Nathaniel Woodhull.....February 12, 1776
John Haring, Pres. *pro tem*.....June 19, 1776
Nathaniel Woodhull.....July 9, 1776
Abraham Yates jr., Pres. *pro tem.*August 10, 1776
Abraham Yates jr.....August 28, 1776
Peter R. Livingston.....September 26, 1776
Abraham Ten Broeck.....March 6, 1777
William Smith, Pres. *pro tem*.....April 9, 1777
Pierre Van Cortlandt, Vice-Pres.April 11, 1777
Leonard Gansevoort, Pres. *pro tem.*April 18, 1777
Pierre Van Cortlandt, Vice-Pres..April 21, 1777
Abraham Ten Broeck.....April 28, 1777
Pierre Van Cortlandt, Pres. Council Safety.....May 14, 1777

State.

NAME.	Residence.	Elected.
George Clinton.....	Ulster Co.....	July 9, 1777
John Jay.....	New York City.	April, 1795
George Clinton.....	Ulster Co.....	April, 1801
Morgan Lewis.....	Dutchess Co....	April, 1804
Daniel D. Tompkins	Richmond Co...	April, 1807
John Taylor.....	Albany.....	March, 1817
De Witt Clinton....	New York City.	1817
Joseph C. Yates....	Schenectady....	Nov. 6, 1822
De Witt Clinton....	New York City.	Nov. 3, 1824
Nathaniel Pitcher...	Sandy Hill.....	Feb. 11, 1828
Martin Van Buren..	Kinderbook....	Nov. 5, 1828
Enos T. Throop....	Auburn.....	Mar. 12, 1829
William L. Marcy..	Troy.....	Nov. 7, 1832
William H. Seward..	Auburn.....	Nov. 7, 1838
William C. Bouck..	Fultonham.....	Nov. 8, 1842
Silas Wright.....	Canton.....	Nov. 5, 1844
John Young.....	Geneseo.....	Nov. 3, 1846
Hamilton Fish.....	New York City.	Nov. 7, 1848
Washington Hunt..	Lockport.....	Nov. 5, 1850
Horatio Seymour...	Deerfield.....	Nov. 2, 1852
Myron H. Clark....	Canandaigua...	Nov. 7, 1854
John A. King	Queens Co.....	Nov 4, 1856
Edwin D. Morgan..	New York City.	Nov. 2, 1858
Horatio Seymour...	Deerfield.....	Nov. 4, 1862
Reuben E. Fenton..	Frewsburgh....	Nov. 8, 1864
John T. Hoffman...	New York City.	Nov. 3, 1868
John A. Dix.....	New York City.	Nov. 5, 1872
Samuel J. Tilden...	New York City.	Nov. 3, 1874
Lucius Robinson...	Elmira.....	Nov. 7, 1876
Alonzo B. Cornell...	New York City.	Nov. 4, 1879
Grover Cleveland...	Buffalo.....	Nov. 7, 1882
David B. Hill.....	Elmira.....	Jan. 6, 1885
Roswell P. Flower..	New York City	Nov. 3, 1891
Levi P. Morton....	Rhinecliff.....	Nov. 6, 1894
Frank S. Black.....	Troy.....	Nov. 3, 1896
Theodore Roosevelt.	Oyster Bay....	Nov. 8, 1898
Benj. B. Odell jr...	Newburgh.....	Nov. 6, 1900
Frank W. Higgins..	Olean.....	Nov. 8, 1904
Charles E. Hughes..	New York City	Nov. 6, 1906
Horace White.....	Syracuse.....	Oct. 6, 1910
John A. Dix.....	Thomson.....	Nov. 8, 1910
William Sulzer.....	New York City	Nov. 5, 1912
Martin H. Glynn...	Albany.....	Oct. 17, 1913
Charles S. Whitman	New York City.	Nov. 3, 1914
Alfred E. Smith....	New York City.	Nov. 5, 1918
Nathan L. Miller...	Syracuse.....	Nov. 2, 1920
Alfred E. Smith....	New York City.	Nov. 7, 1922

NOTES ON THE STATE PERIOD.

The Constitution of 1777 did not specify the time when the Governor should enter on the duties of his office. Gov. Clinton was declared elected July 9, and qualified on July 30. On the thirteenth day of February, 1787, an act was passed for regulating elections, which provided that the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor should enter on the

duties of their respective offices on the 1st of July after their election.

Taylor (1817) was Lieutenant-Governor and became acting Governor.

The Constitution of 1821 provided that the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor should, after the year 1823, take office on Jan. 1.

Pitcher (1828) was Lieutenant-Governor and became acting Governor.

Throop (1829) was Lieutenant-Governor and became Governor upon the resignation of Van Buren. He was elected, November, 1830, for a full term.

Cleveland (1882) resigned Jan. 6, 1885, to become President of the United States, and Hill, the Lieutenant-Governor, succeeded him as Governor, and was elected Nov. 6, 1885, for a full term.

Hughes (1906) resigned as Governor, Oct. 6, 1910, to become a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and was succeeded as Governor by Lieutenant-Governor Horace White.

Glynn (1913) was Lieutenant-Governor and became Governor, Oct. 17, 1913, when Sulzer, who was impeached, was removed from office.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE GOVERNOR.

(From the Legislative Manual.)

The executive power is vested in the Governor in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and of the statutes.

The Governor is Commander-in-Chief of the military and naval forces of the State.

He acts as ex-officio member of various boards and commissions.

He is required to communicate by message to the Legislature at every session the condition of the State, and to recommend such matters to it as he may judge expedient.

He may convene the Legislature, or the Senate only, on extraordinary occasions.

The Governor shall cause to be kept in the Executive Chamber journals of the daily transactions of his office, files of all official records, together with statements of all applications for pardon, commutation or other executive clemency, and of his action thereon.

He is required to transact all necessary business with the officers of government, civil and military.

He shall expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the Legislature, and shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed.

The power to veto any bill passed by the Legislature is vested in the Governor.

The term of office of the Governor is two years, and he receives an annual salary of $10,000, and the use of a furnished executive residence.

He is authorized to appoint a counsel, a secretary, a military secretary, and such clerks and other assistants as may be necessary.

The Privy Seal is the Arms of the State surrounded by the inscription "State of New York—Executive Privy Seal."

UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM NEW YORK STATE, 1789-1922.

The Empire State was not represented in the first session of the first Congress, which began at New York City, April 6, 1789, and adjourned Sept. 29, 1789. The second session began at New York City Jan. 4, 1790.

A Senator of the United States must be at least 30 years of age, an inhabitant of the State, and nine years a United States citizen.

NAME.	Residence.	Pol.	When Elected
Philip Schuyler	Albany	Fed.	1789, July 16
Rufus King	New York.	Fed.	1789, July 16
Aaron Burr	New York.	D.	1791, Jan. 19
Rufus King	New York.	Fed.	1795, Jan. 27
John Laurance	New York.	Fed.	1796, Nov. 9
Philip Schuyler	Albany	Fed.	1797, Jan. 24
John S. Hobart	Huntington	Fed.	1798, Jan. 11
William North	Duan'sb'gh	Fed.	1798, May
James Watson	New York.	D.	1798, Aug. 17
Gouverneur Morris.	Morrisania	Fed.	1800, April 3
John Armstrong	Rhinebeck.	Fed.	1800, Nov. 6
John Armstrong	Rhinebeck.	Fed.	1801, Jan. 27
DeWitt Clinton	Newtown.	D.	1802, Feb. 9
Theodore Bailey	Po'keepsie.	D.	1803, Feb. 1
John Armstrong	Rhinebeck.	D.	1803, Dec.
John Smith	Br'khaven.	D.	1804, Feb. 4
John Armstrong	Rhinebeck.	D.	1804, Feb. 4
Samuel L. Mitchill	New York.	D.	1804, Nov. 9
John Smith	Br'khaven.	D.	1807, Feb. 3
Obadiah German	Norwich.	D.	1809, Feb. 17
Rufus King	Jamaica.	Fed.	1813, Feb. 2
Nathan Sanford	New York.	D.	1815, Feb. 7
Rufus King	Jamaica.	Fed.	1820, Jan. 8
Martin Van Buren	Kinderho'k	D.	1821, Feb. 6
Nathan Sanford	New York.	D.	1826, Jan. 14
Martin Van Buren	Kinderho'k	D.	1827, Feb. 6
Charles E. Dudley	Albany	D.	1829, Jan. 15
William L. Marcy	Albany	D.	1831, Feb. 1
Silas Wright, Jr.	Canton	D.	1833, Jan. 4
Nath. P. Tallmadge.	Po'keepsie.	D.	1833, Feb. 5
Silas Wright, Jr.	Canton	D.	1837, Feb. 7
Nath. P. Tallmadge.	Po'keepsie.	D.	1840, Jan. 14
Silas Wright, Jr.	Canton	D.	1843, Feb. 7
H'y A. Foster	Rome	D.	1844, Nov. 30
Daniel S. Dickinson.	Bing'mton.	D.	1844, Nov. 30
Daniel S. Dickinson.	Bing'mton.	D.	1845, Jan. 18
John A. Dix	Albany	D.	1845, Jan. 18
Daniel S. Dickinson.	Bing'mton.	D.	1845, Feb. 4
William H. Seward.	Auburn	Whig	1849, Feb. 6
Hamilton Fish	New York.	Whig	1851, Mch. 19
William H. Seward.	Auburn	Whig	1855, Feb. 6
Preston King	Ogd'nsburg	R.	1857, Feb. 3
Ira Harris	Albany	R.	1861, Feb. 5
Edwin D. Morgan.	New York.	R.	1863, Feb. 3
Roscoe Conkling	Utica	R.	1867, Jan. 16
Reuben E. Fenton.	Jamest'wn.	R.	1869, Jan. 20
Roscoe Conkling	Utica	R.	1873, Jan. 22
Francis Kernan	Utica	D.	1875, Jan. 21
Roscoe Conkling	Utica	R.	1879, Jan. 22
Thomas C. Platt	Owego	R.	1881, Jan. 20
Warner Miller	Herkimer.	R.	1881, July 16
Elbridge G. Lapham	Can'daigua	R.	1881, July 22
William M. Evarts.	New York.	R.	1885, Jan. 20
Frank Hiscock	Syracuse.	R.	1887, Jan. 20
David B. Hill	Elmira	D.	1891, Jan. 21
Edward Murphy, Jr.	Troy	D.	1893, Jan. 17
Thomas C. Platt	Owego	R.	1897, Jan. 20
Chauncey M. Depew	New York.	R.	1899, Jan. 18
Thomas C. Platt	Owego	R.	1903, Jan. 21
Chauncey M. Depew	New York.	R.	1905, Jan. 18
Elihu Root	New York.	R.	1909, Jan. 19
James A. O'Gorman	New York.	D.	1911, Mch. 31
J. W. Wadsworth, Jr.	Geneseo	R.	1914, Nov. 3
William M. Calder.	Brooklyn.	R.	1916, Nov. 7
J. W. Wadsworth, Jr.	Geneseo.	R.	1920, Nov. 2
Royal S. Copeland.	New York.	D.	1922, Nov. 7

Names in *Italics* in the above table are those of Senators who were appointed by the Governor in recess of the Legislature and whose successors were chosen at the next session of that body

Senators were chosen by the Legislature prior to 1914; since then, by popular vote, at a general election.

Senators who resigned before their terms expired were: King, Laurance, Schuyler (2d term), Hobart, North, Watson, Armstrong (2d term), Clinton, Bailey, Armstrong (4th term), King (2d term), King (3d term), Van Buren (2d term), Marcy, Tallmadge (2d term), Wright (3d term), Conkling (3d term), Platt (1st term).

STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR DEAF MUTES.

The several institutions for deaf mute children receive $490 a year per capita from the State for such pupils above twelve years of age as may receive appointments from the Commissioner of Education. Pupils between five and twelve years of age are received as county pupils at the annual charge to counties of $490, upon the order of an overseer of the poor or a county supervisor. As a rule the grounds and buildings of these institutions belong exclusively to private corporations, who appoint the superintendent or principal.

N. Y. Instit. for the Instruct. of the Deaf and Dumb (opened May 20, 1818), New York.

Le Couteulx St. Mary's Instit. for the Improv. Instr. of Deaf Mutes (opened November, 1862), Buffalo.

Instit. for the Improv. Instr. of Deaf Mutes (opened March 1, 1867), New York.

St. Joseph's Instit. for Improv. Instr. of Deaf Mutes: Fem. Dept. (opened 1870), Westchester; Fem. Branch (opened 1874), Brooklyn; Male Dept. (opened 1875), Westchester.

Central N. Y. Instit. for Deaf Mutes (opened March 22, 1875), Rome.

Western N. Y. Instit. for Deaf Mutes (opened October 4, 1876), Rochester.

Northern N. Y. Instit. for Deaf Mutes (opened September 10, 1884), Malone.

CHIEF NEW YORK STATE LEGISLATION OF 1924.

Appropriations—Total, $158,122,187—Toward Roosevelt Memorial Building to be erected as part of the American Museum of Natural History. Central Park West, New York City, $250,000 (total cost not to exceed $2,500,000); for bridges across Arthur Kill between Howland Hook, Staten Island, and Elizabeth, New Jersey, $50,000, and across Arthur Kill, between Tottenville, Staten Island, and Perth Amboy, N. J., $50,000; for construction of tunnel under Hudson River between New York and New Jersey, $3,500,000; for evening classes for teachers of foreign born adults, $5,000; for construction of buildings for wards of State, $12,500,000; for fire prevention in State hospitals and charitable institutions, $1,000,000; for Salt Water Bays Commission, $120,000; for Delaware River Commission, $25,000; for construction of highway bridge at Poughkeepsie, $450,000; for enlarging State Military Camp grounds at Peekskill, $40,000; establishing a course of study in marketing at Cornell University, $45,000; for payment of claims for destruction of tubercular cattle by State, $3,000,000; expenses of Bureau of Housing and Regional Planning, $62,360; for expenses of commission to investigate number, distribution and condition of crippled children, $25,000; for additional land for State Orthopedic Hospital for Children, $18,000.

Baby Adoption—Before an order for adoption of a baby can be signed by the Judge, a careful investigation must be made into all the facts surrounding the proposed adoption by the Court or by some one designated by the Court; a six months' probationary period of residence in the family of the proposed foster parent is also required, which requirement, however, may be waived in the discretion of the Judge making the order.

Bank Taxes—Penalty of $100 a day for delay in payment of bank tax and moneyed capital tax struck out; provides in lieu thereof penalty of 5 per cent. of gross amount of tax and an additional sum equal to 7 per cent. of tax from date when due until paid—effective as of Dec. 31, 1923 (no penalty to be retroactively increased).

Banks—Private bankers, in cities of 300,000 or more, must invest $100,000 in their business or lose their licenses.

Bonus for War Service—Awards $10 for each month of service to all soldiers, sailors, marines and members of the Army and Navy Nurse Corps who entered the service in the war as residents of New York State, the maximum payment to be $150. Paid from proceeds of $45,000,000 bond issue.

Bread—Made compulsory for bakers to stamp the weight on each loaf of bread.

Bureau of Fine Arts—To establish in Department of Architecture a Bureau of Fine Arts, in charge of a commission of nine members, viz.: the State Architect, Superintendent of Public Works, Chairman of Council of Parks, one painter, one sculptor, one architect, one landscape architect and two lay members; $10,000 appropriated for expenses.

Business Corporations—Provides "entire net income" shall include all dividends received on stocks and all interest received from Federal, State, municipal or other bonds, and without deduction for taxes paid on either profits or net income and without deduction of any specific amount allowed by any taxing authority.

Children Under 16, Medical or Surgical Care of—Whenever it shall appear to a public officer or board charged with the relief of the poor that a child under sixteen years of age is in need of medical or surgical care, an order may be made, subject to the consent of the parent or guardian, for the treatment of such child in its home, a hospital or other institution, and the expense thereof, when approved by the officer or board issuing such order, shall be a charge upon the county or the proper subdivision thereof; but persons legally responsible for the support of such child shall be liable to pay a part or all of the expenses of such treatment.

Children's Courts—Established six Justices, term 10 years, each to receive $12,000. To have exclusive original jurisdiction in all cases involving children under 16. In taking children's testimony court may, in discretion, dispense with formality of oath. Present Children's Court abolished; records, appropriations, officers and employees transferred to new Court.

Civil Service—No regular officer or employee holding position in competitive class shall be removed except on notice and for stated reasons.

Corporate Tax Dates Changed—Franchise tax upon insurance corporations, May 1 (instead of June 1). Additional franchise taxes upon transportation or transmission corporations, and upon elevated or surface railroads, Aug. 15 (instead of Aug. 1). Tax upon foreign bankers and foreign investors, March 1 (instead of Feb. 1). License tax payable by foreign corporations due and payable immediately after the close of the first year of carrying on business in this State.

Penalty imposed of not more than $5,000 for failure to make required annual or special reports, and $1,000 against any officer of a corporation making any fraudulent return or statement with intent to defeat or evade payment of taxes.

Drug Stores—Made a misdemeanor to run a place as a drug store unless duly authorized and registered by State Board of Pharmacy.

Educational—Regents required to prescribe courses of instruction in history and meaning of provisions of United States Constitution to be maintained and followed in all schools of the State, public and private.

Commissioner of Education required to prepare for use of public schools of State a program providing for a salute to the flag, for instruction in its correct use and display, and for other patriotic exercises.

Equal Pay—In the employment of public school teachers, discrimination in pay based on sex is forbidden.

Teachers' Retirement—The amount to be contributed by employers to the teachers' retirement fund shall be based upon the salaries of all teachers whether members of the retirement system or not.

Estates by Entirety Inheritance Tax—Surviving tenant of tenancy by entirety taxable only on one-half of value of property transferred by will or under intestate laws of the State.

Farmers—Non-profit co-operative marketing associations by farmers authorized.

Fort Crailo, gift to State by Mrs. Susan Delancey Van Rensselaer Strong, of Philadelphia, preservation provided for with bronze tablet reciting: "Supposed to be the oldest building in the United States and to have been erected in 1642 as a Manor House and place of defence known as Fort Crailo." "Yankee Doodle" first sung there. In City of Rensselaer.

Fraudulent concealment or disposition of property covered by lease or hired made misdemeanor.

Grade Crossings—Railroads of the State are required to maintain flagmen and gates on all grade crossings, or provide some other safeguard.

Hotel Keepers are liable up to $500 for loss or damage to merchandise samples or merchandise for sale. Liability for damage to or loss of wearing apparel or other personal property limited to $500, unless such due to fault or negligence of hotel keeper, and to $100 if left for storage unless a greater value is stated in written receipt. A reasonable charge may be made for such storage.

Hotels and Restaurants liable up to $75 for property deposited in parcel or check rooms for which a claim check is issued and for which no fee is charged.

Investment Companies in places having not more than 25,000 population or in county in which there is no first or second class city, dealing in real estate bonds and mortgages, may have a capital stock of not less than $50,000.

Labor Laws—*Industrial Council Restored.* Ten members appointed by Governor, five to represent employees and five to represent employers; Commissioner and Chairman of Industrial Board to be added members of Council and to act as Chairman and Vice Chairman, respectively; among other things Council to consider matters submitted by Industrial Commissioner and advise him and on own initiative recommend changes in administration.

Provisions of Labor Law extended to restaurants—viz., as to cleanliness, safety, drinking water, wash rooms, ventilation and employment in basements of children and females.

No male between sixteen and eighteen years of age to be employed in factory before 6 A. M. (instead of 4 A. M.). No male between sixteen and eighteen years of age shall be employed in or in connection with any mercantile establishment more than six days or fifty-four hours in any week; more than nine hours in any day except when for the purpose of making a shorter week; or between 12 midnight and 6 A. M. Week before Christmas is excepted and two days in each month for purpose of stock-taking.

These provisions do not apply to newspaper deliveries.

Landlord and Tenant—Application of *emergency rent laws* of 1920, 1921, and 1923 extended to Feb. 15, 1926, and made applicable to tenancies made subsequent to September, 1920, and to villages in Westchester County until Feb. 15, 1926.

Landlord failing to turn over deposits made as advance security, when terms of letting complied with, made guilty of misdemeanor.

Summary Proceedings—If precept contains a notice

that demand is made in the petition for rent in arrears, and precept is served at least five days before return day, the court may determine amount of rent due and give judgment therefor.

Libel Suits—Consolidation of actions brought for same alleged libel provided for, jury being authorized to apportion damages, if any, among the defendants.

Permitting defendant to prove for benefit of jury that person suing had recovered previously from another defendant for the same alleged libel.

New York City special legislation classified at end of article.

Port Authority—Given power to conduct investigations, inquiries, or hearings, to compel attendance of witnesses and production of papers, books or documents by subpoena.

Prison-Made Goods—Superintendent of Purchase shall designate one of his deputies to have charge of sale, distribution and marketing of prison-made goods—he to have power to confer with prison industries and parole board, and to visit and solicit orders from municipalities, political subdivisions of State and municipalities.

A modern industrial system established in State prisons, industrial record of prisoners to be given weight in determining parole, provides a reasonable wage for work actually done.

Railroad Employees—Persons employed in operating railroad trains cannot act as railroad policemen.

Real Estate Brokers—No person entitled to a license as real estate broker unless he is a citizen or has declared his intention of becoming a citizen. Tax Commission may revoke license if such person does not become a citizen within five years. Commission may require proof that applicant has fair knowledge of English language, a fair understanding of legal effect of deeds, mortgages and contracts, and of obligations between principal and agent. *Sign* must be conspicuously displayed on outside of building in which business is conducted, except office, apartment or hotel buildings.

Santiago Monument Commission—Appropriated for expenses of Commission of ten members to select a site near Santiago battlefield in Cuba and to erect a monument to memory of Seventy-first New York Volunteers Infantry in Spanish-American War, $10,000.

Savings and Loan Associations—Board of Directors, when so authorized by by-laws, may elect officers and fill vacancies until next annual meeting of shareholders. Cost of plot and building for transaction of business of savings and loan associations to 25 per cent. of guaranty fund; Superintendent of Banks' approval of estimated cost and plans required.

State Building Fund—Proposed constitutional amendment to provide a fund of $70,000,000 raised by bond issue to be used as a State Building Fund (if passed by next Legislature and approved by the voters, it will commit the State for a period of ten years to the policy of building permanent structures from bond issue money instead of from current revenues).

State Parks—Provides for bond issue of $15,000,000 bonds for extension and improvement of existing State parks and the establishment of new State parks. Approved by electors Nov. 4.

A second bill appropriates in all $850,000 for development, improvement and extension of certain parks within the State.

Taxes—*Personal income tax* for 1923 reduced 25 per cent.; married persons living together not required to make return unless income is $2,500 or more (instead of $2,000).

Direct State tax reduced to 1½ mills from 2 mills.

Tax Exemption—Made applicable to buildings construction of which is commenced by April 1, 1925.

Voting Machines—All knobs on vacant spaces in voting machines to be locked so that voter will not be able to vote in the blank spaces. The office of Voting Machine Commissioners abolished, their powers and duties being transferred to the Secretary of State.

Warehouse Receipts—Warehousemen liable to holders of warehouse receipts issued by them for damages resulting from non-existence of goods described or their failure to correspond with description.

Negotiable warehouse receipts may be negotiated by any person having possession, however acquired; its validity is not impaired by fact that owner was deprived of possession by loss, theft, fraud, accident or mistake, if person having same paid value therefor in good faith without notice.

NEW YORK CITY HOME RULE ACT OF 1924.

The Home Rule Enabling Act framed to carry out the provisions of the Home Rule Amendment to the Constitution of New York State was passed unanimously during the closing hours of the Legislature and signed by Gov. Smith on April 24, as Chapter 363 of the Laws of 1924. It was drafted by the State Home Rule Commission of which five members were named by the Governor, five by Speaker Machold (R.) of the Assembly and five by Majority Leader J. J. Walker (D.) of the Senate. James J. Hoey of New York was chairman.

Under the provisions of this Act the power to enact local laws in New York City is conferred upon a bi-cameral body known as the "Municipal Assembly," consisting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Board of Aldermen. All local laws enacted must receive a majority affirmative vote of both branches of the legislative body. A city officer having a vote in both such branches is entitled to vote on local laws only in Board of Estimate.

Public hearings must be held before the Mayor upon all local laws prior to their approval by him. Measures vetoed by the Mayor may be reconsidered by the Municipal Assembly within thirty days and repassed over the Mayor's veto only by a two-thirds vote: but on such reconsideration the Mayor is not entitled to vote.

Local laws neither approved by the Mayor nor returned within thirty days become law.

With respect to the power of cities to adopt and amend local laws, Section 11 of the Act provides as follows:

1. The local legislative body of a city shall have power to adopt and amend local laws in relation to the property, affairs or government of the city relating to the powers, duties qualifications, number, mode of selection and removal, terms of office and compensation of all officers and employees of the city, the transaction of its business, the incurring of its obligations, the presentation, ascertainment and discharge of claims against it, the acquisition, care, management and use of its streets and property, the wages or salaries, the hours of work or labor, and the protection, welfare and safety of persons employed by any contractor or sub-contractor performing work, labor or services for it, the government and regulation of the conduct of its inhabitants and the protection of their property, safety and health.

2. The legislative body may delegate power to carry into effect any local law and punish violations.

Until specifically modified or repealed by the local legislative body existing local laws would remain in force.

No local law shall supersede any provision of an act of the legislature relating to the property, affairs or government of cities which provision in terms and in effect applies alike to all cities, nor any provision of an act of the legislature which provision relates to matters other than the property, affairs or government of cities, whether in terms and in effect applying alike to all cities or not, nor any provision of an act of the legislature enacted pursuant to article twelve of the constitution on an emergency message from the governor and by the concurrent action of two-thirds of the members of the legislature.

The Act prescribes that each new law must be submitted to a referendum and receive a majority vote, if it

1. Abolishes a branch of the local legislative body, or changes the form or composition of such body, or changes the voting power of any member thereof;

2. Changes the veto power of the mayor;

3. Changes the law of succession to the mayoralty;

4. Abolishes an elective office, or changes the method of removing an elective officer, or changes the term of or reduces the salary of an elective officer during his term of office;

5. Abolishes, transfers or curtails any power of an elective city officer, except for the purpose of transferring the powers or duties of one branch of the local legislative body to the other, or to some other local authority;

6. Creates a new elective office;

7 Changes a provision of law relating to public utility franchises;

8. Changes a provision of law relating to the alienation or leasing of city property;

9. Changes a provision of law relating to the membership or terms of office of the civil service commission of the city;

10. Reduces the salary of a city officer or employee which has been fixed by a state statute, and approved by the vote of the qualified electors of such city;

11. Provides a new charter for such city.

Within sixty days after the adoption by the local legislative body, upon the petition of 15 per cent. of

the voters, a local law must be submitted to a referendum at the next general election if it dispenses with a provision of law requiring a public notice or hearing as a condition precedent to official action, or changes a provision of law relating to public bidding, purchases or contracts; assessments for taxation or special assessments of property for improvements, or the exercise of the power of condemnation; or relating to the authorization of city bonds; or the auditing of the city's accounts; or relating to the maintenance or administration of a pension fund of the police or fire department.

The local legislative body, fifteen days prior to an election at which any local law is to voted upon by the people, may reconsider its action thereon and repeal such local law, whereupon the proposition for its approval shall not be submitted to the voters.

The local legislative body is empowered to adopt a local law providing for the submission to the electors at a general city election or at a special city election of the question: "Shall there be a Commission to draft a new City charter?" The Municipal Assembly shall fix the make up of such commission which must draft a new Charter within the limitations prescribed for local laws which the City may adopt. This Charter becomes effective when approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon at a special City election held on not less than ninety days' notice.

The Municipal Assembly shall pass no law if it

1. Removes or raises any limitation of law on the amount in which the city may become indebted, or on the amount to be raised in any one year by tax for city purposes, or for any city purpose;

2. Removes restriction of law as to issuing bonds or other evidences of debt;

3. Applies to or affects the maintenance, support or administration of the educational system in such city, or a teachers' pension or retirement system in such city;

4. Changes the number or term of office of the members of the county board of supervisors chosen as such in such city under the official title of supervisors;

5. Applies to or affects any provision of the labor law or the workmen's compensation law.

6. Changes any provision of the tenement house law;

7. Applies to or affects existing powers of the State Comptroller in relation to auditing or examining municipal accounts or prescribing forms of municipal accounting;

8. Applies to or affects any provision of law providing for regulation or elimination of railroad crossings at grade or terminal facilities within the city;

9. Applies to or affects any provision of law relating to the property, affairs or government of a county or counties.

The powers and rights of cities are not curtailed unless by express provision. The Act does not restrict legislative power to regulate matters of State concern as distinguished from matters relating to the property, affairs, or governing of cities. The courts are directed to construe the Act liberally and the powers which it grants are in addition to all other powers granted to cities by other laws.

NEW YORK CITY HOME RULE TRANSIT LAW.

The Home Rule Transit Law for New York, approved May 2, and now Chapter 573 of the Laws of 1924, went into effect on July 1, 1924.

The new law adds Article 8 to the Public Service Commission Law, providing for the establishment of a Board of Transportation in New York City, consisting of three members, all residents of the city, to be appointed by the Mayor for six-year terms, at salaries to be fixed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. All salaries and expenses of the Board are to be borne by the City. The Mayor is given power to remove, after a hearing, members of the Board for inefficiency, misconduct in office, or neglect of duty.

The power of supervision and regulation of existing rapid transit lines and the administration of the dual subway contracts, and the authority to adopt a plan of readjustment of existing lines, is retained by the Transit Commission, but the new Board is given jurisdiction in the construction of the incompleted parts of the dual system and any additions or extensions.

Upon adoption of any route and general plan of construction of any rapid transit railroad the Board of Transportation shall file in the office of the Board of Estimate on submission of such route and general plan of construction for approval, a statement signed by at least two members of the Board and countersigned by its chief engineer, showing in detail the estimated cost of construction and equipment of such railroad and the estimated time required for the completion of construction and equipment, together with an estimate by years of the prospective results of operation over a term of ten years from the beginning of operation thereof.

With respect to municipal operation the act provides that if the Board shall undertake municipal operation of any road the rate of fare shall be five cents for the first three years; that if the aggregate revenues from such operation during the third year are insufficient to pay operating expenses, expenses of maintenance and repairs, contributions to a depreciation fund, interest actually payable by city on debt incurred, and contributions to sinking fund to amortize and retire the debt incurred, the Board must within sixty days readjust the rate of fare so as to produce an annual income sufficient to make such payments.

The act authorizes the Board of Estimate to provide the necessary working capital with which to begin municipal operation and also to provide funds to meet any deficit in operating revenues during the three year initial period.

The Board must maintain a system of accounts showing the cost of all property used in operation, the source of funds used in acquiring such property, the operating revenue and other income, maintenance expenses, interest, amortization, depreciation and all other charges against earnings. Revenue derived from all sources of income must be held separate and apart from all other funds, as an operating fund.

The Board must render an itemized report each month to the Board of Estimate, showing the result of municipal operation.

Provision is made for transferring to the new Board such records of the Transit Commission, and employees and equipment as are necessary.

"L" railroad removal—City of New York authorized to acquire through condemnation proceedings the right to remove the (Sixth Avenue) elevated railroad from Trinity Place, Murray Street, West Broadway, Third Street, Sixth Avenue and 53d Street, and from Sixth Avenue between 53d and 59th Streets.

OTHER NEW YORK CITY SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

Beaches, Protection of Public—State authorized to convey to City certain land under water in Atlantic Ocean from westernmost point of Coney Island to westerly boundary line of Beach Second Street, Far Rockaway. (Repeals Chapter 864, Laws of 1923.)

Board of Education, claims against—Heretofore certified as invalid but, after hearing, found equitable for city to pay or compromise; discretionary power given Board of Estimate to inquire into, hear and determine.

Hospitals, and Garbage and Rubbish Disposal Plants—Use of proceeds from sale of City Corporate stock and serial bonds permitted for alterations, additions, improvements, erection and equipment.

Insanity—In cases where a person accused of crime or misdemeanor is suspected of being insane and does not ask for a hearing, the power of a Judge to appoint a commission in lunacy is taken away; such person must be sent to Bellevue Hospital or Kings County Hospital for observation by trained alienists of the staff. Their report, submitted to the Judge involved, is final as far as the discretion of the Judge is concerned. Either he must then commit the accused to an institution or try him, as sane, for the crime of which he is accused.

Newtown Creek Improvement—Commissioners of Land Office authorized to convey to City all right, title and interest of State in and to certain lands under water in Newtown Creek in order to carry out improvements to navigation provided for in Laws of 1919.

Salary Increases—Manhattan District Attorney from $15,000 to $20,000; Commissioners of Jurors in Brooklyn and Manhattan, to $8,000; Surrogate of Bronx County to equal that paid to New York County Surrogate; Bronx County District Attorney, to $15,000; official interpreters in First Judicial District to $4,000; Commissioners of Jurors, Richmond and Bronx Counties, $8,000.

Surrogate's Court (in New York County) fees increased. Fee for filing a will for safe keeping pursuant to Section 30 of the Decedent Estate Law, fixed at $5.

Zoning Law—Violations made misdemeanors punishable by fine or imprisonment or both.

NEW YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

(Assembles every year on first Wednesday in January.)

SENATE.

1—Geo. L. Thompson, R., Kings Park.
2—John L. Karle, R., Ridgewood, L. I.
3—Peter J. McGarry, D., Blissv'le
4—Philip M. Kleinfeld, D., B'klyn
5—Daniel F. Farrell, D., B'klyn.
6—Jas. A. Higgins, D., Brooklyn
7—Jno. A. Hastings, D., B'klyn.
8—Wm. L. Love, D., Brooklyn
9—Frank E. Johnson, D., B'klyn
10—Jere F. Twomey, D., B'klyn.
11—Daniel J. Carroll, D., B'klyn
12—Jas. J. Walker, D., Manhat'n.
13—Thos. F. Burchell, D., Man'n'n
14—Bernard Downing, D., Man'h'n.
15—Nathan Straus jr., D., Man'h'n
16—Thomas I. Sheridan, D., Manhattan.
17—Courtlandt Nicoll, R., Man'h'n
18—Martin J. Kennedy, D., Man.
19—D. T. O'Brien, D., Manhat'n.
20—Mich. E. Reiburn, D., Man'h'n
21—Hy. G. Schackno, D., Bronx.
22—Benj. Antin, D., Bronx.
23—John J. Dunnigan, D., Bronx.
24—Thos. J. Walsh, D., Staten Isl.
25—W. W. Westall, R., White Plns
26—S. C. Mastick, R., Pleasantv'le
27—Caleb H. Baumes, R., Newb'g.
28—J. G. Webb, R., Clinton Cor.
29—A. F. Bouton, R., Roxbury.
30—Wm. T. Byrne, D., Loudonv'le
31—Jno. F. Williams, R., No. Greenbush.
32—Thos. C. Brown, R., Sch'tady.
33—Mort. Y. Ferris, R. and D., Ticonderoga.
34—W. T. Thayer, R., Chateaugay
35—Jeremiah Keck, R., Johnst'wn.
36—Henry D. Williams, R., Utica.
37—Perley A. Pitcher, R., Watert'n
38—Geo. R. Fearon, R., Syracuse.
39—Willis Wendell, R., Amsterd'm
40—B. R. Wales, R., Binghamton.
41—Jas. S. Truman, R., Owego.
42—Chas. J. Hewitt, R., Locke.
43—Ernest E. Cole, R. & S., Bath.
44—John Knight, D., R., & S., Arcade.
45—Jas. L. Whitley, R., Rochest'r.
46—H. E. A. Dick, R., Rochest'r.
47—W. W. Campbell, D. and R., Lockport.
48—Wm. J. Hickey, R., Buffalo.
49—L. R. Lipowicz, R., Buffalo.
59—L. W. H. Gibbs, R., Buffalo.
51—L. G. Kirkland, R. and S., Randolph.

Recapitulation—Republicans, 29; Democrats, 22; Total, 51.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany—(1), D. C. Hall, R., 89 Morris St.; (2), Jno. P. Haynes, D., 725 Broadway; (3), Fred B. Linen, R., Cohoes.
Allegany—Cassius Congdon, R., Clarksville.
Bronx—(1), N. J. Eberhard, 300 E. 162d St.; (2), L. W. Patterson, D., 201 Alexander Ave.; (3), J. S. Berg, D., 887 Forest Ave.; (4), Louis A. Schoffel, D., 1387 Crotona Ave.; (5), Harry A. Samberg, D., 927 Fox St.; (6), T. J. McDonald. D., 876 E. 224th St.; (7), John F. Reidy, D., 636 E. 183d St.; (8), Jos. E. Kinsley, D., 63 E. 190th St.
Broome—(1), Ed. B. Jenks, R., Whitney Point; (2), F. E. Whitcomb, R., Endicott.
Cattaraugus—Jas. W. Watson, R., New Albion.
Cayuga—Sanford G. Lyon, R., Aurora.
Chautauqua—(1), A. F. Johnson, R., Jamestown; (2), J. A. McGinnis, R., Ripley.
Chemung—Hovey E. Copley, R., Elmira.
Chenango—Bert Lord, R., Afton.
Clinton—Geo. W. Gilbert, R., Ellenburg Depot.
Columbia—Lewis F. Harder, R., Philmont.
Cortland—Irving F. Rice, R., Cortland.
Delaware—Ralph H. Loomis, R., Sidney.
Dutchess—Howard N. Allen, R., Pawling; (2), John M. Hackett, R., Poughkeepsie.
Erie—(1), J. S. N. Sprague, R., 63 Ashland Ave., Buffalo; (2), Henry W. Hutt, R., 757 Tonawanda St., Buffalo; (3), F. X. Bernhardt, R., 76 Goodell St., Buffalo; (4), John J. Meegan, D., 41 South St., Buffalo; (5), Ansley B. Borkowski, R., 72 Woltz Ave., Buffalo; (6), Charles A. Freiberg, R., 714 Northampton St., Buffalo; (7), Edmund F. Cooke, R., Alden; (8), Nelson W. Cheney, R., Eden.
Essex—Fred L. Porter, R., Crown Point.
Franklin—George J. Moore, R., Malone.
Fulton and Hamilton—Eberly Hutchinson, R., Green Lake.
Genesee—Charles P. Miller, R., Byron.
Greene—Ellis W. Bentley, R., Windham.
Herkimer—Theodore L. Rogers, R., Little Falls.
Jefferson—Jasper W. Cornaire, R., Cape Vincent.
Kings—(1), Charles F. Cline, D., 87 Warren St.; (2), Murray Hearn, D., 2114 Ave. K; (3), Frank J. Taylor, D., 47 Wolcott St.; (4), Peter A. McArdle, D., 136 Hooper St.; (5), R. C. Shephard, R., 769 Putnam Ave.; (6), Joseph Reich, D., 808 DeKalb Ave.; (7), John J. Howard, D., 453 55th St.; (8), Michael J. Reilly, D., 452 Baltic St.; (9), Richard J. Tonry, D., 468 83d St.; (10). Bernard T. Gray, D., 834 Pacific St.; (11), Edward J. Coughlin, D., 217 Clermont Ave.; (12), Marcellus H. Evans, D., 305 E. 4th St.; (13), Wm. Breitenbach, D., 167 Ten Eyck St.; (14), Joseph R. Blake, D., 189 N. 5th St.; (15), Gerald F. Dunne, D., 198 Java St.; (16), Maurice Z. Bungard, D., Sea Gate; (17), Edward E. Fay, R., 288 Halsey St.; (18), Irvin Steiugut, D., 1357 Eastern Parkway; (19), Jerome C. Ambro, D., 176 Central Ave.; (20), Frank A. Miller, D., 1277 Hancock St.; (21), Walter F. Clayton, R., 212 E. 17th St.; (22), Howard C. Franklin, D., 251 Crescent St.; (23), Joseph F. Ricca, R., 26 Gunther Place.
Lewis—Clarence L. Fisher, R., Lyons Falls.
Livingston—Lewis G. Stapley, R., Geneseo.
Madison—John W. Gates, R., Chittenango.
Monroe—(1), A. T. Pammenter, R., Irondequoit; (2), Simon L. Adler, R., Rochester; (3), C. A. Cilano, R.; (4), F. J. Slater, R., Greece; (5), Wallace R. Austin, R., Spencerport.
Montgomery—Samuel W. McCleary, R., Amsterdam.
Nassau—(1), Edwin W. Wallace, R., Rockville Center; (2), F. Trubee Davison, R., Locust Valley.
New York (Manhattan)—(1), Peter J. Hamill, D., 585 Broome St.; (2), Frank R. Galgano, D., 57 Kenmare St.; (3), Sylvester A. Dineen, D., 301 W. 22d St.; (4), Samuel Mandelbaum, D., 1 Sheriff St.; (5), Frank A. Carlin, D., 639 10th Ave.; (6). Morris Weinfeld, D., 231 E. 3d St.; (7), J. L. Buckley. D., 346 W. 71st St.; (8), Henry O. Kahan, D., 236 5th St.; (9), John H. Conroy, D., 66 W. 91st St.; (10), Phelps Phelps, R., 70 W. 49th St.; (11), Samuel I. Rosenman, D., 226 W. 113th St.; (12), Paul T. Kammerer jr., D., 157 E. 46th St.; (13), John P. Nugent, D., 10 St. Nicholas Ave.; (14), Frederick L. Hackenberg, D., 336 E. 69th St.; (15), Samuel H. Hofstadter, R., 20 E. 90th St.; (16), Maurice Bloch, D., 305 E. 87th St.; (17), Meyer Alterman, D., 60 E. 118th St.; (18), Owen M. Kiernan, D., 163 E. 89th St.; (19), Abraham Grenthal, R., 92 Morningside Ave.; (20), Louis A. Cuvillier, D., 172 E. 122d St.; (21), Pope B. Billups, R., 226 W. 139th St.; (22), Joseph A. Gavagan, D., 557 W. 144th St.; (23), A. Spencer Feld, D., 336 Fort Washington Ave.
Niagara—(1), Mark T. Lambert, R., Lockport; (2), Frank S. Hall, R., Lewiston.
Oneida—(1), Gordon C. Ferguson, R., Utica; (2), Russell G. Dunmore, R., New Hartford; (3), George J. Skinner, R., Camden.
Onondaga—(1), Horace M. Stone, R., Marcellus; (2), Willis H. Sargent, R., Syracuse; (3), Richard B. Smith, R., Syracuse.
Ontario—Robert A. Catchpole, R., Geneva.
Orange—(1), D. C. Dominick, R., Walden; (2), Charles L. Mead, R., Middletown.
Orleans—Frank H. Lattin, R., Albion.
Oswego—Victor C. Lewis, R., Fulton.
Otsego—Frank M. Smith, R., Springfield Center.
Putnam—John R. Vale, R., Brewster.
Queens—(1), Henry M. Seitz, D., L. I. City; (2), Owen J. Dever, D., Ridgewood; (3), Alfred J. Kennedy, D., Whitestone; (4), D. Lacy Dayton, R., Bayside; (5), William F. Brunner, D., Rockaway Park; (6), Henry Baum, R., Woodhaven.
Rensselaer—(1), Edward J. Donahue, R., Troy; (2), William D. Thomas, R., Hoosick Falls.
Richmond—(1), William S. Hart, D., West Brighton; (2), William L. Vaughan, D., Tottenville.
Rockland—Walter S. Gedney, R., Nyack.
St. Lawrence—(1), Rhoda F. Graves, R., Gouverneur; (2), Walter L. Pratt, R., Massena.
Saratoga—Burton D. Esmond, R., Ballston Spa.
Schenectady—(1), Chas. W. Merriam, R., 20 Parkwood Boulevard; (2), William M. Nicoll, R., Scotia.
Schoharie—Kenneth H. Fake, R., Cobleskill.
Schuyler—William Wickham, R., Hector.
Seneca—William H. Van Cleef, R., Seneca Falls.
Steuben—(1), Wilson Messer, R., Corning; (2), Leon F. Wheatley, R., Hornell.
Suffolk—(1), John G. Downs, R., Cutchogue; (2), John Boyle jr., R., Huntington.
Sullivan—J. Maxwell Knapp, R., Hurleyville.
Tioga—Daniel P. Witter, R., Berkshire.
Tompkins—James R. Robinson, R., Ithaca.
Ulster—Millard Davies, R., Kerhonkson.
Warren—Richard J. Bolten, R., Hague.
Washington—Herbert A. Bartholemew, R., Whitehall.
Wayne—Harry A. Tellier, R., North Rose.
Westchester—(1), T. Channing Moore, R., Bronxville; (2), Herbert B. Shonk, R., Scarsdale; (3), Milan E. Goodrich, R., Ossining; (4), Alex H. Garnjost; (5), George A. Krug, R., Yonkers.
Wyoming—Webber A. Joiner, R., Attica.
Yates—James H. Underwood, R., Middlesex.

Republicans, 96; Democrats, 54; total, 150. (1923, Republicans, 81; Democrats, 69.)

NEW YORK STATE GOVERNMENT.

(Terms expire Dec. 31, 1926).

Governor—Alfred Emanuel Smith, Dem., New York City, $10,000 and Executive Mansion.
Secretary to the Governor—George S. Graves.
Counsel to the Governor—Terrence Farley.
Lieutenant Governor—Seymour Lowman, Rep., Elmira, $5,000.
Secretary of State—Florence E. S. Knapp, Rep., Syracuse, $8,000.
Comptroller—Vincent B. Murphy, Rep., Rochester, $10,000.
Treasurer—Lewis H. Pounds, Rep., Brooklyn, $8,000.
Attorney General—Albert Ottinger, Rep., New York City, $10,000.
State Engineer and Surveyor—Roy G. Finch, Rep., Albany, $10,000.

THE STATE JUDICIARY.

(Terms of Judges end Dec. 31 of year named).

COURT OF APPEALS.

Chief Judge, Frank H. Hiscock, Syracuse, 1926; *Associate Judges*, Irving Lehman, 1937; Benjamin N. Cardozo, N. Y. City, 1931; Cuthbert W. Pound, Lockport, 1930; Chester B. McLaughlin, Port Henry, 1926; Frederick E. Crane, Brooklyn, 1934; William S. Andrews, Syracuse, 1928.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The full term is 14 years, ending at the close of Dec. 31 of the year after election; but the term also ends automatically at the close of Dec. 31 of the year in which a Justice reaches 70, which is the age of retirement from the bench.

Following are the Supreme Court Justices, by judicial districts; terms end Dec. 31 of year named:

First District (Manhattan and the Bronx; residence in Manhattan unless otherwise indicated)—Leonard A. Giegerich, Bronx (1926); Vernon M. Davis (1925); Charles L. Guy (1926); John Proctor Clarke (1926); William P. Burr (1926); Mitchell L. Erlanger (1927); Francis B. Delehanty (1929); John M. Tierney, Bronx (1929); Edward R. Finch (1929); George V. Mullan, Bronx (1930); Richard H. Mitchell, Bronx (1930); Thomas C. T. Crain (1930); John V. McAvoy (1931); Nathan Bijur (1932); John Ford (1932); Victor J. Dowling (1932); Robert F. Wagner (1932); Richard P. Lydon (1932); Thomas W. Churchill (1932); Edward J. Gavegan (1933); Philip J. McCook (1933); Francis Martin, Bronx (1934); James O'Malley (1934); Isidor Wasservogel (1934); William H. Black (1936); Edward J. McGoldrick (1936); Joseph M. Proskauer (1937); Jeremiah T. Mahoney (1937); Salvatore A. Cotillo (1937); Peter A. Hatting (1937); Charles D. Donohue (1937); Phoenix Ingraham (1937), Edward J. Glennon (1937); Aaron J. Levy (1937); Louis D. Gibbs, Bronx (1939); John L. Walsh (1925— to fill vacancy).

Second District (Counties of Kings, Nassau, Queens, Richmond, and Suffolk; residence, Brooklyn, unless otherwise indicated)—Charles H. Kelby (1925); Russell Benedict (1925); James C. Van Siclen, Jamaica (1925); David F. Manning (1926); Stephen Callaghan (1929); James C. Crotsey (1930); William J. Kelly (1930); Edward Lazansky (1931); Lewis L. Fawcett (1931); Leander B. Faber, Jamaica (1932); Norman S. Dike (1932); Walter H. Jaycox, Patchogue (1933); Selah B. Strong, Setauket (1934); John MacCrate (1934); Isaac M. Kaplan (1934); Mitchell May (1935); Harry E. Lewis (1935); William D. Carswell (1936); William F. Hagarty (1936); Edward Riegelmann (1939).

Third District (Counties of Albany, Columbia, Greene, Rensselaer, Schoharie, Sullivan, and Ulster)—Gilbert D. B. Hasbrouck, Kingston (1926); Aaron V. S. Cochrane, Hudson (1928); Wesley O. Howard, Troy (1930); Charles E. Nichols, Cobleskill (1930); Harold J. Hinman, Albany (1932); Ellis J. Staley, Albany (1930); Joseph Rosch, Liberty (1935).

Fourth District (Counties of Clinton, Essex Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schenectady, Warren, and Washington)—Edward D. Whitmyer, Schenectady (1925); Henry V. Borst, Amsterdam (1927); Henry T. Kellogg, Plattsburg (1931); Charles C. Van Kirk, Greenwich (1932); Edward M. Angell, Glens Falls (1930); John C. Crasser, Massena (1935).

Fifth District (Counties of Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida, Onondaga, and Oswego)—Irving G. Hubbs, Pulaski (1925); Irving R. Devendorf, Herkimer (1926); Leonard C. Crouch, Syracuse (1927); Jerome L. Cheney, Syracuse (1933); Louis M. Martin, Clinton (1933); E. S. K. Merrill, Lowville (1930); Ernest I. Edgecomb, Syracuse (1936); Edward N. Smith, Watertown (1937).

Sixth District (Counties of Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Madison, Otsego, Schuyler, Tioga, and Tompkins)—Walter Lloyd Smith, Elmira (1926); George McCann, Elmira (1927); Rowland L. Davis, Cortland (1929); Abraham L. Kellogg, Oneonta (1930); Leon C. Rhodes, Binghamton (1937); James P. Hill, Norwich (1937).

Seventh District (Counties of Cayuga, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Seneca, Steuben, Wayne, and Yates)—John B. M. Stephens, Rochester (1927); Adelbert P. Rich, Auburn (1928); William W. Clark, Wayland (1928); Samuel Nelson Sawyer, Palmyra (1928); Robert F. Thomson, Canandaigua (1930); Adolph J. Rodenbeck, Rochester (1930); Benjamin B. Cunningham, Rochester (1933).

Eighth District (Counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Genesee, Niagara, Orleans, and Wyoming)—Harry L. Taylor, Buffalo (1927); Charles H. Brown, Belmont (1928); Wesley C. Dudley, Buffalo (1930); Charles B. Sears, Buffalo (1933); Alonzo G. Hinkley, Buffalo (1933); George E. Pierce, Buffalo (1933); Edward R. O'Malley, Buffalo (1933); Harley N. Crosby, Falconer (1935); Clinton T. Horton, Buffalo (1935); James E. Norton, Warsaw (1936); George A. Larkin, Olean (1937); Samuel J. Harris, Buffalo (1939); Almon W. Lytle, Buffalo (1939).

Ninth District (Counties of Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, and Westchester)—William P. Platt, White Plains (1928); J. Addison Young, New Rochelle (1924); Albert H. F. Seeger, Newburgh (1929); Frank L. Young, White Plains (1930); Joseph Morschauser, Poughkeepsie (1933); Arthur S. Tompkins, Nyack (1934); George H. Taylor jr., Mount Vernon (1936).

STATE DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

Agricultural Experiment Station—Geneva.
Agriculture, College of—at Cornell University, Ithaca.
Agriculture, Institute of Applied—Farmingdale, L. I.
Agriculture, School of—at Alfred University, Alfred. There are, also, State schools of agriculture at Morrisville, Canton (St. Lawrence University), Cobleskill and Delhi. Clay working and Ceramics, School of, at Alfred University, Alfred.
Architecture, State Dept. of—Capitol, Albany. Branch office—175 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan.
Armory Commission—158 State St., Albany.
Athletic Boxing Commission—949 Broadway, Manhattan. Licenses and controls boxing, sparring and wrestling matches. *Chairman*—Geo. E. Brower; other members, William Muldoon, Jas. A. Farley. *Secretary*—Daniel H. Skilling. *License Committee*—John J. Phelan, D. W. Wear.
Attorney General—Capitol, Albany. Branch office—51 Chambers St., Manhattan.
Automobile Bureau—127 W. 65th St., Manhattan.
Banks, Supt. of—Journal Building, Albany. Branch office—51 Chambers St., Manhattan.
Bill Drafting Commission—Capitol, Albany. Assists in preparing legislative bills.
Blind, Commission for—6 E. 36th St., Manhattan. *Secretary*—Grace S. Harper.
Budget Committee—It consists of the Senate Finance Committee and Assembly Ways and Means Committee.
Canal Board—Albany. (See also Public Works.) Fixes and changes canal boundaries, etc. Consists of the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney General, State Engineer and Surveyor, and Superintendent of Public Works.

The Barge Canal Terminals at New York City are at Pier 6, East River; at the foot of W. 53d St., North River; at Mott Haven; in Brooklyn, at the foot of North Jane St.; and at Corona, Queens Borough.
Canvassers, Board of—Albany. Consists of Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney General, State Engineer and Surveyor. Meets on or before Dec. 15, after a general election, and within 40 days after a special election, and canvasses the vote.

Charities, State Board of—23 South Pearl St., Albany. Branch office—287 Fourth Ave., New York City. Twelve Commissioners, one from each judicial district and three additional from New York City. William H. Gratwick (Eighth Judicial), *President*, 814 Chamber of Commerce Building, Buffalo; Victor F. Ridder, *Vice President*, 22 North William St., New York City. Other members—William R. Stewart (1st Jud.), New York City; Dr. Lee K. Frankel and Dr. James B. Murphy, New York City; Dr. J. Richard Kevin (2d Jud.), Brooklyn; Mary M. Glynn, (3d Jud.), Albany; Eleanor W. Higley (4th Jud.), Hudson Falls; Ceylon H. Lewis (5th Jud.), Syracuse; Paul S. Livermore (6th Jud), Ithaca; Lillie B. Werner (7th Jud.), Rochester; Caroline O'Day (9th Jud.), Rye. Richard W. Wallace, *Secretary*; John B. Prest, *Assistant Secretary* in charge of New York City office; Clarence E. Ford, *Supt. Division of Medical Charities;* James H. Foster, *Supt. Division of Children:* Dr. Robert W. Hill, *Supt. of State and Alien Poor.*

Child Welfare, Boards of—These now exist in every county but one in the State. They grant mothers' allowances. The Chairman of each board can be reached by communicating with the County Judge in each county outside New York City. See elsewhere in The Almanac for the New York City Board of Child Welfare.

Civil Service Commission—Capitol, Albany. *President*—Mrs. Charles B. Smith, of Buffalo. *Secretary*—George R. Hitchcock.

Classification, Board of—Capito , Albany. Controls price of labor and of articles made in the charitable and penal institutions.

Conservation Commission—Albany. Branch office of Forest, Fish and Game Commission—Broadway and 42d St., Manhattan. *Commissioner*—Alexander Macdonald, of St. Regis Falls. *Secretary*—H. F. Prescott. *Chief Game Protector*——Llewellyn Legge. *Supt., Saratoga Springs*—J. G. Jones. *Supt. Lands and Forests*—C. R. Pettis.

Domestic Science and Agriculture, School of—Delhi.

Education, Dept. of—Education Building, Albany. *Commissioner*—Frank P. Graves. *Director of State Library*—J. I. Wyer, Jr. *Director of Science and the State Museum*—John M. Clarke. *Board of Regents*—Chester S. Lord, of Brooklyn (Chancellor); Albert Moot, of Buffalo (Vice Chancellor); Albert Vander Veer, of Albany; William Bondy and James Byrne, of New York City; C. B. Alexander, of Tuxedo; Walter G. Kellogg, of Ogdensburg; William P. Baker, of Syracuse; Thomas J. Mangan, of Binghamton, and William J. Wallin, of Yonkers.

There are State Normal Schools at Albany, Brockport, Buffalo, Cortland, Fredonia, Geneseo, New Paltz, Oneonta, Oswego, Plattsburg and Potsdam. The Bureau of Rehabilitation is at 118 E. 28th St., Manhattan.

Engineers and Surveyors' Licensing Board—Albany. Examines under license law effective May 5, 1921.

Equalization, Board of—Albany. Consists of State Tax Commissioners and the Commissioners of the Land Office.

Estimate and Control, Board of—Albany. Consists of the Governor, Comptroller, Chairman Senate Finance Committee and Chairman Assembly Ways and Means Committee. Oversees public printing, supplies, department budgets, etc.

Farms and Markets, Dept. of—Agricultural Hall, Albany. Branch office—53 Park Pl., Manhattan. It consists of a Council of Farms and Markets, which acts through a Commissioner, who holds office at its pleasure.

Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities—Capitol, Albany.

Forestry, State College of—at Syracuse University.

Geographic Names, Board of—Education Building, Albany.

Gettysburg, Chattanooga and Antietam Battlefields Monuments Commission—25 Broadway, Manhattan.

Health, Dept. of—Capitol, Albany. Branch office, 25 W. 45th St., Manhattan. Laboratory—339 E. 25th St., Manhattan. *Commissioner*—Matthias Nicoll, Jr., M. D. *Deputy Commissioner*—Paul B. Brooks, M. D. *Secretary*—Edward H. Marsh M. D. *Executive Officer*—Fenimore D. Beagle. *Directors of Divisions*—Sanitation, Charles A. Holmquist, C. E. Laboratories and Research, Augustus B. Wadsworth, M. D. Vital Statistics, Otto R. Eichel, M. D., F. S. S. Communicable Diseases, Edward S. Godfrey, Jr., M. D. Maternity, Infancy and Child Hygiene, Florence L. McKay, M. D. Public Health Education, B. R. Rickards, S. B. Tuoerculosis, Jonathan Pearson, M. D. Venereal Diseases, Albert Pfeiffer, M. D. Public Health Nursing, Mathilde S. Kuhlman, R. N.

Public Health Council—Simon Flexner, M. D., LL.D., New York City, Chairman; Homer Folks, LL.D., Yonkers, Vice Chairman; Henry N. Ogden, C. E., Ithaca; Fred'k. T. Russell, M. D., Brooklyn; Jacob Goldberg, M. D., Buffalo; Stanton P. Hull, M. D., Petersburg; Matthias Nicoll, Jr., M. D., Albany; Edward H. Marsh, M. D., New York City, Secretary.

Highways, Dept. of—(See Public Works).

Historic Sites and Reservations—Senate House, Kingston; Schuyler Mansion, Albany; Washington's Headquarters, Newburgh; Fire Island State Park; Palisades Interstate Park; Newtown Battlefield, Elmira; Niagara State Reservation; Watkins Glen; Mohansic Lake Reservation.

Hospital Commission—Capitol, Albany. Branch office—Hall of Records, Manhattan.

Income Tax Bureau—120 and 233 Broadway, Manhattan.

Inheritance Tax Bureau—233 Broadway, Manhattan.

Insurance, Dept. of—Capitol, Albany. Branch office—165 Broadway, Manhattan.

Labor, Dept. of—*Albany Office*, The State Capitol; *New York Office*, 124 E. 28th St. *Industrial Commissioner*——

Deputy Commissioner—Richard J. Cullen, New York. *Secretary*—Sara McPike, Yonkers. *Chairman, Industrial Board*—John D. Higgins, Oswego. Other members, Richard H. Curran, Rochester; Frances Perkins, New York.

Other offices of the State Labor Department—*Albany*, 100 State St., State Insurance Fund; 36 North Pearl St., Employment. *New York City*, 124 E. 28th St.; 432 4th Ave.; 125 E. 27th St.; 49 E. 19th St., Employment; 449 Lenox Ave., Employment, Negro Branch; 361 E. 149th St., Employment.

Brooklyn, 310 Jay St., Workmen's Compensation, Employment. *Binghamton*, 27 Court St., Employment. *Utica*, 101 Foster Building. *Syracuse*, 120 W. Jefferson St.; 306 W. Genesee St. *Rochester*, 134 South Ave.; 68 W. Main St., and 89 Chestnut St. *Buffalo*, 369 Main St.; 257 Washington St. *Dunkirk*, 330 Central Ave. *Elmira*, 413 E. Water St.

Land Office, Commissioners of—Albany. Composed of Lieutenant Governor, Speaker of the Assembly, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney General, State Engineer and Surveyor.

Law Examiners, Board of—86 State St., Albany.

Medical Examiners, Board of—Education Building, Albany. It is appointed by the Board of Regents.

Mental Defectives, Commission for—*Secretary*—Helen A. Cobb, 105 E. 22d St., Manhattan.

Military Training Bureau—105 E. 33d St., Manhattan.

Motion Picture Commission—Capitol, Albany. Branch office—220 W. 42d St., Manhattan. *Chairman*—G. H. Cobb, of Watertown; member, Mrs Eli T. Hosmer, of Buffalo. *Secretary*—Arthur Levy, of New York City.

Motor Vehicle Bureau—127 W. 65th St., Manhattan.

National Guard—Capitol, Albany. Branch office—Municipal Building, Manhattan.

Nautical School, State—Office, 17 Battery Pl., Manhattan.

Parole, Board of—Capitol, Albany. The Chairman is the State Superintendent of Prisons.

Pharmacy, Board of—Education Building, Albany. It is appointed by the Board of Regents.

Prisons, Commission of—Capitol, Albany. It visits and inspects.

Prisons, Superintendent of—Capitol, Albany.

Probation Commission—132 State St., Albany.

Public Health Council—Albany. It makes and has charge of all State sanitary regulations. The Chairman is the State Health Commissioner.

Public Service Commission—100 State St., Albany. Branch office—30 Church St., Manhattan. *Chairman*—W. A. Prendergast, of Brooklyn. *Executive Officer*—H. M. Ingram. *Secretary*—Francis E. Roberts.

Public Works, Supt. of—Capitol, Albany. The Superintendent, appointed by each Governor to hold office during his term, has charge of the canal system and the progress of public improvements.

Under a new law, in effect July 1, 1923, the Department of Public Works was reorganized to include also all the powers and duties of the Department of Highways, the Interstate Bridge Commission, the Trustees of Public Buildings, the Superintendent of Public Buildings, and the Comm ission on Boundary Waters between the United States and Canada.

The enlarged Department of Public Works now

has a Bureau of Canals, a Bureau of Highways, and a Bureau of Public Buildings.

Superintendent of Public Works—Col. Frederick S. Greene, of Albany.

Commissioner of State Highways—Arthur W. Brandt, of Albany.

The head of the canals is the *Commissioner of Canals and Waterways*—Royal K. Fuller, of Albany.

Racing Commission—66 W. 40 St., Manhattan. *Secretary*—J. A. Reilly.

Roosevelt Memorial Commission—Albany. Investigates proposed State memorials to Theodore Roosevelt.

Tax Dept.—Capitol, Albany. Branch offices—120 and 233 Broadway, Manhattan, and 570 E. 161st St., Bronx. *President*—John F. Gilchrist. *Secretary*—Chas. H. McTigue. *Commissioner Motor Vehicle Bureau*—Chas. A. Harnett. *Deputy* at N. Y. City—Frank J. Ryan. *Director Income Tax Bureau*—Thos. M. Lynch.

The Motor Vehicle Bureau branch office is at 127 W. 65th St.

Troopers, State—Headquarters, 36 No. Pearl St. Albany; six troops, each with 58 members.

Water Power Commission—23 So. Pearl St., Albany. Consists of the Conservation Commissioner, as Chairman; the State Engineer and Surveyor, the Attorney General, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the Assembly.

DISTRICT LEADERS—MANHATTAN.

Tammany—Headquarters, Tammany Hall, 145 East 14th Street. *Chairman General Committee*—David H. Knott. *Treasurer*—Philip F. Donohue. *Secretary*—James F. Egan. *Chairman Executive Committee*—Frank J. Goodwin.

The officially recognized *Leader* of the Tammany organization is former General Sessions Judge George W. Olvany, one of the Tenth District leaders, who succeeded, in 1924, Charles F. Murphy, deceased.

A. D.	Leaders (Men).	Address.	Leaders (Women).	Address.
1...	Daniel E. Finn	590 Broome Street	Mrs. Margaret Fay	19 Vandam Street.
	Thomas F. Foley	59 Madison Street	Mrs. Thomas J. Nolan	9 Madison Street.
2...	Harry C. Perry	364 Bowery	Miss Elvira Coffre	57 Kenmare Street.
	Chris. D. Sullivan	263 Grand Street	Mrs. Barbara Porges	36 Rivington Street.
3...	Charles W. Culkin	301 W. 12th Street	Mrs. Clara E. Keenan	317 W. 11th Street.
	Frank J. Goodwin	267 W. 25th Street	Mrs. Mary G. Murphy	360 W. 23d Street.
	Charles H. Hussey	464 Eighth Avenue	Mrs. Ellen Downey	426 W. 34th Street.
4...	Edward J. Ahearn	290 E. Broadway	Mrs. Mary Halpin	296 East Broadway.
5...	Peter J. Dooling	315 W. 42d Street	Mrs. Mary E. Connelly	445 W. 43d Street.
	Thos. J. McManus	728 Ninth Avenue	Mrs. B. McCarthy	459 W. 49th Street.
	John F. Curry	413 W. 57th Street	Miss Martha Byrne	133 W. 61st Street.
6...	David Lazarus	247 Seventh Street	Mrs. Benjamin Hoffman	271 Seventh Street.
7...	James J. Hagan	131 W. 64th Street	Mrs. N. Taylor Phillips	114 W. 74th Street.
8...	Solomon Goldenkranz	67 St. Marks Place	Mrs. Frances Bauman	79 E. 4th Street.
9...	Thomas A. Williams	259 W. 97th Street	Mrs. Sadie E. Garland	122 W. 102d Street.
	George W. Olvany	139 W. 14th Street		
10...	Charles L. Kohler	139 W. 14th Street	Mrs. Agnes P. Husch	67 W. 12th Street.
	Geo. L. Donnellan	61 W. 49th Street	Miss Loretta Bonner	106 W. 52d Street.
11...	James J. Hines	292 Manhattan Ave	Mrs. E. F. Stewart	16 Morningside Ave.
12...	Wm. P. Kenneally	345 Second Avenue	Miss Elizabeth M. Barry	322 Second Avenue.
	Michael J. Cruise	226 E. 32d Street	Miss Anna Montgomery	145 E. 30th Street.
	Martin G. McCue	760 Third Avenue	Mrs. Mary A. Hagerty	683 Third Avenue.
13...	Andrew B. Keating	600 W. 125th Street	Mrs. Abbey Shay Hughes	502 W. 122d Street.
14...	Thomas M. Farley	369 E. 62d Street	Mrs. Elizabeth McDonald	323 E. 69th Street.
15...	Frank L. Briarly	1019 Madison Avenue.		
16...	Stephen Ruddy	334 E. 79th Street	Mrs. Mary Russell	446 E. 79th Street.
	Michael Cosgrove	326 E. 86th Street	Mrs. Anna Naughton	245 E. 86th Street.
17...	Nathan Burkan	74 W. 114th Street	Miss Rose Rothenberg	1801 Seventh Avenue.
		132 W. 118th Street	Mrs. Sara Paul	135 W. 123d Street.
18...	John J. Dietz	1451 Lexington Ave	Mrs. Frances S. Ecker	169 E. 93d Street.
	H. Warren Hubbard	208 E. 116th Street	Mrs. Mary A. Quigley	114 E. 116th Street.
19...	Martin J. Healy	2043 Seventh Avenue	Miss Annie Mathews	130 W. 123d Street.
20...	Clarence Neal jr.	165 E. 125th Street	Mrs. Sadita E. Wilson	2053 Lexington Ave.
21...	Edmund P. Holahan	728 St. Nicholas Ave	Mrs. May Guttentag	701 St. Nicholas Ave.
22...	Joseph J. McCormick	423 W. 156th Street	Miss Elizabeth V. McCrystal	580 W. 161 Street.
23...	John Mara	552 W. 181st Street	Mrs. Katherine D. Codding	604 W. 178th Street.

Republican County Committee (New York County)—Headquarters, 105 W. 40th St. *Chairman*—Samuel S. Koenig; *Treasurer*—Ogden L. Mills; *Secretary*—Clarence Schmelzel; *Chairman of Women's Division*, —Miss Helen Varick Boswell.

Assembly Dist.	Executive Members.	District Headquarters.	Associate Leaders.	Residence.
1	Joseph Levenson	236 East Broadway	Mrs. Ida Brisman Lichter	236 East Broadway.
	William G. Rose	32 Macdougal St	Mrs. Mildred E. Rich	141 Hudson St.
2	Antonio Dalessandro	32 Macdougal St	Miss Eleanor E. Rose	114 King St.
	Jacob Rosenberg	264 Grand St	Miss Alice Ratkowsky	22 Suffolk St.
3	Richard M. Greenbank	318 West 14th St	Mrs. Anna C. Reed	320 West 14th St.
	Raymond J. Mulligan	269 Eighth Ave	Mrs. Agnes Scheiffele	451 West 36th St.
	David Morton	265 West 34th St	Mrs. Kathryn MacNeil	261 West 21st St.
4	Alexander Wolf	436 Grand St	Miss Tessie Cutler	430 Grand St.
5	Herman W. Beyer	763 Eighth Ave	Mrs. Wm. H. Wilson	340 W. 47th St.
	Anthony P. Ludden	115 W. 63d St.	Mrs. Mary O'Shea Grant	350 W. 55th St.
6	Samuel S. Koenig	44 Avenue C	Mrs. Samuel S. Koenig	237 Seventh St.
7	Albert J. Berwin	2228 Broadway	Mrs. Niles R. Becker	345 W. 70th St.
8	Geo. C. Nordinger	108 Second Ave	Mrs. Mildred Samuel	316 E. 5th St.
9	Charles E. Heydt	157 W. 97th St	Mrs. Katherine T. Hammer	310 W. 95th St.
10	F. R. Stoddard jr.	8 West 28th St	Mrs. Charlotte Farrar	52 W. 37th St.
11	Robert P. Levis	550 W. 113th St	Mrs. Wm. E. Wilkinson	526 W. 113th St.
12	William Henkel	201 E. 22d St	Mrs. Lillian Michel	339 E. 118th St.
	John S. Shea	230 E. 36th St	Mrs. J. Homer Cudmore	216 E. 39th St.
	Charles K. Lexow	208 E. 50th St	Mrs. C. Mat'lde Schaefer	433 E. 51st St.
13	Valentine J. Hahn	530 W. 125th St	Miss Sarah S. Butler	60 Morningside Drive
14	Joseph Pabian	324 E. 72d St	Mrs. Ida Mallee	330 E. 66th St.
	Charles W. Ferry	173 E. 83d St	Miss Kathryn P. Kolb	515 E. 82d St.
15	Frank J. Coleman jr.	1041 Madison Ave	Mrs Ruth Baker Pratt	7 East 61st St.
16	William C. Hecht jr.	173 E. 83d St	Mrs Helen F. Rothweiler	186 East End Ave.
	John A. Neal	243 E. 86th St	Mrs Elizabeth Kogel	231 E. 87th St.
17	Robert Oppenheim	69 W. 113th St	Mrs Edith Schacter	138 W. 113th St.
18	Charles B. Largy	153 E. 116th St	Mrs. Mary Jacobs	162 E. 105th St.
	Morris Levy	168 E. 105th St	Mrs. Elizabeth Peirce	Wards Island
19	David B. Costuma	23 W. 124th St	Miss Minnie Matter	124 W. 122d St.
20	Frank K. Bowers	107 E. 125th St	Mrs. Gertrude M. Taaffe	54 E. 129th St.
21	Robert S. Conklin	3410 Broadway	Mrs. Margaret A. Sealy	763 St. Nicholas Ave.
22	John A. Bolles	1723 Amsterdam Ave	Miss Grace D. Vanamee	849 St. Nicholas Ave.
23	Collin H. Woodward	90 Bennett Ave	Mrs. Theresa G. Lindheim	523 W. 187th St.

KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Chairman—John H. McCooey.

1—James J. Browne, Mrs. Martha Guilfoyle; John F. Quayle, Mrs. Margaret Walters.
2—Joseph Fennelly, Miss Lillian Murphy.
3—James Kane, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Struck.
4—Thomas J. Drennan, Mary T. Harrington.
5—James J. Sexton, Mrs. Mary Greehy.
6—Charles W. Jannicky, Miss Carrie D'Oench.
7—William J. Heffernan, Mrs. Agnes Leonard Ward.
8—Patrick J. Diamond, Miss Kathryn McGivney.
9—Thomas F. Wogan, Mrs. Evelyn J. Meagher.
10—Peter A. Carey, Mrs. Minnie J. Harris.
11—Joseph A. Guider, Miss Honaur Gelson.
12—Timothy E. Griffin, Mrs. Ellen M. Joyce.
13—George W. Lindsay, Mrs. Evelyn Ward Rehm.
14—Daniel J. Carroll, Miss Nora Quinn.
15—Peter J. McGuinness, Mrs. Mary O'Grady Hupfer.
16—Kenneth F. Sutherland, Mrs. Jennie McMahon.
17—Peter B. Hanson, Mrs. Minnie Abel.
18—John H. McCooey, Mrs. Sallie McRae Minsterer.
19—Henry Hasenflug, Mrs. Mary Eichel.
20—William F. Delaney, Mrs. Helen A. Braun.
21—Henry Hesterberg, Mrs. Mary F. O'Malley.
22—James P. Sinnott, Mrs. Edward W. McMahon.
23—Hyman Shorenstein, Mrs. Agnes Riley.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Charles C. Lockwood; *Vice Chairman*—Beatrice V. Stevenson; *Treasurer*—James A. Stewart; *Secretary*—Frederick H. Stevenson.

Executive Committee—Jacob A. Livingston, Chairman.
First—D. Harry Ralston, Miss Amy Wren.
Second—William R. Bayes, Miss Grace M. Lease.
Third—Anthony De Martini, Mrs. Lulu Simonson.
Fourth—Alfred T. Hobley, Miss Kathryn Gallagher.
Fifth—Charles C. Lockwood, Mrs. Annie I. Gunn.
Sixth—John R. Crews, Marguerite Bergen.
Seventh—John Feitner, Mrs. Catherine Cannon.
Eighth—Harold L. Turk, Lisba McKinney.
Ninth—Charles Warbasse, Mrs. Beatrice V. Stevenson.
Tenth—Charles F. Murphy, Jeannette G. H. Murphy.
Eleventh—Alfred E. Vass, Mrs. May M. Gooderson.
Twelfth—John T. Rafferty, Mrs. Emma Egolf.
Thirteenth—Jesse D. Moore, Mrs. Mabel Applebee.
Fourteenth—Merrick V. Nittoly, Elizabeth Gray.
Fifteenth—Richard Wright, Miss Lucy Hayes.
Sixteenth—Frederick Oppikofer, Mrs. Isabelle Claire Schults.
Seventeenth—Lewis M. Swasey, Mrs. Maude Neal.
Eighteenth—Warren G. Price, Mrs. Katherine L. Kerr.
Nineteenth—Jacob Bartscherer, Mrs. Jennie Blank.
Twentieth—William Schnitzpan, Mrs. Faith Moore Andrews.
Twenty-first—F. J. H. Kracke, Louise Zabriskie.
Twenty-second—Jacob A. Livingston, Mrs. Dorothy McKnight.
Twenty-third—Walter D. Ludden, Mrs. Helena M. Moll.

Bronx County Democratic Executive Committee—Edward J. Flynn, Chairman; James A. McMahon, Secretary, 862 Tremont Ave.

Bronx County Republican Organization—*Headquarters*—1257 Gerard Ave.
Chairman, County Committee—Richard W. Lawrence; *Treasurer*—Charles Rathfelder; *Secretary*—Peter Wynne; *Chairman Woman's Division*—Miss Florence W. Newbold.

MAYORS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Before the Revolution the Mayor was appointed by the Governor of the Province; and from 1784 to 1820 by the Appointing Board of the State of New York, of which the Governor was the chief member. From 1820 to the amendment of the Charter, in 1830, the Mayor was appointed by the Common Council. In 1898 the term of the first Mayor of Greater New York (Van Wyck) began.

	Mayors.	Terms.		Mayors.	Terms.		Mayors.	Terms.
1	Thomas Willett	1665	34	Johannes Jansen	1725-1726	67	William V. Brady	1847-1848
2	Thomas Delavall	1666	35	Robert Lurting	1726-1735	68	W. F. Havemeyer	1848-1849
3	Thomas Willett	1667	36	Paul Richard	1735-1739	69	Caleb S. Woodhull	1849-1851
4	C. Steenwyck	1668-1670	37	John Cruger, Sr	1739-1744	70	A. C. Kingsland	1851-1853
5	Thomas Delavall	1671	38	Stephen Bayard	1744-1747	71	J. A. Westervelt	1853-1855
6	Matthias Nicolls	1672	39	Edward Holland	1747-1757	72	Fernando Wood	1855-1858
7	John Lawrence	1673	40	John Cruger, Jr	1757-1766	73	Daniel F. Tiemann	1858-1860
8	William Dervall	1675	41	Whitehead Hicks	1766-1776	74	Fernando Wood	1860-1862
9	Nicholas de Meyer	1676	42	D. Matthews, Tory	1776-1784	75	George Opdyke	1862-1864
10	S. van Cortlandt	1677	43	James Duane	1784-1789	76	C. G. Gunther	1864-1866
11	Thomas Delavall	1678	44	Richard Varick	1789-1801	77	John T. Hoffman	1866-1868
12	Francis Rombouts	1679	45	Edward Livingston	1801-1803	78	F. Coman (Acting)	1868
13	William Dyre	1680-1681	46	De Witt Clinton	1803-1807	79	A. Oakey Hall	1869-1872
14	C. Steenwyck	1682-1683	47	Marinus Willett	1807-1808	80	W. F. Havemeyer	1873-1874
15	Gabriel Minville	1684	48	De Witt Clinton	1808-1810	81	S.B.H.Vance(Act.)	1874
16	Nicholas Bayard	1685	49	Jacob Radcliff	1810-1811	82	Wm. H. Wickham	1875-1876
17	S. van Cortlandt	1686-1687	50	De Witt Clinton	1811-1815	83	Smith Ely	1877-1878
18	Peter Delanoy	1689-1690	51	John Ferguson	1815	84	Edward Cooper	1879-1880
19	John Lawrence	1691	52	Jacob Radcliff	1815-1818	85	William R. Grace	1881-1882
20	A. De Peyster	1692-1695	53	C. D. Colden	1818-1821	86	Franklin Edson	1883-1884
21	William Merritt	1695-1698	54	Stephen Allen	1821-1824	87	William R. Grace	1885-1886
22	J. De Peyster	1698-1699	55	William Paulding	1825-1826	88	Abram S. Hewitt	1887-1888
23	David Provost	1699-1700	56	Philip Hone	1826-1827	89	Hugh J. Grant	1889-1892
24	Isaac de Reimer	1700-1701	57	William Paulding	1827-1829	90	Thomas F. Gilroy	1893-1894
25	Thomas Noell	1701-1702	58	Walter Bowne	1829-1833	91	William L. Strong	1895-1897
26	Philip French	1702-1703	59	Gideon Lee	1833-1834	92	R. A. Van Wyck	1898-1901
27	William Peartree	1703-1707	60	C. W. Lawrence	1834-1837	93	Seth Low	1902-1903
28	Ebenezer Wilson	1707-1710	61	Aaron Clark	1837-1839	94	G. B. McClellan	1904-1909
29	J. van Cortlandt	1710-1711	62	Isaac L. Varian	1839-1841	95	William J. Gaynor	1910-1913
30	Caleb Heathcote	1711-1714	63	Robert H. Morris	1841-1844	96	Ardolph L. Kline	1913
31	John Johnson	1714-1719	64	James Harper	1844-1845	97	John P. Mitchel	1914-1917
32	J. van Cortlandt	1719-1720	65	W. F. Havemeyer	1845-1846	98	John F. Hylan	1918-
33	Robert Walters	1720-1725	66	Andrew H. Mickle	1846-1847			

ASSESSED VALUE OF CLUBS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Name.	1925.	Name.	1925.	Name.	1925.	Name.	1925.
	Dollars.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
University	3,500,000	N. Y. Athletic	1,070,000	Harmonie	635,000	D. K. E.	375,000
Metropolitan	2,200,000	Knickerbocker	1,000,000	New York	550,000	City Club	335,000
Union	1,900,000	Colony	1,000,000	Republican	525,000	Democratic	325,000
Racq't & Ten'is	1,900,000	Bar Associat'n	795,000	N. Y. Yacht	500,000	Catholic	280,000
Yale	1,600,000	Princeton	700,000	Manhattan	475,000	Progress	275,000
Harvard	1,400,000	Century	650,000				

Government of the City of New York.

(As of November 30, 1924.)

Mayor (City Hall)—John F. Hylan ($25,000). *Assistant to the Mayor*—Joseph Haag ($9,000). *Secretary*—John F. Sinnott ($7,000). *Executive Secretary*—Augustin Kelly ($5,300). *Assistant Secretary*—Francis W. Rokus ($5,300). *Chief Clerk*—J. J. Glennon ($4,500).

The Mayor is elected for four years, and is Chairman, *ex-officio*, of the Armory Board, the Municipal Art Commission, the Banking Commission, the Board of City Record, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment (three votes), and the Sinking Fund Commission.

(See also New York City Home Rule Act, and New York City Home Rule Transit Law; consult the Index for page references.)

He is a member, *ex-officio*, of the Charter Revision Commission and of the Boards of Managers or trustees of the American Museum of Natural History, the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, the Brooklyn Public Library, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the New York Public Library, the New York Botanical Garden, the New York Zoological Society, and the Queens Borough Public Library.

The Mayor is removable by the Governor only on charges after a hearing. In case of his death, resignation or removal, the order of succession (pending next general election in November of that year) is: President of the Board of Aldermen, Vice Chairman of the Board of Aldermen, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen.

Accounts—Commissioner of.

(Municipal Building, Manhattan.)

Commissioner—David Hirshfield ($10,000). *Deputies*—H. Klein ($5,500) and W. D. Loudoun ($5,500).

Board of Aldermen.

(City Hall.)

President—Murray Hulbert, D., ($15,000). *City Clerk*—Michael J. Cruise ($10,000).

The President of the Board of Aldermen is elected for four years, and is a member, *ex-officio*, of the Armory Board, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment (three votes), the Sinking Fund Commission, and the New York and Queens Public Libraries.

He is removable by the Governor on charges after a hearing. The order of succession is Vice Chairman, Chairman of the Finance Committee.

The City Clerk, term six years, is appointed by the Board of Aldermen, and is removable on charges by a two-thirds vote of the board.

Members ($3,500 each), by Aldermanic Districts.

Manhattan—1, M. F. Tanahey, D.; 2, M. Graubard, A.; 3, E. J. Sullivan, D.; 4, Jos. W. Stand, D.; 5, C. A. McManus, D.; 6, F. J. Dotzler, R.; 7, W. F. Quinn, R.; 8, L. J. Wronker, D.; 9, D. J. Mahon, D.; 10, L. F. Cardani, R.; 11, T. O'Reilly, D.; 12, W. T. Collins, D.; 13, P. S. Dowd, D.; 14, J. R. O'Leary, D.; 15, B. M. Falconer, R.; 16, E. Cassidy, D.; 17, W. Solomon, D.; 18, T. J. Sullivan, D.; 19, M. J. Healy, D.; 20, E. T. Kelly, D.; 21, J. W. Smith, D.; 22, J. B. Henrich, D.; 23, J. R. Smith, D.; 24, C. J. McGillick, D.

Bronx—25, E. W. Curley, D.; 26, A. G. Halberstadt, D.; 27, J. M. Fitzpatrick, D.; 28, W. P. Sullivan, D.; 29, P. Donovan, D.; 30, E. J. Walsh, D.; 31, R. Hannoch, D.; 32, A. J. Williams, D.

Brooklyn—33, P. J. McCann, D.; 34, F. D. McGarey, D.; 35, J. W. Sullivan, D.; 36, F. A. Cunningham, D.; 37, J. J. Molen, D.; 38, G. J. Joyce, D.; 39, T. J. Cox, D.; 40, C. W. Dunn, D.; 41, J. F. Kiernan, D.; 42, W. L. Weber, D.; 43, J. J. Campbell, D.; 44, J. J. Keller, R.; 45, J. B. Allen, D.; 46, Howard Fenn, D.; 47, G. W. Friel, D.; 48, John Wirth, R.; 49, Harry Meyer, R.; 50, Isaac Frank, D.; 51, J. J. McCusker, D.; 52, P. J. McGuinness, D.; 53, G. Hilkemeier, D.; 54, S. A. Rudd, D.; 55, L. J. Zettler, D.; 56, J. J. Morris, D.

Queens—75, J. J. Lenihan, D.; 58, G. U. Harvey, R.; 59, J. M. Murtha, D.; 60, F. J. Schmitz, D.; 61, B. Schwab, D.; 62, S. J. Burden, D.

Richmond—63, J. J. Corcoran, D.; 64, R. E. Kaltonmeier, D.; 65, E. J. Atwell, D.

The Aldermen are elected for two years. A member is removable by a majority of the board, which elects his successor, of the same political party, to serve the balance of the year, the place being filled at the November election.

An Alderman must be a United States citizen and a resident of the city, but he need not live in the district he represents.

Borough Officers.

(City Hall, Manhattan; others, Borough Halls.)

Manhattan—*President of the Borough*—Julius Miller ($15,000); *Commissioner of Public Works*—Joseph Johnson ($10,000); *Assistant Commissioner of Public Works*—James J. Hagan ($7,500); *Consulting Engineer*—John F. Sullivan ($7,500); *Secretary of the Borough*—James P. Donohue ($6,000); *Secretary to the President*—Charles Delaney ($5,000); *Secretary to the Commissioner of Public Works*—John J. Martin ($4,040); *Assistant to the President*—Samuel Weintraub ($4,000); *Auditor*—Henry H. Lloyd ($4,500); *Purchasing Agent*—Nell L. O'Callaghan ($3,280); *in charge of Encumbrance Div.*—Edward Brady ($3,330); *Chief Engineer*—Clifford M. Pinckney ($7,282); *Assistant Engineer in Charge Inspection Div.*— Joseph Frank ($3,830); *Supt. Public Buildings and Offices*—Frank H. Hines ($5,500); *Principal Asst. Engineer*—Harry W. Levy ($4,815); *Supt. of Buildings*—Charles Brady ($7,500); *Asst. Supt. of Buildings*—William D. Brush ($4,500); *Chief Inspector*—Rollin C. Bastress ($4,500); *Chief Inspector*—Frederick C. Kuehnle ($4,500); *Secretary, Bur. of Buildings*—Louis Frank ($3,500).

Bronx—*President of the Borough*—Henry Bruckner ($15,000); *Commissioner of Public Works*—William J. Flynn ($10,000); *Consulting Engineer*—Louis F. Haffen ($7,500); *Secretary to the President*—Thomas J. Dolen ($5,500); *Secretary of the Borough*—Solomon Boneparth ($4,700).

Brooklyn—*President of the Borough*—(Vacant) ($15,000); *Commissioner of Public Works*—Joseph A. Gulder ($10,000); *Asst. Commissioner of Public Works*—Joseph Fennelly ($6,000); *Consulting Engineer*—Philip P. Farley ($7,500); *Secretary to the President*—Frank Fogarty ($5,500); *Assistant to the President*—David P. Germain ($4,000); *Secretary of the Borough*—Agnes Leonard Ward ($4,250); *Chief Clerk*—Edward F. Cadley ($3,500); *Supt. of Buildings*—Albert E. Kleinert ($6,500); *Supt. of Highways*—Henry Hesterberg ($6,000); *Chief Engineer of Highways*—Jacob Schmitt ($5,500).

Queens—*President of the Borough*—Maurice E. Connolly ($15,000); *Commissioner of Public Works*—Michael J. Shugrue ($9,000); *Borough Secretary*—Bernard M. Patten ($5,000); *Clerk to President*—James J. Mullany ($4,750); *Chief Clerk*—Frederick B. George ($4,250); *Consulting Engineer*— Clifford B. Moore ($7,500); *Assistant to President*—Channing A. Leidy ($4,000); *Auditor*—Louis C. Connolly ($4,000); *Chemist*—E. E. Butterfield ($4,700); *Supt. of Highways*—Richard F. Gill ($4,500); *Supt. of Sewers*—John R. Higgins ($4,500); *Supt. of Street Cleaning*—Daniel Ehntholt ($4,500).

Richmond—*President of the Borough*—John A. Lyng ($15,000); *Commissioner of Public Works*—David S. Rendt ($7,000); *Secretary of the Borough*—George T. Egbert ($3,750); *Superintendent of Highways*—Joseph P. McKay ($4,000).

The Borough Presidents are elected for four years, and are, *ex-officio*, members of the Board of Aldermen, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and various local (improvement) boards.

A Borough President is removable by the Governor on charges after a hearing. Pending the next general election, his successor is chosen by a majority of the Aldermen in his borough.

Budget—Director of

The *Director*, appointed in June, 1924—Edward W. Buckley ($12,000).

Child Welfare—Board of.

(145 Worth Street, Manhattan.)

President—Rev. Wm. A. Courtney; *Vice President*—Mary A. Frasca. *Other members*—Mrs. Wm. Einstein, Mrs. Edgar Smith, Sophie Irene Loeb, Mrs. Mathias Figueira, Mrs. Jas. Whitford, Jno. D. Rosenbrock, Dr. Wm. I. Sirovich, Conrad Engel. The board serves without salary. *Exec. Sec.*—John T. Eagan.

Civil Service Commission.

(Municipal Building, Manhattan.)

President—Abr. Kaplan ($8,500). *Commissioners* ($7,500 each)—William Drennan and Ferdinand Q. Morton. *Secretary*—Martin A. Healy. *Chief Examiner*—Thomas C. Murray. *Chief Clerk*—George H. Eberle.

Correction—Department of.

(Municipal Building, Manhattan.)

Commissioner—Frederick A. Wallis ($10,000). *Deputy*—Robert L. Tudor ($6,000). *Secretary*—Martha Byrne ($4,000). *Secretary to Commission*—Mary C. Murtha ($3,250).

Manhattan—*City Prison* (Tombs) is at Centre and Franklin Sts. The *Penitentiary* and *Workhouse* are on Welfare Island, East River. The *Municipal Farm* is on Riker's Island, upper East River. The *Reformatory Prison* is on Hart's Island, upper East River.

Brooklyn—*City Prison* is at No. 149 Raymond St.

Queens—*City Prison* is in rear of the Court House, Long Island City.

New Hampton Farms (N. Y. C. Reformatory) is at New Hampton, Orange County, N. Y.

Docks—Department of.
(Pier A, North River.)

Commissioner—Michael Cosgrove ($10,000); *Director of the Port*—Joseph J. O'Brien; *First Dep. Commissioner*—John McKenzie; *Second Dep. Commissioner*—Henry A. Meyer: *Secretary*—Solomon Goldenkranz; *Acting Chief Clerk*—Joseph A. Boylan; *Auditor*—Andrew S. Corbett; *Chief Engineer*—T. F. Keller; *Acting Supt. of Docks*—L. H. Harrison.

Education—Department of.
(Manhattan, Park Ave. and 59th St.; Brooklyn, 131 Lvingston St.; Plaza 5580.)

President—Geo. J. Ryan, of Queens. *Vice President*—M. S. Stern, Manhattan. *Other members of the Board*—Mrs. Margaret McAleenan, Manhattan; William J Weber, Bronx; Dr. J. A. Ferguson, Arthur S. Somers, Brooklyn; Ralph R. McKee, S. I. *Secretary*—Jos. Miller jr. *Assistant Secretaries*—Chas. Herr and Elizabeth V. Bennett. *Chief Clerk*—Thomas A. Dillon. *Supt. of School Buildings*—William H. Gompert. *Supt. of School Supplies*—Patrick Jones. *Supt. of Schools*—William J. O'Shea. *Auditor*—Frederick D. Chambers. *Director of Attendance*—John W. Davis; *Supt. of Plant Operation*—R. W. Rodman.

The Board of Education consists of seven members appointed for seven years each by the Mayor, and removable by the Mayor on charges after a hearing. They serve without pay.

The President of the Board is a member, *ex-officio*, of the Teachers' Retirement Board, the Boards of Trustees of Hunter and City Colleges, and the Board of Managers of the New York Botanical Garden.

There are forty-eight *Local School Boards*, with five members in each, serving five years each (no salary), and appointed by the respective Borough Presidents. They look after the schools in a detailed way, subject to the Board of Education.

The *Board of Superintendents* consists of the Superintendent of Schools and a number of Associate Superintendents.

The Superintendent of Schools is the chief executive officer of the Department of Education. He and his associates are appointed for six years by the Board of Education.

The Board of Superintendents has a force of *District Superintendents* which covers the city by districts. They are appointed to serve permanently.

Elections—Board of.
(General and Manhattan, Municipal Building; Bronx, 442 East 149th St.; Brooklyn, 26 Court St.; Queens, 10 Astoria Ave., L. I. City; Richmond, Borough Hall, New Brighton.

President—John R. Voorhis. *Other members*—James Kane, Jacob A. Livingston. Members' salary, each, $8.000. *Secretary*—Chas. E Heydt. *Chief Clerk*—S. Howard Cohen. *Dep. Chief Clerk*—Geo. W. Conklin.

The members of the Board of Elections are appointed for two years by the Board of Aldermen. It is, by law, a bi-partisan body.

Estimate—Board of.
Headquarters—Municipal Building. Consists of Mayor, with three votes; Comptroller, three votes; Pres. Board of Aldermen, three votes; Pres. Borough of Manhattan, two votes; Pres. Borough of Brooklyn, two votes; Presidents Boroughs of Bronx, Queens and Richmond, one vote each. *Secretary*—Peter J. McGowan.

The Board of Estimate prepares the yearly city budget for the Board of Aldermen, which can reduce, but not increase, the budget. The Board of Estimate has power to grant franchises and also to issue bonds for public improvements.

Finance—Department of.
Headquarters—Municipal Building.

City Comptroller—Charles L. Craig ($25,000). *Deputy Comptrollers*—Charles F. Kerrigan, Arthur J. Philbin and Frank J. Prial ($10,000 each). *Secretary to the Department*—Philip D. Hoyt ($7,500). *Chief Auditor*—David E. Kemlo ($6,500). *Chief Accountant*—Duncan MacInnis ($8,000). *Chief Clerk*—Valentine F. Keller ($4,100). *Receiver of Taxes*—Eugene F. McLaughlin ($5,500). *Collector of Assessments and Arrears*—John J. Ryan ($5,300). *Collector of City Revenue*—Katharine C. Gallagher ($4,500). *Receivers of Taxes, Offices*—Manhattan, Municipal Building; Bronx, 177th St. and Arthur Ave.; Brooklyn, 503 Fulton St.; Queens, 5 Court Square, L. I. City; Richmond, Borough Hall, St. George. *Assessments and Arrears Offices*—Same as Receivers of Taxes.

City Chamberlain—Philip Berolzheimer ($12,000), Municipal Building.

The City Comptroller is, *ex-officio*, a member of the Armory Board, the Banking Commission, the Charter Revision Commission, the Board of City Record, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment (three votes) Municipal Assembly, Board of Estimate branch; the Board of Trustees of Hunter College, the Teachers' Retirement Board, Chairman Board of Revision of Assessments, the Sinking Fund Commission, and of the trustees of the American Museum of Natural History, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the New York, Brooklyn and Queens Public Libraries.

The Comptroller is removable by the Governor on charges after a hearing. His successor, appointed by the Mayor, serves until end of the year, a new successor being meantime voted for in November.

The City Chamberlain is, *ex-officio*, a member of the Banking Commission and the Sinking Fund Commission.

Fire Department.
(Manhattan, Munic. Bldg.; Brooklyn, 365 Jay St.)

Commissioner—Thomas J. Drennan ($10,000). *Deputies*—Manhattan, Bronx and Richmond, Joseph M. Hannon; Brooklyn, Wm. F. Thompson. *Fire Chief*—John Kenlon. *Deputy Chief*—Brooklyn and Queens, John O'Hara. *Chief Fire Marshal*—Thomas P. Brophy. *Deputy Fire Marshal*—John P. Prial, *Secretary to the Department*—James A. Mackey.

Health—Department of.
(Manhattan, 505 Pearl St., general headquarters; Bronx, 464 E. Tremont Ave.; Brooklyn, Willoughby and Fleet Sts.; Queens, 440 Fulton St., Jamaica; Richmond, 514 Bay St., Stapleton.)

Commissioner—Dr. Frank J. Monaghan ($10,000). *Deputy and Sanitary Superintendent*—Dr. W. H. Pound ($6,500). *Secretary to the Department*—C. L. Kohler ($6,000). *Director Bureau Food and Drugs*—Hugh W. Taylor ($5,000).

The *Board of Health* consists of the Commissioner of Health (Chairman), the Police Commissioner, and a physician appointed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. It has a *Sanitary Code* of its own making, to which the city is subject, as regards foods, drugs, drinks, medicines, noises, occupations, etc.

Law Department.
(Manhattan, Municipal Building; Brooklyn, 153 Pierrepont St.; Queens, Municipal Building). *Corporation Counsel*, George P. Nicholson ($15,000); *First Assistant*, Arthur J. W. Hilly ($10,000); *Secretary*, Joseph H. Johnston ($6,000); *Chief Clerk*, John H. Greener ($6,000); Brooklyn, *Assistant in Charge*, Charles J. Drennan ($10,000); Queens, *Assistant in Charge*, Robert J. Culhane ($6,500); Bureau of Penalties, *Assistant in Charge*, Joseph I. Berry ($6,000); Personal Tax Bureau, *Assistant in Charge*, Emanuel J. Murphy, ($5,000); Bureau of Street Openings, *Assistant in Charge*, Joel J. Squier ($8,000); Street Openings, Brooklyn Branch, *Assistant in Charge*, Patrick S. MacDwyer ($6,000); Street Openings, Queens Branch, *Assistant in Charge*, Joseph G. Mathews ($6,000).

Marriage License Bureau.
(Municipal Building in Manhattan and Borough Halls in other Boroughs.)

Parole Commission.
(Municipal Building, Manhattan.)

Chairman—B. de N. Crager ($7,500). *Members*—Michael Fogarty and Harry Stackel. The *ex-officio* members are the Commissioner of Correction and the Police Commissioner. *Secretary*—T. R. Minnick. *Chief Parole Officer*—Jas. J. Flynn.

Parks—Department of
(Manhattan, Municipal Building; Brooklyn, Litchfield Mansion, Prospect Park; Bronx, Zbrowski Mansion, Claremont Park; Queens, The Overlook, Forest Park, Richmond Hill; Richmond Borough Hall, St. George.)

President of Board (and Commissioner for Manhattan)—F. D. Gallatin Bronx, Joseph P. Hennessy; Queens, Albert C. Beanlager; Richmond, John F. O'Rourke. *Secretary to the Board*—Willis Holly.

Plant and Structures—Department of.
(Offices: Manhattan, Municipal Building; Brooklyn, 179 Washington St.) (Formerly the Department of Bridges.)

Commissioner—William Wirt Mills ($10,000). *Deputies*—Thos. A. Dempsey, John Mara and Chas. H. Hussey ($5,500 each). *Executive Officer*—Francis J. Ryan ($6,000). *Chief Engineer*—Edw. A. Byrne ($15,000). *Chief Engineer of Ferries*—Calvin Crocker ($7,500).

Police Department.
(Manhattan, 240 Centre St.; Brooklyn, 70 Poplar St.; Queens, Jamaica; Bronx, Tremont and Bathgate Aves.; Richmond, Borough Hall, St. George.)

Commissioner—Richard E. Enright ($10,000). *Deputies*—First, John A. Leach; second, John Daly; third, Joseph A Faurot; fourth, John J. Cray; fifth, William Gillespie. *Special Deputy Commissioners* (no pay)—Rodman Wanamaker, John A.

Harriss, T. Coleman du Pont, John M. Shaw, Edmond A. Guggenheim, Carleton Simon, Barron Collier. *Chief Inspector*—W. J. Lahey. *Deputy Chief Inspector*—Thomas H. Murphy. *Deputy Chief Inspectors*—John O'Brien, Dominick Henry, Cornelius F. Cahalane, Samuel G. Belton. *Commanding Officer, Detective Bureau*—John D. Coughlin. *Secretary to the Commissioner*—Charles G. Young. *Secretary to the Department*—Felix P. Nicklas. *Chief Clerk*—Grant Crabtree. *Chaplains*—Lawrence H. Bracken, Joseph A. McCaffrey, John A. Wade, William G. Ivie, Isadore Frank, A. H. Nesbitt.

Public Service Commission—($15,000 Each).
(30 Church St., Manhattan.)

This is a part of the State and not of the City Government and is put here for convenience of reference.

Chairman—William A. Prendergast ($15,000); William R. Pooley, Charles Van Voorhis, Oliver C. Semple, and George R. Van Namee. *Secretary*—Francis E. Roberts, Albany ($6,000). *Counsel*—Charles G. Blakeslee ($10,000). *Chief Engineer*—C. R. Vanneman, Albany ($8,000).

Purchase, Department of.

Commissioner—John E. Bowe ($12,000). *Secretary*—Andrew B. Keating. *Assistant Secretary*—A. L. Meehan.

Transit Commission (N. Y. City—$15,000 Each).
(270 Madison Ave., Manhattan.)

Chairman—George McAneny; Le Roy T. Harkness and John F. O'Ryan. *Secretary*—James B. Walker ($6,000). *Chief Executive Officer*—Philip Mathews ($10,000). *Chief Engineer*—John H. Madden. *Consulting Engineer*—Daniel L. Turner.

Public Welfare—Department of.
(Manhattan and Bronx, Municipal Building, Manhattan; Brooklyn and Queens, 327 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn; Richmond, Borough Hall, St. George.)

Commissioner—Bird S. Coler ($10,000). *Deputies*—Edw. Perpect, C. W. Posthauec and C. J. Dunn. *Secretary*—Edgar Pitska. *Assistant Engineer* (in charge)—Louis J. Ortner. *General Inspector*—Miss M. C. Tinney. *Division Bureau Social Investigating*—V. S. Dodworth. *Superintendent.*

Standards and Appeals—Board of.
(Manhattan, Municipal Building.)

Chairman—William E. Walsh ($10,000). *Secretary*—William J. O'Gorman.

The Board of Standards and Appeals passes on petitions for variations of the Labor Law relating to fire protection in factories, and adopts rules regulating building construction, elevators, oil burners, fire escapes, fire-retarding construction, fire-extinguishing appliances, etc.

The Board of Appeals passes on appeals from decisions of Fire Commissioner and of Superintendent of Buildings, and on applications for variations of building zone regulations.

Street Cleaning—Department of.
(Manhattan, Municipal Building; Bronx, 501 E. 161st St.; Brooklyn, 50 Court St.)

Commissioner—Alfred A. Taylor ($10,000). *Deputies*—Manhattan, James J. Nugent. Frank A. Eschmann; Bronx, James W. Brown; Brooklyn, Michael Laura.

Taxes and Assessments—Department of.
(Manhattan, Municipal Building; Bronx, Tremont and Arthur Aves.; Brooklyn, 503 Fulton St.; Queens, Court Square, Long Island City; Richmond, Borough Hall.)

The Board—Henry M. Goldfogle, President ($10,000). *Commissioners*—Richard H. Williams, Thos. R. McGinley, Earl H. Miller, George Henry Payne, James J. Sexton and Lewis M. Swasey ($9,000 each). *Secretary*—C. R. Tyng.

Tenement House Department.
(Manhattan and Richmond, Municipal Building; Bronx, 559-561 E. Tremont Ave; Brooklyn and Queens, 503 Fulton St., Brooklyn.)

Commissioner—Frank Mann ($10,000). *Deputies*—Manhattan and Richmond, John P. Finnerty ($4,700); Brooklyn and Queens, John Guilfoyle ($4,000); Bronx, Superintendent, Walter C. Martin.

Water Supply—Board of.
(Municipal Building, Manhattan.)

President—George J. Gillespie ($12,000). *Other members* ($12,000 each)—James P. Sinnott, P. F. Donohue. *Secretary*—Benjamin F. Einbigler. *Chief Engineer*—Thaddeus Merriman. *Consulting Engineer*—J. Waldo Smith.

Water Supply, Gas and Electricity—Dept. of.
(Manhattan, Municipal Building; Bronx, Tremont and Arthur Aves.; Brooklyn, 50 Court St.; Queens and Richmond, Borough Halls.)

Commissioner—Nicholas J. Hayes ($7,500). *Deputies*—Manhattan, John J. Dietz; Bronx, Albert H. Liebenau; Brooklyn, Cornelius M. Sheehan; Queens, James C. Butler; Richmond, James L. Vail.

COUNTY OFFICES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

County Clerk.
(Manhattan, County Court House, City Hall Park; Bronx, 161st Street and Third Avenue; Brooklyn, Hall of Records; Queens, 364 Fulton Street, Jamaica; Richmond, Court House, St. George.)

New York County—Jas. A. Donegan, D. ($15,000). *Deputy*—Thomas M. Farley.

Bronx County—Robert L. Moran, D. *Chief Clerk*—Chas. F. Carroll.

Kings County—Wm. E. Kelly, D. ($12,000). *Chief Clerk*—Thos. M. Burke.

Queens County—Edw. W. Cox, D. *Deputy*—John Theofel.

Richmond County— ($5,000).
He is also the County Register. *Deputy*—Jas. P. Kelly.

District Attorney.
(One in each county: Manhattan, Criminal Courts Building, Centre and Franklin Streets; Bronx, Arthur and Tremont Avenues; Brooklyn, 66 Court Street; Queens, Court House, Long Island City; Richmond, Borough Hall, St. George.)

New York County—Joab H. Banton, D. ($20,000).

Bronx County—John E. McGeehan, D. ($10,000).

Kings County—Chas. J. Dodd, D. $15,000

Queens County—Richard S. Newcombe, D. ($12,000).

Richmond County—A. C. Fach ($5,000).

Jurors—Commissioner of.
(Manhattan, Hall of Records; Bronx, 1918 Arthur Avenue; Brooklyn, 186 Remsen Street; Queens, Court House, Long Island City; Richmond, County Court House, St. George.)

New York County—Frederick O'Byrne ($8,000). Bronx County—J. A. Mason ($8,000). Kings County—Chas. F. Murphy ($6,000). Queens County—T. C. McKeenee ($5,800). Richmond County—E. I. Miller ($4,000).

Public Administrator.
(Manhattan, Hall of Records; Bronx, 2808 Third Avenue; Brooklyn, 44 Court Street; Queens, 362 Fulton Street, Jamaica; Richmond, Port Richmond.)

Manhattan—James J. Frawley ($10,000). Bronx—P. E. L. Hammer ($4,500). Kings—Frank V. Kelly ($3,500). Queens—R. White ($3,500). Richmond—W. T. Holt (fees).

County Register.
(Manhattan, Hall of Records; Bronx, Tremont and Arthur Avenues; Brooklyn, Hall of Records.)

New York County—Annie Mathews, D. ($12,000). *Chief Deputy Register*—George E. Best ($5,500). *Assistant Deputy Register*—Martin Holzman ($3,500). *Secretary*—Josephine Flynn ($3,500). *Chief Clerks*—Charles W. Schluter ($3,900). *Block Index Clerk*—W. F. Hull ($3,500). *Mortgage Tax Bureau*—Special Deputy Register, Lucas J. Donegan ($4,400). *Re-Indexing Departments*—Special Deputy Register, Michael J. McCarthy ($5,500).

Bronx County—Edw. Polak, D. ($10,000). *Deputy Register*—Thos. A. Maher ($4,500). *Chief Clerk*—Geo. T. Brown. *Assistant Deputy Register*—J. F. Healy.

Kings County—Jas. A. McQuade, D. ($12,000).

Sheriff.
(Manhattan, Hall of Records; Bronx, 1932 Arthur Avenue; Brooklyn, 387 Fulton Street; Queens, Court House, Long Island City; Richmond, Court House, Richmond Village.)

New York County—H. Warren Hubbard, D. ($12,000).

Bronx County—Edw. J. Flynn, D. ($10,000).

Kings County—John N. Harman, D. ($15,000).

Queens County—Mason O. Smedley ($10,000).

Richmond County—Edw. J. Atwell, D. ($6,000).

Surrogate.
(Manhattan, Hall of Records, Centre and Chambers Streets; Bronx, 161st Street and Third Avenue; Brooklyn, Hall of Records, Joralemon Street and Court Square (Boerum Place); Queens 364 Fulton Street, Jamaica; Richmond, Court House, St. George.)

New York County—($15,000 each). J. P. O'Brien and Jas. A. Foley. *Chief Clerk*—Richard Cummins ($11,000). *Clerk of the Court*—Martin G. McCue ($7,000).

Bronx County—G. M. S. Schulz ($10,000). *Law Assistant*—Franz Sigel ($4,200). *Chief Clerk*—H. H. Reilly ($5,000).

Kings County—Geo. A. Wingate ($15,000). *Chief Clerk*—J. H. McCooey ($9,000). *Probate Clerk*—J. V. Cain. *Accounting Clerk*—J. F. Regan ($6,500).

Queens County—Daniel Noble ($10,000). *Clerk of Court*—W. F. Hendrickson ($6,000).

Richmond County—J. H. Tiernan ($7,500). *Clerk of Court*—W. Finley ($4,500).

COURTS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Federal courts for the southern district of New York meet in the old Post Office Building, at Park Row and Broadway.

Clerk of the Court—Alex Gilchrist, jr. *Chief Deputy Clerk*—Charles Weiser.

District Court Judges, Manhattan and Bronx—Augustus N. Hand, John C. Knox, Francis A. Winslow, Henry W. Goddard, and William Bondy.

District Court Judges, Brooklyn, Queens, and Long Island—Edw. L. Garvin, Marcus B. Campbell, and Robert A. Inch.

Clerk of the Court—Percy Gilkes. The courts for the eastern district of New York meet in the Post Office Building, Brooklyn.

Circuit Court Judges, New York, Connecticut, and Vermont—Henry W. Rogers, Charles M. Hough, Martin T. Manton, J. W. Mack and Learned Hand.

U. S. District Attorneys—Manhattan, Col. William Hayward; Brooklyn, Ralph C. Greene.

SUPREME (STATE) COURTS.

For a list of the Justices of the Supreme Court see the index.

The Supreme Courts in Manhattan and the Bronx meet in the old Tweed Court House, City Hall Park but are to be housed in a new monumental structure on Centre Street.

The Supreme Courts in Brooklyn, Long Island and Staten Island meet in the Court House on Joralemon Street, opposite the Borough Hall.

CITY COURTS.

32 Chambers Street. The Judges are elected for a term of ten years at an annual salary of $14,500.

JUDGES.	Term Expires	JUDGES.	Term Expires
Peter Schmuck, *Chief Justice*	Dec. 31, 1927	Louis Wendell	Dec. 31, 1929
Bernard L. Shientag	Dec. 31, 1927	Gustave Hartman	Dec. 31, 1929
Alexander Finelite	Dec. 31, 1927	Joseph M. Callahan	Dec. 31, 1929
Abraham G. Meyer	Dec. 31, 1927	Louis A. Valente	Dec. 31, 1931
Edward B. La Fetra	Dec. 31, 1931	Joseph V McKee	Dec. 31, 1933

Clerk—Frank J. Goodwin. *Deputy Clerk*—Harry C. Perry.

COUNTY COURTS.

Bronx—..... ($12,500).

Kings—Judges George W. Martin, William Bernard Vause, Alonzo G. McLaughlin, Reuben L. Haskell and Franklin Taylor ($12,500 each).

Queens—Judge Burt Jay Humphreys ($12,500).

Richmond—Judge J. H. Tiernan (combined salary as Judge and Surrogate, $10,000).

GENERAL SESSIONS.

JUDGES.	Term Expires	JUDGES.	Term Expires
Jos. F. Mulqueen	Dec. 31. 1935	Francis X. Mancuso	Dec. 31, 1935
Otto A. Rosalsky	Dec. 31, 1934	Morris Koenig	Dec. 31, 1936
Chas. C. Nott, Jr.	Dec. 31, 1927	Cornelius F Collins	Dec. 31, 1936
John F. McIntyre	Dec. 31, 1930	William Allen	Dec. 31, 1938
Alfred J. Talley	Dec. 31, 1935		

Clerk—Edward R. Carroll. Judges of General Sessions receive an annual salary of $17,500 each.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.

JUSTICES.	Salary.	Term Expires	JUSTICES.	Salary.	Term Expires.
Frederic Kernochan, *Chief Justice*	$11,000	July 1, 1926	Arthur C. Salmon	$10,000	July 1, 1928
Clarence Edwards	10,000	Dec. 31, 1925	Moses Herrman	10,000	July 1, 1931
Thos. J. Nolan	10,000	June 30, 1930	John J. Freschi	10,000	July 1, 1925
Albert V. B. Voorhees	10,000	Dec. 31, 1929	Henry W. Herbert	10,000	July 9, 1925
James J. McInerney	10,000	Dec. 31, 1931	Joseph D. Kelly	10,000	June 30, 1929
Daniel F. Murphy	10,000	Nov. 27, 1927	William T. Fetherston	10,000	Dec. 31, 1933
			Ellsworth J. Healy	10,000	May 1, 1932

Frank W. Smith, *Chief Clerk*; salary $6,500; office 32 Franklin Street.

PART I.—Criminal Courts Building, Borough of Manhattan. PART II.—171 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn. PART III.—Town Hall, Jamaica, Queens. This court is held on Tuesdays. PART IV –Borough Hall, St. George, S. I. This court is held on Wednesdays. PART V.—Bronx County Court House, 161st Street and Third Avenue, Bronx. This court is held on Thursdays. PART VI. (Circuit Court)—Held in such counties and at such times as the stress of business requires and the Chief Justice shall direct.

CHILDREN'S COURT.

JUSTICES.*	Salary.	Term Expires.	JUSTICES.	Salary.	Term Expires.
F. C. Hoyt, *Presiding Justice*	$12,000	Sept. 15, 1934	George J. O'Keefe	$12,000	Sept. 15, 1934
Edward F. Boyle	12,000	Sept. 15, 1934	William Young	12,000	Oct. 29, 1934
Samuel D. Levy	12,000	Sept. 15, 1934	Robert J. Wilkin	12,000	Sept. 15, 1934

* The Justices are appointed by the Mayor for ten years. Adolphus Ragan, Chief Clerk, $6,080; Dennis A. Lambert, Deputy Chief Clerk, $5,900; Bernard J. Fagan, Chief Probation Officer, $4,100; offices 137 East 22d Street.

Parts I. and II. (New York County)—137 E. 22d St., James F. Gillespie, Clerk, $5,000. Part III. (Kings County)—111 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, William C. McKee, Clerk, $3,700. Part IV. (Bronx County)—355 E. 137th St., Bernard J. Schneider, Clerk, $3,070. Part V (Queens County)—30 Union Hall St., Jamaica, L. I., James J Ryan, Clerk, $3,070. Part VI. (Richmond County)—Borough Hall, New Brighton, S. I., Eugene E. Kenny, Clerk, $2,640.

CITY MAGISTRATES' COURT DISTRICTS.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

1st District—110 White Street. 2d District—125 Sixth Avenue (Jefferson Market). 3d District—Second Avenue and 2d Street. 4th District—153 East 57th Street. 5th District—170 East 121st Street. 6th District—East 162d Street, corner Brook Avenue. 7th District—314 West 54th Street. 8th District—1014 E. 181st Street. 9th District—(Day Court for Women)—125 Sixth Avenue (Jefferson Market). (Night Court for Men)—314 West 54th Street. (Family Court) Manhattan—153 East 57th Street. 12th District—1130 St. Nicholas Avenue. (Family Court) Bronx—1014 East 181st Street. Municipal Term—Municipal Building. Traffic Court—301 Mott Street. Homicide Court—301 Mott Street. Chief Clerk and Chief Probation Officer, 300 Mulberry Street.

BROOKLYN.

Office of the Chief Clerk—44 Court Street. 1st District—(Women's Night Court)—318 Adams Street. (Municipal Term)—402 Myrtle Avenue. 5th District—Williamsburg Bridge Plaza. 6th District—495 Gates Avenue. 7th District—33 Snyder Avenue, Flatbush. 8th District—West 8th Street, Coney Island. 9th District—Fifth Avenue and 23d Street. 10th District—133 New Jersey Avenue. *Family Court*—327 Schermerhorn Street. *Traffic Court*—182 Clermont Avenue. *Probate Court*—44 Court St.; *Homicide Court*—31 Snyder Ave.

QUEENS.

1st District—115 Fifth Street, Long Island City. 2d District—120 Broadway, Flushing. 3d District—Central Avenue, Far Rockaway. 4th District—Town Hall, Jamaica. 5th District—906 Fresh Pond Road, Ridgewood.

RICHMOND.

1st District—Lafayette Avenue, New Brighton. 2d District—Canal Street, Stapleton.

CITY MAGISTRATES.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. CHIEF, $11,000; OTHERS, $8,000 A YEAR SALARY.

NAME.	Home Address.	Original Appointment.	Expiration of Present Term.
Chief, William McAdoo	20 Gramercy Park, Manhattan	July 1, 1910	June 30, 1925
James M. Barrett	405 East 139th Street, Bronx	July 2, 1923	July 1, 1933
H. M. R. Goodman	241 West 97th Street, Manhattan	Jan. 1, 1923	June 30, 1929
Richard F. McKiniry	260th Street and Broadway, Bronx	Jan. 1, 1923	Aug. 15, 1933
Max S. Levine	1482 Broadway, Manhattan	Aug. 15, 1919	Aug. 16, 1929
George W. Simpson	337 Convent Avenue, Manhattan	April 3, 1918	June 30, 1929
Alexander Brough	31 West 11th Street, Manhattan	Aug. 2, 1916	April 30, 1927
W Bruce Cobb	234 Central Park West, Manhattan	July 9, 1915	July 8, 1925
Bernard J. Douras	529 Courtlandt Avenue, Bronx	Dec. 5, 1918	April 30, 1933
Joseph E. Corrigan	3 East 10th Street, Manhattan	July 15, 1907	July 14, 1927
Edgar V. Frothingham	27 West 44th Street, Manhattan	June 28, 1915	April 30, 1925
Frederick B. House	464 West 153d Street, Manhattan	Feb. 1, 1907	April 30, 1927
Francis X. McQuade	725 Riverside Drive, Manhattan	July 1, 1921	July 1, 1931
Norman J. Marsh	911 Park Avenue, Manhattan	July 15, 1917	July 14, 1927
William A. Sweetser	180 West 100th Street, Manhattan	Dec. 4, 1918	June 30, 1929
Jean H. Norris	29 East 29th Street, Manhattan	Oct. 27, 1919	June 30, 1930
Stanley H. Renaud	400 Manhattan Avenue, Manhattan	May 20, 1921	April 30, 1933
Moses R. Ryttenberg	50 East 58th Street, Manhattan	July 2, 1921	June 30, 1932
Jesse Silbermann	426 East 140th Street, Bronx	Jan. 2, 1920	June 30, 1932
Earl A. Smith	38 Fort Washington Avenue, Bronx	May 13, 1922	June 30, 1932
Thomas F. McAndrews	131 West 61st Street, Manhattan	Jan. 1, 1922	Dec. 31, 1931
Charles A. Oberwager	3905 Broadway, Manhattan	Jan. 1, 1922	April 30, 1927
Edward Weil	224 East 87th Street, Manhattan	June 12, 1922	April 30, 1925
BROOKLYN.			
Edward J. Dooley	232 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn	May 1, 1911	May 1, 1931
George H. Folwell	372 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn	April 25, 1914	Dec. 31, 1931
Hyman Rayfiel	233 Arlington Avenue, Brooklyn	Jan. 1, 1923	May 1, 1931
James T. O'Neill	123 99th Street, Brooklyn	July 1, 1920	July 1, 1930
Francis A. McCloskey	333 East 25th Street, Brooklyn	Sept 24, 1917	Sept. 23, 1925
Louis H. Reynolds	575 16th Street, Brooklyn	May 1, 1921	May 1, 1931
Alfred E. Steers	170 East 17th Street, Brooklyn	July 3, 1913	July 2, 1933
James V. Short	152 North 7th Street, Brooklyn	May 1, 1918	May 1, 1931
John J. Walsh	119 Johnson Street, Brooklyn	Feb. 4, 1913	May 1, 1931
Gasper J. Liota	1194 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn	May 1, 1921	Dec. 31, 1931
Mortimer S. Brown	297 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn	Jan. 27, 1919	July 1, 1929
Harry Howard Dale	296 Hooper Street, Brooklyn	Jan. 6, 1919	Jan. 1, 1930
Lawrence C. Fish	443 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn	Dec. 30, 1919	Dec. 31, 1929
Jacob Ellperin	828 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn	Jan. 1, 1922	Dec. 31, 1931
James J. Golden	62 Hoyt Street, Brooklyn	Jan. 1, 1923	May 1, 1931
QUEENS.			
J. J. Conway	20 Pearson Street, Long Island City	Jan. 16, 1912	Dec. 31, 1927
Thomas F. Doyle	768 Crescent Street, Astoria, L. I.	May 16, 1917	July 18, 1927
John Kochendorfer	166 Ellsworth Avenue, Richmond Hill, L. I.	Mar. 8, 1916	Dec. 31, 1925
Harry Miller	120 Bergen Avenue, Jamaica, L. I.	Oct. 5, 1911	Dec. 31, 1927
RICHMOND.			
William T. Croak	St. George, S. I.	Jan. 1, 1918	Dec. 31, 1927
Henry W. Bridges	New Dorp	Sept. 18, 1924	Jan. 1, 1926

Chief Clerk—William F. Delaney, 300 Mulberry Street, Manhattan, and 44 Court Street, Brooklyn. *Deputy Chief Clerk*—Jay Finn. *Assistant Chief Clerk*—Jesse Bernhard. *Chief Probation Officer*—Edwin J. Cooley.

MUNICIPAL COURTS.

Board of Justices—Headquarters, 264 Madison Street, Manhattan. Salaries $9,000 in Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn; $8,000 in Queens and Richmond.

MANHATTAN.

1st District, 146 Grand Street, James A. Coffrey, William F. Moore, John Hoyer.

2d District, 264 Madison Street, Henry G. Schimmel, Jacob Panken, Morris Eder, William Blau, Lester Lazarus.

3d District, 314 West 54th Street, Thomas E. Murray, Thomas F. Noonan.

4th District, 207 East 32d Street, Michael F. Blake, John G. McTigue.

5th District, 96th Street and Broadway, Frederick Spiegelberg, Abram Ellenbogen, Thomas J. Whalen.

6th District, 155-157 East 88th Street. Jacob Marks, Timothy A. Leary.

7th District, 320 West 125th Street, John R. Davies, S. Clinton Crane, Samson Friedlander.

8th District, 170 East 121st Street, Leopold Prince, Carroll Hayes.

9th District, 59th Street and Madison Avenue, Edgar J. Lauer, William Chilvers, George L. Genung, William C. Wilson.

BRONX.

1st District, 1400 Williamsbridge Road, Peter A. Sheil, Ely Neumann.

2d District, East 162d Street and Washington Avenue. William E Morris, James J. Fitzgerald.

BROOKLYN.

1st District, State and Court Streets, James A. Dunne.

2d District, 495 Gates Avenue, John R. Farrar, O. G. Esterbrook.

3d District, 6 and 8 Lee Avenue, Wm. J. Bogenschutz, Charles J. Carroll.

4th District, 14 Howard Avenue, Jacob S. Strahl.

5th District, 5220 Third Avenue, Cornelius Furgueson.

6th District, 25-33 Snyder Avenue, Edgar M. Doughty, William D. Niper.

7th District, 31 Pennsylvania Avenue, Charles B. Law, Harrison G. Glore.

QUEENS.

1st District, 115 Fifth Street, L. I. City, John H. Hetherington.

2d District, Broadway and Court Street, Elmhurst, John M. Cragen.

3d District, 144 Halleck Avenue, Ridgewood, Adam Christman, Jr.

4th District, Town Hall, Jamaica, Henry G. Wenzel.

5th District, Edward Kelly.

RICHMOND.

1st District, Village Hall, New Brighton, Thomas C. Brown.

2d District, Washington Park, Stapleton, Arnold J. B. Wedmeyer.

POLICE FORCE OF NEW YORK CITY.

(Officially revised as of Nov. 1, 1924)

The police force of the City of New York consists (Nov. 1, 1924) of 1 Chief Inspector ($7,500); 5 Deputy Chief Inspectors ($5,300); Commanding Officer, Detective Bureau ($4,300); 15 Deputy Inspectors ($4,500); 15 other Inspectors ($4,300); 1 Chief Surgeon ($6,500); 1 Deputy Chief Surgeon ($4,400); 20 other Surgeons ($4,400); 45 Honorary Surgeons (no compensation); 1 Superintendent of Telegraph ($5,300); 1 Assistant Superintendent of Telegraph ($3,800); 86 Captains ($4,000); 1 Military Captain ($4,500); 498 Lieutenants ($3,300); 767 Sergeants ($2,700); 11,613 Patrolmen ($1,769 to $2,500); 70 Policewomen ($1,769 to $2,500); 30 Patrolwomen ($1,769 to $2,500); 6 Chaplains ($1,830).

Rank of Doorman abolished by Act of Legislature April 16, 1912.

Patrolmen, First Grade, five years' service, $2,500 each; Second Grade, less than five years and more than four years and six months, $2,100 each; Third Grade, less than four years and six months and more than four years, $2,040 each; Fourth Grade, less than four years and more than three years, $1,920 each; Fifth Grade, less than three years and more than two years, $1,769 each; Sixth Grade, less than two years and more than one year, $1,769 each; Seventh Grade, less than one year, $1,769 each.

Members of the police force may be retired on one-half rate of compensation after service of twenty-five years, or after twenty years' service upon certificate of police surgeons of permanent disability.

Members of the police force may also be retired upon pension upon certificate of police surgeons of permanent disability or disease contracted without misconduct on the part of the officer, and by reason of the performance of duty, at not to exceed one-half of rate of compensation.

POLICE STATION HOUSES IN THE CITY.

(Number indicates precinct.)

Manhattan—1, Old Slip and Front St.; **2,** 16-20 Beach St.; **3,** 9 Oak St.; **4,** 118-120 Clinton St.; **5,** 135 Charles St.; **5A,** 253 Mercer St.

6, 321-323 Fifth St.; **7,** 138 W. 30th St.; **8,** 327 E. 22d St.; **8A,** 160 E. 35th St.; **9,** 345 W. 47th St.; **9A,** 150 W. 68th St.; **10,** 163 E. 51st St.; **10A,** 153 E. 67th St.; **11,** Central Park (Arsenal).

12, 135 W. 100th St.; **13,** 177 E. 104th St.; **13A,** 148 E. 126th St.; **14,** 229 W. 123d St.; **15,** 1854 Amsterdam Ave.; **16,** 250 W. 135th St.; **17,** 182d St. and Wadsworth Ave.; **71** Pier A, North River.

POLICE STATION HOUSES IN THE BRONX.

18, 257 Alexander Ave.; **19,** 3d Ave. & 160th St.; **20,** 1086 Simpson St.; **21,** Sedgwick Ave. & 167th St.; **22,** 1225 Bathgate Ave.; **23,** 1415 Williamsbridge Rd.; **24,** 3016 Webster Ave.; **26,** Kingsbridge Terrace and Perot St.; **27,** 229th St. and White Plains Ave.

FIRST DISTRICT (TRAFFIC)

Headquarters—230 W. 20th St., Manhattan.

Traffic A, 230 W. 20th St.; **Traffic B,** 150 W. 68th St.; **Traffic C,** 1086 Simpson St., the Bronx.

SECOND DISTRICT (TRAFFIC).

Headquarters—148 Vernon Ave., Brooklyn.

Traffic D, 148 Vernon Ave.; **Traffic E,** 275 Church St., Richmond Hill, L. I.; **72,** 179 Washington St., Brooklyn; **73,** N. side of 59th St., west of 1st Ave.

DIVISIONS

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

(Precincts therein are in parentheses):

First, 118-120 Clinton St. (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5A, and 6); **Second,** 150 W. 68th St. (7, 8, 8A, 9, 9A, 10, 10A and 11); **Third,** 229 W. 123d St. (12, 13, 13A, 14, 15, 16 and 17); **Fourth,** 1925 Bathgate Ave., Bronx, (18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26 and 27).; **Tenth,** 18-20 Beach St. (Traffic—First District Traffic Precincts A, B and C; Second District—Traffic Precincts, D and E and 72 and 73). **Eleventh,** 240 Centre St. (Detective); **Twelfth,** 17 Elizabeth St. (Special Service); **Thirteenth,** 240 Centre St. (Headquarters).

POLICE STATION HOUSES IN BROOKLYN.

28, 2951 W. 8th St.; **29,** 86th St. & 5th Ave.; **30,** Bay 22d St. cor. Bath Ave.; **31,** Ave. U and E. 15th St.; **32,** 4302 4th Ave.; **32A,** 575 5th Ave.; **34,** 134 Lawrence Ave.; **35,** 1830 Brooklyn Ave.; **37,** 35 Snyder Ave.

37A, 1661 Atlantic Ave.; **38,** Ave. G. near E. 95th St.; **39,** 44 Rapelye St.; **40,** Prospect Park; **41,** 17 Butler St.; **42,** 67 6th Ave.; **42A,** 653 Grand Ave.; **43,** 2 Lioerty Ave.; **44,** 484-486 Liberty Ave.

45, 72 Poplar St.; **46,** 298 Classon Ave.; **47,** 627 Gates Ave.; **48,** 16 Ralph Ave.; **48A,** 179 Wilson Ave.; **49,** 2 Lee Ave.; **49A,** 263 Bedford Ave.; **50,** 171 Bushwick Ave.; **51,** 100-102 Meserole Ave.

DIVISIONS.

(Precincts therein are in parentheses):

Fifth, 154 Lawrence Ave. (28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 32A, 34, 39, 40, 41 and 42); **Sixth,** 2 Liberty Ave. (35, 37, 37A, 38, 42A, 43 and 44); **Seventh,** 148 Vernon Ave. (45, 46, 47, 48, 48A, 49, 49A, 50 and 51).

POLICE STATION HOUSES IN QUEENS.

52, 322 Boulevard, Rockaway Beach; **53,** 300 Broadway, Far Rockaway; **54,** Sherman & Catalpa Sts.; **56,** 275 Church St., Richmond Hill; **58,** Flushing Ave. & Fulton St., Jamaica.

59, 85 4th St., L. I. C.; **60,** Broadway & Court St., Newtown; **64,** 152-154 Grand Ave., Astoria; **65,** 42 North Prince St., Flushing.

DIVISIONS.

(Precincts therein are in parentheses.)

Eighth, Fulton St. & Flushing Ave. Jamaica (52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 64 and 65).

POLICE STATION HOUSES IN RICHMOND.

66, 78-82 Richmond Terrace, St. George; **68,** 150-152 New Dorp Lane, New Dorp; **70,** 116 Main St., Tottenville.

DIVISIONS.

(Precincts therein are in parentheses):

Ninth, 78-82 Richmond Terrace, St. George, S. I. (66, 68, 70 & 71).

POLICE APPROPRIATIONS, AND ARRESTS (LATTER IN PARENTHESES).

1898. $10,561,447 (141,745); 1899, $11,349,626 (138,875); 1900, $11,494,393 (132,805); 1901, $11,-319,105 (133,749); 1902, $11,367,630 (145,936); 1903, $11,636,881 (175,871); 1904, $12,291,520 (175,880); 1905, $12,505,657 (198,356); 1906, $12,826,153 (139,202); 1907, $13,144,841 (204,119); 1908, $14,-049,077 (244,822); 1909, $14,162,060 (220,334); 1910, $15,316,478 (170,681); 1911, $15,520,729 (153,768); 1912, $16,114,782 (170,3.5); 1913, $16,738,071 (182,011); 1914, $17,996,039 (190,184); 1915, $17,-364,594 (212,452); 1916, $17,617,287 (200,901); 1917, $18,200,192 (187,913); 1918, $19,394,614 (170,159); 1919, $20,662,219 (220,149); 1920, $24,595,187 (266,749); 1921, $29,901,379 (272,751); 1922, $30,-705,185 (303,451); 1923, $32,042,223.08 (301,206).

NOTE.—For names of the Police Commissioner and his Deputies, see Police Department in the general roster list of government of the City of New York.

UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION SERVICE, PORT OF NEW YORK.

The Immigration Buildings are located on Ellis Island, near the Statue of Liberty.

There is a ferry between Ellis Island and the Battery, Manhattan.

Commissioner of Immigration—Henry H. Curran, appointed by the President ($6,500); *First Assistant Commissioner*—Byron H. Uhl, civil service ($4 800); *Second Assistant Commissioner*—Harry R. Landis, civil service ($4,200); *Superintendent*—Percy A. Baker, civil service ($3,500).

UNITED STATES OFFICERS OF CUSTOMS, PORT OF NEW YORK.

Collector—Philip Elting ($12,000); *Assistant Collector*—Henry C. Stuart ($7,000); *Surveyor*—Thomas W. Whittle ($8,000); *Assistant Surveyor*—Milton P. Jackson ($5,000); *Comptroller*—Arthur F. Foran ($8,000); *Assistant Comptroller*—Thomas J. Skuse ($6,000); *Appraiser*—Frederick J. H. Kracke ($8,000); *Assistant Appraiser*—John J. Donnelly ($6,000).

The United States Custom House stands just south of Bowling Green, at the foot of Broadway.

The Appraiser's Stores are located at 641 Washington Street.

FIRE DEPARTMENT IN NEW YORK CITY.

Rank and Grade.	Total.	Rank and Grade.	Total.	Rank and Grade.	Total.
Chief of Dept., $10,000	1	Chaplains, $1,830	4	Firemen—1st Grade, $2,500	
Deputy Chiefs, 12 at $5,500; 3 at $6,500; 1 at $7,500	16	Captains, $3,700	303	Firemen—2d Grade, $1,980	
Chief of Construct'n, $4,610	1	Lieutenants, $3,200	513	Firemen—3d Grade, $1,769	4763
Chief of Battalion, $4,490	47	Pilots, $3,000	24	Firemen—4th Grade, $1,769	
Medical Officers, 8 at $4,490; 1 Chief at $5,200	9	Engin'rs of Steamer, $2,920	392	Probation, $1,769	
		Uniformed Marine Engineers, $2,700	3	Total, incl. all grades	6,072

Pursuant to the provisions of section 790, Greater New York Charter, all uniformed members of the Fire Department are entitled to retire at the expiration of twenty years' continuous service on a pension equal to not less than one-half of the salary they may be receiving at the time of their application.

ENGINE COMPANIES, MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

(Headquarters, Municipal Building.)

(1) 165 W. 29th St.; (2) 530 W. 43d St.; (3) 417 W. 17th St.; (4) 119 Maiden Lane; (5) 340 E. 14th St.; (6) 113 Liberty St.; (7) 100-102 Duane St.; (8) 165 E. 51st St.; (9) 55 E. Broadway; (10) 8 Stone St.

(11) 437 E. Houston St.; (12) 261 William St.; (13) 99 Wooster St.; (14) 14 E. 18th St.; (15) 269 Henry St.; (16) 223 E. 25th St.; (17) 91 Ludlow St.; (18) 132 W. 10th St.; (19) 355 W. 25th St.; (20) 243 Lafayette St.

(21) 216 E. 40th St.; (22) 159 E. 85th St.; (23) 215 W. 58th St.; (24) 78 Morton St.; (25) 342 5th St.; (26) 220 W. 37th St.; (27) 173 Franklin St.; (28) 604 E. 11th St.; (29) 160 Chambers St.; (30) 278 Spring St.

(31) 87 Lafayette St. (Water Tower No. 1); (32) 49 Beekman St.; (33) 42 Great Jones St.; (34) 440 W. 33d St.; (35) 223 E. 119th St.; (36) 1849 Park Ave.; (37) 503 W. 126th St.; (39) 157 E. 67th St. (40) 142 W. 63d St.

(41) 330 E. 150th St.; (42) 1781 Monroe Ave., Bronx; (43) Sedgwick & Burnside Aves., Bronx; (44) 221 E. 75th St.; (45) 925 Tremont Ave., Bronx; (46) 451 W. 176th St.; (47) 502 W. 113th St.; (48) 2504 Webster Ave.; (49) Blackwell's Island; (50) 491 E. 166th St.

(52) Riverdale Ave., near Spuyten Duyvil Parkway; (53) 175 E. 104th St.; (54) 304 W. 47th St.; (55) 363 Broome St.; (56) 120 W. 83d St.; (57) Battery Park (Boat); (58) 81 W. 115th St.; (59) 180 W. 137th St.; (60) 352 E. 137th St.

(61) 1518 Williamsbridge Rd.; (62) 3431 White Plains Ave., Bronx; (63) 4109 White Plains Ave., Bronx; (64) 1214 Castle Hill Ave., Bronx; (65) 33 W. 43d St.; (66 Ft. Grand St., E. R. (Fireboat); (67) 518 W. 170th St.; (68) 1080 Ogden Ave.; (69) 248 W. 143d St.; (70) 169 Scofield St., City Island.

(71) 3134-36 Park Ave.; (72) 22 E. 12th St.; (73) 655 Prospect Ave.; (74) 207 W. 77th St.; (75) 2285 Jerome Ave., Bronx; (76) 105 W. 102d St.; (77) Ft. Beekman St., E. R.; (78) Foot of 99th St & East River; (79) 2928 Briggs Ave.; (80) 503 W. 139th St.

(81) 3025 Bailey Ave.; (82) 1215 Intervale Ave.; (83) 618 E. 138th St.; (84) 513 W. 161st St.; (85) Ft. W. 35th St. (Boat); (86) Ft. of Bloomfield St. (Boat); (87) Ft. of 135th St., Harlem River (Boat); (88) 2225 Belmont Ave.; (90) 1841 White Plains Ave.

(91) 244 E. 111th St.; (92) 1259 Morris Ave.; (93) 513 W. 181st St.; (94) 1228 Seneca Ave., Bronx; (95) 29 Vermilye Ave.

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANIES, MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

(1) 104 Duane St.; (2) 126 E. 50th St.; (3) 108 E. 13th St.; (4) 788 8th Ave.; (5) 102 Charles St.; (6) 77 Canal St.; (7) 217 E. 28th St.; (8) 14 N. Moore St.; (9) 209 Elizabeth St.; (10) 193 Fulton St.

(11) 742 E. 5th St.; (12) 243 W. 20th St.; (13) 159 E. 87th St.; (14) 120 E. 125th St.; (15) 73 Water St.; (16) 159 E. 67th St.; (17) 341 E. 143d St., Bronx; (18) 84 Attorney St.; (19) 886 Forest Ave., Bronx; (20) 155 Mercer St.

(21) 432 W. 36th St.; (22) 766 Amsterdam Ave.; (23) 503 W. 139th St.; (24) 115 W. 33d St.; (25) 205 W. 77th St.; (26) 52 E. 114th St.; (27) 453 E. 176th St., Bronx; (28) 248 W. 13d St.; (29) 620 E. 138th St., Bronx; (30) 104 W. 135th St.

(31) 1213 Intervale Ave., Bronx; (32) 489 E. 166th St., Bronx; (33) 2283 Jerome Ave., Bronx; (34) 515 W. 161st St.; (35) 142 W. 63d St.; (36) 29 Vermilye Ave.; (37) 2930 Briggs Ave., Bronx; (38) 2223 Belmont Ave., Bronx; (39) 243 E. 233d St., Bronx, (40) 6 Hancock Pl.

(41) 1843 White Plains Ave., Bronx; (42) 657 Prospect Ave., Bronx; (43) 240 E. 111th St.; (44) 1261 Morris Ave., Bronx; (45) 513 W. 181st St.; (46) 3027 Bailey Ave., Bronx; (47) 1220 Castle Hill Ave., Bronx; (48) 1226 Seneca Ave., Bronx; (49) 1079 Nelson Ave., Bronx; Rescue Company No. 1, 278 Spring St.

ENGINE COMPANIES, BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.

(201) 5119 4th Ave.; (202) 201 Van Brunt St.; (203) 533 Hicks St.; (204) 299 Degraw St.; (205) 160 Pierrepont St.; (206) 1196 Metropolitan Ave.; (207) 247 Pearl St.; (208) 227 Front St.; (209) 157 Taaffe Pl.; (210) 160 Carlton Ave.

(211) 166 Clymer St.; (212) 136 Wythe Ave.; (213) 137 Powers St.; (214) 231 Herkimer St.; (215) 88 India St.; (216) 11 Scholes St.; (217) 940 De Kalb Ave.; (218) 650 Hart St.; (219) 735 Dean St.; (220) 530 11th St.

(221) 712 Driggs Ave.; (222) 836 Quincy St.; (*223) Ft. of 38th St.; (224) 274 Hicks St.; (225) 657 Liberty Ave.; (226) 409 State St.; (227) 979 Herkimer St.; (228) 436 39th St.; (229) 75 Richardson St.; (230) 59 Ellery St.

(231) 107 Watkins St.; (*232) Ft. of Noble St.; (233) 243 Hull St.; (234) 1472 Bergen St.; (235) 206 Monroe St.; (236) Euclid and Liberty Aves.; (237) 55 Morgan Ave.; (238) 176 Norman Ave.; (239) 395 4th Ave.; (240) 1309 Prospect Ave.

(241) 240 Bay Ridge Ave.; (242) 9219 5th Ave.; (243) 8653 18th Ave.; (244) W. 15th St., near Surf Ave.; (245) 2929 W. 8th St.; (246) 2731 E. 23d St.; (247) 1336 60th St.; (248) 2261 Church Ave.; (249) 493 Rogers Ave.; (250) 147 Lawrence Ave.

(251) Washington Ave., bet. E and F Sts.; (252) 617 Central Ave.; (253) 86th St. and Bay 37th St.; (254) Ocean Parkway and Ave. W; (255) 1369 Rogers Ave.; (256) 124 De Kalb Ave.; (257) 1361 Rockaway Ave.; (258) 136 8th St., L. I. C.; (259) 152 Greenpoint Ave., L. I. C.; (260) 692 Vernon Ave., L. I. C.

(261) 231 Radde St., L. I. C.; (262) 78 Main St., L. I. C.; (263) 398 Astoria Ave., L. I. C.; (264) 334 Central Ave. Far Rockaway; (265) Boulevard and Beach 64th St., Arverne; (266-267) 92-20 Rockaway Beach Boulevard, Hollands; (268) 43 Beach 116th St., Rockaway Park; (269) 786 Union St.; (270) 845 121st St., Richmond Hill.

(271) 392 Himrod St.; (272) 57 Lincoln St., Flushing; (273) 99 Union St., Flushing; (274) 57 S. Murray St., Murray Hill; (275) 10 Orchard St., Jamaica; (276) 1635 E. 14th St.; (277) 582 Knickerbocker Ave.; (278) 5011 7th Ave.; (279) 252 Lorraine St.; (280) 489 St. John's Pl.

(281) 1212 Cortelyou Rd.; (282) 4212 12th Ave.; (283) 214 Bristol St.; (284) 1157 79th St.; (285) 1317 Oakley Ave., Ozone Park; (286) 2708 Myrtle Ave., Glendale; (287) 34 Grand St., Elmhurst (288) 10 Mueller St., Maspeth; (289) 28-30 W. Kingsland Ave., Corona; (290) 480 Sheffield Ave.

(291) 1485 Metropolitan Ave., Metropolitan; (292) Queens Boulevard, near Rowen Ave., Winfield; (293) 740 Benedict Ave., Woodhaven; (294) 4252 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven; (295) 11-13 S. 7th Ave., Whitestone; (296) 225 16th St., College Point; (297) 518 5th St., College Point; (298) 6 John St., Jamaica; (299) 17 Harriman Ave., Jamaica.

(301) Woodhull Ave. and Warren St., Hollis; (302) Rockaway Blvd., near Brinkmeyer Ave., So. Ozone Park; (303) 61 Bandman Ave., Jamaica; (304) Hempstead Turnpike and Sherwood Ave. (217th St.), Queens Village; (305) 11092-11096 Queens Blvd., Forest Hills, Queens; (306) 4018-4020 214th Place, Bayside, Queens.

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANIES, BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.

(101) 199 Van Brunt St.; (102) 894 Bedford Ave.; (103) 183 Concord St.; (104) 163 S 2d St.; (105) 648 Pacific St., (105) 124 Greenpoint Ave.; (107) 77 New Jersey Ave., (108) 112 Seigel St.; (109) 633 4th Ave., (110) 264 State St.

(111) 399 Halsey St.; (112) 1171 Madison St.; (113) 493 Rogers Ave.; (114) 5211 5th Ave.; (115) 138 8th St., L. I. C.; (116) 701 Jackson Ave., L. I. C.; (117) 400 Astoria Ave., L. I. C.; (118) 367 Jay St.; (119) Washington Ave., Wallabout Market; (120) 109 Watkins St.

(121) 92-20 Rockaway Beach Boulevard, Hollands; (122) 532 11th St.; (123) 423 Ralph Ave.; (134) 394 Himrod St.; (125) 847 121st St., Richmond Hill; (126) 98 Cresskill Pl., Jamaica; (127) 17 Union Ave., Jamaica, (128) 151 Greenpoint Ave., L. I. C.; (129) 76 Grove St., Flushing; (130) 225 16th St., College Point.

(131) 254 Lorraine St.; (132) 491 St. John's Pl.; (134) 330 Central Ave., Far Rockaway; (135) 2706 Myrtle Ave., Glendale; (136) 34 Grand St., Elmhurst; (137) 43 Beach 116th St., Rockaway Park; (140) 1487 Metropolitan Ave., Metropolitan.

(142) 1317 Oakley Ave., Ozone Park; (143) 4254 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven; (144) 11-13 S. 7th Ave., Whitestone; (146) 75 Richardson St.; (147) 1210 Cortelyou Rd.; (148) 4210 12th Ave.; (149) 1161 79th St.; (150) Woodhull Ave. and Warren St., Hollis.

(151) 11092-11096 Queens Blvd., Forest Hills, Queens; (152) 4018-4020 214th Place, Bayside, Queens.

ENGINE COMPANIES, BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

(*51) St. George, S. I.; (151) 190 Butler Ave., Tottenville, (152) 1212 Bay St., Rosebank; (153) 74 Broad St., Stapleton, (154) 60 Hannah St., Tompkinsville, (155) 223 Jersey St., New Brighton; (156) 412 Broadway, West New Brighton; (157) 51 Cottage Pl., Port Richmond; (158) 22 De Hart Ave., Mariners Harbor; (159) 1592 Richmond Rd., Dongan Hills; (160) 1850 Clove Ave., Concord; (161) 181 Seaside Boulevard, So. Beach.

HOCK AND LADDER COMPANIES, BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

(76) 5445 Arthurkill Rd., Tottenville; (77) 74 Broad St., Stapleton, (78) 3 Brook St., Tompkinsville, (79) 1189 Castleton Ave., West New Brighton; (80) 232 Richmond Ave., Port Richmond; (81) 1592 Richmond Rd., Dongan Hills.

*Fireboat Zophar Mills.

Manhattan and Brooklyn have a high-pressure water service for use in quenching fires in the business districts. For details see article on N. Y. City Water Supply.

FIRES AND FIRE LOSSES IN NEW YORK CITY.

Year.	Fires.	Loss by Fires.	Year.	Fires.	Loss by Fires.	Year.	Fires.	Loss by Fires.
		Dollars.			*Dollars.*			*Dollars.*
1867	873	5,711,000	1886	2,415	3,340,810	1905	11,524	7,279,514
1868	740	4,342,000	1887	2,929	5,585,425	1906	12,181	7,218,488
1869	850	2,696,393	1888	3,217	5,485,922	1907	12,547	9,413,042
1870	964	2,120,212	1889	2,836	4,142,777	1908	13,039	9,261,078
1871	1,258	2,127,358	1890	3,479	4,168,165	1909	12,437	7,431,635
1872	1,649	2,891,818	1891	3,938	6,959,650	1910	14,404	8,591,831
1873	1,470	4,022,640	1892	4,011	5,060,973	1911	14,574	12,470,806
1874	1,355	1,430,303	1893	4,151	5,992,583	1912	15,633	9,069,580
1875	1,418	2,472,536	1894	3,983	4,208,553	1913	12,958	7,467,997
1876	1,382	3,851,213	1895	3,963	3,519,801	1914	14,425	8,217,811
1877	1,450	3,210,695	1896	3,890	3,418,591	1915	13,416	5,757,018
1878	1,654	1,884,505	1897	4,046	3,396,892	1916	13,677	8,746,404
1879	1,551	5,671,580	1898	6,442	5,186,890	1917	14,053	14,278,523
1880	1,783	3,183,440	1899	8,053	11,277,311	1918	13,971	9,538,725
1881	1,785	5,820,259	1900	8,405	8,573,347	1919	13,429	12,488,258
1882	2,001	4,195,960	1901	8,424	8,816,365	1920	14,628	18,806,908
1883	2,169	3,512,848	1902	8,700	6,998,563	1921	16,350	20,200,808
1884	2,403	3,474,547	1903	10,046	7,082,439	1922	18,757	22,743,195
1885	2,479	3,789,283	1904	11,148	7,667,523	1923	20,043	19,637,915

The figures from 1898 include the five boroughs. Number of fires from 1866 to 1897, inclusive, 72,891; total loss from 1866 to 1897, inclusive, $128,116,733; average annual loss per fire, from 1866 to 1897 inclusive, $1,757.65.

FIRES IN LONDON.

The annual report of the London Fire Brigade for 1922 shows that there were in that year 4,820 fires, involving 89 deaths and property loss of $3,549,000.

In London there are very few frame structures, most of the houses, stores, lofts and other buildings being of stone or brick, or other non-inflammable materials.

In the City of New York there are several thousand frame houses, stores and stables.

WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION.

The awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1920 to Woodrow Wilson gave Mrs. Charles E. Simonson and Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, both of New York, the idea that a similar foundation should be established in this country in recognition of the national and international services of Mr. Wilson, twice President of the United States, who "furthered the cause of human freedom and was instrumental in pointing out effective methods for the co-operation of the liberal forces of mankind throughout the world."

The Foundation was actually established Dec. 23, 1920, at Mrs. Tiffany's home in New York. At a meeting held March 15, 1921, at the Hotel Biltmore, the organization of the Foundation was completed.

The first appeal for funds was made Jan. 16, 1922, and at a meeting held in New York City on Dec. 27, 1922, when the permanent organization of the Foundation was accomplished, it was announced that the contributions to the proposed $1,000,000 fund at that time amounted to over $800,000.

The fund was turned over on the date mentioned to the trustees of the Foundation, and on the following day (Dec. 28), the former President's sixty-sixth birthday, a committee was sent to Washington to notify Mr. Wilson of the actual creation of the Foundation in his honor.

Lord Robert Cecil was awarded, late in 1924, the first annual prize of $25,000 offered by the Foundation, for his efforts toward international peace.

An award from the income of the Foundation will be made from time to time by a nationally constituted committee to the individual or group that has rendered within a specified period meritorious service to democracy, public welfare, liberal thought or peace through justice.

The personnel of the Board of Trustees which has charge of the administration of the Foundation is: Edwin A. Alderman, President of the University of Virginia; Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, former Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.; Nornam H. Davis, New York; Samuel Gompers, Washington, D. C.; Hamilton Holt, New York; Ernest M Hopkins, President of Dartmouth College; Dr. William J. Mayo, Rochester, Monn.; Henry Morgenthau, New York; George W. Norris, Philadelphia; Franklin D. Roosevelt, New York; Prof. William B. Scott, Princeton, N. J.; May Ladd Simonson, Staten Island, N. Y.; Katrina Ely Tiffany, New York; William Allen White, Emporia, Kan.; Mary E. Woolley, President Mount Holyoke College.

Officers: Norman H. Davis, President; Tasker H. Bliss, Vice President; Mary E. Woolley, Vice President; Katrina Ely Tiffany, Secretary; Katherine C. Blackburn, Assistant Secretary; Central Union Trust Company of New York, Treasurer.

The Jury of Award for 1924-1925 consists of: Dr. Charles W. Eliot, Chairman; Florence E. Allen, James R. Angell, Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Raymond B. Fosdick, David F. Houston, Thomas W. Lamont, Henry Noble MacCracken, Ida M. Tarbell.

The National Headquarters of the Foundation are at 17 E. 42d Street, New York City.

NEW YORK CITY BUDGETS SINCE 1899.

Year.	For City Purposes.	For County Purposes.	Total Budget.	Deficiencies in Taxes.	Grand Totals.
1899	$83,710,793	$9,809,288	$93,520,082	$1,689,877	$95,209,959
1900	79,201,763	11,577,209	90,778,972	1,618,473	92,397,446
1901	87,479,844	10,620,568	98,100,413	1,726,169	99,826,582
1902	94,932,872	3,686,728	98,619,600	1,730,018	100,349,619
1903	93,395,966	3,723,064	97,119,031	1,522,209	98,641,240
1904	102,963,260	3,711,694	106,674,955	1,687,667	108,362,622
1905	105,775,245	4,042,348	109,817,593	1,744,816	111,562,409
1906	112,654,129	4,151,360	116,805,490	1,845,061	118,650,552
1907	122,756,666	4,664,839	127,421,505	3,000,000	130,421,505
1908	135,474,403	5,097,862	140,572,266	3,000,000	143,572,266
1909	148,454,504	5,175,796	153,630,301	2,922,447	156,552,748
1910	153,773,145	5,355,124	159,128,270	4,000,000	163,128,270
1911	158,514,029	5,453,805	163,967,835	10,000,000	173,967,835
1912	167,585,735	10,217,154	177,802,889	3,287,366	181,090,256
1913	176,229,747	14,181,693	190,411,441	2,300,000	192,711,441
1914	179,289,082	11,206,469	190,495,551	2,500,000	192,995,551
1915	185,843,977	7,033,716	192,877,694	6,112,092	198,989,786
1916	187,879,589	21,076,587	208,956,177	4,000,000	212,956,177
1917	198,799,819	7,314,317	206,114,136	5,000,000	211,114,136
1918	219,159,468	15,864,290	235,023,759	3,100,000	238,123,759
1919	240,487,558	7,537,876	246,190,435	1,835,000	248,025,435
1920	263,305,596	8,708,888	272,014,485	1,675,000	273,689,485
1921	333,820,817	10,029,223	343,850,040	1,680,000	345,530,040
1922	339,636,037	9,988,183	349,674,270	927,300	350,516,525
1923	337,228,141	10,582,834	347,810,975	5,540,000	353,350,975
1924	360,070,564	10,907,436	370,978,000	4,490,000	375,468,000

The total for city purposes includes direct State taxes, which in 1924 were $20,294,406; interest on and redemption of the city debt amounted (1924) to $91,268,328.
Deficiencies in taxes, 1899-1906, inclusive, totaled $13,564,293.
The 1925 tax budget, as adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, totaled $398,954,228.

HOW THE CITY OF NEW YORK SPENDS ITS MONEY.

	1923.	1924.
1—Preventive—Police protection, prosecution and punishment of crimes and offenses, and maintenance of order, ½ street lighting	$40,378,789.90	$41,775,919.86
2—Civil Justice—Support of the civil courts	8,297,018.61	8,637,409.32
3—The Unfortunate and Dependent—Hospitals, charitable institutions, child welfare, &c	23,618,687.48	23,659,323.88
4—Protection and Conservation of Public Health—Health Department, street cleaning, sewer maintenance, Tenement House Department, water supply, baths	29,976,390.33	31,244,874.71
5—Fire protection	20,022,143.03	20,341,830.94
6—Education and Recreation—Schools, colleges, teachers' pensions, libraries, parks, museums, playgrounds, &c	88,780,473.52	92,384,890.90
7—Commerce and Transportation—Docks, ferries, bridges, highways, ½ street lighting, subways	17,610,037.90	18,764,649.57
8—Overhead—Central boards and commissions, Mayoralty finance, Borough Presidents	21,259,980.77	22,309,865.49
9—Department of Public Markets	336,188.63	408,527.63
Totals for functional and general purposes	$250,279,710.17	$259,527,292.30
Interest on city debt	55,302,516.12	57,143,779.69
Redemption and amortization of funded debt, tax notes and special revenue bonds	29,633,125.71	34,124,548.08
State taxes	12,595,623.67	20,294,406.54
	$347,810,975.67	$371,090,026.61
For deficiencies in taxes of prior years	5,540,000.00	4,490,000.00
Classon Avenue sewer, Brooklyn, 1-5 of city's share	.....	387,973.47
Grand total	$353,350,975.67	$375,968,000.08

TOTAL STOCK AND BOND SALES, BY YEARS, AT NEW YORK.

Total sales of stocks and bonds on the New York Stock Exchange, by years, have been as follows:

Yr.	Stocks (Shares).	Bonds (Par Value).	Yr.	Stocks (Shares).	Bonds (Par Value).	Yr.	Stocks (Shares).	Bonds (Par Value).
	Number.	*Dollars.*		*Number.*	*Dollars.*		*Number.*	*Dollars.*
1889	72,014,600	408,456,625	1901	265,577,354	999,404,920	1913	83,283,582	501,155,920
1890	71,828,885	400,325,120	1902	188,321,181	891,305,156	1914	47,889,628	468,898,100
1891	69,031,689	388,650,900	1903	160,748,368	684,200,850	1915	173,378,655	956,077,700
1892	86,726,410	352,741,950	1904	186,529,384	1,036,810,560	1916	232,842,807	1,161,625,250
1893	77,984,965	301,303,777	1905	203,040,993	1,018,090,420	1917	184,199,812	1,052,340,950
1894	49,275,736	352,741,950	1906	284,016,984	676,392,500	1918	143,378,095	2,093,257,500
1895	66,440,578	519,142,100	1907	195,445,321	527,167,350	1919	312,875,250	3,771,517,175
1896	56,663,023	394,329,000	1908	196,821,875	1,081,454,020	1920	223,931,349½	3,955,036,900
1897	78,210,655	544,569,030	1909	214,425,978	1,134,656,200	1921	171,439,693½	3,504,814,845
1898	112,160,166	922,514,410	1910	163,882,956	634,091,000	1922	260,753,997	4,098,696,027
1899	175,073,855	836,451,130	1911	126,515,006	889,567,100	1923	237,276,927	2,753,506,630
1900	138,312,206	578,359,230	1912	131,051,116	674,245,000			

PRICES FOR NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE SEATS.

Year.	High.	Low.	Year.	High.	Low.	Year.	High.	Low.	Year.	High.	Low.
1885	$34,000	$20,000	1895	$20,000	$17,000	1905	$85,000	$72,000	1915	$74,000	$38,000
1886	33,000	23,000	1896	20,000	14,000	1906	95,000	78,000	1916	76,000	60,000
1887	30,000	19,000	1897	22,000	15,500	1907	88,000	51,000	1917	77,000	45,000
1888	24,000	17,000	1898	29,750	19,000	1908	80,000	54,000	1918	60,000	45,000
1889	23,000	19,000	1899	40,000	29,500	1909	94,000	73,000	1919	110,000	60,000
1890	22,500	17,000	1900	47,500	37,500	1910	94,000	65,000	1920	115,000	85,000
1891	24,000	16,000	1901	80,000	48,500	1911	73,000	65,000	1921	100,000	77,500
1892	22,000	17,000	1902	81,000	65,000	1912	74,000	55,000	1922	100,000	86,000
1893	20,000	15,250	1903	82,000	51,000	1913	53,000	37,000	1923	100,000	76,000
1894	21,250	18,000	1904	81,000	57,000	1914	55,000	34,000			

PRINCIPAL CLUBS IN NEW YORK CITY.

(The date of organization is in parentheses; other figures, where given, are of membership.)

Aldine (1888), 200 Fifth Ave.; 750; Pres., Geo. V. Taylor; Sec., Ralph Goddard.

Alpha Delta Phi (1832), 136 W. 44th St., N. Y. C.; Pres., Dr. Rush Rhees; Sec., W. Earl Smith.

Arkwright (1893), 320 Broadway, N. Y. C.; 1,000; Pres., S. H. Brice; Sec., Owen Coogan.

Army and Navy Club of America (1885), 112 Central Park South; 3,000; Pres., Col. F. O. Brown; Sec., Lieut. Col. L. A. Sigaud.

Authors' (1882), Carnegie Hall, 56th St. at Seventh Ave., N. Y. C.; 267; Sec., Ernest Ingersoll.

Automobile Club of America (1899), 12 E. 53d St., N. Y. C.; 4,700; Pres., Arthur Woods; Sec., Elmer Thompson.

Bankers' (1915), 120 Broadway; 3,200; Pres., Albert H. Wiggin; Sec., Alfred C. Andrews.

Barnard (1894), Carnegie Bldg.; 500; Pres., Walter L. Bogert; Sec., Miss Louise Tibbetts, Hotel Chelsea, W. 23d St., N. Y. C.

Brook (1903), 7 E. 40th St., N. Y. C.; 350, Pres., Percy R. Pyne, 2d; Sec., Frederic S. Allen.

Brooklyn Engineers' (1896), 117 Remsen St., B'klyn, N. Y.; 500; Sec., Joseph Strachan.

Caledonian (1856), 846 Seventh Ave., N. Y. C.; 675; Chief, Wm. Vance; Sec., Murdoch MacPherson.

Calumet (1879), 12 W. 56th St., N. Y. C.; 375; Sec., E. Pierpont Hicks.

Camera (1896), 121 W. 68th St., N. Y. C.; 240; Pres., J. H. McKinley; Sec., W. N. Capen.

Catholic (1871), 120 Central Park South, N. Y. C.; 1,600; Pres., Martin Conboy; Sec., John E. Dounelly.

Century Association (1847), 7 W. 43d St.; 1,300; Pres., Elihu Root; Sec., A. D. Noyes.

Chemists' (1898), 50 E. 41st St., N. Y. C.; 1,496; Pres., F. J. Metzger; Sec., H. G. Sidebottom.

City (1892), 55 W. 44th St., N. Y. C.; 2,000; Pres., Nelson S. Spencer; Sec., Wm. F. Howes.

City Athletic (1908), 50 W. 54th St., N. Y. C.; 832; Pres., S. R. Guggenheim; Sec., Carl W. Stern.

Clergy (1915), 200 Fifth Ave.; 500; Sec., Walter Laidlaw.

Colony (1903), 564 Park Ave., N. Y. C.; 2,008; Pres., Mrs. Seymour L. Cromwell; Sec., Mrs. Courtlandt D. Barnes.

Columbia University (1901), 4 W. 43d St.; 2,300; Pres., M. L Cornell; Sec., W. K. Watkins.

Cornell (1889), 245 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; 2,000; Pres., R. H. Shreve; Sec., J. Dugald White.

Crescent Athletic (1886), cor. Clinton and Pierrepont Sts., B'klyn, N. Y.; 2,400; Pres., Hon. James C. Cropsey; Sec., Augustin S. Hart.

Delta Kappa Epsilon (1916), 30 W. 44th St., N. Y. C., 2,000; Pres., James J. Lee; Sec., E. C. Huntington.

Engineers' (1888), 32 W. 40th St., N. Y. C.; 2,400; Pres., Alfred W. Kiddle: Sec., Samuel W. Trawick.

Friars' (1904), 110 W. 48th St.; 1,800, Abbot, George M. Cohan, Sec., J. Frank Stephens.

Green Room Club (1902), 19 W. 48th St., N. Y. C.; 370, "Prompter," S. Jay Kaufman; Sec., Hamilton Smith.

Grolier (1884), 47 E. 60th St., N. Y. C.; 459; Pres., William B. Osgood Field; Sec., Walter Gilliss.

Hamilton (1882), 146 Remsen St., B'klyn, N. Y.; 600, Sec., Rufus D. W. Ewing.

Hardware (1892), 253 Broadway, N. Y. C.; 700; Pres., Julian W. Curtiss; Sec., Linus Keating.

Harmonie (1852), 4 E. 60th St., N. Y. C.; 850; Sec., Sidney Rossman.

Harvard (1865), 27 W. 44th St., N. Y. C.; 5,800; Pres., Thomas W. Slocum; Sec., John Elliott.

Interfraternity clubs, 22 E. 38th St.; in this building these Greek Letter Clubs have established themselves with club rooms or offices—Alpha Tau Omega, Chi Phi, Chi Psi, Delta Chi, Delta Phi, Delta Tau Delta, Delta Upsilon, Kappa Alpha (Southern), Phi Delta Theta, Phi Kappa Sigma, Phi Sigma Kappa, Pi Kappa Alpha, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Sigma Chi, Sigma Phi and Theta Xi.

Jockey (1894), 70 W. 40th St.; 50; Chairman, August Belmont; Sec., H. K. Knapp.

Knickerbocker (1871), 2 E. 62d St.; 2,900; Pres., W. Butler Duncan; Sec., R. L. Redmond.

Lambs' (1874), 130 W. 44th St., N. Y. C.; 1,600; Shepherd, Thomas Meighan; Sec., Gene Buck.

Lawyers' (1887), 115 Broadway, N. Y. C.; 1,400; Pres., Robert C. Morris; Sec., Richard G. Babcock.

Lotos (1870), 110 W. 57th St., N. Y. C.; 1,625; Pres., Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler; Sec., James F. Allen.

Machinery (1907), Hudson Terminal, 50 Church St.; 1,300; Pres., W. P. Bowman; Sec., E. A. Stillman.

Manhattan (1865), 32 E. 26th St., N. Y. C.; 1,037; Pres., Joseph Rowan; Sec., Albert Tilt.

Masonic (1894), 28 W. 30th St., N. Y. C.; 600; Pres., W. H. Miller; Sec., G. W. Gale.

Manhattan Single Tax (1889), 226 W. 47th St.; 400; Pres., James R. Brown; Sec., Howard Underhill.

Metropolis (1879), 105 W. 57th St., N. Y. C.; 725; Pres., D. Emil Klein; Sec., Irving S. Dorf.

Metropolitan (1891), 1 E. 60th St., N. Y. C.; 1,200; Pres., Frank K. Sturgis; Sec., Percy R. Pyne.

Montauk (1889), 25 Eighth Ave., B'klyn, N. Y.; 600; Pres., Wm. H English; Sec., Arthur E. Beggs.

National Arts (1898), 15 Gramercy Park; 1,700; Pres., John G. Agar; Sec., John Clyde Oswald.

National Democratic (1891), 233 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; 1,400; Pres., Thomas E. Ruch; Sec., Francis J. MacIntyre.

National Republican (1886), 54 W. 40th St.; 2,000; Pres., Wm. M. Calder; Sec., James P. Callender.

Navy Club of N. Y. (1917), 93 Park Ave., N. Y. C.; Mgr., L. L. Holmes; Sec., Mott B. Schmidt.

New York Yacht (1844), 37 W. 44th St.; 2,000; Commodore, George Nichols; Sec., G. A. Cormack.

Newspaper (1922), 133 W. 41st St., N. Y. C.; 1,100; Pres., Gene Fowler; Sec., Dr. W. E. Aughinbaugh.

New York (1845), 20 W. 40th St., N. Y. C.; 600; Pres., Anthony W. Morse; Sec., John J. Crawford.

New York Athletic (1868), 58 W. 59th St., N. Y. C.; 7,500; Pres., Arthur Teele; Sec., William L. Miller.

Nippon (1905), 161 W. 93d St., N. Y. C.; 330; Pres., H. Kashiwagi; Sec., A. M. Kashiwa.

Pen and Brush, 16 E. 10th St.; Pres., Miss Ida M. Tarbell.

Pennsylvania (1879), 35 W. 50th St., N. Y. C.; 762; Pres., William L. Saunders; Sec., Luther Martin jr.

Phi Gamma Delta (1886), 44 W. 44th St.; 800; Pres., H. W. Schaefer; Sec., W. M. Stevenson.

Players' (1888), 16 Gramercy Park, N. Y. C.; 885; Sec., Louis Evan Shipman.

Press (1872), 21 Spruce St., N. Y. C.; 900; Pres., Gavin D. High; Sec., Caleb H. Redfern.

Princeton (1899), 39 E. 39th St., N. Y. C.; 2,900; Pres., Walter E. Hope; Sec., S. G. Etherington.

Progress (1864), 1 W. 88th St., N. Y. C.; 600; Pres., Louis M. Hart; Sec., Louis Gans.

Racquet and Tennis (1875), 370 Park Ave.; 2,100; Pres., H. K. Knapp; Sec., Sherman Day.

Railroad (1872), Room 314, 26 Cortlandt St., N. Y. C.; 2,000; Sec., Harry D. Vought.

Reform (1888), 9 So. William St.; about 500; Pres., Bert Hanson; Sec., Robert Burns.

St. Nicholas (1876), 7 W. 44th St.; 400; Pres., F. B. Warfield; Sec., H. E. Atterbury.

Salmagundi (1871), 47 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; 900, Pres., W. Granville Smith; Sec., Alfred Lockwood Brown.

Soldiers and Sailors' (1921), 261 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; Pres., Mrs. Francis Rogers; Sec., Miss Martha R. White.

Turn Verein (1850), 85th St. and Lexington Ave., N. Y. C.; 680; Speaker, Bernard B. Weiler; Sec., William Daniel.

Union (1836), Fifth Ave. and 51st St.; 1,435; Pres., J. Frederic Tams; Sec., Charles K. Beekman.

Union League (1863), 1 E. 39th St., N. Y. C.; 1,800; Sec., Lloyd Paul Stryker.

University (1865), Fifth Ave. and 54th St., N. Y. C.; 4,200; Pres., H. Hobart Porter; Sec., M. C. Fleming.

Uptown (1911), 17 E. 42d St. N. Y. C.; 770; Pres., John H. Towle; Sec., John G. Livingston.

Vatel (1913), 104 W. 47th St.; 1,600; Pres., Charles Scotto; Sec., Raymond Bachman.

West Side (1887), 270 W. 84th St.; 300; Pres., C. D. Edinburg; Sec., G. F. MacNaughton.

Whitehall (1912), Whitehall Bldg., N. Y. C.; 1,070; Pres., James Barber; Sec., F. M. Sanders.

Williams (1913), 24 E. 39th St.; 1,650; Pres., E. Dimon Bird; Sec., Merrill N. Gates.

Women's City (1915), 22 Park Ave., N. Y. C.; 2,500; Pres., Mrs. H. Edward Dreier; Sec., Miss Mary W. Dewson.

Women's University (1891) 106 E. 52d St., N. Y. C.; 1,100; Pres., Mrs. William L. Colt; Sec., Mrs. Earle K. Williams.

Yale (1899), 50 Vanderbilt Ave., N. Y. C.; 5,300; Pres., John W. Dixon; Sec., Livingston Platt.

POST OFFICES IN NEW YORK CITY.

The New York General Post Office, with jurisdiction over Manhattan and the Bronx, covers the two city blocks, 31st Street to 33rd Street, Eighth Avenue to Ninth Avenue. The main entrance is on Eighth Avenue. *Postmaster*—Edward M. Morgan. *Assistant Postmaster*—John J. Kiely. *Secretary to the Postmaster*—A. H Harbinson. In this building are located the Postal Inspectors, Railway Mail Service, and all the general offices.

The Pneumatic Tube Service was re-established on October 1, 1922. There are double and single lines connecting practically all the stations of the New York Post Office, and double lines connecting City Hall Station of this office with the Post Office at Brooklyn, New York.

There are nearly 28 miles of pneumatic tubes in operation, performing almost continuous service throughout the entire day. About 5,000,000 letters are transported daily in this way.

There are about 5,500,000 letters mailed from this city, and about 3,500,000 letters received here daily, making a total of 9,000,000 letters handled each day, or about 2,700,000,000 per annum.

Letter carriers in the employ of the N. Y. Post Office, as of Aug. 1, 1924, numbered 4,165.

The receipts of the N. Y. Post Office, by calendar years, have been as follows

YEAR.	Receipts.	YEAR.	Receipts.	YEAR.	Receipts.	YEAR.	Receipts.
1900	$ 9,869,689.69	1906	$17,820,884.98	1912	$25,747,233.00	1918	$41,408,226.27
1901	11,022,927.01	1907	18,850,290.90	1913	30,002,303.09	1919	46,110,885.65
1902	12,423,831.96	1908	18,808,782.20	1914	29,488,518.02	1920	53,300,868.45
1903	13,583,023.77	1909	21,173,756.65	1915	30,127,062.01	1921	52,275,935.48
1904	14,691,916.89	1910	23,116,455.52	1916	33,617,540.88	1922	56,016,592.84
1905	16,251,187.20	1911	24,190,109.65	1917	36,100,575.24	1923	60,863,119.64

The receipts of the N. Y. Post Office year ended June 30, 1924, totaled $61,701,232.92, as compared with $52,371,419.53 at Chicago, $16,708,412.75 at Philadelphia, $13,986,068.59 at Boston.

The old General Post Office, now called the City Hall Station, covers the triangular block bounded by Broadway, Park Row and Mail Street.

The Hudson Terminal Station, No. 30 Church Street, was re-established February 12, 1923.

The Grand Central Station, Lexington Avenue and 45th Street, handles the mail over the N. Y. Central and New Haven Railroads, in addition to local business in that district.

The Foreign Section is located in the Varick Street Station, between Beach and Laight Streets. There the foreign mails are handled.

There are forty-six "stations" or branches of the N. Y. Post Office not including those at Pelham and Pelham Manor.

The **Brooklyn General Post Office** covers the block bounded by Adams and Washington, Tillary and Johnson Streets. *Postmaster*, Albert B. W. Firmin; *Assistant Postmaster*, Peter J. Cleary. There are 1,700 letter carriers.

The receipts of the Brooklyn office in the calendar year 1923 were $6,981,668.19. There are 26 carrier stations.

TRANSIT TIME OF LETTER MAILS FROM NEW YORK CITY.

(Official P. O. Schedule, as of Sept. 6, 1924, subject to changes. Figures show hours in train transit.)

Alabama—Birmingham, 31; Mobile, 36; Montgomery, 30.
Arizona—Ashfork, 72; Flagstaff, 69; Phoenix, 82; Prescott, 77; Tucson, 76.
Arkansas—Fort Smith, 41; Hot Springs, 41; Little Rock, 35; Pine Bluff, 42; Texarkana, 39.
California—Los Angeles, 85; Oakland, 83; Pasadena, 89; Sacramento, 80; San Diego, 88; San Francisco, 83; San Jose, 86.
Colorado—Colorado Springs, 58; Denver, 57; Leadville, 69; Pueblo, 62.
Connecticut—Hartford, 4; New Haven, 2; New London, 3; Waterbury, 3; Willimantic, 6.
Delaware—Dover, 5; Wilmington, 3.
Dist. of Columbia—Washington, 6.
Florida—Jacksonville, 29; Key West, 54; Miami, 48; Palm Beach, 44; Pensacola, 39; Tampa, 40.
Georgia—Atlanta, 26; Augusta, 30; Brunswick, 29; Macon, 28; Savannah, 25.
Idaho—Boise, 70; Pocatello, 62.
Illinois—Bloomington, 27; Cairo, 26; Chicago, 21; Danville, 23; East St. Louis, 25; Evanston, 26; Peoria, 26; Rockford, 26; Rock Island, 29; Springfield, 28.
Indiana—Elkhart, 18; Evansville, 25; Fort Wayne, 18; Indianapolis, 19; Lafayette, 22; New Albany, 24; South Bend, 19; Terre Haute, 20.
Iowa—Burlington, 27; Cedar Rapids, 28; Council Bluffs, 34; Davenport, 27; Des Moines, 33; Dubuque, 28; Sioux City, 38.
Kansas—Atchison, 41; Fort Scott, 37; Leavenworth, 40; Parsons, 39; Topeka, 41; Wichita, 46.
Kentucky—Bowling Green, 26; Covington, 19; Frankfort, 24; Lexington, 25; Louisville, 22; Paducah, 26.
Louisiana—Baton Rouge, 47; New Orleans, 41; Shreveport, 43.
Maine—Augusta, 14; Bangor, 17; Bar Harbor, 19; Eastport, 22; Lewiston, 13; Portland, 11.
Maryland—Annapolis, 9; Baltimore, 5; Cumberland, 10; Hagerstown, 7.
Massachusetts—Boston, 6; Fall River, 7; Lawrence, 10; Lowell, 8; Lynn, 8; New Bedford, 8; Pittsfield, 8; Somerville, 8; Springfield, 4; Taunton, 8; Worcester, 5.
Michigan—Battle Creek, 17; Bay City, 20; Detroit, 15; Grand Rapids, 20; Jackson, 16; Kalamazoo, 18; Lansing, 19; Saginaw, 22; Sault Ste. Marie, 29.
Minnesota—Duluth, 40; Minneapolis, 33; St. Paul, 32; Winona, 30.
Mississippi—Hattlesburg, 39; Jackson, 39; Meridian, 37; Natchez, 46; Vicksburg, 41.
Missouri—Jefferson City, 31; Kansas City, 37; St. Joseph, 36; St. Louis, 25; Sedalia. 33.
Montana—Billings, 61; Butte, 71; Great Falls, 72; Helena, 69.
Nebraska—Grand Isl., 39; Lincoln, 36; Omaha, 35.
Nevada—Carson City, 83; Reno, 74.
New Hampshire—Concord, 12; Keene, 14; Manchester, 11; Nashua, 12; Portsmouth, 12.
New Jersey—Atlantic City, 4; Cape May, 7; Paterson, 1; Trenton, 2.
New Mexico—Albuquerque, 60; Las Vegas, 55; Santa Fe, 60.
New York—Albany, 3; Auburn, 0; Binghamton, 6; Buffalo, 10; Elmira, 8; Geneva, 10; Ithaca, 10; Jamestown, 12; Plattsburg, 10; Port Jervis, 3; Rochester, 8; Rome, 10; Saratoga Springs, 6; Schenectady, 5; Syracuse, 7; Troy, 5; Utica, 6; Watertown, 11.
North Carolina—Asheville, 22, Charlotte, 18; Raleigh, 16; Wilmington, 19; Winston-Salem, 16.
North Dakota—Bismarck, 49; Fargo, 40; Grand Forks, 45.
Ohio—Akron, 15; Canton, 13; Cincinnati, 18; Cleveland, 14; Columbus, 14; Dayton, 16; Mansfield, 14; Sandusky, 16; Springfield, 16; Steubenville, 12; Toledo, 17; Youngstown, 13; Zanesville, 17.
Oklahoma—Guthrie, 49; Oklahoma, 42.
Oregon—Astoria, 86; Portland, 80. Salem, 84.
Pennsylvania—Allentown, 3; Altoona, 8; Chambersburg, 9; Chester, 4; Easton, 2; Erie, 12; Harrisburg, 5; Johnstown, 12; Lancaster, 6; McKeesport, 14; Philadelphia, 2; Pittsburgh, 11; Reading, 4; Sharon, 16; Scranton, 4; Wilkes-Barre, 5; Williamsport, 8; York, 6.
Rhode Island—Newport, 8; Pawtucket 6; Providence, 5; Woonsocket, 6.
South Carolina—Charleston, 21; Columbia, 22; Greenville, 21; Spartanburg, 20.
South Dakota—Aberdeen, 46; Deadwood, 63; Sioux Falls, 40; Yankton, 42.
Tennessee—Bristol, 19; Chattanooga, 27; Knoxville, 22; Memphis, 36; Nashville, 28.
Texas—Austin, 49; Beaumont, 51; Dallas, 45; El Paso, 66; Fort Worth, 46; Galveston, 53; Houston, 50; Longview, 42; San Antonio, 54; Waco, 50.
Utah—Ogden, 61; Salt Lake City, 64.
Vermont—Brattleboro, 10; Burlington, 10; Montpelier, 13; Rutland, 7.
Virginia—Cape Charles, 10; Charlottesville, 9; Danville, 13; Fortress Monroe, 12; Fredericksburg, 8; Lynchburg, 12; Newport News, 13; Norfolk, 12; Petersburg, 11; Richmond, 10; Roanoke, 14; Staunton, 12.
Washington—Olympia, 85; Seattle, 80; Spokane, 69; Tacoma, 83.
West Virginia—Bluefield, 20; Charleston, 20; Clarksburg, 15; Grafton, 14; Harpers Ferry, 8; Huntington, 21; Martinsburg, 9; Parkersburg, 18; Wheeling, 16.
Wisconsin—Green Bay, 30; La Crosse, 31; Madison, 29; Milwaukee, 25; Oshkosh, 28; Racine, 25; Superior, 39.
Wyoming—Cheyenne, 46; Green River, 54; Laramie, 48; Rock Springs, 53.
Canada—Halifax, 34; Hamilton, 12; Kingston, 17; London, 18; Montreal, 10; Ottawa, 14; Quebec, 19; St. John, 25; Toronto, 14; Vancouver, 90; Winnipeg, 50.

PIERS IN NEW YORK CITY.

(City-owned piers are in ital cs.)

Recreation Piers—MANHATTAN, *Pier 30, East River, bet. Market and Pike Sts.; Pier 55, East River, at 3d St.; Pier 72, East River, at 24th St.; Pier on Harlem River, at East 112th St.; Pier No. 43, North River, at Barrow St.; Pier No. 90, North River, at West 50th St.; Pier on North River, at West 129th St.* BROOKLYN, *Pier on East River, at No. 2d St.*

Barge Canal Piers—MANHATTAN, Pier 93; North River, at W. 53d St.; Piers 5 and 6, East River, at Coenties Slip; East 135-138 St., H. R. Bronx. BROOKLYN, Pier between Columbia and Henry Sts., Brooklyn; Pier between Eagle and Blue Sts., Brooklyn; Pier between Queensboro Bridge and Horsell St., E. R. Queens; Pier between Broadway and Cornelia St., Queens; Pier between Harper Ave and Delovale St., Flushing.

All of the Barge Canal piers are owned by the State of New York.

COMMERCIAL PIERS OTHER THAN THOSE ABOVE.

(The pier number is in parentheses; some piers have no number.)

PIERS ON THE NORTH RIVER.

Manhattan—NORTH (HUDSON) RIVER, *Battery Landing*, bet. Whitehall St. and Battery Place; Pier "A," south of Battery Place; (*New 1*) south of Battery Place; (*Old 1*) Battery Place; (2, 3, 4, 5) bet. Battery Place and Morris St.; (7) bet. Morris and Rector Sts.; (8) Rector St.; (9) Carlisle St.; (10) Albany St.; (11) Cedar St.; (13) bet. Cortlandt and Dey Sts.; (14) Fulton St.; (15) Vesey St.; (16) bet. Barclay St. and Park Pl.; (17) Park Pl.; (18) Murray St.; (19) Warren St.; (20) Chambers St.; (21) Duane St.; (22) Jay St.; (23) Harrison St.; (24) Franklin St.; (25) North Moore St.; (26) Beach St.; (27) Hubert St.; (28) Laight St.; (29) Vestry St.; (31) Watts St.; (32) Canal St.; (33) Canal St.; (34) bet. Canal and Spring Sts.; (35) Spring St.; (36) bet. Spring and Charlton Sts.; (37) Charlton St.; (38) King St.; (39) West Houston St.; (40) Clarkson St.; (41) Leroy St.; (42) Morton St.; (44) Christopher St.; (45) West 10th St.; (46) Charles St.; (47) Perry St.; (48) West 11th St.; (49) Bank St.; (50) bet. Bethune and West 12th Sts.; (51) Jane St.; (52) Gansevoort St.; *4 Gansevoort Market piers*, at Grace St., Hewitt Ave. and Low Ave.; (53) Bloomfield St.; (54) West 13th St.; (56) West 14th St.; (57) West 15th St.; (58) bet. 16th and 17th Sts.; (59) West 18th St.; (60) bet. 19th and 20th Sts.; (61) West 21st St.; (62) West 22d St.; (63) West 23d St.; (64) West 24th St.; (65) West 25th St.; (66) West 26th St.; (67) West 27th St.; (68) West 28th St.; (69) West 29th St.; (70) West 30th St.; (71) West 31st St.; (72) West 32d St.; (73) West 33d St.; (74) West 34th St.; (75) West 35th St.; (76) West 36th St.; (77) West 37th St.; (78) West 38th St.; (79) West 39th St.; (80) West 40th St.; (81) West 41st St.; (83) West 43d St.; (84) West 44th St.; (86) West 46th St.; (87) West 47th St.; (88) West 48th St.; (89) West 49th St.; (91) West 51st St.; (92) West 52d St.; (94) West 54th St.; (95) West 55th St.; (96) West 56th St.; (97) West 57th St.; (98) West 58th St.; (99) West 59th St.; (B) West 63d St.; (D) West 64th St.; (E) West 65th St.; (F) West 66th St.; (G) bet. West 67th and 68th Sts.; (I) West 70th St.

The commercial piers on the Hudson, in Manhattan, north of 70th St., *all of which are city-owned*, but are not numbered, are at the following streets: West 79th, West 80th, West 95th, West 96th, 2 at West 97th; West 131st; West 132d; West 133d; West 134th; West 135th; West 153th; West 156th; West 157th, and West 158th Sts. The city's new pier at Dyckman St., is now open.

PIERS ON THE EAST RIVER.

Manhattan—EAST RIVER, (4) Broad St.; (*7 and 8*) Coenties Slip; (9) bet. Coenties Slip and Old Slip. (10) Old Slip; (11) Gouverneur Lane; (*12 and 13*) Wall St.; (14) Maiden Lane; (*15 and 16*) Burling Slip; (17) Fulton St.; (18) Beekman St.; (*19 and 20*) Peck Slip; (21) Dover St.; (*Pier at Roosevelt St.*); (22) James Slip; (25) Oliver St.; (*26 and 27*) Catharine St.; (28) bet. Catharine and Market Sts.; (29) Market St.; (*31 and 32*) Pike St.; (33) bet. Pike and Rutgers Sts.; (34) Rutgers St.; (35) bet. Rutgers and Jefferson Sts.; (35½) Jefferson St.; (36) bet. Jefferson and Clinton Sts.; (37) Clinton St.; (38) bet. Clinton and Montgomery Sts.; (39) Montgomery St.; (40) bet. Montgomery and Gouverneur Sts.; (41) Gouverneur St.; (*42-45*) bet. Gouverneur and Jackson Sts.; (*Old 55*) bet. Cherry and Grand Sts.; (*Old 56*) Broome St.; (*Old 57*) south of Delancey St.; (50) Rivington St.; (51) bet. Rivington and Stanton Sts.; (52) Stanton St.; (56) East 4th St.; (57) East 5th St.; (58) East 6th St.; (59) East 7th St.; (60) East 8th St.; (61) East 9th St.; (62) East 10th St.; (63) East 11th St.; (64) East 12th St.; (65) East 13th St.; (66) East 18th St.; (67) East 19th St.; (68) East 20th St.; (69) East 21st St.; (70) East 22d St.; (73) East 25th St.; (74) East 26th St.; (77) East 29th St.; (78) East 30th St.; (79) East 31st St.; (80) East 32d St.; (81) East 33d St.; (84) north of East 34th St.; (85) East 35th St.; (86) East 36th St.; (87) East 37th St.; (88) East 38th St.; (89) East 39th St.; (95) East 45th St.; (96) East 46th St.; (97) East 47th St.; (99) East 49th St.

North of East 49th St., Manhattan, on the East River, there are unnumbered piers, *all city-owned*, at the following streets: East 53d, East 60th, East 61st, East 62d, East 86th, East 90th, East 91st, East 94th, East 95th, East 96th, East 99th, and East 100th Sts.

Harlem River Piers—MANHATTAN SIDE, *East 102d St., East 103d St., East 104th St., East 107th St., East 108th St., East 109th St., East 110th St., East 112th St., East 116th St., bet. 116th and 117th Sts. East 117th St., East 118th St., East 119th St., East 120th St., East 126th St.*, south of East 128th St., East 128th St., 209th St., BRONX SIDE at *Fordham road.*

Bronx—EAST RIVER, all unnumbered, *East 132d St., East 136th St., East 138th St.*, 2 north of East 141st St.; west of Dupont St.; east of Dupont St., west of Truxton St.; east of Truxton St.; *at Tiffany St.*

PIERS IN BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn—SOUTH OF FULTON ST., on East River, *Fulton S.*; (4-12) on Furman St.; (15) Montague St.; (16-17-18) Joralemon St.; (22) Pacific St.; (24) Amity St.; (26) bet. Warren and Congress Sts.; (27) bet. Baltic and Warren Sts.; (29) Harrison St.; (30) bet. Irving and Sedgwick Sts.; (32) De-Graw St.; (33-35) India Wharf; (36-38) Pioneer St.; (30) Coffey St.; (40 and 43) Vandyke St.; (41) Beard St.; (44) bet. Conover and Ferris Sts.; (45) Conover St.; (46) bet. Conover and Van Brunt Sts.; (47) Richards St.; (47A) bet. Richards and Van Brunt Sts.; (48B) bet. Richards and Dwight Sts.; (1-3) Erie Basin; *at 27th St. and 25th St.; at 27th St.; at 30th St.; at 31st St.; at 32d St.; at 35th St.; at 36th St.*; Bush Terminal Piers, 39th to 50th Sts.; U. S. Government Piers, 57th to 62d St. at 64th St.; *at Bay Ridge Ave.*

Brooklyn—NORTH OF FULTON ST., (2 and 3) Dock St.; (1) south of Main St.; *at Main St.*; at Jay St.; 3 terminal piers from Jay to Gold Sts.; *at Gold St.*; at Hudson Ave.; *5 piers at Wallabout Market Basin; at South 5th, 3d, 2d, and 1st Sts.*; at North 1st St.; at North 3d St. and 4th St.; bet. North 4th and 5th Sts.; at North 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th Sts.; bet. North 9th and 10th Sts.; at North 10th and 11th Sts.; bet. North 11th and 12th Sts.; at North 12th St.

There are other private commercial piers at Quay, Oak, Milton, Kent, Java, India, Huron, Greene, Freeman and Eagle Sts. The *pier at Noble St.* is city-owned, as is that at *Whale Creek*, and at *Flatbush Ave.*

Queens Borough—All privately owned. Pigeon St., Flushing St.; 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th and 8th Sts.; Nott Ave., Jamaica Ave.; Whitestone Landing.

Staten Island—Piers 1 to 21, extending from Tompkinsville to Clifton, are privately owned, excepting *Piers 6-18*, inclusive, city owned. So are B. & O. R. R. piers 1 to 8, bet. St. George and New Brighton; also the Nicholas Ave. pier at Port Richmond. The city owns the *Harbor Road Pier*, Mariners' Harbor, and the *pier at Rossville.* The piers at Holland Hook and at Tottenville are privately owned.

The *city has built at Stapleton 12 piers*, 1,000 to 1,184 feet long, and 125 to 207 feet wide, four covered with two-story sheds, and eight with one-story sheds. One of the piers, *No. 7*, is reserved by the city for open wharfage, or general commercial use. The others, eleven in number, have been rented by the city for a term of years to various ocean steamship companies, the rent being fixed at 7½ per cent. a year on the construction cost, which was $20,000,000 for the 12 piers. They were commenced in 1920; and they furnish 26,000 linear feet of wharfage, and 1,800,000 square feet of pier space.

Piers A and New No. 1, at the Battery, North River, are the only stone piers in the city. The new city-owned pier at Roosevelt St., East River, Manhattan, is of concrete, and the city-owned pier at Barren Island, Jamaica Bay, rests on concrete piling.

THE PORT OF NEW YORK AUTHORITY.

(Headquarters, No. 11 Broadway, N Y. City.)

By chapter 154 of the Laws of New York and chapter 151 of the Laws of New Jersey, 1921, Commissioners from New York and New Jersey were authorized to sign the compact between the two States for the creation of the Port of New York District and the Port of New York Authority. This treaty, ratified by Congress and approved by the President, says:

"The Port Authority shall constitute a body, both corporate and politic, with full power and authority to purchase, construct, lease and, or, operate any terminal or transportation facility within said district; and to make charges for the use thereof; and for any of such purposes to own, hold, lease and, or, operate real or personal property, to borrow money and secure the same by bonds or by mortgages upon any property held or to be held by it."

The compact became effective May 6, 1921.

The six Commissioners, as of Oct. 15, 1924, were: New Jersey—*Chairman of the Joint Commission*, DeWitt Van Buskirk, Bayonne (1924); Julian A. Gregory, Orange (1928).

New York—Herbert K. Twitchell, Brooklyn (1929); Otto B. Shulof (1928); and John F. Galvin, N. Y. City (1926).

Chief Engineer, W. W. Drinker; *Consulting Engineer*, Gen. George W. Goethals; *Counsel*, Julius H. Cohen; *Secretary*, William Leary; *Assistant Secretary*, C. A. Ruhlman.

The Port Authority was authorized to recommend a comprehensive plan for the development of the Port of New York and such plan was approved by the Legislature of New Jersey on Feb. 20, 1922; of New York on Feb. 21, 1922; and by Congress in June, 1922. President Harding on July 1, 1922, signed the Congressional resolution.

Thus the Port Authority is the recognized agency of the two States and the Federal Government in developing the Port of New York.

The Port Authority seeks to co-ordinate and extend facilities on fundamental principles:

1—Terminal operations, so far as practicable, should be unified.

2—There should be consolidation of shipments at proper classification points so as to reduce duplication of effort and expenses.

3—There should be the most direct routing of all commodities, to avoid congestion and long truck hauls.

4—Terminals should be union stations, so far as practicable.

5—Existing facilities should so far as practicable, be adapted as integral parts of the new system.

6—Freight from all railroads should be brought to all parts of the port wherever practicable without cars breaking bulk, and this necessitates tunnel connection between New Jersey and Long Island, and tunnel or bridge connections between other parts of the port.

7—Improvement of channels.

8—Highways for motor truck traffic, laid out to permit efficient interrelation between terminals, piers and industrial establishments not equipped with railroad sidings; these highways to connect with existing or projected bridges, tunnels and ferries.

9—Definite methods for prompt temporary relief.

In 1924, New York State conferred upon the Port Authority the power of subpoena, in addition to the authorization to hold public hearings.

The Legislatures of the States authorized, in 1924, the building of bridges between Perth Amboy, New Jersey, and Tottenville, Staten Island, and between Elizabeth, New Jersey, and Howland Hook, Staten Island, voting $200,000 for preliminary surveys, the work thereafter to be financed by issue of Port Authority bonds, secured by tolls.

Agreement was reached with the carriers entering the port district, at a cost to them of $500,000, for effectuation of Belt Line 13, from Edgewater to Bayonne, in New Jersey; hearings were held with respect to the opening of the all-rail route into Long Island from the West, via Hell Gate Bridge, and the amplifying of facilities at the Long Island City floatbridges.

THE NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY VEHICULAR TUNNEL.

(Renamed Holland Tunnel, in memory of Chief Engineer Clifford M. Holland, who died Oct. 27, 1924.)

New York State Bridge and Tunnel Commission—Commissioners: Gen. George R. Dyer, Chairman; E. W. Bloomingdale, McDougall Hawkes, A. J. Shamberg, N. Y. City Commissioner of Plant and Structures, ex-officio; N. Y. State Engineer, ex-officio; Paul Windels, Counsel: Morris M. Frohlich, Secretary.

New Jersey Interstate Bridge and Tunnel Commission—Commissioners: Theodore Boettger, Chairman; Weller H. Noyes, Robert S. Sinclair, John F. Boyle, Thomas J. S. Barlow, John B. Kates, Isaac Ferris, Frank L. Suplee, Robert Carey, Counsel; John C. McEnroe, Secretary.

The States of New York and New Jersey enacted legislation providing for the construction, maintenance and operation of a tunnel, to be paid for by each State in equal parts, and directed the Commissions to enter into a treaty or contract to that end. The treaty was executed in final form on Dec. 30, 1919, and has been consented to by a resolution of Congress, approved by the President.

On Jan. 6, 1920, Chief Engineer Clifford M. Holland recommended the construction of twin tubes of 29 feet 6 inches external diameter, of cast-iron rings lined with concrete, providing for a 20-foot roadway in each which would be capable of caring for two lines of traffic, the north tube for westbound traffic and the south tube for eastbound. The tunnels recommended provide a narrow sidewalk for pedestrians, ventilation ducts and service conduits.

The Commission unanimously approved the recommendation of the Chief Engineer, and contract drawings and specifications were ordered prepared, and on Oct. 12, 1920, ground was broken at Canal Street Park on contract No. 1 for the construction of the ventilation shafts on Manhattan Island. These have been completed and form the working chambers for the under-river structure from the New York side.

The two (2) shields from the Manhattan side boring westward pass through this shaft as the threading of an eye of a needle. On the New Jersey side there are two (2) river ventilating shafts, one for each tube. The New Jersey river shaft caissons were partially erected at the same plant in Staten Island and are now sunk to grade.

The two (2) shields being driven from the Manhattan side of the river were erected in the shafts at Canal Street and Spring Street, respectively, and were driven out under these streets across West Street through the bulkhead and under the river through the shaft at the end of Pier 35.

The two (2) shields being driven eastward from New Jersey were erected in the land shafts, passed out under the river, through the river shafts and across the river to the rock near the New York pierhead line.

These two shields came so close together on Oct. 29, 1924, that a blast cleared away what rock was left, and then a workman crawled through the hole, uniting the two sections of the tunnel.

The shield in the south tunnel in New Jersey, driven westward under the Erie Railroad yards, has been erected in the south land shaft and has been driven westward a distance of 881 feet, finishing that section. The sixth shield was erected in the North New Jersey land shaft and is being driven outward underneath the Erie Railroad yard. This calls for a section 787 feet long and air vents will be completed here during December, 1924. 12,500 feet of tunnel have been built under the protection of these shields, completing approximately 95% of the tunnel. The time set for the completion of contracts 3 and 4 is May, 1925.

The actual work of boring the tunnel began on Oct. 26, 1922.

The Manhattan entrance is from a plaza on Broome Street, from Hudson to Varick Streets, and the exit is on the south side of Canal Street at Varick and Vestry Streets. The Jersey City entrance is from a plaza at 12th and Provost Streets, and the exit at 14th and Provost Streets.

The entire cost of construction, approximately $40,000,000, can be amortized on the estimated traffic at rate of tolls equal to the present ferry rates in about eleven years.

THE TUNNEL IN BRIEF.

Total length of proposed tunnels, 9,250 feet.

Outside diameter of circular subsurface tubes, 29 feet 6 inches.

Construction material, cast-iron rings lined with concrete.

Elevation of top of tube, 60 feet below mean low tide.

Maximum gradients on approaches at each end, 3½ per cent.

Width of roadway in each tunnel, 20 feet.

Ventilation—blower and exhaust fans at 4 shafts—2 on each side of river.

Estimated annual traffic on completion (both directions), 5,610,000 vehicles.

Total estimated annual capacity of tunnel (both directions), 15,800,000 vehicles.

THE HARBOR OF NEW YORK.

(Data by courtesy of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army.)

New York Bay is the principal entrance to New York City. It is divided into two parts, the Lower Bay and the Upper Bay, by the Narrows, a passage about five-eighths of a mile wide at its narrowest part. The entrance to the Lower Bay is between Sandy Hook on the south and Rockaway Point on the north and is about seven miles wide. The Upper Bay extends from the Narrows to the Battery. The principal entrance channels to the harbor of New York are the Ambrose Channel and the Main Ship-Bayside-Gedney Channel.

Ambrose Channel, which is the newer and more important channel, was completed April 17, 1914. It has a comparatively straight course in a northwesterly and then northerly direction from deep water in the ocean through the Lower Bay. It is 38,000 feet in length and 2,000 feet in width, and has a depth of 40 feet at mean low water. The mean range of tide is about 4.5 feet.

Main Ship-Bayside-Gedney Channel is the route formerly used by deep-draught vessels. It extends westward past Sandy Hook and then northward through the Lower Bay. It has a depth of 30 feet at mean low water and a nominal width of 1,000 feet, which has decreased in places to 500 feet; the natural channel of 40 feet depth and over varies in width from about 1,500 to about 3,000 feet. This channel is being straightened and widened in its narrowest section between Robbins Reef and Governor's Island by dredging. The widened channel will have a least depth of 40 feet and uniform width of 2,000 feet. Within the harbor there are several channels connecting the different sections. Bay Ridge, Red Hook and Buttermilk Channels lie in Gowanus Bay along the Brooklyn shore of the Upper Bay and form an easterly channel that extends from the Narrows to East River and is separated from the Main Ship Channel by a broad shoal off Gowanus Bay and by Governor's Island. By means of these channels the extensive terminals of the Bush Terminal Co. and of the New York Dock Co., as well as the municipal terminals in South Brooklyn, are directly accessible for large ships and have easy communication with the other sections of the inner harbor.

Bay Ridge Channel has a minimum depth of 35 feet at mean low water for its full width of 1,200 feet, and a through controlling depth of 38 feet for a middle width of about 800 feet. Red Hook Channel has a minimum depth of 35 feet at mean low water for its full width of 1,200 feet and a through controlling depth of 38 feet for a width of 800 feet except at its junction with Buttermilk Channel, where it is but 600 feet wide. The combined length of these channels is about 4.5 miles and the mean range of tide is about 4½ feet. Buttermilk Channel has a controlling depth of 28 feet at mean low water through a channel 800 feet wide. The mean range of tides is about 4.5 feet.

ABOUT MANHATTAN ISLAND.

Rivers, Creeks and Bays.—The Hudson (North) River empties into Upper New York Bay at the Battery, the southernmost point of Manhattan Island. The width of the river between established pierhead lines is 3,000 feet at the Battery and gradually decreases to 2,750 feet between Castle Point, N. J., and West 14th Street, New York City, and 2,725 feet opposite West 59th Street. A channel with a least depth of 40 feet at mean low water is available through the Hudson River on the New York side of the river up to Fort Washington Point and thence generally along the eastern shore to the northern boundary of the city. Along the Jersey City waterfront a channel connecting with deep water in the Upper Bay is 30 feet deep at mean low water and 800 feet wide. The depth along the Hoboken waterfront is 40 feet at mean low water for the entire width of the river. Above this along the Weehawken-Edgewater waterfront the channel is 26 feet deep at mean low water and 550 feet wide, connecting with the channel of 40 feet depth in about midstream opposite West 145th Street, New York City. The mean range of tide at the Battery is 4.4 feet.

The East River is a tidal strait about 16 miles long and from 600 to 4,000 feet wide, exclusive of bays and estuaries, and extends from the Battery in New York City to Throgs Neck at the head of Long Island Sound. The river separates the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx from the Boroughs of Queens and Brooklyn.

Between the Battery and Governor's Island a channel of navigable width has been deepened to 34 feet at mean low water. The channel of 30 feet depth is about 600 feet wide. Thence to the Navy Yard the channel of 40 feet depth is 600 to 1,000 feet wide; thence to Long Island Sound there is a channel 30 feet deep at mean low water with least width of 550 feet, except at Hell Gate, where the safe depth is limited to 26 feet. A project is under way for deepening the entire channel to 40 feet from the Upper Bay to the Navy Yard and thence 35 feet to Long Island Sound. The mean range of tide in the East River is 4.4 feet at the Battery, 4 feet at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and 6.6 feet at the east entrance to Hell Gate.

Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek together form a waterway about 8 miles in length, which extends from the East River to the Hudson River and separates the Borough of Manhattan from the Borough of the Bronx. The East River entrance to the Harlem River is about 8¼ miles by water northeast of the Battery, and the Hudson River entrance to Spuyten Duyvil Creek is about 13½ miles by water north of the Battery. The improved channel in Harlem River has a width of 150 to 400 feet and a depth of 15 feet at mean low water, except at Macombs Dam Bridge, where ledge rock through the west draw limits the depth to 12 feet at mean low water and through the east draw to 11 feet at mean low water for a width of about 100 feet.

Bronx River is a short and narrow stream that empties into a shallow bay or estuary on the East River at Hunts Point, about 11 miles northeast of the Battery. The navigable portion of the river consists of a channel extending from its mouth to a dam at East 177th Street. This channel is about 2½ miles long and from about 50 to 300 feet wide and has a depth of 10 feet at mean low water and a width of 100 feet in the lower section extending from the East River up to Watson Avenue, about 1,000 feet below Westchester Avenue Bridge. Above this to the gas works at East 173d Street the channel is 50 feet wide and 4 feet deep at mean low water. The mean range of tide in the Bronx River is about 7 feet in the estuary and 6 feet at the dam.

Westchester Creek is a small stream lying wholly within the limits of the City of New York. This stream extends northward from an estuary in the north shore of East River about 14 miles northeast of the Battery. The estuary is about 1 mile long and from 500 to 3,000 feet wide. The channel is 8 feet deep at mean low water and 100 feet wide across the estuary, thence reducing in width to 80 feet, and in the upper portion above Unionport it is 60 feet wide. The mean range of tides is 6.8 feet.

Eastchester Creek is a shallow stream that empties into East Chester Bay on the north shore of Long Island Sound about 12 miles west of the Connecticut State line and about 21 miles northeast of the Battery. The lower two miles of the navigable portion of this stream lie wholly within the limits of the City of New York. The available depth in the channel is 5 feet at mean low water or 12 feet at mean high water up to the head of the improvement, about 300 feet above Fulton Avenue.

Flushing Bay is on the north shore of Long Island, about 12 miles from the Battery. The bay is about 1 mile wide and 2 miles long. Flushing Creek, which flows into the head of the bay, is a tidal stream navigable for a distance of about 3.5 miles from its mouth. The length of channel under improvement extends from the East River through the bay and up the creek to the upper Long Island railroad bridge, about five-eighths of a mile above the highway bridge at Jackson Avenue, Flushing, a total length of about 3 miles. The available mean low water depth up to the bridge at Jackson Avenue is 8 feet; above this to the upper railroad bridge it is 7 feet. The mean range of the tide is about 7.1 feet.

ON THE BROOKLYN SIDE.

Newtown Creek is the inlet of the East River that separates for a distance of about 4 miles the Boroughs of Queens and Brooklyn. Newtown Creek has a width of 150 feet and a mean low water depth of 20 feet up to Hooson Avenue, 1,000 feet above Meeker Avenue Bridge; above this to Metropolitan Avenue the depth is 14 feet and width 125 feet. A channel 20 feet deep has been dredged in Dutch Kills, a tributary entering the creek from the north about one-half mile above Vernon Avenue Bridge. The total length of navigable channel in the creek is about 5 miles, and in the Kills about one-half mile. The mean range of tide is about 4 feet.

Wallabout Channel is a channel in Wallabout Bay, an inlet of the East River adjacent to the United States Navy Yard in Brooklyn. The channel consists of a waterway extending in a half circle around the inside of the island known as

Cob Dock and is divided into two parts by a stone causeway connecting the mainland with Cob Dock. The eastern section of the channel is about 2,000 feet long and from 250 to 350 feet wide, and has a depth of about 20 feet at mean low water. At the head of Wallabout Channel are two bodies of navigable water, Kent Avenue Basin and Wallabout Basin, which are 2,200 feet long and 1,300 feet long respectively.

Jamaica Bay is situated on the south shore of Long Island and lies wholly within the limits of the City of New York. It is about 8 miles long and 4 miles wide, and covers an area of approximately 32 square miles. The bay contains numerous small low-lying islands, which reduce the water surface area to about 18½ square miles. The bay is connected with the ocean by a shifting channel over a bar at Rockaway Inlet. A channel has been dredged through this bar 600 feet wide and 28 feet deep at mean low water, which depth reduces to 23 feet along the sides of this dredged channel. Under a joint project for improvement by the Federal Government and the City of New York a channel 500 feet wide and 18 feet deep at mean low water has been dredged from deep water at Barren Island up to Paerdegat Basin, a length of about 13,500 feet. The mean tidal range is 4.5 feet. The United States is to provide and maintain the entrance channel and to reimburse the city for dredging the main channel in the bay, while the city is to dredge the other channels within the bay, bulkhead the shores of the bay, and fill in behind the bulkheads.

The New Jersey Portion of the Harbor.—Newark Bay is a large estuary extending from the confluence of the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers south to Staten Island, a distance of about 6 miles. It is about 1½ miles wide. At Staten Island the bay is connected on the east with Kill van Kull, and on the west with Arthur Kill. The channel in the bay has been dredged by the United States 20 feet deep at mean low water and 300 feet wide. The City of Newark has dredged a channel following the U. S. channel from the lower end of the bay and extending to Port Newark Terminal 30 feet deep and 200 feet wide. The United States is now dredging a channel through the bay 30 feet deep, 1,800 feet wide at the entrance, narrowing to 400 feet a short distance above the Central Railroad of New Jersey bridge, thence continuing that width to the confluence of the Passaic and Hackensack River channels. The mean range of tide is 5 feet.

Passaic River is a tidal stream which is navigable for vessels drawing 6 feet of water as far as the City of Passaic, 16 miles above its mouth. In the lower portion of the river the depth of the navigable channel is 20 feet to within 800 feet of the Jackson Street bridge at Newark; thence 16 feet deep to the Montclair and Greenwood Lake railroad bridge; thence 6 feet deep to Passaic.

Hackensack River is a tidal stream which merges with the Passaic River at the head of Newark Bay; it is navigable to New Milford, 20½ miles from its mouth. At mean low water 16 feet can be carried to the Public Service Power Station at Marion, Jersey City, thence 12 feet to the highway bridge at Little Ferry, 10 feet through the bridge, thence from 10 to 12 feet to the New York Susquehanna Railroad bridge in Hackensack, and thence quite shoal to New Milford.

THE STATEN ISLAND KILLS.

Arthur Kill separates Staten Island from New Jersey. It is about 12 miles long. This channel, together with Kill van Kull, forms Staten Island Sound, and, with the lower end of Newark Bay, forms the inland waterway between New York and New Jersey, the boundary between the two States following the centre of the waterway. Vessels drawing 19 feet can be taken at mean low water into Newark Bay via Lower New York Bay, Raritan Bay and Arthur Kill. Vessels drawing 23 feet at mean low water can be taken through Upper New York Bay, Kill van Kull and Arthur Kill to Perth Amboy, N. J. A channel 30 feet deep at mean low water and 200 feet wide is now under construction from Kill van Kull to Perth Amboy, passing south of Shooters Island. This channel will eventually be widened to 400 feet.

Kill van Kull, a connecting waterway about 3 miles in length, lies along the northern shore of Staten Island and extends from the lower end of Newark Bay to Upper New York Bay. A channel 30 feet deep at mean low water and a minimum width of 400 feet has been constructed by dredging and rock removal through Kill van Kull from Upper New York Bay to the entrance to Newark Bay.

Raritan Bay lies at the southern end of Staten Island and forms the western portion of Lower New York Bay. Its greatest length from north to south is about 5 miles, and from east to west about 7 miles. The Raritan River empties into the bay at its western end, and the Arthur Kill extends northward from its western end. Vessels enter the bay by way of the Main Ship-Bayside-Gedney Channel, but a draught of not more than 19 feet at mean low water can be carried through the dredged channels at the head of the bay. A channel 30 feet deep at mean low water and 200 feet wide is now under construction from deep water northwest of Sandy Hook to Perth Amboy. This channel will eventually be widened to 400 feet.

THE RARITAN RIVER.

Raritan River empties into Raritan Bay at Perth Amboy. At mean low water vessels with a draught of 14 feet can be carried to the Washington Canal at Sayreville, a distance of 6.7 miles; thence 8 feet to New Brunswick, a distance of about 5.3 miles.

Elizabeth River is a small stream that empties into the Arthur Kill near its junction with Newark Bay. The navigable channel in the lower river has a depth of 7 feet at mean high water for 1½ miles.

THE STATUE OF LIBERTY.

The Statue of Liberty on Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor, was first proposed soon after the Franco-German War by a group of prominent Frenchmen, who commissioned one of their number, Frederic August Bartholdi, sculptor (born 1833, died 1904), to do the work. The U. S. Congress, Feb. 22, 1877, authorized President Hayes to set apart a site on the island, which Bartholdi, on a visit, had suggested. A committee was formed in 1874 to raise funds. In France, 180 cities, 40 general councils, many societies, and thousands of people contributed. In the United States, by the aid of The World, $300,000 was raised for the pedestal. The statue cost about $700,000, making the total about $1,000,000.

The head of the Statue was completed for the Paris Exposition, in 1878; the forearm had been sent to America and shown at the Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, in 1876. Thence it was transferred to Madison Square, New York City, where it remained until 1886. On Oct. 24, 1881, the anniversary of the Battle of Yorktown, all the pieces of the framework and base were put in place at Paris, Levi P. Morton, the American Ambassador, driving the first rivet. The Statue was finished in 1883; on July 4, 1884, M. De Lesseps, President of the French Committee, officially presented the Statue to Ambassador Morton; on Aug. 5, 1884, the cornerstone of the pedestal was laid on Bedloe's Island; late in June, 1885, the French vessel, Isere, from Rouen, France, landed the Statue at New York in 210 packing cases; the work of putting the parts together was begun in May, 1886, and the Statue was unveiled on Oct. 28, 1886.

DIMENSIONS OF THE STATUE.

	Ft.	In.		Ft.	In.
Height from base to torch	151	1	Distance across the eye	2	6
Foundation of pedestal to torch	305	6	Length of nose	4	6
Heel to top of head	111	6	Right arm, length	42	0
Length of hand	16	5	Right arm, greatest thickness	12	0
Index finger	8	0	Thickness of waist	35	0
Circumference at second joint	3	6	Width of mouth	3	0
Size of finger nail	13x10 in.		Tablet, length	23	7
Head from chin to cranium	17	3	Tablet, width	13	7
Head, thickness from ear to ear	10	0	Tablet, thickness	2	0

The statue weighs 450,000 pounds (225 tons); the bronze alone weighs 200,000 pounds, and is 3-16 of an inch thick; 40 persons can stand in the head, and 12 in the torch; number of steps in statue, from pedestal to head, 154; number of rounds in ladder in uplifted right arm, 54.

The pedestal of the statue is 89 feet in height and 62 feet square at the base.

SHIPPING TONNAGE PORT OF NEW YORK.

VESSELS ENTERED (DIRECT).

Year Ending June 30.	American.				Foreign.				Total.	
	Sail.		Steam.		Sail.		Steam.		Number.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*Vessels.*	*Tons.*
1899.....	479	208,264	256	618,102	707	446,530	2,808	6,434,611	4,250	7,707,477
1900.....	352	163,697	393	679,009	720	428,266	2,768	6,605,789	4,233	8,176,761
1901.....	367	158,590	384	930,791	557	377,633	2,881	7,212,259	4,189	8,679,273
1902.....	412	160,690	395	999,128	559	323,405	2,761	7,449,544	4,127	8,982,767
1903.....	253	103,216	414	1,125,828	591	346,332	2,594	7,477,720	3,852	9,053,096
1904.....	182	70,805	381	1,123,827	609	297,824	2,597	7,743,068	3,769	9,235,524
1905.....	246	93,470	405	1,150,707	607	298,684	2,616	8,087,992	3,874	9,630,853
1906.....	246	121,673	403	1,220,023	620	278,773	2,810	8,856,524	4,079	10,476,993
1907.....	178	76,825	376	1,214,633	549	239,394	3,126	9,852,493	4,229	11,383,345
1908.....	197	99,110	390	1,265,501	488	243,825	3,132	10,546,344	4,207	12,154,780
1909.....	188	115,116	440	1,334,499	415	267,609	3,077	10,811,499	4,120	12,528,723
1910.....	201	102,304	430	1,305,541	447	237,646	3,088	11,397,327	4,166	13,042,818
1911.....	115	64,087	446	1,371,319	411	243,410	3,141	11,750,134	4,113	13,428,950
1912.....	131	78,085	386	1,302,865	351	269,469	3,143	12,023,346	4,011	13,673,765
1913.....	192	120,992	438	1,488,507	342	234,305	3,251	12,620,357	4,223	14,464,161
1914.....	200	128,377	414	1,420,756	293	255,810	3,568	13,962,604	4,475	15,767,547
1915.....	193	124,281	690	2,170,720	306	236,558	3,257	10,047,758	4,446	12,579,317
1916.....	267	216,624	986	2,859,864	332	288,607	3,603	10,096,258	5,188	13,461,353
1917.....	282	272,844	1,084	3,088,300	313	288,816	3,281	9,262,733	4,960	12,912,693
1918.....	228	209,283	1,113	2,974,498	307	287,205	2,534	7,472,103	4,182	10,943,089
1919.....	209	205,937	1,420	3,610,864	182	164,978	2,650	8,507,996	4,461	12,489,775
1920.....	181	175,914	2,436	6,903,475	181	163,823	2,216	7,806,532	5,014	15,049,744
1921.....	154	165,414	2,511	8,332,512	164	87,610	2,431	9,365,050	5,260	17,950,586
1922.....	87	89,150	1,863	6,826,335	241	101,496	2,534	10,475,554	5,201	18,450,608
1923.....	110	133,367	1,586	6,211,112	218	101,014	2,903	12,459,191	4,817	18,904,684
1924.....	145	185,122	1,395	5,263,378	168	107,703	2,813	12,724,772	4,521	18,280,975

VESSELS CLEARED (DIRECT).

Year Ending June 30.	American.				Foreign.				Total.	
	Sail.		Steam.		Sail.		Steam.		Number.	
	No.	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*No.*	*Tons.*	*Vessels.*	*Tons.*
1899.....	326	169,318	291	685,971	777	470,405	2,660	6,170,585	4,054	7,496,279
1900.....	295	174,468	387	983,616	773	453,776	2,563	6,231,669	4,018	7,843,529
1901.....	272	143,184	374	920,560	606	378,023	2,571	6,676,660	3,823	8,118,427
1902.....	193	101,094	402	1,025,307	589	361,598	2,491	6,927,295	3,666	8,415,291
1903.....	148	83,377	435	1,200,323	631	390,533	2,466	7,172,837	3,680	8,847,072
1904.....	68	46,947	412	1,172,661	535	304,218	2,288	7,176,764	3,303	8,700,590
1905.....	96	62,673	435	1,187,299	510	305,282	2,398	7,756,273	3,439	9,311,527
1906.....	142	85,746	424	1,224,344	581	287,887	2,543	8,315,983	3,690	9,913,960
1907.....	107	73,975	399	1,235,335	538	236,283	2,720	8,927,005	3,764	10,472,601
1908.....	69	43,844	424	1,379,517	473	232,325	2,912	10,284,278	3,878	11,939,964
1909.....	96	83,240	465	1,411,775	379	268,769	2,763	10,102,629	3,703	11,866,413
1910.....	87	56,356	476	1,457,499	412	250,894	2,771	10,777,154	3,746	12,541,903
1911.....	71	46,550	489	1,537,018	345	252,252	2,948	11,531,073	3,853	13,366,893
1912.....	78	65,246	445	1,523,136	326	278,766	2,947	11,681,990	3,796	13,549,138
1913.....	86	76,599	472	1,633,335	242	232,350	3,066	12,428,335	3,866	14,370,619
1914.....	210	130,005	462	1,586,173	360	275,693	3,240	13,429,523	4,272	15,421,394
1915.....	244	148,890	713	2,235,357	372	246,156	2,954	9,531,971	4,283	12,162,374
1916.....	355	228,799	1,009	2,996,625	439	348,878	3,589	10,344,655	5,392	13,918,957
1917.....	351	267,116	1,120	3,248,687	386	328,517	3,176	9,343,093	5,033	13,187,413
1918.....	224	188,271	1,027	2,846,397	306	257,067	2,300	7,292,982	3,857	10,584,713
1919.....	292	248,691	1,386	3,799,922	234	207,782	2,601	8,683,188	4,513	12,939,587
1920.....	158	150,529	2,008	6,003,983	187	165,831	2,235	7,955,109	4,588	14,275,455
1921.....	129	138,672	2,134	7,087,600	174	95,751	2,397	9,277,648	4,834	16,599,671
1922.....	77	96,698	1,820	6,698,503	277	117,261	2,345	9,908,929	5,280	19,470,642
1923.....	65	95,468	1,781	6,563,512	238	111,622	2,813	12,113,143	4,897	18,883,744
1924.....	111	163,327	1,632	6,074,136	202	127,602	2,774	12,493,628	4,719	18,858,693

Totals on entrances and clearances do not include vessels that reached and left the United States via other domestic ports.

Above data cover entire port district, including Newark and Perth Amboy.

The direct water front of Greater New York extends a distance of more than 3,000,000 linear feet, or approximately 578.4 miles, of which 43.2 miles is in Manhattan; 70.8 in the Bronx; 201.5 in Brooklyn; 196.8 in Queens; and 57.1 in Richmond. The port water front on the New Jersey side extends 192.93 miles—grand total, 771.33 miles.

PUBLIC MARKETS IN NEW YORK CITY.

(Under the supervision of the Municipal Department of Public Markets.)

MANHATTAN.

Retail—*Delancey Street* under the Williamsburg Bridge, between Ridge and Columbia Sts. *Harlem*, under the Third Ave. bridge termina , at 129th St.; *Jefferson*, in the building at 6th and Greenwich Aves., and W. 10th St.; *Queensboro Bridge*, at 1st Ave., and E. 59th St.; *Union Square*, 4th Ave. and 17th St.; *Washington*, at Fulton and Washington Sts.

Wholesale—*Gansevoort* (for farmers and gardeners only), at Gansevoort and West Sts.; *Peck Slip*, between South and Water Sts.; *West Washington*, at 9th Ave. and Gansevoort St.

THE BRONX.

Terminal Market (52 acres), under construction (November, 1924), is located on a plot adjacent to the waterfront, on the Bronx side of the Harlem River, immediately south of Macomb's Dam Bridge.

The receiving, classification and distribution yards, which will be operated in connection with the terminal market, will have direct connection with railroad tracks and carfloats.

BROOKLYN.

Wholesale—*Eighth Ward*, at 2d Ave., and 39th St.; *Wallabout*, at Flushing and Clinton Aves. There is also, at this market, an open square exclusively for farmers and gardeners.

QUEENS.

Wholesale—*Jamaica*, on Archer Ave., near the Long Island R. R. Station.

COMMERCE OF CUSTOMS DISTRICT OF N. Y. SINCE 1860.

Year (Fisc.)	Gold and Silver. Imports.	Exports—Domestic.	Exports—Foreign.	Merchandise. Imports.	Exports—Domestic.	Exports—Foreign.	Duties Collected.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1860..	2,382,855	50,338,957	7,758,729	231,310,086	70,292,018	9,755,960	37,731,913
1870..	12,941,193	22,880,333	10,816,822	281,048,813	187,092,158	9,522,588	127,970,548
1880..	83,658,245	2,935,062	5,138,574	459,937,153	385,506,602	7,053,488	130,431,008
1890..	11,070,503	41,64	6,121	516,426,693	340,268,765	8,783,026	151,845,132
1900..	24,765,253	85,498,014	2,450,539	537,237,282	507,930,476	10,903,995	150,153,068
1901..	27,351,777	102,389,646	1,553,325	527,259,906	516,929,035	12,663,943	159,330,669
1902..	14,136,005	79,195,540	1,405,212	559,930,849	479,193,385	11,168,310	163,606,071
1903..	15,233,351	69,456,488	3,025,638	618,705,662	492,874,449	12,955,245	178,852,021
1904..	29,948,116	108,398,066	1,929,788	600,171,033	493,705,709	13,102,304	168,677,030
1905..	15,537,694	105,227,432	6,791,302	679,629,256	511,067,199	13,658,806	170,570,029
1906..	60,288,409	52,268,485	6,744,325	734,350,823	595,410,061	11,750,253	192,985,952
1907..	61,221,577	62,460,287	7,781,311	853,696,952	616,270,674	11,679,183	217,127,610
1908..	117,746,796	99,738,210	6,267,399	688,215,938	688,410,827	12,652,086	184,235,337
1909..	20,685,652	112,108,673	2,623,340	779,308,944	595,670,688	11,568,793	195,008,723
1910..	16,785,552	116,635,626	5,607,565	935,990,958	634,288,230	17,698,126	214,686,318
1911..	35,529,111	50,622,443	4,580,442	881,592,689	756,473,974	16,078,475	200,818,317
1912..	32,396,676	81,328,034	8,229,400	975,744,320	802,476,214	15,469,589	194,752,639
1913..	48,909,622	120,107,142	4,966,898	1,048,320,629	900,622,431	17,313,557	198,471,127
1914..	37,914,458	133,209,708	3,324,967	1,040,380,526	845,342,530	19,203,808	197,074,780
1915..	46,833,391	78,728,786	7,544,956	930,693,041	1,162,727,641	32,199,925	146,546,589
1916..	179,563,207	75,415,943	25,182,107	1,191,473,268	2,272,291,977	37,270,069	150,597,503
1917..	58,873,716	158,237,884	9,047,995	1,338,588,225	3,035,838,584	23,171,012	153,869,441
1918..	24,327,934	85,886,664	3,993,522	1,251,842,010	2,582,182,184	32,546,191	115,596,095
1919..	32,488,950	73,989,865	10,182,926	1,394,270,206	2,925,715,466	102,523,998	115,743,708
1920..	95,440,254	212,680,268	2,727,135	2,904,844,143	3,293,304,084	100,744,758	227,102,417
1921..	567,707,323	12,143,786	6,391,278	1,922,741,371	2,429,396,801	78,838,577	205,863,859
1922..	431,855,511	12,821,091	16,312,497	1,366,010,488	1,277,810,118	40,445,485	226,743,570
1923..	349,036,584	73,183,629	29,745,302	3,781,259,144	957,077,933	70,528,427	317,624,278
1924..	379,026,479	49,004,876	11,782,543	1,668,732,657	1,557,061,258	37,713,402	318,005,150

There are approximately 200 companies operating ships into and out of the Port of New York, says a Chamber of Commerce bulletin. Over 5,000 vessels annually enter and clear the port in foreign commerce, and possibly nearly as many more in coastwise service. The tonnage of foreign vessels entering the port in 1920 was 17,404,188, which was over 27 per cent. of the total tonnage entering the United States.

The area of the port is 175 square miles.

TOTAL WATER-BORNE COMMERCE OF PORT OF NEW YORK IN 1923.

The net volume of water-borne tonnage in 1923 at the Port of New York was 127,557,853 short tons (according to an official estimate of the Board of Engineers, U. S. Army), as compared with 86,629,554 short tons in 1922.

The estimate covers localities within the area under the jurisdiction of "The Port of New York Authority," which extends along Long Island Sound to Port Chester Harbor, and takes in the upper and lower Bay, the North, East, Harlem and Bronx Rivers, Newark Bay, and as far south as Keyport and the Raritan River.

The estimated value of the 1923 net tonnage cargoes in the Port of New York was approximately $11,000,000,000.

The 1923 net volume of tonnage, in short tons, by class, was as follows:

Foreign—imports, 10,855,747; exports, 10,174,880.
Coastwise—receipts, 22,442,160; shipments, 9,922,474.
Internal—receipts, 8,160,981; shipments, 1,775,624.
Intraport receipts and shipments—53,748,171.
Local traffic—10,477,816.

The Board of Engineers got the net volume of tonnage estimate by eliminating the cargoes in transit (123,927,561 short tons), and adding one-half of the intraport traffic to the foreign, coastwise, internal, and local traffic. The above figures, therefore for intraport traffic (53,748,171) represent but one-half of that traffic, which was 107,496,342 short tons.

Of the total port tonnage, the East River handled 54,072,036 short tons.

The Hudson River traffic, in short tons, was: Lower section, 10,636,178; channel (N. Y. and N. J.), 55,101,449.

Bay Ridge and Red Hook Channel handled 12,-15 ,089 short tons.

The Upper Bay (N. Y. and N. J.), handled 67,153,-053 short tons.

GRAIN RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK, IN 1923.

Month.	Flour, Bbls.	Flour, Sacks.	Wheat, Bush.	Corn, Bush.	Oats, Bush.	Barley, Bush.	Malt, Bush.	Rye, Bush.
January	8,001	1,366,841	8,577,800	1,283,800	1,290,000	530,400	45,600	1,519,000
February	6,190	1,266,381	3,057,800	2,553,600	546,000	79,900	66,500	490.000
March	11,079	1,583,504	6,798,400	1,270,500	1,304,000	394,400	74,100	329,900
April	10,201	1,394,779	4,099,000	480,000	922,000	929,900	58,900	1,231,500
May	9,55:	1,022,687	6,552,000	529,500	722,000	366,900	66,460	499,500
June	13,375	924,345	3,466,200	992,000	594,000	57,800	84,500	2,696,500
July	15,3 2	908,506	3,328,900	283,200	666,000	606,200	51,000	1,608,500
August	9,087	1,147,765	2,232,617	448,100	838,000	617,000	96,900	1,100,500
September	12,9 8	941,341	3,510,300	300,000	965,000	461,900	32,300	1,740,417
October	11,13	1,710,787	11,003,600	544.300	968,000	1,049,500	43,700	1,743,500
November	14,195	1,686,034	12,269,200	52,000	1,267,000	797,000	58,900	931,500
December	10,400	2,142,541	9,375,500	611,500	2,026,000	878,000	112,100	1,272,500
Total 1923	131,541	16,095,512	77,289,517	9,348,500	12,108,000	6,770,700	790,900	15,163,317
Total 1922	208,083	16,108,561	68,968,566	27,082,763	34,672,625	7,314,668	1,047,580	12,599,957
Total 1921	22,605	16,664,207	54,001,228	13,229,736	11,213,051	6,259,875	1,998,400	3,099,743
Total 1920	216,035	9,365,547	62,573,335	6,764,896	14,731,900	5,409,307	2,109,163	24,719,214
Total 1919	1,197,006	9,518,671	50,154,500	1,976,100	31,692,600	9,941,875	3,373,300	12,529,350

Other receipts in 1923 were—Buckwheat, 153,000 bu.; beans, 32,389 sacks; oatmeal, 46,625 bbls.; corn meal, 74,330 sacks; hay, 91,355 tons; flaxseed, 10,091,180 bu.; hops, 12,903 bales; alcohol, 1,059 bbls.; and large quantities of feed and other kinds of produce.

TUNNELS IN OPERATION IN AND ABOUT NEW YORK CITY.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SYSTEM—Tunnels under Hudson River extend from Pennsylvania Railroad Station, New York, to Weehawken, N. J. There is no station at Weehawken; the electric trains from the Pennsylvania Station run to Manhattan Transfer, near Newark, N. J., without a stop. Work started April 1, 1904; completed in 1910. Two tubes of cast iron rings, 23 feet outside diameter and 21 feet 2 inches inside diameter; subaqueous portion 6,118 feet long.

Manhattan crosstown tunnels from the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, mentioned above, across New York under 32d and 33d Sts. to First Ave. Started July, 1905, completed in 1910. There are two tunnels, each with two tracks. The tunnels are built of concrete with the crown about 60 feet below the surface of the street.

East River tunnels connect with the crosstown tunnels and extend under the East River to Long Island City. Started September, 1904; completed in 1910. Four separate tubes with rings 23 feet outside diameter, each tube from the Manhattan shaft to the Long Island City shaft, 3,900 feet long.

HUDSON AND MANHATTAN RAILROAD SYSTEM—North tunnels under the Hudson River from Jersey City to Morton St., New York. Started November, 1874; the first in New York, officially opened February 25, 1908. Two single track tubes, with a minimum inside diameter of 15 feet 3 inches, and approximately 5,700 feet long.

Up-town tunnels connect with north tunnels at Morton St. and extend to Christopher St. thence to Sixth Ave. and up Sixth Ave. to 33d St. Started March, 1904, completed in 1910. Section from Morton to 12th St. shield construction, remainder cut and cover.

South tunnels under Hudson River from Jersey City to the Church St. Terminal Building (Cortlandt, Church and Fulton Sts.), New York. Started May, 1905; opened for traffic July, 1909. Two tubes about 5,950 feet long, with cast iron rings, 16 feet 7 inches outside diameter and 15 feet 3 inches inside diameter.

Tunnels (consisting of two single track tubes) extend from the Hoboken terminal of the Lackawanna Railroad to Washington St., Jersey City, with connections to the north tunnels and to the Erie Railroad Station. At Washington St. a branch runs to the Pennsylvania Railroad Station at Jersey City, where connections are made with the south tunnels. West from Washington St. to a point east of Summit Ave. is a double track concrete tunnel with a centre wall dividing the tracks. Work started March, 1905; completed in July, 1911.

BELMONT TUNNEL under the East River from 42d St., New York, to Long Island City. Subaqueous portion two single track tubes with cast-iron rings 16 feet 10 inches outside diameter, and a clear inside diameter of 15 feet 6 inches. Through rock a horseshoe shaped concrete section is used and in other places a rectangular double track cross section with reinforced concrete lining. Construction started by New York and Long Island Railroad, July 12, 1905; practically completed January 1, 1908.

RAPID TRANSIT TUNNEL under the East River from the Battery, New York to Joralemon St., Brooklyn, connecting the New York and Brooklyn subways. Started April, 1903; trains running January 9, 1908. Two tubes, 6,784 feet long, with a finished inside diameter of 15 feet 6 inches.

CLARK STREET TUBE—These twin-tubes underneath the East River, connecting the Interborough-Seventh Avenue subway in Mannattan with the Fulton Street-Flatbush Avenue subway of the Interborough in Brooklyn, were completed and put in operation the Summer of 1919. They are 5,047 feet long; outside diameter of 17 feet 6 inches; inside diameter 15 feet.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD TUNNEL, WEEHAWKEN, NEW JERSEY—Commenced in 1881, and completed twenty-three months later, at a cost of $525,000. It is double-tracked and the original length was 3,983 feet. A steel and concrete portal, constructed in 1907 at the east increased its length to 4,273 feet. One-fourth of the tunnel is bricklined, the remaining portion, unlined. The normal section is 27 feet in width and 19 feet high. 80,500 cubic yards of rock were removed, and five vertical shafts were utilized, giving ten working faces, and average progress of 173 linear feet per month was maintained. The average expenditure per linear foot of lined section was $200, and of unlined section, $110, and equivalent of $7.00 per cubic yard of excavation. The tunnel is a tangent, with the exception of the extended portion of the east end, previously mentioned, at which point the freight and passenger tracks divide. There is a grade of 0.30% toward the east, and 0.34% toward the west, from approximately the centre of the tunnel.

BERGEN CUT of Erie Railroad through Bergen Hill, Jersey City, parallel to the present tunnel, which is 4,700 feet long. The Bergen cut was started March, 1906, and completed July 1, 1910. It has five four-track tunnels, with open cuts between the tunnels, making a total length of 4,300 feet. Tunnel sections 58 feet wide at the bottom and 21 feet high.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD TUNNEL, through Bergen Hill, Jersey City. Started February 28, 1906; completed February 14, 1909. Parallel to and 24 feet away from old tunnel and of the same length; viz., 4,283 feet. New tunnel is double tracked, lined with concrete, having inside dimensions 23 feet high by 30 feet wide.

BROOKLYN-MANHATTAN TRACTION CO.—Whitehall St., Manhattan, to Montague St., Brooklyn. Length between bulkhead lines 3,900 feet, inside minimum diameter 15 feet, outside minimum diameter 17 feet 2 inches; work begun July, 1914, tunnel opened, Aug. 4, 1920.

Sixtieth Street Tunnel, from Manhattan to Long Island City, length between bulkheads 2,580 feet, minimum diameter inside 15 feet, maximum diameter outside 18 feet; work begun August, 1916, tunnel opened Aug. 4, 1920.

Fourteenth Street-Eastern, from Manhattan to Williamsburg. Length between bulkheads 3,050 feet, minimum diameter inside 15 feet, maximum diameter outside 18 feet; work begun February, 1916, tunnel opened June 30, 1924.

FERRIES IN NEW YORK CITY.

MUNICIPAL.

Astoria—From E. 92d St. and Ave. A, Manhattan, to Astoria Ave. and Mill St., Astoria, Queens.

Atlantic Ave.—From South St., Manhattan, to Atlantic Ave. and Furman St., Brooklyn.

College Point—From foot of Sound View Ave., Clason's Point, Bronx, to 1st Ave., College Point, Queens.

Grand St.—From Grand and East Sts., Manhattan, to Broadway and Kent Ave., Brooklyn.

Hamilton Ave.—From South St., South Ferry, Manhattan, to Hamilton Ave. and Sackett St., Brooklyn.

St. George-Staten Island—From Whitehall St., South Ferry, Manhattan, and from 39th St., South Brooklyn, to St. George, Staten Island.

39th St. Brooklyn—From South St., South Ferry, Manhattan, to foot of 39th St., Brooklyn.

PRIVATELY OWNED.

Hudson River—Liberty St., to Communipaw, J. C. (Central R. R. of N. J.); Cortlandt St. to Exchange Pl., J. C. (Penn. R. R.); Cortlandt St. to Weehawken (West Shore R. R.); Barclay St. to Newark St., Hoboken (Lackawanna R. R.); Chambers St. to Pavonia Ave., J. C. (Erie R. R.); Desbrosses St. to Exchange Pl., J. C. (Penn. R. R.); Christopher St. to Newark St., Hoboken (Lackawanna R. R.); W. 23d St. to 14th St., Hoboken (Lackawanna R. R.); W. 23d St. to Newark St.-Hoboken (Lackawanna R. R.); W. 23d St. to Com, munipaw, J. C. (Central R. R. of N. J.); W. 23d St. to Pavonia Ave., J. C. (Erie R. R.); W. 42d St. to Weehawken (West Shore R. R.); W. 42d St. to West New York (West Shore R. R.); W. 130th St. to Edgewater, N. J.; Dyckman St. to Englewood Landing, N. J. (Palisades Park).

East River—E. 34th St. to L. I. City (L. I. R. R.).

Staten Island (non-municipal)—St. George, S. I. to 69th St., Bay Ridge, B'klyn.; Port Richmond, S. I., to Bayonne, N. J.; Holland Hook, S. I., to Elizabethport, N. J.; Linoleumville, S. I., to Carteret, N. J.; Tottenville, S. I., to Perth Amboy, N. J.

Crossing New York Bay—Battery Park to Governor's Island (U. S. Army); Battery Park to Ellis Island (U. S Dept. of Commerce); Battery Park to Liberty Island.

Departmental Ferries—E. 16th St. to Hart's Island (Dept. of Health); E. 26th St. to Blackwell's (Welfare) Isl., Riker's Isl., and Hart's Isl. (Dept. of Correction); E. 26th St. to Blackwell's Isl. and Randall's Isl. (Dept. of Pub. Welfare); E. 86th St. to Blackwell's Isl. (Dept. of Pub. Welfare); E. 116th St. to Ward's Isl. (N. Y. State Hosp. Bd.); E. 125th St. to Randall's Isl. (Children's Hosp.) (Dept. of Pub. Welfare); E. 125th St. to Randall's Isl. (House of Refuge), N. Y. State Reformatory; E. 132d St. to No Brother Isl. (Dept. of Health); Fordham St., City Island, to Hart's Island (Depts. of Correction and Public Welfare).

NEW YORK CITY'S BIG BRIDGES.

Bridge.	Length With Appr'ch	Length of Span.	Height Above Water.	Begun.	Opened.	Cost of Construction.	Cost of Land.	Total Cost.
	Feet.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*			*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Brooklyn	6,016	1,595.6	133	1870, Jan. 3	1883, May 24	17,909,412	7,185,165	25,094,577
Manhattan	6,855	1,470	135	1901, Oct. 1	1909, Dec. 31	16,698,189	14,380,516	31,084,705
Williamsburg	7,308	1,600	135	1896, Nov. 7	1903, Dec. 19	15,091,497	9,096,593	24,188,090
Queensboro	7,449	1,182	135	1901, July	1909, Mar. 30	12,872,364	4,719,398	17,591,762
Hell Gate (N. H. R. R.) Arch	18,000	1,017	135	1912, July 1	1917, Mar. 1	12,000,000	3,000,000	15,000,000
Third Avenue	2,428	300	24	1893, Oct.	1898, Aug. 1	1,783,412	2,213,664	3,997,076
Washington	2,399	510	133.5	1886, July	1888, Dec	2,851,684	37,902	2,889,586
Total cost of all bridges						90,864,379	44,873,975	120,738,355

All except the Hell Gate are municipal-owned bridges. Height above water means at under part of centre of span.

OTHER DATA ON THE BIG BRIDGES.

Bridge.	Width Over All.	H'ght of Towers Over High-water.	Diameter of Cables	Weight of Cables.	H'ght of Roadway at Top, Centre.	Surface Railway Opened.	"L" Railway Opened.	Total Weight, Main Bridge.
	Feet.	*Feet.*	*Inches.*	*Tons.*	*Feet.*			*Tons.*
Brooklyn	86.0	272.0	15¾	3,600	139	1898—Jan. 23	1908—Jan. 27	13,820
Manhattan	122.6	336.0	21¼	7,950	149	1912—Sept. 4	1915—June 22	41,700
Williamsburg	118.0	332.9	18⅝	4,900	145½	1904—Nov. 3	1908—Sept. 16	45,300
Queensboro	89.6	124.0	Cantil	ever.	143	1909—Sept. 19	1917—July 23	52,600
Hell Gate Arch	93.0	240.0	Arch.		Traffic	began on March 9, 1917.		26,000

The length of each single wire in cables is 3,579 feet on the Brooklyn Bridge; 3,223 feet 6 inches on the Manhattan Bridge; and 2,985 feet on the Williamsburg Bridge.

The total length of wires in the four cables is 14,361 miles on the Brooklyn Bridge; 23,132 miles on the Manhattan Bridge; and 17,404 miles on the Williamsburg Bridge.

The number of wires in each cable is 5,290 on the Brooklyn Bridge; 9,472 on the Manhattan Bridge; and 7,696 on the Williamsburg Bridge.

The Willis Ave. bridge was opened for traffic on Aug. 22, 1901; the Madison Ave. bridge, on July 18, 1910; the 145th St. bridge, on Aug. 24, 1905; Macomb's Dam bridge, May 1, 1895; University Heights bridge, Jan. 8, 1908; Harlem Ship Canal bridge, Jan. 1, 1895.

TRAFFIC ON THE BIG EAST RIVER BRIDGES.

(Summary of count for 24 hours in both directions, on a day in December, 1923.)

The 1922 figures are in parentheses.

Bridge.	Cars.	Car Passengers.	Vehicles, Including Autos.	Pedestrians.	Total No. of Persons.
Brooklyn	9,490 (9,418)	142,882 (144,846)	1,341 (1,739)	3,474 (3,280)	148,064 (150,211)
Manhattan	4,567 (4,222)	338,189 (281,364)	43,449 (37,668)	1,085 (1,046)	420,815 (353,791)
Williamsburg	8,516 (10,250)	446,653 (437,804)	26,299 (22,870)	1,520 (1,457)	497,053 (481,435)
Queensboro	2,640 (2,689)	86,305 (72,228)	29,335 (28,094)	1,090 (1,366)	146,052 (131,215)
Third Avenue	271 (290)	774 (919)	7,065 (6,759)	2,846 (3,315)	15,149 (14,821)

Count of total persons in one day on other bridges—Harlem River, Willis Ave., 57,843; Madison Ave., 78,991; 145th St., 51,073; Macomb's Dam, 44,488; Washington, 63,625; Ship Canal, 54,028; Bronx; Westchester Ave., 26,750; Pelham, 8,420; Brooklyn: Hamilton Ave., 41,647; Ninth St., 33,144; Third St., 9,043; Union St., 11,929; Washington Ave., 33,255; Harway Ave., 10,194; Third Ave. (Gowanus), 15,343; Metropolitan Ave., 36,378; Vernon Ave., 68,485; Greenpoint Ave., 17,357; Meeker Ave., 18,052; Grand St., 15,017; Queens: Borden Ave., 15,049; Flushing, 35,390.

Viaducts (Manhattan)—155th St., over Eighth Ave., 44,488; Riverside Drive-129th to 135th St., 56,331; Park Ave., 40th to 42d St., 57,573.

Total 24-hour count, both ways, on the 47 municipal bridges and viaducts—Cars, 41,779; car passengers, 1,322,758; vehicles, 373,233; vehicle passengers, 771,751; pedestrians, 120,148. Total persons crossing bridges and viaducts, 2,214,657.

HIGH BRIDGE OVER THE HARLEM CHANGED.

The City of New York began in 1924 the reconstruction of High Bridge, the historic landmark spanning the Harlem River from West 174th Street, Manhattan, to West 170th Street, the Bronx.

High Bridge was built in 1848 as part of the old Croton Aqueduct and as such has a water carrying capacity of 90,000,000 gallons of water per day.

In 1921 the Federal Government ordered the removal of the river piers which obstructed navigation and in compliance with this order four masonry piers will be removed and a steel arch of 420 feet span and 103 feet rise will serve in their place, thus leaving an unobstructed waterway from bulkhead to bulkhead.

A depth of fifteen feet of water is provided at low water.

The estimated cost of remodeling the bridge is $1,000,000.

The new steel arch, a cantilever, will be sprung from rock to rock, and will eliminate any danger of the future settling of High Bridge.

FOREIGN CONSULATES IN NEW YORK CITY.

Albania.....8 Bridge.
Argentina.....17 Battery Pl.
Australia.....44 Whitehall.
Austria.....24 State.
Belgium.....25 Madison Ave.
Bolivia.....233 Broadway.
Brazil.....17 State.
Canada.....44 Whitehall.
Chile.....280 Broadway.
China.....13 Astor Place.
Colombia.....17 Battery Pl.
Costa Rica.....17 Battery Pl.
Cuba.....44 Whitehall.
Czechoslovakia...31 E. 17th.
Denmark.....16 Bridge.
Dominican Rep..17 Battery Pl.
Ecuador.....17 Battery Pl.
Esthonia.....38 Park Row.
Finland.....5 State.
France.....9 E 40th.
Germany.....42 Broadway.
Great Britain....44 Whitehall.
Greece.....11 St Luke's Pl.
Guatemala.....82 Beaver.
Haiti.....116 Broad.
Honduras.....233 Broadway.
Hungary.....7 Morris
Iceland.....See Denmark.
Italy.....20 E. 22d.
Japan.....165 Broadway.
Jugo-Slavia.....443 W. 22d.
Latvia.....38 Park Row.
Liberia.....326 W. 19th.
Mexico.....7 Dey.
Monaco.....2 Rector.
Netherlands.....44 Beaver.
Nicaragua.....8 Bridge.
Norway.....115 Broad.
Panama.....24 State.
Paraguay.....36 W. 44th.
Peru.....42 Broadway.
Poland.....953 Third Ave.
Portugal.....17 Battery Pl.
Roumania.....1834 Broadway.
Russia.....249 W. 34th.
Salvador.....42 Broadway.
Serbia.....443 W. 22d.
Spain.....709 Sixth Ave.
Sweden.....70 E. 45th.
Switzerland.....104 Fifth Ave.
Turkey.....709 Sixth Ave.
Uruguay.....17 Battery Pl.
Venezuela.....80 South.

SUBWAY AND "L" LINES IN NEW YORK CITY.

The first elevated railway in N. Y. City opened April 30, 1878; the first subway was opened Oct. 27, 1904. The contract had been awarded on Jan. 15, 1900, and work had been begun on March 24, 1900.

The New York State Legislature in 1921 (act signed May 12) authorized the construction of a subway between Brooklyn and Staten Island, to be used for both freight and passengers.

There are three subway systems and two elevated railroad systems in the City of New York devoted to local passenger rapid transit.

There is also a fourth system, that of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which, by means of twin tubes extending under Manhattan at 33d Street, connects the Pennsylvania Terminal at Seventh Avenue with Long Island City, enabling through all-rail passenger and freight traffic between New England and the South and West.

Of the three local subway systems in the city, only one, that of the Hudson and Manhattan Railway Company, is altogether under ground. The others run on elevated structures in the outlying parts.

HUDSON TUBES.

There are two sets of these tubes under the Hudson River, one connecting Montgomery Street, Jersey City, with the Hudson Terminal Station at Fulton-Cortlandt-Church Streets, Manhattan; the other connecting the Hudson tubes in Jersey City-Hoboken with Christopher Street, Manhattan.

The main trunk-line tubes of the system run from Montgomery Street, Jersey City, to Park Place, Newark, emerging to the surface on Jersey City Heights, and connecting on the meadows with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at a surface station called Manhattan Transfer.

In New Jersey, one set of tubes parallels the Hudson River, linking up the Pennsylvania, Erie, and Lackawanna railroad passenger stations, so that travelers may go to or from their stations, to or from downtown or uptown Manhattan.

In Manhattan, the Hudson tubes connect Christopher Street with Broadway and 33d Street by way of Sixth Avenue.

NEW LAWS; NEW COMMISSIONS.

Prior to 1919 the Public Service Commission for the First District had two principal functions: (a) the regulation of street railroad companies, gas, electric and steam companies; and (b) the initiation for the City of New York and supervision of construction of rapid transit lines.

In 1919 the law was changed separating the rapid transit work from the regulatory work. This was done by the creation of a new commission, known as the Transit Construction Commissioner, to whom all rapid transit jurisdiction was transferred; and the creation of a single-headed Public Service Commission for the First District upon which the regulatory powers over street railroads, gas, electric and steam companies were continued.

In 1921, on Gov. Miller's recommendation this legislation was repealed and a new commission created, known as the Transit Commission, which was given all regulatory powers over street railroads and also all powers to initiate and supervise the construction of rapid transit railroads, together with certain enlarged powers for readjusting the entire transit situation in New York and providing a plan for the consolidation of all the transit lines.

Under the 1921 law, the regulatory power over gas, electric and steam companies was conferred upon the Public Service Commission, and no regulatory power left with the Transit Commission, except that over transportation companies.

In 1924, the Legislature, on the recommendation of Gov. Smith, made a further change in the law and enacted Chapter 573 above mentioned. This chapter took away from the Transit Commission the power to initiate and supervise the construction of rapid transit railroads, and conferred the same upon the Board of Transportation, to be appointed by the Mayor of New York.

This board was appointed by the Mayor, and consists of John H. Delaney, Chairman; Daniel L. Ryan and William A. De Ford. It went into office July 1, 1924, and took over the engineering staff of the Transit Commission.

This left with the Transit Commission not only the regulatory power over street railroads but also the power to administrate the rapid transit contracts existing between the City of New York and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the New York Rapid Transit Corporation.

While the Board of Transportation has sole power over the laying out and construction of rapid transit railroads, the Transit Commission still retains the power of administration of the dual system contracts.

INTERBOROUGH SUBWAYS.

There are two of these systems, the east side and the west side, with cross connections in Manhattan and also in Brooklyn and Queens, so that for one five-cent fare passengers may go to or from the eastern part of Brooklyn to the northern parts of Manhattan, the Bronx and Queens.

The west side system starts on an elevated structure at Livonia and New Lots Avenues, East New York (Brooklyn), goes on Livonia Avenue to Saratoga Avenue, then turns into the Eastern Parkway, where it becomes a subway. It runs through the Eastern Parkway to Flatbush Avenue, at Eighth Avenue, thence down Flatbush Avenue to Fulton Street, through Fulton Street to Clark Street, through Clark Street and under the East River to William Street, Manhattan; through William Street to Fulton Street; thence west to West Broadway; to Hudson Street; to Seventh Avenue; to Broadway; to St. Nicholas Avenue; to Amsterdam Avenue; to Broadway, to 242d Street, at Van Cortlandt Park. It emerges from Fort George Hill near Dyckman Street and goes to 242d Street on an elevated structure.

Another branch of the west side system starts at Flatbush and Nostrand Avenues, Brooklyn, and runs in a subway through Nostrand Avenue to the Eastern Parkway, where it joins the other branch. Through trains run in both branches over the entire west side system. Transfers to the east side subway system are made at Nevins Street, at Atlantic Avenue or Borough Hall, Brooklyn, and at 96th Street and Broadway, Manhattan.

At 96th Street and Broadway, the west side system has a branch (part of the original Interborough subway) that extends under the northwest corner of Central Park to Lenox Avenue, to 145th Street, thence under the Harlem River to 149th Street, where it joins the east side trunk line on Westchester Avenue and the Southern Boulevard. Just south of Bronx Park, an extension, on an elevated structure, branches off and goes along White Plains Road to 241st Street, Mount Vernon. This extension also is used by Third Avenue "L" trains, north of Gun Hill Road.

The west side-east side systems have an elevated extension on Jerome Avenue extending north from Mott Avenue and 149th Street, up through Fordham and Bedford Park, to a point between Van Cortlandt Park and Woodlawn Cemetery, ending at about 242d Street. This extension is also used by Sixth Avenue and Ninth Avenue "L" trains, north of 162d Street.

The east side system starts at Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues (Long Island R. R. Terminal), Brooklyn, goes under Flatbush Avenue to Fulton Street; to Joralemon Street; thence under the East River to Battery Park, Manhattan; thence under Broadway, to Park Row; to the Brooklyn Bridge; to Lafayette Street, to Fourth Avenue; to 42d Street (Grand Central Station); to Lexington Avenue; to 130th Street; thence under the Harlem River to Mott Avenue, to 149th Street, where it emerges onto an elevated structure; to Westchester Avenue; to the Southern Boulevard; to the southern part of Bronx Park (Bronx Zoo).

An extension of the east side system starts at Mott Avenue and 138th Street and goes through 138th Street to the Southern Boulevard; to Whitlock Avenue to Westchester Avenue, and through Old Westchester Village to the Eastern Boulevard, at the west side of Pelham Bay Park.

The Queensboro Branch of the Interborough subway system starts at 42d Street and Lexington Avenue, and uses the Belmont tubes under the East River at 42d Street to Long Island City, there emerging onto an elevated structure and going to the Queensboro Bridge Plaza. There it splits into two elevated branches, one going through Ravenswood, on Second Avenue, to Ditmars Avenue, Astoria; the other going on Queens Boulevard, Greenpoint Avenue and Roosevelt Avenue, to Alburtus Avenue, Corona. Both branches are used by the Second Avenue, Manhattan, "L" trains between Queensboro Bridge Plaza and the terminals of the branches.

The Queensboro line is being extended from Park Avenue and 42d Street, Manhattan, west to Eighth Avenue and 41st Street, Manhattan, and from Alburtus Avenue, Corona, eastward to Main and Amity Streets, Flushing.

Both Queensboro line branches from Queensboro Plaza station eastward are also used for B.-M. T. train service.

All of the Interborough subway lines are city-owned.

BROOKLYN-MANHATTAN TRANSIT CORPORATION'S SUBWAYS.

There are three B.-M. T. subways: The Fourth Avenue line with its branches, the Broadway line in Manhattan, and the Queensboro line from Manhattan into the Borough of Queens.

The Fourth Avenue route starts at Fourth Avenue and 86th Street, Bay Ridge, and runs along Fourth Avenue to Flatbush Avenue, to the Manhattan Bridge; re-entering a subway in Canal Street, Manhattan; continuing west to Broadway, where it joins the Broadway tubes of the same system.

It is being extended to 95th Street, Fort Hamilton.

The Broadway line starts at Flatbush Avenue and Malbone Street (Empire Boulevard), where it is operated as a part of the B.-M. T. Brighton line; goes along Flatbush Avenue to Fourth and Atlantic Avenues, where connections exist with the Fourth Avenue line; thence via Flatbush Avenue and Willoughby Street to Borough Hall, to Fulton Street, to Montague Street; thence under the East River to Whitehall Street, Manhattan; under Trinity Place, Church Street, Broadway and Seventh Avenue to 59th Street.

A branch extends under 59th and 60th Streets and by tunnel under the East River to connect with the Queens lines at Queensboro Bridge Plaza.

On June 30, 1924, the Fourteenth Street-Eastern District line was put in operation between Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, Manhattan, and Bushwick and Montrose Avenues, Brooklyn, via a tube under the East River.

The route is to be extended to East New York to a junction there with the B.-M. T. "L" lines. The trains transfer passengers to the B.-M. T. Broadway line at Union Square, Manhattan.

Plans have been made by the Transit Commission for the construction of a second branch of the Broadway line from 59th Street up Central Park West, Manhattan Avenue and St. Nicholas Avenue to 162d Street, Washington Heights.

The Brighton line connects with the Broadway subway at Malbone Street, while the Sea Beach and West End branches of the Fourth Avenue route make through connection to Coney Island, so that there are through subway trains from Queens through Manhattan to Coney Island, and vice versa.

Plans have been made by the Transit Commission for the construction of a new crosstown subway in Brooklyn, from a connection with the B.-M. T. Queensboro subway in Long Island City, southward through Long Island City, Greenpoint and Williamsburg, principally along Manhattan Avenue, Roebling Street and Bedford Avenue, to a temporary terminus at Bedford Avenue and Halsey Street, in Brooklyn.

Owing to the many connecting and transfer points, the grouping of Interborough and B.-M. T. routes is arbitrary, intended for the reader's general convenience, inasmuch as trains are operated at times over other than the group routes indicated.

All of the B.-M. T. subways except the Sea Beach extension are city-owned.

Under the contracts between the City and the Interborough and the B. M. T., the five-cent fare is assured upon all subway and elevated lines of both systems, passengers being carried in some instances more than twenty-seven miles for a five-cent fare.

Several surface lines of the B. M. T. system, however, under other old franchise agreements and through separate identities, are enabled to charge a ten-cent fare to Coney Island and other points.

The lines remaining to be completed, in the Dual System, are, for the Interborough Company: The extension of the Queensboro subway from Grand Central Terminal to 41st Street and Eighth Avenue, Manhattan (now under construction); and, for the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corporation, the 14th Street-Eastern line (now under construction), and the Nassau Street line.

"L" LINES—MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

There are four elevated roads in these two boroughs, all operated by the Interborough.

Second Avenue "L" starts at South Ferry, Battery Park, runs north to Pearl Street and New Bowery to the Bowery; to Division Street; to Allen Street; First Avenue to 23d Street; to Second Avenue; to 129th Street, where it merges with the Third Avenue "L."

Third Avenue "L" starts at Park Row (old Chatham Street) and the Brooklyn Bridge, and runs on Park Row to the Bowery, at Chatham Square, where it bends into the Bowery; to Third Avenue; to 129th Street, where it crosses the Harlem River, and continues north through Willis and Melrose Avenues, to Third Avenue, the Bronx; thence past Crotona and Bronx Parks to Williamsbridge, at White Plains and Gun Hill Roads. There it connects with the White Plains Road elevated Interborough subway extension to Mt. Vernon.

At 149th Street, the "L" connects with the Interborough subway elevated line that runs on Westchester Avenue, the Southern Boulevard, and White Plains Road to Mt. Vernon. The "L" trains use this extension along with the subway trains.

Ninth Avenue "L" starts at South Ferry, Battery Park, and runs north through the park to Greenwich Street; to West 14th Street and Ninth Avenue; on Ninth Avenue to 53d Street, where it merges with the Sixth Avenue "L," and the two roads jointly continue on Ninth (Columbus) Avenue to 110th Street; to Eighth Avenue; to 155th Street, where the road crosses the Harlem River, bearing east, connecting with the Yonkers branch of the N. Y. Central R. R. at Sedgwick Avenue, and continuing east to Jerome Avenue, whence it uses the Jerome Avenue elevated extension of the Interborough subway that goes on up to Woodlawn Cemetery.

Sixth Avenue "L" starts at South Ferry, Battery Park, and runs north through the park to Church Street; to Park Place; to West Broadway; to West Third Street; to Sixth Avenue; to West 53d Street; to Ninth Avenue, where it merges with the Ninth Avenue "L."

TO CONEY ISLAND

The only direct "L" line to Coney Island at the present time is the Culver Line, operating via the Fifth Avenue line to 36th Street, and thence via a new structure, principally on Gravesend Avenue, to Coney Island.

Since the completion of the Brighton Line subway connection in 1920, no regular elevated service is operated over the Brighton route, a shuttle service only being maintained between Franklin Avenue and Fulton Street and Prospect Park. During the summer months express trains run from Fulton Street and Franklin Avenue to Brighton Beach.

The Myrtle Avenue "L" runs from the Brooklyn Bridge, and also via the Williamsburg Bridge, to Metropolitan Avenue, Ridgewood.

The Fulton Street "L" runs from the Brooklyn Bridge to East New York, and thence via Pitkin and Liberty Avenues to Lefferts Avenue, Richmond Hill.

The Lexington Avenue "L" runs from the Brooklyn Bridge to Jamaica, via Myrtle and Lexington Avenues and Broadway.

The Broadway "L" runs from Manhattan via the Williamsburg Bridge to East New York and Canarsie.

The Fifth Avenue "L" runs from the Brooklyn Bridge to Bay Ridge, at 65th Street. At 36th Street the line connects with and transfers to the Culver route.

ELEVATED LINES IN BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.

The "L" roads in Brooklyn and Queens (except the Interborough's subway extensions) are operated by the New York Rapid Transit Corporation, a B. M. T. subsidiary. They run trains over the Brooklyn and the Williamsburg Bridges across the East River. Thus these lines connect Manhattan with the Borough of Brooklyn and with the outlying districts, including Richmond Hill, Jamaica, Canarsie, Sheepshead Bay, Brighton Beach and Coney Island. The East New York, Jamaica, Brownsville lines inter-connect at East New York, so that passengers may transfer via any bridge between Manhattan, Jamaica, Ridgewood, and Canarsie, and the intervening districts of Brooklyn.

FOR FIVE CENTS.

SUMMARY OF RAPID TRANSIT DATA.

There are over 600 miles of subway and "L" tracks in the city, of which 361 miles are Interborough lines, and 258 are B. M. T. lines. The Interborough subway roads total 222 miles. the Manhattan "L" system, 139 miles. The Interborough subway roads have cost over $300,000,000; the Brooklyn Rapid Transit subway roads over $193,000,000. The Interborough's share of the cost has been over $148,000,000, including $48,000,000 the company spent on the first East River tubes and the extension to Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn. The city has put up the rest of the cost of the Interborough subways. Of the cost of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit subways the company has borne over $69,000,000; the city over $124,000,000.

Under the Dual System of rapid transit all of the lines operated by the Interborough and the N. Y. Rapid Transit Corp. (the latter a B. M. T. sub-

sidiary), including the first subway and the elevated lines of the two systems, are combined in two great operating units, covering four of the five boroughs. Each company has lines which operate through the so-called community centre of the city, namely, the section of Manhattan Island below 59th Street.

The Dual System was created when the city, through the Public Service Commission, on March 19, 1913, entered into an agreement (the dual contracts) with the Interborough and the B. R. T. (now the B. M. T.), providing for the construction and operation of new lines and extensions.

In October, 1922, the Transit Commission and Interborough secu ity holders agreed, it was announced, on a financial reorganization, under which there are to be no dividends for 5 years; dividends never are to exceed 5 per cent. in a year; and the Manhattan "L" stock no longer gets a fixed dividend.

RESULTS OF OPERATION OF STREET RAILWAY COMPANIES, N. Y. CITY.

Fiscal Year.	Operating Revenue.	Maintenance and Operation.	Taxes, Tolls, Etc.	Operating Income.	Net Corporate Income.
1909	$72,432,715	$41 606,428	$4,982,677	$25,843.609	$6,386,037
1910	79,593,910	43 586,932	5,148,324	30,858,654	9,559,816
1911	83,751,415	45,993 964	5,495,881	32 261 570	10,171,074
1912	88 242,144	47,667.562	5,803,790	34,770,792	12,073,641
1913	92,141,605	48.675.647	6,095,520	37.370,438	12,229 271
1914	94,155 521	50,117,712	5,895 935	38,141 874	11,849,985
1915	93,644 428	50,324,095	5,811,290	37,509,043	11,501,157
1916	98,628,185	52,038,312	6.238,461	40,351,412	12,352,438
1917	100,185,796	55,960,722	7,185 113	37,039,961	9,457,886
1918	103,499,463	60,699,402	8,232 851	34,567.210	5,266,496
1919	110,198,575	75,985,007	7,907,358	26,306,210	*3,556,408*
1920	127,880,161	96,059,603	7,353,757	24,466 801	*10.725,522*
1921	136,805,038	107,232,966	7,505,676	22,066,396	*16,914,256*
1922	141,236,944	96,320,951	8,544,895	36,371,098	*2,043,760*
1923	138,455,485	96,323,696	7.893,037	34,145,722	1,549,270
1924	143,514,180	97,344,638	8,143,531	37,726,511	3,391,267

Figures in italics in the above table show *deficit.*
Maintenance and income figures for 1923 and 1924 are subject to final adjustment.

"L," SUBWAY, STATEN ISLAND AND BUS TRAFFIC, NEW YORK CITY.

Year Ended June 30.	Interborough "L" Lines.	Interborough Subway Lines.	B.M.T.,"L"and Subway Lines.	Hudson Tubes.	Staten Island Steam Roads.	Fifth Avenue Coach Co.
1890	189,974,848	.....	47,931,181	.....	6,539,318	.....
1900	184,164 110	.....	58,400,582	.....	4,439,506	.....
1901	190,045,741	.....	63 300,247	.....	4,212,303	1,979,603
1902	215,259,345	.....	69,330,457	.....	4,238,630	1,749,623
1903	246,587,022	.....	80,337,132	.....	4,302,858	1,742,773
1904	283,634,195	.....	97,009,705	.....	4,586,182	1,386,943
1905	266,381 930	72,722,890	109,140 911	.....	4,724,041	1,337,848
1906	257,796,754	137,919,632	125,221.831	.....	5,161,131	1,315,330
1907	28 ',924,273	166,363,611	145,943 131	.....	5,944,696	1 214,598
1908	282,845,864	200,439,776	147,290,017	4,363,722	5 649,116	1,753,782
1909	276,250,196	238,430,146	148,161,045	14,192,352	5,237,373	3,609,304
1910	293,826,280	268,962,115	162,493,891	42,833,979	6,014,928	6,305,175
1911	301,449,292	27 ',704,796	167,371,328	52 756,434	6,218,316	5,997.372
1912	304,270,841	302,973,856	172,195,229	57,934,226	6,461,635	6,339,072
1913	306,845,006	327,471,510	175,246,512	58,870,069	6,636,336	8,884,534
1914	311,473,568	340,413,103	185,060,735	60,051,830	6,979,126	11,276,430
1915	301 792,517	345,585,749	182,535,897	58,965,414	6,943,302	14,050,471
1916	312,246,796	371,505,318	207,098,269	63,293,531	7,563,066	16,223,042
1917	349 380,093	414,193.992	226,515,512	68,555,939	8,378,779	22 080.764
1918	352,660,660	418,337,666	258,167,313	76,348 903	9,239 902	26,113.576
1919	348,188,100	461,147,058	309,563 746	86,050,815	9,918,850	36 488,447
1920	369 034,477	486,098,633	378 962,447	92,314,137	10 8 5,332	42,552.709
1921	374,293,051	639 385,780	404,970,640	95,607,644	13.011,958	51.091,365
1922	348,517,216	644,975,474	444,747 228	99,104,889	11,181,785	52,840,135
1923	348,524,700	676,650.431	480,900,869	103,390,911	10,686,439	55,974,110
1924	359,410,056	714,933,187	537,194,829	107,213,936	11,130,753	57,136,492

Staten Island figures cover calendar years.

STREET SURFACE RAILWAY TRAFFIC, NEW YORK CITY.
(Official figures showing number of paying passengers.)

Year (Fiscal).	Manhattan.	Bronx.	Brooklyn	Queens Excl.B. M.T.)	Richmond.	Total.
1860	38,455,242	.....	12,374,931	.....	.....	50,830.173
1870	114,101,539	1,038,014	37,203,281	.....	121 086	152 463,920
1880	148,615,107	1,775,485	77,928,335	1,052,380	213 905	229.585,272
1890	215,296 648	3,394,726	109,288,647	2,976,185	287,325	331,243,531
1900	360,002,672	21,364,630	204,106,397	11,441,751	6,872,856	603,788.366
1901	373,539,677	26,992.990	209,119,658	11,564,062	6,752,416	627.998 813
1902	388,947,169	28,020,185	216,594,498	13,719.3 7	7,119,013	654,400 162
1903	393, 70,432	30,714,781	223,433,771	1 ,68 ,210	7,435,135	673,843,329
1904	389.928,464	34,763,899	233,184,407	16.701,653	7,762,677	682,341.010
1905	374,554.675	37,124.895	242,78),611	20,533,487	7,743,987	682,735 935
1906	391,708,063	39,893,116	265,204,811	25,151,054	8,945,914	730,902 958
1907	377,017,192	42,185,533	262,460,253	28,514 743	9,971,652	720 150,373
1908	363,292.406	44 237,229	274,765,791	29,797,750	10, 65,852	723.061,028
1909	357 760,430	50,676 779	275,038,827	30,545,776	11,367,091	725,383,903
1910	371,165,696	56,524.261	289,308,085	34,430,074	11,712,623	763,140,739
1911	382 045,845	62.777,966	305,977,350	42,515,629	12 301,757	805,619,547
1912	395,238.026	67,837,245	322,321 981	45,182,732	12,959,79)	843,539,783
1913	413,722,253	74,702.309	345,987 491	47,453,382	13,568,066	901,443,411
1914	423,562.533	79,652,133	351, 05,281	49,973,693	14,011,414	916,205,060
1915	415,651,116	81,501,393	354,700,113	52,683,108	14,312,009	918,752,149
1916	427,373,847	84,535,737	363,630,177	54,167,403	14 884,534	944 591,698
1917	349,788 114	71,153.030	373,079,651	50.906,681	15,238.157	860,165 633
1918	371,136,389	79,917,071	360,207,555	43,448,206	15,287.922	869,997 143
1919	370,084.711	80,806 261	365,963 677	46,723,575	15.958.198	879,536,422
1920	349,772.761	94,141,991	432,936.227	49 562,574	15.007.235	941,420,788
1921	384,128.024	107,675,507	418,106,603	51,944,034	15.797 894	977,652,062
1922	388,357,767	114,679,520	472,538,028	58,826,451	18,567,125	1,052,968,891
1923	383,209,497	119,140,782	490,128,692	59,852,694	19,408,180	1,071,739,844
1924	378,667,933	124,374,810	479,644,812	58,974,304	19,740,388	1,061,402.247

Figures for 1924 do not include passengers on the municipally operated trolleys on the Williamsburg Bridge. This accounts for the lower 1924 total.

In 1924, car collisions on transportation lines in New York City numbered 1,405; persons struck, 2,220; vehicles struck, 26,067; derailments, 2,732.

SUBWAY TICKETS SOLD AT GRAND CENTRAL AND TIMES SQUARE STATIONS.

Year.	Gr. Central	Times Sq.	Year.	Gr. Central	Times Sq.	Year.	Gr. Central	Times Sq.
1907.....	10,391,676	7,784,967	1913.....	16,939,238	13,211,957	1919.....	23,581,945	20,579,059
1908.....	11,307,623	9,118,318	1914.....	19,551,405	13,664,628	1920.....	28,030,334	26,631,199
1909.....	12,486,515	10,116,897	1915.....	20,494,333	14,307,694	1921.....	29,397,748	29,568,260
1910.....	14,006,397	11,275,435	1916.....	23,168,634	15,174,578	1922.....	29,938,128	31,966,237
1911.....	13,799,160	11,663,025	1917.....	26,539,221	17,272,086	1923.....	33,137,199	34,678,063
1912.....	14,995,523	12,709,311	1918.....	28,100,213	16,436,775	1924.....	35,864,163	37,594,661

SUBURBAN TRAVEL.

During 1923 the travel into and out of New York City totaled 356,000,000 passengers, of which the railroads carried 257,000,000.

Thus about 550,000 suburbanites traveled in and out of the city every day.

The travel originating within 40 miles of the city in 1923, in the so-called metropolitan district, was 289,000,000 passengers, of which 146,000,000 were railroad commuters, 44,000,000 were other railroad passengers, 56,000,000 came and went by ferries, and the Hudson and Manhattan tubes handled 43,000,000.

Of the 190,000,000 railroad passengers, 60,000,000 were from Long Island, 33,000,000 from Westchester and Connecticut, and 97,000,000 from New Jersey.

In a day, 2,440 railroad trains enter the city of which 327 bring commuters from 8 A. M. to 9 A. M.

NEW YORK COMMUNITY TRUST.

The New York Community Trust, 120 Broadway, was organized in 1920 "to assure the permanent and effective administration of funds, large or small, which may be intrusted to it, for such purposes as will promote the well-being of mankind and primarily of the City of New York and its vicinity."

Eleven banks and trust companies act as trustees for the Community Trust. Resources are received by trust agreements, by gifts *inter vivos*, and by wills. The principal of a gift or bequest is administered by the trustee designated by the donor. The income resulting from such principal is expended under the supervision of a Committee on Distribution.

Donors either specify the institutions or activities to be supported by income from their gifts, or they leave such discretion to the Distribution Committee. In either event, if originally designated beneficiaries become harmful, impractical or moribund, the Distribution Committee has authority to make such modifications in the allocation of income as will prevent funds from being devoted to obsolete purposes.

Thomas Williams is Chairman of the Distribution Committee. Alvin W. Krech is Chairman of the Trustees' Committee. Ralph Hayes is the Director of the Trust.

THE NEW YORK SOUTHERN SOCIETY.

The New York Southern Society, with offices at 270 Broadway, was formally organized in the City of New York on Nov. 9, 1886, and incorporated under the laws of the State of New York in May, 1889. The object of the society is to cherish and perpetuate the memories and traditions of the Southern people and to cultivate friendly relations between the Southern men in New York City.

The officers are: *President*, Martin W. Littleton; *Vice President*, Robert Adamson; *Secretary*, Charles Cason; *Treasurer*, George N. Hartmann; *Chaplain*, Rt. Rev. Thos. F. Gailor.

The organization has a membership of about 1,150, with members located in nearly every State in the Union and in many foreign countries.

CHILD LABOR IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

City.	Males 10 to 15 Years of Age, 1920.			Males 10 to 15 Years of Age, 1910.			Females 10 to 15 Years of Age, 1920.			Females 10 to 15 Years of Age, 1910.		
	Total No.	Engaged in Gainful Occupations. No.	Pct.	Total No.	Engaged in Gainful Occupations. No.	Pct.	Total No.	Engaged in Gainful Occupations. No.	Pct.	Total No.	Engaged in Gainful Occupations. No.	Pct.
New York City....	291,164	18,341	6.3	248,927	21,408	8.6	289,513	14,042	4.9	251,961	17,161	6.8
Bronx.....	40,509	2,103	5.2	25,091	1,805	7.2	39,555	1,578	4.0	23,819	1,203	5.1
Brooklyn.....	111,681	7,423	6.6	90,033	7,725	8.6	111,630	5,571	5.0	91,756	5,508	6.0
Manhattan.....	106,297	6,526	6.1	111,315	10,199	9.2	106,423	5,227	4.9	114,273	9,223	8.1
Queens.....	25,940	1,937	7.5	17,218	1,436	8.3	25,594	1,463	5.7	17,216	1,093	6.3
Richmond.....	6,737	352	5.2	5,270	243	4.6	6,311	203	3.2	4,897	134	2.7

SALARY AND WAGE EARNERS IN NEW YORK CITY, 1920.

	Males.	Females
Agric., forestry, animal husb'dry.	6,764	345
Extraction of minerals.....	575	25
Manuf. and mech. industries....	748,183	204,129
Transportation.....	218,368	23,010
Trade.....	338,298	54,099
Public service, n. e. c.....	60,030	845
Professional service.....	100,028	68,009
Domestic and personal service...	149,623	156,667
Clerical occupations.....	217,816	184,598
Total.....	1,839,685	691,727

N. E. C. means *not elsewhere classified.*

MARITAL CONDITION OF WOMEN WAGE EARNERS IN N. Y. CITY, 1920.

	Aggregate.			Married.			Single, Widowed, Divorced and Unknown.		
	Females 15 Yrs. of Age and Over.	In Gainful Occupations.	Per Cent.	Total Number.	In Gainful Occupations.	Per Cent.	Total Number.	In Gainful Occupations.	Per Cent.
Bronx.....	260,085	77,409	29.8	152,172	9,485	6.2	107,913	67,924	62.9
Brooklyn.....	707,341	214,158	30.3	399,517	26,717	6.7	307,824	187,441	60.9
Manhattan.....	855,130	341,573	39.9	441,585	63,012	14.3	413,545	278,561	67.4
Queens.....	166,545	46,539	27.9	100,679	7,063	7.0	65,866	39,476	59.9
Richmond.....	37,696	9,582	25.4	21,717	1,038	4.8	15,979	8,544	53.5
New York City.	2,026,797	689,261	34.0	1,115,670	107,315	9.6	911,127	581,946	63.9

Of the married women in New York City, 183,567 are native whites of native parentage; 278,650 are native whites of foreign or mixed parentage; 617,211 are foreign-born whites; 35,795 are Negroes; and 477 are Indians, Chinese, Japanese, etc.

MANUFACTURING IN NEW YORK CITY.

(U. S. CENSUS, SUMMARY BY BOROUGHS, COVERING 1919.)

BOROUGH.	Establishments.	Total Persons Engaged.	Wage Earners (Aver. No.)	Salaries.	Wages.	Value of Products.	Capital.
	No.	*No.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Whole City	32,590	825,056	638,775	326,171,741	805,822,451	5,260,707,577	3,038,557,492
Bronx	1,370	25,150	20,036	8,280,025	23,658,433	114,975,501	96,124,561
Brooklyn	6,738	203,021	166,724	65,281,669	201,232,510	1,184,973,144	729,166,203
Manhattan	22,981	519,647	386,907	230,192,469	502,042,139	3,525,574,539	808,764,796
Queens	1,249	56,918	47,222	17,784,933	54,282,704	331,285,294	310,682,294
Richmond	252	20,320	17,886	4,632,645	24,606,665	103,899,099	93,819,638

VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES IN N. Y. CITY IN 1919.

(Percentages show ratio of city's production to that of whole State.)

INDUSTRY.	Value of Products.	
MANHATTAN.	*Dollars.*	*pct.*
Cloth'g, women's	834,787,476	94.1
Clothing, men's	443,362,957	81.5
Newsp. & period	206,585,376	81.9
Slaught't'r'g, pkg	153,807,609	60.1
Millinery and lace goods, n. e. s	149,524,390	90.2
Fur goods	126,669,590	94.4
Pr't'g & pub., job	120,009,796	80.5
Tobacco & prod	105,251,132	64.5
Bread & bak. prod	104,685,487	44.9
Shirts	69,397,169	70.9
Jewelry	58,929,512	87.4
Conf'y & ice crm	53,578,324	48.7
Furn. g'd. Men's	48,188,859	90.5
Liquors, malt	44,826,880	15.1
Fdry. mach. prod	29,533,072	11.3
L'ther gds., n.e.s.	26,227,823	33.5
MANHATTAN—*Cont.*		
Silk goods	25,673,582	31.4
Electrical mach	25,590,698	14.2
BROOKLYN.		
Fdry. mach. prod	48,004,748	18.4
Shipb'ld'g, steel	45,956,034	44.4
Boots and shoes, not rubber	45,158,936	23.7
Knit goods	43,185,419	22.1
Bread & bak. prod	39,307,797	16.9
Tobacco & prod	35,761,932	21.9
Clothing, men's	35,680,348	6.6
Paints	30,839,999	69.9
Cloth'g, women's	26,695,969	3.0
Conf'y & ice crm	25,859,532	23.5
Coffee, roasting	25,260,831	44.2
QUEENS.		
Bread & bak. prod	16,384,475	7.0
QUEENS—*Cont.*		
Silk goods	12,655,415	15.5
Stamped, enameled ware, n.e.s.	10,761,168	31.0
Fdry. mach. prod.	7,071,713	2.8
Pat. med. & com.	6,864,525	11.8
Knit goods	5,490,931	2.8
Paints	5,341,378	12.1
BRONX.		
Musical inst's	11,891,041	31.3
Bread & bak. prod	11,197,988	4.8
Millinery & lace goods, n. e. s	7,262,034	4.4
Knit goods	5,351,837	2.7
RICHMOND.		
Shipb'ld'g, steel	30,300,293	29.3
Shipb'ld'g, wood	6,444,741	22.6
Bread & bak. prod	1,844,262	0.8

NOTE—n. e. s. means *not elsewhere specified.*

OWNERSHIP OF INDUSTRIES IN NEW YORK CITY.

Of the 32,590 manufacturing establishments in New York City, 14,921 were owned, in 1919, by individuals; 8,696 by corporations; 8,973 by all others.

Of the 638,775 wage earners, 102,607 worked in plants owned by individuals; 409,035 in plants of corporations; and 127,133 in all other plants.

Of the total value of products ($5,260,707,577), plants of individuals contributed $754,135,789; and plants of corporations, $3,287,177,364.

Of the 32,590 industrial plants in the city, 769 made, in 1919, products averaging $1,000,000 or more per plant; 1,121 were in the $500,000 to $1,000,000 class; 6,326 in the $100,000 to $500,000 class; 11,254 in the $20,000 to $100,000 class; 8,477 in the $5,000 to $20,000 class; and 4,643 each turned out products worth less than $5,000.

The city's manufacturing plants, in 1919, had 184,589 engines or motors; with 2,936,530 total horsepower, divided as follows—steam, 1,299,548 h. p.; water wheels and turbines, 343,023 h. p.; electric, 1,683,838 h. p.

FUEL CONSUMED IN 1919 IN MANUFACTURES, NEW YORK CITY.

CITY AND BOROUGHS.	COAL.		Coke (Tons, 2,000 Pounds).	Fuel Oils (Barrels).	Gasoline and Other Volatile Oils (Barrels).	Gas (1,000 Cubic Feet).
	Anthracite (Tons, 2,240 Pounds).	Bituminous (Tons, 2,000 Pounds).				
New York City	2,169,218	2,037,155	235,079	5,009,999	33,818	1,990,842
Bronx Borough	78,862	163,715	4,078	298,485	1,079	51,914
Brooklyn Borough	922,205	678,764	63,394	1,930,178	19,940	667,418
Manhattan Borough	626,812	293,310	113,185	1,091,837	5,487	1,147,863
Queens Borough	453,370	753,639	49,630	1,634,888	6,461	109,662
Richmond Borough	87,969	147,727	4,792	54,611	851	13,985
Total for all cities in State	2,934,252	6,570,341	1,660,795	6,372,531	91,070	4,203,890

PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS, NEW YORK CITY, 1920.

OCCUPATION.	Male.	Female.
All occupations	1,839,685	691,727
Actors	5,053	5,034
Artists, sculptors, teachers of art	5,095	3,112
Authors, editors, reporters	4,461	1,553
Bakers	15,510	249
Bankers, brokers, money lenders	14,615	246
Barbers, hairdressers, manicurists	15,448	3,691
Bookkeepers, cashiers, account'ts	42,449	40,234
Brick and stone masons	9,985	.....
Carpenters	42,478	3
Chauffeurs	49,185	280
Clergymen	4,037	17
Clerks, except in stores	137,283	68,919
Clerks in stores	26,114	12,190
Compositors, linotypers, typesetters	20,823	606
Draymen, teamsters, expressmen	28,785	80
Dressmakers and seamstresses	157	22,758
Electricians and electrical engin'rs	21,445	5
Elevator tenders	9,134	1,025
Engineers, stationary	17,470	.....
Firemen, except locomotive and fire department	11,709	.....
Guards, watchmen, doorkeepers	11,714	26
Janitors and sextons	9,123	9,612
Laborers, building, general	22,959	345
Laborers, porters, helpers in stores	11,655	918
Lawyers, judges, and justices	11,246	253
Longshoremen and stevedores	37,050	221
Machinists, millwrights, toolmak's	42,664	1
Managers and supts., mfg	15,819	839
Manufacturers and officials	37,755	1,137
Musicians and teachers of music	10,160	5,233
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers	25,438	4
Physicians and surgeons	9,449	527
Plumbers and gas and steamfitters	19,354	.....
Policemen	11,725	29
Retail dealers	114,671	7,056
Salesmen and saleswomen	91,625	27,610
Semi-skilled operatives	88,248	31,775
Servants and waiters	54,970	94,658
Stenographers and typewriters	7,146	72,535
Tailors and tailoresses	46,932	3,261
Teachers, school	6,048	27,546
Telephone operators	1,351	20,068
Trained nurses	409	12,127

"Clerks in stores" probably includes salespersons incorrectly reported as clerks.

CRIME STATISTICS—MANHATTAN BOROUGH.

(Figures supplied by District Attorney, County of New York. They cover cases handled in years named and do not indicate cases originating in year named.)

Yr.	Homicide.		Felonious Assault.		Burglary.		Robbery.		Grand Larceny.		Forgery.		Arson.		Rape.		Perjury.	
	Indicted.	Convicted.	Indicted.	Convicted.	Indicted.	Convicted.	Indicted.	Convicted.	Indicted.	Convicted.	Indicted.	Convicted.	Indicted.	Convicted.	Indicted.	Convicted.	Indicted.	Convicted.
1900	68	27	465	165	563	374	183	65	1,144	546	82	47	8	2	28	11	22	7
1901	57	25	365	208	691	414	227	82	1,248	569	98	68	6	1	63	32	5	1
1902	94	31	543	224	548	340	180	70	1,216	539	101	59	21	6	65	30	33	10
1903	84	42	488	202	558	384	199	61	1,227	632	96	60	7	4	50	22	12	6
1904	70	37	548	262	549	361	196	53	1,222	676	135	89	12	2	65	24	15	6
1900	57	32	506	234	657	464	166	54	1,281	757	124	75	7	3	84	37	17	8
1906	99	53	599	297	657	436	175	47	1,309	681	129	83	5	3	67	19	31	12
1907	62	39	628	273	819	542	205	54	1,538	863	110	62	4	1	73	18	13	7
1908	79	35	948	441	1,113	740	276	63	1,803	992	195	96	17	4	121	37	16	5
1909	66	43	808	391	840	572	176	38	1,417	781	186	107	6	3	89	39	23	4
1910	83	45	721	367	674	427	199	49	1,371	755	188	101	12	2	79	28	30	6
1911	92	42	924	443	807	551	239	64	1,413	817	133	102	5	1	80	34	14	5
1912	75	42	614	284	762	499	200	72	1,253	733	141	101	19	7	83	37	17	6
1913	67	47	720	357	783	494	309	113	1,196	688	165	118	22	12	67	28	19	2
1914	86	62	750	492	704	484	327	113	1,154	675	166	113	7	2	69	27	6	3
1915	125	70	828	559	698	515	310	78	1,169	682	154	103	12	2	69	28	22	8
1916	115	68	685	474	405	278	180	78	966	607	120	79	21	14	68	34	17	8
1917	83	44	606	423	425	270	198	75	874	508	103	70	5	3	144	23	23	12
1918	103	44	480	261	350	209	210	87	1,230	581	117	64	11	2	76	24	28	2
1919	132	73	584	288	527	300	382	169	1,423	753	125	85	7	1	72	23	13	6
1920	82	36	457	235	546	287	317	135	1,231	563	148	86	4	2	74	24	12	1
1921	82	34	472	284	565	349	359	166	1,222	668	125	93	11	2	100	23	10	3
1922	125	63	702	337	519	270	439	201	1,894	767	214	112	6	0	76	18	11	1
1923	112	50	560	330	382	196	348	143	1,101	480	172	88	5	1	98	9	1	1
Tot.	2,098	1,084	15,001	7,831	15,142	9,756	6,000	2,130	30,902	16,313	3,327	2,061	240	80	1,860	629	410	130

HOMICIDE CONVICTIONS, NEW YORK COUNTY, BY CLASSES.

Year.	Murder 1st Degree.	Murder 2nd Degree.	Manslaughter 1st Degree.	Manslaughter 2nd Degree.	Year.	Murder 1st Degree.	Murder 2nd Degree.	Manslaughter 1st Degree.	Manslaughter 2nd Degree.	Year.	Murder 1st Degree.	Murder 2nd Degree.	Manslaughter 1st Degree.	Manslaughter 2nd Degree.
1900	2	7	15	3	1908	1	8	17	9	1916	6	11	34	12
1901	3	8	8	6	1909	6	6	20	11	1917	6	10	23	5
1902	3	8	16	4	1910	4	11	26	4	1918	2	3	25	10
1903	5	5	21	11	1911	1	12	20	7	1919	6	17	27	20
1904	4	6	15	12	1912	13	9	9	9	1920	1	7	19	9
1905	2	8	16	6	1913	6	9	25	6	1921	3	8	17	6
1906	3	8	25	17	1914	6	14	27	12	1922	4	10	40	9
1907	3	13	13	10	1915	9	10	41	9	1923	1	11	18	20

HOMICIDES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

(Compiled by Charles Norris, M. D., Chief Medical Examiner.)

	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.		1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
Manhattan	145	186	208	176	201	187	Shooting	156	178	184	206	237	195
Brooklyn	95	77	95	91	108	65	Assault	44	55	52	38	45	43
Bronx	14	17	10	20	21	25	Stabbing	39	48	40	38	34	43
Queens	7	16	21	17	13	20	Gas	9	6	8	3	6	6
Richmond	11	5	10	3	7	6	Infanticide	17	6	11	8	13	8
Whole City	272	301	344	307	350	303	Poison	2	4	1	6	7	1
By Negroes	26	40	33	20	34	29	Accidental	16	19	30	17	11	9
By husbands	11	14	11	16	14	11	By Police	11	14	23	12	21	15
By wives	5	1	3	2	6	2	Suicide	21	16	19	23	15	9
By child	12	13	10	5	2	2	By insane	2	4	4	...	...	...

NEW YORK CITY PENAL AND CORRECTIONARY INSTITUTIONS.

New York County Penitentiary, Welfare Island. It receives male prisoners from the five boroughs. One wing is set apart for those sentenced to the Workhouse.

Self-committed drug addicts and court cases are also received in the institution.

Correction Hospital (formerly the Workhouse), Welfare Island.

This houses women sentenced to the Penitentiary and Workhouse in the north wing.

The Municipal Farm, Riker's Island. Drug addicts, both convicted and self-committed, are sent to this institution.

The Reformatory Prison, Hart's Island. Here are the aged and crippled and those unable to work; boys unfit for assignment to the New York City Reformatory at New Hampton; active cases of tuberculosis, and men assigned to work in the industries.

New York City Reformatory for Male Misdemeanants, New Hampton, Orange County. This is a model institution, where misdemeanants and felons between the ages of sixteen and thirty are confined. Honor camps are maintained at Greycourt, and at the Warwick Dairy Farm.

There are three city prisons for the detention of court cases—the City Prison, Manhattan (known as the *Tombs*), the City Prison, Brooklyn (referred to at times as the *Raymond Street Jail*), and the City Prison, Queens, at Long Island City.

Jefferson Market Prison is now known as the *Women's Detention Prison*. No women are imprisoned at the *Tombs*.

ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ADDICTION IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

ALCOHOLISM IN POLICE COURTS, CITY HOSPITALS AND PRISONS.

Alcoholics Discharged.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
Dept. Public Welfare Hospitals.	2,150	1,835	2,638	2,302	1,145	965	1,024	1,168	1,924	2,645
Dept. Bellevue & Allied Hosp...	7,416	6,591	8,168	6,328	2,596	2,575	2,301	2,694	4,502	6,629
Police Department arrests.....	23,222	22,635	19,453	16,311	8,795	7,028	..,804	8,169	11,402	14,018
Total alcoholism.....	32,788	31,061	30,259	24,941	12,536	10,568	11,129	12,031	17,828	23,292

Department of Correction figures are included in those of the Police Department.

Tot. Hospit'l Discharges	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
Dept. Public Welfare Hosp.	41,825	43,832	43,787	45,209	41,436	33,921	33,745	37,816	37,328	44,837
Dept. Bellevue & All'd Hosp.	61,461	64,504	65,871	67,269	64,827	58,497	58,392	64,085	66,325	62,881
Total hosp. discharges.	103,286	108,336	109,658	112,478	105,263	92,418	92,137	101,901	103,653	107,718

Alcoholism per 1,000 Discharges.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
Dept. Public Welfare Hospitals.	51	41	60	51	27	28	33	30	51	59
Dept. Bellevue & Allied Hospitals	120	102	124	94	40	44	39	42	67	105

DRUG ADDICTION IN POLICE COURTS, CITY HOSPITALS AND PRISONS.

	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
Dept. Public Welfare Hospitals*	544	1,344	750	120	6	95	459	723	482	590
Dept. Bellevue & Allied Hosp.*†	881	619	600	667	459	811	260	240	215	101
Police Department arrests†....	1,950	1,951	2,532	2,100	986	1,452	1,931	‡3,086	‡3,148	‡2,663
Department of Health.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total drug addiction.....	3,375	3,914	3,882	2,887	1,451	5,358	2,650	4,049	3,845	3,354

Department of Correction figures are included in those of the Police Department.

* Discharges of drug addicts. † Figures given in annual reports. ‡ Dr. Carleton Simon's figures.

Note—Hospital figures are minus those committed through Police Department. In 1919 there were 7,464 enrolments at the Narcotic Clinic of the Health Department, of which 3,000 entered Riverside Hospital for treatment. This experiment was abandoned in favor of custodial care in April, 1920.

93,861 FOOD AND DRUG STORES IN NEW YORK CITY.

A census taken within the past year by the Municipal Department of Health showed 93,861 establishments in New York City handling food and drugs.

In addition, there are 49,509 dairies and creameries outside the municipal limits which ship milk and cream to this city; also 119 shellfish beds outside the city which are contributing to the city's food supply.

The number of milk places within the city includes 5,000 wagons, which make house-to-house deliveries.

The table below indicates the number of places, by boroughs, selling food and drugs:

Places.	Manhat'an	Bro'klyn.	Bronx	Queens.	Richm'd.	Whole City.
Bakers, retail	1,836	1,600	600	442	77	4,555
Bakers, whol.	227	35	9	10	2	283
Meat, retail.	3,400	5,250	1,900	1,063	145	11,758
Meat, whol..	177	80	30	11	.....	298
Dairy prod., wholesale...	594	125	50	1	.....	770
Soft drinks..	1,327	130	15	55	9	1,536
Candy, retail	4,390	2,550	2,200	1,171	210	10,521
Candy, whol.	890	80	35	7	1	1,016
Delicatessen.	1,417	1,600	500	1,067	50	4,634
Fish, retail..	470	525	225	230	16	1,466
Fish, whol...	160	5	2	.....	.....	167
Fruit,veg.,ret	4,700	1,000	500	310	28	6,538
Fruit,veg.,wh	1,231	200	22	1	4	1,458
Grocers, ret'l	6,900	7,500	1,400	2,122	610	18,532
Grocers, whol	595	50	18	2	1	666
Ice cr'm fact.	45	55	4	6	3	113
Markets, ret.	18	25	20	1	94	158
Markets, wh.	8	5	3	.....	.....	16
Restaurants.	7,035	5,000	1,100	1,184	420	14,739
Sausage.....	288	125	39	30	4	486
Drugs, retail.	1,342	1,500	550	428	60	3,880
Drugs, whol.	157	175	12	4	.....	348
Push carts...	3,000	1,500	250	75	30	4,855
Food stands.	1,550	1,000	1,000	1,122	160	4,832
Oth. & tot'l	44,196	31,632	10,896	9,805	2,019	98,548

The totals in the above table show some duplications, which being eliminated leaves 93,861 as the Health Department estimate of the total places in the city handling food and drugs. The table includes piers, railroad terminals, ferries, etc.

Included in food received in 1923 at New York City were 12,515 carloads of live poultry, averaging 4,000 chickens to a car, each chicken averaging 3 lbs. in weight.

About 3,000,000 persons eat daily in the restaurants of this city.

Other chief foods consumed here in a year are (pounds):

Meats—Pork, 450,000,000; beef, 350,000,000; veal, 50,000,000; mutton and lamb, 40,000,000; fish, 190,000,000.

Dairy products—Milk, fresh, 1,600,000,000; milk, preserved, 110,000,000; butter, 120,000,000; eggs, 120,000,000; cheese, 30,000,000.

Fruits—Bananas, 435,000,000; oranges, 275,000,000; apples, 275,000,000; grapes, 105,000,000; cantaloupes, 61,000,000; watermelons, 55,000,000; grapefruit, 50,000,000; pears, 42,000,000; dried fruits, 40,000,000; berries, 30,000,000; peaches, 7,000,000; lemons, 6,000,000; plums, 5,000,000; other fruits, 30,000,000.

Vegetables—Potatoes, white, 600,000,000; potatoes, sweet, 55,000,000; onions, 85,000,000; dried beans and peas, 55,000,000; spinach, 46,000,000; tomatoes, 45,000,000; cucumbers, 45,000,000; cabbage, 43,000,000; lettuce, 40,000,000; peppers, 32,000,000; fresh beans and peas, 41,000,000; carrots, 21,000,000; celery, 14,000,000; turnips, 11,000,000; other vegetables, 85,000,000.

Sugar, 525,000,000; lard, 116,000,000; coffee, 90,000,000; tea, 20,000,000; cooking and salad oils, 30,000,000.

Total for all food consumed in this city is over 9,000,000,000 lbs. a year.

INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF FOOD IN NEW YORK CITY.

(By the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Base is January, 1915, as 100.)

Month.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918	1919	1920.	1921.	1922	1923.
January.....	100	103	126	160	183	199	172	145	149
February.....	97	102	131	158	171	197	156	144	145
March.....	95	103	129	144	173	194	153	139	146
April.....	96	104	135	145	178	204	152	139	147
May.....	97	105	147	153	176	206	145	139	146
June.....	97	109	147	160	178	209	144	143	147
July.....	97	106	140	163	183	211	147	142	149
August.....	97	108	143	166	184	199	155	139	148
September....	98	112	149	174	181	198	153	141	151
October.....	100	116	155	178	183	195	155	145	153
November....	102	120	151	182	190	192	155	150	156
December....	103	120	155	186	194	177	155	152	155
Average....	98	109	142	164	181	198	154	143	149

1924—Jan., 149; Feb., 149; March, 144; April, 142; May, 143.

POPULATION OF NEW YORK CITY WITH ITS SUBURBS.

(U. S. Census Figures as of Jan. 1, 1920.)

Civil Divisions Comprised Within Metropolitan District and Territory Adjacent Thereto.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT (IN NEW YORK).

Bronx County (Borough of The Bronx), 732,016.
Kings County (Borough of Brooklyn), 2,018,356.
Nassau County—Cedarhurst, 2,838; East Rockaway, 2,005; Farmingdale, 2,091; Floral Park, 2,097; Freeport, 8,599; Garden City, 2,420; Glen Cove, 8,664; Great Neck, 339; Hempstead, 39,381; Lawrence, 2,861; Long Beach, 282; Lynbrook, 4,371; Mineola, 3,016; North Hempstead, 21,795; Oyster Bay, 16,097; Plandome, 319; Rockville Center, 6,262; Saddle Rock, 71; Sands Point, 284; Sea Cliff, 2,108; Woodsburgh, 220.
New York County (Borough of Manhattan), 2,284,103.
Queens County (Borough of Queens), 469,042.
Richmond County (Borough of Richmond), 116,531.
Westchester County—Ardsley, 730; Bronxville, 3,055; Dobbs Ferry, 4,401; Eastchester, 2,808; Elmsford, 1,535; Greenburg, 3,181; Hastings, 5,526; Irvington, 2,701; Larchmont, 2,468; Mamaroneck, 8,368; Mount Vernon, 42,726; New Rochelle, 36,213; North Pelham, 2,385; Pelham, 1,056; Pelham Manor, 1,754; Scarsdale, 3,506; Tarrytown, 5,807; Tuckahoe, 3,509; White Plains, 21,031; Yonkers, 100,176.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT (IN NEW JERSEY).

Bergen County—Alpine, 350; Bergenfield, 3,667; Bogota, 3,906; Carlstadt, 4,472; Cliffside Park, 5,709; Closter, 1,840; Cresskill, 942; Delford, 1,286; Demarest, 654; Dumont, 2,537; East Rutherford, 5,463; Edgewater, 3,530; Englewood, 11,627; Englewood Cliffs, 594; Fairview, 4,882; Fort Lee, 5,761; Hackensack, 17,667; Harrington Park, 627; Hasbrouck Heights, 2,895; Haworth, 748; Leonia, 2 979; Little Ferry, 2,715; Lodi, 9,162; Lyndhurst, 9,515; Moonachie, 1,194; North Arlington, 1,767; Northvale, 827; Norwood, 820; Old Tappan, 404; Palisades, 3,833; Palisades Park, 2,633; Ridgefield, 1,560; Ridgefield Park, 8,575; Riverside, 1,077; Rutherford, 9,497; Teaneck, 4,192; Tenafly, 3,585; Teterboro, 24; Wallington, 5,715; Wood Ridge, 1,923.
Essex County—Belleville, 15,660; Bloomfield, 22,019; East Orange, 50,710; Glen Ridge, 4,620; Irvington, 25,480; Montclair, 28,810; Newark, 414,524; Nutley, 9,421; Orange City, 33,268; South Orange, 12,557.
Hudson County—Bayonne, 76,754; East Newark, 3,057; Guttenberg, 6,726; Harrison, 15,721; Hoboken, 68,166; Jersey City, 298,103; Kearny, 26,724; North Bergen, 23,344; Secaucus, 5,423; Union, 20,651; Weehawken, 14,485; West Hoboken, 40,074; West New York, 29,926.
Middlesex County—East Brunswick, 1,857; Helmetta, 687; Highland Park, 4,866; Metuchen, 3,334; Milltown, 2,573; Perth Amboy, 41,707; Raritan, 5,419; Roosevelt, 11,047; Sayreville, 7,181; South Amboy, 7,897; South River, 6,596; Spotswood, 704; Woodbridge, 13,423.
Monmouth County—Atlantic Highlands, 1,629; Highlands, 1,731; Keansburg, 1,321; Keyport, 4,415; Matawan, 3,766; Middletown, 5,917; Raritan, 1,659.
Passaic County—Clifton, 26,470; Little Falls, 3,310; Passaic, 63,841; Paterson, 135,875; West Paterson, 1,858.
Union County—Clark, 795; Cranford, 6,001; Elizabeth, 95,783; Garwood, 2,084; Hillside, 5,267; Kenilworth, 1,312; Linden, 8,368; Rahway, 11,042; Roselle, 5,737; Roselle Park, 5,438; Union, 3,962; Westfield, 9,063.

ADJACENT TERRITORY OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT (IN NEW YORK).

Rockland County—Grand-View-on-Hudson, 175; Nyack, 4,444; Orangetown, 6,266; Piermont, 1,600; South Nyack, 1,799.
Westchester County—Harrison, 5,006; Port Chester, 16,573; Rye, 6,211.

ADJACENT TERRITORY OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT (IN NEW JERSEY).

Bergen County—East Paterson, 2,441; Emerson, 973; Garfield, 19,381; Hillsdale, 1,720; Maywood, 1,618; Midland, 2,203; Rivervale, 583; Saddle River, 2,845; Washington, 194; Westwood, 2,597.
Essex County—Milburn, 4,633.
Middlesex County—Madison, 1,808; New Brunswick, 32,779.
Monmouth County—Holmdel, 1,100; Marlboro, 1,710.
Union County—Fanwood, 724; Mountainside, 493; Scotch Plains, 2,343; Springfield, 1,715.

SUMMARY.

Metropolitan district	7,910,415
In city proper	5,620,048
Outside	2,290,367
City and Suburban territory	8,034,349
Suburban territory, detailed above	2,414,301

POPULATION AND AREA OF NEW YORK CITY, 1920, BY WARDS.

(U. S. Census data. Figures in parentheses show acres.)

Manhattan—1 (154), 9,604; 2 (81), 372; 3 (95), 1,227; 4 (83), 17,872; 5 (168), 3,004; 6 (86), 15,085; 7 (198), 78,081; 8 (183), 27,001; 9 (322), 54,499; 10 (110), 46,732; 11 (196), 104,544; 12 (6,154), 951,904; 13 (107), 45,952; 14 (96), 32,331; 15 (198), 25,174; 16 (349), 49,200; 17 (331), 140,799; 18 (450), 57,222; 19 (1,481), 285,396; 20 (444), 56,570; 21 (411), 55,614; 22 (1,529), 225,920. Total—Manhattan (13,226), 2,284,103.

Brooklyn—1 (233), 21,441; 2 (97.7), 5,642; 3 (161.4), 18,050; 4 (111.3), 10,490; 5 (119.4), 16,035; 6 (302.9), 50,026; 7 (458.5), 44,059; 8 (1,843.2), 98,451; 9 (623.6), 62,997; 10 (318.7), 42,016; 11 (252.6), 21,855; 12 (663.1), 28,254; 13 (230.3), 40,804; 14 (282.6), 31,805; 15 (244.8), 37,315; 16 (244.8). 62,791; 17 (823.3), 69,507; 18 (873.0), 35,739; 19 (413.8), 48,049; 20 (461.4), 33,857; 21 (483.2), 84,945; 22 (1,361.6), 93,357; 23 (736.0), 76,790; 24 (1,198.5), 123,314; 25 (567.8), 69,823; 26 (3,590.2), 246,591; 27 (400.7), 54,446; 28 (884.4), 102,400; 29 (3,800), 110,350; 30 (5,401.1), 157,758; 31 (6,312.3), 68,870; 32 (5,479.5), 43,109. Total—Brooklyn (38,977.8), 2,018,356.

Bronx—23 (4.267), 414,180; 24 (22,255.8), 317,836. Total—Bronx (26.522.8), 732,016.

Queens—1 (4.650), 89,971; 2 (14,700), 174 866; 3 (22,000), 49,387; 4 (36,600), 133,278; 5 (3,770), 21,540. Total—Queens (81,720), 469,042.

Richmond—1 (3,340), 38,650; 2 (4,130), 20.319; 3 (10,050), 23,492; 4 (8,180), 20,318; 5 (10,900), 13,302. Total—Richmond (36,600), 116,531.

Whole City—(197,406.6) 5,620,048.

The figures as to area, by wards, do not include water; hence they are slightly different from those of which the borough totals are given in the article on population of New York City and London compared, on page 484.

Average number of inhabitants per acre—Manhattan, 172.7; Brooklyn, 51.8; Bronx, 27.6; Queens, 5.7; Richmond, 3.2; whole city, 52.2.

POPULATION OF NEW YORK CITY, BY ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS, 1920.

Bronx—1, 110,315; 2, 117,611; 3, 83,042; 4, 84,195; 5, 88,428; 6, 70,482; 7, 89,123; 8, 88,820.

Brooklyn—1, 86,912; 2, 109,104; 3, 90,760; 4, 82,336; 5, 67,808; 6, 85.895; 7, 77,455; 8, 79,658; 9, 92,754; 10, 75,873; 11, 78,062; 12, 77,872; 13, 83,399; 14, 97,344; 15, 72,994; 16, 97,110; 17, 76,186; 18, 98,100; 19, 83,897; 20, 99,357; 21, 84,484; 22, 122.637; 23, 98,359

Manhattan—1, 137,522; 2, 147,115; 3, 113,098; 4, 94,980; 5, 103,166; 6, 99,165; 7, 85,486; 8, 109,522; 9, 82,994; 10, 79.801; 11, 79.314; 12, 121,539; 13, 76,008; 14, 120.879; 15, 96,072; 16, 108,117; 17, 85,663; 18, 141,790; 19, 78,052; 20, 83,156; 21, 76,982; 22, 74,895; 23, 88,787.

Queens—1, 78,805; 2, 74,441; 3, 76,593; 4, 83,175; 5, 83,228; 6, 72,800.

Richmond—1, 55,681; 2, 60,850.

NUMBER OF JEWS IN NEW YORK CITY.

There are 1,643,012 Jews in the City of New York, according to the estimate of the American Jewish Year Book for 1923-24.

This is the estimate, also, of Dr. H. S. Linfield, of the Bureau of Social Research of New York City.

Of the Jews, the Borough of Manhattan shelters 657,101; Brooklyn, 604,380; the Bronx, 278,169; Queens, 86,194; Richmond, 17,168.

About 29 per cent. of the New York City population is Jewish, by the above estimate; they comprise 38 per cent. of the inhabitants of the Bronx.

POPULATION OF NEW YORK CITY BY BOROUGHS.

The figures in this table are official U. S. Census figures for every Federal Census year prior to 1910; for all other years prior to 1910, and for 1910 and every succeeding year the figures are estimates of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Municipal Department of Health.

JULY 1.	Manhattan.	Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Richmond.	Queens.	Totals.
1790	33,131	1,761	4,495	3,835	6,159	49,401
1800	60,515	1,755	5,740	4,564	6,642	79,216
1810	96,373	2,267	8,303	5,347	7,444	119,734
1820	123,706	2,782	11,187	6,135	8,246	152,056
1830	202,589	3,023	20,535	7,082	9,049	242,278
1840	312,710	5,346	47,613	10,965	14,480	391,114
1850	515,547	8,032	138,882	15,061	18,593	696,115
1860	813,669	23,593	279,122	25,492	32,903	1,174,779
1870	942,292	37,393	419,921	33,029	45,468	1,478,103
1880	1,164,673	51,980	599,495	38,991	56,559	1,911,698
1890	1,441,216	88,908	838,547	51,693	87,050	2,507,414
1900	1,850,093	200,507	1,166,582	67,021	152,999	3,437,202
1905	1,950,000	295,000	1,335,000	75,000	195,000	3,850,000
1906	2,112,697	271,629	1,358,891	72,846	198,241	4,014,304
1907	2,174,335	290,097	1,404,569	74,173	209,686	4,152,860
1908	2,232,828	308,256	1,448,095	75,420	220,836	4,285,435
1909	2,292,894	327,553	1,492,970	76,688	232,580	4,422,685
1910	2,330,524	437,440	1,642,591	86,624	288,011	4,785,190
1911	2,325,638	468,448	1,682,144	89,772	307,067	4,873,069
1912	2,320,752	499,456	1,721,697	92,920	326,123	4,960,948
1913	2,315,866	530,464	1,761,250	96,068	345,179	5,048,827
1914	2,310,980	561,472	1,800,803	99,216	364,235	5,136,706
1915	2,306,094	592,480	1,840,356	102,364	383,291	5,224,585
1916	2,301,208	623,488	1,879,909	105,512	402,347	5,312,464
1917	2,296,322	654,496	1,919,462	108,660	421,403	5,400,343
1918	2,291,436	685,504	1,959,015	111,808	440,459	5,488,222
1919	2,286,550	716,512	1,998,568	114,956	459,515	5,576,101
1920	2,281,664	747,520	2,038,121	118,104	478,571	5,663,980
1921	2,276,778	778,528	2,077,674	121,252	497,627	5,751,859
1922	2,271,892	809,536	2,117,227	124,400	516,683	5,839,738
1923	2,267,006	840,544	2,156,780	127,548	535,739	5,927,617
1924	2,262,120	871,552	2,196,333	130,696	554,795	6,015,496

The estimates as to population for the years 1910-1923 in the above table are revised by the Health Department on the arithmetical plan, and are based on the Federal Census figures for 1910 and 1920.

The U. S. Census Bureau estimate of New York City's population, as of July 1, 1924, is—Manhattan, 2,262,114; Bronx, 871,552; Brooklyn, 2,196,210; Queens, 554,931; Richmond, 130,697; total, 6,015,504.

STATE AND FEDERAL CENSUSES OF NEW YORK CITY POPULATION.

YEAR.	Bronx.	Kings.	New York.	Queens.	Richmond.	Whole City.
1855—N. Y. State Census	.....	216,355	629,810	46,266	21,389	913,820
1865—N. Y. State Census	.....	310,824	726,386	57,997	28,209	1,123,416
1875—N. Y. State Census	.....	509,154	1,041,886	84,011	35,196	1,670,247
1892—N. Y. State Census	.....	995,276	1,801,739	141,807	53,452	2,992,274
1905—N. Y. State Census	271,630	1,358,686	2,384,010	198,240	72,845	4,285,411
1915—N. Y. State Census	615,600	1,798,513	2,137,747	396,727	98,634	5,047,221
1910—U. S. Census	430,980	1,634,351	2,331,542	284,041	85,969	4,766,883
1920—U. S. Census	732,016	2,018,356	2,284,103	469,042	116,531	5,620,048

Bronx County, formed in 1914, first appeared as such in the State Census of 1915. The figures for 1905 cover the territory now comprised in the Bronx. They are State Census figures.

GROWTH OF NEW YORK CITY COMPARED WITH REST OF STATE.

CENSUS YEAR.	NEW YORK CITY.			REMAINDER OF STATE.		
	Total Population.	INCREASE.		Total Population.	INCREASE.	
		No.	Pct.		No.	Pct.
1900	3,437,202	929,788	37.1	3,831,692	335,932	9.6
1910	4,766,883	1,329,681	38.7	4,346,731	515,039	13.4
1920	5,620,048	853,165	17.9	4,765,179	418,448	9.6

POPULATION AND AREA OF NEW YORK AND LONDON.

NEW YORK.

The City of New York comprises five boroughs—Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond. Manhattan covers New York County. Brooklyn covers Kings County, and the other boroughs cover the counties from which they were named.

The City (five boroughs) of New York has an extreme length, north and south, of 36 miles; and an extreme breadth of 16½ miles, measuring from the North River along 23d Street, Manhattan, and thence to the easterly border of Queens Borough.

From the western border of the Borough of Richmond to the eastern border of Queens Borough, the distance is 25 miles.

Manhattan Borough is 12½ miles long and its extreme breadth is 2½ miles; Bronx, length 8.1 miles, breadth 9.2 miles; Brooklyn, length 11.5 miles, breadth 10.3 miles; Queens, length 15.1 miles, breadth 13.7 miles; Richmond, length 15.5 miles, breadth 7.0 miles.

The total area of the five boroughs and of the incorporated City of New York, according to the Tax Department, is 314.75 square miles. By acres, the areas of the boroughs are as follows:

Manhattan, 14,038; Bronx, 26,017; Brooklyn, 49,709; Queens, 75,082; Richmond, 36,600; total—201,446. Their population, Jan. 1, 1920, was, by the U. S. Census, as follows: Manhattan, 2,284,103; Bronx, 732,016; Brooklyn, 2,018,356; Queens, 469,042; Richmond, 116,531; total—5,620,048.

LONDON.

The registration City of London coincides in area with the municipal and parliamentary City of London; it contains 675 acres, and in 1921 it had a night population of 13,706.

The registration County of London coincides in area with the administrative County of London; it contains 74,816 acres; and in 1921 it held a population of 4,483,249. The area of registration County of London is approximately the collective area of the London parliamentary boroughs. The registration County of London is the census London and is the area covered by the registration of London vital statistics.

The "outer ring" of London takes in many of the suburbs; in 1911 it had 2,729,673 population, estimated to have increased, in 1921, to 2,992,919. It is included in the bailiwick of the City and Metropolitan Police.

The area of the so-called Greater London, comprising the registration County of London and the "outer ring," is about 693 square miles (443,449 acres); in 1921 its population was 7,476,168.

Average population per square mile—Greater New York, 17,841; Greater London, 10,789.

AGE BY SEX AND NATIVITY OF NEW YORK CITY POPULATION.

(U. S. Census Returns, as of January 1, 1920.)

Age Period.	All Classes.		Native White.		Foreign-Born White.		Negro.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Whole City	2,802,638	2,817,410	1,703,127	1,764,789	1,020,090	971,457	72,351	80,116
Under 5 years	283,873	276,996	276,271	269,184	1,967	1,980	5,466	5,681
Under 1 year	55,168	53,740	53,564	52,107	283	246	1,277	1,364
5 to 9 years	269,451	267,039	255,490	252,837	9,541	9,524	4,271	4,562
10 to 14 years	248,289	246,578	220,633	218,680	23,934	23,435	3,602	4,359
15 to 19 years	219,332	234,426	169,765	178,649	45,269	50,191	4,089	5,503
20 to 44 years	1,236,207	1,252,208	581,254	627,381	606,019	575,449	44,068	48,845
45 years and over	540,844	537,000	196,854	216,392	331,754	309,549	10,703	10,999
18 to 44 years	1,324,398	1,349,892	646,851	698,146	626,406	599,525	46,137	51,656
21 years and over	1,737,043	1,738,999	749,387	810,162	927,742	870,140	53,614	58,127
Bronx Borough	364,208	367,808	226,292	233,727	135,456	131,515	2,269	2,534
18 to 44 years	171,757	178,266	85,250	93,713	85,340	83,237	1,064	1,302
21 years and over	218,214	221,798	92,417	101,337	124,230	118,863	1,402	1,583
Brooklyn Borough	1,007,859	1,010,497	649,747	675,919	341,527	317,760	15,197	16,715
18 to 44 years	460,436	461,659	242,783	259,982	207,920	191,673	8,765	9,943
21 years and over	601,695	599,606	279,952	304,417	309,815	283,451	10,741	11,674
Manhattan Borough	1,135,708	1,148,395	610,080	636,746	468,506	453,574	51,912	57,221
18 to 44 years	560,114	577,707	228,107	250,864	293,460	287,887	34,777	38,491
21 years and over	738,899	742,403	271,178	295,542	423,541	403,879	39,482	42,517
Queens Borough	233,440	235,602	173,866	178,119	57,132	54,544	2,238	2,882
18 to 44 years	105,224	108,778	73,813	78,163	30,167	29,086	1,135	1,505
21 years and over	140,657	142,875	85,052	89,887	53,942	51,070	1,485	1,893
Richmond Borough	61,423	55,108	43,142	40,278	17,469	14,064	735	764
18 to 44 years	26,867	23,482	16,898	15,424	9,519	7,642	396	415
21 years and over	37,578	32,317	20,788	18,979	16,214	12,877	504	460

FOREIGN-BORN WHITES IN N. Y. CITY, BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH, 1920.

Country of Birth.	Number.	Country of Birth.	Number.	Country of Birth.	Number.	Country of Birth.	Number.
England	71,404	Germany	194,154	Greece	21,455	Newfoundland	1,403
Scotland	21,545	Poland	145,679	Bulgaria	308	W. Indies (excl.	
Wales	1,510	Austria	126,739	Roumania	38,139	Porto Rico)	8,722
Ireland	203,450	Hungary	64,393	Turkey, Europe	1,754	Mexico	2,487
Norway	24,500	Czechoslovakia	26,437	Other Europe	528	Cent. America	879
Sweden	33,703	Jugoslavia	5,271	Armenia	3,779	South America	5,742
Denmark	9,092	Russia	479,797	Syria	4,485	Atlantic Islands	414
Belgium	3,467	Finland	10,240	Asia	12,764	Pacific Islands	226
France (incl.		Lithuania	7,475	Africa	1,125	At sea	205
Als.-Lor.)	23,020	Portugal	1,026	Australia	1,023	Co'ntry not spec	103
Luxemburg	302	Spain	10,980	Canada, French	1,757		
Netherlands	4,750	Italy	390,832	Canada, other	23,514	Total	1,991,547
Switzerland	9,233						

FOREIGN POPULATION OF NEW YORK CITY BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1920.

By foreign white stock is meant the total foreign-born white population, plus the native white population having one or both parents foreign-born.

Mother Tongue.	Total Foreign White Stock.	Foreign-Born White.	Native White, Foreign or Mixed Parentage.	Mother Tongue.	Total Foreign White Stock.	Foreign-Born White.	Native White, Foreign or Mixed Parentage.
All mother tongues	4,294,629	1,991,547	2,303,082	Slavic and Lettic:			
English and Celtic	897,452	324,984	572,468	Polish	161,310	88,844	72,466
Germanic	702,303	264,452	437,851	Czech	43,839	20,868	22,971
Scandinavian	114,782	68,447	46,335	Slovak	19,425	10,705	8,720
Latin and Greek	938,047	481,283	456,764	Russian	221,153	124,585	96,568
Slavic and Lettic	486,666	270,049	216,617	Ruthenian	9,706	6,385	3,321
Germanic: German	690,789	257,727	433,062	Slovenian	10,571	5,839	4,732
Dutch & Frisian	9,432	5,156	4,276	Serbo-Croatian	4,037	3,100	937
Flemish	2,082	1,569	513	Bulgarian	215	186	29
Sc'ndin'v'n: Swedish	60,017	35,289	24,728	Lith'n'n & L'ttish	16,409	9,536	6,873
Norwegian	40,220	24,182	16,038	Unclassified:			
Danish	14,545	8,976	5,569	Yiddish & H'br'w	946,139	516,080	430,059
Latin and Greek:				Magyar	76,575	45,833	30,742
Italian	803,048	392,190	410,858	Finnish	12,204	8,904	3,300
French	48,534	26,673	21,861	Armenian	4,700	3,803	897
Spanish	32,658	25,171	7,487	Syrian & Arabic	7,760	5,262	2,498
Portuguese	1,845	1,259	586	Turkish	2,320	1,659	661
Roumanian	26,948	16,454	10,494	Albanian	108	94	14
Greek	25,014	19,536	5,478	Of m'x'd m'th'r t'gue	104,215		104,215

The total number of foreign white stock in the City in 1910 was 3,747,844, or 78.6 per cent. of the total population, as against 76.4 per cent. in 1920.

FOREIGN-BORN WHITE AND COLORED IN NEW YORK CITY.

The following shows the foreign-born white and colored for New York City and for each of the boroughs.

Borough.	Foreign-Born.	For.-Born White.	For.-Born Colored.	Borough.	Foreign-Born.	For.-Born White.	For.-Born Colored.
Bronx	267,742	266,971	771	Queens	112,171	111,676	495
Brooklyn	666,188	659,287	6,901	Richmond	31,795	31,533	262
Manhattan	950,264	922,080	28,184				
				New York City	2,028,160	1,991,547	36,613

FOREIGN WHITE STOCK IN NEW YORK CITY.

WHITE STOCK IN N. Y. CITY, FOREIGN-BORN AND OF FOREIGN PARENTS.

Country of Origin (Pre-War Boundaries)	First Generation (Foreign-Born; Father Born in Specified Country).		Second Generation (Natives of U. S.; One or Both Parents Foreign-Born)		Country of Origin (Pre-War Boundaries)	First Generation (Foreign-Born; Father Born in Specified Country).		Second Generation (Natives of U. S.; One or Both Parents Foreign-Born)	
	1920.	1910.	1920.	1910.		1920.	1910.	1920.	1910.
All foreign countries	1,991,547	1,927,703	2,303,082	1,820,141	Turkey in Europe	4,777	3,695	1,993	376
Northwestern Europe:					Southern Europe:				
England	56,436	78,135	80,169	84,171	Greece	18,220	8,038	4,984	887
Scotland	22,447	23,115	24,656	24,921	Italy	392,225	340,765	410,721	203,684
Wales	1,533	1,778	2,244	2,274	Spain	11,274	3,331	3,385	1,591
Ireland	211,789	252,662	404,838	423,758	Portugal	1,085	417	532	362
Norway	24,291	22,280	16,253	10,899	Europe, not specified	247	229	453	153
Sweden	34,211	34,950	23,539	20,328	Asia:				
Denmark	9,293	7,989	5,621	4,455	Turkey in Asia	11,113	6,160	4,229	1,348
Netherl'ds	5,309	4,191	4,243	3,434	Other Asia	560	474	438	218
Belgium	3,160	2,259	1,182	713	America:				
Luxemburg	292	94	194	11	Can.-Frnch	1,556	2,844	1,920	3,328
Switzerl'd	9,050	10,450	7,013	6,241	Can. Other	15,630	23,228	22,243	19,853
France	18,883	18,265	15,074	12,314	Newf'ndl'd	1,273	839	1,188	527
Cent. & East. Europe:					W. Indies	7,618	5,990	3,865	2,761
Germany	206,645	278,114	378,193	446,590	Mexico	2,301	404	350	157
Austria	236,838	190,237	194,559	108,792	Cent. & So. America	4,666	2,116	1,112	593
Hungary	72,440	76,625	50,735	35,959	All other countries	1,315	2,288	1,376	1,261
Russia	559,225	484,189	426,477	249,735	Of mixed foreign parentage			182,882	133,552
Finland	10,263	7,409	4,279	2,436					
Roumania	34,738	33,584	21,964	12,411					
Bulgaria, Serbia & Mont'g'o	844	539	178	48					

FOREIGN-BORN WHITES, 21 YEARS AND OVER, IN NEW YORK CITY.

Country of Birth.	Total.	Nat'r'l-ized.	Country of Birth.	Total.	Nat'r'l-ized.	Country of Birth	Total.	Nat'r'l-ized.
All countries	1,797,882	765,264	Roumania	34,470	17,511	Finland	9,764	2,242
			Sweden	32,627	16,315	Switzerland	8,896	4,566
Russia	414,463	162,757	Czechoslovakia	25,091	10,446	Denmark	8,541	4,553
Italy	341,086	90,370	Canada	22,410	11,540	West Indies	7,121	1,735
Ireland	200,164	120,968	Canada-French	1,593	708	Lithuania	7,043	1,248
Germany	190,734	125,679	Norway	22,599	10,308	Cent. & So. Amer.	4,739	815
Poland	130,842	39,509	France	20,744	9,440	Jugoslavia	4,816	1,145
Austria	115,685	50,488	Scotland	19,510	10,781	Netherlands	4,309	1,923
England	61,326	34,445	Greece	18,608	2,992	Syria	3,741	874
Hungary	58,834	24,819	Spain	9,448	988	All oth. countries	20,271	6,807

West Indies do not include Porto Rico.
Of the total white population of N. Y. City 21 years of age and over (1920), 53.5 per cent. were immigrants; 22.8 per cent. were naturalized immigrants.

SEX, RACE AND NATIVITY OF PERSONS IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS IN N. Y. CITY.

	Native Whites.				Foreign-Born Whites.		Negroes.		Total by Boroughs.		
	Native Parentage.		For. or Mixed Parentage.								
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Bronx	34,733	15,092	72,454	36,782	121,802	24,840	1,404	938	230,546	77,658	308,204
Brooklyn	132,139	54,098	194,361	94,203	307,567	59,379	11,423	7,438	646,774	215,139	861,913
Manhattan	120,745	59,564	184,867	106,774	421,796	145,455	41,551	30,592	773,448	342,518	1,115,966
Queens	38,661	14,187	59,030	22,448	51,581	8,929	1,589	1,224	151,040	46,792	197,832
Richmond	11,459	3,299	11,300	3,968	14,503	2,060	549	292	37,877	9,620	47,497
New York City	337,737	146,240	522,012	264,175	917,249	240,663	56,516	40,484	1,839,685	691,727	2,531,412

The totals include 65 male and 23 female Indians; 4,085 male and 50 female Chinese; 1,528 male and 82 female Japanese; 493 males and 10 females of "all other" races.

Of the wage earners in the City, 568 boys and 416 girls were ten to thirteen years of age; 3,158 boys and 2,050 girls were fourteen; 14,615 boys and 11,576 girls were fifteen; and 28,648 boys and 27,825 girls were sixteen years of age.

Persons sixty-five years of age and over in gainful occupations numbered 45,422 men and 7,999 women.

MARITAL CONDITION IN NEW YORK CITY, 1920.

Age.	Total in Specified Age Group.	Single.		Married.		Widowed.	Divorced.
		Number.	Pct.	Number.	Pct.		
	Males 15 years of age and over.						
Total	2,001,025	761,197	38.0	1,143,643	57.2	78,999	4,303
15 to 24 years	469,093	418,842	89.3	47,841	10.2	577	124
25 to 44 years	986,446	278,066	28.2	681,120	69.0	17,288	2,371
45 years and over	540,844	62,902	11.6	413,438	76.4	61,012	1,796
Age unknown	4,642	1,387	29.9	1,244	26.8	122	12
	Females 15 years of age and over.						
Total	2,026,797	667,247	32.9	1,115,670	55.0	232,991	6,775
15 to 24 years	530,325	395,023	74.5	131,404	24.8	2,243	421
25 to 44 years	956,309	207,776	21.7	691,369	72.3	51,188	4,544
45 years and over	537,000	63,341	11.8	291,640	54.3	179,239	1,803
Age unknown	3,163	1,107	35.0	1,257	39 7	321	7

Totals include persons whose marital condition was not reported. Data by U. S. Census Bureau.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, N. Y. CITY.

(Compiled by Dr. W. H. Guilfoy, Registrar of Records, Department of Health.)

Year.	Estimated Pop. July 1.	Births.	Rate Per 1,000.	Marriages.	Rate Per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate Per 1,000.	Still-births.	Rate Per 1,000.
1898	3,272,418	78,928	24.12	28,885	8.83	66,294	20.26	5,640	1.72
1899	3,356,722	77,632	23.13	30,474	9.08	65,343	19.47	5,463	1.63
1900	3,446,042	81,721	23.72	32,247	9.36	70,872	20.57	5,815	1.69
1901	3,554,079	80,735	22.72	33,447	9.41	70,720	19.90	5,750	1.62
1902	3,665,825	85,644	23.36	36,207	9.88	68,112	18.58	6,011	1.64
1903	3,781,423	94,755	25.06	38,174	10.10	67,864	17.94	6,078	1.61
1904	3,901,023	99,555	25.52	39,436	10.11	78,060	20.01	6,288	1.61
1905	4,025,742	103,880	25.80	42,675	10.60	73,714	18.31	6,352	1.58
1906	4,166,556	111,772	26.82	48,355	11.60	76,203	18.29	6,646	1.59
1907	4,314,237	120,720	27.98	51,097	11.84	79,205	18.36	7,351	1.70
1908	4,469,248	126,862	28.38	37,499	8.39	73,072	16.35	7,191	1.61
1909	4,632,078	122,975	26.54	41,513	8.96	74,105	16.00	6,697	1.45
1910	4,785,190	129,080	26.95	46,417	9.70	76,742	16.04	6,752	1.41
1911	4,873,069	134,542	27.61	48,765	10.01	75,423	15.48	6,669	1.37
1912	4,960,948	135,655	27.34	51,703	10.42	73,008	14.71	6,619	1.33
1913	5,048,827	135,134	26.77	51,268	10.15	73,902	14.64	6,631	1.31
1914	5,136,706	140,647	27.38	53,052	10.33	74,803	14.56	6,617	1.29
1915	5,224,585	141,256	27.04	50,997	9.76	76,193	14.58	6,413	1.23
1916	5,312,464	137,644	25.91	54,782	10.31	77,801	14.64	6,253	1.18
1917	5,400,343	141,564	26.21	59,210	10.96	78,575	14.55	6,117	1.13
1918	5,488,222	138,046	25.15	56,733	10.34	98,119	17.88	6,793	1.24
1919	5,576,101	130,377	23.35	60,256	10.80	74,433	13.35	5,984	1.07
1920	5,663,980	132,856	23.45	64,422	11.37	73,249	12.93	6,234	1.10
1921	5,751,859	134,241	23.34	60,846	10.58	64,257	11.17	6,297	1.09
1922	5,839,738	129,684	22.21	58,192	9.96	69,690	11.93	6,125	1.05
1923	5,927,617	129,160	21.79	66,430	11.21	69,452	11.72	6,023	1.02

Of the 1923 births, 1,209 were out of wedlock.

BROOKLYN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS (INCLUDED IN TABLE ABOVE).

Year.	Births.	Still-births.	Marriages.	Total Dth's, All Causes.	Pulmonary Tuberc's Deaths.	Pneumonia Deaths.	Bright's Disease & Kidney Deaths.	Cancer Deaths.	Nervous Disease Deaths.
1890	15,000	1,305	7,500	19,827	2,169	2,325	892	414	2,438
1891	16,500	1,733	7,500	21,349	2,117	2,537	993	416	2,430
1892	18,000	1,682	7,800	20,807	2,128	2,357	1,039	418	2,619
1893	19,250	1,550	7,350	21,017	2,174	2,569	1,060	441	2,649
1894	19,419	1,673	5,935	21,183	2,260	2,181	1,199	457	2,292
1895	20,465	1,770	6,779	22,568	2,299	2,624	1,387	572	2,322
1896	21,424	1,807	7,116	22,501	2,245	2,553	1,448	534	2,215
1897	21,109	1,919	7,254	20,674	2,164	2,232	1,443	561	2,132
1898	21,395	1,888	7,129	21,989	2,394	2,384	1,503	632	2,137
1899	21,203	1,688	7,612	21,649	2,435	2,682	1,624	701	1,081
1900	22,572	1,813	8,124	23,507	2,445	3,216	1,717	695	1,853
1901	22,182	1,776	8,303	23,271	2,479	2,891	1,897	760	2,917
1902	23,507	1,829	9,014	22,344	2,317	3,001	1,976	791	1,668
1903	27,292	1,838	9,616	22,192	2,396	2,910	2,123	778	1,724
1904	28,859	1,922	10,019	24,831	2,634	3,670	2,253	817	2,054
1905	30,972	1,991	10,782	23,935	2,420	3,099	1,984	899	2,413
1906	34,538	2,071	11,966	25,024	2,557	3,557	2,076	975	1,998
1907	38,632	2,303	12,916	26,043	2,575	3,704	1,997	993	1,882
1908	41,906	2,286	10,171	23,938	2,484	3,063	1,762	1,016	1,499
1909	41,494	2,202	11,110	24,365	2,347	3,511	2,048	1,110	1,053
1910	42,708	2,221	12,881	25,676	2,430	3,645	2,160	1,212	883
1911	45,699	2,188	13,748	24,511	2,464	3,418	1,837	1,221	976
1912	45,454	2,230	14,563	23,994	2,441	3,392	1,977	1,252	854
1913	45,888	2,286	14,271	23,955	2,608	3,464	2,054	1,346	843
1914	48,241	2,231	14,888	24,092	2,692	3,229	1,921	1,428	926
1915	48,482	2,176	14,718	24,469	2,742	3,587	2,016	1,533	920
1916	48,590	2,234	15,920	25,567	2,599	3,877	2,341	1,552	2,076
1917	50,468	2,233	17,066	25,338	2,413	3,868	2,393	1,663	950
1918	49,568	2,422	13,592	32,944	2,677	4,877	2,268	1,692	960
1919	47,526	2,246	16,460	24,512	2,252	3,818	2,256	1,715	825
1920	49,171	2,193	18,242	24,420	1,959	3,317	2,099	1,731	776
1921	49,873	2,265	15,964	21,060	1,571	2,181	1,633	1,801	662
1922	48,734	2,243	16,185	23,425	1,524	3,051	1,968	1,989	722
1923	49,385	2,258	17,209	22,933	1,515	2,699	1,843	2,093	650

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS FORMER CITY (MANHATTAN AND BRONX).

Yr.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Yr.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Yr.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
1854	17,979	5,595	28,473	1869	13,947	8,695	25,167	1884	30,527	11,805	35,034
1855	14,145	4,199	24,448	1870	14,524	7,985	27,175	1885	30,030	11,716	35,682
1856	16,199	3,633	21,748	1871	20,821	8,646	26,976	1886	31,319	12,216	37,351
1857	18,427	3,710	22,811	1872	22,068	9,008	32,647	1887	34,023	13,740	38,933
1858	13,340	3,942	23,269	1873	22,683	8,871	29,084	1888	36,136	14,533	40,175
1859	9,035	3,100	22,745	1874	25,747	8,397	28,727	1889	37,527	14,400	39,679
1860	12,454	4,241	24,760	1875	23,813	7,565	30,709	1890	39,250	14,992	40,103
1861	10,004	2,993	24,525	1876	23,744	7,099	29,152	1891	46,904	15,764	43,659
1862	7,612	2,896	23,150	1877	23,569	7,129	26,203	1892	49,447	16,001	44,329
1863	6,426	3,272	26,617	1878	25,729	7,629	27,008	1893	51,529	16,144	44,486
1864	5,877	2,675	25,792	1879	25,573	8,446	28,342	1894	55,636	17,388	41,175
1865	5,332	2,733	25,767	1880	27,536	9,002	31,937	1895	53,731	20,612	43,420
1866	10,006	5,792	26,815	1881	26,130	10,077	38,624	1896	56,623	20,513	41,622
1867	12,535	7,144	23,159	1882	27,321	11,085	37,924	1897	54,089	20,365	38,877
1868	12,590	6,926	24,889	1883	28,972	11,556	34,011	Merged into Greater New York.			

DEATHS, CHIEF CAUSES, CITY OF NEW YORK, SINCE 1898.

(Official figures, from the Department of Health.)

YEAR.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Pneumonia.	Non-Pulm'ry Tuberculosis.	Bronchitis.	Diarrhoea Under 5 Yrs.	Cancer.	Kidney Diseases.	Heart Disease.	Violence.	Puerp. Disease, Etc.	Typhoid Fever.
1898.....	1,778	7,724	8,094	1,541	1,923	6,570	2,006	4,686	3,847	3,677	568	676
1899.....	1,924	8,015	8,531	1,562	1,988	5,569	2,136	5,113	3,751	3,385	558	546
1900.....	2,277	8,154	10,482	1,476	1,964	5,978	2,291	5,352	3,858	3,913	711	718
1901.....	2,068	8,135	9,168	1,255	1,683	6,071	2,463	5,500	4,626	4,636	648	727
1902.....	2,015	7,569	9,377	1,314	1,898	5,190	2,450	5,461	4,859	3,752	642	764
1903.....	2,190	8,020	9,714	1,284	1,569	4,443	2,608	5,636	4,771	4,068	637	653
1904.....	2,048	8,512	12,369	1,257	1,735	5,647	2,709	6,220	4,996	5,191	727	661
1905.....	1,544	8,535	9,783	1,123	1,417	6,136	2,875	5,944	5,140	4,476	815	649
1906.....	1,898	8,955	10,868	1,239	1,319	6,016	3,005	6,108	5,557	4,744	763	639
1907.....	1,740	8,999	11,806	1,263	1,048	6,611	3,227	5,685	7,237	4,911	783	740
1908.....	1,758	8,869	9,508	1,288	819	6,190	3,243	5,049	7,130	4,737	698	536
1909.....	1,714	8,643	10,614	1,268	1,051	5,380	3,488	5,522	6,854	4,403	719	564
1910.....	1,715	8,692	10,519	1,382	928	5,918	3,710	5,638	6,870	4,638	761	558
1911.....	1,281	8,700	10,055	1,460	877	4,696	3,873	5,017	7,965	5,183	738	545
1912.....	1,125	8,591	9,979	1,390	732	4,149	4,071	5,724	8,890	4,762	676	499
1913.....	1,333	8,601	10,042	1,430	693	3,668	4,223	5,615	9,674	4,937	668	362
1914.....	1,491	8,918	9,678	1,372	601	3,579	4,467	5,617	10,058	4,985	679	334
1915.....	1,278	8,825	10,922	1,424	711	3,924	4,647	5,521	10,383	4,777	710	332
1916.....	1,031	8,411	10,568	1,237	813	3,053	4,701	6,546	10,687	5,060	653	216
1917.....	1,158	8,825	11,051	1,317	789	3,365	4,867	6,727	11,102	5,742	651	229
1918.....	1,245	8,779	20,628	1,318	930	2,556	4,931	5,269	12,105	5,257	666	196
1919.....	1,239	7,395	10,977	1,103	690	2,474	5,147	5,007	10,435	4,105	644	121
1920.....	1,045	6,165	10,058	970	918	2,694	5,317	4,833	11,342	3,944	708	137
1921.....	891	5,143	6,477	779	547	2,129	5,573	4,105	12,005	4,617	746	123
1922.....	873	5,033	8,794	769	429	1,720	5,945	4,450	13,361	4,797	699	129
1923.....	553	4,951	8,231	721	154	1,534	6,287	4,367	14,312	5,329	623	140

Of the deaths by violence in 1923 suicides numbered 825, homicides totalled 308.

Deaths by age groups in 1923—Under 1 year, 9,578; 1 to 2 years, 1,569; total under 5 years, 11,839; 65 years and over, 17,483; 70 years and over, 12,007.

Deaths of Negroes in 1923 totalled 3,408; Chinese, 140; non-residents (all colors), 1,925.

Deaths in 1923 by places of occurrence—In institutions, 31,082; in tenements, 23,253; in dwellings, 12,167; in hotels, etc., 854.

DEATHS, CHIEF CAUSES, OLD CITY OF NEW YORK (MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX).

YEAR.	Total Deaths.	Death Rate Per 1,000 Pop.	Tuberculosis	Pneumonia.	Under Five Years.	Heart Disease.	Bri'hts Disease.	Cancer.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Bronchitis.	Accidents.	Suicides.	Homicides.
1868...	24,889	29.24	3,414	1,668	3,526	615	534	315	619	803	733	98	46
1869...	25,167	28.08	3,364	2,100	2,884	686	557	304	811	877	797	102	37
1870...	27,175	28.80	4,030	1,836	3,917	699	787	355	729	855	834	101	45
1871...	26,976	28.22	4,186	1,834	3,353	813	947	335	704	964	1,071	114	65
1872...	32,647	33.70	4,274	2,150	4,915	894	949	392	721	1,040	1,108	144	69
1873...	29,084	29.63	4,134	2,328	3,903	860	876	425	1,883	1,068	968	118	73
1874...	28,727	27.89	4,034	2,398	3,468	883	828	416	2,259	1,065	1,008	180	59
1875...	30,709	29.40	4,172	2,802	3,575	985	909	424	3,087	1,111	967	155	62
1876...	29,152	27.11	4,194	2,542	3,632	992	958	459	2,277	1,214	902	150	55
1877...	26,203	23.66	4,044	2,148	3,397	880	923	495	1,423	1,033	820	148	59
1878...	27,008	23.67	4,466	2,888	2,785	1,068	919	570	1,506	1,184	809	142	58
1879...	28,342	24.13	4,343	2,554	3,826	1,164	1,027	572	1,193	1,263	837	117	48
1880...	31,937	26.42	4,706	2,822	3,815	1,153	1,029	659	2,300	1,375	1,007	152	58
1881...	38,624	30.75	5,312	3,261	4,159	1,289	1,187	706	3,287	1,511	1,059	166	65
1882...	37,924	29.61	5,247	3,472	3,959	1,477	1,241	732	2,254	1,583	1,099	199	76
1883...	34,011	25.81	5,290	3,409	3,297	1,693	1,195	678	1,653	1,435	1,100	161	62
1884...	35,034	25.83	5,235	3,159	3,722	1,662	1,163	731	1,838	1,485	1,055	229	55
1885...	35,682	25.56	5,196	3,650	3,482	1,800	1,188	754	2,180	1,605	1,078	207	59
1886...	37,351	26.00	5,477	3,656	3,595	1,894	1,210	779	2,695	1,701	1,176	223	63
1887...	38,933	26.33	5,260	3,707	3,947	2,018	1,128	832	3,056	1,838	1,288	235	70
1888...	40,175	26.39	5,260	4,288	3,648	1,880	1,147	797	2,553	1,892	1,085	247	57
1889...	39,679	25.36	5,179	4,075	3,889	1,970	1,763	848	2,291	1,814	1,148	244	72
1890...	40,103	24.87	5,492	4,989	3,779	1,978	2,024	954	1,783	1,987	1,449	239	61
1891	43,659	26.31	5,160	3,918	4,044	2,285	2,116	902	1,970	1,836	1,597	300	56
1892...	44,329	25.95	5,033	5,841	4,177	2,330	1,991	996	2,106	1,754	1,900	241	38
1893...	44,486	25.30	5,124	6,487	3,890	2,379	2,071	993	2,558	1,577	1,607	314	47
1894...	41,175	22.76	4,658	4,725	3,757	2,170	1,879	1,022	2,870	1,329	1,728	331	61
1895...	43,420	23.18	5,205	5,751	4,061	2,297	2,019	1,030	1,976	1,636	2,045	376	76
1896...	41,622	21.84	4,994	5,383	3,776	2,396	2,195	1,141	1,763	1,292	2,641	384	71
1897...	38,877	20.03	4,843	4,621	3,559	2,346	2,059	1,217	1,590	1,089	1,782	436	65

DEATHS FROM STREET ACCIDENTS IN NEW YORK CITY.

(By S. W. Wynne, M. D., Assistant Registrar, Department of Health. The rate is per 100,000 population.)

YEAR.	Horse Vehicl's	Rate.	Street Cars.	Rate.	Autos.	Rate.	YEAR.	Horse Vehicl's	Rate.	Street Cars.	Rate.	Autos.	Rate.
1898.....	88	2.69	113	3.45	.....	.....	1911.....	271	5.56	126	2.55	128	2.63
1899.....	103	3.07	167	4.97	1	0.03	1912.....	194	3.91	111	2.24	188	3.79
1900.....	105	3.04	181	5.25	5	0.14	1913.....	186	3.68	130	2.58	293	5.80
1901.....	106	2.93	185	5.25	6	0.17	1914.....	168	3.27	121	2.36	310	6.03
1902.....	156	4.26	175	4.77	9	0.24	1915.....	119	2.28	85	1.63	346	6.62
1903.....	184	4.87	180	4.76	12	0.32	1916.....	144	2.71	110	2.07	407	7.66
1904.....	192	4.92	167	4.28	14	0.36	1917.....	119	2.20	159	2.94	525	9.72
1905.....	176	4.37	212	5.26	36	0.89	1918.....	118	2.15	126	2.30	677	12.33
1906.....	223	5.35	252	6.05	64	1.53	1919.....	88	1.58	100	1.79	767	13.75
1907.....	236	5.47	318	7.37	42	0.97	1920.....	42	.74	82	1.45	763	13.47
1908.....	158	3.53	257	5.75	81	1.81	1921.....	62	1.08	85	1.48	849	14.76
1909.....	161	3.47	186	4.01	84	1.81	1922.....	58	.99	58	.99	870	14.90
1910.....	169	3.54	168	3.51	111	2.32	1923.....	30	.51	93	1.59	945	15.94

SAVINGS BANKS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

(Their condition, as reported by State Banking Dept., July 1, 1924. Cents omitted.)

NAME.	Total Resources.	Due Depositors.	No. of Dep.	Deposited in Year.	Withdrawn in Year.	Dividends Pd. in Yr.
BRONX COUNTY.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Bronx Savings Bank	14,160,549	13,502,673	24,889	7,753,339	5,884,220	432,097
Dollar Savings Bank	61,172,189	56,545,441	81,294	27,194,498	22,445,605	1,912,025
Fordham Savings Bank	880,770	834,260	3,839	985,216	157,389	6,433
North Side Savings Bank	13,042,786	12,479,399	22,493	6,793,920	5,255,292	413,947
Total Bronx	89,256,296	83,361,774	132,515	42,726,974	33,742,506	2,764,503
KINGS COUNTY.						
Bay Ridge Savings Bank	14,917,927	14,067,547	35,006	12,989,010	10,782,709	443,457
Brevoort Savings Bank	20,269,131	18,880,195	35,063	10,968,253	7,613,748	691,022
Brooklyn Savings Bank	88,865,822	77,202,336	79,683	19,992,594	21,751,822	2,919,142
Brownsville Savings Bank	81,532	66,157	127	36,157		
Bushwick Savings Bank	14,684,053	13,308,139	24,617	5,941,690	5,968,393	483,386
City Savings Bank of Brooklyn	14,381,121	13,127,252	23,838	6,640,407	6,130,659	462,957
Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn	108,728,115	96,199,825	136,352	33,672,399	32,865,312	3,533,065
Dime Savings B'k of Wms'b'gh	22,807,414	21,155,829	25,093	9,500,000	7,925,759	842,819
East Brooklyn Savings Bank	23,154,298	21,300,040	29,129	9,402,110	8,347,472	753,968
East New York Savings Bank	20,032,441	18,671,183	44,387	10,593,487	8,922,878	643,586
Flatbush Savings Bank	11,460,894	10,851,185	29,348	7,943,512	6,882,705	357,249
Fort Hamilton Savings Bank	1,408,396	1,254,918	5,421	1,874,617	637,268	19,369
Fulton Sav. B'k, Kings County	23,668,352	21,818,702	27,815	10,777,442	7,381,842	839,254
Greater N. Y. Savings Bank	27,845,813	26,308,182	52,888	15,968,077	12,884,332	880,441
Greenpoint Savings Bank	27,831,518	25,215,915	32,257	11,918,661	11,449,836	901,108
Hamburg Savings Bank	9,189,705	8,547,849	18,890	4,548,533	4,606,028	305,561
Home Savings Bank	2,947,069	2,882,957	6,605	1,956,117	1,648,585	95,979
Kings County Savings Bank	19,392,832	17,826,954	17,306	6,244,495	4,834,809	712,529
Kings Highway Savings Bank	1,034,714	961,841	5,408	1,350,892	674,674	18,660
Lincoln Sav. Bank of Brooklyn	62,332,955	56,848,852	65,075	25,117,188	20,585,455	2,250,928
Navy Savings Bank	1,008,087	982,452	7,203	2,192,131	1,922,384	18,795
Prudential Savings Bank	12,118,389	11,180,439	20,804	6,358,342	5,894,417	400,013
Roosevelt Savings Bank	34,741,245	31,841,094	60,525	16,697,688	15,551,833	1,132,647
South Brooklyn Savings Inst	42,043,996	36,397,431	39,905	12,061,493	11,836,356	1,347,237
Sumner Savings Bank	3,756,619	3,567,252	8,532	1,961,651	1,955,839	127,390
Williamsburgh Savings Bank	153,480,328	133,301,431	125,322	47,033,271	36,884,786	5,392,634
Total Kings	762,182,780	683,735,971	856,599	293,740,231	255,939,915	25,573,209
NEW YORK COUNTY.						
American Savings Bank	10,846,313	10,060,478	21,623	4,965,906	4,725,379	358,125
Bank for Savings	148,651,175	133,022,174	134,190	27,414,647	28,111,434	5,016,505
Bowery Savings Bank	229,775,401	206,750,608	183,813	87,770,853	69,251,001	7,313,707
Broadway Savings Institution	14,953,287	13,622,057	20,361	4,040,596	4,314,736	513,138
Central Savings Bank	151,011,103	134,916,480	129,719	40,264,718	40,875,597	5,058,959
Citizens Savings Bank	35,648,012	31,862,000	29,785	9,602,663	9,699,589	1,192,055
Commonwealth Savings Bank	7,799,759	7,352,626	19,068	4,331,519	3,472,609	245,486
Dry Dock Savings Institution	119,016,594	106,662,362	95,733	32,629,789	29,034,049	3,889,175
East River Savings Institution	58,200,695	50,845,088	43,747	16,937,948	16,485,265	1,946,803
Emigrant Industrial Sav. Bank	269,551,213	245,960,599	196,007	68,597,771	66,504,099	9,319,186
Empire City Savings Bank	29,598,429	27,876,341	49,080	13,899,179	11,127,319	949,620
Excelsior Savings Bank	26,869,208	24,431,626	29,744	6,229,072	7,116,267	929,746
Franklin Savings Bank	75,221,214	67,543,017	94,407	26,460,230	21,821,199	2,408,956
Greenwich Savings Bank	108,316,913	96,163,645	93,430	22,217,203	21,572,683	3,593,747
Harlem Savings Bank	68,967,928	63,215,941	71,360	20,701,058	16,852,477	2,269,678
Irving Savings Bank	23,652,804	21,128,527	22,391	6,346,723	6,561,361	805,400
Italian Savings Bank	23,919,033	21,687,147	29,451	10,510,446	8,361,402	740,075
Maiden Lane Savings Bank	4,850,321	4,542,724	12,995	3,012,132	3,026,316	152,437
Manhattan Savings Institution	18,651,309	16,894,983	25,078	5,690,481	5,588,776	613,860
Metropolitan Savings Bank	22,578,795	20,699,972	35,752	6,989,787	6,834,204	767,226
New York Savings Bank	62,171,792	54,647,445	50,495	14,015,217	14,559,298	2,070,451
North River Savings Bank	25,992,239	23,958,092	35,425	10,343,972	9,283,750	854,645
Seamen's Bank for Savings	86,293,287	76,093,576	79,673	20,490,719	21,286,068	2,880,202
Union Dime Savings Bank	99,050,016	89,819,685	155,97	332,617,719	28,201,225	3,195,988
Union Sq. Savings Bank	27,674,392	25,169,099	27,196	8,510,721	8,183,810	943,531
United States Savings Bank	23,986,196	22,569,033	35,242	10,739,533	7,899,694	770,431
West Side Savings Bank	10,862,172	10,043,404	16,331	4,117,078	3,511,301	357,758
Total Manhattan	1,784,109,104	1,607,950,651	1,738,977	519,446,694	474,260,921	59,154,902
QUEENS COUNTY.						
College Point Savings Bank	4,175,828	3,820,678	6,043	1,597,657	1,530,806	140,630
Jamaica Savings Bank	14,861,511	13,591,628	22,079	6,268,861	5,425,857	475,209
Long Island City Savings Bank	31,236,849	28,012,892	46,797	14,265,936	12,574,692	989,245
Queens Co. Sav. Bank, Flushing	11,096,795	10,021,493	17,800	4,846,838	4,078,089	350,665
Rockaway Sav. Bank, Far Rock	564,130	534,130	1,478	476,861	404,314	18,093
Savings Bank of Richmond Hill	2,943,833	2,826,441	8,693	2,281,401	1,490,564	82,302
Savings Bank of Ridgewood	4,757,105	4,568,336	10,470	3,911,887	2,372,941	149,678
Total Queens	69,636,056	63,375,601	113,360	33,649,445	27,877,267	2,205,825
RICHMOND COUNTY.						
Rich. Co. Sav. B'k., W. N. Brigh	4,381,748	4,094,904	9,475	2,319,144	2,122,478	145,123
Staten Is. Sav. B'k., Stapleton	14,008,418	12,743,019	27,788	5,833,768	5,617,264	461,406
Total Richmond	18,390,166	16,837,924	37,263	8,152,913	7,739,742	606,530
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.						
Bank for Savings, Ossining	6,798,889	6,108,441	7,224	1,830,920	1,510,102	245,025
Eastch Sav. Bank, Mt. Vernon	9,652,433	8,802,089	13,284	4,531,424	3,957,126	309,112
Greenb'gh Sav. B'k, Dobbs F'y	1,558,742	1,424,157	2,787	544,825	474,622	49,844
Home Sav. B'k., White Plains	8,222,647	7,516,131	15,202	2,864,132	2,864,521	274,196
Peekskill Savings Bank	6,786,617	5,718,199	8,970	1,341,669	1,443,141	212,210
Peoples B'k for Sav., New Roch	1,953,066	1,847,840	7,035	1,196,024	1,093,244	62,030
Peoples Savings Bank, Yonkers	18,748,187	17,044,418	21,593	5,517,188	5,135,224	615,562
Port Chester Savings Bank	9,322,995	8,558,685	11,250	2,908,009	2,575,902	351,360
Union Sav. B'k., Mamaroneck	2,208,313	2,044,978	5,000	1,111,448	916,856	69,988
Westch Co. Sav. B'k, Tarrytown	7,018,124	5,770,310	7,840	1,534,999	1,570,814	210,871
Yonkers Savings Bank	19,646,164	17,584,230	30,020	5,349,913	4,763,337	632,070
Total Westchester	91,916,182	82,419,484	130,205	28,730,557	26,304,893	3,032,271

CONDITION OF MEMBERS, N. Y. CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION.

For the week ending Oct. 11, 1924. The figures are six-day averages, except as to capital and net profits. The last named item covers the period from the foundation of the institution.

Clearing House Members.	Capital.	Net Profits.	Loans, Dis. Inv'ts. Etc., Average.	Cash in Vault, Average.	Net Demand Deposits, Average.	Net Time Deposits, Average.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.						
Bank of N. Y. & Trust Co...	4,000,000	12,356,800	77,738,000	769,000	55,137,000	11,222,000
Bank of the Manhattan Co...	10,000,000	13,464,800	162,077,000	2,630,000	133,552,000	24,459,000
Mechanics' & Metals Nat B'k.	10,000,000	15,694,000	179,486,000	3,488,000	171,793,000	9,650,000
Bank of America.....	6,500,000	5,622,000	84,918,000	1,775,000	87,961,000	4,191,000
National City Bank.....	40,000,000	54,133,700	663,337,000	5,070,000	656,326,000	94,203,000
Chemical National Bank.....	4,500,000	17,005,600	133,246,000	1,294,000	123,953,000	6,162,000
Nat. Butchers & Drovers B'k.	1,000,000	285,300	6,460,000	82,000	4,539,000	184,000
American Exchange Nat. B'k.	5,000,000	7,952,400	110,824,000	933,000	99,959,000	7,847,000
National Bank of Commerce..	25,000,000	39,523,600	363,332,000	1,096,000	332,313,000	13,815,000
Pacific Bank.....	1,000,000	1,742,200	30,530,000	1,200,000	29,305,000	2,940,000
Chatham & Phenix Nat. B'k..	10,500,000	9,264,100	161,634,000	4,632,000	125,013,000	32,945,000
Hanover National Bank.....	5,000,000	22,878,000	126,715,000	599,000	111,641,000	.....
Corn Exchange Bank.....	10,000,000	13,204,700	198,158,000	6,861,000	177,977,000	27,526,00
National Park Bank.....	10,000,000	23,772,400	177,841,000	1,154,000	143,307,000	8,937,000
East River National Bank....	2,100,000	1,900,000	29,820,000	1,297,000	23,175,000	6,962,000
First National Bank.....	10,000,000	59,964,400	336,138,000	428,000	236,080,000	17,307,000
Irving B'k-Columbia Trust Co	17,500,000	12,038,700	292,321,000	3,568,000	282,749,000	28,710,000
Continental Bank.....	1,000,000	1,038,900	7,144,000	159,000	5,658,000	377,000
Chase National Bank.....	20,000,000	24,605,000	402,485,000	4,479,000	393,969,000	21,866,000
Fifth Avenue Bank.....	500,000	2,706,500	23,862,000	818,000	24,523,000	.....
Commonwealth Bank.....	600,000	1,066,400	12,665,000	436,000	10,195,000	2,639,000
Garfield National Bank.....	1,000,000	1,685,600	15,669,000	461,000	15,471,000	129,000
Fifth National Bank.....	1,200,000	1,240,100	19,795,000	187,000	16,295,000	1,369,000
Seaboard National Bank.....	4,000,000	7,613,800	104,337,000	902,000	103,971,000	3,182,000
Coal and Iron Nat. Bank.....	1,500,000	1,349,700	19,846,000	275,000	17,089,000	1,551,000
Bankers Trust Co.....	20,000,000	25,913,300	319,243,000	1,043,000	283,948,000	38,873,000
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co...	3,000,000	4,487,900	55,246,000	832,000	47,401,000	6,194,000
Guaranty Trust Co.....	25,000,000	18,988,000	498,982,000	1,649,000	452,438,000	65,441,000
Fidelity-Internat'l Trust Co...	2,000,000	2,142,600	20,728,000	412,000	17,870,000	1,748,000
New York Trust Co.....	10,000,000	19,099,300	177,198,000	619,000	145,796,000	24,840,000
Metropolitan Trust Co.....	2,000,000	4,096,900	46,931,000	681,000	43,200,000	2,931,000
Farmers Loan & Trust Co....	5,000,000	17,363,600	134,088,000	493,000	108,646,000	21,756,000
Equitable Trust Co.....	23,000,000	11,191,800	287,344,000	1,537,000	327,360,000	30,171,000
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.						
Greenwich Bank.....	1,000,000	2,455,800	20,205,000	1,929,000	20,291,000	621,000
Bowery Bank.....	250,000	917,300	5,135,000	316,000	2,571,000	1,984,000
State Bank.....	3,500,000	5,094,300	96,002,000	3,854,000	32,116,000	60,404,000
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.						
Title Guarantee & Trust Co..	10,000,000	15,216,700	57,723,000	1,490,000	37,763,000	1,430,000
Lawyers Title & Trust Co....	6,000,000	6,169,000	27,141,000	950,000	16,186,000	870,000
TOTALS.						
Members Federal Reserve B'k.	291,900,000	455,392,100	5,280,138,000	51,859,000	4,523,591,000	520,127,000
State Banks, not members of Federal Reserve Bank.....	4,750,000	8,467,400	121,342,000	6,099,000	54,978,000	63,009,000
Trust Companies, not members of Federal Reserve Bank...	16,000,000	21,385,700	84,864,000	2,440,000	63,949,000	2,300.00
Aggregate 38 members.....	312,650,000	485,245,200	5,486,344,000	60,398,000	4,632,518,000	585,436,000

Figures for net demand deposits in National City, Bankers Trust, Guaranty Trust, Farmers Loan & Trust, and Equitable Trust, include deposits in foreign branches, but the totals do not so include.

NEW YORK BANK CLEARINGS SINCE 1900.

Yr.	No. of Members.	Clearings for Year Ended Sept. 30.	Average Daily Clearings.	Yr.	No. of Members.	Clearings for Year Ended Sept. 30.	Average Daily Clearings.
1900	64	$51,964,588,564.31	$170,936,146.61	1914	62	$89,760,344,971.31	$296,238,762.28
1901	62	77,020,672,493.65	254,193,638.59	1915	63	90,842,707,723.90	299,810,916.58
1902	60	74,753,189,435.86	245,898,649.46	1916	63	147,180,709,461.18	484,147,070.60
1903	57	70,833,655,940.29	233,005,447.17	1917	62	181,534,031,387.84	601,106,064.20
1904	54	59,672,796,804.41	196,648,514.11	1918	59	174,524,179,028.72	575,987,389.53
1905	54	91,879,318,369.00	302,234,599.89	1919	60	214,703,444,468.43	708,592,225.96
1906	55	103,754,100,091.25	342,422,772.57	1920	55	252,338,249,466.28	830,060,031.13
1907	54	95,315,421,237.96	313,537,569.86	1921	52	204,082,339,375.84	673,539,073.84
1908	50	73,630,971,913.18	241,413,022.66	1922	43	213,326,385,751.57	706,378,760.76
1909	51	99,257,662,41..03	326,505,468.45	1923	40	214,621,430,806.71	713,028,009.32
1910	50	102,553,959,069.28	338,461,911.11	1924	40	235,498,649,044.75	774,666,608.69
1911	67	92,420,120,091.67	305,016,897.99				
1912	65	96,672,300,863.67	319,050,497.89	1854-1924..		$4,437,686,167,568.47	$204,813,133.68
1913	64	98,121,520,297.15	323,833,400.32				

Balances for 1924 totalled $26,389,851,777.70; average daily balances, $86,808,722.95; per cent. balances to clearings, 11.20; largest exchanges on any one day, July 1, 1924—$1,443,826,554.64; smallest exchanges on any one day, April 19, 1924—$347,266,160.15.

Largest day's exchanges on record, July 1, 1924—$1,443,826,554.64.

Transactions of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in the year—Debit exchanges, $2,851,193,039.42; credit exchanges, $24,130,607,076.02; credit balances, $21,279,414,036.60.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION DATA.

(Prepared for The Almanac by the Manager, William J. Gilpin.)

The association, which was 71 years old Oct. 2, 1924, is composed of 16 national banks, 10 State banks, and 12 trust companies. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the Clearing House City Collection Department also make exchanges at the Clearing House, making 40 institutions clearing direct. There are 6 banks and trust companies in the city and vicinity, not members of the association, that make their exchanges through banks that are members.

President—James S. Alexander, Chairman of the Board, National Bank of Commerce; *Secretary*—Dunham B. Sherer, Vice-President, Corn Exchange Bank; *Manager*—William J. Gilpin; *Assistant Manager*—Clarence E. Bacon; *Department of Inspection and Examination*—Charles A. Hanna, Examiner.

CITY OF NEW YORK BONDED DEBT.

(Prepared by the Department of Finance, as of January 1, each year.)

AS OF JANUARY 1.	Funded Debt (Corp. Stock, Notes, and Assess. Bds.)	Sinking Fund Holdings (Bonds.)	Net Funded Debt (Col. 1, Less Column 2.)	Other Debt (General Fund Bonds.)	Other Debt (Special Revenue Bonds.)	Other Debt (Revenue Bonds and Bills.)	Interest on City Debt.
1898	$321,905,514	$92,718,373	$229,187,140	.....	$3,061,645	$6,067,600	$9,629,382
1899	341,844,225	99,386,291	242,457,933	.....	8,179,665	7,600	11,430,778
1900	359,620,986	105,754,871	253,866,114	.....	3,170,311	7,600	11,707,544
1901	384,794,597	114,388,129	270,406,468	.....	5,388,335	2,107,600	12,100,296
1902	412,047,717	122,399,480	289,648,336	.....	4,322,997	9,912,600	12,937,776
1903	434,339,605	137,442,948	296,896,656	.....	4,272,308	22,467,600	13,276,709
1904	469,123,199	142,121,103	327,002,096	$8,500,000	7,537,149	41,748,600	15,188,951
1905	534,954,131	139,330,352	395,623,778	18,000,000	5,408,640	34,457,000	17,101,850
1906	565,056,512	140,380,612	424,675,900	29,000,000	6,280,500	42,097,000	18,459,015
1907	617,484,892	150,294,186	467,190,705	40,750,000	7,462,500	50,412,270	20,799,880
1908	672,396,965	143,187,164	529,209,801	54,250,000	8,368,000	53,646,036	24,576,522
1909	730,691,994	141,671,340	589,020,654	68,750,000	8,991,990	74,006,600	29,671,070
1910	794,930,288	146,868,059	648,062,228	85,500,000	5,208,150	60,367,290	32,178,760
1911	843,503,798	154,140,289	689,363,508	102,500,000	7,364,625	58,874,533	34,214,137
1912	917,811,718	157,970,000	759,841,718	120,000,000	5,970,164	46,671,621	35,473,685
1913	985,190,042	161,679,241	823,510,800	137,500,000	7,038,065	34,712,775	38,453,876
1914	1,064,418,429	169,955,027	894,463,401	159,500,000	6,319,225	33,694,415	37,745,836
1915	1,124,020,221	180,217,878	943,802,347	183,000,000	11,925,425	43,536,947	42,428,903
1916	1,154,483,821	176,078,406	978,405,414	206,000,000	9,367,075	43,000,000	42,020,934
1917	1,191,317,251	176,111,545	1,015,205,706	229,500,000	9,999,948	26,004,500	43,284,252
1918	1,214,948,477	193,749,437	1,025,799,039	254,500,000	15,600,000	39,074,400	47,663,019
1919	1,225,055,569	183,013,219	1,042,042,350	281,500,000	15,325,000	33,996,500	48,949,997
1920	1,238,260,597	204,382,238	1,033,878,359	310,000,000	9,989,900	32,360,500	49,751,993
1921	1,246,858,861	215,236,727	1,031,622,134	342,500,000	40,354,583	62,767,000	53,501,482
1922	1,292,973,059	225,890,922	1,067,082,137	376,500,000	35,602,650	78,068,500	55,144,736
1923	1,316,160,385	222,817,753	1,093,342,632	414,000,000	18,350,000	40,600,000	55,302,516
1924	1,373,350,838	232,797,501	1,140,553,337	452,500,000	20,225,000	25,000,000	57,143,780

RAILROAD PASSENGER STATIONS IN MANHATTAN.

Baltimore & Ohio (see Pennsylvania).

Central of New Jersey, foot of W. 23d and Liberty Streets; Sandy Hook Route (in Summer), foot of W. 42d and Cedar Streets, also.

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, foot of Barclay, Christopher and W. 23d Streets.

Erie, foot of Chambers and West 23d Streets.

Hudson Terminal, Cortlandt, Dey, Church and Fulton Streets.

Lehigh Valley (see Pennsylvania).

Long Island, 7th Avenue and 33d Street; foot East 34th Street.

New York Central & Hudson River, 42d Street and 4th Avenue, Grand Central Station; Putnam Division, 155th Street and Eighth Avenue.

New York, New Haven & Hartford, 4th Avenue and 42d Street, Grand Central Station.

New York, Ontario & Western, foot of Cortlandt and West 42d Streets.

New York, Susquehanna & Western, foot of Chambers and West 23d Streets.

Pennsylvania, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets, 7th Avenue, 31st to 33d Street, and Hudson Terminal (Fulton and Church Streets)

Philadelphia & Reading, foot W. 23d and Liberty Sts

Staten Island, foot of Whitehall Street, South Ferry.

West Shore, foot Cortlandt and West 42d Streets.

NEW YORKERS WHOSE PERSONAL ASSESSMENT IS $100,000 OR MORE.

(The figures represent the 1925 official tentative estimated valuation of personalty.)

$1,100,000—John D. Rockefeller.

$1,000,000—Jessie W. Donahue, Helena W. McCann.

$500,000—Millie Calmon, Mary W. A. Cook, Elizabeth Curtis, S. E. Allen Degner, Sarah H. Duke, George Ehret, Alice V. Morris, Agnes G. Pyne, John D. Rockefeller jr., George T. Slade, Maria L. Schieffelin, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Gertrude V. Whitney, Payne Whitney, Clark Williams, Martha Woodbury.

$400,000—Arabella D. Huntington, Jessie R. Suydam, W. A. Clark (N. R.), Melville Gambrille (Del.).

$350,000—Florence V. A. Twombly.

$300,000—Julia A. Anderson, Adelaide N. Asher, Frederick F. Ayer, Ogden M. Hoagland, Bessie Lowenthal, Mrs. Eli Madelman, William B. Sewell, Jennie E. Thorley, Charles Webb.

$275,000—Lizzie P. Bliss, Susan D. Bliss.

$250,000—Laura C. Bacon, George F. Baker, Bessie Cohn, Anna M. Harkness, Mary S. Harkness, Linda M. Holt, Adolph Lewisohn, Amelia L. Mayhoff, Harry P. Whitney.

$200,000—Essie Auerbach, Mary E. Bierstadt, Isa McB. Bindley, Jessie L. Boskowitz, Helen C. Bostiek, Eva B. Camp, Anabella Curtis, Benjamin N. Duke, Dora H. Floersheimer, A. M. Huntington, Charles Kaye, Helen V. Klauber, Benjamin Lawson, Adolf Liebmann, Elsa J. Lindenmeyer, Julia C. Marvin, Harry Mautner, Alice L. Parker, Leslie J. Pearson, Annie C. Phillips, Anna B. Scherer, Ethel M. Smith, Elizabeth C. Sivord, Emily A. Thorn, Kathryn A. Trevor, Helen Hay Whitney, Langley W. Wiggin, Gordon Woodbury

$175,000—Ida L. Donaldson.

$155,000—Alice G. Vanderbilt.

$150,000—Agnes P. Allaire, Emma B. Auchincloss, Viola H. Bernheim, Francis H. Cabot, Maud Cabot, Sarah Collier, Mary E. Dunning, Henrietta C. Haven, Emmie Holzman, Albert R. Lesinsky, Mary I. Lockwood, Winslow Lyon, Georgie McD. Reed, Paul L. Reinhardt, George E. Ruppert, Jacob Ruppert, Harry F. Sinclair, Mabel Stein, Mabel A. Tod, Marie H. Young.

$125,000—Harriet W. Kendall, Waldmar Kops, Kate Livingstone.

$106,000—Elbridge T. Gerry (N. R.).

$100,000—Lillian H. Abbett, Alice A. Allen, John Aspegren, Dewey Auerbach, Henry G. Auerbach, Edith B. Baker, George F. Baker jr., Lillian Barry, Bernard M. Baruch, Marie K. Bayne, Ethel G. Bellamore, Xavier W. Benziger, Caroline Bijur, Cortlandt Bishop, Harry S. Black, Anna Bogert, Edith Bonner, Eleanor Bovee, Leonore L. Brietwiser, Hilda Brown, Henry L. Bennett, H. C. Cody (N. R.), William N. Cromwell, John F. Degener, William G. Dewitt, George A. Dixon, James B. Duke (N. R.), Joseph J. Duveen, Guido Eckstein, H. Floersheimer, Charlotte A. W. Fowler, S. R. Guggenheim, Josephine V. Hall, William N. Hall, Felix Hamburger, Louis Hilborn, H. E. Huntington (N. R.), Lillian B. Hyde, George O. Jones, Augusta R. Kaye, Julius Kayser, G. H. Kinnicutt, A. F. Kountze, De Lancey Kountze, James L. Laidlaw, Florence B. Loew, Maurice Loew, Huntington Lyman, Miltiades Melachrino, Sadie Van S. Merle-Smith, A. D. Mittendorf, G. S. Mittendorf, W. K. Mittendorf, Ada A. S. Moore, Frances Morgan, Junius S. Morgan, W. W. Naumberg, J. Van Vechten Olcott, Marie L. Peixotto, Abraham S. Phillips, Arthur Phillips, David F. Phillips, Etta H. Phillips, Alice L. Popper, Ida C. Proudfoot, Edmee E. S. Pryibil, Ralph Pulitzer, P. R. Pyne 2d, Daniel G. Reid, Nelson Robinson, Abby Rockefeller, Bertha B. Sallinger, F. M. E. Scheafer, Louis J. Scheafer, Anna G. Scalk, Emma Schall, Harriet Sewell, F. J. Shepard, Isabelle Sivin, Amanda E. Silleck, Rosalie C. Slack, Georgiana Slade, Sadie Smith, Sander Smith, Sol Smith, Helen L. P. Stokes, Walter W. Stokes, Clara Stroheim, Belmont Tiffany, B. Tiffany (N. R.), Otto Timone, Robert E. Tod, Grace Torres, Ruth V. Twombley, Fred A. Vanderbilt, Louise A. Vanderbilt, Felix M, Warburg, Lawrence Waterbury, J. Watson Webb. Jane D. Williams, Henry Wollman, Benjamin Wollman, William J. Wollman.

NEW YORK CITY ASSESSED VALUES AND TAX LEVIES SINCE 1897.

YEAR.	Realty Other Than Corp'n.	Realty of Corporat'n.	Special Franchises.	Total of 3 Preced. Col'ns.	Personal Property.	Grand Totals.	Tax Levy.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1897	2,389,399,987	74,949,690	.....	2,464,349,677	419,679,395	2,884,029,072	45,332,402
1898	4,455,441,974	78,288,835	.....	2,533,730,809	548,987,900	3,082,718,709	47,356,863
1899	2,837,461,039	94,984,425	.....	2,932,445,464	545,906,565	3,478,352,029	86,179,794
1900	2,918,986,004	29,892,345	219,679,351	3,168,557,700	485,574,495	3,654,132,195	82,548,199
1901	2,995,580,622	30,863,445	211,334,194	3,237,778,261	550,192,612	3,787,970,873	88,241,853
1902	3,079,351,079	30,676,345	220,620,155	3,330,647,579	526,400,139	3,857,047,718	88,178,612
1903	4,487,399,006	28,967,495	235,184,325	4,751,550,826	680,866,092	5,432,416,918	77,631,787
1904	4,731,771,724	32,170,605	251,521,450	5,015,463,779	625,078,878	5,640,542,657	86,068,402
1905	4,886,924,891	32,463,860	302,193,550	5,221,582,301	690,561,926	5,912,144,227	88,980,728
1906	5,326,413,110	50,594,835	361,479,300	5,738,487,245	567,306,940	6,305,794,185	94,095,105
1907	5,704,009,652	69,615,950	466,855,000	6,240,480,602	554,861,313	6,795,341,915	101,947,668
1908	6,141,500,119	88,425,200	492,490,470	6,722,415,789	435,774,611	7,158,190,400	116,541,091
1909	6,257,352,379	75,825,425	474,001,900	6,807,179,704	443,320,855	7,250,500,559	122,742,630
1910	6,491,335,999	87,447,075	465,409,600	7,044,192,674	372,644,825	7,416,837,499	131,474,076
1911	7,211,325,769	166,496,295	481,018,100	7,858,840,164	357,923,123	8,216,763,287	142,237,757
1912	7,279,579,651	169,170,440	413,148,799	7,861,898,890	342,963,540	8,204,862,430	150,956,702
1913	7,387,237,104	180,549,176	438,861,581	8,006,647,861	325,418,440	8,332,066,301	151,786,264
1914	7,458,784,625	186,654,976	404,420,311	8,049,859,912	340,295,560	8,390,155,472	150,503,894
1915	7,527,890,627	200,897,090	379,973,070	8,108,760,787	352,051,755	8,460,812,542	160,295,797
1916	7,568,649,179	213,820,520	425,352,662	8,207,822,361	376,530,150	8,584,352,511	176,381,879
1917	7,570,367,350	222,614,005	461,567,645	8,254,549,000	419,156,315	8,673,705,315	177,067,174
1918	7,672,715,813	227,448,940	439,474,098	8,339,638,851	251,414,875	8,591,053,726	198,232,811
1919	7,775,808,999	242,832,150	409,681,604	8,428,322,753	362,412,780	8,790,735,533	204,756,495
1920	7,961,898,798	246,511,175	417,712,584	8,626,121,707	296,506,185	8,922,627,892	223,021,070
1921	9,268,281,195	276,447,330	428,256,579	9,972,895,104	213,222,175	10,186,207,279	284,146,634
1922	9,541,002,025	282,488,900	426,500,910	10,249,991,835	210,608,045	10,460,599,880	286,077,228
1923	9,880,587,528	285,848,050	429,630,770	10,596,066,348	216,585,350	10,812,651,698	295,803,052
1924	10,441,106,794	279,144,950	428,559,749	11,148,811,493	231,174,150	11,579,985,643	312,664,521

There are 657,542 parcels of real estate in the City, of which 88,051 are in Manhattan, 81,178 in the Bronx, 250,058 in Brooklyn, 188,463 in Queens, and 49,792 in Richmond.

The number of those assessed on personal property is 43,196, of whom 22,786 are in Manhattan, 6,440 in the Bronx, 11,200 in Brooklyn, 2,195 in Queens, and 575 in Richmond.

The assessed valuations of real estate were increased in 1903 from a varying percentage theretofore of the full value to presumably the full value thereof.

TAX RATES IN NEW YORK CITY, BY BOROUGHS, SINCE 1899.

YEAR.	Manhattan and Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Queens.	Richmond.	Rate of State Tax Levied by City, Incl'd'd in Total Tax Rate.	State Tax Paid by City to State.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Mills.*	*Dollars.*
1899	2.48040	2.36424	3.27445	2.42373	2.49	6,204,639
1900	2.24771	2.32113	2.34216	2.22073	1.96	7,877,720
1901	2.31733	2.38853	2.35702	2.35191	1.20	6,922,652
1902	2.27344	2.35353	2.31873	2.33653	.13	4,470,907
1903	1.41367	1.48945	1.47508	1.49675	.13	496,955
1904	1.51242	1.57296	1.57228	1.59281	.13	506,005
1905	1.49051	1.56264	1.55523	1.55821	.09	662,281
1906	1.47890	1.53769	1.55484	1.55422	.011495	824,217
1907	1.48499	1.55408	1.53393	1.56884	.....	Nil.
1908	1.61407	1.67021	1.66031	1.71115	.....	Nil.
1909	1.67804	1.73780	1.72536	1.77522	.....	Nil.
1910	1.75790	1.81499	1.81079	1.87501	.....	Nil.
1911	1.72248	1.75502	1.73645	1.81657	.....	Nil.
1912	1.83	1.87	1.84	1.92	.6	4,301,345
1913	1.81	1.85	1.85	1.92	.99255	7,947,032
1914	1.78—1.77	1.84	1.80	1.90	.545437	4,576,303
1915	1.87—1.94	1.92	1.95	2.24	.....	Nil.
1916	2.04—2.09	2.08	2.06	2.13	1.629	13,975,021
1917	2.02—2.08	2.07	2.09	2.12	.....	Nil.
1918	2.36—2.40	2.40	2.41	2.46	.9852	8,463,756
1919	2.32—2.37	2.36	2.37	2.41	.9695	8,522,630
1920	2.48—2.53	2.54	2.54	2.53	.9570	8,539,153
1921	2.77—2.84	2.80	2.85	2.83	2.163826	22,041,183
1922	2.75—2.75	2.76	2.79	2.78	.00137951	14,430,513
1923	2.74—2.74	2.74	2.74	2.76	.0011388	12,595,623
1924	2.74—2.74	2.76	2.74	2.76	.0017282	20,294,406

NOTE—In 1914 and thereafter the first rate in second column is that of Manhattan, the second is that of the Bronx.

ASSESSED VALUES, TAX LEVIES AND TAX RATES 1875-1896.

(Former City of New York. The tax rate is figured on each $100 of assessed valuation.)

YEAR	Assess. Val. of Realty.	Assess. Val. Personalty.	Tax Levy.	Tax Rate.	YEAR	Assess. Val. of Realty.	Assess. Val. Personalty.	Tax Levy.	Tax Rate.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dols.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dols.*
1875	883,643,545	217,300,154	32,367,744.75	2.94	1886	1,203,941,065	217,027,221	32,421,550.15	2.29
1876	892,287,015	218,626,178	31,109,521.60	2.80	1887	1,254,491,849	253,148,814	32,370,696.78	2.16
1877	895,063,933	206,028,160	29,178,940.47	2.65	1888	1,302,818,879	250,623,552	34,329,860.12	2.22
1878	900,855,700	197,532,075	28,008,888.26	2.55	1889	1,331,578,291	272,260,822	31,145,370.05	1.95
1879	918,134,380	175,934,955	28,226,988.84	2.58	1890	1,398,290,007	298,688,383	33,212,034.93	1.97
1880	942,571,690	201,194,037	28,937,272.90	2.53	1891	1,464,247,820	321,609,518	33,764,394.00	1.90
1881	976,735,199	209,212,899	31,071,840.19	2.62	1892	1,504,904,603	323,359,672	33,725,555.84	1.85
1882	1,135,203,816	198,272,582	27,684,427.26	2.25	1893	1,562,582,393	370,936,136	35,022,690.60	1.82
1883	1,179,130,669	197,546,495	29,167,029.81	2.29	1894	1,613,057,735	390,274,302	35,659,026.78	1.79
1884	1,119,761,597	218,536,746	29,991,172.85	2.25	1895	1,646,028,655	370,919,007	38,403,761.18	1.91
1885	1,168,443,137	202,673,866	32,853,528.84	2.40	1896	1,731,509,143	374,975,762	44,900,330.28	2.14

NEW YORK CITY ASSESSED VALUATIONS BY BOROUGHS.

Year.	Manhattan Realty.	Manhattan Personalty	Manhattan Total.	Bronx Realty.	Bronx Personalty.	Bronx Total.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1900	2,231,502,655	421,860,527	2,653,363,182	138,494,849	8,013,641	146,508,490
1901	2,285,188,713	428,279,951	2,713,468,664	143,808,303	12,188,607	155,996,910
1902	2,358,939,618	412,388,258	2,771,327,876	153,500,568	12,683,110	166,183,678
1903	3,483,793,382	549,843,253	4,033,636,635	247,090,767	14,762,041	264,852,808
1904	3,676,857,411	508,478,655	4,185,336,066	261,026,477	14,756,953	275,783,430
1905	3,820,754,181	568,390,790	4,389,144,971	274,859,593	16,673,625	291,533,218
1906	4,105,352,281	447,184,550	4,552,536,831	355,779,602	18,028,857	373,808,459
1907	4,391,970,951	432,654,158	4,824,625,109	396,687,730	14,115,699	410,804,429
1908	4,584,536,431	327,810,632	4,912,347,063	441,228,718	11,539,680	452,768,398
1909	4,614,446,286	332,202,634	4,946,648,920	462,704,008	13,969,671	476,663,679
1910	4,743,916,785	298,030,483	5,041,947,268	493,757,919	7,716,550	501,474,469
1911	5,037,872,685	289,797,952	5,327,670,637	605,222,933	4,986,895	610,209,828
1912	5,035,485,413	281,467,122	5,316,952,535	616,521,378	4,595,198	621,116,576
1913	5,126,942,595	265,509,435	5,392,452,030	640,340,593	5,094,060	645,434,653
1914	5,149,250,760	287,768,270	5,437,019,030	658,632,013	5,761,200	664,393,213
1915	5,145,802,495	292,349,590	5,438,152,085	677,126,664	6,804,800	683,931,464
1916	5,129,830,629	317,187,300	5,447,017,929	698,869,196	6,265,500	705,134,696
1917	5,088,344,403	339,106,700	5,427,451,103	714,226,994	9,524,400	723,751,394
1918	5,094,604,208	194,775,200	5,289,376,438	726,129,198	7,357,100	733,486,298
1919	5,115,811,621	291,286,700	5,407,098,321	731,808,972	12,674,400	744,483,372
1920	5,186,771,887	227,063,350	5,413,835,237	753,308,264	17,211,200	770,519,464
1921	5,878,847,633	152,742,600	6,031,590,233	852,447,403	13,899,700	866,347,103
1922	6,058,643,144	145,473,800	6,204,116,944	864,008,890	17,175,650	881,184,540
1923	6,177,890,668	149,893,000	6,327,783,668	926,682,418	16,974,900	943,657,318
1924	6,402,525,800	158,388,750	6,560,914,550	988,158,851	19,644,600	1,007,823,451

Year.	Brooklyn Realty.	Brooklyn Personalty.	Brooklyn Total.	Queens Realty.	Queens Pers'nalty	Queens Total.	Richmond Realty.	Richm'd Pers'alty
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1900	651,383,900	43,947,440	695,321,330	104,427,872	5,498,681	109,926,553	42,723,924	6,264,204
1901	658,962,119	89,241,624	748,203,743	107,179,620	10,826,810	118,006,430	42,639,506	9,655,620
1902	670,533,508	85,577,102	756,110,610	108,859,704	9,026,134	117,885,838	38,814,181	6,725,535
1903	853,760,357	100,052,348	953,812,705	123,781,723	10,176,900	133,958,623	43,124,597	6,031,550
1904	901,995,227	88,573,775	990,569,002	131,379,225	7,477,425	138,856,650	44,205,709	5,792,070
1905	940,982,302	90,911,963	1,031,894,265	140,404,990	9,094,738	149,499,728	44,581,235	5,490,810
1906	1,072,007,172	87,722,810	1,159,729,982	159,446,205	9,694,428	169,140,633	45,901,985	4,676,295
1907	1,181,221,910	92,866,547	1,274,088,457	217,668,775	11,191,262	228,860,037	52,931,236	4,062,205
1908	1,334,864,835	83,448,072	1,418,312,907	296,458,980	9,908,830	306,367,810	65,326,825	3,067,397
1909	1,354,809,840	84,332,190	1,439,142,030	308,112,605	9,673,200	317,785,805	67,106,965	3,153,160
1910	1,404,036,521	59,331,825	1,463,368,346	334,563,960	5,358,480	339,922,440	67,917,489	2,207,487
1911	1,689,171,283	55,855,616	1,745,026,899	446,569,352	5,339,875	451,909,227	80,003,911	1,942,785
1912	1,674,742,409	48,753,985	1,723,496,394	456,750,539	6,396,750	463,147,289	78,399,151	1,750,485
1913	1,680,013,591	46,296,870	1,726,310,461	477,792,836	6,740,850	484,533,686	81,558,246	1,777,225
1914	1,671,175,930	39,296,065	1,710,471,995	488,686,756	5,915,150	494,601,906	82,114,453	1,554,875
1915	1,691,912,426	43,606,010	1,735,518,436	509,515,978	7,635,650	517,151,628	84,403,224	1,655,705
1916	1,752,360,970	43,789,090	1,796,150,060	539,394,614	6,711,060	546,105,674	87,366,952	2,577,200
1917	1,790,901,437	57,502,715	1,848,404,152	569,865,007	10,266,200	580,131,207	91,211,159	2,756,300
1918	1,826,813,885	39,683,575	1,866,497,460	591,599,075	7,969,400	599,508,475	100,495,455	1,689,600
1919	1,865,123,952	44,907,205	1,910,031,157	604,827,476	10,934,300	615,761,776	110,750,732	2,610,175
1920	1,937,811,205	41,192,900	1,979,004,105	636,409,159	8,792,100	645,201,259	111,821,192	2,246,635
1921	2,395,486,473	37,741,850	2,433,228,323	718,818,139	7,409,350	726,229,489	127,385,456	1,428,675
1922	2,447,036,937	38,908,850	2,485,945,787	748,609,486	7,758,000	756,367,486	131,693,378	1,291,745
1923	2,536,590,061	41,039,150	2,577,629,211	804,005,214	7,242,550	811,247,764	150,897,987	1,435,750
1924	2,689,678,020	43,626,050	2,733,304,070	904,605,924	7,542,950	912,148,874	163,842,898	1,951,800

N. Y. City totals (1923), realty, $11,148,811,493; personalty, $231,174,150; grand total, $11,379,-985,643.

TENTATIVE 1925 ASSESSMENT.

The tentative total 1925 realty assessment, subject to revision and reduction on appeal, is $12,301,509,-295; personalty, $843,958,450.

EXEMPTION ON NEW HOMES.

The 1924 realty exemptions on new dwellings (1923 figures in parentheses) are: Manhattan, $44,009,000 ($22,932,000); Bronx, $103,117,440 ($49,849,025); Brooklyn, $183,893,000 ($99,753,140); Queens, $133,685,050 ($66,507,610); Richmond, $17,362,380 ($9,128,550); whole city, $482,066,870 ($248,170,325).

The 1925 exemption is approximately $833,000,000, including that on 44,333 new buildings for housing purposes.

OTHER EXEMPT REALTY.

Other exempt realty (1924) not including new dwellings—Manhattan, $1,764,109,847; Bronx, $250,-544,294; Brooklyn, $553,751,525; Queens, $103,531,-610; Richmond, $71,625,525; total, whole city—$2,743,562,801.

Included in the exemptions are U. S. Govt. property, $148,346,300; N. Y. State property, $16,797,-050; N. Y. City property, $2,051,044,950.

Among the exempted property are—U. S. forts, $20,701,500; Navy Yard, $21,519,200; Post Offices, $21,273,500; Custom House, $9,176,000.

Public schools, $172,446,250; water system $115,-356,900; piers and ferries, $241,719,300; bridges $111,447,170; parks, $822,308,995; public libraries, $35,082,000; sewers, $87,559,225; subways, $278,-112,015; churches, $242,907,695; private asylums, homes, hospitals, $95,455,300; private schools, $59,089,800; cemeteries, $54,114,726.

MILEAGE OF STREETS IN NEW YORK CITY.

The mileage of streets, paved and unpaved, in the City of New York by boroughs, is as follows, according to official figures as of Jan. 1, 1924—

Jan. 1, 1924.	Paved.	Unpaved.	Total.	Jan. 1, 1924.	Paved.	Unpaved.	Total.
Borough.	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Borough.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*
Manhattan	478.0	11.1	489.1	Richmond	293.7	62.0	355.7
Brooklyn	945.9	360.0	1,305.9				
Bronx	339.5	271.5	611.0	Whole City	2,562.7	1,504.6	4,067.3
Queens	505.6	800.0	1,305.6				

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN NEW YORK CITY SINCE 1899.

Year.	Manhattan.		Bronx.		Brooklyn.		Queens.		Richmond.	
	No. of Bldgs.	Cost.	No. of Bldgs.	Cost.	No. of Bldgs.	Cost.	No. of Bldgs.	Cost.	No. of Bldgs.	Cost.
		Dollars.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1899	2,599	109,250,649	2,335	19,999,727	4,627	23,248,839	1,033	3,280,056	385	1,063,050
1900	1,009	49,622,400	1,023	8,500,863	3,019	16,499,582	944	2,796,521	283	872,178
1901	1,471	112,576,660	1,080	9,599,980	3,377	18,198,617	1,452	4,869,596	277	806,844
1902	860	80,384,375	882	6,503,979	3,173	18,549,062	1,231	5,159,979	350	1,137,904
1903	1,038	75,104,200	795	6,792,884	3,999	23,946,292	1,321	4,829,929	349	1,653,521
1904	1,423	75,267,780	1,684	23,068,185	5,998	42,027,997	1,923	8,863,774	337	921,080
1905	2,572	124,746,552	2,278	38,313,498	8,788	66,660,856	3,251	12,827,960	480	2,099,340
1906	1,621	107,977,515	2,246	27,622,730	8,584	65,066,325	4,070	17,003,216	824	4,216,641
1907	948	74,939,900	1,967	20,784,600	8,478	64,150,107	3,929	15,944,259	840	3,231,381
1908	659	84,976,376	1,912	21,415,160	6,737	39,838,866	3,836	13,842,000	763	2,859,146
1909	995	131,246,483	2,402	40,748,610	10,305	60,130,476	4,758	19,407,921	730	2,527,545
1910	838	96,703,029	2,028	44,034,405	5,770	34,813,720	4,133	15,144,377	841	3,363,868
1911	840	98,537,275	1,357	32,837,060	5,288	32,598,240	5,374	22,212,355	911	2,513,324
1912	757	116,325,135	1,310	34,644,400	5,105	36,472,377	4,821	19,651,222	1,007	3,412,103
1913	577	73,970,685	846	20,072,489	3,616	30,719,101	4,653	17,504,955	1,013	3,377,109
1914	411	45,471,165	735	16,347,382	4,379	38,269,185	4,596	18,098,290	1,166	2,272,898
1915	489	64,652,869	962	28,119,100	5,121	40,300,600	5,756	20,316,392	1,381	2,630,192
1916	564	114,690,145	650	16,725,582	4,946	35,397,480	5,333	20,009,683	1,378	4,563,716
1917	321	29,068,525	640	8,545,475	2,696	27,613,290	3,619	11,651,078	1,171	3,715,570
1918	182	8,507,000	206	3,991,900	2,815	17,858,425	2,228	6,768,138	891	2,085,293
1919	379	72,283,061	1,089	21,006,865	12,889	68,137,966	8,910	46,022,687	2,135	4,295,399
1920	783	96,199,860	1,115	18,585,600	8,598	63,548,948	6,914	38,092,548	2,026	4,838,841
1921	936	121,032,441	3,529	72,150,739	15,208	146,812,715	13,991	81,663,823	3,441	10,170,910
1922	1,075	140,941,677	4,748	107,081,184	21,105	194,301,755	21,583	134,283,277	3,239	11,083,059
1923	1,569	178,981,460	5,472	122,731,203	35,891	284,215,480	25,021	157,711,745	3,041	12,177,938

TOTAL—WHOLE CITY.

Year.	No. of Bldgs.	Cost.	Year.	No. of Bldgs.	Cost.	Year.	No. of Bldgs.	Cost.	Year.	No. of Bldgs.	Cost.
		Dollars.			*Dollars.*			*Dollars.*			*Dollars.*
1899	10,979	156,843,327	1906	17,345	221,886,427	1912	13,000	210,505,237	1918	6,322	39,210,756
1900	6,278	78,291,544	1907	16,162	179,050,247	1913	10,705	145,644,339	1919	25,402	221,745,978
1901	7,657	146,551,697	1908	13,967	62,912,548	1914	11,287	120,458,920	1920	19,436	221,265,897
1902	6,496	111,735,299	1909	19,190	254,061,035	1915	13,709	156,019,153	1921	37,105	431,830,628
1903	7,502	112,326,826	1910	13,610	194,059,399	1916	12,871	191,386,606	1922	51,750	587,690,952
1904	11,365	150,148,816	1911	13,770	178,698,154	1917	8,447	80,593,938	1923	70,994	755,817,826
1905	17,369	244,648,206									

The figures in the two tables above are for plans filed in the years named, with builders' estimates as to cost.

BUILDING OPERATIONS ON LONG ISLAND.

The magnitude of Long Island building operations during 1923, as compared with the activity of former years, is shown in tables prepared by the Long Island Railroad:

Year.	Dwellings.	Stores.	Factories.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Year.	Dwellings.	Stores.	Factories.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1905	3,964	201	45	47	4,257	1915	7,276	1,007	31	581	8,895
1906	4,836	282	21	172	5,311	1916	7,196	888	38	768	8,890
1907	5,107	515	38	300	5,960	1917	3,863	589	30	410	4,892
1908	4,748	368	18	238	5,372	1918	1,153	100	23	339	1,615
1909	6,524	694	40	411	7,669	1919	7,911	459	70	420	8,860
1910	7,068	803	42	604	8,517	1920	7,531	502	69	1,256	9,358
1911	7,429	820	44	753	9,046	1921	16,197	1,524	62	1,988	19,771
1912	7,793	753	40	792	9,378	1922	23,336	2,614	59	2,753	28,762
1913	6,323	588	42	633	7,586	1923	31,699	3,297	53	7,579	42,628
1914	5,812	632	22	463	6,926						

EXCESS OF FAMILIES OVER DWELLINGS IN NEW YORK CITY.

(U. S. Census figures, as of January 1, 1920.)

The following table shows the number of families in the City of New York that have no separate dwelling for their own occupancy, but occupy a home in common with others.

City and Census Year.	Dwellings.	Families.	Excess of Families Over Dwellings.		City and Census Year.	Dwellings.	Families.	Excess of Families Over Dwellings.	
			Number.	Pct. Total Families.				Number.	Pct. Total Families.
New York—1920	365,963	1,278,341	912,378	71.4	Manhattan—1920	75,534	525,154	449,620	85.6
1910	305,698	1,020,827	715,129	70.1	1910	75,410	493,545	418,135	84.7
1900	249,991	735,621	485,630	66.0	1900	80,603	391,687	311,084	79.4
BOROUGHS.									
Bronx—1920	33,985	166,260	132,275	79.6	Queens—1920	64,323	109,559	45,236	41.3
1910	28,733	93,897	65,164	69.4	1910	39,764	62,001	22,237	35.9
1900	19,944	42,266	22,322	52.8	1900	24,221	32,121	7,900	24.6
Brooklyn—1920	173,847	453,587	279,740	61.7	Richmond—1920	18,274	23,781	5,507	23.2
1910	147,666	353,666	206,000	58.2	1910	14,125	17,718	3,593	20.3
1900	113,972	255,821	141,849	55.4	1900	11,251	13,726	2,475	18.0

The word *dwelling*, as used in U. S. Census tables, means any building or structure in which one or more persons regularly sleep. It may not be a house in the usual sense of the term.

A tent, a boat, a freight car, or a room in a warehouse, if regularly used as a sleeping place for one or more persons is a census *dwelling*.

An entire apartment house, on the other hand, constitutes but one dwelling.

The word *family*, as used in U. S. Census tables, means a group of persons, whether related by blood or not, who live together as one household, usually sharing the same table.

Thus, one person living alone is counted as a family, and all the people in a hotel, boarding house or institution constitute but one family.

VALUABLE MANHATTAN BUILDINGS.

(1925 Tax Department assessed valuations, subject to revision.)

OFFICE BUILDINGS ($2,000,000 OR MORE).

NAME.	1925.	NAME.	1925.	NAME.	1925.
	Dollars.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
Equitable Bldg., 120 B'way	30,000,000	Fiske	5,300,000	Long Acre	3,375,000
Am. Tel. & Tel	17,800,000	Textile	5,250,000	Exchange Court	3,325,000
Federal Reserve Bank	16,800,000	Knickerbocker	5,150,000	280 Broadway	3,250,000
Stock Exchange	13,850,000	50 Church Street	5,100,000	Lincoln Safe Deposit	3,200,000
Metropolitan Life	13,250,000	Garment Centre	5,100,000	Commercial Cable	3,000,000
26 Broadway	11,400,000	Mills Building	5,000,000	Consolidated Gas	3,000,000
Woolworth Building	11,250,000	New York Produce Exchange	4,900,000	World Building	2,975,000
Cunard	11,000,000	Marbridge Building	4,875,000	Aeolian Hall	2,900,000
Mutual Life	10,400,000	Hanover National B'k	4,750,000	Fitzgerald	2,760,000
165 Broadway	8,650,000	Carbon and Carbide	4,700,000	Heckscher Bldg. (42d St. & Madison Ave.)	2,700,000
30 Church Street	8,250,000	Strauss Building	4,550,000	Penn Terminal	2,600,000
Singer Building	8,200,000	Bowling Green	4,500,000	1370 Broadway	2,500,000
Whitehall Building	8,100,000	Westinghouse Bldg	4,500,000	24 Broad Street	2,500,000
Adams Express	8,100,000	Empire	4,500,000	60 Wall Street	2,500,000
Equitable Life Ins. Bldg. (31st St. & 7th Ave.)	8,000,000	American Express	4,375,000	N. Y. Times	2,100,000
Central Tel. Exchange	7,800,000	42 Broadway	4,375,000	N. Y. Times, new	2,500,000
American Surety	7,500,000	500 Seventh Avenue	4,350,000	Metropolitan Life An'x	2,350,000
Bankers Trust	7,000,000	80 Maiden Lane	4,200,000	Candler Building	2,320,000
111 Broadway	7,000,000	Loew	4,150,000	Brokaw Brothers	2,300,000
Canadian Pacific	6,900,000	N. Y. Cotton Exchange	4,100,000	Tribune Building	2,300,000
National City Bank	6,300,000	Munson Building	4,000,000	Exhibition Building	2,230,000
Broad Exchange	6,000,000	2 Rector Street	3,700,000	Wurlitzer Building	2,230,000
115 Broadway	6,000,000	Guaranty Trust Co	3,675,000	Vanderbilt Building	2,225,000
Heckscher (57th St. & 5th Ave.)	5,850,000	Washington Building	3,650,000	Ideal Investing Co	2,170,000
National B'k Commerce	5,900,000	National Park Bank	3,600,000	50 Broad Street	2,140,000
J. P. Morgan & Co	5,800,000	Putnam Building	3,600,000	U. S. Rubber Co	2,055,000
Guaranty Trust (524 5th Ave.)	5,450,000	Emigrant Bank	3,525,000	Liberty Tower	2,050,000
		Mechanics and Metals	3,500,000	Flatiron Building	2,025,000
		Borden Building	3,450,000	Seaboard National B'k	2,000,000

HOTELS ($500,000 OR MORE).

NAME.	1925.	NAME.	1925.	NAME.	1925.	NAME.	1925.
	Dollars.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
Plaza	11,500,000	Imperial (add.)	1,150,000	Allerton (55th St.)	1,100,000	Royalton	820,000
Pennsylvania	11,500,000	" (add.)	510,000	Belleclaire	1,085,000	American	820,000
Biltmore	10,000,000	Martinique	1,920,000	Bristol	1,030,000	Seymour	790,000
Commodore	10,000,000	Wallack	1,850,000	Theresa	975,000	Gerard	780,000
McAlpin	9,850,000	" Annex	460,000	Gladstone	975,000	Wolcott	775,000
" Annex	1,140,000	Bretton Hall	1,700,000	Cumberland	950,000	Robert Fulton	750,000
Roosevelt	9,000,000	Breslin	1,625,000	Wellington	935,000	Hermitage	750,000
Waldorf (Ast.)	7,700,000	Continental	1,520,000	Poseley Court	925,000	Havana	735,000
" (Wal.)	4,525,000	Chatham	1,500,000	Weylin	925,000	Colonial	700,000
Astor	7,255,000	Woodstock	1,420,000	Carlton Ter'ce	920,000	Endicott	680,000
Ritz-Carlton	6,250,000	Allerton (57th St.)	1,360,000	Langwell	900,000	Walton	680,000
Belmont	5,000,000	St. Andrews	1,350,000	Manhattan Sq.	900,000	Algonquin	670,000
Ansonia	4,550,000	Marie Ant'tte	1,320,000	Berkley	865,000	Collingwood	650,000
Ambassador	4,300,000	" (add.)	765,000	Hargrave	850,000	Somerset	625,000
Gotham	3,200,000	Gt. Northern	1,300,000	Woodward	845,000	Manhattan	570,000
St. Regis	3,000,000	P. Stuyvesant	1,300,000	" (add.)	375,000	Albemarle	560,000
Claridge	3,000,000	St. Urban	1,250,000	Beresford	840,000	St. Hubert	535,000
Majestic	2,375,000	Turin	1,200,000	Sherman Sq.	835,000	Webster	510,000
Greystone	2,080,000			" Annex	600,000		500,000
Imperial	1,920,000						

THEATRES.

NAME.	1925.	NAME.	1925.	NAME.	1925.	NAME.	1925.
	Dollars.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
Loew's State	4,150,000	Winter Garden	1,600,000	Lincoln Square	1,150,000	Lyceum	660,000
Met. Op. H'se	4,050,000	Times-Apollo	1,510,000	Booth-Shubert	1,070,000	Music Box	620,000
N. Y.-Criterion	3,580,000	Al Joison	1,450,000	American	960,000	Hudson	620,000
Strand	3,025,000	Rivoli	1,440,000	44th Street	950,000	Republic	610,000
Cohan	2,750,000	Knickerbocker	1,425,000	Globe	950,000	Eltinge	605,000
Capitol	2,650,000	Palace	1,345,000	Earl Carroll	845,000	Ambassador	600,000
Rialto	2,150,000	Astor	1,340,000	Lyric	790,000	Belasco	595,000
Century	2,050,000	Columbia	1,300,000	Park	750,000	Liberty	560,000
Broadway	1,920,000	Casino	1,300,000	Empire	715,000	National	560,000
Carnegie Hall	1,850,000	New Amst'd'm	1,170,000	Imperial	700,000	Miller	540,000
Gaiety	1,650,000						

APARTMENT HOUSES ($300,000 OR MORE).

NAME.	1925.	NAME.	1925.	NAME.	1925.	NAME.	1925.
	Dollars.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
300 Park Ave.	5,300,000	820 Fifth Ave.	1,800,000	630 Park Ave.	1,100,000	876 Park Ave.	800,000
W. S. Mad. Ave. 85th to 86th	5,250,000	845 Fifth Ave.	1,600,000	Gramont	1,075,000	Dallieu	800,000
290 Park Ave.	4,885,000	850 Park Ave.	1,450,000	Grinnell	1,060,000	780 Riv'side Dr.	740,000
Belnord	4,500,000	570 Park Ave.	1,400,000	Roxborough	1,060,000	633 Park Ave.	725,000
Astor Court	2,500,000	De Soto	1,400,000	555 Park Ave.	1,025,000	P. Stuyvesant	675,000
907 Fifth Ave.	2,200,000	830 Park Ave.	1,250,000	67 Park Ave.	1,020,000	Manhasset	650,000
910 Fifth Ave.	2,200,000	45 Park Ave.	1,175,000	640 Park Ave.	1,000,000	772 Mad. Ave.	565,000
Allerton (38th St.)	1,950,000	Hend'k Hudson	1,150,000	721 Mad. Ave.	1,000,000	350-2 Lex. Ave.	535,000
		927 Fifth Ave.	1,150,000	Della Robbia	870,000	51-55 Park Ave.	510,000
		Rockfall	1,100,000	Paterno	850,000		

HIGH BUILDINGS IN MANHATTAN.

(Figures in parentheses show number of stories. The other figures show height, in feet.)

Adams Express Co., 61 B'way, (32), 424.
Am. Bank Note Co., 78 Trinity Pl., (28), 374
Am. Express Co., 65 B'way, (32), 415.
Am. Surety Co., 100 B'way, (23), 306.
Amer. Tract Soc., Nassau & Spruce Sts., (23) 306.
Astor Trust, 5th Ave. & 42d St., (21), 261.
Bankers Trust Co., Wall & Nassau Sts., (39), 539.
Biltmore Hotel, Madison Av. & 43d St. (26), 305.
Bowery Savings Bank, 4th Av. & 42d St. (14), 238.
Broad Exchange, 25 Broad St., (20), 277.
B'way & 48th St. (39) 432.
Bush Terminal, 130 W. 42d St., (29), 419.
Candler, 218-26 W. 42d St., (29), 341.
Church & Dey Sts., (27), 362.
Church & Fulton Sts., (27), 362.
City Investing, 165 B'way, (33), 487.
Columbia Trust Co., 60 B'way., (23), 306.
Commercial Cable Co., 20 Broad St., (21), 255.
Commonwealth Hotel, B'way & 55th St., (30), 363.
Corn Exchange Bank, 15 William St. (20), 260.
Cotton Exchange, Hanover Sq., (23), 291.
Croisic, 220 5th Av., (21), 269.
Eighty Maiden Lane, (25), 315.
Eleven-Thirteen E. 26th St., (21), 275.
Empire, B'way & Rector St., (20), 293.
Equitable, 120 B'way, (37), 486.
Factory, 328 7th Ave. (20), 239.
Fed. Res. B'k, Nassau St. & Maiden Lane, (14), 232.
Fifty Broad St., (20), 242.
Fisk Rubber Co., B'way & 8th Ave., (25), 293.
Flatiron (Fuller) B'way & 23d St., (20), 286.
Forty-two B'way, (21), 249.
Four Sixty-one Eighth Av., (21), 340.
Hanover Nat'l B'k, Nassau & Pine Sts., (22), 385.
Herald Square, 141 W. 36th St., (22), 259.
Hotel, s. e. cor. B'way & 71st St. (19), 205.
Hudson Terminal, 30-50 Church St., (22), 275.
Kidder, Peabody & Co., 35 E. 42d St., (22), 283.
Lewisohn, 119 W. 40th St., (22), 325.
Liberty Tower, Nassau & Liberty Sts., (32), 385.
McAlpin Hotel, B'way & 34th St., (25), 307.
Macy, R. H. & Co., 149 W. 34th St. (20), 293.
268 Madison Ave., offices. (19), 223.
Madison Av. & 40th St., n. w. cor., (22), 264.
Madison Av. & 45th St., (22), 260.
Madison House, Mad. Av. & 25th St. (20), 288.
Metropolitan Life, 1 Mad. Av., (50), 700.
Municipal, Park Row & Centre St., (24), 560.
National Bank of Commerce, (20), 270.
Park Row, 13-21 Park Row, (29), 309.
Penna. Hotel, 7th Av. & 33d St., (20), 260.
Pershing Sq. Bldg., 4th Av. & 42d St., (30), 363.
Pulitzer, Park Row, (22), 375.
St. Paul, B'way & Ann St., (26), 308.
Schiff Estate, 52 William St., (21), 265.
Singer, 149 B'way, (41), 612.
Sixty Wall St., (26), 346.
Thirty-seven Wall St., (25), 318.
Times, B'way & 42d St., (28), 410.
Trinity, 111 B'way, (21), 280.
U. S. Rubber Co., B'way & 58th St., (20), 273.
Vanderbilt Hotel, 4th Av. & 33d St., (22), 225.
Victoria, B'way & 27th St., (20), 263.
Western Union, 195 B'way, (28), 403.
West Street, West & Cedar Sts., (23).
Whitehall, 17 Battery Pl., (32), 424.
Woolworth, 233 B'way, (51), 792.
World's Tower, 110-112 W. 40th St., (30), 335.
Yale Club, Vanderbilt Av. & 44th St., (20), 263.
24 West 59th St., (21), 245.
351 W. 42d St., (22), 290.
112 Park Av., (32), 390.
201 B'way, (27), 362.
347 Madison Av., corner 45th St., (20), 241.

NUMBER OF BUILDINGS IN NEW YORK CITY, 1924.

Class of Building.	Manhattan.	Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Queens.	Richmond.	Total.
One family dwellings	21,740	17,049	80,623	70,289	23,114	212,815
Two family dwellings	4,182	10,812	63,816	26,162	3,585	108,557
Tenements without elevator	38,435	12,126	5,523	6,989	572	109,645
Hotels and elevator apt. houses	2,525	87	330	139	77	3,158
Warehouses, dept. stores, lofts.	8,156	141	1,764	207	111	10,379
Office buildings	919	90	193	126	40	1,368
Factories	1,264	575	3,387	1,439	431	7,096
Stables and garages	2,264	4,502	12,673	23,026	4,360	46,857
Theatres	189	30	141	46	8	415
Miscellaneous	3,547	3,593	8,103	5,100	1,548	21,891
Total	83,203	49,056	222,553	133,523	33,846	522,181

Of the tenements in the city (July 1, 1924), 73,161 were "old law," and 33,154 were built under the new law.

Apartments in tenements (July 1, 1924)—Manhattan, 545,640; Bronx, 173,617; Brooklyn, 303,415; Queens, 36,703; Richmond, 1,672; whole city, 1,061,047.

OFFICIAL NEW YORK CITY HOUSING STATISTICS, 1910-1923.

Year.	Erected in Five Boroughs.		Demolished in Five Boroughs.		Year.	Erected in Five Boroughs.		Demolished in Five Boroughs.	
	Tenement Houses.	Suites in Tenements.	Tenement Houses.	Suites in Tenements.		Tenement Houses.	Suites in Tenements.	Tenement Houses.	Suites in Tenements.
1910	2,698	22,113	362	2,331	1918	130	2,706	119	860
1911	2,934	32,673	340	2,099	1919	95	1,624	270	1,829
1912	1,885	26,763	339	1,987	1920	237	4,882	229	1,614
1913	1,794	28,038	260	1,341	1921	309	6,835	126	722
1914	1,242	20,576	324	2,227	1922	1,173	25,804	189	1,342
1915	1,365	23,617	203	1,305	1923	1,794	32,000	126	770
1916	1,207	21,359	170	976	Converted into non-tenements			223	1,009
1917	760	14,241	193	1,325					

THE PULITZER SCHOLARSHIPS.

Desirous of aiding a number of boys of exceptional ability to gain an education that would fit them for careers of leadership and usefulness, the late Joseph Pulitzer founded in 1889 the notable scholarships that bear his name.

For a time the boys selected went to the College of the City of New York, but the lack of suitable preparatory schools at that time caused a new arrangement to be made in 1893 for a seven years' course for the students selected, three years in Horace Mann High School and four in Columbia University.

In that year Columbia, in return for a gift of money, undertook to carry ten boys a year, forty in all, upon its scholarship rolls without tuition fee.

Still later, as the public high schools multiplied in number in the city, the scholarships were thrown open to graduates of the high schools—those of Kings, Queens and Richmond being later added to the list.

To the holders of the Scholarships, never fewer than forty, a stipend of $250 each, available in any American college of the first class, was annually paid by Mr. Pulitzer during his lifetime, and payment is now continued by Columbia University under the terms of his will out of the income of a fund provided for the purpose.

Some 400 boys have thus been aided to gain an education. Of these the first to graduate have been at the work of the world for a quarter of a century or more.

Their number includes many men who are prominent in law, medicine, the army, education, journalism and engineering throughout the country.

THE PULITZER SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM.

The School of Journalism at Columbia University, founded and endowed by the late Joseph Pulitzer, opened in September, 1912, and a year later entered its new building at 116th Street and Broadway.

Joseph Pulitzer, in setting forth the aims of the School, wrote: "In all my planning the chief end I had in view was the welfare of the Republic. It will be the object of the college to make better journalists, who will make better newspapers, which will better serve the public. It will impart knowledge—not for its own sake, but to be used for the public service. It will try to develop character, but even that will be only a means to the one supreme end—the public good."

The Director is Dr. J. W. Cunliffe; the Director Emeritus, Dr. Talcott Williams. One-fourth of the 172 students in the scholastic year 1923-24 were from New York City and vicinity. There are a reference library of 100,000 books, a file of 50 daily papers (American and foreign) and a "morgue" of 500,000 newspaper clips, of which Dr. Talcott Williams's choice private collection was the basis.

Advisory Board — Nicholas Murray Butler, Columbia University, N. Y. City; Solomon B. Griffin (1923-1927) *Springfield Republican*, Springfield, Mass.; John Langdon Heaton, *The World*, N. Y. City; Arthur M. Howe (1923-1927), *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*; Victor Fremont Lawson, *Chicago Daily News:* Robert Lincoln O'Brien (1923-1927); *Boston Herald*; Edward Page Mitchell, *The Herald* and *The Sun*, New York City; Melville Elijah Stone, Associated Press, N. Y. City; Ralph Pulitzer, *The World*; Joseph Pulitzer, Jr. (1924-1928), *The St. Louis Post-Dispatch;* John Stewart Bryan, *Richmond, Va., News Leader* (1923-1926); Rollo Ogden (1923-1926), *The Times*, New York City; and Alfred Holman (1923-1926), *The San Francisco Argonaut.*

PULITZER PRIZES.

(Awarded at Commencement, June 4, 1924, for work done in the year 1923.)

For the most disinterested and meritorious public service rendered by an American newspaper during the year—$500 gold medal to *The New York World* for its work in connection with the exposure of the Florida peonage evil.

Previous awards: 1918, *The New York Times* for its publication in full of so many official reports, documents and speeches relating to the World War; 1919, *Milwaukee Journal* for its campaign for Americanism; 1920, no award; 1921, *The Boston Post* for its work in exposure of Get-Rich-Quick Ponzi; 1922, *The New York World* for its work in exposing the operations of the Ku Klux Klan; 1923, *The Memphis Commercial Appeal* for "its courageous attitude in the publication of cartoons and the handling of news in reference to the operations of the Ku Klux Klan."

For the best example of a reporter's work during the year, the test being strict accuracy, terseness, the accomplishment of some public good commanding public attention and respect—$1,000 to Magner White for his story of the eclipse of the Sun in the *San Diego Sun*, Sept. 10, 1923.

Previous awards: 1917, Herbert Bayard Swope, for his articles in *The New York World* on conditions in the German Empire during the World War, Oct. 10, Oct. 15, and from Nov. 4 daily until Nov. 22 of that year; 1918, Harold L. Littledale, *New York Evening Post* for articles leading to reforms in the New Jersey prison system; 1919, no award; 1920, John J. Leary, Jr., for his articles in *The New York World* during the national coal strike in the winter of 1919; 1921, Louis Seibold of *The New York World* for his interview with President Wilson, published June 18, 1920, 1922; Kirke L. Simpson of the Washington Staff of the *Associated Press* for his articles on the burial of the Unknown Soldier; 1923, Alva Johnston for his reports on the proceedings of the convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science held in Cambridge, published in *The New York Times*, Dec. 27-30, 1922.

For the American novel published during the year which shall best present the wholesome atmosphere of American life, and the highest standard of American manners and manhood—$1,000 to Margaret Wilson, author of *The Able McLaughlins.*

Previous awards: 1918, to Ernest Poole, author of *His Family;* 1919, Booth Tarkington, author of *The Magnificent Ambersons;* 1920, no award; 1921, to Edith Wharton, author of *The Age of Innocence;* 1922, to Booth Tarkington, author of *Alice Adams;* 1923, to Willa Cather, author of *One of Ours.*

For the best book of the year upon the history of the United States — $2,000 to Charles Howard McIlwain, author of *The American Revolution: a Constitutional Interpretation.*

Previous awards: 1917, to His Excellency J. J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, author of *With Americans of Past and Present Days;* 1918, James Ford Rhodes, author of *A History of the Civil War;* 1919, no award; 1920, to Justin H. Smith, author of *The War with Mexico;* 1921, to Rear Admiral William Snowden Sims, author of *The Victory at Sea;* 1922, to James Truslow Adams, author of *The Founding of New England;* 1923, to Charles Warren, author of *The Supreme Court in United States History.*

For the best American biography teaching patriotic and unselfish services to the people, illustrated by an eminent example, excluding as too obvious, the names of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln —$1,000 to Prof. Michael Pupin, author of *From Immigrant to Inventor.*

Previous awards: 1917, to Laura E. Richards and Maude Howe Elliott, assisted by Florence Howe Hall, authors of *Julia Ward Howe;* 1918, William Cabell Bruce, author of *Benjamin Franklin, Self-Revealed;* 1919, to Henry Adams (post obit), author of *The Education of Henry Adams;* 1920, to Albert J. Beveridge, author of *The Life of John Marshall;* 1921, to Edward Bok, for *The Americanization of Edward Bok* (autoblography); 1922, to Hamlin Garland, author of *A Daughter of the Middle Border;* 1923, to Burton J. Hendrick, author of *The Life and Letters of Walter H. Page.*

For the original American play performed in New York which shall best represent the educational value and power of the stage in raising the standard of good morals, good taste and good manners—$1,000 to Hatcher Hughes, author of *Hell-Bent fer Heaven.*

Previous awards: 1918, to Jesse Lynch Williams, author of *Why Marry;* 1919, no award; 1920, Eugene O'Neill, author of *Beyond the Horizon;* 1921, Miss Zona Gale, author of *Miss Lulu Bett;* 1922, to Eugene O'Neill, author of *Anna Christie;* 1923, to Owen Davis, author of *Icebound.*

For the best editorial article written during the year, the test of excellence being clearness of style, moral purpose, sound reasoning and power to influence public opinion in the right direction—$500 awarded to *The Boston Herald* for *Who Made Coolidge.*

Previous awards: 1917, to an editorial in *The New York Tribune*, on the first anniversary of the sinking of the *Lusitania;* 1918, to the Louisville (Ky.) *Courier-Journal*, for the editorial article *Vae Victis*, by Henry Watterson; 1919, no award; 1920, to Harvey E. Newbranch of *The Evening World-Herald*, Omaha, Neb., for *Law and the Jungle;* 1921, no award; 1922, to Frank M. O'Brien, for an article entitled *The Unknown Soldier*, printed in *The New York Herald*, Nov. 11, 1921; 1923, to William Allen White, for *To an Anxious Friend*, printed in *The Emporia* (*Kan.*) *Gazette.*

A Special Prize of $1,000 was awarded to the widow of Frank I. Cobb in recognition of the distinction and influence of her husband's editorial writing and service.

For the best cartoon published in any American newspaper during the year, the determining qualities being that the cartoon shall embody an idea made clearly apparent, shall show good drawing and striking pictorial effect, and shall be helpful to some commendable cause of public importance—$500; awarded to J. N. Darling for *In Good Old U.S.A.* in *The New York Tribune.*

Previous award: 1922, to Rollin Kirby of *The New York World*, *On the Road to Moscow;* 1923, no award.

For the best book of verse by an American author—$1,000 to Robert Frost for *New Hampshire.*

Previous awards: 1922, to Edwin Arlington Robinson; 1923, to Edna St. Vincent Millay.

An award of $1,000 for *the best history of the services rendered to the public by the American press* during the preceding year was made in 1918 to Minna Lewinson and Henry Beetle Hough (School of Journalism), for *The History of Service Rendered to the Public by the American Press During the Year 1917.*

PULITZER SCHOLARSHIPS.

Three travelling scholarships, having the value of $1,500 each, to graduates of the School of Journalism to enable each of them to spend a year in Europe for study—Joshua Garrison, Jr., Hilda Juanita Couch, and Alfred DeGroff Walling.

An annual scholarship having the value of $1,500 to the student of music in America who may be deemed the most talented and deserving, in order that he may continue his studies with the advantage of European instruction—No award.

An annual scholarship having the value of $1,500 to an art student in America who shall be certified as the most promising and deserving by the National Academy of Design, with which the Society of American Artists has been merged—Awarded to Philip Bower.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN NEW YORK CITY.

TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR TEACHERS.

There are three under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, located as follows: **Manhattan**—212 West 120th St. **Brooklyn**—Park Place, west of Nostrand Ave. **Queensboro**—Parsons and Gilman Aves., Jamaica.

The three schools above named are not limited as to students but may receive them from the public schools in any borough.

HIGH SCHOOLS AND VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

DE WITT CLINTON HIGH SCHOOL (boys), 10th Ave. & 59th St. Annexes—P. S. 58, 317 W. 52d St.; P. S. 37, 113 E. 87th St.; 37 West 116th St., and 121 East 51st St. (P. S. 18).

GEORGE WASHINGTON HIGH SCHOOL (boys and girls), Broadway & Academy St. Annexes—P. S. 189, Amsterdam Ave. & 187th St.; Sherman Ave. & Dyckman St. New building at West 190th St. and Amsterdam Ave.

HAAREN HIGH SCHOOL (boys and girls), Hubert & Collister St. Annex—P. S. 45, 225 W. 24th St.

HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE (boys), 155 W. 65th St. Annexes—P. S. 67, 120 W. 46th St.; P. S. 166, 89th St., nr. Columbus Ave.

HIGH SCHOOL, HUNTER COLLEGE (girls), P. S. 165, 108th St., nr. Amsterdam Ave. Admission by examination.

JULIA RICHMAN HIGH SCHOOL (girls), 67th St. & 2d Ave. Annexes—P. S. 87, Amsterdam Ave. & 77th St.; P. S. 9, 225 W. 82d St.; P. S. 66, 421 E. 88th St.; P. S. 117, 170 E. 77th St.; P. S. 179, 101st & 102d Sts., east of Amsterdam Ave.; P. S. 96, Ave. A. & 81st St.; P. S. 16, 208 W. 13th St.

MANHATTAN TRADE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Lexington Ave. & 22d St. Annexes—136 East 127th St., and 135 East 37th St.

MURRAY HILL VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 237 E. 37th St. Annex at Children's Aid Society, Lex. Ave. and 12th St.

STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL (boys), 15th & 16th Sts., nr. 1st Ave.

TEXTILE HIGH SCHOOL, 124 W. 30th St. Annex—P. S. 48, No. 124 West 48th St.

TOWNSEND HARRIS HALL HIGH SCHOOL (boys), the Preparatory Department of the College of the City of New York, Amsterdam Ave. & 136th St.

VOCATIONAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 138th St., west of 5th Ave.

WADLEIGH HIGH SCHOOL (girls), 114th St., nr. 7th Ave. Annex—125 E. 85th St.

WASHINGTON IRVING HIGH SCHOOL (girls), 40 Irving Place.

HIGH SCHOOL NO. 62 (Seward Park Senior-Junior High School), Hester & Essex St. For pupils who complete grade 9B of junior high schools; general and commercial courses for boys and girls.

ELEMENTARY AND TRADE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF The Gallaudet, 225 E. 23d St. (P. S. 47); an East Side Continuation at Chrystie & Hester Sts., a West Side Continuation at 208 W. 13th St., with Annexes at B. Altman's, Lord & Taylor's and Western Union Telegraph Co.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

EVANDER CHILDS HIGH SCHOOL (boys and girls), 184th St. & Creston Ave. Annexes—P. S. 46, 196th St. & Briggs Ave.; P. S. 8, Mosholu P'kway & Briggs Ave.; P. S. 16, Carpenter Ave., nr. 240th St.

MORRIS HIGH SCHOOL (boys and girls), 166th St. & Boston Rd. Annexes—Bronx Jewish Institute, 171st St. & Fulton Ave.; St. Peter and Paul School, Brook Ave. & 159th St.; P. S. 58, 176th St. & Washington Ave.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT HIGH SCHOOL (boys and girls), Mott Ave. & 144th St. Annex—P. S. 47, Randolph St., Lawrence & Beach Aves.

HIGH SCHOOL NO. 30 (The Walton School), 141st & Brook Ave. For pupils who complete grade 9B of junior high schools; girls only; general and commercial courses.

NINE ANNEXES—Eagle Ave. & 163d St.; 141st St., Brook Ave.; 425 E. 145th St.; 189th St. & Hoffman St. & Lorillard Pl.; 158th St., Jackson & Trinity Aves.; Intervale Ave., Christopher & Freeman Sts.; St. Paul's Pl., Washington and Park Ave.; Stebbins Ave., nr. 163d St.; and Crotona Park East, Charlotte St., Boston Rd.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

BAY RIDGE HIGH SCHOOL (girls), 4th Ave. & 67th St. Annexes—P. S. 104, 5th Ave. & 92d St.; P. S. 185, Ridge Blvd. & 86th St.

BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL, Marcy Ave., cor. Madison St. Annexes—P. S. 3 (old), Bedford & Jefferson Aves.; P. S. 33, Broadway & Heyward St.

BROOKLYN TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL, Flatbush Ave. Extension & Concord St.

BROOKLYN VOCATIONAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Cary Bldg., Jay & Nassau Sts.

BUSHWICK HIGH SCHOOL (boys and girls), Irving Ave., Madison & Woodbine Sts. Annexes—P. S. 75, Evergreen Ave., Ralph & Grove Sts.; P. S. 75Q, Bleecker St. & Seneca Ave.

COMMERCIAL HIGH SCHOOL (boys), Albany Ave., Dean & Bergen Sts. Annex—P. S. 15, 3d Ave., State & Schermerhorn Sts.

16 ANNEXES (12 Junior High; 4 Pre-Vocational).

EASTERN DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOL (boys and girls), Marcy Ave., Rodney & Keap Sts. Annex— (commercial course for girls)—P. S. 51, Meeker Ave. & Humboldt St.

ERASMUS HALL HIGH SCHOOL (boys and girls), Flatbush Ave., nr. Church Ave.

GIRLS' COMMERCIAL HIGH SCHOOL, Classon Ave., nr. Union St. Annex—P. S. 129, Quincy St., nr. Stuyvesant Ave.

GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, Nostrand Ave. & Halsey St.

MANUAL TRAINING HIGH SCHOOL (boys and girls), 7th Ave. & 4th St. Annex—Prospect Ave. & Reeve Pl.

NEW UTRECHT HIGH SCHOOL (boys), 79th St., & 17th Ave.

FRANKLIN K. LANE HIGH SCHOOL, Evergreen Ave., Eldert & Covert Sts. For pupils who complete grade 9B of junior high schools, boys and girls; general and commercial courses.

THE BROOKLYN MODEL SCHOOL, 760 Prospect Place.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Dumont, Pennsylvania & Sheffield Aves.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

BRYANT HIGH SCHOOL (boys and girls), Wilbur Ave., Academy & Radde Sts., Long Island City.

FAR ROCKAWAY HIGH SCHOOL (boys and girls), State St., Far Rockaway.

FLUSHING HIGH SCHOOL (boys and girls), Broadway & Whitestone Ave., Flushing.

JAMAICA HIGH SCHOOL (boys and girls), Hillside Ave., Jamaica. Annex—P. S. 50, Liverpool St. & Holdt Ave.

NEWTOWN HIGH SCHOOL (boys and girls), Chicago Ave. & Grove St., Elmhurst.

RICHMOND HILL HIGH SCHOOL (boys and girls), Stoothoff Ave., Richmond Hill. Annexes—P. S. 90, 109th St., nr. Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill; P. S. 51, 117th St., nr. Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill.

ANNEX—(P. S. 85), 2d Ave., nr. Woolsey Ave., Long Island City.

QUEENS CONTINUATION, A. D. S. Building, Borden and Van Alst Aves., Long Island City.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

CURTIS HIGH SCHOOL (boys and girls), Hamilton Ave. & St. Mark's Pl., New Brighton. Annex—P. S. 20, Heberton Ave., Port Richmond.

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS AND JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENTS—These schools and departments contain classes of the seventh and eighth years of the elementary school course and first year of the high school course. They enable pupils to save time and expense by affording opportunities for the completion of the first year of the high school course in a school in the neighborhood. They also allow pupils to select courses best adapted to their abilities, e. g., a general course, or a commercial course, or an industrial course. Pupils who complete the first year of high school work will be promoted to the second year of the high schools.

PRE-VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS OR DEPARTMENTS—In some Elementary and Junior High Schools instruction is offered in a number of industrial or pre-vocational subjects. The object of this instruction is to give pupils "more complete motor training, a clearer insight into trade activities, and an opportunity to ascertain their aptitudes by studying different vocational activities."

In general, boys may study Sheet Metal Work, Printing, Electric Wiring, Wood Working, Plumbing, Machine Shop Practice, Trade Drawing, Clay Modelling, Sign Painting, and Garment Designing.

Girls may study Dressmaking, Millinery, Novelty Work, Power Machine Work, Art Weaving, Home-making and Industrial Art.

RAPID ADVANCEMENT COURSES (to save a year)—These classes are organized in certain Junior High Schools to give particularly bright pupils who complete the work of the 6B grade and are in good physical condition, an opportunity to save a whole year of the school course by completing the work of the seventh, eighth, and ninth years (i. e., the first year of the high school), in two years.

Pupils who complete the ninth year in these classes will be promoted to the second year in the high school.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS—MANHATTAN

1. no name, Catharine & Oliver Sts.*
2. Henry Rutgers, 116 Henry St.
3. B. D. L. Southerland, Hudson & Grove Sts.
4. William Pitt, Rivington & Pitt Sts.*
5. Alexander S. Webb, 141st St. & Edgecomb Ave.
6. Lillie Devereau Blake, Madison Ave. & 85th St.
7. George T. Trimble, Hester & Chrystie Sts.*
8. Richard Varick, 29 King St.
9. John Jasper, West End Ave. & 82d St.
10. St. Nicholas, 117th St. & St. Nicholas Ave.
11. William T. Harris, 314 W. 17th St.
12. Corlears, Madison & Jackson Sts.
13. James Watt, 239 E. Houston St.
14. Lafayette B. Olney, 225 E. 27th St.*
15. no name, 732 5th St.*
17. La Salle, 47th St. west of 8th Ave.
18. John Winthrop, 121 E. 51st St.
19. William M. Evarts, 344 E. 14th St.
20. Forsyth, Rivington & Forsyth Sts.*
21. John Doty, Mott & Prince Sts.*
22. Hamilton Fish, Stanton & Sheriff Sts.
23. Columbus, Mulberry & Bayard Sts.
24. Mt. Morris, 128th St. nr. Madison Ave.
25. Schiller, 330 5th St.
26. The Carlisle, 30th St., bet. 6th & 7th Aves..
27. Thomas A. Edison, 42d St. & 3d Ave.*
28. John Newton, 257 W. 40th St.
29. The Washington, Washington & Carlisle Sts.
30. Yorkville, 88th St., east of 3d Ave.
31. Patrick F. McGowan, 200 Monroe St.
32. William Wood, 357 W. 35th St.
33. Chelsea, 418 W. 28th St.
34. Herman Ridder, 108 Broome St.
35. Wendell Phillips, 160 Chrystie St.*
36. Tompkins Square, 710 E. 9th St.
37. John Barry, 113 E. 87th St.
38. Vittoria Colonna, Dominick & Broome Sts.
39. The Woodrow Wilson, 235 E. 125th St.
40. George W. Wingate, 320 E. 20th St.
41. Greenwich, 36 Greenwich Ave.
42. Benjamin Altman, Hester & Ludlow Sts.
43. Manhattanville, Amsterdam Ave. & 129th St.‡
44. St. John's Park, Hubert & Collister Sts.
45. Peabody, 225 W. 24th St.
46. Stinson McIver, St. Nicholas Ave. & 156th St.
47. Gallaudet (for the deaf), 225 E. 23d St.
48. Abram S. Hewett, 124 W. 28th St.
49. Murray Hill Voc't'l, 37 & 38 Sts., W. of 2d Ave.
50. Gramercy, 211 E. 20th St.*
51. Elias Howe, 519 W. 44th St.
52. Inwood, Broadway & Academy St.‡
53. Salome Purroy, 207 E. 79th St.
54. no name, Amsterdam Ave. & 104th St.
56. Gansevoort, 351 W. 15th St.
57. George Bancroft, 176 E. 115th St.
58. William L. Marcy, 317 W. 52d St.*
59. Louisa Lee Schuyler, 226 E. 57th St.*
60. no name, E. 11th St., nr. Ave. A.
61. John Eaton, E. 12th St., nr. Ave. B.
62. Seward Park, Hester & Essex Sts.*
63. William McKinley, 3d St., east of 1st Ave.*
64. Henry P. O'Neil, 9th St., east of Ave. B.‡
65. Charles Sumner, Eldridge St., nr. Hester St.*
66. Chester A. Arthur, 88th St., nr. 1st Ave.
67. Astor, 118 W. 46th St.
68. no name, 116 W. 128th St.
69. Matthew J. Elgas, 125 W. 54th St.
70. Richard Riker, 207 E. 75th St.
71. Van Rensselaer, 190 7th St.
72. no name, 105th St., west of Lexington Ave.*
73. Josephine Shaw Lowell, 209 E. 46th St.
74. William Blackstone, 220 E. 63d St.
75. Jacob T. Boyle, 157 Henry St.*
76. no name, Lexington Ave. & 68th St.‡
77. Carl Schurz, 1st Ave. & 86th St.
78. Henry Clay, Pleasant Ave. & 119th St.*
79. Joseph J. Little, 38 1st St.*
80. no name, E. 120th St. east of 1st Ave.
81. no name, 119th St., nr. 7th Ave.
82. Agassiz, 1st Ave. & 70th St.‡
83. Galvani, 216 E. 110th St.
84. Henry A. Rogers, 430 W. 50th St.
85. William Marconi, 1st Ave. & 117th St.
86. Nathan Hale, Lexington Ave. & 96th St.
87. William T. Sherman, Amsterdam Ave. & 77th St.
88. Rivington, 300 Rivington St.
89. Lenox, Lenox Ave. & 134th St.*
90. Riverside, 147th St., nr. 7th Ave.
91. Wheelock, Stanton & Forsyth Sts.*
92. Grace H. Dodge, Broome & Ridge Sts.
93. Jeanne D'Arc, Amsterdam Ave. & 93d St.*
94. Henry Kiddle, 68th St. & Amsterdam Ave.
95. Hudson Park, W. Houston St., nr. Varick St.*
96. Richard Kelly, Ave. A & 81st St.
97. Mangin, Mangin St., nr. Stanton St.
98. no name, W. 211th St. & 10th Ave.
99. no name, 1st Ave. & 100th St.
100. Cyrus H. McCormick, 138th St., nr. 5th Ave.
101. Andrew S. Draper, 111th St., nr. Lexington Ave.†
102. Cartier, 113th St., nr., 2d Ave.
103. Elbridge T. Gerry, 119th St. & Madison Ave.
104. Rutherford, 413 E. 16th St.*
105. George G. Meade, 269 E. 4th St.
106. Francis Marion, Lafayette St., nr. Spring St.
107. no name, 272 W. 10th St.
108. Verdi, 60 Mott St.
109. Century, 100th St., east of 3d Ave.
110. Florence Nightingale, 28 Cannon St.
112. Roosevelt, 83 Roosevelt St.
114. Vandewater, Oak, Oliver & James Sts.
115. Humboldt, 176th St., east of St. Nicholas Ave.
116. Mary Lindley Murray, 215 E. 32d St.†
117. Mante, 170 E. 77th St.
119. James Russell Lowell, 134th St., nr. 8th Ave.
120. Thomas Hughes, 187 Broome St.†
121. Galileo, 102d St., nr. 2d Ave.*
122. Silas Wright, 9th St. & 1st Ave.‡
126. Rosa Bonheur, 536 E. 12th St.
127. Dearborn, 515 W. 37th St.
130. De Soto, 143 Baxter St.
131. Hannibal Hamlin, 272 2d St.
132. Fort Washington, 182d St. & Wadsworth Ave.
134. Peter Minuit, 68 Pearl St.
135. Beekman Hill, 51st & 1st Ave.
137. Cyrus W. Field, Grand & Essex Sts.
139. no name, W. 139th St. & 7th Ave.
140. Henry George, 116 Norfolk St.
141. Amsterdam, 462 W. 58th St.*
147. Gouverneur, 293 E. Broadway
150. Martha Washington, 96th St., nr. 2d Ave.
151. Miles M. O'Brien, 91st St. & 1st Ave.†
157. John Hancock, St. Nicholas Ave. & 127th St.
158. Bayard Taylor, Ave. A. & 78th St.*
159. Elmer Ellsworth, 119th St., nr. 3d Ave.
160. James E. Sullivan, Rivington & Suffolk Sts.
161. Delancey, 105 Ludlow St.
162. no name, 36 City Hall Pl.
165. no name, 108th St. & Amsterdam Ave.
166. no name, 89th St., nr. Columbus Ave.
168. Richard Montgomery, 104th St. & 2d Ave.†
169. Audubon, Audubon Ave. & 168th St.
170. Julia Ward Howe, 111th St. & Lenox Ave.
171. Patrick Henry, 104th St. & Madison Ave.*
172. James Otis, 108th St. & 2d Ave.
174. Oliver Goldsmith, Attorney, nr. Rivington St.
177. Roger Bacon, Market & Monroe Sts.‡
179. Daniel Webster, Amsterdam Ave. & 102d St.
183. Robert Louis Stevenson, 66th St. & 1st Ave.
184. J. Fenimore Cooper, 116th St. & Lenox Ave.
186. Alexander Hamilton, 145th St. & Amst'm Ave.*
188. John Borroughs, Manhattan & Lewis Sts.
189. no name, 189th St. & Amsterdam Ave.†
190. Paul Revere, 82d St., east of 2d Ave.
192. Henry Rice, 136th St. & Amsterdam Ave.
Model, 119th St. & 7th Ave.
Truant, 215 E. 21st St.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS—THE BRONX

1. College Avenue, College Ave. & 145th St.
2. Morrisania, 3d Ave., nr. 170th St.
3. Melrose, 157th St. & Courtlandt Ave.†
4. Crotona, Fulton Ave. & 173d St.*
5. Fordham, 2436 Webster Ave.
6. West Farms, Tremont & Vyse Aves.
7. Kingsbridge, Kingsbridge Ave. & 232d St.§
8. Isaac Varian, Mosholu Parkway, Bedford Park.†
9. Jonathan D. Hyatt, 481 E. 138th St.
10. Eagle Avenue, Eagle Ave. & 163d St.
11. Highbridge, Ogden Ave., Highbridge.*
12. Westchester, Overing St. & Benson Ave.‡
13. Williamsbridge, 216th St. & Willett Ave.*
14. Throgg's Neck, Eastern Boulevard.
15. no name, Dyre Ave., Eastchester.
16. Wakefield, Carpenter Ave., nr. 240th St.¶
17. City Island, Fordham Ave.
18. The Mott Haven, Courtlandt Ave. & 148th St.
19. Edward Eggleston, 234th St., Woodlawn.*
20. Charles James Fox, Fox & 167th St.*
21. Philip H. Sheridan, 225th St., White Plains Ave.
22. no name, 599 E. 140th St.
23. Woodstock, 165th St. & Union Ave.
24. no name, Kappock St., Spuyten Duyvil.
25. Phil Kearny, Union Ave. & 149th St.
26. Burnside Avenue, Andrews & Burnside Aves.†
27. St. Mary's Park, St. Ann's Ave. & 148th St.*
28. Mt. Hope, Tremont & Anthony Aves.*
29. Port Morris, Cypress Ave. & 136th St.
30. Walton, 141st St. & Brook Ave.‡
31. William Lloyd Garrison, Mott Ave.; 144th St.*
32. Belmont, 183d St. & Beaumont Ave.*
33. Timothy Dwight, Jerome Ave. & 184th St.
34. Van Nest, Amethyst & Victor Sts.
35. Franz Sigel, 163d St. & Grant Ave.
36. Unionport, 1070 Castle Hill Ave.
37. no name, 145th St. & Willis Ave.
38. no name, St. Ann's Ave. & Rae St.

*Annex. †2 Annexes. ‡3 Annexes. ¶5 Annexes. §7 Annexes.

39, Longwood, Longwood Ave. & Kelly St.
40, Prospect Avenue, Prospect Ave. & Jennings St.
41, no name, Olinville Ave. & Magenta St.
42, Claremont, Claremont Pkway & Washington Ave.*
43, Jonas Bronk, Brown Pl. & 135th St.*
44, David G. Farragut, Prospect Ave. & 176th St.
45, Paul Hoffman, 189th & Hoffman Sts.
46, Edgar Allen Poe, 196th St. & Briggs Ave.
47, John Randolph, Randolph St. & Beach Ave.*
48, Joseph Rodman Drake, Spofford Ave. & Coster St.
49, Riverdale, 261st St., Riverdale.
50, Clara Barton, Vyse Ave. & 172d St.
51, James K. Paulding, 153th St. & Jackson Ave.
52, Thomas Knowlton, Kelly St., east of St. John Ave.*
53, no name, 168th St. & Teller Ave.
54, Intervale, Intervale Ave. & Freeman St.
55, no name, St. Paul's Pl. & Park Ave.
56, no name, 207th St. & Hull Ave.
57, no name, Belmont Ave. & 180th St.‡
58, no name, 176th St. & Washington Ave.
59, no name, 182d St. & Bathgate Ave.
60, no name, Stebbins Ave. & Dawson St.
61, no name, Crotona Park & Charlotte St.
62, Casanova, South Boulevard & Leggett Ave.
63, no name, Franklin Ave., north of 158th St.
64, no name, 171st St. & Walton Ave.
65, no name, E. 141st St., bet. Cypress & Powers Aves.
66, no name, Jennings St. & Longfellow Ave.
67, no name, 179th St. nr. Mohegan Ave.
68, no name, Monticello Ave., nr. Strang Ave.
69, no name, Soundview, Randall, & Thierot Aves.*
70, no name, E. 173d & 174th Sts, nr. Weeks Ave.
71, no name, Roberts, Jarvis & Hobert Aves.
72, no name, Edison & Schley Aves.
73, no name, Woodycrest & Nelson Aves., & 166th St.
74, no name, 189th St. & Crotona Ave.
75, no name, Whitlock & Bryant Aves. & Faile St.
78, no name, Fish & Needham Aves., & High St.
79, no name, Creston Ave. & E. 181st St.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS—BROOKLYN.

1, John Adams, Adams & Concord Sts.
2, Bergen, 47th St. nr. 3d Ave.
3, Bedford, Hancock St., nr. Bedford Ave.
4, Charles A. Schieren, Berkeley Pl., nr. 5th Ave.
5, McLaughlin Park, Tillary & Bridge Sts.
6, Nathan Hale, Warren, nr. Smith St.
7, John Jay, York, nr. Bridge St.
8, Robert Fulton, Hicks & Middagh Sts.
9, Prospect Hill, Sterling Pl. & Vanderbilt Ave.
10, Peter Rouget, 7th Ave. & 17th St.
11, no name, Washington Ave., nr. Greene Ave.
12, Fort Greene, Adelphi St., nr. Myrtle Ave.
13, Calvin Patterson, Degraw, nr. Hicks St.
14, City Park, Navy & Concord Sts.
15, Schermerhorn, 3d Ave. & State St.
16, Leonard Dunkly, Wilson, nr. Bedford Ave.
17, Henry D. Woodworth, Driggs Ave. & N. 5th St.*
18, Edward Bush, Maujer, nr. Leonard St.
19, John W. Bulkley, S. 2d & Keap Sts.
20, De Voe, Union Ave. & Keap St.
21, McKibbin, McKibbin, nr. Manhattan
22, Greenpoint, Jay, nr. Manhattan
23, Old Bushwick, Conselyea & Humboldt
24, Belvidere, Arion Pl., cor. Beaver St.
25, Lafayette, Lafayette, nr. Sumner.†
26, Quincy, Quincy St., nr. Ralph Ave.
27, Agnes Y. Humphrey, Nelson & Hicks.
28, no name, Herkimer St., nr. Ralph Ave.
29, John Harrigan, Henry & Harrison Sts.‡
30, Wolcott, Conover & Wolcott
31, Samuel F. Dupont, Dupont, nr. Manhattan
32, Hoyt, Hoyt & President Sts.
33, Thomas Heyward, Jr., Heyward St., nr. B'way.*
34, Oliver H. Perry, Norman Ave. & Eckford St.*
35, Decatur, Decatur St., cor. Lewis Ave.
36, John McNamee, Stagg St., nr. Bushwick Ave.
37, Sylvester Malone, S. 4th, nr. Berry St.
38, Robert Emmet, N. 7th St., nr. Bedford Ave.
39, Henry Bristow, 6th Ave., cor. 8th St.
40, James Weir, 15th St., nr. 4th Ave.
41, Franklin W. Hooper, Dean St., cor. New York Ave.
42, Concord, St. Mark's & Classon Aves.
43, Walt Whitman, Boerum, nr. Manhattan.
44, Israel Putnam, Throop, cor. Putnam Ave.
45, De Kalb, Lafayette, nr. Classon Ave.
46, Francis Parkman, Union, nr. Henry.
47, Pacific, Pacific & Dean Sts., nr. 3d Ave.
48, Mapleton, 8th Ave. & 60th St.
49, Daniel Maujer, Maujer St., nr. Graham Ave.
50, John D. Wells, S. 3d St. & Driggs Ave.
51, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Meeker Ave. & Humboldt
52, William Ellery, Ellery St., nr. Broadway
53, Paolo Toscanelli, Troutman St., nr. Central Ave.
54, Samuel C. Barnes, Nostrand Ave. & Sanford St.
55, Stockton, Floyd, nr. Tompkins
56, Thomas W. Field, Bushwick Ave. & Madison St.
57, Whitelaw Reid, Reid Ave. & Van Buren St.
58, Degraw, Degraw, nr. Smith St.
59, Horace Greeley, Leonard St., nr. Nassau Ave.
60, Greenwood, 4th Ave., cor. 20th St.
61, Ditmas Jewell, Fulton St. & New Jersey Ave.
62, Bradford, Bradford, nr. Liberty.
63, Hinsdale, Hinsdale, nr. Glenmore.
64, Berriman, Berriman & Belmont.
65, no name, Richmond & Ridgewood Ave.
66, Lew Wallace, Osborn, nr. Sutter.
67, The Elliott, St. Edward's St., nr. Park Ave.
68, Kosciusko, Bushwick Ave. & Kosciusko St.
69, Ryerson, Ryerson St., nr. Myrtle Ave.*
70, Thomas McDonough, Patchen Ave., cor. Macon.
71, Edward Rutledge, Heyward, nr. Lee Ave.
72, New Lots, New Lots Road & Schenck Ave.
73, William J. Morrison, McDougall, cor. Rockaway
74, Almon G. Merwin, Kosciusko St., nr. B'way.
75, Evergreen Grove, Evergreen Ave. & Ralph St.
76, Independence, Wyona, nr. Jamaica Ave.
77, William Penn, 2d St., nr. 6th Ave.
78, Seth Thayer Stewart, Pacific, nr. Court St.*
79, Evangeline E. Whitney, Kosciusko, nr. Sumner Ave.
80, Neptune, W. 17th St. & Neptune Ave.*
81, Unionville, Harway Ave. & Stryker.
82, J. Edward Swanstrom, 4th Ave. & 36th St.
83, Isaac Newton, Bergen St. & Schenectady Ave.
84, Glenmore, Glenmore, cor. Stone.
85, Franklin K. Lane, Evergreen Ave. & Covert St.
86, Irvington, Irving Ave. & Harman St.
87, Grover Cleveland, Herkimer St. & Radde Pl.
88, Vandervoort, Thames St. & Vandervoort Pl.
89, Vanderveer Park, Newkirk Ave. & 31st St.
90, Flatbush, Bedford & Church Aves.
91, Albany Avenue, East N. Y. & Albany Aves.‡
92, Adrian Hegeman, Rogers Ave. & Robinson St.
93, William H. Prescott, N. Y. Ave. & Herkimer St.‡
94, Longfellow, 6th Ave. & 50th St.
95, Gravesend, Van Sicklen St., nr. Neck Road.
96, no name, Ocean Ave. & Ave. U.
97, The Highlawn, Stillwell Ave., north of Ave. S.
98, Sheepshead Bay, Ave. Z and 26th St.
99, Midwood, Coney Island & Elm Aves.
100, Coney Island, W. 3rd St. & Sheepshead Ave.†
101, James D. Lynch, Benson & 25th Aves.
102, Bay View, 71st St. & 2d Ave.
103, Borough Park, 14th Ave. & 53d St.
104, Fort Hamilton, 92d St. & 5th Ave.
105, Blythebourne, 10th Ave. & 59th St.
106, Edward Everett Hale, Putnam Ave. & Cornelia St.
107, John W. Kimball, 8th Ave. & 13th St.
108, Arlington, Linwood & Arlington.
109, Isidor Straus, Dumont Ave. & Sackman St.
110, Monitor, Monitor St. & Driggs Ave.
111, Algernon S. Higgins, Sterling Pl. & Vanderbilt Ave.
112, Lefferts Park, 15th Ave. & 72d St.
113, Isaac Chauncey, Evergreen Ave. & Moffat St.
114, Ryder, Remsen & Ave. F.
115, Canarsie, E. 92d St., nr. Ave. M.
116, Plymouth, Knickerbocker Ave. & Grove St.
117, Ten Eyck, Stagg St. & Bushwick Ave.
118, Charles Dudley Warner, 59th St. & 4th Ave.
119, Amersfoort, Ave. K & E. 38th St.
120, Barren Island, Barren Island.
121, Livingston, E. 55th St. & Ave. C
122, William H. Harrison, Harrison Ave. & Heyward St.*
123, Suydam, Irving Ave. & Suydam St.
124, Silas B. Dutcher, 4th Ave. & 13th St.
125, Richard H. Dana, Blake & Thatford Aves.
126, John Ericsson, Meserole & Guernsey
127, McKinley Park, 7th Ave. & 78th St.
128, Bensonhurst, 21st Ave. & 84th St.
129, Gates, Quincy St., nr. Stuyvesant Ave.
130, Parkside, Fort Hamilton Ave. & E. 5th St.
131, no name, Fort Hamilton Ave. & 43d St.
132, Conselyea, Manhattan & Metropolitan Aves.
133, William A. Butler, Butler St. & 4th Ave.
134, Parkville, 18th Ave., nr. Ocean Parkway.
135, Rugby, Linden Ave. & E. 48th St.*
136, Charles O. Dewey, 4th Ave. & 40th St.
137, Bainbridge, Saratoga Ave. & Bainbridge St.
138, no name, Prospect Pl. & Nostrand Ave.
139, Cortelyou, Cortelyou Road, nr. Rugby.
140, Winfield Scott, 60th St., west of 4th Ave.
141, Lucy Larcom, Leonard & McKibbin Sts.
142, Stranahan, Henry & Rapelye Sts.
143, Havemeyer, Havemeyer & N. 6th Sts.
144, Lincoln Park, Howard & St. Mark's Aves.
145, Andrew Jackson, Central Ave. & Noll St.
146, Louisa M. Alcott, 18th St. & 6th Ave.

*Annex. †2 Annexes. ‡3 Annexes.

147. Isaac S. Remsen, Bushwick Ave. & Seigel St.
148. Hopkins, Ellery & Hopkins Sts.
149. East New York, Sutter Ave. & Vermont St.
150. Christopher, Christopher & Sackman Sts.
151. Irving Park, Knickerbocker Ave. & Halsey St.
152. Glenwood, Ave. G. & E. 23d St.
153. Homecrest, Ave. T. & E. 12th St.
154. Windsor Terrace, 11th Ave. & Sherman St.
155. Nicholas Herkimer, Eastern Parkway & Herkimer St.
156. Waverly, Sutter Ave. & Grafton St.
157. Franklin, Kent Ave., nr. Myrtle Ave.
158. Warwick, Belmont Ave. & Warwick St.
159. Pitkin, Pitkin Ave. & Crescent St.
160. William T. Sampson, Ft. Hamilton Ave. & 51st St.
161. no name, Crown & Montgomery Sts.
162. Willoughby, Willoughby Ave. & Suydam St.
163. Bath Beach, Benson Ave. & Bay 14th St.
164. Rodney, 14th Ave. & 42d St.
165. John Lott, Lott Ave. & Amboy St.
166. George L. A. Martin, S. 4th St., nr. Havemeyer
167. Parkway, Schenectady Ave. & Eastern Pk'way.
168. Bartlett, Throop Ave. & Bartlett
169. Sunset Park, 7th Ave. & 44th St.
170. Leffets, 6th Ave. & 72d St.
171. Abraham Lincoln, Ridgewood & Lincoln
172. Gowanus, 4th Ave. & 29th St.
173. Liberty, Penn. & Glenmore.
174. Dumont, Dumont & Williams.
175. Hopkinson, Blake Ave. & Bristol St.
176. Ovington, Bay Ridge Ave. & 68th St.
177. Marlboro, Ave. P. & Dahill R'd.
178. St. Clair McKelway, Dean St. & Saratoga Ave.
179. Kensington, Ave. C & E. 2d St.
180. Homewood, 18th Ave. & 67th St.
181. no name, New York Ave. & E. 34th St.
182. no name, Dumont Ave. & Wyona St.
183. no name, Saratoga & Riverdale Aves.
184. no name, Newport & Stone Aves.
185. no name, Ridge Boulevard & 86th St.
186. no name, 19th Ave. & 76th St.
187. no name, 12th Ave. & 65th St.
188. no name, Neptune Ave., bet. W. 33d & 35th St.
189. no name, East New York Ave. & E. 97th St.
190. Sheffield, Georgia & Riverdale Aves.
191. Union Ave., near Stagg St.
192. 18th Ave., 47th & 48th St.
193. Ave. L, Bedford Ave. & E. 26th St.
194. Columbia, Columbia & Amity Sts.
195. no name, Jaffray St., Manhattan Beach.
196. Bushwick Ave. & Scholes St.
197. no name, Kings Highway & E. 23d St.
198. no name, Ave. G. & E. 37th St.
199. no name, Coney Island & Elm Aves.
210. no name, Rochester Ave. & Park Pl.

Truant, Jamaica Ave. & Enfield St.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS—QUEENS.

1. Hunters Point (L. I. City), 9th St. & Van Alst Ave.
2. Sunny Side (L. I. City), Hulst St. & Nelson Ave.
3. Forest Hills, Colonial Ave. & Livingston.*
4. Darwin, Prospect St., nr. Beebe Ave., L. I. City.
5. Van Dyke, Academy St., nr. Grand Ave., L. I. City.
6. John H. Thiry, Steinway Ave., nr. Patterson, L. I. City.
7. Astoria, Van Alst Ave., nr. Astoria Ave., L. I. City.*
8. John A. Dix, Steinway Ave., nr. Ditmars, L. I. City.
9. Hallett's Cove, Munson St., nr. Astoria Ave., L. I. City.
10. Phoebe Cary, Astoria Ave., nr. Frye St., Woodside.
11. Woodside, Woodside Ave.
12. James B. Colgate, Sinclair Ave., nr. Fisk, Winfield.
13. Clement O. Moore, Parcell St., nr. Chicago St.
14. Fairview, Van Dusen St., Corona Heights.†
15. Luona, Junction Ave., Corona.
16. Corona, Alburtis Ave., Corona.
17. Martense, Tremann Ave., Corona.
18. Francis A. Walker, Corona Ave., Corona.
19. Lake, Roosevelt Ave., Corona.
20. no name, (Flushing), Sanford Ave. & Union St.†
21. no name (Flushing), 37th Ave. & Union St.
22. The Jefferson (Flushing), Sanford Ave. & Murray St.
23. The Lincoln (Flushing), 35th Ave. & Union St.
24. The Jackson (Flushing), Holley & Robinson Ave.
25. Richard A. Proctor (Flushing), Kissena Road & Melbourne Ave.*
26. no name, (Flushing), Fresh Meadow Road & 67th Ave.
27. College Point, 122d St. & 14th Ave.†
28. Tallman, 115th St., College Point.
29. Poppenhusen (College Pt.), 122d Ave. & 125th St.
30. John D. Locke, 12th Rd., nr. Cross Island Rd., Whitestone.
31. Bayside, Blvd. & 46th Ave., Bayside.
32. Flushing, 27th & State Sts.
33. Creedmor, Madison Ave. & Cedar St., Creedmor.
34. John Harvard Springfield Road & Hollis Ave.
35. Woodhull, 191st St. & Canonburg Rd., Hollis.
36. St. Albans, Foch Boulevard.
37. Springfield, 140th Ave. nr. Coombs St.
38. Rosedale, Brookville Blvd. & 137th St.*
39. Far Rockaway, Dinsmore & Nameoke Aves.‡
40. Samuel Huntington, Lambertville Ave. & Union Hall, Jamaica.*
41. Crocheron, 35th Ave. & 214th Pl., Bayside.
42. R Vernam, Blvd. & Beach 67th St.
43. Rockaway Park, Blvd. & Beach 110th St.†
44. P. Sarsfield Gilmore, Blvd. & Beach 94th St.†
45. Baisley Park (Jamaica), Garfield St., nr. Rockaway Blvd.
46. Daniel Boone, Old South Rd., Woodhaven.
47. no name, (Jamaica), Noel & Lenark Rds., Broad Channel.
48. William Wordsworth, South & Carlisle Sts., Jamaica.
49. Brenton, Brenton Ave., Jamaica.
50. Talfourd Lawn, Bryant & Jerome Aves., So. Jamaica
51. Arthur Middleton, Church, nr. Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill.
52. no name, New York Ave., bet. Farmers' and Cherry Aves., Jamaica.
53. Charles Carroll, 114th St. & 89th Ave.
54. Hillside Ave., Hillside Ave. & 125th St., Richmond Hill.
55. John Morton, 130th St. & 97th Ave., Richmond Hill.
56. Jacob A. Riis, 86th Ave. & 114th St., Richmond Hill.
57. Mowatt Park, 124th St., nr. Jerome Ave.
58. Woodhaven, Walker & Beaufort Aves.†
59. University Place, 83d St. & Rockaway Blvd., Woodhaven.
60. Snedeker, 87th Rd. & 80th St., Woodhaven.
61. Alonzo B. Cornell, 89th Ave. & 102d St., Richmond Hill.
62. Chester Park, 107th St., nr. 101st Ave., Woodhaven.
63. Old South (Woodhaven), Pitkin Ave. & Woodhaven Blvd.
64. Andre Ampere, 101st Ave. & 83d St., Woodhaven.
65. Pascal, 78th St., nr. Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven.
66. Oxford (Richmond Hill), 102d St. & 85th Ave.
67. The Robert Evans, Central Ave. & Olmstead Pl., Glendale.
68. Cambridge, St. Felix Ave. & Seneca St., Evergreen.
69. no name, Polk Ave. & 20th St., Jackson Heights.
70. no name, 12th and So. Grand Aves., Astoria.
71. East Williamsburg, Forest Ave., E. Williamsburg.
72. George Clinton, Maspeth Ave., Maspeth.
73. William Cowper, La Forge St., nr. Grand, Maspeth.
74. Woodward Avenue, Woodward Ave. & Starr St., Metropolitan.
75. The Max Muller, Bleecker St. & Covert Ave., Ridgewood.
76. Augustus Rapelye, Montgomery & Congress Aves., Laurel Hill.
77. no name, Seneca Ave. & George St., Ridgewood Park.
78. James A. Garfield, Maurice Ave. & Carroll Pl., Winfield.†
79. Francis Lewis, 7th Ave. & 14th St., Whitestone
80. Blissville, Greenpoint Ave. & Bradley.
81. Jean Paul Richter, Cypress Ave. & Bleecker St., Evergreen.
82. Hammond, Kaplan Ave. & LeRoy Pl., Jamaica.
83. Ravenswood, Vernon Ave. & Graham.
84. Steinway, 11th Ave., nr. Ditmars.
85. Humphry Davy, 2d Ave., nr. Woolsey, L. I. City.
86. no name, (Maspeth), Creek St., nr. Grand.
87. Middle Village, Weisse Ave. & Pulaski St.
88. Seneca, Catalpa Ave. & Fresh Pond Rd., Ridgewood.*
89. Elmhurst, Gleane St. & Britton Ave.*
90. Horace Mann, Catalpa St., nr. Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill.
91. Richard Arkwright, Central & Fosdick Aves., Glendale.
92. Charles P. Leverich, Hayes Ave. & 42d St., North Corona.†
93. Euclid (Ridgewood Heights), Forest Ave. & Madison St.
94. David D. Porter, Old House Landing Rd., Little Neck.

*Annex. †2 Annexes. ‡3 Annexes.

95, Eastwood (Jamaica), 179th & Larremore Sts.
96, no name, Rockaway Rd. & 131st St., Woodhaven.
97, Forest Park, 85th & Shipley Sts.
98, Douglaston, Van Vliet Mansion.
99, no name, Kew Gardens.
100, no name, Glen Morris, Woodhaven.
101, no name (Forest Hills), Children's Lane & Russell Pl.
102, no name, Van Horn St., and Lewis Ave., Elmhurst.
103, no name, Arrandale Ave. & 25th St., Flushing Heights.*
104, no name, Beach 25th St. & Mott Ave., Far Rockaway.
105, no name, Beach Hospital, Neponsit.
106, no name, Beach 35th St., Edgemere.
107, no name, Flushing, Franconia Ave. & 27th St.
108, no name, Richmond Hill, 108th St. & Suwanee Ave.
111, N. Y. Parental School, Kissena Rd. & Jamaica Ave., Flushing.
112, no name, Douglaston.
117, no name, 144th St., nr. 87th Ave., Jamaica.
120, no name, 58th St. Road & 136th St.
121, no name, Richmond Hill, Suwanee Ave., near 126th St.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS—RICHMOND.

1, Tottenville, Academy Pl.
2, Richmond Valley, Wiener St.
3, Pleasant Plains, Latourette St.
4, Kreischer, Arthur Kill Rd.
5, Huguenot, Amboy Rd.*
6, Betsy Ross, Rossville Ave., Rossville.
7, Green Ridge, Arthur Kill Rd., Green Ridge.
8, The Great Kills, Lindenwood Ave., Great Kills.
9, De Vries, Knight Ave., New Dorp.
10, Egbert, Richmond Rd., New Dorp.
11, Thomas Dongan, Jefferson St., Dongan Hills.†
12, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Steuben St., Stapleton.
13, Rosebank, Pennsylvania Ave.
14, Vanderbilt, Broad & Wright Sts.
15, Daniel D. Tompkins, Grand St., Tompkinsville.*
16, Henry W. Slocum, Monroe Ave., Tompkinsville.†
17, New Brighton, Prospect Ave.*
18, John Greenleaf Whittier, Broadway, West New Brighton.
19, no name, Greenleaf Ave., West New Brighton.
20, Port Richmond, Heberton Ave.
21, Elm Park, Hooker Pl., Port Richmond.*
22, Graniteville, Washington & Columbus Aves.
23, Mariners' Harbor, Andros Ave.*
24, Summerville, Washington Ave., Summerville.
25, Bloomfield, Chelsea Rd.
26, Carteret, Richmond Turnpike.*
27, Springville, Richmond Ave.
28, Richmond, Centre St.
29, The Bardwell, Castleton Corners, Manor Rd., West New Brighton.
30, Westerleigh, Fisk Ave., West New Brighton.
31, Guyon, Pleasant Ave., Bogardus Corners.
32, Grymes, Osgood Ave., Stapleton.
33, Grantland, Midland Ave.
34, Fort Wadsworth, Fingerboard Rd.
35, no name, Manor Rd., West New Brighton.
36, no name, Jefferson Blvd. & Lamont Ave., Annadale.
37, no name, Huguenot Beach.
38, no name, Lincoln Pl. & 11th St., Midland Beach. S. I. Continuation & Vocational, Housman Ave., Port Richmond.‡

*Annex. †2 Annexes. ‡3 Annexes.

EDUCATION STATISTICS, NEW YORK CITY.
(Compiled by the local school authorities. Figures relate to day schools only.)

School Year.	Avg. Attendance, Day Sch'ls	Schools.	Teachers' Salaries.	Cost of Supplies.	Bond Expenditures.	Teachers, Excluding Sub'tutes.	Pension Payments.
			Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1898-1899	358,897	425	8,059,958.89	924,727.75	3,162,924.45	10,008	124,296.18
1899-1900	378,211	448	10,583,133.64	891,199.63	5,277,596.33	10,555	214,563.57
1900-1901	397,928	517	12,587,011.56	1,012,433.48	5,324,872.08	11,388	263,805.28
1901-1902	420,480	513	13,395,882.38	900,417.24	4,646,974.62	12,069	343,017.13
1902-1903	439,928	506	14,351,802.94	1,073,413.63	6,037,425.07	12,696	420,026.99
1903-1904	466,571	501	14,885,891.42	1,254,901.40	6,541,189.16	13,327	477,418 74
1904-1905	487,005	506	15,574,005.00	1,147,722.63	10,546,333.26	14,906	526,502.36
1905-1906	505,827	510	16,870,891.47	1,291,400.90	12,898,256.51	15,878	616,984.54
1906-1907	523,084	511	17,582,067.32	1,355,985.55	11,931,318.01	15,613	689,390.64
1907-1908	545,098	515	18,596,874.70	1,498,666.42	11,520,694.26	16,489	724,129.78
1908-1909	574,664	528	19,713,148.01	1,254,241.27	7,745,660.58	17,073	777,800.85
1909-1910	586,673	525	20,604,324.38	1,333,322.69	2,739,075.80	17,724	833,863.59
1910-1911	603,455	527	21,375,522.95	1,310,888.82	3,676,448.05	18,195	880,389.83
1911-1912	627,150	527	24,247,184.49	1,427,069.42	4,576,453.75	18,892	983,554.99
1912-1913	634,515	530	26,829,003.19	1,518,030.22	4,543,051.90	19,496	1,108,874.30
1913-1914	666,345	537	28,070,965.01	1,654,506.95	5,011,756.89	20,448	1,183,397.08
1914-1915	702,856	549	29,833,323.11	1,854,368.11	5,084,261.78	21,105	1,163,800.40
1915-1916	726,844	552	30,534,644.95	1,651,051.53	2,952,485.64	20,719	1,127,492.63
1916-1917	721,136	551	31,570,413.36	1,596,033.75	2,529,843.72	21,823	1,143,646.02
1917-1918	699,695	548	33,558,852.27	1,564,344.25	2,094,980.47	22,627	1,273,591.79
1918-1919	712,245	551	35,414,517.51	1,645,931.86	2,694,929.62	23,034	1,379,150.60
1919-1920	735,654	552	40,812,256.72	1,610,974.32	2,806,229.47	23,600	1,458,433.15
1920-1921	779,031	556	60,209,528.82	1,949,666.65	9,559,011.22	24,235	1,550,933.05
1921-1922	813,560	570	62,984,567.53	3,093,107.70	13,857,988.57	25,198	1,607,653.71
1922-1923	853,490	582	78,091,492.34	3,674,735.09	22,030,852.79	26,442	1,921,772.38

Pupils Registered in September, 1924 (September, 1923, figures in parentheses):

Elementary—Manhattan, 270,348 (281,565); Bronx, 128,922 (124,577); Brooklyn, 338,300 (330,333); Queens, 93,444 (84,560); Richmond, 21,367 (20,703); total elementary, 852,381 (841,738).

High School—Manhattan, 41,118 (38,582); Bronx, 14,598 (12,906); Brooklyn, 46,964 (43,138); Queens, 14,191 (13,287); Richmond, 2,714 (2,411); total, high school, 120,085 (110,324).

Training (theory)—Whole city, 2,321 (2,311).

Vocational School—Whole city, 4,675 (4,003).

All schools above, whole city, 979,462 (958,376).

Part time pupils (included in above)—*Elementary*, 67,940 (98,202); *High School*, 27,428 (59,076).

ILLITERACY IN NEW YORK CITY (U. S. CENSUS, JAN. 1, 1920).

Age.	Whole City.	Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Manhattan.	Queens.	Richmond.
Total 10 years of age and over	4,522,689	581,512	1,600,302	1,875,286	373,422	92,167
Number illiterate	281,121	26,202	98,038	140,810	12,383	3,688
Native white	2,414,134	312,975	919,735	863,306	258,188	59,930
Number illiterate	6,552	462	2,246	3,095	592	157
Foreign-born white	1,968,535	264,475	651,941	910,438	110,736	30,945
Number illiterate	270,788	25,620	94,737	135,358	11,597	3,476
Negro	132,487	3,858	27,188	95,959	4,267	1,215
Number illiterate	2,756	63	791	1,723	146	33
Total 16 to 20 years, inclusive	465,970	61,436	175,690	181,264	38,356	9,224
Number illiterate	4,634	273	1,575	2,532	195	59
Illiterate males 21 years of age and over	112,476	9,264	39,328	56,680	5,465	1,739
Native white	2,052	142	716	921	209	64
Foreign-born white	108,473	9,037	38,059	54,563	5,173	1,641
Negro	995	31	308	600	43	13
Illiterate females 21 years of age and over	162,602	16,558	56,694	80,857	6,627	1,866
Native white	2,745	184	994	1,264	250	53
Foreign-born white	158,190	16,344	55,239	78,538	6,275	1,794
Negro	1,626	28	449	1,030	100	16

CIVIL SERVICE RULES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Synopsis of regulations governing the admission of persons into the Civil Service of the City of New York. Information may also be had by applying to the Secretary of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, Municipal Building, 14th floor.

Under the White Civil Service Law, Chapter 370, Laws of 1899, April 19, the rules apply to all positions in the service of the City of New York except officers elected by the people, all legislative officers and employees, heads of any department, or superintendents, principals, or teachers in a public school, academy, or college. This requires "examinations, wherever practicable, to ascertain the fitness of applicants for appointment to the Civil Service of said city." The Constitution requires that these examinations shall be competitive, "so far as practicable."

There are approximately 55,000 permanent employees in the city service, exclusive of the teaching force of the Department of Education.

The entire Administration of the City of New York is divided into two general services; namely the Unclassified Service and the Classified Service. The Unclassified Service includes all elective officers; the officers and employees of the Board of Aldermen; members of the Board of Elections; the head, or heads, of any department of the City Government; or any person appointed by name in any statute.

The Classified Service includes all positions not in the Unclassified Service.

The Classified Service is divided into four classes; namely:

Exempt Class—The Exempt Class includes the deputies of principal executive officers authorized by law to act generally for and in place of their principals: one secretary of each officer, board, and commission authorized by law to appoint a secretary; one clerk and one deputy clerk, if authorized by law, of each court, and one clerk of each elective judicial officer. In addition thereto there may be included in the Exempt Class all other subordinate offices for the filling of which competitive or non-competitive examination may be found to be not practicable.

Non-Competitive Class—Includes all those positions of a minor nature, in the city institutions or elsewhere, that it is not practicable to fill through competitive examination.

Labor Class—Includes all unskilled laborers and such skilled laborers as are not included in the competitive or non-competitive classes.

Competitive Class—Includes all positions in the Classified Service (excepting those in the Exempt, Non-Competitive or the Labor Class) for which it is practicable to determine the merit and fitness of the applicant by competitive examination.

Vacancies in the Exempt Class may be filled without examination, appointments being made by the Mayor or other official having jurisdiction over the department where the vacancy exists.

Positions in the Non-Competitive Class are filled as a result of the examinations held by the department where the person is to be employed.

Filing Applications for Positions in Competitive Class—Applications for positions in the Competitive Class will be issued and received only for the position or positions advertised, and only during the period specified by the commission in such advertisement. Advertisements for the various examinations appear in the prominent daily papers and in the *City Record*. The *City Record* is on file in the reading room of any of the city libraries.

All applications for an examination must be on a prescribed form addressed to the "Secretary of the Municipal Civil Service Commission." When an examination is advertised application blanks may be obtained at the office of the commission, Room 1400.

Application blanks will be mailed upon request provided a self-addressed stamped envelope or sufficient postage is inclosed to cover the mailing. The commission will not guarantee the delivery of the same. Postage on applications forwarded by mail must be fully prepaid.

Applicants must be citizens of the United States and residents of the State of New York. The requirement as to residence may be waived by the commission, but only with the proviso that applicants become residents of the State of New York prior to the date of their appointment.

Applicants for patrolmen must have resided within the State of New York at least one (1) year prior to the date of appointment.

The prescribed application form filled out in the applicant's handwriting sets forth the following:

The applicant's name, age, residence, statement regarding citizenship or naturalization, statement regarding arrests or previous service in a City Department, if any, and also the certificate for citizens whose residences or places of business are within the City of New York.

In examinations for positions requiring previous experience, applicants must fill in and file with their application an experience paper. In some examinations where experience is a qualifying subject, applicants receiving less than the minimun passing mark in this paper are barred from the remainder of the examination.

Applications for positions in the Labor Class are issued and received continually.

Applicants for all positions in the Competitive and the Labor Classes are required to take a medical and physical examination.

Applicants for Labor Class positions that require previous training or experience must take an oral, or practical test; no written examination is given to applicants.

CONDUCT OF EXAMINATIONS.

Applicants shall be admitted to examination upon the production of the official notification to appear for that purpose.

All paper upon which examinations are to be written shall be furnished to the applicants by the examining board and shall bear some suitable official indorsement, stamp, or mark, for the purpose of identifying the same.

All examinations shall be in writing, except such as refer to expertness or physical qualities, and except as herein otherwise provided.

The sheets of questions shall be numbered and shall be given out in the order of their numbers, each, after the first, being given only when the competitor has returned to the examiners the last sheet given to him. In general, no examination shall extend beyond five hours without intermission, and no questions given out at any session, to any candidate, shall be allowed to be answered at another session.

The time allowed for completing the examination shall be announced before the first paper is given out.

The following municipal departments and offices come under jurisdiction of Civil Service rules:

- Accounts, Com. of
- Armory, Board of.
- Art Commission.
- Assessors, Board of.
- Bellevue and Allied Hospitals.
- Board of Ambulance Service.
- Board of Inebriety.
- Board of Water Supply.
- Borough President in each Borough, Office of the.
- Buildings, Bureau of.
- Child Welfare, Board of.
- City Chamberlain.
- City Record, Supervisor of the.
- Civil Service Commission.
- College of the City of New York.
- Correction, Dept of.
- Court, City.
- Court, City Magistrate.
- Court, Municipal.
- Court of Special Sessions.
- Docks and Ferries, Dept. of.
- Education, Dept. of.
- Elections, Board of.
- Estimate and Apportionment, Board of.
- Finance Dept.
- Fire Dept.
- Health Dept.
- Hunter College.
- Law Dept.
- Licenses, Dept. of.
- Mayor's Office.
- Medical Examiners
- Normal College.
- Parks, Dept. of.
- Parole Commission.
- Plant and Structures.
- Plumbers, Examining Board of.
- Police Dept.
- Public Welfare, Dept. of.
- Public Works Bureau.
- Purchase, Dept. of.
- Revision of Assessments, Board of.
- Sinking Fund Commission.
- Standards and Appeals, Board of.
- Street Cleaning, Dept. of.
- Taxes and Assessm'ts, Dept. of.
- Tenement House Dept.
- Transportation Commission.
- Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, Dept. of.
- Weights and Measures.

Inspectors of Elections and Poll Clerks are not subject to competitive examination.
The minimum height of firemen has been reduced one inch, from 5 ft. 7 in. to 5 ft. 6 in.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

(Founded 1825. Headquarters, 109th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, New York.)

The National Academy of Design and the Society of American Artists (founded 1877) were united April 7, 1906. All members of the latter organization then became members of the former.

Council—Edwin H. Blashfield, President; Harry W. Watrous, Vice President; Charles C. Curran, Corresponding Secretary; Douglas Volk, Recording Secretary; Francis C. Jones, Treasurer. De Witt M. Lockman, A. A. Weinman, Herbert Adams, Gardner Symons, F. Ballard Williams, Hobart Nichols.

ACADEMICIANS.

(The year named is that of election.)

Painters—Karl Anderson, George R. Barse jr., 1900; Gifford Beal, 1914; Cecilia Beaux, 1902; George Bellows, 1913; Frank W. Benson, 1905; Louis Betts, 1915; Edwin H. Blashfield, 1888; Frederic A. Bridgman, 1881; George DeForest Brush, 1908; Howard Russell Butler, 1899.

Emil Carlsen, 1906; Carlton T. Chapman, 1914; John E. Costigan; B. West Clinedinst, 1898; William A. Coffin, 1912; Colin Campbell Cooper, 1912; E. Irving Couse, 1911; Bruce Crane, 1901; Charles C. Curran, 1904.

Elliott Daingerfield, 1906; W. P. W. Dana, 1863; Charles H. Davis, 1906; Lockwood DeForest, 1898; Franklin DeHaven, 1920; Louis Paul Dessar, 1906; Charles Melville Dewey, 1907; Thomas W. Dewing, 1888; Frederick Dielman, 1883; Paul Dougherty, 1907; Frank Vincent DuMond, 1906.

Lydia Field Emmet, 1912; Ben Foster, 1904; August Franzen, 1920; Frederick Karl Frieseke, 1914.

Daniel Garber, 1913; Edward Gay, 1907; W. Granville-Smith, 1915; Walter Griffin, 1922; Albert L. Groll, 1910.

Hamilton Hamilton, 1889; Alexander Harrison, 1901; Birge Harrison, 1910; Childe Hassam, 1906; Charles Hawthorne, 1911; Robert Henri, 1906; William H. Howe, 1897.

Ernest Ipsen, George Inness jr., 1899; John C. Johansen, 1915; Francis C. Jones, 1894; H. Bolton Jones, 1883.

William Sargent Kendall, 1905; W. L. Lathrop, 1907; Ernest Lawson, 1917; DeWitt Lockman, 1921; Will H. Low, 1890.

Gari Melchers, 1906; Richard E. Miller, 1915; Louis Moeller, 1894; F. Luis Mora, 1906; Thomas Moran, 1884; H. Siddons Mowbray, 1891.

Hobart Nichols, 1920; Leonard Ochtman, 1904; Ivan G. Olinsky, 1919.

Walter Palmer, 1897; Maxfield Parrish, 1906; DeWitt Parshall, 1917; Edward H. Potthast, 1906; Henry Prellwitz 1912.

Robert Reid 1906; William Ritschel, 1914; William S. Robinson, 1914; Charles Rosen, 1917; Edward F. Rook; Carl Rungius, 1920; Chauncey F. Ryder, 1920.

John S. Sargent, 1897; W. Elmer Schofield, 1907; Aaron D. Shattuck, 1861; Henry B. Snell, 1906; Robert Spencer, 1920; Gardner Symons, 1911.

Edmund C. Tarbell, 1906; William Thorne, 1913; Louis C. Tiffany, 1880; D. W. Tryon, 1891; Helen M. Turner, 1921.

Robt. W. Van Boskerck, 1907; Douglas Volk, 1899; Robert W. Vonnoh, 1906.

Henry O. Walker, 1902; Horatio Walker, 1891; Harry W. Watrous, 1895; Frederick J. Waugh, 1911; John F. Weir, 1896; C. D. Weldon, 1897; Carleton Wiggins, 1906; Irving R. Wiles, 1897; Frederick Ballard Williams, 1909; Charles H. Woodbury, 1907.

Cullen Yates, 1919.

Sculptors—Herbert Adams, 1899; Robert I. Aitken, 1914; Paul Wayland Bartlett, 1917; A. Stirling Calder, 1913; James Earle Fraser, 1917; Daniel Chester French, 1901; Charles Grafly, 1905; Anna Vaughan Hyatt, 1922; Isador Konti, 1909; Evelyn Beatrice (Batchelder) Longman, 1919.

Frederick W. MacMonnies, 1906; Hermon A. MacNeil, 1906; Paul H. Manship, 1916; Charles H. Niehaus, 1906; A. Phimister Proctor, 1904; Frederick G. R. Roth, 1906; Lorado Taft, 1911; Bessie Potter Vonnoh, 1921; Adolph A. Weinman, 1911; Mahonri Young, 1923.

Architects—Arnold Brunner, 1916; Cass Gilbert, 1908; Thomas Hastings, 1909; William Rutherford Mead, 1910; Charles A. Platt, 1911; Charles Russell Pope.

Engravers and Etchers—Timothy Cole, 1908; Joseph Pennell, 1909.

ASSOCIATES.

Painters—Wayman Adams, Ernest Albert William J. Baer, Hugo Ballin, Reynolds Beal, E. A. Bell, Frank A. Bicknell, Charles Bittinger, Ernest L. Blumenschein, Mary Green Blumenschein, George H. Bogert, Adolphe Borie, Joseph H. Boston, Hugh H. Breckenridge, R. Sloan Bredin, Roy Brown, George Elmer Browne, K. A. Buehr, Bryson Burroughs.

Dines Carlsen, John F. Carlson, Charles S. Chapman, Adelaide Cole Chase, Eliot Clark, Ralph Clarkson, C. C. Coleman, Charlotte B. Coman, William Cotton, Louise Cox, Arthur Crisp.

Francis Day, W. R. Derrick, Sidney E. Dickinson, W. H. Drake, Edward Dufner.

William B. Faxon, Anna Fisher, Gertrude Fiske, John E. Folinsbee, Will Howe Foote, Kenneth Frazier, Henry Brown Fuller.

I. M. Gaugengigl, Robert David Gauley, Lillian M. Genth (Miss), Howard Giles, William J. Glackens, Edmund Greacen, Frank Russell Green, Oliver Dennett Grover, Jules Guerin.

Ben Ali Haggin, Phillip L. Hale, William J. Hays, Albert Herter, Aldro T. Hibbard, Eugene Higgins, Victor Higgins, Howard L. Hildebrandt, Laura C. Hills, James R. Hopkins, Felicie Waldo Howell (Miss), Henry S. Hubbell, Frederick W. Hutchinson, William H. Hyde, Alphonse Jongers.

Myra Wheeler Keith, Paul King, William Fair Kline, Leon Kroll.

Jonas Lie, Chester Loomis, Mary Fairchild Low, Albert P. Lucas, Jean MacLane (Johansen).

Fred Dana Marsh, Paul Moschcowitz, Jerome Myers.

Walter Nettleton, G. Glenn Newell, Spencer Nichols, John H. Niemeyer, Robert H. Nisbet, John Noble, Violet Oakley (Miss).

Lawton Parker, Henry W. Parton, William M. Paxton, Joseph T. Pearson jr., Ernest Peixotto, Van Dearing Perrine, Henry R. Poore, W. Merritt Post, Arthur J. E. Powell, Edith Mitchell Prellwitz.

Henry R. Rittenberg,

William Sartain, Eugene Savage, Amanda Brewster Sewell, Robert V. V. Sewell, Leopold Seyffert, Rosina E. Smith, Arhtur P. Spear, Eugene Speicher, T. C. Steele, Albert Sterner.

Henry O. Tanner, Leslie P. Thompson, Walter Ufer, Harry A. Vincent, Edward C. Volkert.

H. M. Walcott, Harry F. Waltman, Everett L. Warner, J. Louis Webb, William Wendt, William J. Whittemore, Guy Wiggins, Charles Morris Young.

Sculptors—Chester Beach, Cyrus E. Dallin, Abastenia St. L. Eberle, Rudolph Evans, John Flanagan, Sherry E. Fry, Charles Louis Hinton, Charles Keck, H. Augustus Lukeman.

Philip Martiny, Edward McCartan, Andrew O'Connor (elect), Willard D. Paddock, Attilio Piccirilli, Furio Piccirilli, Edmond T. Quinn, Janet Scudder.

Architects—Grosvenor Atterbury, Donn Barber, William A. Boring, Welles Bosworth, J. H. Freedlander, John Galen Howard, James L. Greenleaf (landscape architect).

C. Grant LaFarge, Frederick Law Olmstead, S. B. P. Trowbridge, C. Howard Walker.

Engravers and Etchers—Frank French, Charles Dana Gibson, Ernest Roth.

ROOSEVELT MEDAL WINNERS.

The Roosevelt Memorial Association, in 1924, awarded gold medals to:

Elihu Root, Secretary of State in President Roosevelt's Cabinet, for distinguished service in the administration of public office.

Associate Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, for his service in the development of public law.

Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard, for service in the leadership of youth and development of American character.

The Association, in 1923, awarded gold medals to:

Major General Leonard Wood, Governor General of the Philippines, for distinguished service in the promotion of the national defense.

Henry Fairfield Osborn, President of the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, for the promotion of the study of natural history.

Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, founder and a leader of the New York State Charities Aid Association, for promotion of the welfare of women and children.

The nine fields in which the medals may be awarded are: Administration of public office; development of public and international law; promotion of industrial peace; conservation of natural resources; promotion of the welfare of women and children; the study of natural history; the promotion of outdoor life; the promotion of the national defense; the leadership of youth and the development of American character.

Three medals are awarded annually. President Coolidge presented the medals for 1924 at the White House on June 2.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND LETTERS.

The first seven members of the American Academy of Arts and Letters were selected by the National Institute of Arts and Letters from its own body in 1904 by ballot. The seven were William Dean Howells, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Edmund Clarence Stedman, John La Farge, Samuel L. Clemens, John Hay and Edward MacDowell. In order to become eligible to the American Academy one must first be a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. This society was organized at a meeting of the American Social Science Association in 1898. The qualification for membership is stated in the constitution, "It shall be notable achievement in art, music or literature." The number in the institute is limited to 250, and the election is by ballot.

The American Academy of Arts and Letters numbers fifty members and the officers are: William Milligan Sloane, President; Nicholas Murray Butler, Chancellor; Thomas Hastings, Treasurer; Robert Underwood Johnson, New York City, Secretary.

The following are the living members of the academy, as of November 7, 1923:

Herbert Adams, N. Y.
Paul Wayland Bartlett, Wash, D. C.
Edwin Howland Blashfield, N. Y.
William Crary Brownell, N. Y.
George deForest Brush, N. Y.
Nicholas Murray Butler, N. Y.
George Washington Cable, Northampton, Mass.
George Whitefield Chadwick, Boston.
Timothy Cole, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Daniel Chester French, N. Y.
Hamlin Garland, N. Y.
Charles Dana Gibson, N. Y.
Cass Gilbert, N. Y.
William Gillette, Hadlyme, Conn.
Robert Grant, Boston.
Arthur Twining Hadley, New Haven, Conn.
Childe Hassam, N. Y.
Thomas Hastings, N. Y.
David Jayne Hill, Washington, D. C.
Archer Milton Huntington, N. Y.
Robert Underwood Johnson, N. Y.
Henry Cabot Lodge, Nahant, Mass.
Abbott Lawrence Lowell, Cambridge, Mass.
Frederick MacMonnies, N. Y.
Brander Matthews, N. Y.
William Rutherford Mead, N. Y.
Gari Melchers, N. Y.
Paul Elmer More, Princeton, N. J.
Joseph Pennell, N. Y.
Bliss Perry, Cambridge, Mass.
Charles Adams Platt, N. Y.
James Ford Rhodes, Boston.
Elihu Root, N. Y.
John Singer Sargent, Chelsea, S.W., London, England.
Stuart Pratt Sherman, Urbana, Ill.
Paul Shorey, Chicago.
William Milligan Sloane, Princeton, N. J.
Lorado Taft, Chicago.
Booth Tarkington, Indianapolis, Ind.
Augustus Thomas, N. Y.
Henry van Dyke, Princeton, N. J.
John C. van Dyke, New Brunswick, N. J.
Brand Whitlock, Toledo, Ohio.
Owen Wister, Philadelphia.
George Edward Woodberry, Beverly, Mass.

The directors of the academy are: N. M. Butler, Hamlin Garland, Cass Gilbert, Thomas Hastings, A. M. Huntington, R. U. Johnson, Brander Matthews, W. M. Sloane, and Augustus Thomas.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND LETTERS.

President—John C. Van Dyke, New Brunswick, N. J.; *Vice Presidents*—Robert I. Aitken, Louis Betts, Walter Damrosch, Jefferson B. Fletcher, Clayton Hamilton, Ashley H. Thorndike.
Secretary—John H. Finley, New York; *Treasurer*—Arnold W. Brunner, New York.

The members, as of October 15, 1924, were as follows:

MEMBERS.

DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE.

Brooks Adams, Boston.
Jas. T. Adams, Bridgehampton, N. Y.
George Ade, Brook, Ind.
Richard Aldrich, N. Y.
James Lane Allen, N. Y.
Irving Babbitt, Cambridge, Mass.
Irving Bacheller, Winter Park, Fla.
G. P. Baker, Cambridge, Mass.
Ray Stannard Baker, Amherst, Mass.
Simeon E. Baldwin, New Haven, Conn.
John S. Bassett, Northampton, Mass.
Bernard Berenson, Florence, Italy.
A. J. Beveridge, Indianapolis, Ind.
J. B. Bishop, N. Y.
W. H. Bishop, Brooklyn, Conn.
Gamaliel Bradford, Wellesley Hills, Mass.
Robert Bridges, N. Y.
William Crary Brownell, N. Y.
Richard Burton, N. Y.
Nicholas Murray Butler, N. Y.
G. W. Cable, Northampton, Mass.
Robert W. Chambers, N. Y.
E. Channing, Cambridge, Mass.
Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, Santa Barbara, Cal.
J. B. Connolly, Dorchester, Mass.
Royal Cortissoz, N. Y.
Herbert Croly, N. Y.
Wilbur L. Cross, New Haven, Conn.
Samuel McChord Crothers, Cambridge, Mass.
Owen Davis, N. Y.
Charles de Kay, N. Y.
Finley Peter Dunne, N. Y.
W. P. Eaton, Sheffield, Mass.
Harry Stillwell Edwards, Macon, Ga.
John Erskine, N. Y.
Chester B. Fernald, London, Eng.
John H. Finley, N. Y.
O. W. Firkins, Minneapolis, Minn.
Jefferson Butler Fletcher, N. Y.
James Forbes, N. Y.
Worthington C. Ford, Boston.
Robert Frost, South Shaftsbury, Vt.
H. H. Furness Jr., Philadelphia.
Hamlin Garland, N. Y.
F. H. Giddings, Hartsdale, N. Y.
William Gillette, Hadlyme, Conn.
Lawrence Gilman, N. Y.
George A. Gordon, Boston, Mass.
Robert Grant, Boston, Mass.
Ferris Greenslet, Boston, Mass.
William Elliot Griffis, Pulaski, N.Y.
A. T. Hadley, New Haven, Conn.
Herman Hagedorn, N. Y.
Clayton Hamilton, N. Y.
A. S. Hardy, Woodstock, Conn.
G. McL. Harper, Princeton, N. J.
Henry Sydnor Harrison, N. Y.
Charles Downer Hazen, N. Y.
William J. Henderson, N. Y.
Burton J. Hendrick, N. Y. City.
Oliver Herford, N. Y.
Joseph Hergesheimer, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa.
Robert Herrick, Chicago, Ill.
John Grier Hibben, Princeton, N. J.
David Jayne Hill, Washington, D. C.
Brian Hooker, New Haven, Conn.
M. A. DeWolfe Howe, Boston, Mass.
Archer M. Huntington, N. Y.
Owen Johnson, Stockbridge, Mass.
Robert Underwood Johnson, N. Y.
Edwin Lefevre, N. Y.
Vachel Lindsay, Gulfport, Miss.
Nelson Lloyd, Syosset, L. I.
Henry Cabot Lodge, Nahant, Mass.
John Luther Long, Ashbourne, Pa.
Robert Morss Lovett, Chicago, Ill.
A. Lawrence Lowell, Cambridge, Mass.
C. F. Lummis, Los Angeles, Cal.
Percy MacKaye, Cornish, N. H.
Edwin Markham, West New Brighton, N. Y.
Don Marquis, N. Y. City.
Edward S. Martin, N. Y.
Edgar Lee Masters, Chicago, Ill.
F. J. Mather, Jr., Princeton, N. J.
Brander Matthews, N. Y.
John Bach McMaster, Philadelphia.
Langdon E. Mitchell, Philadelphia.
Charles Moore, Washington, D. C.
Paul Elmer More, Princeton, N. J.
Harrison S. Morris, Philadelphia.
Meredith Nicholson, Indianapolis, Ind.
Rollo Ogden, N. Y. City.
E. G. O'Neill, Provincetown, Mass.
Albert Bigelow Paine, Bronxville, N. Y.
Will Payne, Ridgefield, Conn.
Bliss Perry, Cambridge, Mass.
William Lyon Phelps, New Haven, Conn.
Arthur Stanwood Pier, Hyde Park, Mass.
Ernest Poole, N. Y.
James Ford Rhodes, Boston, Mass.
C. G. D. Roberts, N. Y.
Edwin A. Robinson, N. Y.
Elihu Root, N. Y.
Felix E. Schelling, Philadelphia.
Clinton Scollard, Carmel, Cal.
Ellery Sedgwick, Boston, Mass.
H. D. Sedgwick, Cambridge, Mass.
E. Thompson Seton, Greenwich, Conn.
Edward Brewster Sheldon, N. Y.
Stuart Pratt Sherman, N. Y. City.
Paul Shorey, Chicago, Ill.
W. M. Sloane, Princeton, N. J.
F. J. Stimson, Dedham, Mass.
Booth Tarkington, Indianapolis, Ind.
Henry Osborn Taylor, N. Y.
Augustus Thomas, N. Y.
Ashley H. Thorndike, N. Y.
L. Frank Tooker, Riverside, Conn.
Ridgely Torrence, Xenia, Ohio.
E. W. Townsend, Upper Montclair, N. J.
William P. Trent, N. Y.
Henry van Dyke, Princeton, N. J.
John C. van Dyke, New Brunswick, N. J.
Stewart Edward White, Burlingame, Cal.
William Allen White, Emporia, Kan.
Brand Whitlock, Toledo, Ohio.
Jesse Lynch Williams, N. Y.
Harry Leon Wilson, Monterey, Cal.
Owen Wister, Philadelphia.
G. E. Woodberry, Beverly, Mass.

DEPARTMENT OF ART.

Herbert Adams, N. Y.
Robert I. Aitken, N. Y.
Hugo Ballin, N. Y.
George Grey Barnard, N. Y.
Frederic Clay Bartlett, N. Y.
Paul W. Bartlett, Washington.
Chester Beach, N. Y.
Gifford Beal, N. Y.
George W. Bellows, N. Y.
Frank Weston Benson, Salem, Mass.
Louis Betts, N. Y.
Edwin Howland Blashfield, N. Y.
Glenn Brown, Washington.
Arnold W. Brunner, N. Y.
George de Forest Brush, N. Y.
H. R. Butler, Santa Barbara, Cal.
Alexander Stirling Calder, N. Y.
Emil Carlsen, N. Y.
Ralph Clarkson, Chicago, Ill.
Timothy Cole, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Ralph Adams Cram, Boston.
C. E. Dallin, Arlington H'ghts, Mass.
William T. Dannat, Monte Carlo.
Charles Melville Dewey, N. Y.
Frederick Dielman, N. Y.
John M. Donaldson, Detroit, Mich.
Paul Dougherty, N. Y.
Frank Vincent Du Mond, N. Y.
Barry Faulkner, N. Y.
John Flanagan, N. Y.
Ben Foster, N. Y.
James Earle Fraser, N. Y.
Daniel Chester French, N. Y.
Walter Gay, Paris, France.
Charles Dana Gibson, N. Y.
Cass Gilbert, N. Y.
Charles Grafly, Philadelphia.
Walter Griffin, Portland, Me.
Jules Guerin, N. Y.
Alexander Harrison, N. Y.
Birge Harrison, Woodstock, N. Y.
Childe Hassam, N. Y.
Thomas Hastings, N. Y.
Charles Webster Hawthorne, N. Y.
Robert Henri, N. Y.
John Galen Howard, San Francisco.
William H. Howe, Bronxville, N. Y.
John Mead Howells, N. Y.
Albert Jaegers, Monsey, N. Y.
Francis C. Jones, N. Y.
H. Bolton Jones, N. Y.
W. Mitchell Kendall, N. Y.
W. Sergeant Kendall, Hot Springs, Va.
Bancel La Farge, Mt. Carmel, Conn.
Ernest Lawson, N. Y.
Will H. Low, Bronxville, N. Y.
Frederick MacMonnies, N. Y.
H. A. MacNeil, College Point, N. Y.
Paul Manship, N. Y.
Carl Marr, Munich, Germany.
Walter MacEwen, Paris, France.
William Rutherford Mead, N. Y.
Gari Melchers, N. Y.
Willard L. Metcalf, N. Y.
H. Siddons Mowbray, Washington, Conn.
C. H. Niehaus, Grantwood, N. J.
Leonard Ochtman, Cos Cob, Conn.
Andrew O'Connor, Paxton, Mass.
Frederick Law Olmsted, Brookline, Mass.
Joseph Pennell, N. Y.
Charles A. Platt, N. Y.
Irving Kane Pond, Chicago, Ill.
John Russell Pope, N. Y.
A. Phimister Proctor, N. Y.
Edmond T. Quinn, N. Y.
E. W. Redfield, Center Bridge, Bucks Co., Pa.
Robert Reid, Colorado Springs.
F. G. R. Roth, Englewood, N. J.
F. W. Ruckstull, Richmond Hill N. Y.
John S. Sargent, Chelsea, S. W., London, England.
W. Elmer Schofield, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia.
Gardner Symons, N. Y.
Lorado Taft, Chicago, Ill.
E. C. Tarbell, New Castle, N. H.
S. B. P. Trowbridge, N. Y.
Dwight William Tryon, N. Y.
Douglas Volk, N. Y.
Lionel Walden, Honolulu, Hawaii.
Henry O. Walker, Belmont, Mass.
Horatio Walker, N. Y.
Whitney Warren, N. Y.
Adolph Alexander Weinman, N. Y.
Irving R. Wiles, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC.

Howard Brockway, N. Y.
John Alden Carpenter, Chicago, Ill.
G. W. Chadwick, Boston, Mass.
Frederick S. Converse, Boston, Mass.
Walter Damrosch, N. Y.
Arthur Foote, Brookline, Mass.
Henry K. Hadley, N. Y.
E. B. Hill, Cambridge, Mass.
Edgar Stillman Kelley, Oxford, O.
Ernest R. Kroeger, St. Louis, Mo.
C. M. Loeffler, Medfield, Mass.
Arne Oldberg, Evanston, Ill.
Ernest Schelling, N. Y.
Harry Rowe Shelley, N. Y.
David S. Smith, New Haven, Conn.
Frederick A. Stock, Chicago, Ill.
Frank Van der Stucken, Bethlehem, Pa.
Arthur Whiting, N. Y

GOLD MEDAL OF THE INSTITUTE.

The Gold Medal of the Institute is annually awarded to any citizen of the United States for distinguished services to arts or letters in the creation of original work.

1st—for sculpture—to Augustus Saint-Gaudens. The medal was presented to Mrs. Saint-Gaudens at the meeting held in memory of her husband, Nov. 20, 1909.

2d—for history—to James Ford Rhodes, 1910.

3d—for poetry—to James Whitcomb Riley, 1911.

4th—for architecture—to William Rutherford Mead, 1912.

5th—for drama—to Augustus Thomas, 1913.

6th—for painting—to John Singer Sargent, 1914.

7th—for fiction—to William Dean Howells, 1915.

8th—for essays and belles lettres—to John Burroughs, 1916.

9th—for sculpture—to Daniel Chester French, 1917.

10th—for history or biography—to William Roscoe Thayer, 1918.

11th—for music—to Charles Martin Loeffler, 1919.

No award of the medal—for poetry—was made in 1920.

12th—for architecture—to Cass Gilbert, 1921.

13th—for drama—to Eugene Gladstone O'Neill, 1922.

14th—for painting—to Edwin Howland Blashfield, 1923.

AMERICAN BOOK PRODUCTION, 1923-1922.

(Compiled by The Publishers' Weekly, N. Y.)

International Classification.	For 1923.							For 1922.						
	New Publications.			By Origin.				New Publications.			By Origin.			
				American	English & Other For. Authors.		Total.				American	English & Other For. Authors.		Total.
	New B'ks.	New Editions.	Pamphlets	Authors	Am. Man.	Imported.		New B'ks.	New Editions.	Pamphlets	Authors	Am. Man.	Imported.	
Philosophy	273	20	70	262	30	71	363	249	20	87	255	29	72	356
Religion	553	32	125	551	26	133	710	568	25	137	583	16	131	730
Sociology	390	27	176	529	16	48	593	403	33	212	579	18	51	648
Law	105	18	28	143	1	7	151	147	16	27	181	1	8	190
Education	174	4	93	254	4	13	271	116	9	84	188	1	20	209
Philology	176	33	39	152	36	62	248	181	30	29	118	36	86	240
Science	352	52	314	577	16	125	708	274	41	347	547	13	102	662
Technical Books	325	63	84	368	4	100	472	358	52	96	380	2	124	506
Medicine, Hygiene	223	67	34	281	6	37	324	208	50	40	220	3	75	298
Agriculture	113	13	59	175	2	8	185	44	13	55	95	1	16	112
Domestic Economy	36	4	13	49	2	2	53	46	3	11	56	..	4	60
Business	212	19	73	285	2	17	304	216	15	51	247	3	32	282
Fine Arts	126	8	23	108	5	44	157	97	6	35	94	7	37	138
Music	62	2	14	56	1	21	78	42	2	16	37	4	19	60
Games, Amusement	98	20	28	124	2	20	146	69	11	29	86	5	18	109
General Literature	299	42	98	283	61	95	439	297	40	87	303	38	83	424
Poetry and Drama	469	59	149	466	127	84	677	446	48	186	489	115	76	680
Fiction	788	262	30	749	273	58	1,080	758	331	9	806	240	55	1,098
Juvenile Books	463	85	12	441	46	73	560	462	52	30	445	33	66	544
History	368	34	87	348	27	114	489	403	25	90	350	25	143	518
Geography, Travel	277	26	28	221	19	91	331	235	19	55	218	16	75	309
Biog'y, Genealogy	347	26	65	256	58	124	438	347	20	31	271	35	92	398
Gen. Works, Misc	38	5	43	74	1	11	86	32	4	31	63	..	4	67
Total	6,257	921	1,685	6,742	765	1,356	8,863	5,998	865	1,775	6,611	641	1,386	8,638

MUSEUMS IN NEW YORK CITY.

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY—77th St. between Columbus Ave. and Central Park West. Open, free, every day; weekdays, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Sundays, 1 P. M. to 5 P. M. A. M.

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF SAFETY—120 E. 28th St.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—Broadway and 156th St. Open daily (except Mondays) 2 P. M. to 5. P. M.

AQUARIUM—Battery Park. Open, free, every day; April-Sept., 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Oct.-March, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

BOTANIC GARDEN, BROOKLYN—Flatbush Ave. and Malbone St. (Empire Boulevard). Open daily, free.

BOTANIC GARDEN, N. Y.—Bronx Park, north of Pelham Parkway. Open daily, free.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, CENTRAL MUSEUM—Eastern Parkway and Washington Ave. Open daily, weekdays, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Sundays, 2 P. M. to 6 P. M. Free (except Mondays and Tuesdays, 25c.). Children's Museum, 185 Brooklyn Ave. Free. Open daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Sundays, 2 P. M. to 5 P. M.

DYCKMAN HOUSE—Broadway and 204th St. Open daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. (except Sundays and Mondays, 1 P. M. to 5 P. M.).

HISPANIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA—Museum and library, 156th St., west of Broadway. Open 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily; Sunday, 1 P. M. to 5 P. M. Reading Room open 1 P. M. to 4.45 P. M. daily, except Sunday and Monday.

JUMEL MANSION (Washington's Headquarters)—Edgecombe Ave. and 160th St. Free. Open daily and Sunday, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART—Fifth Ave. and 80th-84th St. Open, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., the year through, except Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, when the closing hour will be 6 P. M. The opening hour on Sundays is 1 P. M. Free daily (except Mondays and Fridays, 25c.).

MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN, HEYE FOUNDATION—Broadway and 155th St. Free. Open daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. (except Sundays and holidays, 1 P. M. to 5 P. M.).

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND MUSEUM—Central Park West and 76th St. Open daily 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Sundays, 2 P. M. to 5 P. M., except July-Aug.-Sept. Admission free. Closed during August, and on New Year's, July 4, and Christmas Day.

POE COTTAGE—Poe Park, Kingsbridge Road and Grand Boulevard, Bronx. Open daily.

ROOSEVELT HOUSE—28 E. 20th St. Open week days, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.; open Sundays, 1 P. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents, Saturdays and Sundays free. Free at all times to school children with teachers.

VAN CORTLANDT HOUSE—Van Cortlandt Park, Broadway and 242d St., Bronx. Free (except Thursday, 25c.). Open daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. (Sundays, 2 P. M. to 5 P. M.).

Zoo, BRONX—Bronx Park. Open daily, 10 A. M. to half hour before sunset. Free (except Mondays and Thursdays, 25c.).

Zoo, BROOKLYN—Prospect Park. Free. Open daily.

Zoo, CENTRAL PARK—Fifth Ave. and 63d St. Free, daily.

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

The American Museum of Natural History, located at 77th Street and Central Park West, N. Y. City, was founded and chartered in 1869 for the purpose of encouraging and developing the study of natural science, of advancing the general knowledge of kindred subjects, and to that end of furnishing popular instruction. It is open free every day in the year from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., on Sundays from 1 to 5 P. M.

The building, which is the property of the city, is one of the largest municipal structures in the city, and has cost over $5,000,000. At present only eight sections of the building have been erected, which when completed will cover the entire area of Manhattan Square. The city makes an annual maintenance appropriation. All the collections, however, are the property of the corporation and are acquired by gift of the trustees and members and other friends and supporters. The funds from which the trustees purchase and prepare specimens, carry on explorations in all parts of the world, publish the results of its research work and enlarge its present library of natural history of over 70,000 volumes are raised by the museum and its friends, and derived from the income of an endowment amounting to $11,591,617.

The New York State Legislature, in 1924, voted to erect the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Hall as the centre pavilion of the new east side front of the Museum facing Central Park, and appropriated $2,500,000 for the building. It is expected that construction will begin in 1925. The new Hall of Oceanic Life, adjoining it to the south, was completed in 1924, and a new wing, the African Hall, will be built at once to adjoin it on the north. A new School Service Hall has been built.

The total membership exceeds 7,600. The attendance, all free, was 1,443,726 in 1923 as compared with 1,309,856 in 1922.

NOTEWORTHY EXHIBITS.

First Floor—Collections illustrating the life of the Indians of the North Pacific Coast, the Eskimo, Indians of the woodlands, plains and Southwest. Two new and large groups (Hopi and Apache) in the Southwest Hall. Forestry Hall—Sections of trees, including one from a big tree of California which measures 16 feet in diameter and is 1,341 years old. Natural woods, with specimens of their leaves and flowers, and sections of the finished woods. Darwin Hall—Specimens, models and groups showing invertebrate life, the Nahant Tide-Pool and the Wharf-Pile Groups.

Second Floor—Collections from Africa. Material illustrating the life of prehistoric man of North America. Ancient monuments of Mexico and Central America. Birds of the world. Recent fishes. Mammals of North America. Akeley group of African elephants. Extensive reptile and amphibian material, including a number of beautiful groups (Lower California lizard, bullfrog, great salamander and New England spring groups).

Third Floor—Shells. Collections from the living tribes of Asia, including Chinese bamboos, porcelain, basketry, inlaid work, embroidery, cloisonne enamel, agricultural implements, carvings in wood, ivory and stone and an especially valuable collection of ancient bronzes and pottery; material illustrating the mode of living, costumes and war implements of Siberia. Large and fine collections from the Indians of South America. Hall of Primates—Monkeys, apes and primitive man. Mammals of the world, including whales. Insect life. Birds of North America (the famous habitat groups). Public health exhibits.

GEMS AND FOSSILS.

Fourth Floor—Collections from the Philippine Islands and the South Seas. Mineral and gem collections. Hall of Gems, the gift of J. Pierpont Morgan—Collections including practically every variety of known gem, cut and uncut, some of remarkable size and purity of color; largest perfect crystal in the world, mounted on bronze base supported by three Chinese figures; exceptionally fine cameos, carved jade, etc. Hall of Fossil Invertebrates and Historical Geology—Large collections and models of caves and of Copper Queen Mine, showing cross sections and surrounding country. Halls of Fossil Verebrates devoted to the great collections of the remains of creatures which lived from 30,000 to 20,000,000 years ago. These collections, by right of extent, variety, quality and methods of preparation and exhibition, are the finest in the world. The collections illustrating the evolution of the horse approach in importance and value the combined collections of this sort to be found in all other institutions. Hall of the Age of Man—Casts of prehistoric men and skeletons of the animals of their time (mammoths, mastodons and giant ground sloths). In the adjoining hall are fossil camels, giant pigs, a pygmy hippopotamus and primitive rhinoceros-like animals; fossil lemurs and monkeys which have an important bearing on the ancestry of man. Dinosaur Hall—Remains of fossil reptiles and fishes which lived from three million to ten million years ago. "Mummy" of dinosaur (trachodon) in which the texture of the skin has been preserved and the famous dinosaur eggs found by the Museum's Third Asiatic Expedition in 1923. Fossil aquarium.

Fifth Floor—Public reference library. Osborn library of Vertebrate Paleontology.

ACTIVITIES IN 1924.

The fourth Asiatic expedition, headed by Roy Chapman Andrews, was sent to Mongolia for further exploration in the territory where he discovered the dinosaur eggs. The Faunthorpe-Vernay field party secured a large collection of Asiatic birds as well as more big game specimens. Dr. Roy W. Miner made an extensive study of coral in the Bahamas, bringing back forty tons for the new Hall of Oceanic Life. Dr. Pliny E. Goddard conducted a field expedition searching the prehistoric ruins of the Southwest, and Dr. Lutz found the stingless bee in Panama. The Whitney South Sea Expedition made further valuable researches in many departments in the Pacific on board the schooner France, which is a permanent part of the field work of the Museum.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.

(Revised by the staff of the institution.)

The Metropolitan Museum of Art, in Central Park, opposite East 80th-84th Streets, New York City, was incorporated April 13, 1870, "for the purpose of establishing and maintaining . . . a museum and a library of art, of encouraging and developing the study of the fine arts, and the application of arts to manufacture and practical life, of advancing the general knowledge of kindred subjects, and, to that end, of furnishing popular instruction." After one-half century of growth, it has to-day, through bequests, gifts, and purchases, collections of incalculable value, embracing both fine and decorative arts. They comprise objects in almost every material—marble, stone, wood, pottery, porcelain, glass, metals, lace, textiles, etc.—and embody man's attempts, throughout the ages, to achieve his ideals of beauty. In date they range from 3000 B. C. to the twentieth century and represent the ancient world—Assyria, Babylonia, Cyprus, Egypt, Greece, and Rome; the Orient, including China, Japan, Corea, India, Persia, and Asia Minor; Europe from the Early Christian and Byzantine Art through the Romanesque, Gothic, Renaissance, and later periods; and our own country.

TOMBS AND ANTIQUITIES.

These collections are housed in a building erected by the city, in Central Park, affording 280,000 square feet of exhibition floor space. Among the more noteworthy individual objects or collections are the mastaba tomb erected about 4,500 years ago in the Egyptian cemetery at Sakkara for a Theban dignitary named Perneb and re-erected here in its original form, with its painted scenes in low relief still preserved; six large alabaster reliefs from the palace in Nimrod of Ashur-nasir-pal, who reigned over Assyria from 885 to 860 B. C.; an Etruscan bronze chariot of the sixth century B. C., the only complete ancient bronze chariot known; the Cesnola antiquities from Cyprus; a group of Roman fresco paintings from Boscoreale, especially those on the walls of a reconstructed cubiculum (bedchamber), and a gathering of ancient glass, "one of the richest and most important in the world." In the accumulations of Near Eastern art of special interest are the domed room from a Jain temple in India, recently installed, the gift of Robert W. and Lockwood de Forest, which represents the wood carving of India and is supplemented by an extensive collection of Indian and Thibetan jewelry; the Indian miniatures in the Alexander Smith Cochran Collection, and some remarkable examples of early Indian stone carving; the Persian manuscripts and miniatures in the Cochran Collection; twenty-four manuscripts and a number of single sheets represent such masters of decoration as Behzad and Mirak, and some of the greatest names in Persian calligraphy from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century. The Far Eastern objects include the well-known Benjamin Altman gathering of Chinese porcelains and the Heber R. Bishop assemblage of jades.

The paintings, over twelve hundred in number, represent the Italian, Spanish, German, Dutch, Flemish, French, English and American schools. There is an unusual showing of the works by Rembrandt, twenty in all, thirteen received in the bequest of the late Benjamin Altman. Through the gift of J. Pierpont Morgan the Museum possesses a Raphael, the so-called Colonna altarpiece, a Virgin and Child Enthroned with Saints. Groups of paintings kept together by the conditions under which they were received are: The George A. Hearn Collection, principally American in character; the Benjamin Altman Collection, strongest in its Dutch paintings, but including four Memlings, a Durer, a Giorgione, a Fra Angelico, two Velasquezes, and other works of rare excellence; the Michael Dreicer Collection of Italian and northern primitives, in which such artists as Memling, Roger van der Weyden, Schongauer, and Piero di Cosimo are represented; and the Catherine Lorillard Wolfe Collection, consisting largely of works by French artists of the early and middle years of the nineteenth century.

Others of special note are the William H. Riggs Collection of Arms and Armor, which in its scope and quality ranks with European national collections, and, with the Ellis and Dino Collections gives an opportunity to study the development of armor from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century the Crosby Brown gathering of 3,600 specimens including representative instruments of all nations among them the earlier of the two existing pianos by Bartholommeo de Francesco Cristofori, the inventor of the pianoforte; the James F. Ballard Collection of rugs, Turkish, Persian, Indian, and Spanish, of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; and the William H. Huntington assemblage of portraits of Washington, Franklin, and Lafayette in all materials.

THE MORGAN COLLECTION.

The Pierpont Morgan Collection, the gift of J. Pierpont Morgan, fills an entire wing and is a priceless gathering of the decorative arts of Europe from Gallo-Roman and Merovingian periods to the end of the eighteenth century. The rarest and most precious section of the collection represents the supreme work of the goldsmiths, Byzantine and mediaeval enamellers, and ivory carvers. The most comprehensive gathering included in the Pierpont Morgan wing is that brought together by Georges Hoentschel of Paris, the collector, and consisting of two parts; sculpture, furniture, textiles, ivories, woodwork, and architectural fragments of the Gothic period, chiefly of French, Flemish, Dutch, German, Spanish, and Italian origin, and French decorative arts of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; furniture and woodwork, many samples from historic buildings, decorative paintings, and ormolu fittings. Among the treasures of the Pierpont Morgan Collection are also five Gothic tapestries, known as the sacrament set because they picture in weaving the sacraments of the church; two sculptured groups, an Entombment and a Pieta, from the famous Chateau de Biron in southwestern France; superb examples of the goldsmith's craft from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century; a unique collection of snuff boxes, vanity boxes, scent bottles, and dance programmes, signed by famous jewellers of the eighteenth century; and a large collection of watches representative of the work of the best craftsmen in Europe from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century. The Dreicer Collection also contains valuable examples of Gothic and Renaissance sculpture and decorative arts.

Through the gift by Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. de Forest in 1922 of a wing, opened in October, 1924, the museum will now have a special building devoted entirely to American decorative arts of the Colonial, Revolutionary, and Early Republican periods, including the woodwork of fifteen rooms representative of various periods of American architecture along the Atlantic seaboard.

A reference library and photographs are open to the public and a collection of lantern slides, photographs, post cards, etc., is available, on terms, for lectures given east of the Mississippi. Opportunity to copy objects in collections is granted with restrictions. A study room of textiles has been fitted up for the use of the collection of laces and textiles, and other study rooms are for the convenience of those who wish to study.

MUSEUMS OF THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The Central Museum (Brooklyn Museum) on Eastern Parkway and Washington Ave., the Children's Museum in Bedford Park, the Department of Education with activities in the Academy of Music Building, the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, adjoining the Museum, are under the general management of the Trustees of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, though each department has its own director and Governing Committee. The Museum and the Botanic Garden receive appropriations from the city for maintenance, but their collections are provided for entirely from private sources. The construction work is done through the Department of Parks and the bills are audited through this department. The new wing, sections F and G, of the Central Museum was finished in part in 1914. In June, 1923, the municipal Board of Estimate made an appropriation to complete it. The Eastern Parkway-Brooklyn Museum station of the Interborough subway is directly in front of the Museum building.

The Central Museum contains a noteworthy collection of paintings, sculpture, carvings, textiles and other objects of art; archaeological gatherings, Egyptian relics and jewelry, Oriental objects, including Japanese, Chinese and East Indian armor and ornaments, objects from American Indian life and legends, etc.; natural history, minerals, zoological collections, especially the fauna of Long Island, habitat groups, etc.

The Children's Museum, the first established of its kind, aided by an influential Women's Auxiliary Committee, interests and instructs thousands of children through its lectures and nature clubs and its historical and natural history exhibits.

THE HALL OF FAME.

(Director, Dr. Robert Underwood Johnson.)

March 5, 1900, the Council of New York University accepted a gift of $100,000, afterward increased to $250,000, from a donor whose name was withheld, for the erection and completion on University Heights, New York City, of a building to be called "The Hall of Fame for Great Americans." A structure was built in the form of a terrace with superimposed colonnade connecting the University Hall of Philosophy with the Hall of Languages. On the ground floor is a museum 200 feet long by 40 feet wide, consisting of a corridor and six halls to contain mementoes of the names that are inscribed above. The colonnade over this is 600 feet long with provision for 150 panels, each about 2 feet by 6 feet, each to bear the name of a famous American.

Only persons who shall have been dead twenty-five or more years are now eligible to be chosen. Fifteen classes of citizens were recommended for consideration, to wit: Authors and editors, business men, educators, inventors, missionaries and explorers, philanthropists and reformers, preachers and theologians, scientists, engineers and architects, lawyers and judges, musicians, painters and sculptors, physicians and surgeons, rulers and statesmen, soldiers and sailors, distinguished men and women outside the above classes. Fifty names were to be inscribed on the tablets at the beginning, and five additional names every fifth year thereafter, until the year 2000, when the 150 inscriptions will be completed.

Men and women now are admitted to one and the same Hall of Fame.

The rules prescribed that the council shall invite nominations from the public. Every nomination seconded by a member of the University Senate shall be submitted to an electorate of one hundred eminent citizens selected by the senate. Executive office of the Hall of Fame is at No. 331 Madison Avenue New York.

The hall was dedicated May 30, 1901, when twenty-six national associations each unveiled one of the bronze tablets in the colonnade.

May 30, 1907, eleven new tablets were unveiled, orations being given by the Governors of New York and Massachusetts.

May 21, 1921, twenty-six new tablets were unveiled.

April 27, 1922, a temporary bust of Gen. U. S. Grant was unveiled by Marshal Joffre of France.

In May, 1922, busts were unveiled of Edgar Allan Poe, George Washington, Miss Maria Mitchell, Gilbert Stuart, and Mark Hopkins.

The busts of Robert Fulton and Horace Mann had been unveiled several years before.

May 22, 1923, there were unveiled busts of R. W. Emerson, H. W. Beecher, Frances E. Willard, U. S. Grant (permanent), R. E. Lee, Alexander Hamilton, and Abraham Lincoln.

On May 13, 1924, busts were unveiled of John Adams, Rev. Phillips Brooks, Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), Peter Cooper, James B. Eads, Joseph Henry, Andrew Jackson, Thomas Jefferson, William T. G. Morton, and Alice F. Palmer.

THOSE ELECTED TO THE HALL OF FAME.

Chosen in 1900—George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Daniel Webster, Benjamin Franklin, Ulysses S. Grant, John Marshall, Thomas Jefferson, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry W. Longfellow, Robert Fulton, Washington Irving, Jonathan Edwards, Samuel F. B. Morse, David G. Farragut, Henry Clay, Nathaniel Hawthorne, George Peabody, Robert E. Lee, Peter Cooper, Eli Whitney, John J. Audubon, Horace Mann, Henry Ward Beecher, James Kent, Joseph Story, John Adams, William E. Channing, Gilbert Stuart and Asa Gray.

Chosen in 1905—John Quincy Adams, James Russell Lowell, William T. Sherman, James Madison, John G. Whittier, Mary Lyon, Emma Willard, Maria Mitchell.

Chosen in 1910—Harriet Beecher Stowe, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Edgar Allan Poe, James Fenimore Cooper, Phillips Brooks, William Cullen Bryant, Frances E. Willard, Andrew Jackson, George Bancroft, John Lothrop Motley.

Chosen in 1915—Alexander Hamilton, Mark Hopkins, Francis Parkman, Louis Agassiz, Elias Howe, Joseph Henry, Rufus Choate, Daniel Boone, Charlotte Cushman.

Chosen in 1920—Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), James B. Eads, Patrick Henry, William T. G. Morton, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Roger Williams, Alice Freeman Palmer.

Total to date—Fifty-six men, seven women.

The next election to membership in the Hall of Fame will occur in 1925 when twelve names may be chosen.

MEMORIAL TO ARTISTS AND ARCHITECTS.

Distinct from the Hall of Fame but also under the aegis of New York University is the Pantheon of American Artists and Architects, a collection of busts in the rotunda of the Gould Memorial Library of the University.

Nine of the sixteen busts are already in place—Carroll Beckwith by George T. Brewster, George Inness by Scott Hartley, Clinton Ogilvie by Paul Bartlett, Frank Duveneck by Charles Grafly, Walter Shirlaw by Paul Bartlett, Augustus Saint-Gaudens by John Flanagan, J. Q. A. Ward by J. Q. A. Ward, William M. Chase by Albin Polasek, and Henry K. Brown by Henry K. Bush-Brown.

MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN.

The Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, at Broadway and 155th Street, Manhattan, forms one of the handsome harmonious group of buildings which New York owes to public spirit of Archer M. Huntington, who gave the site of the museum, which was built by the trustees at a cost of $250,000 and $100,000 for equipment. The fireproof limestone edifice was opened on Nov. 15, 1922. Three floors are devoted to exhibition rooms, which are open free to the public daily and Sundays. The Museum has over 2,000,000 exhibits and can display but about one-quarter of these at one time. The top floor is devoted to laboratories, work and study rooms, which are open under suitable conditions to students. George G. Heye, who founded the Museum and turned over to it nearly half a million specimens, is the director, and F. W. Hodge, Reginald Pelham Bolton, M. H. Saville, M. R. Gilmore, Dr. M. Raymond Harrington and Alanson Skinner are among those associated with the work. Individual trustees have given important special collections and financed field work.

The Museum had its inception twenty years ago. Its sole aim is to gather and preserve for students everything useful in illustrating and elucidating the anthropology of the aborigines of the Western Hemisphere. Field work has been constantly kept up, and in 1923 six major expeditions were at work. The publications and monographs of the Museum are notable.

The collections are especially rich in articles illustrative of the ethnology and archaeology of the Indians of the United States. Ecuador and Colombia and the West Indies have proved very fertile fields.

HISPANIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

The Museum and Library of the Hispanic Society of America occupies the central fireproof limestone building of the notable group on Broadway, between 155th and 156th Streets, Manhattan, which New York owes to the farsighted public spirit and generosity of Archer M. Huntington. He is President of the society, which he founded on May 18, 1904. The museum building was opened in January, 1908. It is open from 10 to 5 daily, and on Sunday from 1 to 5. The reading room is open from 1 to 4.45 daily, except Sunday and Monday.

The deed of foundation provides for the establishment in the City of New York of a public library and museum designed to be a link between the English, Spanish and Portuguese speaking peoples. It provides also for the advancement of the study of the Spanish and Portuguese languages, literature, art and history, for the study of the countries wherein Spanish and Portuguese are or have been spoken languages.

In furtherance of these aims a collection of paintings, manuscripts, maps and coins, and a library of about 40,000 books was placed in the charge of the society in 1904. These varied collections have been increased and enriched so that, for example, the library now contains no fewer than 100,000 volumes, forming the most notable Hispanic library in America. Students have access to original documents as well.

Though its home and headquarters are in America, the Hispanic Society is an international organization; its members, limited to 100, include specialists and scholars of all countries who have become distinguished in the Hispanic field.

The society has held several notable exhibitions, among them those of the works of Sorolla, Zuloaga, Cervantes, and Lope de Vega, as well as of collections of sculpture, photographs, prints, etc.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY GALLERY AND MUSEUM.

The New York Historical Society, founded in 1804, is open free to the public daily, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Sundays, 2-5 P. M., except July, August and September, and on holidays 1 to 5 P. M. (excepting Christmas, New Year's and July 4. Closed for the month of August for cleaning and repairs). The society has occupied since 1908 the building on Central Park West between 76th and 77th Streets, completed and furnished by the society at a cost of $1,000,000, including the land. The home before that was on Second Avenue. It is supported by endowment funds and membership fees without aid from city or State. The society maintains a library, museum and gallery of art. The library contains 130,000 volumes and 150,000 pamphlets, newspapers, prints, maps and a large collection of manuscripts, all relating to American history. The newspaper collection numbers 5,386 volumes, of which 3,181 were printed in this city and State. The earliest file being the "Boston News-Letter," beginning in 1704. The first newspaper printed in New York City was "The New York Gazette," established in 1725 by William Bradford, the first printer in the Colony of New York. The society's file of this paper begins with 1730. The largest collection of New York City and State newspapers may be found here. The old New York prints over the period from the earliest "View of the City," published in 1651, to modern times, and is unrivalled in its completeness by either private or public collections elsewhere, among which may be mentioned The Burgis View of the City, 1717, of which only one other copy is known; the Maverick View of Wall Street, about 1825, and the Tiebout Engraving of the City Hall on Wall Street. The maps include the James Lyne survey of the city in 1731, published by William Bradford—the first engraved map of the city published—one of three known copies; the Dyckinck plan of 1755, the Ratzer map of 1767, and the commissioner's map of 1811, besides a large collection of atlases and maps of all periods. The more important manuscripts are the Cadwalader Golden papers, De Peyster family papers, James Duane papers, Albert Gallatin papers, General Horatio Gates papers, diary of Philip Hone, Rufus King papers, Lloyd family papers, Rutherford papers, and Lord Sterling papers.

The museum contains many relics of New York and American history, besides an Egyptian collection of 3,000 objects, the first brought to America. Three mummied bulls from the tombs are features, while every form of Egyptian art during the Old and Middle Kingdom and the Empire, 2900-1167 B. C., is represented. The collection is especially rich in papyri. The society also possesses the Nineveh sculptures, presented in 1858 by the late James Lenox. Of local relics the Beekman family coach, used before the Revolutionary War, in this city, may be mentioned, as well as the remains of the famous equestrian statue of King George III., and the statue of William Pitt (the Earl of Chatham), champion of the American cause in Parliament.

The Gallery of Art now numbers over 1,000 paintings, including old masters. Over 300 of the paintings are American portraits; George Washington by Stuart, Peale and Durand, John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Bayard family portraits, Aaron Burr, Henry Clay, George and De Witt Clinton, John S. Copley by himself, De Peyster family portraits, Hamilton Fish, Benjamin Franklin, Albert Gallatin, Fitz-Greene Halleck, Alexander Hamilton, Andrew Jackson, John Jay, Thomas Jefferson, Lafayette, James Madison, Oliver H. Perry, Edgar Allan Poe, Red Jacket, Schuyler family portraits, Stuyvesant family portraits, Zachary Taylor, Daniel Webster and N. P. Willis. The society also possesses the original water color drawings made by John James Audubon for his "Birds of America"—460 beautifully executed pictures. Special exhibitions of the society's collections are held from time to time to which the public is invited. Since the occupation of the present building in 1908 the society's treasures in art and literature have been exhibited and freely placed at the disposal of the public for its enjoyment, use and study.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN (BRONX BOROUGH).

The New York Botanical Garden occupies a reservation of nearly 400 acres of Bronx Park, north of Pelham Parkway. The tract includes the beautiful natural features of the valley of the Bronx River, its gorge, its waterfall and its rapids, and over 100 acres of natural woodland, including the famous Hemlock Forest, the most southern grove of hemlock spruce near the Atlantic Coast. The institution was chartered by the Legislature of New York, 1891, and the first reservation of 250 acres was set aside by the city in 1895, and about 140 acres were added by the city in 1915. The grounds and buildings are open to the public every day in the year without charge.

Museum Building, situated a short distance from the Botanical Garden Station of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, has a frontage of 312 feet, is Italian Renaissance; front approach is ornamented by a bronze fountain by Carl E. Tefft and by terra cotta and marble fountains and seats: the vista lines are formed by four parallel lines of tulip trees. Three floors are devoted to public exhibits.

There is a large public lecture hall in the basement of the museum building, in which free public lectures are given every Saturday afternoon from Spring until Autumn. The upper floor of the building contains the library of 34,000 volumes on botany, horticulture and related sciences, including several special collections; the herbarium, containing prepared and dried specimens of plants from all parts of the world, occupies the greater portion of several rooms on the upper floor and comprises some 1,500,000 specimens. There are also laboratories equipped for research on the upper floor, to which properly qualified students of botany are admitted and instructed by one or another member of the garden staff.

The Conservatories include two ranges in the southern and eastern parts of the grounds. In them are housed collections of palms, cacti and other succulents, ferns, orchids, aquatics, and other groups of exotic plants. Flower shows and lectures are held in the central display house of Conservatory range 2, near the Allerton Ave. entrance.

The gardens, besides displays of shrubs, trees, and herbaceous plants, include flowering displays in season of tulips, narcissi, lilacs, irises, rhododendrons, peonies, roses, lilies, gladioli and dahlias.

BROOKLYN BOTANIC GARDEN.

The Brooklyn Botanic Garden, located between Eastern Parkway and Empire Boulevard and Flatbush and Washington Avenues, was opened to the public on Linnaeus's birthday, May 13. 1911. The Garden comprises about 50 acres of land, on which are located the various plantations, the conservatories, the laboratory building, and the children's building. The object of the Garden is the advancement and diffusion of a knowledge and love of plants, and its special aim is to be of service to the local community. The grounds are open free to the public daily. The garden is supported, in part only, by the city.

The Native Wild Flower Garden contains about 900 species that grow without cultivation within 100 miles of New York City; the Rock Garden contains over 600 species of alpine and other rock-loving plants; the Japanese Garden has been pronounced the most perfect specimen of that kind of garden in any public park in America; the general Systematic Garden, chiefly of European herbs and shrubs, occupies the central portion of the grounds; the Ecological Garden illustrates the relation of plants to various factors of environment, such as water, light, gravity, insects, etc. The Iris Garden extends along the brook, and the Children's Garden, containing plots for 190 children, is at the south end of the grounds. A library of over 16,500 books and pamphlets and over 700 periodicals on plant life and gardening is open free to the public, and also the herbarium of over 231,000 specimens. Illustrated lectures and occasional exhibits are also open free. The Conservatories contain a collection of tropical and sub-tropical plants, including those used for food, fibre, and other economic purposes, including banana, sugar cane, tea, coffee, rubber, hemp, papyrus, figs, citrus fruits, etc.

The Botanic Garden publishes several scientific periodicals, it co-operates with the public and private schools, and it maintains a bureau of botanic and garden information.

FLOWER GARDENS IN PROSPECT PARK.

Owing to their accessibility, the Greenhouse (where flower shows are given in season), the Old Fashioned Flower Garden and the Zoo, in Prospect Park, are visited yearly by hundreds of thousands on foot and in vehicles.

THE NEW YORK AQUARIUM IN BATTERY PARK.

(By Charles H. Townsend, Director.)

The Aquarium Building was erected in 1807 by the United States Government as a fort, called West Battery, and after the war of 1812 was called Castle Clinton. It had a battery of thirty guns, the embrasures for which still remain in the outer wall, which is nine feet thick. The old ammunition rooms are surrounded with walls of masonry fifteen feet thick. In 1823 the building was ceded by Congress to the City of New York and used as a place of amusement called Castle Garden, which had a seating capacity of 6,000. It was connected with Battery Park by a bridge, the intervening space having since been filled in. Gen. Lafayette was received here in 1824; President Jackson in 1832; President Tyler in 1843; Louis Kossuth in 1851. Prof. Morse, inventor of the telegraph, demonstrated here in 1835 the use of the Morse telegraphic code.

Jenny Lind began singing here in 1850 under the management of P. T. Barnum. Among other notables received here were President Van Buren and the Prince of Wales. The building was used as a landing place for immigrants from 1855 to 1890, during which period 7,690,606 immigrants passed through its doors.

Then, for several years, the historic old structure was in process of repair for the use of the Aquarium, which was opened by the city on Dec 10, 1896; and on Nov. 1, 1902, its management was transferred from the Department of Parks to the New York Zoological Society, a private scientific association with a membership of over 2,700.

The Aquarium is reached by all elevated, surface and subway lines running to South Ferry. The building is open, free, every day in the year. The hours for visitors are: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., April-September; 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., October-March. The attendance exceeds 2,000,000 visitors a year.

The New York Aquarium is the largest in the world and contains a greater number of species and of specimens than any other. It has 7 large floor pools, 94 large wall tanks and 30 smaller tanks. There are also 26 reserve tanks containing specimens not on exhibition The building is circular in form, with a diameter of 205 feet. The largest pool is 37 feet in diameter and 7 feet deep. During 1924 the space available for exhibits will be increased one-fifth. The exhibits include fishes, turtles, crocodilians, frogs, salamanders, marine mammals and invertebrates, and are both northern and tropical in character. There are usually about 200 species of fishes and other aquatic vertebrates on exhibition. The total number of specimens, exclusive of invertebrates and young fry in the hatchery, varies from 6,000 to 7,000.

The fish hatchery, maintained as a fish-cultural exhibit, produces yearly from three to eight millions of young food and game fishes, which are afterward deposited in New York State waters. The Aquarium is equipped for heating sea water for tropical fishes in winter, and has a refrigerating plant for cooling fresh water in summer. Flowing fresh water is supplied from the city water system, while the pumps circulate about 200,000 gallons of salt water daily. The pumps run day and night. The salt water tanks are supplied from a reservoir holding 100,000 gallons of pure stored sea water. This water, originally brought in by steamer, is used as a "closed circulation," the water being pumped through the exhibition tanks, falling thence through sand filters back to the reservoir. It has been in continuous circulation since 1908.

NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL PARK (BRONX ZOO).

(By W. T. Hornaday, the Director.)

The New York Zoological Park was founded in 1895 by the New York Zoological Society, a scientific corporation. The park was formally opened Nov. 9, 1899. The grounds, many of the buildings, and an annual maintenance fund are provided by the city. The remainder of the buildings and the animal collections are furnished by the society, which is also charged with the direct management of the park.

The Zoological Park is free to the public on all days of the week except Mondays and Thursdays. Should Monday or Thursday fall on a legal holiday, admission to the Zoological Park is free. The opening and closing hours are 10 A. M. until one-half hour before sunset. On pay days admission for adults is 25 cents, and for children under twelve years, 15 cents. The park embraces a tract of 264 acres. It contains thirty-five acres of water, and its land consists of heavy forest, open forest and meadow glades, in about equal proportions. The park is about one mile long and three-fifths of a mile wide.

The principal buildings are the Elephant, Lion, Primate, Zebra, Large Bird, Reptile, Antelope, Ostrich and Small Mammal Houses, and the Aquatic Bird House The principal open-air inclosures are the Bear Dens, Flying Cage, Pheasant Aviary, the Eagle and Vulture Aviary, Wolf and Fox Dens, Burrowing and Rodent Quarters, Beaver Pond, Duck Aviary, Wild Fowl Pond and Mountain Sheep Hill. The most valuable and important mammal collections are the apes, baboons and monkeys, the lions, tigers and leopards, the zebra and wild horse collection, the antelopes and deer, the bears, and the huge specimens in the Elephant House, comprising elephants, rhinoceroses and hippopotami. The collection of living birds in the Zoological Park is the largest and most varied to be found anywhere in the world. The collection of birds of paradise, including the rare bluebird of paradise, and the collections of parrots, parakeets and lories easily rank among the finest of their kind.

On May 25, 1922, the National Collection of heads and horns, for which a special museum building had been erected by the gifts of ten members of the Zoological Society, was dedicated and opened to the public. This collection is now displayed free to the public "in memory of the vanishing big game of the world." Both the collection and the building to contain it are quite unique and the collection is almost complete for all the hoofed, horned and tusked animal species of the world. The total value of the building and collection is more than $500,000.

In 1924 the census of the collections in the park was 553 mammals representing 198 species; 2,246 birds of 773 species; and 553 reptiles and amphibians, representing 93 species. Total number of specimens, 3,352; total number of species, 1,084. The attendance of visitors for 1922 was 2,395,120.

Routes to the Zoological Park—*Automobiles*—Lenox Avenue north to 145th Street; across Harlem River to 149th Street, continuing to top of hill, turn left at Mott Avenue; thence north along Franz Sigel Park to Grand Boulevard and Concourse; thence along Grand Boulevard and Concourse for about two miles to Fordham Road; thence to the right and continuing to the park. *Subway*—Seventh Avenue Division, Bronx Park train to end of the line at 180th Street and Boston Road entrance to the Zoological Park. Lexington Avenue Division, East 180th Street train to 177th Street and change to Bronx Park train to end of line at 180th Street.

NEW YORK CITY PENSION LAW.

The New York City Pension Law provides that all employees, except those in exempt and non-competitive classes, entering the city service after Oct. 1, 1920, shall become members of this system and all present city employees may become members by filing with the Board of Estimate and Apportionment a statement waiving all present or prospective benefits in other city retirement systems. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment has charge of all funds and of the entire system; the Comptroller is the custodian of the several funds, which are (1) Annuity savings funds, (2) Annuity reserve fund, (3) Contingent reserve fund, (4) Pension reserve fund, (5) Pension fund.

Teachers, policemen, firemen and street-cleaners do not enter into this system, as they have their own.

Among the provisions of this law are life insurance protection equal to the last six months' pay of the employee, disability insurance protection of from one-quarter to one-half of the salary any time after completing ten years of service and paying, as long as the disability continues, a three-quarter pay pension if the employee is disabled in the performance of duty, a half-pay pension to the dependents with return in cash of all contributions at 4 per cent per annum if the employee is killed in the performance of duty, retirement on demand after the ages of fifty-eight, fifty-nine and sixty, on a benefit proportioned to length of service and amount of compensation.

The city pays for all of these benefits except one-half of the cost of service or superannuation retirement benefit on account of service during membership in the fund. The city also pays the entire cost of the benefits allowed by reason of service rendered prior to Oct. 1, 1920. The amount of the salary paid into the pension fund is from 3.85 to 8.30 per cent.

95,000 ON CITY PAY ROLL.

There are approximately 95,000 officials and employees in the service of the City of New York. Salaries and wages in 1923 totaled $185,000,000.

HOSPITALS IN MANHATTAN, BRONX AND RICHMOND BOROUGHS.

A. S. P. C. A. Shelter and Hospital, Ave. A and 24th St.
American Veterinary Hospital, 141 W. 54th St.
Army, U. S. Hospital and Institution for care of insane and disabled soldiers, Kingsbridge Road and Sedgwick Ave. (formerly the R. C. Orphan Asylum).
Babies' Hospital, 135 E. 55th St.
Beekman St. Hospital, Beekman and Water Sts.
Bellevue Hospital, First Ave. and E. 26th St.
Beth David Hospital, 1824 Lexington Ave.
Beth Israel Hospital, Jefferson and Cherry Sts.
Bide-a-Wee Home for Animals, 410 E. 38th St.
Bloomingdale Hospital for the Insane. White Plains, N. Y.; Office, 8 W. 16th St.
Booth Memorial Hospital, 314 E. 15th St.
Broad Street Hospital, 129 Broad St.
Bronx Eye and Ear Infirmary, 459 E. 141st St.
Bronx Hospital and Dispensary, 1385 Fulton Ave.
Bronx Jewish Maternity Hosp., 1525 Wash. Ave.
Bronx Maternity Hospital, 166th St. and Grand Concourse.
Central and Neurological Hospital, Welfare (Blackwell's) Island.
Central Islip State Hospital (Insane), Central Islip, L. I.; office, 30 E. 42d St.
Children's Clinic (Department of Health): Manhattan—Gouverneur Slip (Eye). Pleasant Ave. and 118th St. (Eye, Nose and Throat). 449 E. 121st St. (Dental, Eye). P. S. 144, Hester and Allen Sts. (Eye). P. S. 21, 222 Mott St. (Eye). Bronx—580 E. 169th St. (Dental, Eye, Nose and Throat). Richmond—689 Bay St., Stapleton.
City Hospital, Blackwell's (Welfare) Island.
College of Dental and Oral Surgery of New York, Infirmary, 302 E. 35th St.
Columbus Hospital, 226 E. 20th St.; extension at Edgecombe Ave. and 163d St.
Community Hospital, 19 W. 101st St.
Cornell University Medical College, First Ave. and 28th St.
Dispensary for Animals, A. S. P. C. A., Avenue A and 24th St.
Emergency Relief Station for City and Metropolitan Hospitals, foot E. 70th St.
Fifth Ave. Hospital, at 105th St.
First Field Hospital, 56 W. 66th St.
Floating Hospital, St. John's Guild; office, 103 Park Ave.
Flower Hospital, Eastern Boulevard and E. 163d St.
Fordham Hospital, Crotona Ave. and Southern Boulevard.
French Hospital, 450 W. 34th St.
German Hospital and Dispensary (now called Lenox Hill Hospital), Park Ave. and 77th St.
Good Samaritan Dispensary, 75 Essex St.
Gouverneur Hospital, Gouverneur Slip and Front St.
Grace Dispensary, 414 E. 14th St.
Harlem Dispensary, 108 E. 128th St.
Harlem Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary, 2099 Lexington Ave.
Harlem Hospital, Lenox Ave. and 136th St.
Herman Knapp Memorial Eye Hospital, Tenth Ave. and 57th St.
Hospital and House of Rest for Consumptives, Inwood, N. Y. C.; office, 59 E. 59th St.
Hospital for Contagious Eye Diseases, Pleasant Ave. and 118th St.
Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, 1919 Madison Ave.
Hospital for Incurables, City Home for Aged and Infirm. Blackwell's (Welfare) Island.
Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled, 321 E. 42d St.
House of the Annunciation for Crippled and Incurable Children, Broadway and 155th St.
House of Calvary (cancer, lupus, etc.), Featherbed Lane and Macomb's Road.
Hudson Street Hospital, 67 Hudson St. (U. S. Public Health Service Hospital, No. 70).
Italian Hospital, 83d St. and East River.
Jewish Maternity Hospital, 270 East Broadway.
Jewish Memorial Hospital, Dyckman St. and River Road.
Kings Park State Hospital, office, 30 E. 42d St.
Knickerbocker Hospital, Amsterdam Ave. and 131st St.
Lebanon Hospital, Westchester, Cauldwell and Trinity Aves.
Lenox Hill Hospital, Lexington and Park Aves., E. 76th and 77th Sts.
Lincoln Hospital and Home, E. 141st St. and Concord Ave.
Louisa Minturn Hospital, foot E. 16th St.
Lutheran Hospital, Convent Ave. and 144th St.
Lying-in Hospital, Second Ave., 17th and 18th Sts.
Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, 210 E. 64th St.
Manhattan Maternity and Dispensary, 327 E. 60th St.
Manhattan State Hospital (Insane), Ward's Island; office, 30 E. 42d St.
Manhattan White Cross Hospital, 72 W. 50th St.
Marine Hospital, Stapleton, S. I. Office in Barge Office, Manhattan.
Memorial Hospital (cancer), Central Park West and 106th St.
Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's (Welfare) Island.
Metropolitan Throat Hospital, 351 W. 34th St.
Midtown Hospital, 229 E. 57th St.
Misericordia Hospital, 531 E. 86th St.
Montefiore Home and Hospital for Chronic Diseases, Gun Hill Road, near Jerome Ave.
Mount Sinai Hospital, Fifth Ave. and 100th St.
New York Children's Hospital, Randall's Island.
New York College of Dentistry, Infirmary, 205 E. 23d St.
New York Dispensary, 34 Spring St.
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, Second Ave. and 13th St.
New York Foundling Hospital, 175 E. 68th St.
New York Hospital, 8 W. 16th St.
New York Infirmary for Women and Children, 321 E. 15th St.
New York Neurological Institute, 149 E. 67th St.
New York Nursery and Child's Hospital, Amsterdam Ave. and 61st St.
New York Ophthalmic Hospital, 201 E. 23d St.
New York Orthopaedic Dispensary and Hospital, 426 E. 59th St.
New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, 345 W. 50th St.
New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, Second Ave. and 20th St.
New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, Second Ave. and 19th St.
New York Veterinary Hospital, 120 W. 25th St.
New York Women's League for Animals, Hospital and Dispensary, 350 Lafayette St.
North Eastern Dispensary, 222 E. 59th St.
North Western Dispensary, Ninth Ave. and 36th St.
Northern Dispensary, Waverley Place and Christopher St.
Pasteur Institute, Inc., 348 W. 22d St.
People's Hospital, 203 Second Ave.
Presbyterian Hospital, Madison Ave., between 70th and 71st Sts.
Reconstruction (absorbed De Milt Dispensary and Park Hospital), 100th St. and Central Park West.
Riverside Hospital, North Brother Island, East River.
Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research Hospital, Avenue A and 66th St.
Roosevelt Hospital, Ninth Ave. and 59th St.
St. Andrew's Convalescent Hospital, 237 E. 17th St.
St. Ann's Maternity Hospital, 130 E. 69th St.
St. Elizabeth's Hospital, 415 W. 51st St.
St. Francis's Hospital, Brook Ave. and E. 142d St.
St. Joseph's Hospital, Brook Ave. corner E. 142d St.
St. Luke's Hospital, Amsterdam Ave. and 113th St.
St. Mark's Hospital, 177 Second Ave.
St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, 405 W. 34th St.
St. Vincent's Hospital, Seventh Ave. and 12th St.
Sanitarium for Hebrew Children, 224 W. 34th St.
Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria Hospital (Willard Parker), foot E. 16th St.
Seaside Hospital of St. John's Guild, New Dorp, S. I., 103 Park Ave.
Sea View Hospital, Castleton Corners, Staten Island.
Seton Hospital, Spuyten Duyvil Parkway (tuberculosis).
Sloane Hospital for Women, 447 W. 59th St.
Staten Island Hospital, New Brighton, S. I.
Union Hospital of the Bronx, Valentine Ave. and 188th St.
Vanderbilt Clinic, Amsterdam Ave. and 60th St.
Willard Parker and Reception Hospital, foot of E. 16th St.
Woman's Hospital, 141 W. 109th St.

HOSPITALS IN BROOKLYN AND QUEENS BOROUGHS.

Bethany Deaconesses' and Hospital Society Hospital, St. Nicholas Ave. and Bleecker St.
Bradford Street Hospital, 113 Bradford St.
Brooklyn Eastern District Homoeopathic Dispensary, 194 S. 3d St.
Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, 94 Livingston St.
Brooklyn Hospital, Raymond St. and De Kalb Ave.
Brooklyn Nursery and Infants' Hospital, 396 Herkimer St.
Brownsville and East New York Hospital, Rockaway Parkway and Avenue A.
Bushwick and East Brooklyn Dispensary, Myrtle and Lewis Aves.
Bushwick Hospital, Howard and Putnam Aves.
Caledonian Hospital, 53 Woodruff Ave.

Children's Clinics (Eye, Nose, and Throat; Dental), Department of Health: Brooklyn—330 Throop Ave., 1249 Herkimer St., 45 Lawrence St. Queens Borough—374 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.
Coney Island Hosp., Ocean P kw'y, near Ave. Z.
Cumberland, Auburn Pl. and No. Portland Ave.
Flushing Hospital, Parsons & Forest Aves., Flushing.
Greenpoint Hospital, Kingsland Ave. and Bullion St.
Harbor Hospital, Cropsey and 23d Aves.
Holy Family Hospital, 155 Dean St.
House of St. Giles the Cripple, Brooklyn Ave. and President St.
Jamaica Hospital, New York Ave., Jamaica, L. I.
Jewish Hospital, Classon and St. Mark's Ave.
Kings County, Clarkson Ave., near Albany Ave.
Kingston Ave. Hospital (contagious diseases), at Fenimore St.
Long Island College Hosp., Henry and Amity Sts.
Long Island State (insane), Clarkson St. and Albany Ave.
Lutheran, East New York Ave. and Junius St.
Mary Immaculate Hospital, Shelton Ave., Jamaica.
Methodist Episcopal, Seventh Ave. and 7th St.
Naval Hospital, Flushing Ave., foot Ryerson St.
Neponsit Beach (children), Rockaway Beach.
Norwegian Hospital, Fourth Ave. and 46th St.
Peck, Carson C., Memorial, Crown St. & Albany Ave.
Prospect Heights, Washington Ave. and St. John's Place.
St. Anthony's Hospital, Woodhaven.
St. Catherine's, Bushwick Ave. near Ten Eyck St.
St. John's Hospital, Atlantic and Albany Aves.
St. John's, L. I. City, 12th St. and Jackson Ave.
St. Joseph's Hospital, Central Ave., Far Rockaway.
St. Mary's, St. Mark's Ave., near Rochester Ave.
St. Mary's, Ray St. and Shelton Ave., Jamaica.
St. Peter's, Henry, Congress and Warren Sts.
Samaritan Hospital, Fourth Ave. and 17th St.
Seaside Hospital for Babies, Surf Ave. and 21st St., Coney Island.
Swedish Hospital, Rogers Ave. and Sterling Place.
Trinity Hospital, 1835 East New York Ave.
United Israel-Zion Hospital, 10th Ave. and 48th St.
Victory Memorial Hospital, 7th Ave. and 92d St.
Wyckoff Hghts., St. Nicholas Ave., Stanhope St.

ASYLUMS AND HOMES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, 936 Woodycrest Ave.
Association for the Relief of Respectable, Aged and Indigent Females, Amsterdam Ave. and 104th St.
Baptist Home for the Aged, 116 E. 68th St.
Beth Abraham Home (for Incurables), 612 Allerton Ave.
Big Sisters' Home, 378 E. Tremont Ave.
Blind, Asylum for Indigent, Welfare (Blackwell's) Island.
Bourne Workshop for the Blind, 338 E. 35th St.
Catholic Guardian Soc., 130 W. 37th St.
Catholic Home Bureau for Dependent Children, 105 E. 22d St.
Catholic Centre for Blind, 221 E. 79th St.
Catholic Institute for the Blind, 221st St. and Eastchester Road.
Catholic Orphan Asylum, office, 24 E. 52d St.
Catholic Protectory, Westchester, N. Y. City office and reception house, 415 Broome St.
Chapin Adoption Nursery, 2100 Lexington Ave.
Children's Aid Society, Headquarters, 105 E. 22d St.; Emergency Shelter, 307 E. 12th St.
Children's Clearing Bureau, 124 E. 59th St.
City Home for the Aged and Infirm, Welfare Island.
Clara de Hirsch Home for Working Girls, 225 E. 63d St.
Colored Orphan Asylum, Palisade Ave. and W. 259th St.
Darrach Home for Crippled Children, 369 E. Mosholu Parkway.
Daughters of Jacob, 301 E. Broadway.
Dominican Home for Working Girls, 207 E. 71st St.
Dominican Sisters' Home for Working Girls, 207 E. 71st St.
Edgewater Creche (Englewood, N. J.), office 105 E. 22d St.
Elizabeth Home for Girls, 307 E. 12th St.
Five Points House of Industry, office 454 W. 23d St.
Florence Crittenden Home, 427 W. 21st St.
Freedman (Andrew) Home for men and women who have lost their fortunes, Grand Concourse, between 165th and 166th Sts.
French Home for Young Women, 341 W. 30th St.
Half-Orphan Asylum, Manhattan Ave. and 104th St.
Daughters of Israel, 32 E. 119th St.
Hebrew Infant Asylum, University Ave. and Kingsbridge Road.
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Amsterdam Ave. and 138th St.; Friendly Home, 545 W. 159th St.
Hebrew Immigrant Shelter, 229 E. Broadway.
Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, 425 Lafayette St.
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society—Orphan Asylum Annex, 470 W. 145th St.
Home for the Aged (Little Sisters of the Poor), 213 E. 70th St.; 135 W. 106th St.; Belmont Ave. and 183d St.
Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, 121 W. 105th St.
Home for Destitute Blind, Grand Concourse and Kingsbridge Road.
Home for Incurables, Third Ave. and 182d St.
Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, Amsterdam Ave. and 112th St.
Home of the Sons and Daughters of Israel, 232 10th St.
Hopper, Isaac T., Home, 110 Second Ave.
House of Calvary, Featherbed Lane and Macomb's Road.
House of the Good Shepherd, 90th St. and East River.
House of the Holy Comforter, 196th St. and Grand Concourse.
House of the Holy Family, 136 Second Ave.
House of Refuge, Randall's Island.
Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, 225 E. 11th St.
Hungarian Immigrants' Home, 32 Pearl St.
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, Lexington Ave. and 67th St.
Institution of Mercy, Madison Ave. and 81st St.
Isabella Heimath, Amsterdam Ave. and 190th St.
Israel Orphan Asylum, 274 Second St.
Jeanne d'Arc Home for French Girls, 251 W. 24th St.
Leake & Watts Orphan Asylum, Hawthorne Ave., Yonkers, near city line; office, 262 Greene St.
Letchworth Village (office), 7 Wall St.
Lincoln Hospital and Home, Concord Ave. and E. 141st St.
Little Sisters of the Poor, 135 W. 136th St.; 213 E. 70th St.; 183d St. and Belmont Ave.
Manhattan State Hospital (Insane Asylum), Ward's Island.
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, Amsterdam Ave. and 92d St.
Milbank Memorial Home, 24 W. 12th St.
Montefiore Home and Hospital, Gun Hill Road, near Jerome Ave.
Municipal Lodging House, 432 E. 25th St.
Newsboys' Lodging House (Brace Memorial), 224 William St.
New York Infant Asylum, 161 W. 61st St.
New York Institute for the Education of the Blind, 412 Ninth Ave.
New York Institute for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, Ft. Washington Ave. and W. 163d St.
Odd Fellows' Home, Unionport.
Old Ladies' Home, Amsterdam Ave. and 104th St.
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the P. E. Church, Convent Ave. and 135th St.
Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, 2064 Boston Road.
Presbyterian Home for Aged Women, 49 E. 73d St.
Sacred Heart Orphan Asylum, Ft. Washington Ave. and 190th St.
St. Francis's Home for the Aged, 609 5th St.
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, 209 W. 15th St.
St. Joseph's Home for Destitute Children (Peekskill, N. Y.), House of Reception, 12 W. 129th St.
St. Joseph's Institute for Deaf Mutes, Eastern Boulevard, Throgg's Neck.
St. Luke's Home for Aged Women, Broadway and 114th St.
St. Margaret's Home for Working Girls, 603 Walton Ave.
St. Philip's Home for Industrious Working Boys, 417 Broome St.
St. Rose's Free Home for Incurable Cancer, 71 Jackson St.
Salvation Army. National Headquarters, 120 W. 14th St.; Industrial Homes for Men, 533 W. 48th St. and 229 E. 120th St.; Rescue Home for Fallen Women, 318 E. 15th St.; Hotel for Men (Memorial Hotel), 225 Bowery; Shelter for Homeless Women, 243 Bowery.
Seamen's Church Institute, 25 South St.
Sea View Farms, Staten Island.
Seville Home for Children, Hunts Point.
Sheltering Arms, Amsterdam Ave. and 129th St.
Society for Prevention Cruelty to Children (Heckscher Foundation), 5th Ave., 104th to 105th Sts.; 214th St. and Bolton Road (Inwood), 355 E. 137th St.
Travelers' Aid Society, 25 W. 43d St.; 465 Lexington Ave.
Tuberculosis Preventorium for Children (office), 105 E. 22d St.
Washington Square Home for Friendless Girls, 9 W. 8th St.
Webb's Academy and Home for Shipbuilders, Sedgwick Ave. and 188th St.

LEADING CHURCHES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

In the City of New York there are over 1,600 churches, attended each Sunday, it is estimated, by more than a million worshippers, of which 100,000, at least, are strangers visiting the metropolis.

MANHATTAN.

There are three cathedrals: St. Patrick's (Roman Catholic), Fifth Ave. and 50th St.; the Cathedral of St. John the Divine (Protestant Episcopal), located on W. 111th St., between Amsterdam and Morningside Aves.; and St. Nicholas (Greek Orthodox), located at 1 E. 97th St., near Fifth Ave.

The leading houses of worship, by chief denominations, follow:

Baptist—Calvary, W. 57th St., between Sixth and Seventh Aves.; Central, 92d St., and Amsterdam Ave.; Fifth Ave., formerly at 8 W. 46th St., and now named First Park Ave. Baptist Church, situated at Park Ave. and 64th St.; the First, W. 79th St., corner Broadway; Judson Memorial, 55 Washington Sq., So.; Madison Ave. Church, cor. E. 31st St.; Metropolitan, W. 128th St. and 7th Ave., and the Mount Morris, 5th Ave., near W. 127th St.

The Hellenic Eastern Christian Orthodox Church of the Holy Trinity is on E. 72d St., near 3d Ave.

Christian Science (Church of Christ, Scientist)—First, Central Park West and 96th St.; and the Second, 10 W. 68th St.

Congregational—Tabernacle, Broadway and 56th St.; and Manhattan, Broadway and W. 76th St.

Disciples of Christ—Central Church, W. 81st St., near Columbus Ave.

Friends' (Quakers)—Meeting Houses: (Hicksite), E. 15th St. and Rutherford Pl.; and (Orthodox), 144 E. 20th St.

Jewish—Temple Israel, W. 91st St., near B'way; Free Synagogue, Carnegie Hall; Shearith Israel, Central Park West and 70th St.; Temple Beth-El, 5th Ave. and 76th St.; Temple Emanu-El, 5th Ave. and 43d St.

Lutheran—Advent, Broadway and 93d St.; Grace, 123 W. 71st St.; Holy Trinity, Central Park West and 65th St.; and Immanuel, Lexington Ave. and E. 88th St.

Methodist Episcopal—Calvary, 129th St. and 7th Ave.; Church of All Nations, 9 2d Ave.; Grace, 131 W. 104th St.; John St., 44 John St.; Madison Ave., at E. 60th St.; Metropolitan Temple, 58 7th Ave.; St. Andrews, 126 W. 76th St.; St. Paul's, West End Ave. and 86th St.; and Union, W. 48th St., near Broadway.

Presbyterian—Brick, 5th Ave. and 37th St.; Broadway, at W. 114th St.; Central, Madison Ave. and 57th St.; Fifth Ave., at 55th St.; First, 5th Ave. and 11th St.; Fourth, West End Ave. and 91st St.; Madison Ave., at 73d St.; Park Ave., at E. 85th St.; Rutgers, Broadway and W. 73d St.; Scotch, Central Park West and 96th St.

Protestant Episcopal—Ascension, 5th Ave. and 10th St.; Christ Church, Broadway and 71st St.; Epiphany, 259 Lexington Ave.; Grace, Broadway and 10th St.; Heavenly Rest, 551 5th Ave.; Holy Trinity, 316 E. 88th St.; Incarnation, 205 Madison Ave.; "Little Church Around the Corner" (Transfiguration), 5 E. 29th St.; St. Andrew's, 127th St., near 5th Ave.; St. Bartholomew's, Park Ave. and 52d St.; St. George's, Stuyvesant Sq.; St. James's, Madison Ave. and 71st St.; St. Luke's, Convent Ave. and 141st St.; St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie, 2d Ave. and 10th St.; St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vesey St.; St. Thomas's, 5th Ave. and 53d St.; Trinity Church, Broadway and Wall St.

Reformed Church in America—Marble (Collegiate, 5th Ave. and 29th St.; St. Nicholas (Collegiate), 5th Ave. and 48th St.; West End (Collegiate), West End Ave. and 77th St.

Roman Catholic—Ascension, 107th St., near Broadway; Holy Trinity, 205 W. 82d St.; Notre Dame, Morningside Drive and 114th St.; St. Agnes's, 143 W. 43d St.; St. Andrew's, Duane St. and City Hall Place; St. Brigid's, 123 Ave. B; St. Cyril, St. Mark's Pl.; St. Francis Xavier, 42 W. 16th St.; St. Ignatius Loyola's, Park Ave. and E. 84th St.; St. Leo's, 11 E. 28th St.; St. Patrick's, Mott and Prince Sts.; St. Paul the Apostle's, Columbus Ave. and W. 60th St.; St. Peter's, 20 Barclay St.

Seventh Day Adventist—First, Lenox Ave. and 120th St.

Unitarian—All Souls', 4th Ave. and 20th St.; and the Community Church, 61 E. 34th St.

Universalist—(Fourth), Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and 76th St.

Among other places of worship in Manhattan are: All Night Mission, 8 Bowery; Bowery Mission, 227 Bowery; Broome St. Tabernacle, 395 Broome St.; Church of the Strangers (Deems Memorial), 307 W. 57th St.; De Witt Memorial, 280 Rivington St.; Divine Inspiration (Spiritualist), 20 W. 91st St.; Doyers St. Midnight Mission, 5 Doyers St. Eighth Ave. Mission, 290 8th Ave.; Gospel Tabernacle, 44th St. and 8th Ave.; Labor Temple, 2d Ave. and 14th St.; McAuley Cremorne Mission, 216 W. 35th St.; McAuley's Water St. Mission, 316 Water St.; New Church (Swedenborgian), 35th St., near Park Ave.; Pentecostal Nazarene, 210 W. 14th St.; Progressive Spiritualists' Church, 325 W. 59th St.; Salvation Army (see Index); Seamen's Christian Association, 399 West St.; Seventh Day Christian, 151 W. 125th St.; Society of Ethical Culture, 2 W. 64th St.; Temple of International Bible Students' Ass'n, Inc., 22 W. 63d St.; Theosophical Society, 25 W. 45th St.; Vedanta Society, 236 Central Park West; Volunteers of America (see Index).

BROOKLYN.

Baptist—Temple, 3d Ave. and Schermerhorn St.; Emmanuel, Lafayette Ave. and St. James Pl.; Hanson Place, at So. Portland Ave.; Sixth Ave., at Lincoln Pl.; Washington Ave., at Gates Ave.; First, New York Ave. and Dean St.

Christian Scientist—First, New York Ave. and Dean St.

Congregational—Central, Hancock St., near Franklin Ave.; Clinton Ave., at Lafayette Ave.; Flatbush, Dorchester Rd. and E. 18th St.; Pilgrims, Henry and Remsen Sts.; Plymouth, Orange St., near Hicks St.; South, President and Court Sts.; St. Paul's, New York Ave. and Sterling Pl.; Tompkins Ave., at McDonough St.

Disciples of Christ—Flatbush, Dorchester and Marlborough Roads.

Friends—(Hicksite), 110 Schermerhorn St.; (Orthodox), Lafayette and Washington Aves.

Jewish—Beth-El, 12th Ave. and 41st St.; Beth Judah, 904 Bedford Ave.; Beth Sholaum, 399 9th St.; Eighth Ave., at Garfield Pl.; Mt. Sinai, State and Hoyt Sts.; People's Temple, Bay P'kway and 85th St.; Temple Israel, Bedford and Lafayette Aves.

Lutheran—Emmanuel, 421 7th St.; Evangelical, Schermerhorn St., near Court St.; Good Shepherd, 4th Ave. and 75th St.; Redeemer, Lenox Rd. and Flatbush Ave.; St. Luke's, Washington Ave., near DeKalb Ave.; St. Peter's, Bedford Ave., near DeKalb Ave.; Zion, Henry St., near Clark St.

Methodist Episcopal—First, Henry and Clark Sts.; Grace, 7th Ave. and St. John's Pl.; Hanson Pl., at St. Felix St.; New York Ave., at Dean St.; Simpson, Clermont and Willoughby Aves.; Summerfield, Washington and Greene Aves.

Methodist—(Primitive), Park Pl., near Nostrand Ave.

Moravian—Jay St., near Myrtle Ave.

Presbyterian—Bedford, Dean St. and Nostrand Ave.; Central, Marcy and Jefferson Aves.; First, Henry St., near Clark St.; Lafayette Ave., at So. Oxford St.; Memorial, 7th Ave. and St. John's Pl.; Spencer Memorial, Clinton and Remsen Sts.; Westminster, Clinton St. and 1st Pl.

Protestant Episcopal—Christ, Clinton and Harrison Sts.; Grace, Hicks St. and Grace Court; Holy Trinity, Clinton and Montague Sts.; Messiah, Greene and Clermont Aves.; Redeemer, Pacific St. and 4th Ave.; St. Ann's, Clinton and Livingston Sts.; St. Bartholomew's, Pacific St., near Bedford Ave.; St. James's, Lafayette Ave. and St; James Pl.; St. John's, 7th Ave. and St. John's Pl.. St. Luke's Clinton Ave., near Fulton St.; St. Paul's, Clinton and Carroll Sts.

Reformed Church in America—Bethany, Clermont Ave., near Willoughby Ave.; First, of Williamsburgh, Bedford Ave. and Clymer St.; First, Flatbush and Church Aves.; Heights, Pierrepont St., near Henry St.; Old First, 7th Ave. and Carroll St.

Roman Catholic—Holy Name of Jesus, Prospect Ave. and Prospect Park West; Our Lady of Lourdes, De Sales Pl., near Broadway; Our Lady of Mercy, Schermerhorn St., near Bond St.; Queen of All Saints, Lafayette and Vanderbilt Aves.; St. Agnes's, Hoyt and Sackett Sts.; St. Augustine's, 6th Ave. and Sterling Pl.; St. Charles Borromeo, Sidney Pl. and Livingston St.; St. Francis Xavier's, 6th Ave. and Carroll St.; St. James Pro-Cathedral, Jay and Chapel Sts.; St. John the Baptist's, Willoughby Ave., near Lewis Ave.; Sts. Peter and Paul, Wythe Ave., near So. 2d St.; St. Saviour's, 6th St. and 8th Ave.

Swedenborgian—Church of the New Jerusalem, Monroe Pl. and Clark St.

Unitarian—Saviour, Pierrepont St. and Monroe Pl.; Second, Clinton and Congress Sts.

Universalist—All Souls', Ditmas and Ocean Aves.

Miscellaneous—Brooklyn Spiritualist Soc., 28 Irving Pl.; Brooklyn Tabernacle, 17 Hicks St.; Christian and Missionary Alliance, 1560 Nostrand Ave.; Ethical Culture Soc., Academy of Music; Reformed Presbyterian, 452 Monroe St.; St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox, 301 Pacific St.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE.

The Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine on Morningside Heights in the City and Diocese of New York, in its present unfinished condition, represents an outlay of $5,311,538 and fifty years of preparation and planning. In about ten years more when, if the work of construction continues steadily, it will be complete, the cost of the Cathedral proper, exclusive of the many buildings in the Close, will have mounted to about four times the present outlay, or $20,000,000. The grounds cost $884,315; the foundation, $319,989; nave foundation, $375,-973; choir and crossing, $2,201,859; chapels, $1,250,-000; choir school, $166,000, and deanery, $113,402.

Work was resumed in May, 1924, when the building of a baptistry, the gift of the Van Stuyvesant family of New York, was begun. It will cost $250,000. Bids for the construction of the Nave were called for in October, to cost approximately $5,375,000.

When finished, it will seat 7,000, with accommodations for several thousand more standing. Its dimensions are thus expressed in figures:

Of Area (square feet)	109,082
Of Length:	Feet
Western Towers (square)	50
Nave	225
Crossing	100
Choir	170
St. Saviour's Chapel	56
Total Length	601
Of Width:	
West Front (including buttresses)	220
Nave and Aisles (exterior)	132
Transepts (exterior)	315
Nave (interior)	56
Aisles (each)	34
Crossing	100
Choir	56
Ambulatory	20
Of Height:	
Western Towers	265
Ridge of Nave Roof	175
Nave Vaults (above floor)	130
Choir " " "	127
Crossing " " "	200
Central Fleche " "	470
Finial Cross (30 feet) "	500
Finial Cross above tidewater	631

The charter was granted in 1873 by the Legislature. Acting upon it, the second Bishop Potter had secured sufficient funds between 1886 and Oct. 31, 1891, to purchase from the Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum the land between Amsterdam Avenue and Morningside Park and between 110th and 112th Streets, which is now the Close. The grounds comprise 11½ acres and cost $850,000. Besides the Cathedral proper other buildings costing about $1,000,000 have been erected on the Close. These include the Bishop's House, the Deanery, the Choir School, the Synod House, about $350,000, and St. Faith's House.

The architects of the Cathedral have been George L. Heins and C. Grant La Farge from July, 1891, until Mr. Heins's death in September, 1907; Mr. La Farge from that latter date until the completion of the Choir in April, 1911, and Cram & Ferguson from then on to the present time. Besides these, in the Chapels of the Tongues, as the seven chapels are known although some of these are as commodious as many individual churches, are the works of Heins and La Farge (in two), Henry Vaughan (in three), Cram & Ferguson (in one), and Carrere & Hastings (in one).

The prevailing style of the architecture chosen is French Gothic. The loftiest features of the west front are the two towers which will rise to a height of 265 feet and the great central tower above the crossing of the Nave and Transepts. The latter will consist, when completed, of an octagonal lantern carried up from a square crossing in two stages, the upper smaller than the lower, surmounted by a fleche rising to a height of 500 feet, including the Cross, above the ground.

The material is Peekskill golden granite, faced inside with buff Indiana limestone.

Besides the architectural features, present and planned, there are already many works of art and carving installed within the building. The Potter Memorial Pulpit is one of these. This is made in Knoxville marble, designed by Henry Vaughan, executed by John Evans & Co. of Boston, and cost $30,000. The Eagle Lectern of bronze was the gift of Mrs. James Herman Aldrich.

The choir stalls, rising in four tiers on either side of the Choir proper, are of carved American oak. The canopies are copied from those in the Chapel of Henry VIII, in Westminster Abbey used as the Chapel of the Knights of the Garter. The finials of the stalls are figures, twelve great musicians and composers of church music. The high altar is white Vermont marble. The statue of Our Lord, the central carving in the reredos, is 7 feet high, and those of Moses and St. John the Baptist are 6 feet 5 inches high. The great rectangular panel in the lower part of the reredos is filled with a rare Spanish embroidery of arabesque design, 200 years old.

The eight great columns in a semicircle around the sanctuary are among the marvels of the Cathedral. They are approached in size only in St. Isaac's Cathedral in Leningrad. The shafts in light gray granite from Bear Island, near Vinal Haven, in Maine, were quarried as monoliths and turned on a special lathe which itself, specially built, cost $50,000. After many attempts it was found the weight in the centre was too great for any stone to withstand and the contractor obtained permission to make the shafts in two pieces. The lower stone in each is 38 feet high and weighs 90 tons. The upper stone is 17 feet high and weighs 40 tons, the total height between base and capital being 55 feet and the weight 130 tons. Each column cost $25,000, exclusive of the cost of erection.

The organ, seen in the upper arches on either side of the Choir, contains 7,000 pipes and a chime, connected by electric wires with the console located in the gallery on the south choir screen. The console has four manuals and two octaves of pedals, 106 speaking stops, 31 couplers and 33 pistons. It was built by E. M. Skinner Company of Boston and was the gift of former Vice President Levi P. Morton and Mrs. Morton.

Perhaps the most sentimental interest centres about the Barbarini tapestries. These were woven in the first half of the 17th century on the papal looms founded by Cardinal Barbarini, under the patronage of his uncle, Pope Urban VIII. They were executed under the direction of the master weaver Jacques Della Riviera from cartoons painted by Jean Francois Romanelli. The cartoons are now in the Vatican. The tapestries, originally designed for the throne room of the Barbarini Palace in Rome, were presented to the Cathedral by Mrs. Elizabeth U. Coles. The price said to be paid for the twelve was $45,000.

COMPARATIVE DIMENSIONS OF GREAT CATHEDRALS.

CATHEDRAL.	Area Sq. Feet.	Height Exterior.	Height Interior.	Length Exterior.	Width Cent. Aisle.
St. Peter's, Rome	227,069	448	150	718	100
Seville, Spain	128,570	400	150	430	60
St. John the Divine, New York	109,082	500	130	601	56
Duomo, Milan	107,000	355	153	500	60
Cologne, Germany	91,464	512	145	511	41
Amiens, France	71,208	361	140	521	40
St. Sophia, Constantinople	70,000	185	184	350	100
Antwerp, Belgium	70,000	397	130	500	35
Chartres, France	68,260	378	122	507	50
Notre Dame, Paris	64,108	204	110	390	45
York, England	63,800	198	99	486	51
St. Paul's, London	59,700	363	89	460	40
St. Patrick's, New York	57,768	339	112	332	48
Winchester, England	53,480	...	78	556	35
Rheims, France	48,985	270	124	483	40
Salisbury, England	46,827	404	84	473	35
Westminster Abbey, London	46,000	225	101	511	35
Ely, England	47,000	215	70	517	34
Lincoln, England	44,400	271	82	482	39
Canterbury, England	36,494	235	80	522	33

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT IN NEW YORK CITY.

(Figures in parentheses are those of the Fire Department as to seating capacity.)

MANHATTAN.

Academy of Music (2,602), 111 E. 14th St.
Adelphi (1,021), 2409 B'way.
Aeolian Hall (1,310), 34 W. 43d St.
Alhambra (1,386), 2110 7th Ave.
Ambassador (1,200) 215 W. 49th St.
American (1,695), Roof (1,154), 260 W. 42d St.
Apollo (1,168), 225 W. 42d St.
Apollo (1,197), 209 W. 125th St.
Arena (953), Roof (902), 623 8th Ave.
Astor (1,131), 1531 B'way.
Atlantic Garden (817), 50 Bowery.
Audubon (2,638), 3934 B'way.
Belasco (1,000), 111 W. 44th St.
Belmont (515), 121 W. 48th St.
Bijou (605), 209 W. 45th St.
Booth (708), 220 W. 45th St.
Bramhall (208), 138 E. 27th St.
Broadhurst (1,118), 235 W. 44th St.
Broadway (1,587), 1441 B'way.
Bunny (702), Roof (622), 3589 B'way.
Capitol (4,624), 1639 B'way.
Carroll, Earl (998), 755 7th Ave.
Casino (1,477), 1404 B'way.
Carnegie Hall (2,632), 880 7th Ave.
Central (922), 220 W. 47th St.
Century (2,890), Roof (422), Central Park West and 62d St.
Chaloner (1,568), 841 8th Ave.
Chelsea (913), 312 8th Ave.
Circle (1,671), 1,825 B'way.
City (2,378), 114 E. 14th St.
Claremont (1,100), 2789 B'way.
Clinton (1,274), 80 Clinton St.
Cohan (1,111), 1480 B'way.
Coliseum (3,095), 181st St. & B'way.
Colonial (1,473), 1887 B'way.
Columbia (1,313), 701 7th Ave.
Comedy (718), 108 W. 42d St.
Cort (1,043), 136 W. 48th St.
Cosmo (1,450), 175 E. 116th St.
Cosmopolitan (1,152), 6 Columbus Circle.
Criterion (886), 1520 B'way.
Daly's (1,173), 22 W. 63d St.
Delancey St. (1,075), 62 Delancey St.
Delancey (Loew's), (1,788), 140 Delancey St.
Douglas, New (2,300), 646 Lenox Ave.
Dyckman (1,514), 552 W. 207th St.
Eighty-first St. (2,015), 2248 B'way.
Eighty-sixth St. (1,406), 162 E. 86th St.
Eighty-third St. (2,368), 2302 B'way.
Eltinge (892), 236 W. 42d St.
Empire (1,099), 1428 B'way.
Empress (602), 544 W. 181st St.
Forty-eighth St. (969), 155 W. 48th St.
Fourteenth St. (1,151), 105 W. 14th St.
Forty-fourth St. (1,323), Roof (860), 216 W. 44th St.
Forty-ninth St. (708), 231 W. 49th St.
Fifth Ave. (1,205), 1187 B'way.
Forty-second St. (1,258), 132 E. 42d St.
Florence (1,145), 83 E. B'way.
Frazee (770), 256 W. 42d St.
Frugazy (1,687), 150 W. Houston St.
Fulton (913), 206 S. 46th St.
Gaiety (808), 1547 B'way.
Garden (1,092), Madison Ave. & 27th St.
Garrick (537), 63 W. 35th St.
Globe (1,416), 1555 B'way.
Gotham (2,600), 3410 B'way.
Grand (1,611), 255 Grand St.
Grand Opera House (2,084), 261 8th Ave.
Greeley Square (1,899), 501 6th Ave.
Greenwich Village (388), 218 W. 4th St.
Hamilton (1,892), 3560 B'way.
Harlem (978), 1314 5th Ave.
Harlem (Grand) (1,485), 115 E. 125th St.
Harlem Opera House (1,734), 209 W. 125th St.
Harris, Sam H. (1,051), 226 W. 42d St.
Hippodrome (5,190), 756 6th Ave.
Hudson (1,094), 139 W. 44th St.
Hurtig & Seamon's (1,755), 253 W. 125th St.
Hydegrade (771), 1770 3d Ave.
Irving Place (1,133), Irving Pl. & 15th St.
Jefferson (1,921), 214 E. 14th St.
Jewel (669), Roof (680), 11 W. 116th St.
Jolson, Al. (1,776), 926 7th Ave.
Kessler's (1,689), 35 2d Ave.
Keystone (1,042), 2633 B'way.
Klaw (800), 251 W. 45th St.
Knickerbocker (1,412), 1396 B'way.
Lafayette (1,245), 2227 7th Ave.
Lenox (891), 8-10 Lenox Ave.
Lexington (2,559), 571 Lexington Ave.
Liberty (1,234), 234 W. 42d St.
Lincoln (854), 58 W. 135th St.
Lincoln Square (1,539), 1947 B'way.
Lipzin (1,081), 235 Bowery.
Little (600), 238 W. 44th St.
Loew's Ave. B (1,800), 72 Ave. B.
Longacre (1,019), 220 W. 48th St.
Lyceum (957), 149 W. 45th St.
Lyric (1,406), 213 W. 42d St.
Madison Square Garden (13,000), 51 Madison Ave.
Majestic (1,400), Roof (1,000), 600 W. 185th St.
Manhattan (895), 209 Manhattan Ave.
Manhattan Opera House (3,246), 313 W. 34th St.
Maxine Elliott (924), 109 W. 39th St.
Metropolitan Opera House (3,305), 39th St. & B'way.
Morosco (893), 217 W. 45th St.
Miller, Henry (946), 124 W. 43d St.
Mt. Morris (1,501), 1421 5th Ave.
Music Box (1,000), 239 W. 45th St.
National (1,164), 208 W. 41st St.
National Winter Garden (983), 111 E. Houston St
Nemo (900), 2834 B'way.
New Amsterdam (1,702), Roof (602), 214 W. 42d St.
New York (1,633), Roof (1,068), 1520 B'way
North Star (1,212), 1250 5th Ave.
Odeon (896), 58 Clinton St.
Odeon (960), 256 W. 145th St.
Olympia (1,250), 2778 B'way.
Olympic (758), 143 E. 14th St.
Orpheum (2,230), 1538 3d Ave.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. (1,372), 165 E. 125th St.
One Hundred and Sixteenth St. (1,809), 132 W. 116th St.
Palace (1,733), 1564 B'way.
Park, Richmond (487), 139 Canal St.
People's (1,612), 199 Bowery.
Playhouse (879), 141 W. 48th St.
Plaza (1,845), 621 Madison Ave.
Plymouth (1,042), 232 W. 45th St.
Princess (299), 104 W. 39th St.
Proctor's Fifth Ave. (1,205), 1187 B'way.
Proctor's Twenty-third St. (1,190), 141 W. 23d St.
Proctor's Fifty-eighth St. (1,639), 154 E. 58th St.
Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. (1,681), 112 E. 125th St.
Punch & Judy (299), 153 W. 49th St.
Regent (1,854), 1910 7th Ave.
Regun (941), Roof (952), 60 W. 116th St.
Renaissance (920), 2341 7th Ave.
Republic (901), 209 W. 42d St.
Rex (734), 211 E. 67th St.
Rialto (1,960), 201 W. 42d St.
Rio (2,603), 159th St. & B'way.
Ritz (945), 219 W. 48th St.
Riviera (1,735), Roof (1,640), 2579 B'way.
Riverside (1,864), Roof (1,036), 2561 B'way.
Rivoli (2,122), 1620 B'way.
Roosevelt (1,428), 145th St. & 7th Ave.
Royal Bowery (1,107), 16 Bowery.
Savoy (718), 112 W. 34th St.
Selwyn (1,067), 229 W. 42d St.
Seventh Ave. (1,606), 2081 7th Ave.
Seventy-ninth St. (1,022), 79th St. & 2d Ave.
Sheridan (2,512), 2 7th Ave.
Shubert (1,395), 221 W. 44th St.
Stadium (1,251), 2180 3d Ave.
Standard (1,473), 2431 B'way.
Stanley (656), 586 7th Ave.
Star (2,342), 1714 Lexington Ave.
State (3,600), 1540 B'way.
Strand (2,989), 1571 B'way.
Superior (880), 443 3d Ave.
Symphony (1,169), 95th St. & B'way.
Thalia (1,571), 46 Bowery.
Thirty-ninth St. Theatre (673), 121 W. 39th St.
Thomashefsky's (1,901), 111 E. Houstou St.
Times Square (1,057), 215 W. 42d St.
Tivoli (1,443), Roof (951), 839 8th Ave.
Town Hall (1,476), 113 W. 43d St.
Tuxedo (617), 650 3d Ave.
Twenty-third St. (1,190), 141 W. 23d St.
Vanderbilt (771), 148 W. 48th St.
Washington (1,432), 1803 Amsterdam Ave.
Winter Garden (1,493), 1632 B'way.
Yorkville (1,165), 157 E. 86th St.
Victoria (2,394), 233 W. 125th St.
Waldorf-Astoria (1,500), 2 W. 34th St.
West End (1,672), 361 W. 125th St.

THE BRONX.

Belmont (1,432), Tremont & Belmont Aves.
Benenson (1,318), 1580 Washington Ave.
Boulevard (1,975), 1030 So. Boulevard.
Miner's (1,750), 581 Melrose Ave.
Bronx Opera House (1,919), 436 E. 149th St.
Burland (1,896), 985 Prospect Ave.
Spooner, Cecil (1,807), 963 So. Boulevard.
Coleman's (729), 745 Westchester Ave.
Crescent (1,693), 1173 Boston Rd.
Crotona (2,210), 453 E. Tremont Ave.
Elsmere (1,574), 1924 Crotona Parkway.
Empire Bronx (1,660), 864 Westchester Ave.
Fay's (1,465), 1317 Boston Rd.
Fordham (Keith's) (2,422), Fordham Rd. & Valentine Ave.

Franklin (2,855), 151st St. & Prospect Ave.
Freeman (1,604), 1232 So. Boulevard.
Kingsbridge (1,115), 15 E. Kingsbridge Road.
Melrose (1,129), Roof (1,092), 417 E. 161st St.
Metropolis (1,150), 2638 Third Ave.
National (2,333), 570 Bergen Ave.
Ogden (1,377), 1431 Ogden Ave.
Pantheon (1,179), 71 W. Burnside Ave.
Plaza Bronx (1,044), Roof (625), 2408 Washington Ave.
Prospect (1,500), 851 Prospect Ave.
Ritz (1,423), 1014 E. 180th St.
Royal Bronx (2,196), 423 Westchester Ave.
Strand, Bronx (1,184), 827 Westchester Ave.
Tiffany (601), 1007 Tiffany St.
Tremont, 1942 Webster Ave.
United States (1,672). 2715 Webster Ave.
Valentine (1,252), Roof (482), Fordham Rd. & Valentine Ave.
Victory (1,772), 3024 Third Ave.
Webster's (1,189). 400 E. 267th St.

BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.

Academy of Music (2,207), 30 Lafayette Ave.
Albemarle (2,700), Flatbush Ave. & Albemarle Rd.
Alhambra (1,700), 787 Knickerbocker Ave.
Alpine (2,158), 69th St. & 5th Ave.
Amphion (1,420), 439 Bedford Ave.
Arlon (1,073), 2152 Metropolitan Ave.
Arverne (1,096), Roof (996), Beach 62d St. & Blvd.
Astoria (2,810), Steinway & Grand Ave.
Atlantic, New (990), 201 Flatbush Ave.
Bay Ridge (1,796), 7118 3d Ave.
Bedford (1,931), 1372 Bedford Ave.
Belvedere (850), 2676 Myrtle Ave.
Benson (1,337), 2005 86th St.
Beverly (1,500), 117 Church Ave.
Bijou (1,570), 26 Smith St.
Borough Park (2,391), 51st St. & New Utrecht Ave.
Brevoort (2,039), 1274 Bedford Ave.
Brighton Beach Music Hall (1,835), 3115 Ocean Parkway.
Broadway (2,088), 912 Broadway.
Bushwick (2,208), 1396 Broadway.
Capital (1,900), Saratoga Ave. & Dean St.
Casino (1,473), 96 Flatbush Ave..
Century (1,492), 1260 Nostrand Ave.
City Line (848), 1114 Liberty Ave.
Civic (995), 11318 Liberty Ave., Queens.
Coliseum (1,120), 5205 4th Ave.
Colonial (2,245), 1745 Broadway.
Columbia (1,391), 262 Central Ave.
Commodore (1,427), 329 B'way.
Comedy (1,074), 194 Grand St.
Crescent (1,529), 460 Hudson Ave.
Criterion (928), 966 Fulton St.
De Kalb (2,242), 1155 De Kalb Ave.
Duffield (922), 245 Duffield St.
Electra (682), 7418 3d Ave.
Empire (1,661), 8 Ralph Ave.
Evergreen (1,104), 926 Seneca Ave.
Family (284), 101 Union St.
Farragut (1,938), 1405 Flatbush Ave.
Fifth Ave. (1,040), 342 5th Ave.
Flatbush (1,695), Flatbush & Church Aves.
Flushing (1,200), 56 Main St., Flushing.
Folly (1,919), 21 Graham Ave.
Forest Hill (896), Continental Ave. & Queens Blvd.
Fulton (1,528), 1283 Fulton St.
Gaiety (1,620), 18 Throop Ave.
Garden (1,021), Roof (802), 4564 Jamaica Ave.
Gates (2,868), 1340 B'way.
Gem (920), 637 B'way.
Glenwood (1,339), 2406 Myrtle Ave.
Globe (904), 226 15th St.
Gotham (1,086), 2562 Fulton St.
Greenpoint (1,822), 825 Manhattan Ave.
Halsey (2,262), 928 Halsey St.
Hamilton (1,000), 165 Hamilton Ave.
Henderson Music Hall (1,610), Bowery & Henderson's Walk, Coney Island.
Hollywood (1,000), 17th Ave. & 78th St.
Howe's (845), 482 Hopkinson Ave.
Jamaica (1,796), 314 Fulton St.
Keeney's (2,256), Livingston St. & Hanover Pl.
Kingsway (2,219), 946 Kings Highway.
Kismet (1,303), 779 DeKalb Ave.
Liberty (1,467), 67 Liberty Ave.
Linden (924), 815 Flatbush Ave.
Lyceum (941), 86 Montrose Ave.
Lyric (934), 16 Seigel St.
Majestic (1,828), 651 Fulton St.
Marcy (873), Marcy Ave. & B'way.
Merrick (2,490), Fulton St. & New York Ave.
Meserole (2,006), 725 Manhattan Ave.
Metropolitan (3,618), 394 Fulton St.
Midwood (1,208), 1307 Ave. J.
Montauk (1,409), 22 Hanover Pl.
Morrison's (832), Henry St. & Ocean Ave.
Myrtle (832), 1374 Myrtle Ave.
National (1,262), 720 Washington Ave.
New (820), 556 Boulevard.
New Brighton (1,523), Ocean Parkway & Sea Breeze Ave.
Normandy (1,770), 1927 Fulton St.
Olympic (1,564), 342 Adams St.
Orpheum (1,874), 578 Fulton St.
Oxford (689), 552 State St.
Ozone Park (922), Jerome & Hopkinson Aves.
Palace (1,628), 1823 Douglas St.
Palace (904), Jackson Ave. & 44th St.
Park (1,340), 4322 5th Ave.
Park Queen (913), Roof (1,044), 150 Beach 116th St.
Parkway (701), 6409 20th St.
Parthenon (1,700), 327 Wyckoff Ave.
Premier (2,560), 505 Sutter Ave.
Prospect (2,448), 327 9th St.
Republic (2,700). Grand St. ext's.
Rialto (1,552), Flatbush Ave. & Carnarsie Lane.
Rialto Queen (2,000), 268 Fulton St.
Richmond Hill (605), 1121 Jamaica Ave.
Ridgewood (2,154), Myrtle & Cypress Aves.
Rivera (2,198), St. John's Pl. & Kingston Ave.
Rivoli (606), 374 Boulevard.
Roebling (987), 27 Lee Ave.
Roosevelt (1,442), 88th St. & Bay Ave.
Royal (797), 15 Willoughby St.
Sheffield (1,325), 308 Sheffield Ave.
Shubert (1,766), 850 Monroe St.
Stadium (2,069), 102 Chester St.
Star (1,487), 389 Jay St.
State (1,178), 510 DeKalb Ave.
Steinway (894), 321 Steinway Ave.
Stone Ave. (1,528), 385 Stone Ave.
Strand, Bklyn. (2,870), Fulton St. & Rockwell Pl.
Strand, Queens (1,675), Central & Carnegie Aves.
Sumner (976), 265 Sumner Ave.
Supreme (1,728), 530 Livonia Ave.
Supreme B. R. B. (928), 966 Fulton St.
T. N. F. (625), 597 E. 16th St.
Tuscan (792), 359 Chester Ave.
Universal (572), 162 16th St.
Utica (1,508), 1410 St. John's Pl.
Warwick (1,446), 134 Jerome St.
West End (848), 5128 New Utrecht Ave.
Whitney (928), 829 Fresh Pond Rd.

RICHMOND.

Empire (775), 2094 Richmond Terrace.
Liberty (1,178), Beach St., Stapleton.
Palace (951), 106 Richmond Ave., Richmond.
Park (487), 139 Canal St., Richmond.

STADIUMS.

Manhattan—*City College* (17,000), Amsterdam Ave. & 136th St.; *Polo Grounds* (Brush Stadium), (55,000), 8th Ave. & 157th St.
Brooklyn—*Ebbets Field* (28,000), Bedford Ave. & Sullivan St.
Bronx—*Rice Playfield, Stadium*, Pelham Park (5,000); *American League Baseball Grounds* (Yankee Stadium), (62,000), 161st St. and River Ave.

SANDY HOOK LICHT AND FORT HANCOCK.

Chaplain William R. Arnold in an article for the Recruiting News says:

"Before 1778, Sandy Hook was connected with the Highlands of Navesink by a narrow isthmus which separated Sandy Hook Bay from the Navesink and Shrewsbury Rivers.

"The mouth of the Shrewsbury River changed back and forth between ocean and bay at intervals of twenty or thirty years until finally railroad and Government engineers built a stone dike nearly four miles long, which compels the Shrewsbury to run parallel to the ocean for three miles.

"The Government made its first purchase of land for military purposes in 1807. Additional purchases in 1817 and 1892 brought the entire peninsula into possession.

"In 1890, the Government built Fort Hancock. Ruins of an unfinished older fort, dating from 1857 and built of granite blocks, can still be seen nea the end of the hook.

"Sandy Hook Light is the oldest lighthouse in the United States.

"It is a white stone tower, 90 feet high, and shows a third order fixed white light visible fifteen nautical miles.

"It was erected by New York merchants and was first lighted on Monday, June 18, 1764.

"In 1776, Capt. John Conoon, acting under orders, destroyed the lantern in order that the British fleet might not be guided into New York Bay; on July 2, 1778, the army of Sir Henry Clinton retreated to Sandy Hook, crossing the Navesink on a pontoon bridge.

"Sandy Hook Light and the old dwelling of the keeper was known during the Revolution as the Light House Fort, or Refugees' Tower.

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

(Prepared for The Almanac by Edmund L. Pearson, Editor of Publications of the Library.)

The corporate existence of the New York Public Library began May 23, 1895, by the consolidation of the Astor Library, the Lenox Library and the Tilden Trust. The Astor Library, incorporated 1849, owned at the time of consolidation a fund of $941,000 and 266,147 books. The Lenox Library, incorporated 1870, owned in 1895 a fund of $505,000 and 86,000 books. The Tilden Trust (founded by Samuel J. Tilden, who died in 1886), brought to the library $2,000,000. In 1901, the New York Free Circulating Library, with 11 branches, was consolidated with the new system. Between 1901 and 1904, the New York Free Circulating Library for the Blind, the Aguilar, St. Agnes, Harlem, Tottenville, Washington Heights, University Settlement, Webster, and Cathedral Libraries all joined the corporation. In 1901 Andrew Carnegie gave $5,200,000 to Greater New York for library buildings, on condition that the city provide the land and maintain the libraries when built. With the part of this sum which was assigned to the New York Public Library, 37 branch libraries have been built. (The Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens have their own libraries. The New York Public Library serves the Boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx and Richmond.) There are in the New York Public Library 43 branches in all. In addition there are six sub-branches, in buildings not owned by the library.

In 1909 John S. Kennedy left the library $3,000,000 and in 1923 J. D. Rockefeller jr., Payne Whitney, and Edward S. Harkness gave $6,000,000.

The Central Building of the library, Fifth Avenue and 42d Street, built by the city, was opened May 23, 1911; cost $9,000,000; architects, Carrere and Hastings; hours, week days, including holidays, 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.; Sundays, 1 P. M. to 10 P. M.

It contains the Reference Department, the descendant of the Astor and Lenox Libraries, and the headquarters of the Circulation Department (the branch libraries).

The Reference Department has 1,598,369 books and pamphlets, the Circulation Department has 1,154,225 books. The library is exceeded in size only by the Library of Congress in this country, and by two or three European libraries. It is the first library in the world in point of use.

The number of persons recorded as using the Reference Department in 1923 was 1,257,919. The actual use is much larger; the count includes only those who apply on written slips for books. The number of books loaned for home use by the Circulation Department in 1923 was 9,543,426. From 6,000 to 11,000 persons enter the Central Building daily.

To maintain the Reference Department in 1923 the library disbursed $1,067,799.41, chiefly from its own endowments. In 1923 the disbursement for the Municipal Reference Branch in the Municipal Building was $21,331.24, of which sum the city gave $21,045.46.

For the Circulation Department in 1923 was expended $1,163,854.80, of which the city gave $1,051,931.59.

No public funds are spent for books, salaries or other costs of the Reference Department in the Central Building, or for the Central Circulation Branch and Central Children's Room in that building.

The branch library buildings usually contain lending and reference departments for adults, similar departments for children, lecture rooms used for meetings for educational purposes and for organizations for social betterment. The branch libraries work in concert with the schools and pay special attention to the Americanization of foreign-born citizens. The Reference Department, in the Central Building, in addition to its main reading room, with seats for 768 readers, has special rooms devoted to art and prints, American history, maps, manuscripts, music, genealogy, Slavonic literature, Jewish literature, Oriental literature, economics and public documents, books for the blind, current periodicals, science and technology, and current newspapers. There are three exhibition rooms, and two galleries which are devoted to the Lenox and Stuart art collections, with portraits of Washington by Gilbert Stuart, paintings by Reynolds, Raeburn, Copley, Turner, &c. The Avery collection of prints is notable. Valuable books include the Astor and Lenox collections, particularly strong in Americana, with many early printed Bibles, first folio Shakespeares, &c.; and the Spencer collection of illustrated books in fine bindings.

The library has 1,274 employees, counting both departments. A training school for librarians is maintained in the building. Director of the Library, Edwin H. Anderson. Chief Reference Librarian, Harry M. Lydenberg. Chief of Circulation Department, Franklin F. Hopper.

Branches of the New York Public Library—MANHATTAN, Chatham Square, 33 E. Broadway; Seward Park, 192 E. Broadway; Rivington Street, 61; Hamilton Fish Park, 388 E. Houston Street; Hudson Park, 66 Leroy Street; Ottendorfer, 135 Second Avenue, near Eighth Street; Tompkins Square, 331 E. 10th Street; Jackson Square, 251 W. 13th Street; Epiphany, 228 E. 23d Street; Muhlenberg, 209 W. 23d Street; St. Gabriel's Park, 303 E. 36th Street; 40th Street, 457 W.; Central Circulation, 42d Street and Fifth Avenue; Cathedral, 123 E. 50th Street; Columbus, 742 Tenth Avenue, near 51st Street; 58th Street, 121 E.; 67th Street, 328 E.; Riverside, 190 Amsterdam Avenue, near 69th Street; Webster, 1465 Avenue A, near 78th Street; Yorkville, 222 E. 79th Street; St. Agnes, 444 Amsterdam Avenue, near 81st Street; 96th Street, 112 E.; Bloomingdale, 206 W. 100th Street; Aguilar, 174 E. 110th Street; 115th Street, 203 W.; Harlem Library, 9 W. 124th Street; 125th Street, 224 E.; Columbia sub-branch, Room 108A, Columbia University Library; George Bruce, 518 W. 125th Street; 135th Street, 103 W.; Hamilton Grange, 503 W. 145th Street; Washington Heights, 1000 St. Nicholas Avenue, corner of 160th Street; Fort Washington, 535 W. 179th Street. THE BRONX—Mott Haven, 321 E. 140th Street; Woodstock, 761 E. 160th Street; Melrose, 910 Morris Avenue, corner of 162d Street; High Bridge, 78 W. 168th Street; Morrisania, 610 E. 169th Street; Tremont, 1866 Washington Avenue, corner of 176th Street; Van Nest sub-branch, 1743 Wallace Avenue; Fordham, 2556 Bainbridge Avenue, near 194th Street; Kingsbridge, 3041 Kingsbridge Avenue, near 230th Street; Williamsbridge, sub-branch, 3777 White Plains Road, corner 219th Street; City Island sub-branch, 325 City Island Avenue; Inwood sub-branch, 204th Street and Sherman Avenue. RICHMOND—St. George, 5 Central Avenue; Tompkinsville, P. O.; Port Richmond, 75 Bennett Street; Stapleton, 132 Canal Street; Tottenville, 7430 Amboy Road.

Municipal Reference Library, Room 512, Municipal Building.

Library for the Blind, Central Building.

Hours, Central Building: 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.; 1 to 10 P. M. Sundays. Branches: 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

OTHER LIBRARIES IN MANHATTAN.

Academy of Medicine, 17 W. 43d St.
Aeronautic, 280 Madison Ave.
American Geographical Society, Broadway and W. 156th St.—Open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
American Institute, 322 W. 23d St.—Open 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West, corner W. 77th St.
American Numismatic Society, W. 156th St. and Broadway.
Bar Association (members only), 42 W. 44th St.
Blind—See N. Y. Public Library.
Bryson (Teachers), W. 120th St., near Broadway.
Cathedral Library Ass'n, 24 E. 21st St.
Chemists' Club, 52 E. 41st St.
Clinton Hall Ass'n, 13 Astor Pl.
Columbia Univ., W. 116th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
Cooper Union, Fourth Ave. and 7th St.—Open 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Deaf, Books for, Ft. Washington Ave. and 163d St.
French, Institute, 599 Fifth Ave.
Frick Art Reference, 6 E. 71st St., Director, Miss Helen C. Frick; Librarian, Miss Ethelwyn Manning. Admittance by appointment to students of art (on week days, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 10 A. M. to noon). Contains 12,000 reference books and over 40,000 photographs.
Friends (Quakerania), 221 E. 15th St.—Open Mondays and Wednesdays, morning, and Fridays, afternoon.
Genealogical and Biographical, 226 W. 58th St.—Open 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.; Mondays, 8 to 10 P. M.
General Theological Seminary, Chelsea Sq.
Grolier, 47 E. 60th St.
Hispanic Society, W. 156th St., near Broadway.
Historical Society, 170 Central Park West.—Open 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., except during August and on holidays.
Huntington Free, Westchester Sq.
Insurance Society, 84 William St.
Italian, 395 Broome St.
Jewish Theological, 531 W. 123d St.
Law Library, 42 W. 44th St.
Lawyers', 2 Rector St.—Open 9 A. M to 5.30 P. M.
Loan Libraries for Ships, 76 Wall St.
Masonic, 50 W. 24th St.—Open 7 to 10.30 P. M.

Mechanics and Tradesmen's Soc., 20 W. 44th St.
Mercantile, 13 Astor Place.—8.30 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Methodist, 150 Fifth Ave.—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Metropolitan Museum of Art, Fifth Ave. and 82d St.—Open daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Morgan, J. Pierpont, Library, 33 E. 36th St.
Municipal Reference—See N. Y. Public Library.
N. Y. Port Society, 166 Eleventh Ave.—Open 10 A. M. to 9.30 P. M.
New York Society, 109 University Place—Open 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
New York University, University Heights; Law, pedagogy, general, commerce, 32 Waverly Place; commerce, 90 Trinity Place; veterinary, 331 E. 26th St.; medical, 338 E. 26th St.
Railroad Men's, 309 Park Ave.
Russell Sage Foundation Library, 130 E. 22d St.
Seamen's, 25 South St.—Open 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Typothetae, 147 Fourth Ave.
Union Th. Sem., Broadway, cor. 120th St.—Open 8.45 A. M. to 5 P. M. Closed Aug. 15 to Sept. 15.
United Engineering Society, 29 W. 39th St.—Open daily except Sunday, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Woman's, 9 E. 8th St.
Young Men's Christian Ass'n—At the several branches—Open 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.; Sundays, 2 to 10 P. M.
Young Men's Hebrew Ass'n, Lexington Ave. and 92d St.
Young Women's Christian Ass'n—At the several branches—Open 9 A. M. to 9.15 P. M., Sundays excepted.

In addition to the above, many of the large insurance and industrial concerns, as well as the trade schools, trade publications and exporting houses have technical and trade libraries. Most of the 360 specialized business and technical libraries are in the City of New York.

BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Administration Department, 26 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Frank P. Hill, Chief Librarian; 943,864 volumes. Circulation (1923) 6,069,994 volumes. City appropriation (1924) $652,703. *Officers*—David A. Boody, *President*; Eugene C. Alder, *Secretary*.

Branches—Astral, cor. Franklin and India Sts.; Bay Ridge, cor. 73d St. and Ridge Boulevard; Bedford, Franklin Ave. opposite Hancock St.; Borough Park, 1325 56th St.; Brownsville, cor. Glenmore Ave. and Watkins St.; Brownsville Children's, cor. Stone and Dumont Aves.; Bushwick, cor. Bushwick Ave. and Seigel St.; Carroll Park, cor. Clinton and Union Sts.; City Park, cor. St. Edward's St. and Auburn Pl.; Coney Island, Stillwell and Mermaid Aves.; De Kalb, cor. Bushwick and De Kalb Aves.; East, cor. Arlington Ave. and Warwick St.; Eastern Parkway, cor. Eastern Parkway and Schenectady Ave.; Flatbush, Linden Ave. near Flatbush Ave.; Fort Hamilton, Fourth Ave. and 95th St.; Greenpoint, cor. Norman Ave. and Leonard St.; Irving, Woodbine St. and Irving Ave.; Kensington, 771 Gravesend Ave.; Leonard, cor. Devoe and Leonard Sts.; Macon, cor. Lewis Ave. and Macon St.; Montague, 197 Montague St.; New Utrecht, cor. 86th St. and 20th Ave.; Pacific, cor. Fourth Ave. and Pacific St.; Prospect, cor. Sixth Ave. and 9th St.; Public School No. 89, cor. Newkirk Ave. and East 31st St.; Red Hook, cor. Richards St. and Visitation Pl.; Saratoga, cor. Hopkinson Ave. and Macon St.; South, cor. Fourth Ave. and 51st St.; Tompkins Park, in Tompkins Park; Williamsburg, cor. Division and Marcy Aves.; Winthrop, cor. North Henry St. and Engert Ave.; Kings Highway, 1667 E. 17th St.

The branches are open on week days from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sundays and holidays, from 4 to 6 P. M. On Saturdays during July and August the branches close at noon.

Stations—Concord, cor. Concord and Jay Sts.; Sheepshead, 1667 Sheepshead Bay Road.

Department of Library Extension, 46 Madison St. Hours: Weekdays, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 to 12.

Library for the Blind, Fourth Ave. and Pacific St. Hours: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, 2 to 6 P. M.; Friday, 2 to 9 P. M.

Library courses, elementary and advanced. For information address Miss Julia A. Hopkins, Supervisor of Staff Instruction.

New Central Building at Flatbush Ave. and Eastern Parkway now under construction. Approximate cost, when finished, $8,000,000.

OTHER LIBRARIES IN BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn Museum, Eastern Parkway and Washington Ave.
Children's Museum, 185 Brooklyn Ave.
Friends', 110 Schermerhorn St.
Kings County Med. Soc., 1313 Bedford Ave.
Law, County Court House, opp. Borough Hall.
Long Isl. Hist'l Soc., Clinton and Pierrepont Sts.
New Church, 108 Clark St.
Pratt Institute, 220 Ryerson St.
Spicer Memorial, Polytechnic Inst., Livingston St., near Court St.

THE QUEENS BOROUGH PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Office, 150-24 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica, L. I. Public Circulating, incorporated 1896 as the L. I. City Public Library. Incorporated as The Queens Borough Public Library, April 17, 1907. *Director*, John C. Atwater.

Branches—Astoria, Main and Woolsey Sts., L. I. City; Bayside, Elsie Pl.; Broadway, 513 Jamaica Ave., L. I. City; Corona, 44 Kingsland Ave.; Elmhurst, Broadway and Maurice Ave.; Far Rockaway, Central and Mott Aves.; Flushing, Jamaica and Jagger Aves.; Grandview, Grandview and Forest Aves., Ridgewood, L. I.; Jamaica, 330 Fulton St.; Nelson, 5 Court Sq., L. I. City; Ozone Park, Kimball Ave. and Woodhaven Boulevard; Poppenhusen, 13th St. and First Ave., College Point, L. I.; Queens, Whittier St. and Wertland Ave., Queens, L. I.; Richmond Hill, Hillside Ave.; Ridgewood, 754 Seneca Ave.; Seaside, Boulevard and Oceanus Ave., Rockaway Beach, L. I.; Steinway, 441 Potter Ave., L. I. City; Whitestone, 30 Eighth Ave.; Woodhaven, Forest Parkway and Shipley St.; Woodside, Greenpoint and Betts Ave.

Traveling Libraries—Arverne, P. S. No. 42, Beach 67th St.; Douglaston, Main Ave.; Dunton, 31 Jerome Ave.; Evergreen, 977 Fresh Pond Rd., Ridgewood; Forest Hills, Greenway Terrace; Glendale, 2804 Myrtle Ave.; Hollis, Palatina Ave. and Fulton St.; Jackson Heights, Polk Ave., near 25th St., Elmhurst; Laurel Hill, P. S. No. 76, Montgomery and Cypress Aves.; Little Neck, P. S. No. 94, Old House Landing Rd.; Louona Park, 80-43 St., Corona; Maspeth, 43 Grand St.; Middle Village, 2210 Metropolitan Ave.; Morris Park, 114-13 Jerome Ave.; Ravenswood, 442 Hamilton St.; Rockaway Park, P. S. No. 43, Beach 110th St.; Rosedale, Rosedale Ave.; So. Ozone Park, 133-11 Rockaway Blvd.; Springfield, Park Ave.; St. Albans, Newburgh near Central; Winfield, P. S. No. 78, Maurice Ave.

Numerous other distributing agencies of traveling library, such as community stations, village collections, and institutional stations.

All branch libraries are open daily except Sunday from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Bayside and Whitestone are open Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 P. M. to 9 P. M. Queens is open Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 9 A. M. to 5.30 P. M.; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 P. M. to 9 P. M. Woodside branch, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 1 P. M. to 9 P. M.; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Steinway and Nelson branches, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 12 M. to 9 P. M.; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. All branch libraries are open from 9 to 12 M. on all holidays except New Year's, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas, on which days they are closed all day. Volumes in library, Jan. 1, 1923—309,749; volumes circulated in 1922—2,016,812.

HOW TO FIND ANY STREET NUMBER IN NEW YORK.

To find what street is nearest, take the number, cancel last figure, and divide by 2, add the key number found below. The result will be the nearest street. The key numbers are: Avenue A, 3; Avenue B, 3; Avenue C, 3; Avenue D, 3; First Avenue, 3; Second Avenue, 3; Third Avenue, 9 or 10; Fourth Avenue, 8; Fifth Avenue to Central Park, 18 or 17; above Mount Morris Park, 24; Sixth Avenue, 6; Seventh Avenue, 12; Eighth Avenue, 9; Ninth Avenue, 13; Tenth Avenue, 14; Eleventh Avenue, 15; Lexington Avenue, 22; Madison Avenue, 26; Park Avenue, 34 or 35; Columbus, Amsterdam, and West End Avenues, 59 or 60; Broadway above 14th Street (subtract), 30 or 31; Central Park West, divide house number by 10, and add 60; Riverside Drive, divide house number by 10, and add 72.

The decimal system of numbering—100 numbers to a block—has spread throughout most of Greater New York on the cross streets, so that it is comparatively easy to locate a building thereon.

In Manhattan, for example, the numbers start east and west from Fifth Avenue.

On blocks facing parks the numbers for both sides are concentrated on one side.

On the long blocks the number of dwellings on either side varies generally from thirty to forty.

MONUMENTS AND STATUES IN NEW YORK CITY.

(Revised by Municipal Art Commission; name of sculptor or designer in parentheses.)

IN MANHATTAN.

Arthur, Chester A. (G. E. Bissell), Madison Square.
Bartholdi Statue, see "Liberty."
Bear and Faun Fountain (Edgar Walter), Morningside Park and 116th St.
Beethoven, L. von, bronze bust, on a granite pedestal, fifteen feet high (Henry Baerer), Central Park on the Mall; unveiled 1884.
Bolivar, Gen. Simon (Mrs. Sally Farnham), Bolivar Hill, Central Park West; unveiled 1921.
Brownson, Orestes A., bronze bust of (Sam'l J. Kitson), Riverside Park and 104th St.
Bryant, William Cullen (Herbert Adams), Bryant Park, W. 42d St. and 6th Ave.
Burns, Robert, bronze statue (Sir John Steell), Central Park, on the Mall; unveiled 1880.
Butterfield, Gen. Daniel, bronze figure on marble pedestal (Gutzon Borglum), Claremont Ave. and 122d St.
Carrere, John M., memorial to (Thos. Hastings), Riverside Drive and 99th St.
Civic Virtue, fountain statue (Frederic MacMonnies), City Hall Park, 1922.
Columbus Monument (Gaetano Russo), Eighth Ave. and 59th St. (Columbus Circle).
Columbus, marble statue (J. Sunol), south entrance to Mall, Central Park; unveiled 1892.
Commerce, bronze figure (Jules Fesquet), Central Park, near the Eighth Ave. and 59th St. entrance; unveiled 1865.
Conkling, Roscoe, bronze statue (J. Q. A. Ward), Madison Square Park, cor. Madison Ave. and 23d St.
Cooper, Peter, statue (Augustus Saint-Gaudens), in front of Cooper Union.
Cox, S. S., bronze statue (Louise Lawson), erected by letter carriers, Astor Place.
Dante, bronze statue (Ximenes), Broadway, 63d St. and Columbus Ave., 1921.
De Peyster, Abraham, statue (G. E. Bissell), Bowling Green.
Dodge, William E. bronze statue of (J. Q. A. Ward), at Broadway, Sixth Ave. and 36th St.; unveiled 1885.
Eagles and Prey, bronze group (Christian Fratin), Central Park, west of Mall.
Ericsson, John, statue of the inventor (J. S. Hartley), on the Battery.
Falconer, The (Geo. Simonds), Central Park, near W. 72d St. entrance.
Farragut, Admiral David G., bronze statue (St. Gaudens), Madison Square Park, near Fifth Ave. and 26th St.
Firemen's Memorial Monument (unknown), 100th St. and Riverside Drive.
Fort Washington Monument (unknown), Fort Washington Ave. and 183d St.
Fountain (A. W. Brunner), 116th St. and Riverside Drive.
Franklin, Benj., bronze statue (E. Plassman), Printing House Square; unveiled 1872.
Garibaldi, Gen., bronze statue (G. Turini), Washington Square; unveiled 1888.
Grant, Ulysses S., tomb (J. H. Duncan), Riverside Drive and 123d St.; 160 feet high; dedicated April 27, 1897.
Greeley, Horace, bronze statue (Alex. Doyle), City Hall Park; unveiled 1890.
Greeley, Horace, (unknown), Greeley Square, 33d and Broadway.
Hale, Nathan, bronze statue of, martyr spy of the Revolution (MacMonnies), City Hall Park, at Broadway and Murray St.
Halleck, bronze statue (Wilson MacDonald), Central Park, on the Mall; unveiled 1877.
Hamilton, Alexander, granite statue of (Carl Conrads), Central Park, on the East Drive.
Hancock, Gen. W. S. (J. W. A. MacDonald), in Hancock Square, St. Nicholas Ave. and W. 124th St.
Holley, Alexander, bronze bust of (J. Q. A. Ward), Washington Square; unveiled 1890.
Hudson, Henry, 100 foot shaft (Babb, Cook and Welch, Architects), Spuyten Duyvil.
Humboldt, Alex. von, bronze bust (Gustav Blaeser), Central Park, near the Fifth Ave. and 59th St. entrance.
Hunt, Richard M., Memorial (D. C. French), Fifth Ave. opposite Lenox Library.
Indian Hunter, bronze figure (J. Q. A. Ward), Central Park, near lower entrance to the Mall.
Irving, Washington, bronze bust (F. Beer), Bryant Park, on W. 40th St.; unveiled 1866.
Jack Phillips Titanic Memorial, U. S. Barge Office.
Jefferson, Thomas, statue (Pierre Jean David-D'Angers), City Hall.
Jefferson, Thomas, (W. O. Partridge) in front of Pulitzer School of Journalism, Columbia University.
Joan of Arc (Mrs. Anna Vaughn Hyatt), Riverside Drive and 93d St.
Lafayette, Marquis, bronze statue (F. A. Bartholdi), Union Square, lower end of Park; unveiled 1876.
Liberty Enlightening the World (Bartholdi), on Bedloe's Island, in the harbor.
Lincoln, Abraham, bronze statue (H. K. Brown), Union Square, southwest corner; unveiled 1868.
Lowell Drinking Fountain (C. A. Platt), Bryant Park.
Madison Square Eternal Light Electric Star, in honor of New York City's World War Dead, 1924.
Maine, U. S. S. Memorial, National (H. V. McGonigle), Columbus Circle.
Martyr's Monument, Trinity churchyard, in memory of the American soldiers and sailors who died in the British prison ships in the Revolutionary War.
Mazzini, bronze bust (G. Turini), Central Park, on the West Drive.
Moore, Thomas, poet, bronze bust of (D. B. Sheahan), Central Park, near the Pond and Fifth Ave. entrance; unveiled 1880.
Morse, S. F. B., bronze statue of the inventor of the telegraph (Byron M. Pickett), Central Park, near Fifth Ave. and 72d St.
Obelisk (unknown), Central Park, near the Metropolitan Museum of Art; brought from Egypt and erected 1881; granite; seventy feet long, and weighs 200 tons.
Pulitzer Fountain (Hastings—figure by Karl Bitter), Fifth Ave. and 59th St.
Schiller, bronze bust (C. L. Richter), Central Park, in the Ramble; unveiled 1859.
Schurz, Carl, statue (Karl Bitter), 116th St. and Morningside Drive.
Scott, Sir Walter, bronze statue of (Sir John Steell), Central Park, on the Mall; unveiled 1872.
Seventh Regiment, bronze figure of a soldier of this regiment, to commemorate its dead in the Civil War (J. Q. A. Ward), Central Park, on the West Drive.
Seward, bronze statue (Randolph Rogers), southwest corner of Madison Square Park; unveiled 1876.
Shakespeare, bronze statue (J. Q. A. Ward), Central Park, at the lower end of the Mall; unveiled 1872.
Sherman, Gen., equestrian statue (St. Gaudens), Fifth Ave. and 59th St.
Sigel, Gen. Franz, bronze monument (Karl Bitter), 106th St. and Riverside Drive; unveiled Oct., 1907.
Sims, Dr. Marion, bronze statue of (Ferdinand von Miller), Bryant Park, north side.
Soldier of Greenwich Village, bronze, World War memorial (Philip Martiny), Abingdon Square Park.
Soldiers and Sailors' Monument (Chas. W. Stoughton, Arthur A. Slaughter and Paul E. Dubuy), Riverside Drive at 89th St.
Stead, W. T., tablet in memory of (Thos. Hastings), in Central Park wall, Fifth Ave. and 91st St.; July, 1921.
Still Hunt, bronze statue (Edward Kemeys), Central Park, opposite 76th St.
Straus Memorial (A. L. Lukeman), Broadway and 106th St.
Stuyvesant, Gov. Peter, marble effigy of, in the outer wall of St. Mark's Church.
The Pilgrim, bronze statue (J. Q. A. Ward), Central Park, near E. 72d St. entrance.
Thorwaldsen, bronze statue (by himself), 59th St., facing Sixth Ave.
Tigress and Cubs, bronze group (Auguste Cain), Central Park, near 64th St.
Verdi, statue (Pasquale Civiletti), Sherman Square.
Verrazzano, statue (Ettore Ximenes), Battery Park.
Walloon Monument, Battery Park, 1924.
Washington and Lafayette, bronze statue (Bartholdi), W. 114th St., Morningside and Manhattan Aves.
Washington, bronze bust (Pierre Jean David-D'Angers), City Hall.
Washington, bronze equestrian statue (J. Q. A. Ward), Union Square, southeast side.
Washington, bronze statue (J. Q. A. Ward), at the entrance to the Sub-Treasury Building, Wall St.; unveiled 1883.
Washington Marble Arch (Stanford White), Washington Square, at the foot of Fifth Ave. There are now two statues of Washington on the Arch—one representing Washington as President, and the other as Commander-in-Chief of the Army.
Washington Square Flagpole, 1924.
Webb, Alexander S., bronze statue (J. Massey Rhind), near main building, College of the City of New York.

Webster, bronze statue (Thos. Ball), Central Park on the West Drive, near 72d St.
World War Memorials (Philip Martiny), Chelsea Park, 1921; tablet, Battery Park, 1922; bronze group (Mrs. Whitney), Mitchel Square, Inwood Heights, 1922.
Worth, Major Gen., granite shaft in honor of Major Gen. Worth, U. S. A. (Jas. Goodwin Batterson), at Broadway and 25th St.

IN BRONX BOROUGH.

Botanical Garden Fountain, bronze group, head and shoulders of two rearing horses with webbed forefeet (Carl E. Tefft), Bronx Park.
Carolus Linnaeus Tablet (Tiffany and Co.), Pelham Parkway Bridge, dedicated by N. Y. Academy of Sciences, May 23, 1907.
Four Lions, limestone (Eli Harvey), on either side of the two entrances to the Lion House, Zoological Park.
Heine (Lorelei) Fountain (Ernst Herter), Mott Ave. and 161st St.
Lydig Memorial Arch, two massive pillars of cut stone surmounted by an arch of ornamental wrought iron work (Heins and La Farge), Zoological Park.
Major Gen. Josiah Porter, bronze figure on granite pedestal (Wm. C. Noble), Van Cortlandt Park.
Sullivan Memorial Fountain, granite column (J. S. Hartley), Van Cortlandt Park.

IN BROOKLYN.

Beecher, Henry Ward, bronze figure, heroic size, on dark granite pedestal (J. Q. A. Ward), Borough Hall Park.
Beethoven, Ludwig van, bronze bust on granite pedestal (Henry Baerer), in the Flower Garden, Prospect Park.
Fowler, Brig. Gen. Edward, bronze figure, heroic size, on granite pedestal (Henry Baerer), Fort Greene Park.
Grant, Gen. Ulysses Simpson, equestrian statue, bronze on granite pedestal (Wm. Ordway Partridge), Grant Square.
Horse Tamers (two), bronze (F. W. MacMonnies), Ocean Ave. entrance, Prospect Park.
Irving, Washington, bronze bust on granite pedestal (Henry Baerer), Flower Garden, Prospect Park.
Kalbfleisch, Martin, Mayor, white marble bust, life size (J. McNamee), Municipal Building.
Lafayette Panel, bronze (Daniel Chester French), Ninth St. entrance Prospect Park. Dedicated May 10, 1917, by Marshal Joffre of France.
Lincoln, Abraham, bronze, heroic size (Henry Kirke Brown, N. A.), in Flower Garden, Prospect Park.
Lioness and Cubs, bronze (Victor Peter), Flower Garden, Prospect Park.
Maryland Monument, granite base and shaft with bronze Corinthian capital surmounted by a white marble globe (Stanford White), on Lookout Hill, Prospect Park.
Maxwell, Henry W., educator and philanthropist, bronze plaque against large granite boulder, bust portrait (Saint-Gaudens), Prospect Park Plaza.
Moore, Thomas, bronze bust on granite pedestal (John G. Draddy), in Flower Garden, Prospect Park.
Mozart, Wolfgang Amadeus, bronze (A. M. J. Mueller), in Flower Garden, Prospect Park.
Panthers (two), bronze figures on granite pedestals (Alex. P. Proctor), Third St. entrance, Prospect Park.
Payne, John Howard, author of "Home, Sweet Home," bronze bust on granite pedestal (Henry Baerer), Sullivan Heights, Prospect Park.
Prospect Park Honor Roll to Brooklyn World War Victims (A. L. Lukeman and D. C. French), Flower Garden.
Skene, A. J. C., physician and surgeon, portrait bust in bronze, heroic size, on white marble pedestal (J. Massey Rhind), Prospect Park Plaza.
Slocum, Gen. H. W., U. S. A., bronze equestrian on granite pedestal (MacMonnies), Eastern Parkway at Bedford Ave.
Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Arch, granite (John H. Duncan), on the arch, three groups, Victory, bronze (MacMonnies), the Navy, bronze, the Army, bronze, on the piers in the archway, two reliefs, Abraham Lincoln and Ulysses S. Grant, both equestrian high relief in bronze (W. R. O'Donovan and Thomas Eakins), four columns, fluted Doric, in granite (MacMonnies), Prospect Park Plaza.
Stranahan, James S. T., chief founder of Prospect Park, bronze figure on granite pedestal (MacMonnies), Prospect Park Plaza; unveiled June 6, 1891.
Twenty-third Regiment Armory Memorial, 106th Infantry (J. Massey Rhind), Bedford Ave. and Atlantic Ave.
Warren, Major Gen. G. K., bronze figure, heroic size, on granite pedestal (Henry Baerer), Prospect Park Plaza.
Washington, George (Henry Merwin Shrady), equestrian bronze statue on granite pedestal, Williamsburg Bridge Plaza.
White, Alfred T. Memorial (D. C. French and Henry Bacon), Botanic Garden.

IN QUEENS BOROUGH.

Conrad Poppenhusen, bronze bust on granite pedestal (Henry Baerer), College Point, College Ave. and 13th St.
Fox Monument, George Fox, founder of Society of Friends, irregular block of rough granite (Unknown), Bowne Ave. and Broadway, Flushing. Marks spot where George Fox preached, June 7, 1672.
Soldiers' Monument, simple granite obelisk (Unknown), in memory of Volunteers from Flushing in Civil War, Flushing Park.
Soldiers' Monument, winged figure of woman in bronze on granite pedestal (Ruckstuhl), Bergen and Hillside Aves., Jamaica.

THE ZONING LAW.

(From a Bulletin of the Merchants' Association.)

Zoning has nothing to do with private restrictions. It is the method by which the community protects itself against harmful invasions of buildings and uses under the community power, commonly called the police power, the same as it protects itself against fires by fire laws and disease by health laws.

This power rests in the State Legislature, but the Legislature can grant it to cities.

The Legislature has granted to the Board of Estimate of Greater New York the power to regulate the height, area and use of buildings.

The Board of Estimate, pursuant to this grant, enacted the zoning resolution in 1916. It consists of a resolution defining the regulations and three maps, one showing allowable heights in different parts of the city, one showing allowable cover of lots, and one showing allowable uses.

The height districts run from three-fourths to two and one-half times the width of the street.

The area allowances run from 100 per cent. in A districts to 25 per cent. in F districts.

Use districts are residence, business and unrestricted.

The resolution is not retroactive; consequently buildings and uses in existence prior to July 25, 1916, are not affected.

Every borough is zoned on the three maps.

The Board of Estimate can amend the resolution and maps, and does so on petition at almost every meeting.

The Building Commissioners will not issue permits unless the plans of proposed buildings or alterations conform to the zoning resolution.

As many exceptional situations exist in the diverse field of buildings, and as no words or maps could provide for all these exceptions, the City Charter provides that a Board of Appeals can, after a hearing and in accordance with prescribed rules, vary the strict letter of the law regarding particular permits. Its decisions are subject to court review.

TRINITY'S INCOME IN YEAR $1,248,681.

The income in 1923 of the Corporation of Trinity P. E. Church was $1,248,681 and its assets were $13,329,053, according to its Year Book.

Of the income, $1,131,258 came from rents of real estate, $48,291 from rents of steam power, electricity and water, $35,555 from interest, and $10,900 from the support contributed by the chapels.

The largest item was for the salaries of the clergy on the regular staff, $87,704.17.

The music in Trinity Church and its chapels cost $50,965.

Management of the churches and real estate cost $42,918, repairs and alterations, operation of steam plants and taxes, $282,334.

Gifts and allowances to churches outside the parish were $65,253 and annuities and pensions $30,410.

The communicants number 9,205, Sunday school pupils 2,324 and officers and teachers in the Sunday schools 267.

There were 314 baptisms, 318 confirmations, 448 marriages and 299 burials.

PARKS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

(Acreage of each park is shown in black face figures.)

The total area of improved parks in Manhattan is 1,275 acres; unimproved parks, 209 acres; playgrounds, 5 acres; parkways, streets, etc., under jurisdiction of Department of Parks, 40,929 feet long, width varying from 90 to 168 feet.

PARKS IN MANHATTAN.

Battery, foot of Broadway, **21.**
Bryant, 6th Ave. and W. 42d St., **4.**
Carl Schurz, between Ave. B and East River, E. 84th St. to E. 89th St., **12½.**
Central, **843.**
Chelsea, 27th St. and 9th Ave., **3.**
City Hall, Broadway, Park Row and Chambers St., **8.**
Colonial, 145th to 155th St., Bradhurst Ave. to Edgecombe Ave., **12¾.**
Columbus, Mulberry and Bayard Sts., **2¾.**
Corlears Hook, Corlears and South Sts., **8.**
De Witt Clinton, 52d to 54th St., North River, **7.**
Fort Washington, Ft. Washington Point, Hudson River, **40⅔.**
Hamilton Fish, Houston and Willett Sts., **3½.**
Highbridge, 155th St. to Washington Bridge, west of Driveway, **75⅔.**
Isham, 213th St. and Broadway, **8.**
John Jay, 76th to 78th St., East River, **3.**
Kuyter, 129th St. and 3d Ave., **0.30.**
Madison Square, Broadway and 23d St., **6¾.**
Manhattan Square, Central Park W., 77th to 81st St., **17½.**
Morningside, between Columbus and Amsterdam Aves. and W. 110th and W. 123d Sts., **31¼.**
Mount Morris, between Madison and Mt. Morris Aves. and 120th and 124th Sts., **20.**
Park Ave., 34th to 42d St.; 56th to 96th St., **8.**
Riverside Drive Extension, 135th to 158th St.
Riverside, between Riverside Drive and the N. Y. C. R. R. and W. 72d and W. 129th Sts., **140;** and from 135th to 158th Sts., **24.**
St. Gabriel's, 1st Ave. and 35th St., **3.**
St. Nicholas, 130th to 141st St., St. Nicholas Ave. to St. Nicholas Terrace, **19¾;** and west of St. Nicholas Terrace and the extension at 130th and 141st Sts., **7½.**
Seward, Canal and Jefferson Sts., **3.**
Straus, 106th St. and Broadway.
Stuyvesant, Rutherford Pl. and E. 16th St., **4.**
Thomas Jefferson, 111th St., 1st Ave., 114th St. and Harlem River, **15½.**
Tompkins Square, Avenue A and 7th St., **10½.**
Union Square, Broadway and 14th St., **3½.**
Washington Square, 5th Ave. and Waverley Pl., **8.**

Of the parks in Manhattan named in the above list, Fort Washington, Highbridge, and Isham are unimproved. The Harlem River Driveway is 11,562 feet long and 100 to 150 feet wide; Morningside Drive is 3,538 feet long and 90 feet wide; Riverside Drive is 17,000 feet long and 90 to 168 feet wide, and the extension, 135th to 158th Street, is 6,560 feet long.

FACTS ABOUT CENTRAL PARK.

The great park of New York extends from 59th St. to 110th St., being over 2½ miles long, and from 5th Ave. to 8th Ave., being over half a mile wide. It covers 843 acres, of which 185 are in lakes and reservoirs and 400 in forest wherein over half a million trees and shrubs have been planted. There are 10¼ miles of roads, 5½ of bridle paths, and 31 of walks. The landscape architects of the park were Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux. Work was begun on the park in 1857.

The following fanciful names have been officially applied to the several entrances to the park: 5th Ave. and 59th St., Scholar's Gate; 6th Ave. and 59th St., Artist's Gate; 7th Ave. and 59th St., Artisan's Gate; 8th Ave. and 59th St., Merchant's Gate; 8th Ave. and 72d St., Woman's Gate; 8th Ave. and 81st St., Hunter's Gate; 8th Ave. and 85th St., Mariner's Gate; 8th Ave. and 96th St., Gate of All Saints; 8th Ave. and 100th St., Boy's Gate; 8th Ave. and 110th St., Stranger's Gate; 5th Ave. and 67th St., Student's Gate; 5th Ave. and 72d St., Children's Gate; 5th Ave. and 79th St., Miner's Gate; 5th Ave. and 90th St., Engineer's Gate; 5th Ave. and 96th St., Woodman's Gate; 5th Ave. and 102d St., Girl's Gate 5th Ave. and 110th St., Pioneer's Gate; 6th Ave. and 110th St., Farmer's Gate; 7th Ave. and 110th St., Warrior's Gate.

UNION SQUARE.

Union Square was purchased by the city in 1833 for $116,051; Madison Square, in 1847, for $65,952; Tompkins Square, in 1834, for $93,358; Washington Square, in 1827, for $77,970; and Manhattan Square, in 1839, for $54,657.

BOWLING GREEN.

The first park space in the City of New York was that now called Bowling Green Park. In 1732 this plot of ground was leased by citizens for playing the game of bowls. The plot was originally square and in the middle there was erected, in 1770, a lead statue of George III. After the Declaration of Independence the statue was torn down by a mob and the lead used for making bullets for the American Army. In 1786 Bowling Green was first laid out as a park. At that time it was the centre of the fashionable residential district.

THE BATTERY.

Open water existed originally where the Staten Island Ferry houses now stand, and the site of the Aquarium was under water until about 1800. State Street was not laid out until 1789, and was then bounded by the Bay on one side. A ledge of rocks stretched across Manhattan Island, and facing these rocks along the edge of the water there was built in the early days a line of defensive works known as "The Battery." These works extended from Whitehall Street to what is now Rector Street, and cannon were mounted behind them. About 1723 the first steps were taken to fill in to the present water line, but many years passed before this was actually accomplished.

CITY HALL PARK.

The present City Hall Park constitutes a part of what was known in the latter half of the seventeenth century as "The Common Lands," which stretched from the site of the Post Office northward toward the Tombs and from the line of Broadway across what is now Park Row. This land was originally used for the grazing of cattle, and at its northeasterly end was what was known as "Fresh Water Pond." The land originally comprising The Commons was gradually reduced by the laying out of streets and the construction of buildings. At the close of the Revolutionary War improvements were begun in City Hall Park.

The erection of the present City Hall was authorized in 1803 and it was ready for occupancy in 1811. During the Civil War the present site of the Post Office Building was occupied by sheds where the soldiers were supplied with food. After the war it was ceded to the United States Government as a site for the Post Office.

1,000,000 TREES IN CITY.

There are in Manhattan Borough, according to Park Commissioner Francis D. Gallatin, about 130,000 trees, of eighty varieties, of which 90,000 are in Central Park, 25,000 in other parks, and 15,000 in the streets. These trees die at the rate of 3,500 a year, and 2,500 new trees are planted. In the entire city there are, it is estimated, over 1,000,000 trees.

PARKS IN THE BRONX.

(Total acreage, 3,929; headquarters, Zbrowski Mansion, Claremont Park.)

Bronx, E. 182d St. and Southern Boulevard, **719.12.**
Crotona, 3d and Tremont Aves., **154.60.**
Claremont, Webster Ave. and 171st St., **38.**
Devoe, Fordham Road and 182d St., **5.87.**
Drake, Hunt's Point, **2.80.**
Echo, Burnside and Tremont Aves., **4.**
Fort Independence, North end Jerome Park Reservoir, **2.97.**
Fort No. 4, Reservoir Ave., 1,500 feet north of Kingsbridge Road, **6.71.**
Fulton, 169th St. and Fulton Ave., **0.94.**
Macomb's Dam, Jerome Ave. and 162d St, **27.**
Melrose, 161st St. and Courtlandt Ave., **0.83.**
Pelham Bay, northeast corner of Bronx Borough, **1,756.**
Poe, Kingsbridge Road and E. 192d St., **2.33.**
Rose Hill, Pelham and Park Aves., **0.72.**
St. James, Jerome Ave. and 191st St., **11.83.**
Sigel (Franz), Walton Ave. and 158th St., **17.47.**
St. Mary's, St. Ann's Ave. and 149th St., **34.20.**
University, Cedar Ave. and 181st St., **2.75.**
Van Cortlandt, Broadway and Van Cortlandt Ave., **1,132.35.**

There are golf courses in Pelham Bay Park and in Van Cortlandt Park.

PARKS IN BROOKLYN.

(Total acreage, over 1,315; headquarters, Litchfield Mansion, Prospect Park.)

Amersfort, Ave. J and E. 38th St., **3.56.**
Bensonhurst, Cropsey Ave. and 21st St., **13.**
Betsy Head Memorial, Douglas St. and Dumont Ave., **10.50.**
Borough Hall, Court and Fulton Sts., **1.70.**
Botanic Garden, Washington and Flatbush Aves., **61.39.**
Brower, Brooklyn Ave. and Park Pl., **4.10.**
Bushwick, Knickerbocker Ave. and Starr St., **6.86.**
Canarsie, Skidmore Ave. and E. 88th St., **37.20.**
Carroll, Court and Carroll Sts., **1.90.**
City, Flushing Ave. and Navy St., **7.50.**
Coney Island Concourse, W. 5th St. and Sea Breeze Ave., **46.70.**
Cooper, Maspeth Ave. and Sharon St., **6.10.**
Dreamland, W. 5th St. and Surf Ave., Coney Island, **16.70** (parking space, **10.93**).
Dyker Beach, 7th and Cropsey Aves., **139.80.**
Fort Greene, Myrtle Ave. and St. Edward St., **26.09.**
Fort Hamilton, 4th Ave. and 101st St., **4.60.**
Fulton, Fulton St. and Stuyvesant Ave., **2.**
Gravesend, 18th Ave. and 55th St., **6.92.**
Highland, Jamaica Ave. and Warwick St., **46.05.**
Irving Square, Wilson Ave. and Weirfield St., **2.98.**
Lincoln Terrace, Eastern Parkway and Buffalo Ave., **15.**
Linton, Bradford St. and Dumont Ave., **2.29.**
McCarren, Manhattan Ave. and N. 12th St., **38.42.**
McKibben, Seigel and McKibben Sts., **1.37.**
McKinley, 7th Ave. and 73d St., **8.50.**
McLaughlin, Jay and Tillary Sts., **3.30.**
New Lots, Sackman St. and Newport Ave., **2.29.**
Parade Ground, Parkside and Coney Island Aves., **39.16.**
Plumb Island, Sheepshead Bay, **50.**
Prospect, Flatbush Ave. and Union St., **526.**
Red Hook, Richards and Dwight Sts., **5.28.**
Saratoga Square, Saratoga Ave. and Halsey St., **3.20.**
Seaside, W. 5th St. and Sea Breeze Ave., Coney Island, **10.30.**
Sunset, 5th Ave. and 41st St., **24.50.**
Tompkins, Greene and Marcy Aves., **7.80.**
Williamsburg, Johnson Ave. and Lorimer St., **1.83.**
Winthrop, Nassau Ave. and Russell St., **9.10.**
Zion, East N. Y. Ave. and Barrett St., **0.21.**

Unnamed parks—Colonial Road, Shore Road, and 68th St., **27.10**; 1st Ave., 66th St., Narrows Ave., Shore Road, and N. Y. Bay, **103.30.**

Parkways—*Bay*, from Ocean Parkway, between Avcs. I and J, to Bensonhurst Beach, **2.56** miles; *Bay Ridge*, from Ft. Hamilton Ave., between 66th and 67th Sts., to 1st Ave., near 66th St., **1.40** miles; *Eastern*, from Flatbush Ave. and Union St. (Prospect Park Plaza), to Bushwick Ave., near Stewart St., **3.89** miles; *Ft. Hamilton*, from Ocean Parkway and Prospect Ave. to Ft. Hamilton, **4.27** miles; *Highland Boulevard*, from Bushwick Ave., near Dahlia Pl. to Highland Park, **0.67** mile; *Ocean*, from Coney Island and Parkside Avcs. Prospect Park, old Bader's Circle, to Coney Island Concourse, **5.50** miles; *Rockaway*, from Buffalo and E. N. Y. Aves. to Canarsie Beach, at E. 96th St., **1.29** miles; *Shore Road*, from 1st Ave., near 66th St. to Ft. Hamilton, **2.65** miles; *Bushwick Ave.*, **2.24**; *Pennsylvania Ave.*, **2.50.**

PARKS IN QUEENS.

(Total park acreage, 1,178; headquarters, Forest Park.)

Astoria, Hoyt Ave., Barclay St. and the East River, **56.25.**
Baisley's Pond, Sutphin Road, South Jamaica, **75.**
College Point, 5th Ave. and 15th St., **1.14.**
Flushing, Broadway and Main St., **1.02.**
Forest, Myrtle Ave. and Union Turnpike, Cypress Hills, **536.** This park has public golf links, 18 holes, 118 acres; golf house on Forest Parkway.
Highland, Vermont and Cypress Aves., at Borough line, **49.50.**
Jacob Riis, Neponsit, Rockaway, **262.58.**
King, Fulton St. and Shelton Ave., Jamaica, **11.50.**
Kissena, Rose and Oak Sts., Flushing, **66.12.**
Leavitt, Myrtle Ave. and Congress St., Flushing, **7.61.**
Linden, Lake St. and Alburtis Ave., Corona.
One Mile Pond, Merrick Road, near Central Ave., Jamaica, **16.**
Rockaway, Atlantic Ocean, 110th to 126th Sts., Rockaway Beach, **17.87.**
Rainey, Vernon and Graham Aves., Astoria, **8.09.**
Upland, Highland Ave., Jamaica, **5.67.**
Wayanda, Hollis Ave., Queens, **2.**

PARKS IN RICHMOND (STATEN ISLAND).

(Total park acreage, 175; headquarters, Borough Hall, New Brighton.)

Clove Lake, Forest Ave. **191.** (Proposed.)
Hero, Richmond Turnpike and Howard Ave. **1.92.**
Port Richmond, Park Ave. and Bennett St. **1.28.**
Silver Lake, Richmond Turnpike and Forest Ave. **170.**
Washington, Bay and Canal Sts., Stapleton. **1.43.**
Westerleigh, Maine and Neal Dow Aves. **1.43.**

ALTITUDES IN NEW YORK CITY.

The highest natural elevation of land in the City of New York—430 feet—is on top of Todt (Toad or Iron) Hill, Staten Island. This hill rises from the Richmond Road at Garretson's station on the rapid transit railway, and overlooks New Dorp and the Moravian cemetery where the Vanderbilts lie buried.

HIGHEST POINT ON THE COAST.

A point near the summit referred to, where the altitude is 409.24 feet, is indicated by a bench mark eight feet from the east side of David J. Tysen's dwelling, near the southeast corner of Ocean Terrace and Todt Hill Road. The house is about 100 feet south of Ocean Terrace, and about 200 feet east of Todt Hill Road.

This is the highest point on the Atlantic Coast, south of Maine.

Other high road points in Richmond Borough are: Manor Road (244.35 ft.) at Castleton Corners, near the Eckstein brewery; and Manor Road (233.43 ft.) near the N. Y. City Farm Colony. There are several hills on Staten Island over 300 feet high. The elevation at the Fort Wadsworth Post-Exchange building is 107.15 feet above sea level.

LOFTIEST POINT IN MANHATTAN.

The highest natural altitude in Manhattan—267 feet, 9 inches—is near the site of old Fort Washington, a little west of Fort Washington Avenue, approximately 900 feet north of W. 181st St. The hill at Inwood rises to a height of 232 feet, 9 inches. Other elevations in Manhattan above sea level, expressed in feet and decimals thereof, are—Custom House, 17.06; Bowling Green, 21.75; Pine St. and Broadway, 40.78; Municipal Building, 41.61; City Hall, 44.74; Astor Place, 43.01; Union Square, 45.73; Columbus Circle, 86.64; Central Park near W. 93d St., 114.14; Amsterdam Ave., at Trinity Cemetery, 148.73; Audubon Ave., at W. 174th St., 185.92; Wadsworth Ave., near W. 182d St., 188.33; High Bridge water tower, at the street level, 203.25.

THE PINNACLE OF THE BRONX.

The highest natural elevation in the Bronx—284 feet, 6 inches—is on the hill bounded by Iselin Ave., Highland Ave., and W. 250th St., Riverdale Hill. Other Bronx altitudes are—Jerome Ave., near E. 233d St., 210.73; Jerome and Mosholu Aves., Van Cortlandt Park, 193.39; Riverdale Ave., and Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, 178.49; Grand Boulevard and Concourse, and E. 199th St., 148.64; Hall of Fame Terrace, at University Ave., 170.32; Poe Park, E. 192d St., 140.22; east approach to Washington Bridge, at University and Aqueduct Aves., 141.63.

CEMETERY TOPS BROOKLYN.

The highest natural elevation in Brooklyn—210 feet— is in Greenwood Cemetery, near the 9th Ave. entrance. Other Brooklyn altitudes are—Base of the Museum on Eastern Parkway, at Washington Ave., 163.44; 9th Ave. (Prospect Park West), 32 feet south of 14th St., 155.34; Prospect Park West and 5th St., 162.16; Union St., Plaza, at Flatbush Ave., 146.29; 59th St., and 5th Ave., 116.96.

The highest elevation in Queens Borough—266.48 feet—is on Little Neck Hill, 800 feet east of Little Neck Road and 435 feet south of 61st Ave. (Hyde Park Road) near the Vanderbilt estate.

HIGHEST POINT IN SUBWAY.

The highest track elevation (altitude above sea level at base of rail) in the Interborough tubes—133.5 feet—is at the Museum station, Eastern Parkway and Washington Ave. The tracks in the lowest part of the Queensboro (42d St.) Interborough tube under the East River are 105 feet below sea level.

THE WATER SUPPLY OF NEW YORK CITY.

(Prepared for THE ALMANAC by Merritt H. Smith, Chief Engineer.)

Manhattan and Bronx—The Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx, prior to the introduction of Catskill water, were supplied entirely from the Croton watershed and from the Bronx and Byram watershed, the latter being now part of the Catskill system. Croton water was first introduced in 1842. Water from the Bronx River was introduced in 1854, and from the Byram River in 1896. The Croton watershed furnishes about half of the present supply for Manhattan and Bronx, the other half being supplied from the Esopus watershed.

The Catskill supply, introduced in 1917, is obtained from the Schoharie and Esopus watersheds in the Catskills.

The Schoharie watershed lies north of the Esopus, in the heart and higher section of the Catskill Mountains. The flow of Schoharie Creek is intercepted by a temporary diverting dam pending the completion of the new Gilboa dam which will form the Schoharie reservoir with a capacity of 20,000,000,000 gallons.

The water is diverted through the 18.1 mile Shandaken tunnel under the Shandaken mountain range which divides the Schoharie and Esopus watersheds. At the outlet of the tunnel the water thus diverted joins the water of the Esopus Creek and finds its way into the Ashokan reservoir, where it is available for the main Catskill aqueduct.

The Ashokan reservoir lies about fourteen miles west of the Hudson at Kingston, N. Y., and about ninety-two miles from the northern city boundary. It has an available storage capacity of 130,400,000,000 gallons and serves as a storage reservoir for the combined Schoharie and Esopus watersheds.

The available supply from the Schoharie and Esopus watersheds is increased by the rainfall and run-off on some twenty-two square miles of watershed (the Bronx and Byram watershed) tributary to Kensico reservoir, which lies east of the Hudson River, and about seventeen miles from the northern city boundary.

It is conservatively estimated that even during a series of extraordinary dry years, more than 500 million gallons of water daily can be drawn from the combined Schoharie and Esopus watersheds, and from the Bronx and Byram watersheds 15 million gallons daily, making the safe yield of the Catskill system more than 515 million gallons daily.

Under average rainfall and run-off conditions the amount of water that can be drawn from the Catskill system is about 650 million gallons daily, the probable capacity of the Catskill aqueduct.

The Croton watershed, which lies some twenty-two miles north of the city line, has an area of 375 square miles and a safe yield of 336,000,000 gallons daily. Under average rainfall and run-off conditions the yield of this shed is 400,000,000 gallons daily. The water from the Croton watershed is collected in twelve reservoirs and six lakes and ponds.

Brooklyn—The Esopus watershed together with the old Brooklyn system furnish the entire supply for the Borough of Brooklyn, with the exception of the Twenty-ninth Ward, which is supplied by the Flatbush Water Works Company, a private water company, the source of supply being ground water collected from driven wells. The supply from the old Brooklyn system, which yielded about 140,000,000 gallons, and which is now for the greater part held in reserve, was obtained from driven wells, infiltration galleries, and small streams along the south shore of Long Island. This supply was first introduced in 1859.

Queens—The city supplies only the First, Second and Third Wards in the Borough of Queens. The Esopus watershed furnishes about 70 per cent. of the supply to these wards. The First Ward was formerly supplied from the Brooklyn system, supplemented by a small amount derived from the municipal driven well pumping stations in the First and Third Wards. The Third Ward was supplied by two pumping stations, now held in reserve, one station drawing its supply from driven wells and the other obtaining about half its supply from wells and one-half from a small lake, the water being filtered. The supply to the Second Ward was formerly furnished by the Citizens' Water Supply Co. This plant was taken over by the city in April, 1922. The combined yield of the municipal pumping stations in Queens is about 20,000,000 gallons daily. The Fourth and Fifth Wards, Queens, are supplied by private water companies, the source of supply being entirely ground waters, collected by means of driven wells. There are three of these private companies, with three others serving special customers.

Richmond—The Borough of Richmond is supplied from the Esopus watershed, supplemented by a small amount derived from local wells pumped at one or more of the pumping stations which yield about 12,000,000 gallons daily. Silver Lake reservoir, the terminal reservoir for the Catskill system, is located in this borough.

The average daily consumption of water by gallons is:

WATER CONSUMPTION IN NEW YORK CITY—GALLONS PER DAY.

YEAR.	Manhattan and Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Queens.	Richmond.	Private Companies, All Boroughs.	Total, Including Private Companies.
1898.....	226,000,000	93,600,000	4,800,000	100,000	23,600,000	348,100,000
1899.....	246,000,000	95,900,000	7,700,000	100,000	24,000,000	373,700,000
1900.....	267,000,000	85,600,000	7,700,000	100,000	22,000,000	392,400,000
1901 ...	272,000,000	96,700,000	7,700,000	100,000	23,600,000	400,100,000
1902 ...	280,000,000	100,300,000	7,700,000	100,000	24,100,000	412,200,000
1903	285,000,000	104,800,000	7,700,000	100,000	25,700,000	423,300,000
1904.....	299,000,000	113,100,000	8,900,000	200,000	27,900,000	449,100,000
1905.....	316,000,000	119,200,000	9,000,000	200,000	29,000,000	473,400,000
1906.....	325,000,000	127,100,000	9,500,000	200,000	33,400,000	495,200,000
1907.....	330,000,000	135,600,000	11,600,000	200,000	35,600,000	513,000,000
1908.....	327,000,000	140,600,000	12,200,000	200,000	38,600,000	518,600,000
1909.....	323,000,000	136,500,000	12,400,000	8,700,000	32,100,000	512,700,000
1910.....	331,000,000	143,100,000	12,600,000	8,900,000	32,900,000	528,500,000
1911.....	298,000,000	140,300,000	13,400,000	9,500,000	32,200,000	494,400,000
1912.....	303,000,000	142,000,000	14,200,000	10,200,000	35,600,000	505,000,000
1913.....	314,000,000	124,300,000	13,600,000	11,600,000	35,500,000	499,000,000
1914.....	347,000,000	134,300,000	14,800,000	11,700,000	36,900,000	544,700,000
1915.....	341,000,000	128,800,000	13,000,000	11,500,000	34,600,000	528,900,000
1916.....	365,000,000	136,500,000	12,700,000	12,500,000	39,300,000	566,000,000
1917.....	373,800,000	140,300,000	18,500,000	12,400,000	39,600,000	584,600,000
1918.....	413,300,000	170,000,000	16,200,000	15,500,000	43,400,000	658,400,000
1919.....	417,400,000	168,600,000	15,900,000	17,000,000	41,300,000	660,200,000
1920.....	466,200,000	187,200,000	18,100,000	18,400,000	45,000,000	734,900,000
1921.....	462,300,000	186,600,000	18,000,000	17,800,000	46,600,000	731,300,000
1922.....	455,800,000	203,200,000	30,400,000	18,100,000	39,200,000	746,700,000
1923.....	463,800,000	219,100,000	33,600,000	20,000,000	38,300,000	774,800,000

The figures by boroughs show only daily consumption of city water. The "total" column shows daily city water consumption plus consumption of water of private companies.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX WATER CONSUMPTION, 1868-1897 (City Water).

YEAR.	Ave. Daily.	YEAR.	Ave. Daily.	YEAR.	Ave. Daily.	YEAR.	Ave. Daily.	YEAR.	Ave. Daily.
	Gallons.		*Gallons.*		*Gallons.*		*Gallons.*		*Gallons.*
1868...	68,000,000	1874...	84,000,000	1880...	83,000,000	1886...	99,000,000	1892...	163,000,000
1869...	67,000,000	1875...	86,000,000	1881...	83,000,000	1887...	99,000,000	1893...	175,000,000
1870...	70,000,000	1876...	81,000,000	1882...	85,000,000	1888...	103,000,000	1894...	176,000,000
1871...	72,000,000	1877...	80,000,000	1883...	85,000,000	1889...	103,000,000	1895...	180,000,000
1872...	75,000,000	1878...	84,000,000	1884...	94,000,000	1890...	119,000,000	1896...	201,000,000
1873...	81,000,000	1879...	84,000,000	1885...	95,000,000	1891...	153,000,000	1897...	212,000,000

Catskill water was introduced into the city in 1917. Before that the supply in Manhattan and the Bronx was drawn from the Croton watershed, with a little from the Bronx and Byram watershed; the supply in Queens and Richmond was drawn from local Long Island sources; and Brooklyn got most of its water from wells, ponds, and springs out on Long Island, in Southern Nassau County. Private water companies still supply water in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.

OTHER DATA ON THE WATER SUPPLY.

The new Catskill Mountain water supply is a gravity system. For New York City's Catskill Mountain water system there are two contiguous drainage areas, or watersheds, occupying the central portion of the Catskill Mountains lying between 85 and 125 miles from New York. The Schoharie watershed has an area of 314 square miles. Esopus has an area of 257 square miles. These two watersheds have a total area of 571 square miles, from which more than 500,000,000 gallons of water daily can safely be drawn throughout each year. Along the aqueduct provision has been made by the construction of Kensico reservoir for storing a large quantity of water. From the Ashokan reservoir it is almost a three days' journey for the water to flow through the aqueduct to the Silver Lake terminal reservoir on Staten Island.

For surveys, real estate, construction, engineering and general supervision, and all other items except interest on the bonds, the total cost of the completed Catskill system will be about $180,000,000, of which $26,000,000 is for the Schoharie works.

Ashokan reservoir, about fourteen miles west of the Hudson at Kingston, was built at a cost of nearly $30,000,000. The water which the reservoir holds would cover all Manhattan Island to a depth of thirty feet; the area of its surface is equivalent to that of Manhattan below One Hundred and Tenth Street. The water surface of the west basin when full is at an elevation of 590 feet above mean tide in New York Harbor.

Kensico reservoir, east of the Hudson, and thirty miles from the City Hall, contains enough Catskill water to supply New York several months if carefully husbanded.

The reservoir is formed by the Kensico dam across the valley of the Bronx River, about three miles north of White Plains and fifteen miles north of the Hill View reservoir. The total cost of Kensico reservoir and appurtenant works was about $15,000,000. It is 355 feet above tidewater.

Hill View reservoir is located in the City of Yonkers, just north of the New York City line, and fifteen miles south of Kensico reservoir. Its function is to equalize the difference between the use of water in the city as it varies from hour to hour and the steady flow in the aqueduct. It is an uncovered, artificial reservoir of the earth embankment type. It holds 900,000,000 gallons of water, with a depth of 36¼ feet, and has a water surface of 90 acres. The total cost of Hill View reservoir was about $5,800,000. It was first filled Dec. 29, 1915. It is 295 feet above tidewater.

The Hudson River is crossed by means of a tunnel wholly in granite rock, at a depth of 1,114 feet below sea level, between a shaft at Storm King Mountain on the west bank and another shaft on the east side of the river at Breakneck Mountain.

At the Ashokan reservoir, and also at Kensico reservoir, aerators have been built. The aerators are substantially alike and are great fountain basins, approximately 500 feet long by 250 feet wide, each containing about 1,600 nozzles, through which jets of water are thrown vertically into the air, permitting thorough admixture of oxygen from the atmosphere and removal of undesirable gases and other matters causing tastes and odors.

Within the screen chamber downstream from Kensico reservoir chlorine is introduced into the water flowing in the aqueduct for the destruction of germ life. The gas is delivered at the chamber compressed to a liquid state in steel containers holding 100 pounds each. Chlorine is used to insure the practical sterilization of the water before it goes to the city and is wholly neutralized or dissipated before the water reaches the distribution pipes.

From Hill View reservoir, Catskill water is delivered into the five boroughs by a circular tunnel in solid rock reducing in diameter from 15 to 14, 13, 12, and 11 feet. The total length of the tunnel is eighteen miles. From two terminal shafts in Brooklyn, steel and cast iron pipe lines extend into Queens and Richmond. A 36-inch flexible-jointed cast iron pipe, buried in a trench in the harbor bottom, has been laid across the Narrows to the Staten Island shore, whence a 48-inch cast iron pipe extends to the Silver Lake reservoir, holding 435,000,000 gallons. The total length of the delivery system is over thirty-four miles. The tunnel is at depths of 200 to 750 feet below the street surface, thus avoiding interference with streets, buildings, subways, sewers and pipes.

The waterway of the tunnel is lined throughout with Portland cement concrete.

The city tunnel was constructed from twenty-five shafts, including the downtake shaft at Hill View reservoir, about 4,000 feet apart, located in parks and other places where they interfered very little with traffic. Through twenty-two of these shafts the water is delivered into the street mains. These connections from the tunnel to the mains are made by means of vertical riveted steel pipes (called risers) embedded in concrete in the upper part of each shaft and lined with concrete to prevent corrosion inside. Concrete fills all spaces outside the risers, sealing the shafts against the escape of water excepting through the pipes. Provision is made at Shaft 11, in Morningside Park, and at Shaft 21, on the shore of the East River, at Clinton and South Streets, Manhattan, for unwatering the tunnel, whenever necessary, for inspection, cleaning or repairs. Unusual features in connection with the operation of the tunnel are the bronze riser valves in the shafts. The former are located about 100 feet below the top of sound rock and are designed to close automatically in case of an important break in the valve chamber. They can also be closed by hand from within the chambers at the shaft tops.

The cost of the portions of the Catskill aqueduct within the city limits, including the tunnel, pipe lines, appurtenances and Silver Lake reservoir, was about $27,000,000.

Additional steel conduits from the terminal shafts of the tunnel, including a flexible-jointed 42-inch cast iron siphon across the Narrows, will be completed in 1925 at an estimated cost of $5,000,000.

The terminal Silver Lake reservoir for the Catskill water system, located on Staten Island, is about 2,400 feet long and 1,500 feet wide. It holds 435,000,000 gallons, and is 228 feet above tidewater.

GIVING NEW YORK CITY FIRE PROTECTION.

High Pressure Fire Service System—The high pressure fire service system in Manhattan is bounded by Thirty-fourth Street, Madison Avenue, Twenty-fourth Street, Lexington Avenue, Fourteenth Street, Third Avenue, Bowery, Houston Street, East River, Battery, North River. There are two pumping stations—Gansevoort and West Streets, and Oliver and South Streets. Each station has six electrically driven centrifugal pumps. Either fresh or salt water may be used. Each pump can deliver 3,000 gallons a minute. The combined capacity of the two stations is equal to about fifty fire engines. The distributing system consists of 128 miles of mains, eight to twenty-four inches in diameter, and about 2,750 four-nozzle hydrants. There are approximately 696 telephones communicating with Fire Department headquarters and with the main and subsidiary stations of the New York Edison Company, from which the necessary electric power is obtained. The present system cost about $9,380,000.

In Brooklyn there are two high pressure fire service systems. The one for the business and manufacturing districts is bounded by the Navy Yard, St. Edward's Street, St. Felix Street, Fort Greene Place, Fifth Avenue, Twenty-fourth Street, Fourth Avenue, Thirty-ninth Street and the water front, covering an area of 4.8 square miles. The supply is furnished by two stations, one located at the foot of Joralemon Street, and the reserve at Willoughby and St. Edward's Streets. Both draw their supply from the Ridgewood mains. The main station is connected to the East River. The pumps are electrically operated in both stations, and have a combined rated capacity of 24,000 gallons per minute. The distributing system consists of about forty-five miles of mains, eight to twenty inches in diameter.

The Coney Island high pressure system protects an area of 470 acres. The pumping station is located at West Twelfth Street and Coney Island Creek. The total capacity is 4,500 gallons per minute. The water is distributed through six miles of mains.

Legislation has been enacted creating a commission from each of three States interested looking toward a joint consideration of the uses of the waters of the Delaware River basin, an interstate matter involving New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

NEW YORK CITY WEATHER RECORDS FOR 1923.

(Compiled under the direction of James H. Scarr, United States Meteorologist.)

DAILY PRECIPITATION, 1923, AT NEW YORK (INCHES).

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	1.5	.07											18	T.	T.		T.					T.	.04		
2		.02											19			.10					T.	.03	.53		
3	.68	.06		.02		.72	.38		T.				20	.37	.13							T.	.04		T.
4	.10			.23		T.	.24	T.	.01	†															
5				.67	T.			T.	T.		T.	.96	21	.07				.61			.1	.28		T.
6	T.	.47	.66			.21	1.4		.02		.18	.66	22	.56	T.	T.	.01			.39	.24	.29		.03	.27
7	.02	.03	.39			.19		.02			.01		23		T.	.70				.14		.30	2.3	1.3	.67
8	.36			.12	.20	.24		†	.42				24	.78	T.					.17		.1	.02	.02	T.
9	.22				.32	T.			T.			.03	25							.18					T.
10		.36	.12		†		T.			.03		.01	26		.03	.01			.29		.40	T.			
													27		.12						.40			.04	.09
11	.02	.16					T.				T.	.11	28	.36	.08	T.			.05	1.0	.08		†		.33
12	.07	.25	.65		.19			.15	.01				29					.80	.01	.29	.17		.12		
13		.54	.36	T.	.19				T.			.07	30					.18		T.			.42	.64	.17
14	.82	.01	T.									.12	31	T.				.01		.04			.07		.29
15	.06	T.		.03	T.	.15	.37	.06		.06															
16	T.		1.1		.07		.02						Total	6.0	2.3	4.1	2.1	1.6	1.9	4.7	1.1	2.3	4.6	2.3	3.8
17		T.	T.								T.														

"T," trace, less than .01 inch. † Showers in vicinity.

DAILY MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TEMPERATURES, 1923.

Day.	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		April.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
1	**53**	36	42	27	43	26	**34**	**12**	62	43	78	**51**	80	62	**67**	60	82	65	62	47	46	34	52	42
2	42	32	44	34	48	32	44	26	64	48	88	65	77	66	79	62	**75**	66	70	49	52	38	46	37
3	42	29	45	25	63	38	62	40	66	45	84	64	68	**57**	87	69	81	66	68	52	57	40	50	39
4	36	26	25	13	60	43	67	48	74	49	86	63	76	63	88	71	**84**	**68**	70	48	**63**	44	46	38
5	36	27	24	15	44	24	60	46	61	48	88	80	83	64	**89**	74	70	64	61	44	**65**	**49**	56	44
6	43	22	24	14	**27**	19	62	47	69	51	88	69	80	67	84	67	33	64	58	45	56	44	59	45
7	27	21	29	13	36	21	66	46	69	53	78	59	76	65	84	67	74	67	60	41	54	44	47	39
8	35	27	38	18	35	22	60	36	64	52	69	56	75	62	84	**76**	73	65	62	44	44	33	54	40
9	40	32	45	27	38	22	49	32	58	39	66	56	81	61	77	65	78	60	64	46	44	30	**57**	**47**
10	36	26	37	23	39	30	45	34	**54**	**38**	74	56	88	66	83	64	72	58	68	49	49	33	52	46
11	33	25	34	20	47	35	58	40	61	39	72	59	84	72	83	67	73	53	65	51	59	37	47	37
12	43	31	32	23	42	32	50	33	75	51	76	59	81	63	81	69	75	60	65	55	53	44	51	35
13	31	22	38	29	47	36	55	37	66	53	**66**	58	81	67	78	64	72	58	66	**56**	49	38	**64**	42
14	40	22	39	17	40	28	44	34	68	48	83	56	78	66	77	61	65	54	72	55	55	41	42	26
15	40	33	22	12	34	24	42	35	57	45	75	58	76	68	84	66	65	**48**	65	53	49	42	**35**	**24**
16	36	21	25	12	57	34	56	34	72	55	75	58	83	70	71	63	**64**	51	63	53	49	43	43	30
17	**21**	10	26	12	43	31	56	40	65	56	83	64	82	67	72	62	68	50	65	53	50	44	43	31
18	40	**10**	**21**	7	44	32	51	37	72	49	79	67	84	66	75	61	73	51	66	51	49	40	38	29
19	41	30	33	18	49	18	54	34	72	59	88	66	80	67	80	62	78	60	65	55	**41**	30	47	30
20	49	26	30	21	34	14	81	45	68	56	**95**	71	**94**	65	77	63	73	65	68	54	47	**29**	52	37
21	52	**43**	36	19	53	31	**83**	**61**	61	52	93	79	94	**75**	79	61	72	66	61	47	57	42	62	45
22	45	24	39	26	66	45	70	57	68	53	82	64	84	61	78	**53**	72	66	56	44	58	46	50	44
23	20	20	27	11	**73**	**48**	58	44	67	51	86	63	76	61	71	53	70	63	**49**	40	53	40	47	42
24	36	24	27	9	51	36	56	40	67	54	91	66	71	62	73	56	80	62	66	48	52	39	44	32
25	39	25	44	26	47	31	61	43	79	51	95	76	80	65	78	60	82	65	56	47	48	37	38	30
26	33	20	41	33	42	31	69	42	**81**	**60**	91	68	81	60	75	60	70	61	56	46	54	35	41	33
27	36	25	**46**	**35**	50	32	67	45	78	55	81	68	78	63	73	63	72	62	60	42	52	40	41	33
28	29	19	37	30	46	12	62	49	68	53	75	64	78	67	76	67	75	62	58	50	47	39	46	33
29	32	17			32	**10**	67	54	80	57	72	62	81	69	76	68	80	61	64	51	47	37	41	33
30	32	15			46	30	56	47	76	55	75	56	72	62	80	63	65	50	70	46	59	43	38	32
31	38	13			35	13			62	53			**65**	59	80	65			50	**39**			43	32
Month	38	24	34	20	46	28	58	41	68	51	81	63	80	65	79	64	74	60	63	48	52	39	48	36

NOTE—Highest and lowest for each month in bold-face figures.

WIND VELOCITY AT NEW YORK.

(Highest in miles per hour, direction and date.)

Month.	Max. Veloc'y.	Direc-tion.	Day.	Year.	Month.	Max. Veloc'y.	Direc-tion.	Day.	Year.
January	86	sw	3	1913	July	88	nw	23	1914
February	96	sw	22	1912	August	76	nw	12	1900
March	92	nw	28	1919	September	80	s	30	1920
April	84	nw	23	1912	October	76	nw	16	1900
May	90	nw	27	1914	November	76	w	21	1900
June	75	nw	11	1922	December	90	nw	26	1915

EXTREMES OF PRECIPITATION AND SNOWFALL AT NEW YORK (INCHES).

Month	Precipitation.			Snowfall.*			Month	Precipitation.			Snowfall.*		
	Greatest in 24 Hrs	Day.	Year.	Greatest in 24 Hrs	Day.	Year.		Greatest in 24 Hrs	Day.	Year.	Greatest in 24 Hrs	Day.	Year.
Jan.	2.48	8–9	1884	13.1	14	1910	July	3.80	26	1872	0	.....	.....
Feb	3.25	11–12	1886	17.8	17–18	1893	Aug	5.05	16–17	1909	0	.....	.....
March	3.60	25–26	1876	16.5	12	1888	Sept	6.17	23	1882	0	.....	.....
April	3.72	5–6	1886	10.2	3–4	1915	Oct	9.40	8–9	1903	T.	11	1906†
May	4.17	7–8	1908	T.	6	1891	Nov	3.62	15–16	1892	8.8	26–27	1898
June	3.88	14–15	1917	0	.....	.....	Dec	2.93	13–14	1909	14.0	26–27	1890

* Records extending to winter of 1884-5 only. † Also in 1903, 26th and 27th, and in 1885, 30th.
"T," trace, less than 0.1 inch.

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL PRECIPITATION AT NEW YORK (INCHES).

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	An'ual
1873....	5.05	1.73	1.92	3.05	4.08	1.29	4.15	7.66	2.51	2.47	4.01	2.06	39.98
1874....	4.82	2.41	1.88	7.02	2.16	2.87	3.22	2.53	7.21	1.82	2.21	1.69	39.84
1875....	2.87	3.23	4.25	3.21	1.47	1.66	5.23	10.42	2.51	3.13	4.43	2.78	45.19
1876....	1.21	5.39	7.90	3.79	3.94	2.87	5.72	2.97	5.24	1.68	4.40	2.29	47.40
1877....	3.55	1.67	6.65	3.18	0.73	3.31	3.86	2.54	1.33	7.69	5.48	0.95	40.94
1878....	4.53	3.40	4.02	1.93	3.73	2.91	5.26	7.30	3.20	1.71	3.74	4.93	46.66
1879....	3.05	2.74	2.04	4.06	2.23	3.42	3.39	5.17	1.45	0.58	2.22	5.86	36.21
1880....	2.19	2.11	4.66	3.18	0.82	1.69	6.67	4.40	2.26	2.81	2.40	4.15	37.34
1881....	5.41	5.06	6.78	1.00	2.33	6.23	1.31	1.56	1.38	2.10	2.87	4.37	40.40
1882....	6.15	4.36	2.32	2.15	4.21	2.82	2.75	1.63	14.51	1.69	1.80	2.22	46.61
1883....	3.22	4.58	1.63	3.82	3.03	4.00	3.37	2.29	3.57	4.27	1.65	3.40	38.83
1884....	6.07	5.09	4.43	2.66	4.35	4.16	6.14	8.56	0.15	3.63	3.44	6.66	55.34
1885....	3.50	6.09	1.19	2.44	2.22	1.86	3.04	7.70	0.72	5.62	5.05	2.69	42.12
1886....	5.02	5.90	3.54	4.95	6.53	3.01	2.57	1.18	1.79	3.90	4.61	3.73	46.73
1887....	4.19	5.26	3.51	3.67	0.99	7.70	6.75	3.66	2.30	2.36	2.04	4.20	46.63
1888....	5.14	4.03	5.64	3.57	4.87	1.68	1.27	6.35	7.40	4.14	4.81	4.05	52.95
1889....	5.38	3.07	4.09	5.90	3.25	2.38	9.63	3.39	7.43	2.53	9.82	1.81	58.68
1890....	2.95	3.86	6.67	2.58	3.11	4.19	3.96	4.06	8.21	6.46	0.82	5.43	52.30
1891....	5.73	4.69	4.22	2.37	3.10	1.18	4.11	5.87	2.12	2.69	2.06	3.30	41.44
1892....	5.61	1.27	4.62	2.36	4.30	2.97	2.45	3.90	0.87	0.63	8.28	1.64	38.90
1893....	3.56	7.81	4.47	6.36	5.06	2.56	1.26	7.18	2.27	5.28	3.71	3.49	53.01
1894....	2.70	5.15	1.69	2.51	3.90	0.86	2.89	1.54	8.04	5.83	3.83	5.25	44.17
1895....	5.62	0.82	2.80	2.92	2.04	2.57	4.40	4.12	0.95	4.04	3.58	1.87	35.73
1896....	1.25	5.50	6.13	1.24	2.01	6.38	4.45	2.46	3.04	1.71	2.12	1.70	37.99
1897....	3.51	2.72	2.51	2.96	5.30	2.98	9.52	3.14	1.64	0.72	4.44	4.83	44.27
1898....	3.95	4.06	2.92	3.23	5.55	1.28	4.76	3.12	1.28	6.14	5.90	2.93	45.12
1899....	4.08	5.46	6.78	1.23	1.14	1.83	6.20	3.90	5.89	2.05	2.13	1.37	42.06
1900....	4.18	5.16	3.18	2.06	4.05	3.36	4.33	2.69	2.36	4.17	4.26	1.98	41.78
1901....	2.07	0.86	5.18	6.82	7.01	0.94	5.41	6.88	2.33	2.20	1.31	6.05	47.06
1902....	2.28	5.78	4.32	3.51	1.23	5.91	3.12	3.29	3.59	6.66	1.19	6.19	47.07
1903....	3.44	3.83	3.65	2.88	0.33	7.42	3.23	5.96	2.60	11.55	0.90	2.81	48.60
1904....	3.38	2.18	3.44	3.94	1.61	2.70	4.31	7.13	3.18	3.21	2.62	3.87	41.57
1905....	3.93	2.79	3.65	2.45	1.12	4.18	6.01	5.23	7.11	2.67	1.67	3.67	44.48
1906....	2.98	2.57	5.58	5.78	4.67	1.70	3.21	3.68	2.54	4.30	1.28	3.53	41.82
1907....	3.26	2.52	3.80	3.89	4.08	3.29	1.18	2.48	8.00	3.82	5.05	3.91	45.28
1908....	3.84	5.36	2.15	1.82	9.10	1.70	4.33	5.65	1.60	1.92	0.75	3.21	41.43
1909....	3.33	4.31	3.19	5.93	1.72	3.17	1.98	7.94	2.66	0.74	1.58	5.00	41.55
1910....	5.61	4.07	0.86	4.53	1.66	5.10	0.23	2.13	1.43	3.79	4.62	1.95	35.98
1911....	2.27	3.17	2.87	3.06	0.91	4.63	1.55	7.38	1.51	5.38	4.22	3.39	40.34
1912....	1.86	2.06	5.68	3.61	3.94	1.17	3.26	2.77	3.38	4.32	2.21	4.24	38.50
1913....	2.77	2.18	5.17	5.32	2.51	1.43	3.02	1.84	5.28	10.56	1.91	2.40	44.39
1914....	3.69	3.27	4.55	2.67	1.97	1.83	5.13	2.18	0.20	1.92	2.08	4.01	33.50
1915....	5.61	5.03	1.14	2.10	3.23	3.66	4.60	5.37	2.52	2.25	1.09	4.23	40.83
1916....	1.08	4.49	3.71	3.28	3.49	3.94	3.44	0.59	2.98	0.63	1.57	3.97	33.17
1917....	2.44	1.70	3.38	2.35	3.29	5.57	5.96	1.79	2.74	5.68	0.68	3.70	39.28
1918....	3.41	1.98	1.51	3.78	3.37	4.12	3.61	1.70	3.54	0.83	2.04	3.70	33.59
1919....	3.35	3.45	4.69	2.55	3.81	2.23	7.93	7.74	3.60	3.17	3.33	2.53	48.39
1920....	2.23	6.56	4.16	4.44	2.88	6.19	4.78	4.91	3.24	0.77	3.56	5.09	48.81
1921....	1.65	4.90	2.21	2.88	3.45	3.25	3.10	3.87	2.96	0.74	3.48	1.89	34.38
1922....	2.46	2.97	4.35	1.96	3.24	7.86	6.55	5.32	3.05	1.17	1.16	3.29	43.38
1923....	5.97	2.33	4.08	2.07	1.58	1.86	4.68	1.12	2.34	4.65	2.26	3.78	36.72
Means	3.60	3.70	3.86	3.34	3.16	3.36	4.27	4.34	3.39	3.50	3.13	3.43	43.12

SEASONAL SNOWFALL AT NEW YORK (INCHES).

Season.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	Total.	Season.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	Total.
1885-86.	T.	0.1	0.3	18.6	4.7	0.2	T.	0	23.9	1905-06.	0	T.	0.7	3.0	5.0	13.4	T.	0	22.1
1886-87.	0	T.	21.9	9.3	11.9	2.3	4.1	0	49.5	1906-07.	T.	T.	0.5	10.9	21.1	13.8	6.1	0	52.4
1887-88.	0	0.3	9.0	11.7	3.5	22.1	T.	0	46.6	1907-08.	0	T.	4.4	10.6	13.7	3.5	T.	0	32.2
1888-89.	0	0.9	T.	3.0	7.0	11.0	0	0	21.9	1908-09.	0	0.6	5.1	9.5	1.4	4.1	T.	0	20.7
1889-90.	0	0.1	7.5	T.	4.0	21.3	1.2	0	34.1	1909-10.	0	1.0	11.4	16.6	5.3	0.4	0	0	34.7
1890-91.	0	T.	19.3	11.9	4.2	4.3	T.	T.	39.7	1910-11.	0	T.	8.9	1.1	12.5	2.8	0.7	0	26.0
1891-92.	0	T.	T.	13.1	0.5	19.9	3.0	0	36.5	1911-12.	0	1.0	7.3	9.0	1.8	4.2	T.	0	23.3
1892-93.	0	12.3	3.4	20.3	32.0	6.6	3.0	0	77.6	1912-13.	0	0.8	11.8	0.3	2.4	0.1	T.	0	15.4
1893-94.	0	0	8.0	10.2	37.9	T.	T.	0	56.1	1913-14.	0	0	0.3	1.2	14.1	21.5	T.	0	37.1
1894-95.	0	0.7	8.2	12.3	8.2	5.8	1.0	0	36.2	1914-15.	0	0	2.4	4.0	2.5	7.7	10.2	0	26.8
1895-96.	0	T.	T.	3.0	8.8	28.5	1.7	0	42.0	1915-16.	0	T.	8.1	0.7	11.4	23.8	3.3	0	47.3
1896-97.	0	3.8	12.6	11.7	8.8	2.2	T.	0	39.1	1916-17.	0	T.	13.7	5.9	12.2	11.4	6.5	0	49.7
1897-98.	0	1.5	2.9	8.7	2.5	1.9	2.6	0	20.1	1917-18.	0	0.3	11.7	13.6	3.5	0.6	2.6	0	32.3
1898-99.	0	14.0	1.1	6.1	27.5	9.6	T.	0	58.3	1918-19.	0	0	0.4	0.3	0.7	1.9	T.	0	3.3
1899-00.	0	T.	0.2	0.8	11.4	7.7	T.	0	20.1	1919-20.	0	T.	7.9	7.8	24.2	5.7	T.	0	45.6
1900-01.	0	T.	0.5	2.9	5.8	T.	0	0	9.2	1920-21.	0	T.	1.5	2.6	13.5	T.	0.1	0	17.7
1901-02.	0	0.6	1.1	9.4	13.4	6.8	0	0	31.3	1921-22.	0	T.	7.3	9.9	6.7	3.3	0	0	27.2
1902-03.	0	0	9.6	5.9	10.5	0	T.	0	26.0	1922-23.	0	1.0	6.0	21.8	17.4	6.2	0	0	52.4
1903-04.	T.	T.	7.7	15.2	5.6	4.4	0.1	0	33.0	1923-24.	0	0	1.2	2.6	11.5	3.0	8.0	0	26.3
1904-05.	0	0.5	27.8	19.3	7.2	3.0	T.	0	57.8										

PRESSURE OF WATER PER SQUARE INCH AT DIFFERENT DEPTHS.

Depth in Feet.	Pressure (lbs.)	Depth in Feet.	Pressure (lbs.)	Depth in Feet.	Pressure (lbs.)	Depth in Feet.	Pressure (lbs.)
6	2.60	35	15.16	90	38.98	160	69.31
8	3.40	40	17.32	100	43.31	170	73.64
10	4.33	45	19.49	110	47.64	180	77.97
15	6.49	50	21.65	120	51.98	190	82.30
20	8.66	60	25.99	130	56.31	200	86.63
25	10.82	70	30.32	140	60.64	215	93.14
30	12.99	80	34.65	150	64.97	230	99.63

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL MEAN TEMPERATURES AT NEW YORK (DEGREES).

YEAR.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	An'ual
1873....	28.1	28.8	35.6	45.7	56.0	68.8	73.5	71.4	64.9	56.3	37.3	36.3	50.2
1874....	34.5	31.4	38.0	41.3	58.2	70.0	73.6	70.6	68.1	55.1	42.8	33.8	51.4
1875....	25.3	23.2	32.6	42.6	58.5	67.5	72.7	71.9	64.4	52.3	38.9	33.0	48.6
1876....	33.9	31.8	35.2	46.1	58.0	70.7	76.4	72.5	61.8	49.7	44.5	25.1	50.5
1877....	27.6	35.6	36.6	48.0	59.0	68.8	73.8	74.3	66.2	56.6	45.5	39.3	52.6
1878....	32.1	34.6	43.8	52.7	58.2	65.8	74.6	72.9	67.0	57.4	43.6	32.4	52.9
1879....	26.8	27.6	38.4	45.9	60.8	68.8	73.1	70.9	63.2	59.8	43.1	37.3	51.3
1880....	39.8	36.3	35.7	48.7	64.8	70.7	73.2	70.7	65.7	53.8	39.7	27.7	52.2
1881....	25.8	29.5	36.9	46.0	60.2	64.2	72.6	73.1	72.2	59.1	46.3	40.7	52.2
1882....	30.5	35.6	39.8	46.1	53.5	68.2	73.8	71.7	66.9	58.5	41.7	32.2	51.5
1883....	27.8	31.4	33.6	46.6	59.1	69.5	73.3	70.8	63.1	53.7	45.0	33.7	50.6
1884....	26.2	35.1	37.5	47.6	58.8	68.7	70.1	71.5	69.6	56.1	43.2	34.6	51.6
1885....	29.2	23.1	29.7	47.7	56.2	67.3	74.2	70.8	64.1	54.5	44.8	36.0	49.8
1886....	28.5	28.5	36.9	50.3	58.5	65.6	72.9	71.0	67.1	56.5	45.3	30.8	51.0
1887....	30.1	33.7	34.3	47.7	62.9	68.2	76.7	71.4	63.1	54.7	43.7	36.1	51.9
1888....	26.0	31.8	32.9	48.4	59.3	71.8	72.6	74.8	66.2	51.2	46.8	36.0	51.5
1889....	37.6	28.0	41.5	51.6	62.0	70.4	73.5	71.5	65.8	52.0	46.9	41.4	53.5
1890....	40.2	40.4	37.5	51.0	60.6	70.4	73.4	72.3	66.8	55.5	45.9	31.4	53.8
1891....	34.7	37.5	37.8	52.0	59.9	69.6	70.8	73.6	70.1	54.2	43.8	41.8	53.8
1892....	30.3	33.0	34.6	49.9	59.4	72.0	74.8	73.9	66.0	55.4	42.6	31.3	51.9
1893....	23.3	29.6	36.2	47.8	59.0	69.4	74.8	74.4	64.4	57.6	44.2	35.1	51.3
1894....	34.6	29.6	44.5	49.6	60.8	70.6	76.1	72.8	69.8	57.2	42.2	36.8	53.7
1895....	30.1	25.2	36.4	47.7	59.4	70.0	70.8	73.8	69.7	51.0	46.0	36.9	51.4
1896....	27.6	30.2	32.1	50.4	63.8	66.5	73.4	73.0	64.8	51.9	48.0	32.1	51.2
1897....	29.4	32.6	39.2	48.6	59.3	65.2	72.8	71.0	65.4	56.3	44.1	35.8	51.6
1898....	32.2	33.0	43.7	46.8	56.6	68.9	74.1	74.3	68.9	57.6	44.6	34.4	52.9
1899....	30.8	26.9	38.4	49.6	61.0	72.2	73.8	73.6	65.2	58.2	45.4	36.4	52.6
1900....	33.2	31.6	35.0	51.1	60.8	71.4	76.4	76.8	70.8	60.8	48.7	35.2	54.3
1901....	31.5	25.6	38.6	49.4	58.6	71.4	78.1	75.6	68.4	56.0	39.7	34.4	52.3
1902....	29.2	28.5	44.0	50.6	59.2	68.2	73.6	71.4	65.9	56.9	50.0	32.2	52.6
1903....	30.6	34.4	47.5	52.2	64.1	64.0	74.2	69.2	65.4	56.6	41.4	30.1	52.5
1904....	24.1	25.0	36.4	46.4	63.6	69.2	73.6	72.2	65.9	53.3	41.4	28.2	49.9
1905....	27.5	24.6	40.0	49.8	60.5	68.8	75.4	72.2	66.8	56.9	43.8	37.7	52.0
1906....	37.3	31.2	34.9	51.7	61.8	71.5	74.8	75.3	70.2	56.1	44.9	32.7	53.5
1907....	32.2	24.4	40.8	45.0	55.3	66.2	74.8	72.0	67.8	52.5	45.2	37.8	51.2
1908....	32.0	28.1	41.4	50.6	61.3	71.6	76.8	72.5	67.8	59.6	44.7	35.2	53.5
1909....	33.2	37.3	38.3	49.5	60.4	70.5	73.4	71.6	65.6	53.2	47.7	31.4	52.7
1910....	32.4	31.4	44.7	54.0	60.2	68.0	77.8	72.2	68.4	58.2	41.6	28.0	53.1
1911....	34.8	31.4	37.6	48.2	63.6	68.3	76.0	71.8	66.6	55.6	41.4	39.2	52.9
1912....	23.5	28.4	36.8	49.0	60.7	68.4	74.0	70.7	65.9	58.5	46.6	38.5	51.8
1913....	40.0	30.9	44.0	51.0	60.2	69.2	75.0	72.7	64.6	58.2	46.9	38.8	54.3
1914....	31.4	25.3	35.8	46.6	63.6	67.6	71.1	73.7	66.2	59.0	44.0	31.5	51.3
1915....	34.1	35.2	36.4	53.4	57.7	66.6	72.5	70.4	69.0	56.7	45.4	33.5	52.6
1916....	35.4	27.7	32.2	47.1	59.8	64.2	73.8	73.6	66.0	57.2	44.8	33.8	51.3
1917....	32.4	27.8	38.7	47.2	53.2	68.3	74.1	74.6	63.0	52.0	41.2	25.0	49.8
1918....	21.6	29.6	41.2	49.8	64.0	66.4	72.7	74.8	62.8	58.6	45.7	39.0	52.2
1919....	35.2	34.7	42.0	48.8	61.0	69.7	74.0	70.2	66.5	58.4	44.4	30.0	51.5
1920....	24.1	29.1	40.6	47.7	57.8	67.6	72.5	72.8	67.4	60.4	44.2	37.8	51.8
1921....	33.6	34.8	48.3	55.0	60.4	70.3	76.2	70.9	71.0	56.2	45.0	33.8	54.6
1922....	29.0	34.5	41.3	51.0	63.6	70.6	72.7	71.4	67.4	57.6	45.4	34.3	53.2
1923....	31.0	27.1	37.0	49.4	59.3	72.0	72.3	71.3	67.0	55.6	45.4	42.0	52.4
Means	30.8	29.7	38.2	48.9	60.0	68.9	73.8	72.5	66.5	56.0	44.0	34.3	52.0

EXTREMES OF PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE AT NEW YORK (DEGREES).

MONTH.	PRESSURE.				TEMPERATURE.			
	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Maximum.	Date.	Minimum.	Date.
January	30.97	19, 1921	28.61	3, 1913	67	12, 1890	— 6	10, 1875
February	31.00	1, 1920	28.70	6, 1896	69	5, 1890	— 7	5, 1918
March	30.95	18, 1913	28.38	1, 1914	80	21, 1921	3	5, 1872
April	30.68	13, 1911*a*	29.14	2, 1884	91	27, 1915	12	1, 1923
May	30.52	18, 1914*b*	29.13	4, 1893	95	31, 1895	34	1, 1880*f*
June	30.56	2, 1883	29.34	26, 1902	97	6, 1899	45	2, 1907
July	30.51	7, 1892	29.46	3, 1909	99	3, 1898	50	15, 1873
August	30.44	19, 1918	29.28	24, 1893	102	7, 1918	51	27, 1885
September	30.61	7, 1888	29.19	30, 1920	100	7, 1881	39	30, 1912
October	30.66	17, 1883	29.15	10, 1894	88	1, 1881*d*	29	31, 1917
November	30.80	19, 1891	28.70	13, 1904	74	1, 1882*e*	7	30, 1875
December	30.93	28, 1896	28.96	28, 1923	68	23, 1891	—13	30, 1917

(*a*) Also in 1895, 12th day. (*b*) Also in 1903, 2d day. (*d*) Also in 1879, 16th day. (*e*) Also in 1909, 12th day. (*f*) Also in 1876, 1st day.

MISCELLANEOUS DATA FOR 1923.

Barometric Pressure (reduced to sea level)—Mean, 30.03 inches; highest, 30.85 inches, December 15; lowest, 29.04 inches, March 7.

Temperature—Greatest daily range, 36°, April 23; least daily range, 5°, December 23. Greatest monthly range, 71°, April; least monthly range, 33°, October. Highest mean of three consecutive days, 82°, June 19-21; lowest mean of three consecutive days, 17°, February 16-18.

Precipitation—Longest period without a measurable amount of precipitation (0.01 inch or more), 16 days, September 24-October 9. Greatest number of consecutive days with precipitation (0.01 inch or more), 5, February 10-14.

Snow—Greatest amount in 24 hours, 8.5 inches, January 3-4. Greatest depth of snow on the ground, measured at 8 P. M., 7.0 inches, January 4. Last snow in Spring occurred March 28; first snow in Autumn occurred December 14.

Frost—In Spring: Last killing frost occurred April 9; last light frost occurred May 11. In Autumn: First light frost occurred October 5; first killing frost occurred November 1.

Thunderstorms—First, March 23; last, September 21.

Hail—June 3.

Auroras—March 24.

Postal Information.

(Revised officially as of November 1, 1924.)

Domestic Letter Rate—2 cents an ounce or fraction thereof. Includes letters or other first-class matter addressed for local delivery or for transmission from one place to another within the United States or to or from or between the possessions of the United States, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Virgin Islands of the United States, Canal Zone, the Philippines, Guam, Tutuila, (U. S. Samoa), United States naval vessels, United States Naval Hospital and United States Navy Depot at Yokohama, Japan.

The limit of weight for first-class matter is the same as for fourth-class parcel post, 70 pounds, local, or in the first, second or third zone; 50 pounds in the other zones.

First-class matter includes written matter, matter sealed against inspection, postal cards, and private mailing cards

Airplane (air mail) rates—*Domestic*—Eight cents an ounce or fraction thereof for each air route zone or part of zone, fully prepaid; such charge includes transportation to or from the Air Mail route as well as the transportation by air.

There are three zones (1), New York to Chicago; (2) Chicago to Cheyenne; (3) Cheyenne to San Francisco. The zone lines run north and south through Chicago and Cheyenne. All the country east of the Chicago zone line is in Zone 1; all west of the Cheyenne line is in Zone 3; all the country between the two zone lines is in Zone 2.

Foreign—Same as domestic Air Mail rate for those countries having 2-cent postal conventions with the United States; for all other countries, 3 cents in addition to Air Mail rate.

Registry Service—Any registered matter of nominal value and non-negotiable securities and commercial paper, not easily realized upon by others than the rightful owners regardless of value, are acceptable for transportation by Air Mail Service. Other registered matter is not acceptable for transmission by Air Mail Service.

Special Delivery—The use of special delivery stamps in addition to the Air Mail postage will insure prompt delivery at office of address.

Special Air Mail Stamps are issued, but any stamps good for postage may be used.

Indorsement—All mail matter intended for dispatch "via Air Mail" should be indorsed with those words to avoid possible errors in handling and despatch.

Any mailable matter except that liable to damage from freezing will be carried by airplane, including sealed parcels, not exceeding 50 pounds in weight and not exceeding 84 inches in length and girth combined, with postage at the rate of 8 cents an ounce or fraction thereof for each zone or part of zone in which mail is carried by airplane.

Domestic Postal Card Rate—1 cent as to each country and place in the above paragraph; reply card, 2 cents. The rate for private mailing cards is 1 cent each.

Second-Class Matter—Periodical publications, no limit of weight. The rate to the public is 1 cent for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof, for complete copies. Incomplete copies are subjected to third-class or fourth-class rates, according to their physical character.

Third-Class Matter—Printed paper matter other than books, and other than such periodical publications as are entitled to second-class rates. The limit of weight is 4 pounds. The rate is 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof. Packages over 4 pounds in weight go as fourth-class parcel-post matter. Third-class matter may be insured or sent C. O. D.

Fourth-Class Matter (domestic parcel post)—Includes all mailable matter not in the preceding classes. It may be insured or sent C. O. D.

Rates of postage on fourth-class or parcel-post matter—to be fully prepaid—unsealed—are as follows: (a) Parcels weighing 4 ounces or less, except books, seeds, plants, etc., 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, any distance; (b) Parcels weighing 8 ounces or less, containing books, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and plants, 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, regardless of distance; (c) Parcels weighing more than 8 ounces, containing books, seeds, plants, etc., parcels of miscellaneous printed matter weighing more than 4 pounds, and all other parcels of fourth-class matter weighing more than 4 ounces, are chargeable, according to distance or zone, at the pound rates shown below, a fraction of a pound being considered a full pound:

Local rates—1 lb., 5 cts.; 2-3 lbs., 6 cts.; 4-5 lbs., 7 cts.; 6-7 lbs., 8 cts.; 8-9 lbs., 9 cts.; 10-11 lbs., 10 cts.; 12-13 lbs., 11 cts.; 14-15 lbs., 12 cts.; 16-17 lbs., 13 cts.; 18-19 lbs., 14 cts.; 20-21 lbs., 15 cts.; 22-23 lbs., 16 cts.; 24-25 lbs., 17 cts.; 26-27 lbs., 18 cts.; 28-29 lbs., 19 cts.; 30-31 lbs., 20 cts.; 32-33 lbs., 21 cts.; 34-35 lbs., 22 cts.; 36-37 lbs., 23 cts.; 38-39 lbs., 24 cts.; 40-41 lbs., 25 cts.; 42-43 lbs., 26 cts.; 44-45 lbs., 27 cts.; 46-47 lbs., 28 cts.; 48-49 lbs., 29 cts.; 50-51 lbs., 30 cts.—and so on up to 70 lbs., 1 cent additional for each 2 lbs. or fraction.

1st zone (up to 50 miles)—1 lb., 5 cts., and 1 cent extra for each added pound, up to 74 cts. for 70 lbs.

2nd zone (50 to 150 miles)—1 lb., 5 cts., and 1 cent extra for each added pound, up to 74 cts., for 70 lbs.

3rd zone (150 to 300 miles)—1 lb., 6 cts., and 2 cents extra for each added pound, up to $1.44 for 70 lbs.

4th zone (300 to 600 miles)—1 lb., 7 cts., and 4 cents extra for each added pound, up to $2.03 for 50 lbs.

5th zone (600 to 1,000 miles)—1 lb., 8 cts., and 6 cents extra for each added pound, up to $3.02 for 50 lbs.

6th zone (1,000 to 1,400 miles)—1 lb., 9 cts., and 8 cents for each added pound, up to $4.01 for 50 lbs.

7th zone (1,400 to 1,800 miles)—1 lb., 11 cts., and 10 cents for each added pound, up to $5.01 for 50 lbs.

8th zone (over 1,800 miles)—1 lb., 12 cts., and 12 cts. for each added pound, up to $6 for 50 lbs.

Registered Mail—The registry fees on both domestic and foreign mail must be prepaid by stamps affixed in addition to the regular postage at the following rates: For domestic articles of the first class, indemnified for $50 or less, 10 cts.; for over $50 and not in excess of $100, 20 cts.; for domestic articles of the second class, for which no indemnity is provided, and for domestic articles of any class without intrinsic value for which indemnity will not be allowed, 10 cts.; for domestic articles of the third class indemnified for not exceeding $25, 10 cts.; for sealed parcels prepaid at the first class rate of postage, the same as for first class; for all articles of whatever class addressed to foreign countries, 10 cts. International indemnity is limited to $9.65 (50 francs), except for registered mail exchanged with Canada which is limited to $25.

Any mailable articles, except unsealed fourth-class matter (parcel post) for domestic destinations, may be registered. Domestic parcels containing fourth-class matter may also be registered if sealed and the required fee, and postage at the first-class rate, are paid.

Letters, prints, samples of merchandise and commercial papers may be registered to practically all foreign countries.

International parcel post mail may be registered to some, but not all, foreign countries. In the case of a few foreign countries only indemnity is paid for the loss, rifling or damage of international parcel post articles.

Insured Mail—Domestic third and fourth-class matter, mailed at or addressed to any post office in the United States or its possessions (except parcels mailed in the Philippine Islands), or on or to United States naval vessels, may be insured against loss, rifling, or damage in an amount equivalent to its value or the cost of repairs, but not to exceed $5, upon payment of a fee of 3 cents, $25 for 5 cents, $50 for 10 cents, or $100 for 25 cents, in addition to the postage, both fee and postage to be prepaid.

Insured International Mail—International insurance service is provided for Canada, Great Britain and Northern Ireland only. Negotiations are pending for the introduction of this service with other foreign countries.

Canada—Mailable merchandise addressed to Canada may not be registered unless sealed and prepaid at the letter rate of postage but may be insured under the conditions and for the fees within the limits of indemnity prescribed for domestic fourth-class (parcel post) insured mail. Certain articles of considerable intrinsic value, usually of small size, such as jewelry, coins, precious stones, etc., cannot be insured to Canada, but may be registered when sealed and prepaid at the letter rate of postage in addition to the registry fee.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland—International parcel post packages for Great Britain and Northern Ireland may not be registered but may be insured when sealed and prepaid at the ordinary parcel post rates of postage for the following insurance fees in addition to the postage, within the limits of indemnity prescribed for the fees received. *Fees*—15 cts. on $10 indemnity; 20 cts. on $25; 30 cts. on $50; 50 cts. on $100.

C. O. D. Mail—Domestic third and fourth-class matter may be sent C. O. D. between money order offices of the United States, its possessions, except the Philippines, and United States naval vessels having money order service, on payment of a fee of 10 cents when the amount to be remitted does not exceed $50, or upon payment of a fee of 25 cents when the amount to be remitted does not exceed $100. Such parcels are insured against loss, rifling or damage in an amount equivalent to the actual value or the cost of repairs, but not to exceed $50 and $100, according to whether a 10 or 25 cent fee was paid.

Money Orders—The maximum is $100, but there is no limit to the number that can be issued in one day to the same remitter. The fees for domestic orders are: $2.50 or less, 3 cents; $2.51 to $5.00, 5 cents; $5.01 to $10.00, 8 cents; $10.01 to $20.00, 10 cents; $20.01 to $30.00, 12 cents; $30.01 to $40.00, 15 cents; $40.01 to $50.00, 18 cents; $50.01 to $60.00, 20 cents; $60.01 to $75.00, 25 cents; $75.01 to $100.00, 30 cents. International money orders cost 10 cents for $10.00 or less, and 10 cents extra on each additional $10.00 up to $100.00. Domestic money orders are payable within 30 days at any United States post office (continental); after that, only at the office designated. In the United States insular possessions, colonies of Great Britain, etc., the orders are payable only at the office drawn upon.

Unmailable Matter—Includes not only all legitimate matter not conforming to the rules as to legibility of address, size of package or certificates of inspection, but also game, etc., killed out of season, poisons, explosive or inflammable articles, or bad smelling; all spirituous and malt liquors; all liquor advertisements to or from prohibition localities, indecent matter, written or otherwise; dunning postals and lottery, endless chain and fraud matter. In addition, sealed mail to a *foreign country*, except it be obviously letters, cannot be sent, nor can publications in violation of the copyright laws of the country of destination.

Postal Savings — The limit of an individual deposit has been increased from $1,000 to $2,500. No sum of less than $1 will be accepted for a deposit. Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent.

Foreign Letter Rates—2 cents an ounce or fraction thereof, to the following countries:

Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda. Bolivia, Brazil, British Guiana, British Honduras, Canada, Colombia, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic.

Dutch West Indies (Aruba, Bonaire, Curacao, Saba, St. Eustatius, and the Dutch part of St. Martins); Ecuador, Great Britain, Guatemala, Ireland, Haiti, Honduras, Republic of.

Jamaica (including Turks, Caicos, and Cayman Islands).

Leeward Islands (Antigua with Barbuda and Redonda, St. Kitts, or St. Christopher, Nevis with Anguilla, Dominica, Montserrat, and British Virgin Islands). Mexico, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, Spain (including the Spanish colonies), Trinidad (including Tobago).

Uruguay, Western Samoa.

Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Vincent, the Grenadines, and St. Lucia).

Members of the United States Navy in foreign waters, when addressed care of postmaster at New York, San Francisco or Seattle, as the case may be.

The rate to all other foreign countries and places in foreign countries for letters is 5 cents for the first ounce or fraction thereof, and 3 cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof.

Foreign Postal Card Rate—1 cent each to Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, Uruguay, and Spain and her colonies. The rate is 2 cents each to other foreign countries.

Rates on other matter for foreign countries—Postal cards, double (with paid reply), 2 cents to one-cent countries, and 4 cents to two-cent countries.

Newspapers and periodicals, each 2 ounces or fraction, 1 cent.

Commercial papers, first 10 ounces or less, 5 cents; each additional 2 ounces or fraction, 1 cent; (limit of weight, 4 pounds 6 ounces).

Samples of merchandise, first 4 ounces or less. 2 cents; each additional 2 ounces or fraction, 1 cent; (limit of weight, 18 ounces).

UNITED STATES POSTAL STATISTICS.

YEAR. (Fiscal.)	Post Offices.	Extent of Post Routes.	Paid as Compensation of Postmasters	Gross Revenue of Department.	Gross Expenditure of Department	Ordinary Postage Stamps Issued.
	Number.	*Miles.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Number.*
1830	8,450	115,176	595,234	1,919,314	1,932,708	.....
1840	13,468	155,739	1,028,925	4,543,522	4,718,236	.....
1850	18,417	178,672	1,549,376	5,499,985	5,212,953	1,540,545
1855	24,410	227,908	2,135,335	6,642,136	9,968,342	72,977,300
186	28,498	240,594	2,552,868	8,518,067	19,170.610	216,370,660
1870	28,492	231.232	4,673,466	19,772,221	23,998,837	468,118,445
1880	42,989	343,888	7,708,407	33,315,479	36,542,804	875,681,970
1890	62,401	427,990	13,753,096	60,882,098	66,259,548	2,219,737,060
1900	76,688	500,889	19,112,007	102,354,779	107,740,267	3,998,544,564
1901	76,945	511,808	19,949,515	111,331,193	115,554,921	4,239,273,696
1902	75,924	507,540	20,783,919	121,848,047	124,785,697	4,621,285,723
1903	74,169	506,268	21,631,724	134,224,443	138,784,487	5,270,549,115
1904	71,131	496,818	22,273,343	143,582,624	152,362,116	5,330,886,845
1905	68,131	486,805	22,743,342	152,826,585	167,399,169	5,751,017,915
1906	65,600	478,711	23,544,585	167,932,782	178,449,778	6,284,450,495
1907	62,659	463,406	24,575,696	183,585,005	190,238,288	7,061,036,615
1908	61,158	450,738	25,599,397	191,478,663	208,351,886	7,651,400,405
1909	60,144	448,618	26,569,892	203,562,383	221,004,102	8,731,875.393
1910	'59,580	447,998	27,521,040	224,128,658	229,977,224	9,067,164,886
1911	59,237	435,388	28,284,964	237,879,824	237,648,926	10,046,068,728
1912	58,729	436,469	28,647,726	246,744,016	248,525,450	9,928.263,748
1913	58,020	436,293	29,126,662	266,619,525	262,067,541	10,962.358,748
1914	56,810	435,597	29,954.299	287,934,566	283,543,769	11,112,254 281
1915	56,380	433,334	30,376,379	287,248,165	298,546,026	11,226,386,415
1916	55,934	444,279	31,086,525	312,057,689	306,204,033	11,671.842,200
1917	55,413	479,437	31,899,859	329,726,116	319,838,718	12,451,522,177
1918	54.314	465,371	31,394,556	388,975,962	324,833.728	13,055,784,852
1919	53,084	455,439	33,586,611	436,239,126	362,497,635	15,020,470,168
1920	52,533	433,688	40,103,913	437,150,212	454,322,709	13,212,790,033
1921	52,168	434,949	42,681,434	463,491,294	620.993,675	13,869,934.907
1922	51,947	454,901	43,699,508	484,853,541	545,644.208	14,261.948,813
1923	51,613	460,171	44,007.819	532,827,926	556.850,966	15,478,095,130

In the year ended June 30, 1923, the Government issued 1,253,195,951 postal cards and handled 19,238,548 dead letters, which contained $143,993; domestic money orders totaled $1,371,454,679; international money orders, $34,118,667. Letters sent abroad numbered 210,716,620; letters received from abroad numbered 283,233,263.

COST OF RAILROAD MAIL SERVICE.

YEAR (Fiscal)	Railways on Which Mail Was Carried	Total Yearly Mileage of Railway Mail.	Annual Cost.	YEAR (Fiscal)	Railways on Which Mail Was Carried	Total Yearly Mileage of Railway Mail.	Annual Cost.
	Miles.	*Miles.*	*Dollars.*		*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Dollars.*
1919...	259,580	519,674,375	84,125,976	1922	231,981	561,189,678	91,366,108
1920...	232,358	561,827,431	90,057,610	1923...	231,619	574,621,534	93,267,117
1921...	232,503	561,982,489	93 550,039				

COLLEGE COLORS.

NAME.	Colors.	NAME.	Colors.
Adelphi	Brown and Gold.	Cotner	Blue and White.
Adrian	Canary and Black.	Cox Col. and Conserv't'y.	Red and White.
Akron Municipal Univ	Navy Blue and Old Gold.	Creighton University	Blue and White.
Alabama, Univ. of	Crimson and White.	Culver-Stockton College	Blue and White.
Alabama, Woman's Col. of	Red and Gray.	Cumberland University	Maroon and White.
Albany Col.—Oregon	Orange and Black.	Dakota Wesleyan Univ	Blue and White.
Albion College	Purple and Gold.	Dallas, University of	Purple and Gold.
Albright College	Red and White.	Dana College	Crimson and White.
Alfred Univ	Royal Pur. & Old Gold.	Daniel Baker College	Blue and White.
Allegheny College	Navy Blue and Old Gold.	Dartmouth College	Dark Green.
Alma College	Maroon and Cream.	Davidson College	Red and Black.
American Univ	Red, White and Blue.	Davis & Elkins College	Maroon and White.
Amherst	Purple and White.	Dayton, University of	Red and Blue.
Antioch College	Old Gold and Blue.	Defiance College	Purple and Gold.
Arizona, Univ. of	Blue and Red.	Denison University	Dark Red and White
Arkansas College	Red and White.	Denver University	Red and Gold
Arkansas, Univ. of	Cardinal.	De Paul University	Blue and Red.
Armour Inst. of Tech	Yellow and Black.	De Pauw University	Old Gold and Black.
Asbury College	Purple and White.	Des Moines University	Orange and Black.
Ashland College	Purple and Gold.	Detroit University	Red and White.
Atlanta Univ	Gray and Crimson.	Dickinson College	Red and White
Atlantic Christian Col	Blue and White.	Doane College, Nev	Orange and Black.
Aurora	Royal Blue and White.	Drake University	Blue and White.
Austin	Crimson and Gold.	Drexel Inst	Gold
Baker Univ	Cadmium Orange.	Dropsie College	Blue and Yellow
Baldwin-Wallace College	Brown and Gold.	Drury College	Scarlet and Gray.
Barnard College	Light Blue and White.	Dubuque, Univ. of	Blue and White.
Bates College	Garnet.	D'Youville College	Red and White.
Baylor (fem.) College	Purple, White and Gold.	Earlham College	Yellow and Cream.
Baylor Univ	Green and Gold	Eastern College	Green and White.
Beaver College	Scarlet and Gray.	Ellsworth College	Purple and Old Gold
Beloit College	Gold and Black.	Elmira College	Purple and Gold.
Benedict College	Purple and Gold	Elon College	Maroon and Gold
Berea College	Cream and Blue.	Emory Univ	Gold and Blue.
Bessie Tift	Blue and Gold.	Emory & Henry Col	Lemon and Blue.
Bethany Col. (W. Va.)	White and Green.	Emmanuel College	Blue and Gold.
Bethany Col. (Kan.)	Blue and Yellow.	Emmanuel Missionary	Green and White.
Bethel Col., Newton, Kan.	Maroon and Gray.	Emporia, College of	Crimson and White.
Blue Mountain College	Dark Blue, Red and Gold and Yellow.	Erskine College	Old Gold and Maroon
		Eureka College	Maroon and Gold.
Blue Ridge College	Red and White.	Evansville College	Purple and White.
Bluffton College	Purple and White.	Fairmount	Black & Sunflower Yellow.
Boston College	Maroon and Old Gold.	Fargo College	Blue and Gold
Boston Univ	Scarlet and White.	Findlay College	Orange and Black.
Bowdoin	White.	Fisk University	Gold and Blue.
Bradley Poly. Inst	Maroon and White.	Flora MacDonald Col	Blue and White.
Brenau College	Orange and Black.	Florida, Univ. of	Orange and Dark Blue.
Bridgewater College	Crimson and Gold.	Florida (fem.)	Garnet and Gold.
Brown Univ	Brown.	Fordham University	Maroon.
Bryn Mawr	Yellow and White.	Franklin College (Ind.)	Navy Blue and Old Gold.
Bucknell Univ	Orange and Blue.	Franklin & Marsh'll Col	Blue and White.
Buena Vista	Salmon and Black.	Friends University	Scarlet and Gray.
Buffalo Univ	White and Blue.	Furman University	Purple and White
Cal. Inst. of Tech	Orange and White.	Gallaudet	Bu and Blue.
California, Univ. of	Blue and Gold.	Galloway College	Blue and Gold.
Campion College	Red and Black.	Geneva College	Old Gold and White.
Canisius College	Blue and Gold.	George Wash. Univ	Buff and Blue.
Carleton College	Maize and Yale Blue.	Georgetown Col. (Ky)	Orange and Black.
Carnegie Inst. Tech	Plaid.	Georgetown Univ. (D.C.)	Blue and Gray.
Carroll College	Orange and White.	Georgia School of Tech	Old Gold and White.
Carson and Newman Col	Orange and Blue.	Georgia, University of	Red and Black.
Carthage College	Maroon.	Gettysburg College	Orange and Blue.
Case School Ap. Science	Brown and White.	Gonzago University	Blue and White.
Catholic Univ. of Amer	Red and Black.	Gooding College	Purple and White.
Catholic U. of Okla	Crimson and Blue.	Goshen College	White and Purple.
Cedar Crest College	White and Gold.	Goucher College	Blue and Gold.
Cedarville College	Orange and Blue.	Grand Island College	Orange and Blue.
Centenary College	Maroon and White.	Grand View College	Purple and Gold.
Central College, Fayette, Missouri	Nile Green and Black.	Greensboro College	Light Green and White.
		Greenville College	Orange and Black.
Central Baptist College	Brown and Gold.	Greenville Women's	Light Blue and Gold.
Central Wesleyan Col	Navy Blue and White.	Grenada	Black and Gold.
Centre College	Gold and White.	Grinnell College	Scarlet and Black.
Charleston, Col. of	Maroon and White.	Grove City College	Crimson.
Central Holiness	Old Rose and Silver.	Guilford College	Crimson and Gray.
Chattanooga, Univ. of	Old Gold and Blue.	Gustavus Adolphus Col	Ebony and Gold.
Chicago, Univ. of	Maroon.	Hamilton College (N.Y.)	Buff and Blue.
Chicora Col. for Women	Royal Blue and White.	Hamline University	Red and Gray.
Cincinnati Univ	Red and Black.	Hampden-Sidney College	Garnet and Gray
Citadel, The	Blue and White.	Hanover College	Red and Blue.
City of N. Y., Col. of	Lavender and Black.	Harvard University	Crimson.
Clark Univ	Red and Black.	Hastings College	Red and White.
Clarkson Col. of Tech	Old Gold and Green.	Haverford College	Scarlet and Black.
Coe College	Crimson and Gold.	Hawaii, University of	Green and White.
Coker College	Blue and Gold.	Hedding College	Orange and Blue
Colby	Blue and Gray.	Heidelberg University	Black, Orange and Red.
Colgate Univ	Maroon.	Henderson-Brown Col	Red and Gray.
Colorado College	Black and Gold.	Highland College	Yellow and Green.
Colorado Sch. of Mines	Silver and Blue.	Hillsdale College	Ultramarine Blue.
Colorado, Univ. of	Silver and Gold.	Hiram College	Cherry Red & Sky Blue.
Colorado Woman's	Green and White	Hobart College	Orange and Purple.
Columbia College	Purple and Gold.	Hollins College	Green and Gold.
Columbia Univ	Light Blue and White.	Holy Cross	Purple.
Concordia College	Maroon and Gold.	Hood College	Blue and Gray.
Connecticut (fem.)	Blue and White.	Hope College	Orange and Blue.
Converse College	Royal Purple and Gold.	Howard College	Crimson and Blue
Cornell College	Purple and White.	Howard University	Blue and White.
Cornell Univ	Carnelian and White.	Hunter College	Lavender and White

Name.	Colors.
Huron College	Purple and Gold.
Idaho, College of	Purple and Old Gold.
Idaho, University of	Silver and Gold.
Illinois, University of	Orange and Blue.
Illinois Wesleyan Univ	Olive Green and White.
Illinois Woman's Col	Yellow and Blue.
Indiana Central	Cardinal and Gray
Indiana University	Crimson and Cream.
International Y.M.C.A.	Maroon and White.
Iowa State University	Old Gold.
Iowa Wesleyan Univ	White and Purple.
Irving (fem.) College	Blue and Gold.
Jamestown College	Black and Orange.
Jefferson College	Blue and Gold.
Jewell, Wm., College	Red and Black.
John B. Stetson Univ	Green and White.
Johns Hopkins Univ	Black and Old Gold.
Judson College	Red and Black.
Juniata College	Blue and Gold.
Kalamazoo College	Orange and Black.
Kansas City University	Purple and Gold.
Kansas, University of	Crimson and Blue.
Kansas Wesleyan Univ	Purple and Gold.
Kentucky, University of	Blue and White.
Kentucky Wesleyan Col	Purple and White
Kenyon College	Purple
King College	Maroon and Blue.
Kingfisher College	Green and White.
Knox College	Purple and Gold
Knoxville College	Garnet and Blue.
Lafayette College (Pa.)	Maroon and White.
La Grange College	Red and Black
Lake Erie College	Dark Green and White.
Lake Forest College	Ruby Red and Black.
Lander College	Blue and Gold.
La Salle College	Blue and Gold.
Lawrence College	White and Yale Blue.
Lebanon Valley College	Navy Blue and White.
Lehigh University	Seal Brown and White.
Lenoir College	Garnet and Black.
Lincoln College	Violet and White.
Lincoln Memorial Univ	Blue and Gray.
Lincoln University	Orange and Blue.
Lindenwood College	Gold and White.
Linfield College	Cardinal and Purple.
Little Rock College	Purple and White.
Livingston College	Black and Sky Blue.
Lombard College	Olive Green & Old Gold.
Loretto College	Gold and White.
Louisiana Col. (Pineville)	Orange and Navy Blue.
Louisville University	Scarlet and Black.
Lowell Textile School	Red and Black.
Loyola (Balt.)College	Green and Gray.
Loyola Univ., Chicago	Crimson and Gold.
Luther College	Blue and White.
Macalester College	Royal Blue and Gold.
McKendree College	Purple and White.
McPherson College	Crimson and White.
Manchester College	Black and Gold.
Maine, University of	Light Blue.
Manhattan College	Green and White.
Marietta College	Navy Blue and White.
Marion In t	Gold and Black.
Marquette University	Blue and Gold.
Maryland University	Sable and Gold.
Maryville College	Orange and Garnet.
Marywood College	Green and White.
Mass. Inst. of Tech	Cardinal and Gray
Meredith (fem.) College	Maroon and White.
Miami University	Red and White.
Michigan Col. of Mines	Green.
Michigan, University of	Maize and Azure.
Middlebury College	Blue and White.
Midland College	Orange and Black.
Milliken, James, Univ	Navy Blue and White.
Mills College	Gold and White
Millsaps College	Purple and White.
Milton College	Brown and Blue.
Milwaukee-Downer Col	Yale Blue.
Minnesota, Univ. of	Gold and Maroon.
Mississippi College	Yellow and Blue.
Miss. State Col., Women	Yellow and White.
Mississippi, Univ. of	Red and Blue.
Missouri, University of	Black and Old Gold.
Missouri Valley College	Purple and Orange.
Missouri Wesleyan	Red and Black.
Monmouth College	Red and White.
Montana State Univ	Blue and Gold.
Mont. State Sch. of Mines	Copper and Green.
Moravian C. & S. (fem.)	Purple and Gold.
Morgan (Col.) College	Orange and Navy Blue.
Morris Brown U. (col.)	Purple and Black.
Mount Holyoke College	Blue.
Mount St. Charles Col	Purple and Gold.
Mount St. Joseph College (Dubuque)	Purple, White and Gold.
Mount St. Joseph's Col., (Balt.)	Purple and Cream.
Mount St. Mary's (Plainfield, N. J.)	Light Blue and Gold.
Mount St. Mary's (Emmitsburg, Md	Blue and White.
Mt. St. Vincent, C. of	Gold and White.
Mount Union College	Royal Purple.
Muhlenberg College	Cardinal and Gray.
Municipal Un. of Akron	Navy Blue & Old Gold
Muskingum College	Black and Magenta.
Nebraska, Univ. of	Scarlet and Cream
Neb. Wesleyan Univ	Yellow and Brown.
Nevada, University of	Silver and Royal Blue.
Newcomb, H. S., Mem	Bronze and Blue.
New Hampshire State	Blue and White.
New Jersey Col., Women	Red and Black
N. M. State School of Mines	Gold and Silver.
N. M xico, State Univ. of	Cherry and Silver
New Rochelle, College of	Blue and White.
N. Y. State College of Forestry	Orange.
New York University	Violet.
Niagara University	Purple and White
No. Car., Woman's	Gold and White.
No. Carolina, Univ. of	White and Blue.
North Dakota Univ	Rose, Pink and Green.
Northeastern University, (Boston)	Black and Red
Northland College	Orange and Blue.
Northwestern Col., (Ill.)	Royal Purple.
Northwestern, (Wis.)	Black and Red.
Northwestern University (Chicago)	Royal Purple.
Norwich University	Maroon and Gold.
Notre Dame (Ind.) U. of	Gold and Blue.
Notre Dame (Md.)	Dark Blue and White.
Oakland City College	Blue and White.
Oberlin College	Crimson and Gold.
Occidental College	Orange and Black.
Ohio Northern Univ	Orange and Black.
Ohio State University	Scarlet and Gray.
Ohio, University of	Olive Green and White.
Ohio Wesleyan Univ	Scarlet and Jet.
Oklahoma Bapt. U	Green and Gold.
Oklahoma City College	White and Gold.
Oklahoma Col., Women	Green and Gold
Oklahoma University of	Crimson and Cream.
Olivet College	Crimson
Omaha University	Black and Maroon.
Oregon, Univ. of	Green & Lemon Yellow.
Ottawa University	Wheat Yellow & Black.
Otterbein College	Cardinal and Tan.
Ouachita College	Purple and Gold.
Oxford (female) College	Light Blue and Gold.
Ozark, Coll ge of the	Purple and Gold.
Pacific, College of the	Orange and Black.
Pacific College, (Ore.)	Old Gold & Navy Blue
Pacific Union	Green and Yellow.
Pacific University	Crimson and Black.
Park College	Canary and Wine.
Parsons College	Old Rose and Green.
Payne, Howard	Navy Blue & Old Gold.
Penn College, Oscaloosa, (Iowa)	Old Gold and Blue.
Pa. Col. for Women	Purple and White.
Penn. Military College	Red, White and Yellow.
Penn. State College	Navy Blue and White.
Pennsylvania, Univ. of	Red and Blue.
Philippines, Univ. of	Red and Green.
Piedmont College	Green and Gold.
Pittsburgh, Univ. of	Blue and Gold.
Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn	Blue and Gray.
Pomona College	Blue and White.
Porto Rico, Univ. of S. C.	Red and White.
Presbyterian College of S. C.	Garnet and Blue.
Princeton University	Orange and Black.
Providence College	White and Black.
Puget Sound	Maroon and White.
Purdue, University	Old Gold and Black.
Queens College	Dark and Light Blue
Radcliffe College	Crimson and White.
Randolph-Macon College	Lemon and Black.
Randolph-Macon (fem.)	Black and Lemon.
Redlands University	Maroon and Silver Gray.
Reed College	Richmond Red.
Regis College	Brown and Gold.
Rensselaer Poly Inst	Cherry White.
Rhode Island State Col	Blue and White.
Rice Inst.	Blue and Gray.
Richmond, Univ. of	Navy Blue and Crimson
Ripon College	Crimson.
Roanoke College	Maroon and Gray.
Robert College	Blue and Crimson.
Rochester University	Yellow.
Rockford	Purple and White.
Rock Hill	Blue and White.
Rose Poly. Inst	Rose and White.
Rollins College	Blue and Gold.
Russell Sage College	Dark Green and White.
Rutgers College	Scarlet.
Sacred Heart, C. of	Red and White.

Name.	Colors.	Name.	Colors.
St. Ambrose	Blue and White.	Thiel College	Blue and Gold.
St. Bernard	Blue and White.	Toledo, Univ. of City	Blue and Gold.
St. Bonaventura's	Brown and White.	Transylvania College	Crimson.
St. Catherine	Purple and Gold.	Trinity College (N. C.)	Navy Blue.
St. Elizabeth	Blue and Gold.	Trinity (Hartford)	Old Gold and Dark Blue.
St. Francis's Col., Bklyn.	Red and Blue.	Trinity Col., Wash. D. C.	Purple and Gold.
St. Francis Xavier (Chic.)	Scarlet and Gray.	Trinity Univ	Maroon and White.
St. Francis Xavier (N.Y.)	Maroon and Blue.	Tufts College	Brown and Blue.
St. Genevieve's C. & A.	White and Gold.	Tulane Univ	Olive and Blue.
St. Ignatius (Cal.)	Red and Blue.	Tulsa U., for. H. Kendall	Orange and Black.
St. Ignatius (Ohio)	Blue and Gold.	Tusculum College	Princeton Orange & Blk.
St. John's (Bklyn)	Maroon and White.	Union College (Neb.)	Red and Black.
St. John's (Md.)	Black and Old Gold.	Union College, (N. Y.)	Garnet.
St. John's Univ	Cardinal and Blue.	Union Christian	Purple and Gold.
St. Joseph's, Philadelphia	Crimson and Gray.	Union U. (Jackson, Tenn)	Cardinal and Cream.
St. Lawrence Univ	Scarlet and Brown.	Ursinus College	Red, Old Gold & Black.
St. Louis Univ	Blue and White.	U. S. Military Acad	Black, Gold and Gray.
St. Mary's, (Oakl'd. Cal.)	Blue and Gold.	U. S. Naval Acad	Blue and Gold.
St. Mary's, Kan.	Blue and White.	Upper Iowa Univ	Peacock Blue and White.
St. Mary's College, (Ky)	Green and White.	Utah, Univ. of	Crimson and Silver.
St. Mary's School	Blue and White.	Valparaiso Univ	Old Gold & Bright Brown.
St. Mary's C.&A., (Wis.)	Blue and White.	Vanderbilt Univ	Black and Gold.
St. Mary of the Woods	Blue and White.	Vassar	Rose and Gray.
St. Michael's	Purple and Gold.	Vermont, Univ. of	Green and Gold.
St. Olaf	Old Gold and Black.	Villanova College	Navy Blue and White.
St. Peter's	Maroon and White.	Virginia Military Inst	Red, White and Yellow.
St. Stephen's College	Scarlet.	Va. Theo. Sem. & Col	Blue and White.
St. Teresa	White and Gold.	Virginia, Univ. or	Orange and Blue.
St. Thomas, Col. of	Purple and Gray.	Wabash College	White and Scarlet.
St. Viator's College	Purple and Gold.	Wake Forest College	Old Gold and Black.
St. Vincent C. & S.	Gold and Green.	Wartburg College	Orange and Black.
St. Xavier	Blue and White.	Washburn College	Yale Blue.
Salem, A.&C. (Winst'n-S.)	Yellow and White.	Wash. Col. in Sta. of Md	Maroon and Black.
Salem Col. (W. Va.)	Olive Green and White.	Washington Missionary	lue and White.
Santa Clara Univ	Red and White.	Washington State Col	Crimson and Gray.
Scott, Agnes	Purple and White.	Washington, Univ. of	Purple and Gold.
Seton Hall College	Blue and White.	Wash. U., (St. Louis)	Myrtle and Maroon.
Seton Hill C. for women	Scarlet and Gold.	Wash. & Jefferson Col	Red and Black.
Shorter College	White and Gold.	Washington & Lee Univ	Blue and White.
Silliman Collegiate Inst	White and Gold	Waynesburg College	Orange and Black.
Simmons C, Abilene, Tex	Purple (Royal) and Gold.	Wellesley College	Deep Blue.
Simmons (Mass.)	Blue and Gold.	Wells College	Cardinal and White.
Simpson College	Red and Gold.	Wesleyan Col. for women	Lavender and Purple.
Sioux Falls College	Purple and White.	Wesleyan U., Middlet'n, C	Cardinal and Black.
Skidmore Sch. of Arts	Yellow and White.	Western (fem.) C. Oxf., O.	Blue.
Smith College	White and Gold.	Western Maryland Col	Green and Gold.
South, Univ. of	Purple and Gold.	Western Reserve Univ	Red and White.
So. Carolina, Univ. of	Garnet and Black.	Western Union College	Maroon and Old Gold.
So. Dakota, Univ. of	Vermilion or Scarlet.	Westminster Col., Pa	Blue and White.
Southern Cal., Univ. of	Gold.	Westminster Col., Mo	Royal Blue.
Southern Meth. Univ	Har. Red and Yale Blue.	West Virginia Univ	Old Gold and Blue.
Southwestern, College	Purple and White	West Virginia Wesleyan	Orange and Black.
Southwestern Univ., Tex	Canary and Black.	Wheaton C. & Acad. Norton, Mass	Blue and White.
Southwest'n Pres. Univ	Cardinal and Black.	Wheaton College	Orange and Black.
Stanford Univ	Cardinal.	Whitman College	Blue and Gold.
Sterling College	Blue and Red.	Whitworth (fem.)	Crimson and Black.
Stetson, John B. & Univ.	Green and White.	Willamette Univ	Cardinal and Gold.
Stevens Inst. of Tech	Silver Gray and Cardinal.	William & Mary Col	White and Orange.
Susquehanna Univ	Orange and Maroon.	Williams College	Royal Purple.
Swarthmore College	Garnet	Wilmington College	(Lisle) Green and White.
Sweet Briar College	Rose and Green.	Wilson College	Silver and Blue.
Syracuse Univ	Orange	Winthrop College	Garnet and Gold.
Tabor College	Cardinal and White.	Wisconsin, Univ. of	Cardinal.
Talladega College	Crimson and Azure Blue.	Wittenberg	Cream and Cardinal.
Tarkio College	Purple and Cream.	Wofford College	Old Gold and Black.
Taylor Univ	Purple and Gold.	Wooster, Univ. of	Black and Old Gold.
Teacher's College	Light Blue and White.	Worcester Poly	Crimson and Steel Gray.
Temple Univ	Cherry and White.	Wyoming, Univ. of	Brown and Yellow.
Tennessee, Univ. of	Orange and White.	Yale Univ	Blue.
Texas Christian Univ	Purple and White.	Yankton College	Yellow and White.
Texas Presbyterian Col	Presbyterian Blue.	York College	Blue and White.
Texas, Univ. of	Orange and White.		

CANADIAN COLLEGES.

Acadia University	Garnet and Blue.	MacDonald College	Green and Yellow.
Alberta University	Green and Gold.	Manitoba	Purple and White.
British Columbia Univ	Blue and Gold.	Mount Allison	Garnet and Gold.
Dalhousie University	Black and Gold.	New Brunswick Univ	Red and Black.
McGill University	Red and White.	Queen's University	Red, Yellow and Blue.
McMaster University	Silver Gray and Maroon.	Saskatchewan Univ	Green and White.
Toronto, Univ. of	Royal Blue and White.		

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL SCHOOLS.

Alabama Poly Inst	Orange and Blue.	N. Y. State Institute	Green and White.
Clemson Agric. Col	Purple and Orange.	N. C. A. & Eng. (State)	Red and White.
Colorado Agric. Col	Green and Gold.	North Dakota Agric	Green and Yellow.
Connecticut Agric. Col	Blue and White.	Oklahoma A. & M.	Orange and Black.
Georgia State C. of A.	Red and Black.	Oregon State Agric	Orange and Black.
Iowa St. C. of A.&M.A.	Cardinal and Gold.	Rhode Island State Col	Blue and White.
Kansas State Agric. Col.	Royal Purple.	S. Dakota St. Sch. of M.	Silver and Gold.
Kentucky Nor. & Ind. C.	Green and Gold.	S. Dakota State Col	Yellow and Blue.
Louisiana St. A. & M. C.	Old Gold and Purple.	Tarleton, John, Agric	Purple and White.
Maryland State Col	Sable and Gold.	Texas A. and M. C.	Red and White.
Mass. Agric. Col.	Maroon and White.	Tuskegee Institute	Crimson and Gold.
Michigan Agric. Col	Green and White.	Utah Agric. Col	Blue and White.
Montana State Col	Blue and Gold.	Virginia Nor. & Ind. Inst.	Orange and Blue.
Negro Agric. & Tech.	Blue and Gold.	Virginia Poly. Inst.	Orange and Maroon
New Hampshire Col	Blue and White.	Washington State Col	Crimson and Gray.
N. M. C. of A. & M. A.	Crimson and White.	Winthrop N. & I. Col	Garnet and Gold.

MASCULINITY IN HUMAN BIRTHS.

(Data by the U. S. Bureau of the Census.)

The masculinity of live births varies considerably for the different race stocks. For example, in 1922, for the white in the birth registration area, the greatest masculinity (1,062) appears for children of mothers born in the United States and Ireland, while the lowest (1,021 and 1,025) are for children of mothers born in country not stated and Italy, respectively.

MALE LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 FEMALE LIVE BIRTHS, BY COLOR, AND FOR WHITE CHILDREN, BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF MOTHER, IN THE BIRTH REGISTRATION AREA, 1918 TO 1922, EXCLUSIVE OF STILLBIRTHS.

Country of Birth of Mother.	Male Live Births Per 1,000 Female Live Births.						Country of Birth of Mother.	Male Live Births Per 1,000 Female Live Births.					
	Total 1918-1922.	1922.	1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.		Total 1918-1922.	1922.	1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.
Total	1,058	1,056	1,059	1,057	1,057	1,058	Germany	1,055	1,044	1,071	1,073	1,083	1,038
							Italy	1,037	1,025	1,040	1,043	1,038	1,037
Total white	1,060	1,058	1,061	1,059	1,059	1,060	Poland	1,063	1,059	1,062	1,062	1,054	1,067
							Russia	1,061	1,061	1,058	1,052	1,051	1,067
United States	1,061	1,062	1,062	1,061	1,060	1,062	Oth. for. c'tries	1,066	1,059	1,085	1,065	1,057	1,071
Total foreign	1,055	1,049	1,058	1,054	1,055	1,055	C'ntry not st'ted	1,031	1,021	1,061	1,015	1,119	1,130
Austria, Hung.	1,061	1,060	1,065	1,059	1,065	1,059	Total colored	1,032	1,034	1,033	1,028	1,028	1,033
Canada	1,060	1,061	1,038	1,055	1,075	1,076							
Denmark, Norway, Sweden	1,053	1,057	1,039	1,037	1,032	1,055	Negro	1,029	1,030	1,030	1,027	1,024	1,033
							Indian	1,073	1,084	1,086	1,089	1,072	978
England, Scotland, Wales	1,059	1,034	1,095	1,045	1,043	1,056	Chinese	1,084	1,143	1,087	1,010	934	1,269
							Japanese	1,065	1,073	1,063	1,035	1,080	1,122
Ireland	1,046	1,062	1,047	1,037	1,054	1,048	Other colored	1,092	1,395	1,142	1,000	1,233	909

Almost invariably wherever birth records exist the number of live male births exceeds the number of live female births.

Stillbirths of the seventh, eighth, and ninth months have greater masculinity than do live births, and stillbirths of the early months of gestation have still greater masculinity.

For the year 1922 the masculinity figures (1,034 for the colored and 1,030 for the Negro) are in marked contrast with 1,058 for the total white.

The Negro, year after year, shows the same comparatively low masculinity, the greatest for this race in any of the five years from 1918 to 1922 being 1,033 in 1918.

The Italians also show low masculinity, the lowest being 1,025 in 1922 and the highest, 1,043, in 1918 and 1920.

The masculinity of Negro live births is comparatively low for each of the last five years. These masculinity figures range from 1,024 in 1919 to 1,033 in 1918, while the masculinity figures for white live births range from 1,058 in 1922 to 1,061 in 1921.

On the other hand, the masculinity of Negro stillbirths in 1922 is 1,368 against 1,358 for white stillbirths, and the 1922 masculinity of deaths under 1 day for Negroes is 1,277 against 1,416 for white children under 1 day.

Now, in view of the fact that the tendency to succumb, whether before birth or in the first year of life, is greater among males than among females, is it not possible that, in the case of Negroes, either as a result of disease or other factors, this tendency may have been accentuated and have partially spent itself before birth, so that not only is the masculinity of Negro live births comparatively low, but also the masculinity of Negro deaths under 1 day?

Certain it is that the masculinity of Negro stillbirths and live births combined is, again in 1922, as great as the masculinity of some of the white race stocks and very nearly as high as that shown for total whites.

The same reasoning would also account for the figures presented for children of mothers born in Germany.

For stillbirths masculinity is invariably very much greater than for live births and varies greatly for the different race stocks.

As infant mortality among males is universally higher than among females in the early days of life, and as the line between stillbirths and live births may not be observed with the same accuracy everywhere, it was thought that possibly more accurate figures of masculinity would be obtained by summing stillbirths and deaths under 1 day. It is evident, however, from the figures presented that this procedure lessens the difference of masculinity for some of the race stocks but not for all.

MALES PER 1,000 FEMALES, BY COLOR, AND FOR WHITE BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF MOTHER, IN THE BIRTH REGISTRATION AREA, 1922.

Country of Birth of Mother.	Males Per 1,000 Females.				Country of Birth of Mother.	Males Per 1,000 Females.			
	Still-b'ths	Dths Und 1 Day.	Still-b'ths and Dths Und 1 Day.	Live B'ths		Still-b'ths	Dths Und 1 Day.	Still-b'ths and Dths Und 1 Day.	Live B'ths
Total	1,360	1,405	1,372	1,056	Germany	1,527	1,200	1,436	1,044
					Italy	1,486	1,440	1,477	1,025
Total white	1,358	1,416	1,375	1,058	Poland	1,433	1,575	1,468	1,059
					Russia	1,374	1,296	1,357	1,061
United States	1,338	1,405	1,358	1,062	Oth. for. countries	1,386	1,603	1,437	1,059
Total foreign	1,416	1,464	1,427	1,049	Not stated	1,226	1,350	1,274	1,021
Austria, Hungary	1,421	1,484	1,435	1,060	Colored	1,371	1,291	1,357	1,034
Canada	1,352	1,445	1,379	1,061					
Den., Nor., Swe.	1,435	1,754	1,516	1,057	Negro	1,368	1,277	1,352	1,030
Engl., Scotl., Wales	1,341	1,211	1,307	1,034	Other colored	1,510	1,649	1,547	1,085
Ireland	1,254	1,474	1,311	1,062					

TURPENTINE AND ROSIN PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Turpentine.	Rosin.	Year.	Turpentine.	Rosin.	Year.	Turpentine.	Rosin.
	Gallons.	*500 lb. bbls.*		*Gallons.*	*500 lb. bbls.*		*Gallons.*	*500 lb. bbls.*
1922	24,252,835	1,651,795	1918	18,650,000	1,238,000	1909	29,714,132	1,827,760
1921	24,770,620	1,690,971	1917	24,900,000	1,631,000	1904	31,129,236	1,964,674
1920	26,200,000	1,757,000	1914	27,648,939	1,649,160	1899	37,733,500	2,434,933
1919	19,228,174	1,269,717						

REHABILITATION OF FISHERIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Secretary of Commerce Hoover in an address before the Sixth Annual Convention of the United States Fisheries Association, at Atlantic City, Sept. 5, 1924, reviewed the serious situation confronting many parts of the American fisheries.

"Blindly, without regard to the stability of the industry in our generation, without sense of responsibility to future generations, we are recklessly destroying out littoral fisheries—that is, the species of seafood in our bays and adjacent to the coast," Mr. Hoover declared. "A constantly depleted species will ultimately reach a point of exhaustion from which there is no recovery. It is true that as a result of a conference on fisheries which I called in Washington three years ago, in which you participated, we have stopped some of the destruction. We have secured some start in a positive national policy of conservation of our fish supply. We have a long distance further to go. We must not only halt other forms of destruction but we must start rehabilitation.

"I do not discuss now the deep sea fisheries, from which come such a large part of our fish supply, the halibut, cod, herring, and mackerel. Their large and increasing production has obscured the depletion of our coastal varieties. Sea fisheries have been protected to a large extent by their situation, and to some extent by international agreement. Their supplies are capable of still further expansion. But if our littoral fisheries are permitted to go further toward extinction, an additional burden to make up this lost supply will fall upon the deep sea species, with consequent additional danger. Nor shall we have that wonderful variety in seafood which has been our national heritage. Indeed, this situation already confronts us. Our deep sea fisheries are not in the long view unlimited.

"The fisheries are the most precious of our primary food supplies. They will become more precious in the future. Our agricultural expansion is rapidly approaching its limits and our population will double. To protect the industry is an obligation to our own generation; to maintain it is a primary duty we owe to future generations.

"Our littoral and inland fish are far less than they were seventy-five years ago; they are less to-day than even twenty years ago. In the mean time, the number of fishermen has vastly increased. Our Atlantic and Pacific littoral waters once teemed with huge runs of salmon, shad, sturgeon, and mullet; they contained great stocks of lobster, crab and oysters and clams. But littoral fish were easy of capture because they run right up to the fishermen's hands once a year. Shellfish may be had by the first comer.

"I can perhaps lend emphasis to this situation if I remind you that our great supplies of salmon on the Atlantic Coast have totally disappeared as a food supply. They have been diminished over one-half on the Pacific Coast, and only recently have measures been taken there to halt their destruction; and it is only within a few months that we have sought to save the last great salmon fishery of the world—Alaska—where reckless exploitation threatened their complete destruction within half a generation.

"The sturgeon fisheries of the Great Lakes have declined 98% in forty years. They are almost gone on our coast. Our shad fisheries have decreased in their yield by over 70%. Seventy-five years ago 22,000,000 shad a year were taken in the Potomac River alone. To-day 800 fishermen operating 500 nets take with difficulty 600,000 fish per annum in this river, the best of the remaining rivers for shad. We now supply 'Potomac shad' to the market by hauling them 3,000 miles from California on ice.

"Other littoral fishes—river herring, striped bass, sea run trout—are decreasing with great rapidity. Crabs, lobsters, oysters, and clams are on the same road to destruction. As late as 1915 our crab fisheries in the Chesapeake and Delaware waters yielded over 50,000,000 lbs. They yield less than one-half of that to-day. The oyster fisheries of the Chesapeake have decreased by 50% in as short a period as twenty years. Our lobster catch is less than one-third that of thirty years ago. Even some deep sea fisheries, such as the great halibut fisheries, in the North Pacific have been overfished.

Mr. Hoover estimated that each summer finds 2,000,000 anglers upon our streams and coasts.

"We are literally destroying our littoral and inland fisheries at a rate that promises the end in a generation unless we accomplish further reform," he continued. "More has been done in the last three years in actual accomplishments than in the two generations before." These accomplishments he summarized as follows:

"First: Congress enacted in 1924 Federal legislation controlling oil pollution of coastal waters by oil burning and oil carrying ships. This measure was vital to the existence of our fisheries and the protection of our shellfish. It is only a beginning at solution of the pollution problem.

"Second: We secured by negotiation with Canada, the Pacific Coast halibut treaty and the enactment of legislation under which the two nations are now able to halt the depletion and destruction of that great fishery and to start its recuperation.

"Third: Congress, after three years of controversy, enacted the Alaskan Salmon Fisheries Conservation Bill, and we have to-day vigorously stopped destruction and started the rejuvenation of these fisheries.

"Fourth: Congress enacted the Upper Mississippi Fish and Game Refuge Bill, through which the streams of the Upper Mississippi will be preserved for the breeding of fish and game.

"Fifth: We have had some success in bringing about co-operation between different States for the protection of fisheries.

"The important steps now before us are:

"1. To cultivate a sense of national responsibility toward the fisheries and their maintenance; to make conservation of those priceless resources a part of the national instinct; to let the whole country understand that we can no more overfish and expect to have seafood than we can outcut the growth of our forests and expect to have timber.

"2. To make a vigorous attempt to restore the sturgeon, salmon, shad, lobster, crab, oyster, and clam and other littoral fisheries on the Atlantic Coast.

"3. To secure the prevention of pollution from sources other than ships both in coastal and inland waters.

"4. To undertake the reinforcement of stocks of game fish throughout the United States.

"We must have centralization of control. I am not urging the extension of federal power. The Constitution itself furnished the method I would adopt. It is in the permitted power of the States to enter into agreements and compacts with Congressional consent.

"We should proceed upon that basis, the thought being the joint control of the protection and conservation of each species by the States of its habitat. Interstate commissions could be set up consisting of representatives from each of the States interested in a given problem with power to act in its determination. An agreement, for instance, could be made between the States from Maine to New York vesting the entire subject of the rehabilitation of the Atlantic salmon and taking of the necessary measures to bring it about in a joint commission composed perhaps of their own fishery officials, and whose regulation could be carried out through their own officers. The shad could be restored by the States from New York to Georgia if they would."

Mr. Hoover announced that some time during 1925 he proposed to call a series of conferences of State authorities to consider this proposal.

POWDER BLAST MOVES A MOUNTAIN.

The world's largest blast, a Southern Pacific Railway bulletin says, was exploded near Lakeside, about fifty miles from Ogden on the western shore of the Great Salt Lake, in 1924.

The purpose of the blast was to obtain material to maintain the fills that are approaches to the Great Salt Lake trestles. The face of a great bluff 275 feet high and about 1,000 feet in length was lifted up, separated into millions of fragments in the air and spread over an area of 260,000 square feet.

It is estimated that 550,000 cubic feet of rock and dirt were torn loose from the mountain.

Work in preparation for the huge blast was started in 1923. It included construction of six tunnels, varying in length from 110 feet to 180 feet and having crosscuts at the end and centres varying in length from 50 to 90 feet. The tunnels aggregated 4,100 feet in length.

The tunnels were loaded with a special powder of which the 301,200 pounds used was equivalent to 600,000 pounds of ordinary black powder. It required twenty-five men forty days to properly place the powder. The blast was exploded by means of a direct electrical circuit supplied by a dynamo car, after an attempt to explode it with local current was unsuccessful.

Railroad officials and engineers who witnessed the explosion expected a large amount of vibration, but reported only a dull rumbling and a slight tremor of the earth.

GREAT PORTS OF THE WORLD.

(Final .000 omitted. Figures show a year's traffic.)

PORT.	Country.	Imports.	Exports.	PORT.	Country.	Imports.	Exports.
		Dollars.	*Dollars.*			*£ Sterling*	*£ Sterling*
Auckland (1921)	New Zealand.	56,360	*35,877	Bristol (1921)	England	36,232	5,097
Baltimore (1923)	United States	84,952	112,507	Cardiff (1921)	Wales	7,834	19,539
Boston (1923)	United States	340,620	48,226	Glasgow (1921)	Scotland	33,238	61,464
Buen'sAyres(1921)	Argentina	199,400	187,498	Grimsby (1921)	England	14,734	13,268
Buffalo (1923)	United States	69,597	179,800	Hull (1921)	England	60,459	31,464
Callao (1922)	Peru	29,269	18,026	Leith (1921)	Scotland	20,350	7,654
Canton (1922)	China	45,013	73,884	Liverpool (1921)	England	241,370	286,643
Dairen (1922)	China	54,503	79,220	London (1921)	England	415,076	191,781
Detroit (1923)	United States	82,827	218,755	Manchester (1921)	England	51,873	34,643
Galveston (1923)	United States	28,069	414,492	So'hampton (1921)	England	30,634	36,179
Havana (1920)	Cuba	347,674	108,526			*Metric tons.*	
Kobe (1922)	Japan	428,178	139,902	Amsterdam (1922)	Holland	3,916	1,439
Melbourne (1921)	Australia	139,593	138,033	Antwerp (1920)	Belgium	8,543	4,479
Montreal (1921)	Canada	286,597	263,743	Barcelona (1921)	Spain	1,091	136
New Orleans(1923)	United States	166,563	346,200	Bombay (1923)	India	2,303	2,119
New York (1923)	United States	1,775,030	1,430,160	Bordeaux (1922)	France	2,514	1,275
Norfolk (1923)	United States	13,004	155,532	Calcutta (1922)	India	1,137	1,523
Philadelphia(1923)	United States	215,199	125,584	Canton (1922)	China	†4,451	
Rio Janeiro (1921)	Brazil	109,671	36,378	Dairen (1922)	China	†8,203	
S. Francisco (1923)	United States	186,065	157,242	Dunkirk (1922)	France	2,219	431
Santos (1921)	Brazil	70,547	109,768	Fiume (1913)	Austria	923	1,174
Shanghai (1922)	China	348,262	180,983	Genoa (1922)	Italy	4,968	533
Singapore (1922)	Str'ts Set'm't	231,057	211,564	Havre (1922)	France	3,018	825
Sydney (1921)	N. S. Wales	166,355	184,368	Marseilles (1922)	France	4,172	1,653
Tampico (1920)	Mexico	42,247	36,602	Naples (1917)	Italy	1,136	200
Tientsin (1922)	China	80,130	38,571	Rotterdam (1922)	Holland	17,985	13,032
Valparaiso (1921)	Chili	8,775	77,194	Rouen (1922)	France	7,377	432
Vera Cruz (1920)	Mexico	62,572	15,468	Shanghai (1922)	China	†27,516	
Wellington (1921)	New Zealand.	50,577	*29,780	Tientsin (1922)	China	†3,629	
Yokohama (1922)	Japan	326,027	447,732	Trieste (1921)	Italy	1,139	352

* Figures averaged for five-year period, 1917-1921. † Sum of imports and exports.

TONNAGE OF COMMERCE AT BIG UNITED STATES PORTS.

The following table, compiled by the United States Department of Commerce, shows, by calendar years, the cargo tonnage handled in and out of chief American ports.

PORT.	TOTAL.		IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.	1923.
	Long Tons.	*Long Tons.*	*Long Tons.*	*Long Tons.*	*Long Tons.*	*Long Tons.*
New York, N. Y.	22,762,101	21,275,288	12,202,963	10,354,701	10,559,138	10,920,587
New Orleans, La.	7,147,313	7,216,287	3,445,254	4,172,156	3,702,059	3,044,131
Baltimore, Md.	5,619,024	6,617,605	2,849,982	3,412,750	2,769,042	3,204,855
Philadelphia, Pa	6,324,414	6,242,662	3,655,152	3,823,924	2,669,262	2,418,738
Buffalo, N. Y.	3,974,995	3,336,361	3,388,038	3,108,789	586,957	227,572
Boston, Mass.	4,257,006	3,024,811	3,727,096	2,564,301	529,910	460,510
San Francisco, Cal.	2,506,061	3,012,857	957,830	948,318	1,548,231	2,064,539
Galveston, Tex.	3,016,788	2,823,477	1,585,063	1,677,938	1,431,725	1,145,559
Port Arthur, Tex.	4,487,244	2,797,554	3,174,660	1,767,417	1,312,584	1,030,137
Los Angeles, Cal.	945,116	2,788,321	219,212	493,955	725,904	2,294,036
Norfolk, Va.	1,534,459	1,958,685	498,531	366,320	1,035,928	1,592,365
Newport News, Va.	868,128	1,465,627	33,375	102,240	834,753	1,363,387
Cleveland, Ohio	922,672	1,403,781	194,736	267,967	727,936	1,135,814
Portland, Ore.	1,269,518	1,232,791	61,073	93,301	1,208,445	1,139,490
Toledo, Ohio	1,244,276	1,132,619	143,541	277,646	1,100,735	854,973
Perth Amboy, N. J.	687,425	1,077,309	649,073	978,819	38,352	98,490
Baton Rouge, La.	1,899,086	1,044,109	1,096,048	329,724	803,038	714,385
Seattle, Wash.	868,963	990,128	259,676	340,178	609,287	649,950
Mobile, Ala.	702,187	962,013	209,539	295,812	492,648	666,201
Portland, Me.	1,065,642	940,338	495,399	319,983	570,243	620,355
Ashtabula, Ohio	618,380	900,794			618,380	900,794
Tampa, Fla.	606,818	859,287	167,654	305,108	439,164	554,179
Houston, Tex.	679,512	846,986	303,591	314,233	375,921	532,753
Erie, Pa.	558,579	826,152	413,351	369,823	145,228	456,329
Tacoma, Wash.	695,705	781,009	225,938	313,550	469,767	467,459
Providence, R. I.	399,688	761,185	399,479	760,652	209	533
Rochester, N. Y.	543,364	752,233	110,233	142,649	433,131	609,584
San Luis, Cal.	216,870	745,639			216,870	745,639
Lorain, Ohio	516,105	722,392	8,002	14,450	508,103	707,942
Superior, Wis.	454,169	712,466	40,090	26,508	414,079	685,958
Savannah, Ga.	523,654	698,367	282,158	497,770	241,496	200,597
Charleston, S. C.	455,610	697,926	280,820	373,227	174,790	324,690
Fall River, Mass.	819,111	652,361	769,880	627,105	49,231	25,256
Jacksonville, Fla	493,532	578,203	312,520	401,787	181,012	176,416
Beaumont, Tex.	284,659	568,361	47,120	292	237,539	568,069
Freeport, Tex.	267,618	540,628	228,011	454,033	39,607	86,595
Texas City, Tex.	703,677	530,653	290,921	260,408	412,756	270,245
Sandusky, Ohio	184,511	502,864	19,468	143,024	165,043	359,840
Pensacola, Fla.	247,827	488,562	69,612	39,013	178,215	449,549
Baytown, Tex.	668,018	448,899	578,302	135,404	89,716	313,495
Key West, Fla.	325,112	442,936	163,933	194,063	161,179	248,873
Duluth, Minn.	477,085	399,096	63,774	115,472	413,311	283,624
Aberdeen, Wash.	196,647	343,826			196,647	343,826
Oswego, N. Y.	151,493	333,640	9,063	2	142,430	333,638
Sabine, Tex.	650,287	324,619	109,260	158	541,027	324,461
Ashland, Wis.	124,679	316,895		62,712	124,679	253,183
Chicago, Ill.	1,059,850	307,021	44,043	25,582	1,015,807	281,439
Gulfport, Miss.	227,011	293,764	12,920	24,789	214,091	268,975
Marquette, Mich.	148,550	265,543		15	148,550	265,528
Fairport, Ohio	86,515	255,822	80,790	34,392	5,725	221,430
Newark, N. J.	223,646	229,742	212,775	225,658	10,871	4,084
Wilmington, N. C.	171,059	208,873	148,273	190,059	22,786	18,814

ANCIENT LIBRARIES.

Four thousand years ago the firm of Murashu Sons, bankers and brokers at Nippur, Assyria, comparable in their status in that country to the Rothschilds in England and the house of Morgan in the United States, stacked in their business archives clay tablets written before the era of Abraham which recorded hundreds of their transactions, says a bulletin of the National Geographic Society.

Ashurbanipal, who died in 626 B. C., had at Nineveh a library which had been classified and arranged according to the subject matter of the tablets, each series being given a number and a title composed as a general rule of the first words of the first tablet. The king sent out his scribes to all the temples and schools of Babylonia and Assyria and had them make copies of the tablets in the then modern Assyrian language. The story of the Deluge, now in the J. Pierpont Morgan library in New York City, which is dated about 2000 B. C., is said to be a copy of an older version.

The Egyptians had their libraries. Behind the hall of columns of the Rameseion at Thebes, was the Sacred Library called the "Dispensary of the Mind." It had an astronomical ceiling on which the twelve Egyptian months were represented and its wall showed a procession of priests carrying the sacred arks. Its circle of 365 cubits, each representing a day of the year, was carried off by the Persians and is lost except through the description of Diodorus.

The Greeks probably had a few private libraries during the fifth and fourth centuries B. C., but nothing of their character is known now.

The first of the Ptolemies collected the twin libraries at Alexandria containing 700,000 volumes, arranged and catalogued, which were burned when Julius Caesar set fire to the shipping in the harbor. The library of Pergamum in Asia Minor, which Plutarch says contained 200,000 volumes, was sent to Alexandria as a gift to Cleopatra from Antony, with the view to making good the loss.

Under the Greeks the parchment used in making the scrolls was improved and by Roman times many varieties were on the market, and the Egyptian ink then in use has much of its ancient gloss and freshness to-day. Inkstands for two colors of writing fluid, much like those of to-day, have been excavated from the ruins of Pompeii and Herculaneum, and one from the latter city contained ink, which, though thick, could still be used for writing.

Constantine the Great founded in 336 B. C. a library at Constantinople which grew under his successors until it contained over 100,000 volumes, among the manuscripts being an account of the Council of Nice and a manuscript of Homer written in letters of gold on serpents' skin which measured 120 feet in length.

The library collected by Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary, in 1460, contained over 50,000 manuscripts. The Turks in 1527 rifled it in the castle of Buda and scattered its contents over the continent.

The Arab libraries, consisting for the most part of works on theology, jurisprudence, and philology are attached to their mosques, are seldom read and rapidly fall into decay. The leaves of the books are not often sewed together, but usually are placed loose in a leather or pasteboard cover. Several persons can use the same book at the same time, each taking out a handful of leaves.

The Buddhist writings in the temples of eastern Thibet are printed from blocks such as were first used in China, or are written by hand. The Buddhist scriptures of Siam were written with brass or iron stiles upon the leaves of the talipot palm, and each leaf wrapped in yellow cloth or silk.

Among the mediaeval manuscripts of the library at Vatopethi on Mount Athos, Greece, there is a geography of the eleventh century after Strabo and Ptolemy, containing some maps.

LOST—THIRTEEN DAYS.

"On October 13, 1923, millions of Christians, members of the Greek Orthodox Church, lost thirteen perfectly good days. By doing so they are also surrendering a heritage of their ancestors dating back to 46 B. C. and correcting a mistake made by Julius Caesar," says a bulletin from the Washington, D. C. headquarters of the National Geographic Society.

"In fact, when England, in 1750, corrected the same calendar error the Greek Orthodox Church is now correcting and lost 11 days, mobs thronged through the streets of London shouting 'Give us back our eleven days.'

Julius Caesar, dominant figure of Roman civilization, must, however, be credited with good intentions. It is not his fault that the millions of members of the Greek Orthodox Church must mark time to get in step with the world. Along about 47 B. C., due to politics and manipulation, the Roman official calendar had mid-winter coming in the fall.

"This roused great Caesar's indignation, so he engaged Sosigenes, an Egyptian, to make a new model, which was brought out in 46 B. C. Sosigenes did a fairly scientific piece of work considering the astronomical instruments available in his day, but he missed calculating the right length of the year by 11 minutes and 14 seconds, a small difference, indeed, but it amounts to a day in 128 years.

"Caesar ruled with a strong hand and he saw to it that his new calendar was used all over the Roman Empire. Because of the error, however, the equinoxes kept slipping back until in the century 1500 they fell on the eleventh of the month instead of on the twenty-fifth, where Caesar put them.

"Pope Gregory decided this could not be, so he once more revised the calendar, dropping out an additional new day in every century except those whose first two figures are divisible by four.

Thus 1900 was not a leap year, but 2000 will be. But woe to us, even Pope Gregory was not right, since he missed the exact length of the year by 26 seconds, which will make us one day ahead of time by the year 3325. This must be corrected, but it is not exactly an immediate problem.

"In May, 1923, prelates of the Greek Orthodox Church, meeting in Constantinople, decided to accept the Gregorian calendar. Only the Ruthenians in the Carpathian Mountains and the Ukraine still cling to the Julian calendar. All other Christian peoples use the Gregorian standard.

"Back of the cold figures of the calendar on the wall are some very human stories.

"Few people realize that the Christian world annually celebrates the whim of an ancient Roman Emperor. Our modern indifference to the honor he insisted upon must hurt his feelings terribly if his ghost is in tune with the world.

"Caesar, it seems, had an orderly mind, and planned to alternate the long and short months, the first, third, fifth, seventh, ninth and eleventh months having 31 days, with the others, February excepted, having 30.

"But when Augustus, for whom August is named, heard that his month was to be a day shorter than July, the month named for Julius Caesar, he felt insulted and as a result the alternation originally planned was readjusted.

"One day accordingly was taken from February and given to August; and in order that three months of thirty-one days might not come together, September and November, were reduced to thirty days, and thirty-one was given to October and December.

"Before Caesar, the Roman calendar had been intrusted to the pontiffs for correction, but for reasons of their own and often for political reasons they shortened or lengthened a month. Through ignorance and deliberate changes the Roman calendar had finally become three months ahead of sun time.

"When the famous conqueror had his calendar finally prepared he ordered tha the three months should be inserted into that current year so the new calendar could begin exactly on January 1.

"Therefore the year 47 B. C. is the longest on record in the Christian calendar; it had 445 days."

WIDTH OF STANDARD GAUGE RAILWAYS.

The *standard gauge* of railways is 4 feet 8½ inches in the United States, Great Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Austria, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Hungary, Italy, Switzerland, Sweden and European Turkey. That is to say it is 56½ inches from the top centre of one rail to the top centre of the other rail.

In general, a single track railway of standard gauge requires 12 feet of roadway; a double track, 23 feet.

A narrow gauge railroad is one where the distance is 3 feet or 3½ feet between the top centres of the rails. They are used in mining and lumbering.

A passenger engine, on good roads, averages approximately 35,000 miles a year; a freight engine, 25,000 miles.

The average resistance of cars to motion is 6 to 8 pounds per long ton, when the track and the train are in good order.

NATIONAL STATUARY HALL.

The National Hall of Statuary, formerly the Hall of the United States House of Representatives in the Capitol at Washington, was established by Congress July 2, 1864. Each State was invited to contribute marble or bronze statues of her two most distinguished deceased citizens. The following is a list of statues presented by the States and the dates of the works:

STATE.	Name.	Date.	STATE.	Name.	Date.
Alabama	J. L. M. Curry	1906	Missouri	Thomas H. Benton	1899
Arkansas	Uriah M. Rose	1917	New Hampshire	John Stark	1894
"	James P. Clarke	1921	"	Daniel Webster	1894
Connecticut	Roger Sherman	1872	New Jersey	Richard Stockton	1886
"	Jonathan Trumbull	1872	"	Philip Kearny	1875
Florida	John W. Gorrie	1914	New York	Robert R. Livingston	1874
"	Gen. E. Kirby Smith	1918	"	George Clinton	1873
Idaho	George L. Shoup	1909	North Carolina	Zebulon Baird Vance	1916
Illinois	James Shields	1893	Ohio	James A. Garfield	1885
"	Frances E. Willard	1905	"	William Allen	1887
Indiana	Oliver P. Morton	1899	Oklahoma	Sequoyah	1917
"	Lew Wallace	1909	Pennsylvania	J. P. G. Muhlenberg	1881
Iowa	James Harlan	1909	"	Robert Fulton	1881
"	Samuel J. Kirkwood	1913	Rhode Island	Nathaniel Greene	1869
Kansas	John J. Ingalls	1904	"	Roger Williams	1870
"	George W. Glick	1914	South Carolina	John C. Calhoun	1909
Maine	William King	1877	Texas	Stephen F. Austin	1904
Maryland	Charles Carroll	1901	"	Samuel Houston	1904
"	John Hanson	1901	Vermont	Ethan Allen	1875
Massachusetts	Samuel Adams	1873	"	Jacob Collamer	1879
"	John Winthrop	1872	Virginia	Washington	1908
Michigan	Lewis Cass	1889	"	Robert E. Lee	1908
"	Zachariah Chandler	1913	West Virginia	John E. Kenna	1901
Minnesota	Henry Mower Rice	1916	"	Francis H. Pierpont	1903
Missouri	Francis P. Blair	1899	Wisconsin	James Marquette	1895

Works of art in the Capitol have been acquired by gift, from private individuals and from States.

A group of bust portraits of Lucretia Mott, Susan B. Anthony, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton was placed in the crypt of the Capitol in February, 1921.

NOTE—The House of Representatives met in what is now Statuary Hall until Dec. 16, 1857, when the present Chamber of the House was ready for occupancy.

NATIONAL GRANGE. PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Master—L. J. Taber, Columbus, Ohio. *Secretary*—C. M. Freeman, Tippecanoe City, Ohio. Washington, D. C., Office, 630 Louisiana Avenue N. W., T. C. Atkeson in charge.

OFFICERS OF STATE GRANGES.

MASTERS.	SECRETARIES.
California, Geo. R. Harrison, Sebastopol.	California, Mrs. Martha L. Gamble, Santa Rosa, 753 Slater St.
Colorado, John Morris, Golden.	Colorado, Rudolph Johnson, Boulder.
Connecticut, Allen B. Cook, Niantic.	Connecticut, Ard Welton, Plymouth.
Delaware, Robt. P. Robinson, Wilmington, 501 Market St.	Delaware, Wesley Webb, Dover.
Idaho, W. W. Deal, Nampa.	Idaho, F. G. Harland, Payette.
Illinois, E. A. Eckert, Mascoutah.	Illinois, Roy E. Moss, Belvidere, R. 5.
Indiana, Jessie Newsom, Columbus, R. 10.	Indiana, W. R. Gant, Columbus, R. 10.
Iowa, Ralph W. Smith, Newton, R. 2.	Iowa, Mrs. Mary E. Lawson, Oakland, R. 2.
Kansas, J. P. McMullen, Burlington.	Kansas, A. E. Wedd, Lenexa.
Kentucky, Thos. Urmston, Cynthiana.	Kentucky, Mrs. O. C. Hafer, Hebron.
Maine, John E. Abbot, No. Berwick.	Maine, E. H. Libby, Auburn.
Maryland, B. John Black, Randallstown.	Maryland, Paul Goodwin, Reisterstown.
Massachusetts, E. H. Gilbert, No. Easton, R. 1.	Massachusetts, Wm. N. Howard, No. Easton.
Michigan, A. B. Cook, Owosso.	Michigan, Miss Jennie Buell, Ann Arbor.
Minnesota, R. W. Roberts, Austin.	Minnesota, Mrs. John Herzog, Austin.
Missouri, Jas. T. Phillips, Ewing.	Missouri, Miss Lulu Fuqua, Hannibal.
Montana, Clark Bumgarner, Fife.	Montana, Mrs. P. J. Anderson, Conrad.
Nebraska, Geo. Bischel, Kearney.	Nebraska, Thos. A. Hodson, Gothenburg.
New Hampshire, Herbert N. Sawyer, Haverhill (Mass.), R. 2.	New Hampshire, George R. Drake, Manchester.
New Jersey, David H. Agans, Three Bridges.	New Jersey, James B. Kirby, Mullica Hill.
New York, S. L. Strivings, Castile.	New York, F. J. Riley, Sennett.
North Dakota, T. M. Williams, DesLacs.	North Dakota, G. N. Bowman, Des Lacs.
Ohio, Harry A. Caton, Coshocton.	Ohio, W. G. Vandenbark, Zanesville, R. D.
Oklahoma, A. F. Pickard, Alva.	Oklahoma, W. C. Gillespie, Eddy.
Oregon, G. A. Palmiter, Hood River, R. 4.	Oregon, Miss Bertha Beck, Albany, R. 3.
Pennsylvania, John A. McSparran, Furniss.	Pennsylvania, Fred Brenckman, Harrisburg, 507 Telegraph Bldg.
Rhode Island, C. Palmer Chapman, Westerly.	Rhode Island, Mrs. C. L. Chase, Newport, Box 494.
South Dakota, J. H. Hutchinson, Brookings, 1112 Sixth St.	South Dakota, C. W. Amesden, Milbank, R. 4.
Vermont, O. L. Martin, Plainfield.	Vermont, A. A. Priest, Randolph.
Washington, A. S. Goss, Seattle, 1007 Weller St.	Washington, F. W. Lewis, Tumwater.
Wisconsin, Herman Ihde, Neenah.	West Virginia, F. M. Brown, Pliny.
West Virginia, O. H. Johnson, Boaz.	Wisconsin, J. G. Seyfert, Eagle River.
Wyoming, G. H. Peake, Douglas.	Wyoming, Miss Margaret Bundy, Hilisdale, Box 157

National Superintendent, Juvenile Granges—Mrs. Harriet Dickson, Piqua, Ohio.

THE NATIONAL HEALTH COUNCIL.

The National Health Council is an organization composed of the fourteen leading national voluntary health agencies of this country, together with the U. S. Children s Bureau and the U. S. Public Health Service as conference members.

The members are as follows: Amer. Child Health As oc., Amer. Public Health Assoc., Amer. Red Cross, Amer. Social Hygiene Assoc., Amer. Soc. for the Control of Cancer, Conference of State and Provincial Health Authorities of No. Amer., Nat'l Committee for Mental Hygiene, Nat'l Committee for the Prevention of Blindness, Nat l Organization for Public Health Nursing, Nat'l Tuberculosis Assoc., and Amer. Assoc. Industrial Physicians and Surgeons, Women's Foundation for Health (associate members).

The officers of the Council are: Chairman, Dr. L. K. Frankel; Vice Chairman, Dr. W. F. Snow; Recording Secretary, James L. Fieser; Treasurer, Dr. Linsly R. Williams; Executive Officer, Dr. A. J. Lanza; Admin. Sec., James A. Tobey.

Each member organization elects a representative and alternate to serve on the Council. The Surgeon General represents the U. S. Public Health Service. Headquarters are at 370 Seventh Ave., New York.

MOTION PICTURE FACTS.

The motion picture film manufacturers in the United States turn out 65,000,000 feet a month, or over 150,000 miles a year.

Into the manufacture of film goes nearly 5,000,000 pounds of cotton per year.

And into the sensitizing of motion-picture film and other photographic material over 156 tons of pure silver bullion are used each year, over three tons per week and approximately one-twelfth of all the silver mined in the United States.

In 1895, the first year of commercial motion picture film production, the total production was only 21,663 feet.

Every motion picture film that is rented pays to the United States Government a 5 per cent. rental tax which, in the year ended June 30, 1920, amounted to $3,972,852, and in that ending June 30, 1921, $5,951,188.

The tax is levied on the film distributers, and indicates that, in 1921, the distribut rs rented their films to exhibitors for $119,023,746. This tax was repealed in 1922.

The 10 per cent. theatre admission tax, in the year ended June 30, 1921, yielded $90,683,651, indicating that the people who attended theatres in that year paid over $906,000,000 for their tickets, of which over one-third went to the movie houses.

There are 17,900 motion picture theatres in this country.

In 1922 there were 700 program features produced, including over 40 super-features and 500 comedies. Miscellaneous releases used in both the theatrical and non-theatrical field totaled 200. There are 47 important distributers of non-theatrical pictures.

There are approximately 17,836 motion picture theatres in the United States, divided as follows: Maine, 191; New Hampshire, 109; Vermont, 94; Massachusetts, 438; Rhode Island, 66; Connecticut, 185.

New York, 1456; New Jersey, 422; Pennsylvania, 1397; Delaware, 38; District of Columbia, 58; Maryland, 194; Virginia, 238; West Virginia, 280; Ohio, 1040; Indiana, 565; Illinois, 1307; Kentucky, 300; Michigan, 614; Minnesota, 566; Wisconsin, 543; North Dakota, 218; South Dakota, 203; Iowa, 729; Nebraska, 414; Missouri, 618; Kansas, 494; No. Carolina, 234; So. Carolina, 120; Tennessee, 186; Georgia, 192; Florida, 167.

Alabama, 150; Mississippi, 116; Louisiana, 237; Oklahoma, 482; Arkansas, 220; Texas, 709; New Mexico, 72; Colorado, 233; Wyoming, 80; Montana, 159; Arizona, 79; Utah, 141; Nevada, 35; Idaho, 157, California, 775; Oregon, 209; Washington, 306.

Of these about 1,720 are first-run theatres. Some show 6 or 7 days a week, some once or twice, some are closed during certain months of the year. Small houses are largely in majority. There are only 35 houses with more than 3,000 seats in the United States.

About 1,142 theatre chains control 4,342 theatres. There are 471 combined vaudeville and motion picture theatres. There are 12,700 neighborhood theatres and about 3,140 downtown theatres.

New York City has more than 600 motion picture theatres, Chicago more than 350, and Philadelphia more than 200

It is estimated that one-fifth of the total population of the United States go to the movies each day. About 68.2% of the population of the United States attend more or less regularly.

The program changes daily in 14,000 theatres; in 1,500 theatres it changes weekly; 1,400 theatres have orchestras and 12,000 only pianos.

The length of the average feature film is between 5,000 and 6,000 feet.

About 5% of the pictures made in the United States are successes; 50% failures, and 45% "average."

There are 47,000 picture theatres in the world. Of the European countries, Germany leads, for in that country there are 3,731 picture theatres, and Russia follows with 3,500; Great Britain, 3,000; France, 2,400; Italy, 2,200; Austria, 800; Belgium, 778; Scandinavia, 703; Poland, 300; Holland, 227; Hungary, 180; Spain, 156; Czechoslovakia, 23; Switzerland, 123; Jugo-Slavia, 117; Turkey, 32; the Balkans, 23.

Africa, Australia and Asia have together 1,361; Canada, 750; South America, 500; and Central America, 500.

In 1919, according to the United States Census returns, $2,417,233 capital was invested in the manufacture of motion-picture machines, $44,448,942 in the making of motion-picture films (not exposed), and $37,254,232 in the manufacture of motion-picture projection films.

The value of products was: motion-picture machines, $3,431,749; motion-picture films (not exposed), $71,245,991; motion-picture projection films, $36,705,207.

The total asset of four leading producing corporations in 1922, according to their financial statements, was $98,124,120.

MOTION PICTURES IN 1921.

The Department of Commerce announfces that according to reports made to the Bureau of the Census in connection with the census of manufactures relating to the year of 1921, there were 127 establishments engaged primarily in the production of motion pictures during that year, with products valued at approximately $77,397,000. This does not include establishments which reported production value at less than $5,000 each.

Of the 127 establishments, 83 have been classified as producers of motion pictures, and 44 as producers of projection films (positive), the latter classification including the development of exposed films and other laboratory work. In the first-mentioned class the majority were engaged exclusively in the production of the pictures, their laboratory work being done by independent companies or, in the case of some of the larger concerns, in separate plants of their own. The "cost of materials" reported by these establishments included amounts paid for the unexposed films; for building materials for the construction of scenery, etc.; for wardrobe, purchased or rented; expenses for locations, light and storm effects, titles and inserts, scenarios, stories etc. A few establishments did both kinds of work

FLOUR MILLING IN THE UNITED STATES.

In the United States, in 1921, according to the Bureau of the Census, 35,378 wage earners were employed in making flour-mill products—flour or meal from grains. The data covers merchant mills which buy, grind, and sell, but do not include custom mills (grist mills), which latter turn out products valued at about 4½ per cent. of those of the merchant mills.

Grain milled in 1921 totaled 713,592,625 bushels.

The value of flour mill products manufactured in 1921 was $1,179,740,000, not including grist mills.

The three chief milling States are Minnesota, Kansas, and New York.

Of the grain milled in 1921, wheat comprised 521,233,509 bu.; corn, 122,168,474 bu.; rye, 7,707,541 bu.; buckwheat, 3,685,747 bu.; oats, 41,079,652 bu.; other grains, 17,717,702 bu.

The products (values in parentheses) in 1921 were: Wheat flour, 110,846,277 bbls. ($871,731,990); corn meal, 10,932,155 bbls. ($39,704,222); rye flour, 1,334,883 bbls. ($8,907,929); buckwheat flour, 65,438,319 lbs. ($2,569,600); bran and middlings, 4,041,084 tons ($105,537,778); feed, screenings, etc., 4,895,838 tons ($139,777,266).

In addition, flour, meal, and other products normally belonging to the flour-mill industry were reported as subsidiary products by establishments classified in other industries (principally the manufacture of breakfast foods), as follows: For 1921, $5,596,421; for 1919, $17,431,368; for 1914, $9,046,449.

In addition, a large amount of live-stock feed is manufactured by establishments classified in other industries, principally "food preparations, not elsewhere specified."

UNITED STATES PRODUCTION OF FOOTWEAR OTHER THAN RUBBER.

Classes.	1921.	1922.	1923.
Boots & shoes:	*Pairs.*	*Pairs.*	*Pairs.*
Men's	69,457,535	89,984,065	100,282,892
Boys', youths'	18,462,032	21,631,905	22,238,666
Women's	101,473,985	105,367,667	109,676,409
Miss's, child'n's	35,065,527	39,443,554	40,135,924
Infants'	17,379,147	23,939,001	27,015,445
Athletic, sport'g (leather)	5,546,898	8,448,308	6,433,693
Canvas, oth. textile fabrics	8,601,582	6,739,339	8,346,705
All oth. (slippers & misc. footw'r)	30,784,395	28,322,619	36,984,539
Total	286,771,101	323,876,458	351,114,273

ARE VENUS, MARS AND MERCURY HABITABLE?

(From an article by C. G. Abbot, Director of the Astrophysical Observatory, Smithsonian Institution.)

The answer requires us to consider for a moment the most important requisites of life.

Animals live on plants. Plants require warmth, light, water, carbon compounds, and certain inorganic salts.

But are we justified in supposing that in a climate where water would be changed to ice or steam, life would be impossible? It is difficult to conceive that water in the rigid form of ice could serve a living being as a prime part of his make-up.

Where would be the flexibility of motion required to circulate the food and carry on the functions of the body?

It may, indeed, be urged that other liquids might take the place of water. But the properties of water are unique.

An almost universal solvent, its solutions possess electrical and chemical properties so far more wonderful than any others that comparison is impossible.

Aside from water, one must insist on the element carbon as indispensable to life.

The spectroscope teaches us that all the heavenly bodies are of the same chemical elements.

Our earth has samples of all of the star-building materials and we know well their combinations.

Among all these elements there is none that has the versatility of carbon. Its compounds are innumerable and of the most bewildering complexity.

It only can be the basis of life, which seems to require the most complex of the mysterious intricacies of carbon chain building for its simplest creatures.

These complex life substances, however, are broken down by temperatures like that of steam, and are mostly rigid at temperatures like that of ice.

Within this temperature range, from freezing to boiling, we must believe lies all the theatre of animal and vegetable life.

Light, too, is necessary, but its requirements are more elastic. Planets grow and animals thrive where the light is a thousandfold less than daylight, and the full sun is far from being too strong for most of them.

All three planets would satisfy the requirements as to light.

We must test their qualifications as to temperature.

The water vapor, and clouds, in the earth's atmosphere, seem to be responsible for maintaining our average temperature fully 50 degrees Fahrenheit above what it would be if, notwithstanding their absence, the sun shone no more intensely on the earth than now.

Besides this, the range of temperature between day and night, shade and sunlight, would be enormously increased if the moist atmospheric blanket were removed.

The sunlight available on Mercury, Venus, and Mars is, respectively, 12, 1.1, and 0.6 times the intensity of that which is available to us upon the earth.

As shown by the reflecting power, Mercury, like the moon, is an airless, waterless waste, and being besides baked by a twelvefold torrid heat, there can be no thought of life upon Mercury.

Many popular writers have claimed great things for Mars as the abode of life. I cannot accept this view.

Director Campbell, of Lick Observatory, in two widely different and extremely beautiful and thorough researches, satisfied astronomers that the water vapor in the Martian atmosphere is less than one-fifth of the trifling quantity which prevails over Mount Hamilton in the coldest clear nights of winter.

Thus, without the earth's moist atmospheric blanket, and with only 0.6 the solar heat, the average Martian temperature should be 60° below zero Fahrenheit. Telescopic observations reveal no clouds on Mars.

Its most-talked-of features are dimly visible markings called fancifully by some "canals," but by observers like Barnard, Hale, and others, studying under ideal conditions, regarded merely as irregularities in the planet's contour and soil composition, which at the immense distance are on the limit of telescopic vision and take on one shape or another, according to the observer's interpretation.

All observers, of course, are agreed as to the existence of markings and shadings of color on Mars, but to suppose that we see there the engineering works of intelligent beings is merely fanciful.

As for the polar caps which form and melt with the Martian seasons, the best opinion is in doubt whether these may be thin deposits of hoar frost from the traces of water vapor in the atmosphere, or frozen carbonic acid gas, which in view of the low temperature of Mars, is perhaps as probable

Mercury being surely uninhabitable, and Mars most certainly inhospitable, there remains only Venus among the planets as a probable abode for intelligent life.

Here we must be struck by the favorable prospect. A twin planet to the earth in size and mass, its high reflecting power seems to show that Venus is largely covered by clouds indicative of abundant moisture; probably at almost identical temperatures to ours, our sister planet appears lacking in no essential to habitability.

Some writers have said that owing to the supposed period of rotation of Venus on its own axis being equal to its period of revolution around the sun, just as occurs in the case of the moon with respect to the earth, Venus must always present the same side toward the sun, and that therefore the one-half would be in extremest cold and the other in a most blistering heat.

Dr. A. Graham Bell has pointed out to me in conversation, however, that this view of things is most improbable.

The reflecting power of Venus has been carefully determined and lies in the neighborhood of 60 per cent. So high a reflecting power demands apparently the existence of clouds, and these clouds can hardly be of any other substance than water.

If it were a fact that the rotational period of Venus is equal to its period of revolution around the sun, all of the water would be distilled from the hot side to the cold side and these clouds would disappear.

These evidences alone seem to me to be sufficient to overcome the observational evidence which indicates the equality of periods of rotation and revolution.

That is dependent on spectroscopic observations to some extent, and these are not competent to indicate more than that the period of revolution is large as compared with our day.

They are not accurate enough to show that the period is 225 days, equal to the year of Venus, but it may be anything above 10 of our days, as far as the present spectroscopic observations would be accurate enough to indicate.

As for the reported observation of markings upon the planet which were said to rotate in 225 days, this observation can only be regarded with the greatest doubtfulness.

It is only because the clouds have always prevented a telescopic view of its surface that Venus excites no popular interest like that aroused by Mars.

WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS.

It will be recalled that a good deal of discussion has appeared in the press as to the possibility of communicating with other planets by wireless telegraphy and even accompanied by the suggestion that we are already receiving wireless signals from intelligent beings outside of the earth which may in time be interpretable.

The best information seems to be that the wireless indications referred to are merely disturbances introduced by solar or terrestrial causes as yet imperfectly understood and not the work of intelligent beings trying to communicate with us.

At the same time, computations have been published which seem to make it within the limits of possibility that wireless communications might be exchanged with the nearer planets, if it were worth while to do so, although at immense cost.

Proposals have also been made from time to time of communicating by searchlights or mirrors in the ordinary methods of heliographing.

Certainly for a planet like Venus which is almost wholly covered by fogs the chance of a beam of sunlight or a searchlight beam penetrating to the surface where it could be observed by the supposed inhabitants, notwithstanding the glare of their own atmosphere and the glare of the whole relatively immense surface of the earth as compared to the surface of the reflectors or searchlights employed, is quite beyond probability.

If it were a case of communicating with the moon, there would be little doubt but that it could be accomplished.

If it were Mars or one of the still more distant planets that was being considered, there seems to be not the slightest probability of success.

So far as we know, then, any communications which can be made with other intelligent beings, if there are any, must be by means of wireless telegraphy or some as yet undiscovered means of communication.

If we could talk freely with intelligences existing on another world, having a history, social customs and laws, and religious faiths developed absolutely independently from those of this world our conversation would be not only one of surpassing interest to science and the humanities, but what a guide it might prove to statesmen and sociologists!

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Calendar Year.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Calendar Year.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Calendar Year.	Marriages.	Divorces.
	Number.	*Number.*		*Number.*	*Number.*		*Number.*	*Number.*
1887	483,069	27,919	1895	598,855	40,387	1903	786,132	64,925
1888	504,530	28,669	1896	613,873	42,937	1904	781,145	66,199
1889	531,457	31,735	1897	622,350	44,699	1905	804,787	67,976
1890	542,537	33,461	1898	625,655	47,849	1906	853,200	72,062
1891	562,412	35,540	1899	650,610	51,437	1916	1,070,684	112,037
1892	577,870	36,579	1900	685,284	55,751	1922	1,129,045	148,815
1893	578,673	37,468	1901	716,621	60,984	1923	1,223,825	165,139
1894	566,161	37,568	1902	746,733	61,480			

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES BY STATES, 1922, 1923.
(Compiled by the United States Census Bureau.)

State.	Marriages.		Divorces.		State.	Marriages.		Divorces.	
	1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.		1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*		*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*
U. S.	1,223,825	1,129,045	165,139	148,815	Mont.	5,300	5,228	1,274	1,206
					Neb.	9,149	12,416	2,077	2,280
Ala.	28,309	25,496	3,392	2,620	Nev.	1,012	935	1,029	1,026
Ariz.	3,857	3,192	804	677	N. H.	4,824	4,505	744	604
Ark.	28,645	26,740	3,700	4,038	N. J.	28,730	27,114	1,854	2,082
Cal.	55,190	47,477	9,381	9,227	N. M.	4,463	4,101	513	473
Col.	12,077	11,456	2,278	2,075	N. Y.	111,387	98,357	4,448	4,137
Conn.	13,269	12,108	1,175	1,030	N. C.	24,028	22,267	1,497	1,317
Del.	1,339	1,451	157	224	N. D.	4,006	3,822	430	336
D. of C.	5,739	5,760	126	161	Ohio	56,031	53,206	11,902	10,181
Fla.	17,335	14,978	2,467	2,228	Okla.	25,843	25,018	6,413	5,567
Ga.	37,959	35,823	1,828	1,83-	Ore.	7,132	6,538	2,894	2,522
Idaho	4,344	4,138	870	844	Pa.	77,666	70,289	7,542	6,893
Ill.	84,068	75,208	12,306	11,05-	R. I.	6,199	5,669	827	819
Ind.	40,971	37,692	7,404	7,110	S. C.	20,511	17,624	.....	.....
Iowa	23,516	22,745	4,327	3,86-	S. D.	6,219	5,523	581	560
Kan.	20,876	19,705	3,720	3,43	Tenn.	33,826	32,549	4,508	3,901
Ky.	28,087	26,929	4,381	4,041	Texas	69,243	61,730	14,641	12,527
Louisiana	22,437	21,588	2,106	1,727	Utah	5,667	5,233	859	603
Maine	6,842	6,649	1,220	1,143	Vt.	3,290	3,035	432	369
Md.	25,678	22,928	1,605	1,426	Va.	23,559	23,017	2,763	2,413
Mass.	35,200	32,683	3,583	3,227	Wash.	17,704	16,359	3,519	2,182
Mich.	49,569	43,561	8,692	7,570	W. Va.	18,994	17,034	1,922	1,467
Minn.	24,785	24,248	2,729	2,587	Wis.	17,776	17,277	2,091	2,033
Miss.	27,163	26,048	2,443	2,319	Wyo.	2,204	1,998	570	508
Mo.	41,807	39,598	9,115	8,344					

Marriage figures for 1923 do not include Bennett County, S. D., where there were 18 marriages in 1922.

Divorce figures for 1923 do not include Sarasota County, Fla. (3 in 1922), or Surry County, N. C. (13 in 1922), or Bennett County, S. D. (none in 1922).

There are no divorces granted in South Carolina, the law having been repealed in 1878.

The large increase in divorces in 1923 in Washington State is due to a change in the 1921 law.

All the figures in the table are preliminary, the Census Bureau says, and may be subject to slight changes.

THE MULE--WATCH HIS EARS!

(From a Farmers' Bulletin, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.)

The mule is a hardy work animal. While this humble creature responds to good treatment and gives best service under favorable conditions of feeding and management, it is his ability to endure hardship and to perform sterling service under adverse conditions that has established him so firmly in American agriculture.

Those who are stanch supporters of the mule say that, in comparison with the horse, he will live longer, endure more work and hardship, require less attention and feed, is less liable to digestive disorders, lameness, and disease, is more easily handled in large numbers, is less irritable, and is more capable of performing work in the hands of a mediocre or poor horseman.

The mule is an animal with possibly more eccentricities and undeniable virtues than any other domestic animal. One would naturally expect from his heritage a rather unusual temperament requiring the most thoughtful treatment. The difficulty is to know how to handle the mule in order to keep the desirable qualities of his maternal ancestry in the foreground and to keep subservient the latent donkey characteristics.

To treat consistently a conglomeration of stubbornness and willingness, temper and sullenness, contentment and restlessness, slyness and docility, faithfulness and waywardness, with no knowledge of which virtue or vice is going to assert itself next, is a problem which may well tax the qualities of the best horseman.

Yet the virtues of the mule have been so evident in times of peace and war that many ardent horse lovers who have been prejudiced against him have come to admire the animal which has no "pride of ancestry or hope of posterity."

There are some peculiarities which belong to the mule alone. He does not like to be hurried, worried, or cuffed about; to try to force him to do things against his will is practically impossible and only makes matters worse.

The mule must be understood and gently but firmly persuaded to do things out of the ordinary. He is naturally suspicious of everybody who comes around him, and it can be readily observed that he never takes his eye off a person nearby, and when the ears begin to wag a little the person watched had better be on the lookout.

There seems to be a code system of ear signaling among mules that they all understand.

A mean mule can deftly handle his hind legs, and his forelegs are not to be ignored. He has been known to handle his "mits" in a clever fashion.

The mule seems to have an uncanny way of detecting whether a person is going to treat him harshly or kindly, and his reception is usually in like manner, nor does he forget the person who inflicts harsh treatment.

There is a wrong and a right way to lead a mule. A man who looks at a mule and lugs at his head will never make any progress. The mule will not be pulled. He will usually follow quietly, however, if a man will walk away in the direction he desires to go.

Neither can you "bully" mules into going through tight places; they are somewhat like sheep, and if the leader can be induced to go the rest will follow.

Next to satisfying a hearty appetite, the height of mule joy is to roll. A mule will roll at every opportunity and often at inopportune times.

He dislikes mud holes or water holes in the road, and is what is known as a sure-footed animal.

The size of the bone is usually determined by measuring the cannon bone about half-way between the knee and the fetlock joint. This circumference should be 8½ inches in a jack of 15 hands' height. It is very desirable to have large, well-shaped feet.

The head should be well proportioned, with the profile of the nose straight or slightly roman.

The ears should be long, well set, and alert on a mature animal and should measure, horizontally, 33 inches or more in length from tip to tip.

38,000,000 ACRES MORE NEEDED FOR CROPS IN 1955.

The problem of feeding the country's growing population has been occupying the attention of the United States Department of Agriculture's economists, who in 1924 announced that about 38,000,000 acres would have to be added to the Nation's present actual crop lands to support a population of 150,000,000 persons.

Allowing for that probability, the experts figure that the total area of land needed to sustain a population of 150,000,000 people with no greater dependence on imports than now exists, will be 403,000,000 acres.

There are available a little more than 600,000,000 acres of potential crop land, but much of it is of poor quality.

It should be possible, the agricultural experts state, by careful selection to get much of the required new crop acreage either from the heavy land of the cutover region, from the best of the 162,000,000 acres of available medium-textured soils or from land suitable for dry farming.

These possibilities, they say, should make it unnecessary to reclaim a very large area by drainage or irrigation.

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1923.

The following estimate represents the value of farm products in 1923, based upon preliminary estimates of production and average prices at the farms:

Total cereals	$3,793,000,000
Cotton lint and seed	1,769,000,000
Flax fibre and seed	37,000,000
Total fruits and fruit products	681,000,000
Hay and forage	1,480,000,000
Total legume seeds	175,000,000
Seeds for planting	38,000,000
Total sugar crops	142,000,000
Tobacco	299,000,000
Total vegetables	1,089,000,000
Farm forest products	318,000,000
Other crops	$132,000,000
Total crops	$9,953,000,000
Total animals raised	$2,397,000,000
Bee products	11,000,000
Total dairy products	2,566,000,000
Total poultry products	1,007,000,000
Wool	87,000,000
Other animal products	3,000,000
Total animal products	$6,111,000,000
Total farm products	16,064,000,000

The value of crops fed to live stock in 1923 is estimated at $3,861,000,000, which amount is included in the figure for "total crops" shown in table above.

AVERAGE WHEAT PRICES IN ENGLAND SINCE 1800.

(Compiled by the U. S. Bureau of Crop Estimates. The figures represent cents per bushel.)

YEAR.	1800	1900	YEAR.	1800	1900	YEAR.	1800	1900	YEAR.	1800	1900	YEAR.	1800	1900	YEAR.	1800	1900
0	346	82	17	295	230	34	140		51	117		68	194		84	108	
1	363	81	18	262	222	35	120		52	124		69	146		85	100	
2	212	85	19	227	222	36	148		53	152		70	143		86	94	
3	179	81	20	206	246	37	170		54	220		71	172		87	99	
4	189	86	21	171	218	38	196		55	227		72	173		88	97	
5	273	90	22	136	146	39	215		56	210		73	178		89	90	
6	241	86	23	162	128	40	202		57	171		74	170		90	97	
7	229	93	24	194		41	196		58	134		75	137		91	113	
8	247	97	25	208		42	174		59	133		76	140		92	92	
9	296	112	26	178		43	152		60	162		77	173		93	80	
10	324	96	27	178		44	156		61	168		78	141		94	69	
11	290	96	28	184		45	155		62	169		79	133		95	70	
12	385	106	29	202		46	166		63	136		80	135		96	80	
13	334	96	30	195		47	212		64	122		81	138		97	92	
14	226	106	31	202		48	154		65	127		82	137		98	103	
15	199	161	32	178		49	135		66	152		83	126		99	78	
16	239	178	33	161		50	122		67	196							

The price of wheat in England was 17 cents a bushel in the year 1259; 14 cents in 1300 and in 1400; 18 cents in 1500; 87 cents in 1600; $1.03 in 1700; 83 cents in 1750.

WHAT AMERICANS EARN; HOW THEY SPEND IT.

(Data gathered in 92 Industrial Centres by the United States Department of Labor, 1918-19.)

SOURCES AND AMOUNTS OF FAMILY INCOMES IN ONE YEAR.

INCOME GROUP.	No. of Families.	AVERAGE INCOME FROM EARNINGS OF—				AVERAGE INCOME FROM—					Total Average Income per Family.
		Husband.	Wife.	Children.	Other and Total.	Lodgers.	Garden, Poultry, etc.	Gifts.	Rents and Investments.	Other and Total.	
Under $900	332	$765.60	$9.39	$6.92	$781.91	$1.41	$6.57	$18.12	$0.64	$30.98	$812.89
$900 and under $1,200	2,423	1,013.69	11.39	11.33	1,037.42	2.37	8.12	20.52	1.89	37.96	1,075.38
$1,200 and under $1,500	3,959	1,252.45	13.93	26.33	1,294.00	4.25	10.62	24.29	5.51	49.80	1,343.80
$1,500 and under $1,800	2,730	1,487.92	15.36	61.77	1,566.42	6.49	13.56	29.10	8.99	65.12	1,631.54
$1,800 and under $2,100	1,594	1,691.07	14.30	143.55	1,853.97	8.13	14.64	28.94	11.67	70.90	1,924.87
$2,100 and under $2,500	705	1,785.96	26.77	342.71	2,161.12	13.69	15.18	45.69	22.67	111.06	2,272.18
$2,500 and over	353	1,795.56	11.62	872.33	2,684.05	10.87	13.76	37.85	21.71	106.20	2,790.25
All Incomes	12,096	1,349.15	14.35	89.47	1,454.93	5.56	11.56	26.71	7.72	58.36	1,513.29

EXPENDITURES IN ONE YEAR FOR THE PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF COST OF LIVING.

INCOME GROUP.	No of Families.	Ave. Persons in Family.		AVERAGE YEARLY EXPENSES PER FAMILY FOR—				SURPLUS.		DEFICIT.	
		Total.	Equivalent Adult Males.	Food.	Clothing.	Rent.	Other and Total.	Families Having	Ave. Am't.	Families Having.	Ave. Am't.
Under $900	332	4.3	2.89	$371.61	$111.63	$121.65	$842.91	137	$47.59	144	114.48
$900 and under $1,200	2,423	4.5	2 98	456.16	456.45	149.63	1,076.12	1,306	67.62	838	107.39
$1,200 and under $1,500	3,959	4.7	3.16	515.56	206.50	179.73	1,300.71	2,731	106.27	977	122.48
$1,500 and under $1,800	2,730	5.0	3.36	571.75	257.38	207.13	1,536 68	2,112	157.74	525	141.32
$1,800 and under $2,100	1,594	5.1	3.59	626.52	306.94	231.92	1,755.74	1,315	232.41	240	155.57
$2,100 and under $2,500	705	5.7	4.09	711.86	384.20	248.35	2,054.97	585	290.65	102	165.68
$2,500 and over	353	6.4	4.95	859.98	503.03	260.21	2,466.91	306	404.45	45	213.81
All incomes	12,096	4.9	3.32	548.51	237.60	186.55	1,434.37	8,492	155.31	2,871	126.85

THE HUMAN MACHINE IN INDUSTRY.

(By Dr. F. S. Lee, of Columbia University, in the *Atlantic Monthly.*)

The human machine differs from other industrial machines in several important particulars.

In the first place, it can perform a great variety of work.

Then, too, it has a large capacity for training.

But with all its possible work and possible training most human machines possess innate qualities difficult to analyze, but becoming less and less difficult to detect, by which they can do certain kinds of work more readily than other kinds; and thus the possibility arises of classifying the workers and assigning them to appropriate jobs

In the past this has usually been a rather haphazard affair. The employment manager, or his representative, looked the applicant over, asked him a few questions and "sized him up;" but to-day, from careful studies of the various occupations and their specific requirements, tests have been devised for stenographers, typists, computing and other machine operators, toolmakers, inspectors of various manufactured products, moulders, mechanical engineers, salesmen, telephone operators, clerical workers, and others.

Such tests endeavor to determine, and express in mathematical terms, the fitness of the applicant for the specific work in question.

The validity of many of them has been demonstrated by rigid trials. They are constantly being improved and added to.

No tests are infallible; but there can be no question of the superiority of a test that has been intelligently devised, wisely given, and successfully employed in numerous cases over the old method of "hire and fire."

Vocational guidance, by means of such tests, is gradually overcoming scepticism, prejudice, and opposition, and is aiding innumerable human beings to find their proper setting.

Another peculiarity of the human machine is that it cannot work long before becoming fatigued. Fatigue is usually manifested by certain characteristic feelings—a disinclination to continue work, a feeling that greater effort is required, a desire to work more slowly.

If the person refuses to be guided by these feelings, the original pace may be kept up for a considerable time; but if he yields to them the pace slackens, and gradually less is accomplished.

Sooner or later he must yield to them, unless his machinery is to be seriously injured.

Thus, fatigue is a signal of ultimate danger to the mechanism.

I am inclined now to believe that there is nothing specific about the condition which, for convenience, we call fatigue; that it has no single or even simple causative factors; but that the fatigued body is in a very different chemical, and perhaps physical, state from that of the unfatigued body, and that to restore the non-fatigued condition there are needed profound chemical, and perhaps physical, changes.

As to the manifestations of fatigue, and tests for its presence, we are almost equally in the dark. It is simple enough under the easily controlled conditions of a laboratory, where one can take apart a living mechanism and make its organs and tissues work separately, to demonstrate the progressively diminishing working capacity of active cells.

A muscle fatigues rapidly; a nerve-ending fatigues rapidly; a nerve-fibre resists fatigue. But with the fatigue of the body as a whole, the problem of its analysis becomes infinitely more intricate.

There are certain differences in the chemical activities of the resting and the working body; but definite amounts of chemical change have not been correlated with definite amounts of work accomplished. The same is true of physical changes.

The output of the human machine, unlike that of the non-living mechanism, is increased by occasional rests. The benefits of the luncheon hour are obvious; but many facts demonstrate that other resting-periods are not, in the end, mere lost time.

The working of the human machine is affected by various physical factors in its environment.

One of these is air, and the modern science of ventilation shows what qualities good air possesses. In extreme cases air may be rendered impure by poisonous chemical substances produced in manufacturing operations, which men and women cannot long breathe without detriment.

But under ordinary circumstances the bad air of crowded rooms is not due to chemical contamination but to a rise of temperature, a rise of humidity, and a lack of motion.

The human motor, like other motors, generates much heat, and must be continually air-cooled if its temperature is not to rise to a detrimental degree.

There are dangers in the elimination of unnecessary motions.

There is the danger of excessive speed and drive and overfatigue.

There is the danger of spoiled work.

There is the danger of assuming that the fewest motions necessarily constitute the most effective method.

There is the danger of assuming that all workers can most profitably perform a given operation in exactly the same manner.

There is the danger of crushing initiative.

But all these may be avoided by an intelligent, sympathetic director, who realizes that a misuse of the newer method will, in the end, defeat the object of improving the efficiency of the human machine.

Time-and-motion study, properly conducted, will greatly aid this object.

A paramount distinction of the human machine, in comparison with machines of metal, is that it is the seat of instincts and emotions, and its reaction toward the call of its work is modified by them.

Suspicion and distrust of employers, whether justified or not, are often habitual.

In the many phases of what has unfortunately been named "welfare work," some workers find real and physical blessings, while others see only paternalism, an invasion of private rights, and diabolical devices for drive.

To one worker sabotage is justifiable, while another respects his tools as he does himself.

One may be a dull plodder, capable or incapable; another may be emotionally unstable, quick to respond to good and to bad influences.

Instincts are mainsprings of human industrial action, and a sagacious analyst has classified them into instincts of workmanship, ownership, self-assertion, submissiveness, curiosity, play, pugnacity, sex, the parent, and the herd.

Wisely directed, they may become forceful aids to efficiency; led astray, they may disorganize and obstruct.

It is probable that emotional instability is one of the potent factors in the industrial unrest that has followed the war.

With a machine of soulless steel, decreased hours mean decreased production; with a machine of flesh and blood, decreased hours, within limits, mean increased production.

It is difficult to make people believe this seeming paradox.

Long hours maintained by a worker mean, in the end, one of two things: either a slow pace, or overfatigue of his organism. If a slow pace occurs, the object of long hours is defeated.

It was shown in the laboratory long ago that fatigue does not increase in arithmetical proportion to the increase in work done—twice the work, twice the fatigue—but that additional work imposed upon an already fatigued individual is disproportionately more fatiguing, and a disproportionately longer time is then required for recuperation.

The human machine is, it is true, constructed with a large margin of safety and can often endure for a considerable time more than the usual calls on its working capacity.

But if over-fatigue occurs the certain result of a maintenance of long hours is the laying aside of the machine.

Yet change of personnel, labor turnover, is one of the most costly features of industrial administration.

I cannot conceive that a twelve-hour day of continuous labor continuously repeated can ever be physiologically economical. Nor can I conceive that a six-hour day would ever make excessive physiological demands upon those who are physiologically fitted to maintain their places in industry.

Vernon, an English physiologist of wide experience in the study of factory laborers, and of wide knowledge of the present status of industrial physiology, has suggested as a tentative scheme that, from the point of view of maximum output, the working day of the textile worker, whose occupation is largely connected with machine operations, might be fixed at nine or ten hours; that of the worker who combines manual skill and strength with machinery, at eight hours; and that of such a manual laborer as the coal miner at seven hours.

Exact measurements of the output of day workers and of night workers on similar jobs show that the latter habitually produce less—two, six, ten, twelve, and seventeen per cent. in different groups under observation.

Where workers shift every fortnight from day to night, and again from night to day, the depressing effect of the night's labor is more evident in the second week of the night shift than in the first, and is even carried over into the subsequent first week of the day shift.

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX.

Year.	United States.	Canada.	England.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Denmark.	Holland.	Spain.	Sweden.	Japan.	China.	Australia.	India.
1913....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1919....	206	208	242	356	.....	364	294	304	204	330	236	145	180	198
1920....	226	241	295	510	106	631	382	292	221	347	259	152	218	204
1921....	147	170	182	345	83	578	250	182	190	211	200	150	167	181
1922....	149	152	154	327	82	562	179	160	176	162	196	146	154	180
1923....	154	153	152	419	95	575	201	151	172	157	199	156	170	176

The above index numbers cover all commodities. Figures for England are those of the Statist; those for China cover Shanghai; those for Japan are for Tokio; those for India cover Calcutta. The data was gathered by the Federal Reserve Board.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX IN UNITED STATES SINCE 1890.

(Known as Dun's Index Number; prepared by R. G. Dun & Co., N. Y.)

July 1.	Breadstuffs.	Meat.	Dairy and Garden.	Other Food.	Clothing.	Metals.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1890....	14.867	8.036	10.711	9.749	17.264	15.506	15.416	91.549
1891....	19.782	9.217	12.455	9.339	16.501	15.197	13.691	96.092
1892....	17.426	8.700	10.403	8.733	15.648	14.827	14.252	90.105
1893....	14.963	10.135	11.710	9.188	15.871	14.030	14.716	90.613
1894....	15.115	9.389	10.394	8.478	13.860	12.015	14.041	83.292
1895....	14.765	8.622	9.874	8.689	15.315	11.021	13.233	81.519
1896....	10.504	7.058	7.872	8.529	13.602	13.232	13.520	74.317
1897....	10.587	7.529	8.714	7.887	13.808	11.642	12.288	72.455
1898....	12.783	7.694	9.437	8.826	14.663	11.843	12.522	77.768
1899....	13.483	7.988	10.974	9.157	15.021	15.635	12.979	85.227
1900....	14.898	8.906	10.901	9.482	16.324	14.834	16.070	91.415
1901....	14.904	9.430	11.030	9.086	15.098	15.344	16.617	91.509
1902....	20.534	11.628	12.557	8.748	15.533	16.084	16.826	101.910
1903....	17.473	9.269	13.083	9.186	17.136	16.544	16.765	99.456
1904....	18.244	9.033	10.648	10.406	16.514	15.428	16.919	97.192
1905....	18.833	8.614	9.982	9.922	17.986	15.916	17.061	98.312
1906....	17.923	9.677	12.590	9.645	19.177	16.649	19.555	105.216
1907....	20.306	10.196	14.767	10.013	20.355	17.688	20.335	113.660
1908....	22.826	10.197	12.552	10.465	17.233	16.542	18.359	108.174
1909....	25.854	9.955	15.268	10.628	20.062	16.426	20.828	119.021
1910....	21.690	11.406	14.663	10.556	21.173	16.744	22.936	119.168
1911....	21.283	9.414	17.473	11.384	19.324	16.583	22.669	118.130
1912....	25.964	10.715	15.501	11.828	20.449	16.349	21.471	122.277
1913....	21.192	13.090	13.039	10.213	20.534	16.512	21.739	116.319
1914....	21.086	12.979	17.244	10.449	20.834	15.691	21.425	119.708
1915....	26.467	12.134	15.563	10.724	20.902	16.607	22.561	124.958
1916....	26.378	14.400	19.435	12.156	25.800	21.174	25.799	145.142
1917....	53.918	18.824	26.449	14.225	36.527	32.390	29.617	211.950
1918....	51.420	23.719	24.750	21.929	45.238	30.170	35.349	232.575
1919....	51.728	25.660	26.160	23.342	45.623	25.759	35.435	233.707
1920....	57.170	22.019	28.044	25.521	50.268	31.172	46.220	260.414
1921....	26.573	13.114	18.012	17.268	28.034	23.037	33.795	159.833
1922....	27.022	17.469	20.061	18.427	34.459	21.450	34.855	173.743
1923....	29.854	16.707	11.802	20.026	39.929	23.796	38.587	188.711
1924....	33.523	16.047	20.205	19.419	37.925	22.515	35.851	185.485

INDEX NUMBERS SHOWING CHANGES IN UNITED STATES RETAIL FOOD PRICES.

(By Bureau Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor. Average for year 1913 = 100.)

Year	Sirloin Steak.	Rib Roast.	Pork Chops.	Bacon.	Ham.	Lard.	Eggs.	Butter.	Milk.	Flour.	Potatoes.	Sugar.	All Articles Combined.
1910....	80	85	92	95	91	104	98	94	95	108	101	109	93
1911....	81	85	85	91	89	88	93	88	96	102	130	117	92
1912....	91	94	91	91	91	94	99	98	97	105	135	115	98
1913....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914....	102	103	105	102	102	99	102	94	100	104	108	108	102
1915....	101	101	96	100	97	93	99	93	99	126	89	120	101
1916....	108	107	108	106	109	111	109	103	102	135	159	146	114
1917....	124	126	152	152	142	175	139	127	125	211	253	169	146
1918....	153	155	186	196	178	211	165	151	156	203	188	176	168
1919....	164	164	201	205	209	134	182	177	174	218	224	205	186
1920....	172	168	201	194	206	187	197	183	188	245	371	353	203
1921....	153	147	166	158	181	114	148	135	164	176	182	145	153
1922....	147	139	157	147	181	108	129	125	147	155	165	133	142
1923....	161	148	149	145	171	108	108	128	153	142	247	191	147
1923....	154	143	145	145	169	112	135	145	155	142	168	184	146

COTTON PRICES (AVERAGE FOR MIDDLING) AT NEW YORK.

Year (Cal.).	Cents Per lb.	Year (Cal.).	Cents Per lb.	Year (Cal.).	Cents Per lb.	Year (Cal.).	Cents Per lb.	Year (Cal.).	Cents Per lb.	Year (Cal.).	Cents Per lb.
1855....	10.39	1885....	10.45	1903....	11.18	1909....	12.68	1914....	11.13	1919....	32.25
1860....	11.00	1890....	11.07	1904....	11.75	1910....	15.11	1915....	10.14	1920....	33.89
1865....	83.38	1895....	7.44	1905....	9.80	1911....	13.01	1916....	14.45	1921....	15.07
1870....	23.98	1900....	9.25	1906....	11.50	1912....	11.52	1917....	23.49	1922....	21.17
1875....	15.46	1901....	8.75	1907....	12.10	1913....	12.80	1918....	31.70	1923....	29.38
1880....	11.51	1902....	9.00	1908....	10.62						

COMPARATIVE WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES.

The following data from "Bradstreet's Journal" show ruling prices on November 1 for commodities:

Commodities.	1924.	1923.	1922.	1920.	1915.	1913.
FOODSTUFFS, ETC.						
Wheat, No. 2, red winter, in elevator, per bu.	$1.64	$1.28	$1.3725	$2.38	$1.25	$0.98
Corn, No. 2, mixed, in elevator, per bush....	1.1975	1.14	.845	1.33	.76	.80
Oats, in elevator, per bush....	.56	.515	.55	.66	.415	.445
Barley, No. 2 (Milwaukee), per bush....	.83	.62	.65	1.07	.64	.79
Rye, Western, per bush....	1.28	.875	.98	1.99	1.08	.70
Flour, straight winter, per barrel....	6.85	4.80	5.75	10.50	5.20	4.15
Beeves, best native steers (Chic.), per 100 lbs.	10.50	11.40	12.50	17.25	10.30	9.70
Sheep, prime (Chic.), per 100 lbs....	6.50	8.00	7.00	7.50	6.50	5.15
Hogs, prime (Chic.), per 100 lbs....	8.75	7.30	8.05	15.10	7.50	8.00
Milk (New York), per quart....	.13	.12	.125	.131	.06	.0505
Eggs, State, fresh (New York), per dozen....	.60	.63	.54	.72	.35	.38
Beef, family, per barrel....	20.00	20.00	15.00	25.00	18.00	19.00
Pork, new mess, per barrel....	33.25	25.00	29.00	31.00	17.00	23.25
Bacon, short ribs, smoked (Chic.), per lb....	.1825	.115	.1375	.20	.11875	.1250
Hams, smoked, per lb....	.21	.21	.22	.37	.17	.16
Lard, Western steam, per lb....	.16	.1355	.11	.1975	.0915	.1070
Butter, creamery, State, best, per lb....	.41	.51	.50	.615	.2875	.32
Cheese, choice East factory, per lb....	.20	.265	.265	.285	.1575	.155
Mackerel, No. 1, bays (Boston), per barrel...	32.00	28.00	32.00	25.00	21.00	22.00
Codfish, large dried, per quintal....	10.00	9.50	11.00	14.00	8.00	8.00
Coffee, Rio, No. 7, per lb....	.2275	.11	.1075	.0775	.07	.1075
Sugar, granulated, per lb....	.0715	.086	.07	.13	.0515	.0435
Tea, Formosa Oolong, superior, per lb....	.24	.24	.25	.20	.185	.17
Molasses, New Orleans, prime, per gallon....	.71	.80	.57	.95	.40	.35
Salt, fine domestic, sacks, 224 pounds....	1.79	1.82	1.59	2.27	1.10	1.08
Rice, domestic, good, per lb....	.075	.075	.0725	.13	.05875	.065
Beans (New York), choice marrow, per 100 lbs.	9.50	9.50	7.00	10.50	8.25	5.35
Peas, choice (New York), per 100 lbs....	10.00	6.25	6.50	10.00	4.95	2.00
Potatoes, Eastern, per 180 lbs....	2.50	4.00	2.75	3.50	2.50	2.10
Apples (State), per barrel....	2.25	2.50	5.00	4.25	2.50	2.50
Lemons, choice, per box, 300s....	5.00	7.00	8.00	2.00	4.00	5.50
Raisins, layer, per lb....	.085	.09	.13	.245	.085	.0725
HIDES, LEATHER, TEXTILES.						
Native steer hides, No. 1, per lb....	.16	.135	.225	.27	.26	.1975
Hemlock, packer, middleweight, No. 1, per lb..	.34	.32	.35	.52	.34	.31
Cotton, middling uplands, per lb....	.236	.3125	.247	.25	.1195	.1410
Wool, Ohio & Pa. X, washed (Boston), per lb.	.62	.53	.57	.65	.30	.23
Silk, best No. 1, filature, per lb....	5.85	8.05	8.40	6.45	3.75	3.875
Print cloths, 64s (Boston), per yard....	.07	.08	.08	.10	.03625	.04
Standard sheetings (Boston), per yard....	.1525	.165	.15	.20	.0750	.0825
METALS, COAL, OILS.						
Iron ore, old range, Bess'r, hematite, per ton..	5.65	6.45	5.95	7.45	3.75	4.40
Pig, No. 1, foundry, Eastern (N. Y.), per ton..	23.27	24.77	34.27	55.52	16.75	16.13
Steel billets, Bessemer (Pittsburgh), per ton..	35.50	40.00	40.00	55.00	25.00	22.00
Steel rails, Standard (Pittsburgh), per ton....	43.00	43.00	43.00	55.00	28.00	28.00
Tin plate, American (Pittsburgh), per 100 lbs..	5.50	5.50	4.75	9.00	3.10	3.40
Steel beams (Pittsburgh), per ton....	42.56	56.00	44.80	69.44	26.00	27.00
Silver, commercial bars (N. Y.), per ounce...	.70	.63375	.9925	.995	.49625	.59625
Copper, electrolytic (N. Y.), per lb....	.135	.12625	.13625	.185	.178751	.1650
Lead, pig, Western (New York), per lb....	.0865	.0675	.068	.0775	.0490	.043375
Tin, pig, spot (New York), per lb....	.53	.41875	.37	.435	.35875	.40
Quicksilver (San Fran.), per flask, 75 lbs....	71.00	60.00	71.00	72.00	95.00	38.50
Anthracite, stove sizes (New York), per ton..	11.54	11.10	10.35	10.46	5.35	5.25
Bituminous (Pitts.), f. o. b. Chic., per ton....	6.25	6.50	8.50	7.60	3.40	3.55
Connellsville coke, per short ton, f. o. b.....	3.00	3.75	7.50	16.50	2.60	1.90
Petroleum, crude, in barrels (N.Y.), per barrel.	2.75	2.50	3.00	6.10	1.80	2.50
Petroleum, refined, in cases, per gallon....	.13	.14	.15	.19	.0775	.0875
Cottonseed, crude, prime (N. Y.), per lb....	.08625	.10	.075	.095	.0765	.0694
NAVAL STORES AND BUILDING MATERIALS.						
Rosin, good strained (Savannah), per barrel...	7.55	5.40	6.80	11.40	4.40	3.60
Turpentine, machine, reg. (Savannah), per gal.	.795	.91	1.555	1.275	.505	.42
Tar, regular (Wilmington, N. C.), per barrel..	3.75	3.50	2.89	4.50	2.00	2.20
Brick, Hudson River, hard, per M....	17.00	20.00	15.00	18.00	6.50	6.00
Lime, Eastern common, per barrel....	3.75	4.60	3.75	5.20	1.20	.92
Cement, dom. (Portland), spot, per barrel....	3.00	3.20	3.20	4.10	1.67	.....
Nails, wire, from store, base price, per keg....	2.75	3.00	2.70	4.25	1.90	1.90
Glass, window, 10x15, per box 50 sq. feet....	3.25	3.61	3.77	7.12	2.10	2.14
Pine, yellow, 12 inches and under, per M....	50.00	55.50	58.50	70.00	26.50	25.00
Timber, Eastern spruce, wide, random, per M.	45.00	46.00	38.00	66.00	24.00	24.00
CHEMICALS AND MISCELLANEOUS.						
Bicarbonate soda, American, per lb....	.0225	.0225	.0215	.02875	.0110	.0110
Borax, crystals, per lb....	.0475	.055	.055	.0875	.0575	.04
Carbolic acid, in bulk, per lb....	.25	.26	.40	.16	1.00	.0875
Alcohol, 94 per cent., per gallon....	4.93	4.79	4.75	5.00	2.60	2.50
Opium, per lb....	12.00	8.00	6.75	7.50	10.00	5.70
Quinine, domestic, in bulk, per ounce....	.50	.50	.50	.90	.50	.23
Tobacco, med. leaf, Burley (Louisville), per lb.	.22	.27	.28	.30	.0817	.0970
Paper, news, roll, per lb....	.0365	.04	.04	.11	.0215	.0225
Hay, prime (New York), per 100 lbs....	1.35	1.45	1.35	1.95	1.35	1.05
Cottonseed (Houston), per ton 2,000 lbs....	38.00	48.00	40.00	33.00	36.00	22.00

COURSE OF RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Index numbers with 1913 average as 100. By U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.)

Year.	Relative Price.	Year.	Relative Price.	Year.	Relative Price.	Year.	Relative Price.	Year.	Relative Price.
1890	70	1897	65	1904	76	1911	92	1918	168
1891	71	1898	67	1905	76	1912	98	1919	186
1892	69	1899	68	1906	79	1913	100	1920	203
1893	71	1900	69	1907	82	1914	102	1921	153
1894	68	1901	72	1908	84	1915	101	1922	142
1895	67	1902	75	1909	89	1916	114	1923	146
1896	65	1903	75	1910	93	1917	146		

AVERAGE U. S. EXPORT PRICES OF FOOD PRODUCTS.

Year.	Corn, Per Bu.	Wheat, Per Bu.	Wheat Flour, Per Bbl.	Bacon & Hams, Per Lb.	Lard, Per Lb.	Pork, Pickled, Per Lb.	Beef, Pickled & Cured, Per Lb.	Butter, Per Lb.	Cheese, Per Lb.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
1855	.89	1.66	9.05	8.4	10.3	.....	.....	18.1	10.6
1860	.72	.98	5.92	8.8	11.3	7.7	17.5	15.0	10.1
1865	1.31	1.94	10.41	22.9	20.6	16.5	27.7	33.8	22.0
1870	.92	1.29	6.11	15.7	16.6	13.2	7.3	29.3	15.5
1875	.85	1.12	5.97	11.4	13.8	10.1	8.7	23.7	13.5
1880	.54	1.25	5.88	6.7	7.4	6.1	6.4	17.1	9.5
1885	.54	.86	4.90	9.2	7.9	7.2	7.5	16.8	9.3
1890	.42	.83	4.66	7.7	7.1	6.0	5.4	14.4	9.0
1895	.53	.58	3.38	8.7	7.8	7.1	5.7	16.4	9.1
1900	.41	.72	3.62	7.9	6.3	6.2	5.7	17.2	10.2
1901	.46	.73	3.72	8.4	7.6	7.2	5.7	17.3	9.9
1902	.68	.73	3.70	9.0	9.4	8.7	6.2	18.0	10.1
1903	.54	.77	3.74	9.9	10.4	10.5	7.2	18.0	11.9
1904	.54	.81	4.05	11.4	8.3	8.5	5.7	16.5	10.5
1905	.53	.89	4.55	10.5	7.7	7.9	5.5	16.4	10.7
1906	.53	.82	4.25	10.1	8.1	8.2	5.8	18.0	11.7
1907	.53	.79	3.99	10.1	9.2	9.1	6.0	19.4	11.6
1908	.65	.99	4.61	10.9	9.1	8.9	6.8	21.8	12.9
1909	.70	1.02	4.86	10.9	10.0	8.8	7.7	21.2	12.6
1910	.69	1.02	5.27	10.8	11.9	11.1	7.5	25.0	15.5
1911	.56	.93	4.88	12.1	11.0	10.8	8.7	21.7	12.4
1912	.72	.94	4.63	13.3	9.8	9.5	7.4	24.1	14.2
1913	.59	.97	4.67	12.1	11.2	10.6	9.6	24.3	17.0
1914	.75	.95	4.61	13.1	11.3	10.8	9.8	23.8	17.1
1915	.81	1.28	5.86	13.8	11.0	10.8	10.6	24.3	15.3
1916	.81	1.24	5.63	13.9	11.2	10.6	10.6	26.6	16.7
1917	1.12	1.99	7.80	17.6	17.3	14.8	11.6	32.6	23.1
1918	1.84	2.37	11.19	26.7	25.0	22.7	14.1	38.6	24.3
1919	1.66	2.41	11.09	31.5	31.3	25.3	20.5	50.7	37.8
1920	1.49	2.73	11.31	25.2	23.4	19.8	14.2	58.0	31.0
1921	.72	1.55	7.01	17.9	13.0	12.8	10.5	40.8	23.1
1922	.72	1.25	5.71	15.2	11.9	12.0	8.9	37.8	25.3
1923	.87	1.18	5.40	14.4	12.6	11.7	10.2	43.9	26.2

Breadstuffs prices are average domestic export and are for fiscal years down to and including 1918; subsequently, calendar years.
Meat and dairy products prices are average domestic export, and are for fiscal years down to and including 1918; subsequently, calendar years. Pork prices prior to 1884 cover "pork" only; beef prices prior to 1878 cover "beef" only.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES FOR WHEAT, CORN AND OATS, AT CHICAGO.

Year	Wheat.				Corn.			
	Low.		High.		Low.		High.	
	Dollars.	Month.	Dollars.	Month.	Dollars.	Month.	Dollars.	Month.
1900	.615	January	.875	June	.305	January	.495	November
1901	.63125	July	.795	December	.36	January	.66375	December
1902	.675	October	.95	September	.4375	December	.88	July
1903	.7025	March	.93	September	.41	December	.53	July, Aug.
1904	.8125	January	1.22	Sept., Oct., Dec.	.4275	January	.58125	November
1905	.77875	August	1.24	February	.42	Jan., Dec.	.645	May
1906	.69125	Aug., Sept.	.9475	May	.39	Feb., March	.5475	June
1907	.71	January	1.22	October	.3975	January	.665	October
1908	.845	July	1.11	May	.565	February	.82	May, Sept.
1909	.9925	August	1.60	June	.5825	January	.77	June
1910	.895	November	1.295	July	.455	December	.68	January
1911	.8325	April	1.17	October	.455	Jan., Feb., March	.76	November
1912	.85	Nov., Dec.	1.22	April, May	.475	December	.83	August
1913	.8075	October	1.15375	January	.465	January	.7825	Aug., Sept.
1914	.7775	July	1.33	September	.60	January	.86	August
1915	.98	August	1.68	February	.5975	October	.8225	August
1916	.9825	June	2.02	October	.69	May	1.11	October
1917	1.515	February	3.45	May	.9325	January	2.36	August
1918	2.17	Jan., Feb., March, April, May	2.42	December	1.30	November	1.85	January
1919	2.20	August	3.50	December	1.22	Jan., Feb.	2.10	July, Aug.
1920	1.58	November	3.50	January	.67	November	2.17	May
1921	1.005	November	2.0675	January	.42	October	.78	January
1922	1.00	Aug., Sept.	1.73	May	.46	January	.775	December
1923	.965	July	1.18	March	.615	January	1.14	October

Year.	Oats.				Year.	Oats.			
	Low.		High.			Low.		High.	
	Dollars.	Month.	Dollars.	Month.		Dollars.	Month.	Dollars.	Month.
1860	.16	November	.38	January	1908	.46	August	.605	July
1865	.25	December	.66	January	1909	.365	August	.625	May
1870	.325	September	.535	May	1910	.2975	October	.49	February
1875	.295	December	.645	May	1911	.28875	March	.47625	November
1880	.225	August	.35	Jan., May	1912	.3025	November	.585	April
1885	.2425	September	.365	April	1913	.31625	March	.48375	September
1890	.1925	February	.45	November	1914	.335	August	.51125	September
1895	.16625	December	.315	June	1915	.3575	October	.60125	March
1900	.21	August	.2625	June	1916	.37375	June	.57	November
1901	.2325	January	.4825	December	1917	.51	August	.85	July
1902	.25	August	.56	July	1918	.66375	October	.93	February
1903	.3125	March	.45	July	1919	.54	January	.89	December
1904	.2825	Oct., Dec.	.46	February	1920	.4675	November	1.29	June
1905	.25	September	.3425	July	1921	.32	Aug., Nov.	.495	January
1906	.28875	March	.4275	June	1922	.31	August	.50	December
1907	.335	January	.565	September	1923	.37	August	.495	December

THE FARMER'S DOLLAR.

(By the Department of Agriculture, August, 1909-July, 1914 = 100.)

Year and Month.	Index Prices of Non-Agricul. Commo.	Index Purch. Power of Farmer's Dollar.	Index Farm Prices of 30 Farm Prod.	Index Purch. Power of Farmer's Prod.	Year and Month.	Index Prices of Non-Agricul. Commo.	Index Purch. Power of Farmer's Dollar.	Index Farm Prices of 30 Farm Prod.	Index Purch. Power of Farmer's Prod.
1910	102	98	103	101	1922	168	60	124	74
1911	96	104	95	99	1923	171	58	134	78
1912	100	100	99	99	1924.				
1913	105	96	100	95	January	164	61	134	82
1914	97	103	102	105	February	166	60	134	81
1915	101	99	100	99	March	166	60	128	77
1916	138	72	117	85	April	164	61	128	78
1917	182	55	176	97	May	162	62	127	78
1918	188	53	200	106	June	159	63	128	81
1919	199	50	209	105	July	158	63	130	82
1920	241	42	205	85	August	159	63	137	86
1921	167	60	116	69	September	158	63	129	82

AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Jan. 15.	Hogs.	Beef Cattle.	Veal Calves.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Wool.	Milch Cows.	Horses.	Onions	Beans.	Clover Seed.	Timothy Seed.	Alfalfa Seed.	Cotton Seed.	Bran.	Cotton Seed Meal.
1916	6.32	5.85	7.67	5.52	7.29	23.3	57.79	128	1.13	3.47	10.27	3.05	8.84	36.85	25.93	37.03
1917	9.16	6.86	9.15	7.33	9.59	31.8	63.92	129	2.08	5.71	9.60	2.44	7.97	52.53	32.76	42.95
1918	15.26	8.33	11.16	10.55	13.83	58.1	76.54	130	1.79	7.00	14.48	3.57	10.14	67.51	41.32	55.93
1919	15.69	9.65	12.39	9.68	12.71	55.2	86.10	120	1.34	4.98	21.55	4.34	10.07	64.93	49.78	62.81
1920	13.36	8.99	12.89	9.34	12.91	53.3	94.42	118	2.81	4.70	28.06	5.35	16.60	69.88	50.23	79.39
1921	8.72	6.32	9.34	5.30	8.44	19.6	66.82	96	1.35	2.95	10.82	3.04	9.95	18.96	39.74	42.92
1922	6.89	4.75	7.23	4.57	7.33	18.0	52.83	82	2.64	2.86	10.69	2.70	7.39	29.24	28.08	45.08
1923	7.77	5.51	8.05	6.88	10.69	35.3	54.01	81	1.60	4.24	11.16	3.06	9.58	43.35	32.53	52.79
1924	6.59	5.38	8.36	6.71	10.19	36.6	55.57	73	1.81	3.49	12.51	3.37	10.43	44.37	34.67	52.33

The figures represent cents per pound, or dollars per 100 pounds, in the cases of hogs, cattle, calves, sheep and lambs; cents per pound as to wool; dollars per head for cows and horses; dollars per bushel as to onions, beans and all seeds but cotton; dollars per ton as to bran and cottonseed meal; cottonseed prices are dollars per ton.

Jan. 15.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.	Sweet Potatoes.	Flaxseed.	Apples.	Hay.	Cotton	Butter.	Eggs.	Chickens.
1916	108.4	64.4	41.8	58.3	86.8	81.1	79.3	72.7	198.4	86.1	10.31	11.4	28.0	28.7	11.6
1917	157.6	92.9	53.3	89.9	121.0	115.9	159.8	92.9	252.2	104.3	11.10	17.0	33.8	36.8	14.3
1918	201.6	136.8	76.3	129.2	172.6	162.3	122.0	123.1	318.8	132.9	18.48	29.3	43.4	47.8	18.4
1919	206.2	141.4	67.6	89.0	145.6	160.5	115.2	137.8	318.9	148.9	19.86	26.8	52.2	52.8	21.6
1920	233.8	143.6	80.4	133.6	153.4	152.8	198.1	151.1	445.0	215.9	21.16	36.0	59.6	60.8	23.4
1921	149.2	64.6	43.7	60.8	128.1	122.0	100.6	126.3	160.0	130.8	15.70	11.6	47.0	55.4	21.3
1922	95.2	44.6	31.9	44.0	70.0	84.4	112.0	102.3	162.1	183.5	11.34	15.9	37.4	38.4	18.6
1923	104.6	70.2	41.5	56.8	71.7	88.5	62.0	92.5	229.9	131.6	11.98	25.2	43.0	38.8	17.4
1924	96.7	73.6	43.4	56.5	63.5	92.7	86.4	112.5	218.8	121.3	13.59	32.5	44.9	35.4	17.5

The figures represent cents a bushel for grains, potatoes and apples; dollars a ton for flaxseed and hay; cents a pound for cotton, butter, chickens cents a dozen for eggs.

UNITED STATES FARM WAGE AVERAGES BY YEARS.

Year	By the Month.		Day Labor, Harvest.		Day Labor, Not Harvest.		Year	By the Month.		Day Labor, Harvest.		Day Labor, Not Harvest.	
	With Board	Witho't Board.	With Board	Witho't Board.	With Board	Witho't Board		With Board	Witho't Board.	With Board	Witho't Board.	With Board	Witho't Board.
1913	$21.38	$30.31	$1.57	$1.94	$1.16	$1.50	1919	$39.82	$56.29	$3.15	$3.83	$2.45	$3.12
1914	21.05	29.88	1.55	1.91	1.13	1.45	1920	46.89	64.95	3.60	4.36	2.86	3.59
1915	21.26	30.15	1.56	1.92	1.13	1.47	1921	30.14	43.32	2.24	2.79	1.68	2.18
1916	23.25	32.83	1.69	2.07	1.26	1.62	1922	29.17	41.79	2.20	2.72	1.65	2.15
1917	28.87	40.43	2.08	2.54	1.56	2.02	1923	33.18	46.91	2.45	3.03	1.93	2.47
1918	34.92	47.07	2.65	3.22	2.07	2.63							

FARM VALUE AND PRICES OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Product.	Unit.	Value. 1922.	Value. 1923.	Product.	Unit.	Value. 1922.	Value. 1923.
		1,000 dols.	*1,000 dols.*			*1,000 dols.*	*1,000 dols.*
Milk sold	Gal.	721,677	910,723	Butterfat sold	lb.	323,750	379,200
Milk consumed on farm	Gal.	635,573	784,836	Buttermilk	100 lbs.	4,725	6,273
Tot. whole milk		1,357,250	1,695,559	Whey	100 lbs.	68	86
Butter made	lb.	220,438	246,318	Skim milk from butter made, cream and butterfat sold	100 lbs.	102,309	139,537
Cheese made	lb.	1,116	1,183				
Cream sold	Gal.	75,459	97,721	Tot. dairy products		2,085,115	2,565,877

YEARLY VALUE PER ACRE OF 10 CROPS COMBINED.

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
1870	$15.40	1890	$11.03	1910	$15.53	1914	$16.44	1918	$33.73	1921	$14.45
1875	12.20	1895	8.12	1911	15.36	1915	17.18	1919	35.74	1922	19.23
1880	13.01	1900	10.31	1912	16.09	1916	22.58	1920	23.26	1923	21.55
1885	9.72	1905	13.28	1913	16.49	1917	33.27				

(Corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, all hay, tobacco, and cotton. The value is based on average farm prices of Dec. 1.)

STOCKS OF WHEAT ON FARMS, JULY 1, 1895-1923.

Year.	Per Cent. of Total Crop.	Total Stocks.	Year.	Per Cent. of Total Crop.	Total Stocks.	Year.	Per Cent. of Total Crop.	Total Stocks.	Year.	Per Cent. of Total Crop.	Total Stocks.
		Bushels.			*Bushels.*			*Bushels.*			*Bushels.*
1895....	5.6	29,007,000	1903....	6.2	45,262,000	1910....	5.2	36,725,000	1917....	2.5	15,611,000
1896....	8.5	48,524,000	1904....	5.6	37,422,000	1911....	5.4	34,071,000	1918....	1.3	8,063,000
1897....	5.4	29,239,000	1905....	4.3	25,545,000	1912....	3.8	23,876,000	1919....	2.1	19,261,000
1898....	3.3	20,196,000	1906....	6.5	47,393,000	1913....	4.9	35,515,000	1920....	5.1	49,546,000
1899....	9.3	71,861,000	1907....	7.3	55,438,000	1914....	4.2	32,236,000	1921....	6.8	56,707,000
1900....	9.2	58,363,000	1908....	5.2	33,188,000	1915....	3.3	28,972,000	1922....	4.0	32,359,000
1901....	5.8	35,140,000	1909....	2.2	14,171,000	1916....	7.3	74,731,000	1923....	4.1	35,634,000
1902....	6.9	54,616,000									

COTTON GRADE COMPARISONS.

(By E. B. Norman & Co., of New Orleans.)

Official Cotton Standards of U. S.	Liverpool Standards.	Official Cotton Standards of U. S.	Liverpool Standards.
No. 1. Middling fair	= Fair	No. 7. Low middling	= Low middling to fully low middling
No. 2. Strict good middling	= Middling fair	No. 8. Strict good ordinary	= Fully good ordinary to low middling
No. 3. Good middling	= Fully good middling	No. 9. Good ordinary	= Good ordinary to fully good ordinary
No. 4. Strict middling	= Good middling		
No. 5. Middling	= Barely fully middling*		
No. 6. Strict low middling	= Fully low middling to middling		

* The Liverpool standard on fully middling Texas cotton allows for a little more leaf than the standard on Atlantic cotton; therefore:

Liverpool fully middling Texas is equal to American middling.

Staple Comparisons.

American (Inches—Actual Lengths).	Liverpool (Inches—Nominal Lengths).	Continent (Havre) (Millimetres—Nominal Lengths).
7-8"	Good staple	Good staple
* 15-16" (full 7-8 to 1")	1 1-16"	28 millimetres
1"	Commercial 1 1-8"	Barely 28-29 millimetres
† 1 1-32" (full 1 to 1 1-16")	1 1-8"	28-29 millimetres
1 1-16"	Good 1 1-8"	28-30 millimetres
‡ 1 3-32" (full 1 1-16 to 1 1-8")	Full 1 1-8"	29 millimetres
1 1-8"	1 1-8 to 1 3-16"	29-30 millimetres

Staples above 1 1-8" (American lengths) partake of the nature of specialties, which are mostly dealt in on the basis of private types, and this to some extent also applies to staples from full 1 1-16" to 1 1-8".

† 15-16" has been used to some extent in practice.

‡ 32nds have not been used so far in commercial practice in the United States.

LOSSES OF FARM ANIMALS IN U. S. FROM DISEASE AND EXPOSURE.

(By the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.)

Year.	Horses and Mules.		Cattle.			Swine.		Sheep.			Lambs
	Losses From Disease.		Losses From Disease.	Losses From Exposure.	Losses From Disease and Exposure.	Losses From Disease.		Losses From Disease.	Losses From Exposure.	Losses From Disease and Exposure.	Losses From Disease and Exposure.
	Per 1,000.	Total.	Per 1,000.		Total.	Per 1,000.	Total.	Per 1,000.		Total.	Per 1,000.
1908...	17.1	342,087	18.9	12.0	2,202,563	52.4	2,940,350	22.5	22.9	2,477,997	.....
1909...	18.2	375,099	19.2	14.8	2,419,276	51.0	2,761,358	26.6	28.3	3,081,148	.....
1910...	19.9	394,650	21.0	17.6	2,385,544	45.1	2,623,902	27.5	43.9	2,831,519	60.4
1911...	19.0	384,739	19.7	13.3	1,996,152	44.8	2,937,863	25.5	23.0	1,874,305	52.5
1912...	21.9	544,666	21.6	21.5	2,497,581	89.2	5,834,456	26.7	47.0	2,803,820	81.0
1913...	22.6	563,734	20.5	14.1	1,956,351	110.1	6,738,283	24.8	25.0	1,845,347	56.5
1914...	20.6	522,754	19.8	10.9	1,737,387	118.9	7,004,756	21.9	22.0	1,571,370	49.0
1916...	17.5	450,480	19.5	10.7	1,869,337	66.2	4,486,097	21.6	21.7	1,512,956	52.1
1917...	16.9	437,150	19.4	14.6	2,197,537	48.6	3,280,161	21.8	32.4	1,854,715	60.2
1918...	16.5	437,372	18.2	13.3	2,126,625	42.1	2,986,220	19.8	19.3	1,367,805	49.3
1919...	15.7	415,021	17.4	15.9	2,279,154	41.4	3,088,185	19.7	24.4	1,549,864	47.7
1920...	17.8	448,104	19.5	18.5	2,549,980	49.8	2,954,994	23.7	34.6	1,704,317	64.7
1921...	14.7	361,442	17.0	9.2	1,716,303	43.0	2,411,592	23.1	15.6	1,083,659	45.4
1922...	15.7	385,606	17.8	13.1	2,031,949	54.4	3,143,733	21.4	26.4	1,303,710	62.3
1923...	15.0	365,026	16.7	12.7	1,950,273	50.5	3,206,046	22.4	23.9	1,284,866	49.7

CARLOAD WEIGHTS OF VARIOUS COMMODITIES.

Commodity.	Tons.	Commodity.	Tons	Commodity.	Tons.
Wheat	39.4	Horses and mules	11.4	Sugar, syrup, glucose, and molasses	28.0
Corn	36.2	Cattle and calves	11.7	Canned goods	24.8
Oats	30.0	Sheep and goats	10.3	Anthracite coal	48.0
Flour and meal	30.9	Hogs	9.7	Bituminous coal	50.1
Hay, straw, and alfalfa	12.2	Poultry	11.5	Textiles	12.8
Tobacco	13.9	Eggs	11.6	Lumber, timber, box shooks, staves, and headings	26.8
Cotton	12.4	Butter and cheese	13.2		
Citrus fruits	17.5	Wool	12.6		
Potatoes	18.7				

COST OF LIVING IN AMERICAN CITIES.

(Data by United States Department of Labor was gathered 1918-1919.)

NEW YORK CITY.

Income Group.	Number of Families.	Avg. Persons in Family, Total.	Avg Yearly Exp. for Food.	Clothing	Rent	Other and Total	Surplus. Families Having.	Avg. Amt.	Deficit. Families Having.	Avg. Amt.
Under $900	16	4.2	$396 84	$88 27	$167 57	$868.30	7	$21.03	6	$117 60
$900 and under $1,200	107	4.5	510.88	153.31	177 42	1 109 86	46	47.29	38	145.26
$1,200 and under $1,500	151	4.7	584.60	199 95	206 86	1 343 74	88	65.91	34	190.51
$1 500 and under $1,800	115	4.7	646.53	277 01	221 53	1 581.92	79	109.81	22	137.98
$1.800 and under $2,100	66	4.9	736.52	309.84	222 26	1.790 78	50	175.05	7	123 54
$2 100 and under $2,500	38	6.3	844.84	423 77	271 61	2 192.80	26	239.35	11	232.68
$2.500 and over	25	7.4	1,106.89	599.50	355 73	2 853 22	19	250.04	6	259.45
All incomes	518	4.9	640.98	253.68	214 42	1 525 72	315	115.95	124	167.09

BALTIMORE.

Under $900	13	3.9	$382.94	$99 04	$120 44	$824 37	9	$23.38	2	$7.40
$900 and under $1,200	77	4.7	468.66	138.92	156 82	1 046 71	42	46.04	27	46.29
$1 200 and under $1,500	60	4.8	546.88	186.53	201 65	1 309 88	47	66.29	11	79 36
$1,500 and under $1,800	30	5.1	598.85	260 22	187 59	1 542 41	22	126.16	5	88.25
$1.800 and under $2,100	9	5.8	720.61	366.98	188.89	1.771.80	9	113.53	.....	.....
$2,100 and under $2,500	4	5.8	786.01	424.31	161.75	2.106 55	4	191.60	.....	.....
$2,500 and over	2	8.0	878.13	549.90	307 00	2 658.38	2	58.88	.....	.....
All incomes	195	4.8	529.38	190.17	176 18	1.260.86	135	73.64	45	57.31

BOSTON.

Under $900	6	4.7	$437.63	$119.19	$129.67	$891 87	3	$41.67	2	$177.69
$900 and under $1,200	97	4.7	497.95	142.99	159 95	1.092 90	33	39.68	43	78.33
$1,200 and under $1,500	160	4.9	578.73	196.44	180.21	1.296 19	100	80.64	42	72.99
$1,500 and under $1,800	69	5.7	738.82	243.80	192.55	1.605.17	50	91.18	14	84.19
$1,800 and under $2,100	42	6.3	793.71	298.74	215 44	1.849 08	32	134.24	6	95 36
$2,100 and under $2,500	20	6.0	855.84	399.63	210 00	2.128.88	16	246.40	1	354 61
$2,500 and over	13	7.7	1,209.68	546.96	253.54	2.736 38	12	240 88	1	491.76
All incomes	407	5.3	640.50	222.33	184.12	1.438.13	246	102.38	109	86.11

CHICAGO.

Under $900	4	4.8	$403.99	$142 27	$102.00	$911 69	2	$75.61	2	$179.87
$900 and under $1,200	65	4.5	454.75	143.78	173.89	1,088 94	28	79 00	26	117.79
$1,200 and under $1,500	120	4.9	523.01	205.76	208.04	1.334.82	74	85.42	38	119.76
$1,500 and under $1,800	92	4.9	553.65	248.80	239.69	1,561.27	70	135.53	19	152 09
$1,800 and under $2,100	39	4.9	585.65	292.60	246.94	1.705.58	33	298 75	6	155.82
$2,100 and under $2,500	20	6.8	816.36	396 29	268.69	2.174.79	12	267.26	6	131.79
$2,500 and over	8	7.3	1,026.76	576.35	210.25	2,539.36	7	267.58	1	225.00
All incomes	348	5.0	552.45	234.03	215.56	1,461.42	226	146.51	98	130.75

LOS ANGELES.

Under $900	6	4.0	$319.65	$114 79	$131 55	$790.30	4	$52.00	2	$19.66
$900 and under $1,200	53	4.0	405.90	149.31	158.68	1,041.14	38	73.18	11	126.97
$1,200 and under $1,500	75	4.7	463.38	181.17	181 34	1,269.57	58	140.06	15	150.47
$1,500 and under $1,800	40	4.2	478.61	216.98	184.72	1.481.11	31	198.63	9	149 89
$1,800 and under $2,100	20	5.6	654.16	285.33	194.41	1.785.81	17	219.53	3	204.36
$2,100 and under $2,500	7	4.6	647.41	351.72	219.00	1.993.24	7	267.74	.....	.....
$2,500 and over	1	5.0	577.18	618.70	180.00	2.752.25	1	353.80	.....	.....
All incomes	202	4.5	472.88	196.32	177.18	1,320.82	156	148.91	40	141.38

NEW ORLEANS.

Under $900	3	5.3	$396.89	$101.18	$110.33	$873.11	1	$37.00	1	$166.69
$900 and under $1,200	56	4.8	480.88	139.92	136.94	1,053.82	32	44.84	17	68 57
$1,200 and under $1,500	42	5.1	538.76	189.63	158.19	1.274.55	31	95.19	10	124.69
$1,500 and under $1,800	37	6.0	607.07	238.98	171.02	1.517.51	33	105.87	3	53.08
$1,800 and under $2,100	4	5.5	674.33	285.23	212.72	1.780.13	3	189.83	1	87.00
$2,100 and under $2,500	4	9.0	1,035.67	484.56	181.13	2,268.34	4	93.90	.....	.....
$2,500 and over	1	6.0	872.55	383.75	156.00	2,335.00	1	313.00	.....	.....
All incomes	147	5.3	550.49	193.25	154.44	1,291.44	105	87.38	32	88.30

PHILADELPHIA.

Under $900	4	4.3	$365.40	$100.87	$176.25	$821.26	3	$24.33	1	$157.35
$900 and under $1,200	63	4.3	462.85	139.60	167.46	1,052.94	41	60.66	15	95 14
$1,200 and under $1,500	86	4.7	532.63	194.70	186.72	1,306.06	62	81.47	21	132 87
$1,500 and under $1,800	75	4.7	593.69	273.53	200.94	1,535 77	62	125.32	9	103 81
$1,800 and under $2,100	40	5.2	716.11	309.72	206.85	1,783.58	33	197.51	5	107 28
$2,100 and under $2,500	22	6.5	832.46	372.09	230.27	2.091.61	18	253.54	4	68 97
$2,500 and over	11	7.2	914.42	476.39	250.36	2,527 89	11	409.42	.....	.....
All incomes	301	4.9	591.27	240.11	194.52	1,469.40	230	134.64	55	111 29

ST. LOUIS

Under $900	5	4.0	$398.30	$93.05	$130.20	$879.28	1	$43 65	3	$97 83
$900 and under $1,200	57	4.2	456.92	147.74	151.06	1.083.07	33	74.52	18	127 20
$1,200 and under $1,500	87	4.4	496.99	175.77	178.61	1,251.31	62	115.90	15	94 93
$1,500 and under $1,800	37	4.8	539.46	244.98	190.64	1.488.11	32	154.66	5	136.38
$1,800 and under $2,100	28	4.9	583.87	257 36	220.39	1.661.85	26	285.70	2	82.15
$2,100 and under $2,500	8	6.0	765.28	396.38	208.88	2.091.35	6	238.12	1	168.51
$2,500 and over	5	7.2	848.51	468.46	247 80	2,557.17	4	258.30	.....	.....
All incomes	227	4.6	519.59	202.48	180.46	1,348.48	164	149.56	44	114 13

AVERAGE INCOME PER FAMILY IN THE UNITED STATES.

The average total annual income per white family among wage earners and salaried persons in the United States is $1,513 (of which the husband earned $1,349), according to data gathered in ninety-two cities and localities in 1918-1919 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, made public in May, 1924, by the Government.

The highest annual average family income—$2,407—was found in the mining city of Bisbee, Ariz.

The average family income in chief cities was as follows:

City.	Ave. Income.	City.	Ave. Income.	City.	Ave. Income.	City.	Ave. Income.
Atlanta	$1,366	Detroit	$1,541	Newark	$1,490	Richmond, Va.	$1,363
Baltimore	1,259	Fall River	1,315	New Orleans	1,275	St. Louis	1,401
Boston	1,423	Indianapolis	1,372	New York	1,493	Salt Lake	1,556
Buffalo	1,514	Kansas City	1,401	Omaha	1,503	San Francisco	1,477
Chicago	1,457	Los Angeles	1,347	Philadelphia	1,506	St. Paul	1,386
Cincinnati	1,198	Louisville	1,307	Pittsburgh	1,484	Seattle	1,563
Cleveland	1,549	Memphis	1,535	Portland, Me.	1,381	Syracuse, N. Y.	1,401
Dallas	1,352	Milwaukee	1,399	Portland, Ore.	1,558	Trenton, N. J.	1,505
Denver	1,347	Minneapolis	1,386	Providence	1,366	Wilmington, Del.	1,760

BIRD CENSUS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(By the Chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture.)

It has been ascertained through these counts that birds in the agricultural districts in the Northeastern United States average slightly more than a pair to the acre, though in parts of the arid West and on the treeless plains this number dwindles to an average of half a pair, or even less, to the acre.

By far the most abundant birds in the United States are the robin and the English sparrow, but several others are common enough to make their total numbers run well into the millions. The counts so far show that the most abundant bird on farms in the Northeastern States is the robin; next to this is the English sparrow, and following these are the catbird, brown thrasher, house wren, kingbird and bluebird, in the order named. The densest bird population anywhere recorded is on the suburban estate of Gilbert Grosvenor, near Washington, D. C, where a careful count showed, in 1915, one hundred and thirty-five pairs of forty species on five acres. Two city blocks, well furnished with trees, in the city of Aiken, S. C., harbored sixty-five pairs on ten acres.

NATIONAL BIRD RESERVATIONS.

Name	Established.	Name	Established.	Name	Established.
Pelican Island, Fla	1903	Matlacha Pass, Fla	1908	Hazy Islands, Alaska	1912
Breton Island, La	1904	Island Bay, Fla	1908	Niobrara, Neb	1912
Stump Lake, N D	1905	Hawaiian Islands	1909	Green Bay, Wis	1912
Huron Islands, Mich	1905	Salt River, Ariz	1909	Chamisso Island, Alaska	1912
Siskiwit Islands, Mich	1905	Deer Flat, Idaho	1909	Pishkun, Mont	1912
Passage Key, Fla	1905	Willow Creek, Mont	1909	Desecheo Island, P R	1912
Indian Key, Fla	1906	Carlsbad, N M	1909	Gravel Island, Wis	1913
Tern Islands, La	1907	Rio Grande, N M	1909	Aleutian Islands, Alaska	1913
Shell Keys, La	1907	Cold Springs, Ore	1909	Walker Lake, Ark	1913
Three Arch Rocks, Ore	1907	Belle Fourche, S D	1909	Petit Bois Isl., Ala., Miss.	1913
Flattery Rocks, Wash	1907	Strawberry Valley, Utah	1909	Anaho Island, Nev	1913
Quillayute Needles, Wash	1907	Conconully, Wash	1909	Smith Island, Wash	1914
Copalis Rock, Wash	1907	Minidoka, Idaho	1909	Ediz Hook, Wash	1915
East Timbalier, La	1907	Bering Sea, Alaska	1909	Dungeness Spit, Wash	1915
Mosquito Inlet, Fla	1908	Tuxedni, Alaska	1909	Big Lake, Ark	1915
Tortugas Keys, Fla	1908	St Lazaria, Alaska	1909	Mille Lacs, Minn	1915
Key West, Fla	1908	Culebra, P R	1909	North Platte, Neb	1916
Klamath Lake, Ore	1908	Farallon, Cal	1909	Caloosahatchee, Fla	1920
Lake Malheur, Ore	1908	Pribilof, Alaska	1909	Nine-Pipe, Mont	1921
Chase Lake, N D	1908	Bogoslof, Alaska	1909	Pablo, Mont	1921
Pine Island, Fla	1908	Clear Lake, Cal	1911	Flat Creek, Wyo	1922
Palma Sola, Fla	1908	Forrester Island, Alaska	1912		

On Dec. 22, 1921, the President signed an Executive Order creating bird refuges of the lands within the National Bison Range, Mont., Sul ys Hill Game Preserve, N D., and the Elk Refuge, Wyo.

BIRD RESERVATIONS OF NAT. ASSOC. OF AUDUBON SOCIETIES.

Pass A'Loutre Mud Lumps, La.
Freeman's Rock, Me.
Stratton Island, Me.
Little Duck Island, Me.
Matinicus Rock, Me.
Great Duck Island, Me.
Moosehead Lake, Me.
Nash Island, Me.
Old Man's Lane, Me.
Cranber y Island, Me.
Wedecket Island, Mass.
Huron Islands, Mich.
Cobb Island, Va.
Metinic Island, Me
Orange Lake, Fla.
Micanopy Rookery, Fla.
Santee River, S. C.
Paul J. Rainey Sanctuary, La.
Orange Creek, Fla.
Sampson Lake, Fla.
Long Pond, Fla.
Buzzard Island, S. C.
Bird Island, La.
Ray's Lake, La.
Montgomery Prairie, Fla.
San Sebastian Rookeries, Fla.
Craney Island, N. C.
Bird Pond, Fla
Roosevelt Sanctuary, Oyster Bay, N. Y.
Wallace Bay, Fla.

INTERNATIONAL SEAMEN'S UNION OF AMERICA.

Established April 22, 1892.

Andrew Furuseth, President, A. F. of L. Bldg., Washington, D. C.; Patrick Flynn, First V. P., 58 Commercial St., San Francisco; V. A. Olander, Second V. P., 166 W. Washington St., Chicago; Thos. Conway, Third V. P., 71 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y., P B. Gill, Fourth V. P., 84 Seneca St., Seattle, Wash., Percy J. Pryor, Fifth V. P., 1½ Lewis St., Boston; Wm. H. Brown, Sixth V. P., 288 State St., Boston; Oscar Carlson, Seventh V. P, 70 South St., New York, N. Y.

K. B. Nolan, Secretary-Treasurer, 359 N. Wells St., Chicago.

Affiliated with American Federation of Labor and International Seafarers' Federation.

District Unions—Eastern and Gulf Sailors' Association. Headquarters, 1½ Lewis St., Boston.

Marine Cooks and Stewards' Union of the Atlantic and Gulf, 61 Whitehall St., New York City.

Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders, Union of the Atlantic and Gulf, 70 South St., N. Y. City.

Fishermen's Union of the Atlantic—288 State St., Boston.

Sailors Union of the Great Lakes—359 N. Wells St., Chicago.

Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders and Coal Passers' Union of the Great Lakes—71 Main St., Buffalo.

Marine Cooks and Stewards' Union—35 West Eagle St., Buffalo.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—59 Clay St., San Francisco, Cal.

Marine Firemen's Union—58 Commercial St., San Francisco, Cal.

Alaska Fishermen's Union—49 Clay St., San Francisco.

Deep Sea Fishermen's Union of the Pacific—84 Seneca St., Seattle.

United Fishermen of the Pacific—Astoria, Oregon.

Ferry Boatmen's Union—59 Clay St., San Francisco.

NATIONAL FORESTS.

(Under control of the National Forest Service, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.)

FOREST.	State.	Net Area, Acres.
Absaroka	Mont	841,086
Alabama	Ala	100,635
Allegheny	Pa	73,019
Angeles	Cal	829,164
Apache	Ariz	1,190,199
Arapaho	Col	635,900
Arkansas	Ark	662,980
Ashley	Utah, Wyo	986,504
Beartooth	Mont	659,720
Beaverhead	Mont	1,339,421
Bighorn	Wyo	1,125,632
Bitterroot	Mont	1,047,071
Blackfeet	Mont	836,970
Black Hills	S. D., Wyo	620,556
Boise	Idaho	1,063,797
Cabinet	Mont	829,527
Cache	Idaho, Utah	772,210
California	Cal	819,777
Caribou	Idaho, Wyo	704,570
Carson	N. M	1,066,648
Cascade	Ore	1,022,713
Challis	Idaho	1,253,583
Chelan	Wash	1,980,546
Cherokee	Ga., N. C., Tenn	211,824
Chugach	Alaska	5,211,325
Clearwater	Idaho	785,376
Cleveland	Cal	549,271
Cochetopa	Col	908,665
Coconino	Ariz	1,718,460
Coeur d'Alene	Idaho	661,769
Colorado	Col	828,082
Columbia	Wash	764,926
Colville	Wash	746,203
Coronado	Ariz., N. M	1,428,120
Crater	Ore., Cal	853,197
Crook	Ariz	886,117
Custer	Mont., S. D	590,635
Datil	N. M	2,641,123
Deerlodge	Mont	829,503
Deschutes	Ore	1,284,008
Dixie	Utah, Ariz., Nev	851,539
Eldorado	Cal., Nev	552,918
Fishlake	Utah	1,378,780
Flathead	Mont	1,721,478
Florida	Fla	337,938
Fremont	Ore	849,286
Gallatin	Mont	574,687
Gila	N. M	1,596,191
Grand Mesa	Col	659,264
Gunnison	Col	905,129
Harney	S. D	508,037
Hayden	Wyo., Col	393,893
Helena	Mont	680,835
Holy Cross	Col	1,124,249
Humboldt	Nev	1,322,616
Idaho	Idaho	1,856,789
Inyo	Cal., Nev	1,695,806
Jefferson	Mont	1,040,311
Kaibab	Ariz	769,894
Kaniksu	Wash., Idaho	444,593
Klamath	Cal., Ore	1,533,980
Kootenai	Mont	1,332,120
La Sal	Utah, Col	531,003
Lassen	Cal	943,366
Leadville	Col	927,388
Lemhi	Idaho	1,354,964
Lewis & Clark	Mont	810,731
Lincoln	N. M	1,123,631
Lolo	Mont	850,677
Luquillo	P. Rico	12,443
Madison	Mont	930,848
Malheur	Ore	1,048,666
Manti	Utah	722,253
Manzano	N. M	697,519
Medicine Bow	Wyo	477,835
Michigan	Mich	124,082
Minidoka	Idaho, Utah	590,943
Minnesota	Minn	190,945
Missoula	Mont	1,030,362
Modoc	Cal	1,462,243
Mono	Cal., Nev	1,259,848
Monongahela	Va., W. Va	160,780
Montezuma	Col	696,981
Mount Baker	Wash	1,459,491
Mount Hood	Ore	1,054,459
Nantahala	Ga., N. C., S. C	223,643
Natural Bridge	Va	140,853
Nebraska	Neb	205,944
Nevada	Nev	1,175,262
Nezperce	Idaho	1,659,392
Ochoco	Ore	717,994
Olympic	Wash	1,535,367
Ozark	Ark	298,752
Payette	Idaho	1,202,153
Pend Oreille	Idaho	674,579
Pike	Col	1,084,700
Pisgah	N. C., Tenn	252,137
Plumas	Cal	1,108,523
Powell	Utah	1,050,458
Prescott	Ariz	1,165,217
Rainier	Wash	1,291,944
Rio Grande	Col	1,135,778
Routt	Col	747,678
St. Joe	Idaho	551,170
Salmon	Idaho	1,664,160
San Isabel	Col	598,936
San Juan	Col	1,239,841
Santa Barbara	Cal	2,022,526
Santa Fe	N. M	1,270,370
Santiam	Ore	607,078
Sawtooth	Idaho	1,158,551
Selway	Idaho	1,688,918
Sequoia	Cal	1,450,484
Shasta	Cal	852,776
Shenandoah	Va., W. Va	345,244
Shoshone	Wyo	1,584,306
Sierra	Cal	1,493,400
Siskiyou	Cal., Ore	1,361,167
Sitgreaves	Ariz	639,674
Siuslaw	Ore	546,240
Snoqualmie	Wash	692,753
Stanislaus	Cal	810,657
Superior	Minn	857,499
Tahoe	Cal., Nev	512,748
Targhee	Idaho, Wyo	1,357,114
Teton	Wyo	1,880,735
Toyiabe	Nev	1,883,956
Tongass	Alaska	15,444,027
Tonto	Ariz	2,259,714
Trinity	Cal	1,410,037
Tusayan	Ariz	1,271,395
Uinta	Utah	1,075,994
Umatilla	Ore., Wash	1,228,900
Umpqua	Ore	1,010,326
Unaka	Tenn., N. C., Va	147,161
Uncompahgre	Col	778,291
Wallowa	Ore	957,240
Wasatch	Utah	608,666
Washakie	Wyo	860,066
Weiser	Idaho	566,241
Wenatchee	Wash	820,334
White Mountain	N. H., Me	439,101
White River	Col	884,974
Whitman	Ore	1,319,077
Wichita	Okla	61,480
Wyoming	Wyo	1,667,469
Total, United States		157,502,793

HENRY FORD'S EMPLOYEES NUMBER 162,792.

Henry Ford employs in his major industries at Detroit, Mich., and throughout the world 162,792 persons, the Ford company announced on Feb. 12, 1924.

Of this number, 121,214 are employed in manufacturing plants in the United States and 24,323 in the American branches.

Employees in foreign lands number 11,028.

In addition to those employed by the Ford company—a total of 156,565—2,525 men are employed on Mr. Ford's D., T. & I. Railroad; 2,282 in the Fordson coal mines; 720 at the Henry Ford Trade School; and 700 at the Henry Ford Hospital.

The Highland Park (Detroit) plant is the greatest of the Ford industries, employing 68,285 men.

LIFE INSURANCE IN FORCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

(1919-1923 from Insurance Year Book of the Spectator Co., N. Y.)

Year (Calendar).	No. of Ordinary Policies	Amount.	No. of Industrial Policies.	Amount.	Total No. of Policies.	Amount.
		Dollars.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1850	29,407	68,614,189	.....	.....	29,407	68,614,189
1860	60,000	180,000,000	.....	.....	60,000	180,000,000
1870	839,226	2,262,847,000	.....	.....	839,226	2,262,847,000
1880	685,531	1,581,841,706	236,674	20,533,469	922,205	1,602,375,175
1890	1,319,561	3,620,057,439	3,882,914	428,789,342	5,202,475	4,048,846,787
1898	2,419,850	5,714,964,251	8,798,512	1,110,078,702	11,218,362	6,825,042,953
1899	2,820,950	6,481,154,483	10,052,833	1,293,329,995	12,873,783	7,774,484,478
1900	3,176,051	7,093,152,380	11,219,296	1,468,928,342	14,395,347	8,562,080,722
1901	3,693,702	7,952,989,395	12,337,019	1,640,827,454	16,030,721	9,593,816,849
1902	4,160,088	8,701,587,912	13,448,147	1,806,894,473	17,608,235	10,508,482,385
1903	4,694,021	9,593,008,148	14,606,635	1,978,241,009	19,300,656	11,571,249,157
1904	5,507,759	10,412,078,338	15,674,384	2,135,859,103	21,182,143	12,547,937,441
1905	5,621,417	11,054,255,524	16,872,583	2,309,754,235	22,494,000	13,364,009,759
1906	5,792,956	11,253,194,077	17,841,396	2,453,616,207	23,634,352	13,706,810,284
1907	5,945,780	11,486,518,261	18,849,357	2,577,896,941	24,795,137	14,064,415,202
1908	6,164,730	11,850,032,581	19,687,675	2,668,919,696	25,852,405	14,518,952,277
1909	6,534,983	12,513,125,180	21,552,344	2,967,596,031	28,087,327	15,480,721,211
1910	6,954,119	13,227,213,168	23,044,162	3,179,489,541	29,998,281	16,406,702,709
1911	7,693,263	14,578,989,903	24,708,499	3,423,790,536	32,401,762	18,002,780,439
1912	8,159,103	15,555,901,171	26,521,655	3,684,054,893	34,680,758	19,239,956,064
1913	8,774,638	16,587,378,943	28,674,303	3,933,219,429	37,448,941	20,520,598,372
1914	9,045,081	17,425,501,137	30,537,592	4,140,151,191	39,582,673	21,565,652,328
1915	9,890,264	18,349,285,339	32,623,419	4,394,051,492	42,513,683	22,743,336,831
1916	10,698,452	19,868,270,425	34,997,474	4,767,759,910	45,695,926	24,636,030,335
1917	11,581,701	21,965,594,232	37,468,776	5,151,096,538	49,050,477	27,116,690,770
1918	12,768,019	24,167,111,902	40,453,438	5,629,956,453	53,221,457	29,797,068,355
1919	12,768,019	24,167,111,902	41,852,179	5,703,198,032	54,620,198	29,870,309,934
1920	16,694,561	35,091,538,279	49,804,808	7,189,852,248	66,499,369	42,281,390,527
1921	17,663,249	36,378,537,873	54,096,515	8,006,119,747	71,759,764	44,384,657,620
1922	18,788,173	39,557,051,825	58,283,139	8,886,519,078	77,071,312	48,443,570,903
1923	20,513,882	44,227,342,307	63,460,660	10,107,256,433	83,974,542	54,334,598,740

Group policies (number and amount)—(1921) 21,439 ($1,598,742,713); (1922) 25,967 ($1,847,139,277); (1923) 20,480 ($2,468,935,567).

INCOME, PAYMENTS, ASSETS, ETC.

Year (Calendar).	Total Income.	Payments to Policy Holders.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Surplus.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1880	80,537,990	55,881,794	452,680,651	.....	.....
1890	196,938,069	90,007,819	770,972,061	678,681,309	92,290,752
1898	325,452,134	146,804,522	1,462,651,318	1,245,786,245	216,865,073
1899	365,368,062	159,987,686	1,595,208,408	1,365,873,943	229,334,465
1900	400,603,257	168,687,601	1,742,414,173	1,493,378,709	249,035,464
1901	457,965,754	192,398,489	1,910,784,985	1,640,289,306	270,495,679
1902	504,527,705	199,883,721	2,091,822,851	1,798,136,861	293,685,990
1903	553,639,900	225,842,072	2,265,221,693	1,978,823,571	286,397,622
1904	599,081,882	247,052,831	2,498,960,968	2,168,468,541	330,492,427
1905	642,058,530	264,968,883	2,706,186,867	2,372,573,020	333,613,847
1906	667,185,592	287,325,629	2,924,253,848	2,557,049,863	367,203,985
1907	678,656,595	309,696,977	3,052,732,353	2,736,329,746	316,402,607
1908	703,930,149	335,777,925	3,380,294,090	2,939,482,079	440,812,011
1909	748,027,892	360,730,904	3,643,857,971	3,170,492,711	473,365,206
1910	781,011,249	387,302,073	3,875,877,059	3,385,821,478	490,055,571
1911	836,160,804	414,268,448	4,164,491,688	3,645,906,544	518,585,144
1912	893,391,717	448,817,715	4,409,292,521	3,879,825,515	529,467,006
1913	945,586,094	469,588,123	4,658,696,337	4,136,361,869	522,334,468
1914	985,037,362	509,455,142	4,935,252,793	4,364,563,505	570,689,288
1915	1,043,083,337	544,705,320	5,190,310,353	4,648,524,264	541,786,089
1916	1,117,860,328	566,386,275	5,526,607,483	4,966,580,921	570,026,562
1917	1,249,491,387	590,183,247	5,940,622,780	5,335,513,267	605,109,513
1918	1,324,586,741	710,201,684	6,529,620,899	6,201,990,207	327,630,692
1919	1,559,982,880	738,944,337	6,790,582,415	6,176,968,414	581,890,690
1920	1,764,212,582	744,649,245	7,319,997,018	6,752,303,987	567,693,031
1921	1,951,417,924	839,967,405	7,936,496,844	7,332,551,820	603,945,024
1922	2,149,186,346	1,005,714,048	8,652,318,490	7,942,943,382	709,375,108
1923	2,427,327,961	1,088,333,350	9,454,620,793	8,710,415,407	744,205,386

THE DRUG INDUSTRIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The drug industries in 1921 employed 30,476 wage earners, in 2,266 establishments, not including small plants with output of less than $5,000 apiece a year; and paid out $30,979,000 in wages; the output was valued at $330,137,156.

The drug industries fall into three main branches, the value of whose output in 1921 was—Druggists' preparations, $81,697,922; patent medicines and compounds, $175,898,330; perfumery and cosmetics, $72,540,904.

Druggists' preparations are products used mainly by druggists in compounding medicines to be dispensed upon physicians' prescriptions or orders.

Patent medicines and compounds are those sold under the protection of patents, copyrights, or trade marks, or prepared according to secret formulas, including medicines of a proprietary character, not necessarily patented, and compounds not intended for medicinal use, such as insecticides, disinfectants, boiler compounds, and fire-extinguishing compounds.

Perfumery and cosmetics include perfumes, toilet waters, toilet preparations, cold cream, face powders, etc.

Included in the industries are biologic products—serums, vaccines, etc., valued at $10,856,924.

New York State stands first in the drug industries, with products in 1921 valued at $81,642,556; Illinois, second, $37,495,026.

Exports in the calendar year 1921 were, in value—Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, $12,724,430; perfumery, cosmetics, toilet preparations, $4,736,946.

Imports in 1921 of all the goods included in the drug industries were valued at $8,210,676, of which perfumery, etc., totaled $5,790,262.

SOAPS, PERFUMES AND TOILET ARTICLES.

Soaps made in the United States in 1921 were valued at $240,194,619; perfumes and toilet preparations at $15,115,334.

Production of hard soaps totaled 1,752,136,000 lbs., of which toilet soaps aggregated 197,274,000 lbs.

Powdered soaps totaled 580,371,000 lbs.; liquid soaps, 10,529,000 lbs.; paste soap, 19,631,000 lbs.; soft soap, 63,275,000 lbs.

In 1921 exports of other than fancy or toilet soaps totaled 73,952,439 lbs., imports totaled 3,199,448 lbs.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK STATISTICS.

Year.	Earnings.		Dividends Paid.	Year.	Earnings.		Dividends Paid.
	Gross.	Net.			Gross.	Net.	
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1914	63,145	310,287	.....	1919	102,380,583	78,367,504	5,011,832
1915	2,110,107	168,828	217,463	1920	181,297,338	149,294,774	5,654,018
1916	5,217,937	2,750,998	1,742,774	1921	122,864,605	82,087,225	6,119,673
1917	16,128,339	9,579,607	6,801,726	1922	50,490,739	16,497,736	6,307,035
1918	67,584,417	52,716,310	5,540,684	1923	50,708,566	12,711,286	6,552,717

The earnings and dividends of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, by calendar years, are as follows:

Year.	Earnings.		Dividends Paid.	Year.	Earnings.		Dividends Paid.
	Gross.	Net.			Gross.	Net.	
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1914	13,927	43,485	.....	1919	35,332,412	27,959,619	1,291,047
1915	331,108	80,402	.....	1920	60,525,321	53,128,130	1,477,096
1916	971,026	414,064	127,113	1921	34,704,939	26,093,832	1,608,721
1917	4,929,214	3,078,481	1,942,819	1922	11,341,319	3,721,593	1,652,138
1918	25,314,736	21,662,917	1,195,026	1923	11,413,183	3,043,679	1,749,239

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF OPERATION OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS IN 1923.

Federal Reserve Bank.	Gross Earnings.	Current Expenses.	Current Net Earnings.	Net Deductions From Current Net Earnings.	Net Earnings Available for Dividends, Franchise Tax and Surplus.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Boston	3,506,683.20	2,134,253.81	1,372,429.39	120,294.25	1,252,135.14
New York	11,413,182.76	6,880,136.17	4,533,046.59	1,489,367.49	3,043,679.10
Philadelphia	4,592,770.81	2,295,726.15	2,297,044.66	119,208.12	2,177,836.54
Cleveland	4,655,090.44	2,550,659.26	2,104,431.18	1,183,210.13	921,221.05
Richmond	2,878,896.24	1,551,155.58	1,327,740.66	234,897.96	1,092,842.70
Atlanta	2,682,313.70	1,294,231.43	1,388,082.27	1,035,903.26	352,179.01
Chicago	6,511,358.49	4,373,023.94	2,138,334.55	959,979.73	1,178,354.82
St. Louis	2,753,434.72	1,472,675.25	1,280,759.47	98,596.84	1,182,162.63
Minneapolis	1,749,253.46	1,082,137.35	667,116.11	341,660.93	325,455.18
Kansas City	2,993,919.41	1,928,119.36	1,065,800.05	718,088.59	347,711.46
Dallas	2,356,436.18	1,391,228.15	965,208 03	632,925.80	332,282.23
San Francisco	4,615,227.13	2,817,165.11	1,798,062.02	1,292,636.20	505,425.82
Total	50,708,566.54	29,770,511.56	20,938,054.98	8,226,769.30	12,711,285.68

Federal Reserve Bank.	Dividends Paid.	Transferred to Surplus Account.			Paid to United States Government as Franchise Tax.
		For Purpose of Bringing Surplus Up to Subscribed Capital.	10 Per Cent. of Balance of Net Earnings.	Total.	
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Boston	480,267.31	.....	77,186.78	77,186.78	694,681.05
New York	1,749,239.47	.....	129,443.96	129,443.96	1,164,995.67
Philadelphia	582,391.58	1,132,259.57	46,328.54	1,178,588.11	416,956.85
Cleveland	725,626.57	195,594.48	.....	195,594.48	.....
Richmond	342,295.22	343,721.73	40,682.57	384,404.30	366,143.18
Atlanta	264,621.84	.....	8,755.72	8,755.72	78,801.45
Chicago	904,370.94	.....	27,398.39	27,398.39	246,585.49
St. Louis	296,809.68	353,927.08	53,142.58	407,069.66	478,283.29
Minneapolis	212,732.68	.....	11,272.25	11,272.25	101,450.25
Kansas City	275,313.51	.....	7,239.80	7,239.80	65,158.15
Dallas	251,429.01	80,853.22	.....	80,853.22	.....
San Francisco	467,719.53	37,706.29	.....	37,706.29	.....
Total	6,552,717.34	2,144,062.37	401,450.59	2,545,512.96	3,613,055.38

CONDITION OF TRUST COMPANIES IN THE U. S. AS OF JUNE 30.

Compiled by the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, of New York and published in the twenty-first annual edition of their volume, "Trust Companies of the United States."

Resources.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Stocks & Bonds	2,719,549,262	2,516,687,900	2,639,112,056	3,009,073.626	3,294,704,552	3,510,133,953
Loans. Notes & Mortgages	5,817,620,139	7,206,332,433	7,094,349,276	6,987,441,587	8,241,539,292	8,920,780,514
Cash on hand & in banks	1,827,839,158	1,828,417,216	1,713,947,861	1,968,089,063	2,103,763,761	2,636,048,227
Real estate, b'k'ing houses, etc.	239,804,823	286,806,117	328,487,331	370,681,046	429,354,303	487,599,779
Other resources	491,632,703	613,633 914	547,533 988	404,335.409	372,098,741	470,939,802
Total	11,150,446,087	12,451,877,583	12,323,430,513	12,739,620,733	14,441,460,649	16,025,502,275

Liabilities.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Capital	650,500,672	716,728,954	822,648,604	810,262,013	910,971,214	974,197,916
Surplus and Undivided profits	732,374,422	832,274,202	854,035,376	918,150,843	984,413,231	1,107,527,071
Deposits	8,776,347,534	9,764,751,348	9,554,012,518	10,470,477,813	11,828,983,410	13,289,148,679
Other liabilities	991,223,457	1,138,123,077	1,092,734,013	540,730,062	717,092,794	654,628,609
Total	11,150,446,087	12,451,887,583	12,323,430,513	12,739,620,733	14,441,460,649	16,025,502,275

CONDITION OF NATIONAL BANKS, JUNE 30, 1923, JUNE 30, 1924.

(Data by the Comptroller of the Currency.)

Item.	June 30, 1923 —8,241 Banks	June 30, 1924 —8,085 Banks
RESOURCES.	*1,000 Dollars.*	*1,000 Dollars.*
Loans and discounts (including rediscounts)	11,817,671	11,978,728
Overdrafts	10,430	10,075
Customers' liability account of acceptances	187,131	135,829
United States Government securities owned	2,693,846	2,481,778
Other bonds, stocks, securities, etc	2,375,857	2,660,550
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	493,324	532,728
Other real estate owned	87,133	104,630
Lawful reserve with Federal reserve banks	1,142,736	1,198,670
Items with Federal reserve banks in process of collection	396,911	397,340
Cash in vault	291,108	345,219
Amount due from national banks	910,014	1,099,763
Amount due from other banks, bankers, and trust companies	295,660	345,020
Exchanges for clearing house	486,333	925,568
Checks on other banks in the same place	68,283	75,925
Outside checks and other cash items	71,578	69,687
Redemption fund and due from U. S. Treasurer	37,108	37,129
Total	21,511,766	22,565,919
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in	1,328,891	1,334,011
Surplus fund	1,070,616	1,080,578
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	476,205	501,656
National bank notes outstanding	720,001	729,686
Due to Federal reserve banks	24,194	26,445
Amount due to national banks	838,227	1,035,000
Amount due to other banks, bankers, and trust companies	1,546,777	1,759,556
Certified checks outstanding	54,123	226,714
Cashiers' checks outstanding	199,064	323,621
Total deposits	16,897,980	18,347,837
United States Government securities borrowed	34,952	32,542
Bonds and securities (other than United States) borrowed	2,077	2,565
Bills payable (including obligations other than rediscounts)	370,921	143,847
Notes and bills rediscounted (including acceptances of other banks, etc.)	352,801	196,778
Letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding	8,569	9,456
Acceptances executed for customers	172,208	131,411
Acceptances executed by other banks	30,409	17,381
Total	21,511,766	22,565,919

CONDITION OF NATIONAL BANKS, BY CLASSES, JUNE 30, 1924.

Item.	Central Reserve City Banks (49 Banks).	Other Reserve City Banks (363 Banks).	Country Banks (7,673 Banks).	Total (8,085 Banks).
RESOURCES.	*1,000 Dollars.*	*1,000 Dollars.*	*1,000 Dollars.*	*1,000 Dollars.*
Loans and discounts (including rediscounts)	2,603,764	3,614,971	5,759,993	11,978,728
Customers' liability account of acceptances	72,866	57,409	5,554	135,829
United States Government securities, etc	609,586	702,898	1,169,294	2,481,778
Other bonds, stocks, securities, etc	372,867	535,557	1,752,126	2,660,550
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	52,800	169,123	310,805	532,728
Lawful reserve with Federal reserve banks	392,648	369,097	436,925	1,198,670
Items with Fed. reserve banks for collection	89,578	244,672	63,090	397,340
Cash in vault	43,011	82,960	219,248	345,219
Amount due from national banks	91 884	427,481	580,395	1,099,763
Amount due from State banks, bankers, and trust companies in the United States	55,382	176,138	113,500	345,020
Exchange for clearing house	726,728	167,909	30,931	925,568
Checks on other banks in the same place	35,423	16,748	23,754	75,925
Outside checks and other cash items	10,756	36,274	22,657	69,687
Redemption fund and due from U. S. Treasurer	2,157	9,106	25,866	37,129
Total	5,267,806	6,676,343	10,621,770	22,565,919
LIABILITIES.				
Capital stock paid in	219,800	385,507	728,704	1,334,011
Surplus	270,106	291,529	518,943	1,080,578
Undivided profits less expenses, interest and taxes paid	125,214	142,298	234,144	501,656
National-bank notes outstanding	42,167	177,361	510,158	729,686
Amount due to Federal reserve banks	.....	5,499	20,946	26,445
Amount due to national banks	461,645	496,704	76,651	1,035,000
Amount due to State banks, bankers, and trust companies in the United States and foreign countries	813,540	723,205	222,811	1,759,556
Certified checks outstanding	197,780	16,538	12,396	226,714
Cashiers' checks outstanding	223,943	57,653	42,025	323,621
Demand deposits	2,461,054	3,026,368	4,105,828	9,593,250
Time deposits (including postal-savings deposits)	303,918	1,124,418	3,831,597	5,259,933
United States deposits	18,599	75,410	29,309	123,318
United States Government securities borrowed	2,178	18,368	11,996	32,542
Bonds and securities other than United States borrowed	.....	961	1,604	2,565
Bills payable (including all obligations representing money borrowed other than rediscounts)	8,353	20,239	115,255	143,847
Notes and bills rediscounted (including acceptances of other banks and foreign bills of exchange or drafts sold with indorsement)	23,079	30,031	143,668	196,778
Acceptances executed for customers and to furnish dollar exchange less those purchased or discounted	68,276	57,826	5,309	131,411
Total	5,267,806	6,676,343	10,621,770	22,565,919

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN CHIEF AMERICAN CITIES.

(From *Bradstreet's*. For New York City figures in detail, see elsewhere.)

MUNICIPALITY.	1923.	1922.
NEW ENGLAND	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Boston	36,505,893	55,616,604
Bridgeport	4,275,047	2,259,998
Brockton	2,204,738	2,152,782
Burlington, Vt	462,400	394,450
Cambridge	5,407,561	4,480,760
Chelsea	1,164,183	744,934
Everett	1,388,792	1,994,585
Fitchburg	1,139,403	1,267,810
Hartford	11,054,467	8,693,130
Haverhill	1,026,110	1,283,550
Holyoke	3,331,205	2,761,380
Lawrence	7,798,596	5,595,379
Lowell	3,875,506	2,901,174
Lynn	1,995,309	1,410,875
Manchester	2,082,003	2,085,000
Medford	3,580,276	3,019,595
New Bedford	9,062,700	7,057,240
New Haven	8,334,020	9,602,418
Newton	6,821,418	6,249,982
Portland, Me	4,529,038	3,079,690
Quincy, Mass	4,331,282	3,370,651
Salem	1,366,285	1,022,574
Somerville	3,298,799	2,774,679
Springfield, Mass	10,997,561	8,992,635
Worcester	11,167,558	8,227,786
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.		
Albany, N. Y	11,050,384	8,805,953
Allentown	4,647,650	3,219,563
Altoona	2,850,646	3,758,842
Atlantic City	9,485,238	8,508,253
Auburn	795,811	724,444
Bayonne	5,562,070	3,537,200
Binghamton	5,564,266	5,008,654
Buffalo	27,912,000	26,052,185
Camden	8,121,243	4,343,192
East Orange	4,743,609	4,701,982
Elizabeth	7,045,960	6,315,914
Erie	4,261,524	4,860,978
Harrisburg	7,389,345	3,885,136
Jersey City	15,002,183	14,004,143
Lancaster	3,729,950	2,640,665
Mount Vernon	6,108,483	7,418,163
Newark, N. J	35,580,194	27,487,206
New Brunswick	1,854,697	1,425,262
New York City	785,258,976	603,742,425
Niagara Falls	5,454,000	4,251,607
Philadelphia	122,650,935	125,414,480
Pittsburgh	32,915,312	35,255,379
Reading	3,933,000	4,563,243
Rochester	22,576,764	16,603,427
Schenectady	4,938,820	4,112,482
Scranton	3,795,994	4,905,305
Syracuse	8,842,705	9,879,324
Troy	1,945,000	1,373,598
Utica	6,405,527	6,739,350
Wilkes-Barre	3,341,000	3,485,854
Williamsport	1,279,744	1,430,240
Wilmington	3,746,906	2,827,044
Yonkers	10,543,700	8,550,750
York	1,767,037	939,383
CENTRAL WESTERN.		
Akron	7,493,066	4,451,538
Canton	7,397,972	6,004,861
Chicago	328,215,912	228,589,110
Cincinnati	29,923,135	28,429,930
Cleveland	69,390,540	52,147,565
Columbus	22,296,800	18,191,500
Dayton	10,275,069	11,540,709
Detroit	129,723,165	95,396,225
East St. Louis	2,748,169	2,642,565
Evansville	4,188,024	3,053,975
Fort Wayne	9,390,823	9,642,589
Grand Rapids	17,082,695	11,224,277
Indianapolis	27,290,027	26,110,107
Lima	2,793,325	1,777,208
Louisville	15,992,271	16,736,760
Peoria	3,584,000	3,831,901
Quincy	1,228,909	714,380
Saginaw	1,823,125	2,679,248
South Bend	13,462,977	10,096,010
Springfield, Ill	3,867,002	4,223,418
Springfield, Ohio	1,463,705	1,003,875
Terre Haute	2,646,228	2,201,374
Toledo	15,302,029	9,207,081
Youngstown	5,677,086	5,338,555
Zanesville	1,862,580	802,427
NORTH WESTERN.		
Cedar Rapids	3,962,000	3,358,727
Davenport	3,564,303	3,277,219
Des Moines	8,330,555	12,473,320
Dubuque	1,818,000	2,926,007
Duluth	5,708,665	8,003,171
Fargo	1,511,519	1,319,066
Lincoln	3,220,411	2,934,187
Milwaukee	41,272,313	32,462,610
Minneapolis	32,430,545	29,470,450
Omaha	13,012,899	11,247,055
St. Paul	39,156,212	25,158,720
Sioux City	3,330,780	3,306,679
Sioux Falls	1,755,322	1,720,414
Superior	872,173	3,034,033
SOUTH WESTERN.		
Dallas	21,671,229	18,646,988
El Paso	2,100,344	3,294,513
Fort Smith	1,455,436	1,479,293
Fort Worth	9,223,284	7,054,722
Galveston	1,889,769	2,010,868
Houston	18,914,236	13,388,452
Kansas City, Kan	5,243,795	3,189,388
Kansas City, Mo	24,842,450	23,112,990
Muskogee	1,379,858	2,041,664
Oklahoma City	7,948,577	7,298,196
St. Joseph	1,819,130	1,237,419
St. Louis	41,443,935	25,240,503
San Antonio	8,053,266	6,943,422
Topeka	4,805,407	2,379,128
Tulsa	7,781,252	13,077,815
Waco	1,282,172	2,091,104
Wichita	6,508,349	5,940,794
Wichita Falls	1,734,222	1,287,519
SOUTHERN.		
Asheville	4,643,037	3,190,777
Atlanta	27,064,387	20,545,797
Augusta	1,236,774	2,367,608
Baltimore	48,188,000	44,199,670
Birmingham	11,687,759	4,336,213
Bluefield	1,316,018	1,173,847
Charleston, S. C	1,547,283	2,507,847
Charlotte	3,823,416	5,078,480
Chattanooga	2,947,399	2,552,705
Clarksburg	1,070,486	979,145
Greensboro	3,486,918	3,936,121
Huntington	4,130,970	3,356,765
Jackson	2,226,000	802,600
Jacksonville	7,499,520	5,923,673
Knoxville	6,596,485	5,170,580
Little Rock	3,880,223	3,908,781
Macon	1,588,405	1,569,312
Memphis	19,641,420	20,028,910
Miami	7,148,722	4,783,894
Mobile	1,148,294	1,156,929
Montgomery	883,457	1,018,077
Nashville	9,713,246	5,872,838
New Orleans	13,089,890	9,852,755
Norfolk	5,622,611	5,486,913
Richmond	15,642,229	15,116,912
Roanoke	4,150,968	3,257,524
Savannah	1,563,018	1,573,547
Shreveport	9,467,382	6,070,084
Tampa	3,507,800	3,146,340
Washington	48,744,143	43,994,414
Wheeling	3,901,441	3,431,298
FAR-WESTERN.		
Bakersfield	1,169,580	2,078,454
Berkeley	7,979,015	5,622,693
Boise	626,105	549,403
Butte	663,187	315,681
Colorado Springs	1,912,323	1,199,667
Denver	20,641,750	18,015,295
Fresno	4,917,239	6,365,210
Long Beach	24,506,262	14,109,897
Los Angeles	200,133,581	121,206,857
Oakland	27,628,027	23,539,477
Pasadena	11,535,116	9,421,382
Phoenix	1,841,308	1,774,967
Portland, Ore	25,247,127	22,734,615
Pueblo	898,188	1,215,681
Sacramento	9,699,586	8,842,302
Salt Lake City	6,886,494	4,615,308
San Diego	12,434,452	12,004,036
San Francisco	46,676,079	44,927,206
San Jose	2,737,290	1,960,548
Seattle	22,974,717	19,783,835
Spokane	2,484,068	3,177,229
Stockton	3,897,129	3,141,310
Tacoma	5,502,926	4,240,362
CANADA.		
Edmonton	1,470,765	2,340,824
Halifax	378,639	1,754,205
Hamilton	5,452,930	4,928,865
London	3,261,045	3,105 630
Montreal	26,858,776	22,335,796
Ottawa	9,031,242	5,159,687
St. John	360,500	726,600
Toronto	30,642,102	35,238,460
Vancouver	7,632,283	8,660,695
Victoria	973,911	947,104
Winnipeg	4,484,100	6,875,750

Totals for cities above (1918) $433,000,000; (1919) $1,310,962,344; (1920) $1,427,059,396; (1921) $1,651,981,416; (1922) $2,529,603,981; (1923) $3,115,541,247.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES.

R. G. Dun & Co. estimated the number of failures in the United States in 1923, based on reports of their agents, at 18,718, as against 23,676 in 1922, and 19,652 in 1921. The 1923 failures were, by States, as follows:

State.	No. of Failures.	Assets of Failed Concerns.	Liabilities of Failed Concerns.	State.	No. of Failures.	Assets of Failed Concerns.	Liabilities of Failed Concerns.
		Dollars.	*Dollars.*			*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Alabama	256	2,345,236	4,640,967	Nevada	23	117,693	235,304
Arizona	29	550,578	665,374	New Hampshire	54	355,744	574,014
Arkansas	227	3,579,949	3,879,120	New Jersey	663	11,498,491	21,497,683
California	951	6,895,388	11,826,155	New Mexico	48	1,280,576	1,579,534
Colorado	213	2,817,972	3,814,061	New York	3,177	76,058,926	125,680,576
Connecticut	441	9,913,398	14,374,173	North Carolina	259	7,485,938	8,798,172
Delaware	56	474,527	762,030	North Dakota	115	1,482,829	2,207,025
District of Columbia	71	1,653,306	2,823,066	Ohio	1,119	44,531,707	43,814,569
Florida	239	2,697,629	4,401,102	Oklahoma	541	18,390,583	21,131,428
Georgia	460	11,655,098	16,625,092	Oregon	311	1,493,466	2,942,383
Idaho	98	943,327	1,267,102	Pennsylvania	1,015	40,636,083	45,073,557
Illinois	976	13,721,752	26,035,880	Rhode Island	170	703,902	2,513,856
Indiana	421	15,521,452	23,672,852	South Carolina	182	6,721,634	7,274,986
Iowa	302	3,603,921	5,268,573	South Dakota	68	748,696	1,225,257
Kansas	234	3,799,701	4,854,785	Tennessee	215	2,907,047	3,995,045
Kentucky	165	1,925,783	2,766,426	Texas	516	5,226,424	10,948,334
Louisiana	150	652,248	2,684,551	Utah	124	5,079,689	4,109,268
Maine	173	943,893	1,847,952	Vermont	41	282,692	591,810
Maryland	256	3,967,688	5,788,965	Virginia	343	6,942,458	9,829,118
Massachusetts	844	27,760,868	31,009,800	Washington	452	3,807,544	7,152,924
Michigan	462	4,646,418	5,987,024	West Virginia	172	2,401,656	3,094,238
Minnesota	576	10,287,517	13,979,895	Wisconsin	403	6,856,838	6,213,120
Mississippi	143	1,199,371	2,883,255	Wyoming	51	393,419	578,730
Missouri	509	6,204,722	10,101,696				
Montana	193	1,670,033	2,612,219	United States	18,718	388,382,154	539,386,806
Nebraska	211	3,546,344	3,753,760				

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF FAILED CONCERNS.

(From Dun's Review.)

Year.	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Year.	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.
1900	10,774	$78,079,555	$138,495,673	1912	15,452	$136,538,168	$203,117,391
1901	11,002	55,455,940	113,092,376	1913	16,037	174,688,151	272,672,288
1902	11,615	58,729,557	117,476,759	1914	18,280	265,293,046	357,908,859
1903	12,069	90,013,981	155,444,185	1915	22,156	183,453,383	302,286,148
1904	12,199	84,438,076	144,202,311	1916	16,993	113,599,026	196 212,256
1905	11,520	57,826,090	102,676,172	1917	13,855	103,464,805	182,441,371
1906	10,682	66,610,322	119,201,515	1918	9,982	101,637,798	163,019,979
1907	11,725	138,535,645	197,385,225	1919	6,451	67,037,843	113,291,237
1908	15,690	146,199,325	222,315,684	1920	8,881	195,504,114	295,121 805
1909	12,924	102.773,007	154,603,435	1921	19,652	409,038,316	627,401.883
1910	12,652	136,538.168	201,757,097	1922	23,676	413,357,995	623,896,251
1911	13,441	124,516,544	191,061,655	1923	18,718	388,382,154	539,386,806

Of the failures in 1923 in the above table, those of manufacturing concerns numbered 4,968 (liabilities, $281,316,205); trading concerns, 13,064 (liabilities, $209,930,272); banks, 578 (liabilities, $203,739,138).

PERCENTAGE OF FAILURES AMONG UNITED STATES BUSINESS CONCERNS.

(Data compiled by the Bradstreet Co., N. Y.)

Year.	Whole No. of Concerns in Business.	No. of Failures.	Per Cent. Failing.	Actual Assets.	Total Liabilities.	Per Cent. Assets to Liabilit's
1910	1,592,509	11,573	.72	$94,200,000	$188,700,000	49.8
1911	1,637,650	12,646	.77	102,000,000	188,100,000	54.2
1912	1,673,452	13,812	.82	98,500,000	198,900,000	49.5
1913	1,718,345	14,551	.84	159,000,000	292,300,000	54.3
1914	1,749,101	16,769	.95	197,200,000	357,100,000	55.2
1915	1,770,914	19,035	1.07	160,800,000	284,100,000	56.5
1916	1,790,776	16,496	.92	86,100,000	175,200,000	49.1
1917	1,828,464	13,029	.71	84,800,000	166,600,000	50.9
1918	1,824,104	9,331	.51	69,300,000	137,900,000	50.9
1919	1,843,066	5,515	.29	55,300,000	115,500,000	47.9
1920	1,958,042	8,463	.43	274,100,000	426,300,000	64.3
1921	2,049,323	20,014	.97	446,600,000	755,700,000	59.0
1922	2,074,617	22,415	1.08	365,600,000	649,800,000	56.2
1923	2,136,921	19,163	.89	369,400,000	631,300,000	58.4

BANK FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Total.		National.		Year.	Total.		National.	
	No.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.		No.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.
1900	58	$14,456,563	5	$1,312,721	1912	79	$24,219,522	4	$8,313,000
1901	74	18,018,774	9	5,666,231	1913	120	31,546,314	7	5.197.336
1902	63	10,960,072	2	420,617	1914	212	56,005,107	19	9.606.098
1903	121	29,685,766	12	5,735,477	1915	133	37,223.234	18	13,649.000
1904	99	28,158.811	24	10,257.223	1916	50	10,396,779	8	1,755,000
1905	78	20,227,155	16	4,198,348	1917	42	18,451,964	4	3,700,000
1906	58	18,805.380	8	1,490,966	1918	20	5.131.887	0	.....
1907	132	233,325,972	12	12,533,000	1919	50	16.520.862	4	1.850 000
1908	180	123.126,956	31	48.388.000	1920	119	50,708,300	10	3.350.000
1909	80	24.677,128	11	4,109,224	1921	404	173,027,776	47	28,401.550
1910	119	41.097,255	10	4,284,482	1922	277	77,735,551	35	16,453.926
1911	107	25,511,606	3	1,250,000	1923	578	203,739,138	77	36.568.934

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

The Library of Congress was established in 1800, destroyed in 1814, by the burning of the Capitol, afterward replenished by the purchase by Congress of the library of ex-President Jefferson, 6,760 volumes (cost, $23,950); in 1851, 35,000 volumes destroyed by fire; in 1852, partially replenished by an appropriation of $75,000; increased (1) by regular appropriations by Congress; (2) by deposits under the Copyright Law; (3) by gifts and exchanges; (4) by the exchanges of the Smithsonian Institution, the library of which (40,000 volumes) was, in 1866, deposited in the Library of Congress with the stipulation that future accessions should follow it. One hundred sets of Government publications are at the disposal of the Librarian of Congress for exchange, through the Smithsonian, with foreign Governments, and from this source are received about 12,000 volumes annually. Other special accessions have been: The Peter Force collection (22,529 volumes, 37,000 pamphlets), purchased 1867, cost $100,000; the Count de Rochambeau collection (manuscript), purchased 1883, cost $20,000; the Toner collection (24,484 volumes, numerous pamphlets), the gift in 1882 of Dr. Joseph M. Toner; the Hubbard collection (engravings).

The collection is now the largest in the Western Hemisphere, and third in the world. It comprises over 3,179,000 printed books and pamphlets (including the law library, which, while a division of the Library of Congress, still remains at the Capitol), maps and charts, pieces of music, and photographs, prints, engravings and lithographs numbering about two million.

The collection is rich in history, political science, in official documents, National, State, and foreign, and in Americana, including important files of American newspapers and original manuscripts (Colonial, Revolutionary, and formative periods).

Among the special book collections are the Yudin, of Russian literature (80,000 volumes); the Schiff, of Judaica (about 20,000); the Weber, of Indica; the Huitfeid-Kaas (Scandinavian); the John Boyd Thacher of Incunabula (930 tities). The Orientalia include some 5,000 volumes (fascicules) of Japanese books and about 40,000 volumes (fascicules) of Chinese. The Division of Prints includes certain collections given or lent, besides a large mass of material received by copyright and some by purchase. The manuscript collections are especially noteworthy for material on American history, some of the most distinguished of which has been received by transfer from the executive departments, the library being now regarded as the main custodian of the historical archive material in the possession of the Government. It has the papers of seventeen Presidents and of various American statesmen, Franklin, Morris, Hamilton, &c.

The library is copying largely documents in foreign archive offices and other institutions of concern to American history. It has already a large body of transcripts from such sources. This policy of transcribing and copying, where necessary by facsimile, is applied also to maps and to music. Through it the collection of music, in bulk one of the largest in the world, is especially strengthened in full scores of orchestral and operatic music.

In 1897 the main collection was removed from the Capitol to the building erected for it under the Acts of Congress approved April 15, 1886, October 2, 1888, and March 2, 1889, at a cost of $6,347,000 (limit by law, $6,500,000), exclusive of the land, which cost $585,000.

The building was completed in February, 1897, and opened to the public November, 1897. It occupies three and three-quarter acres upon a site ten acres in extent at a distance of 1,270 feet east of the Capitol, and is the largest and most magnificent library building in the world. In the decorations some forty painters and sculptors are represented—all American citizens. The floor space is 326,195 square feet, or nearly eight acres.

The library is maintained by annual appropriations by Congress for various purposes, including the purchase of books and printing and binding. Total appropriation (1924) $958,315. For service and contingent expenses, $648,065; purchase of books, $100,000; building and grounds, $107,191.

Entitled by statute to draw books for home use are various officials at Washington. In addition, special permits are freely issued by the Librarian to persons engaged in research.

Inter-Library Loans—While not a lending library but primarily a reference library, the Library of Congress maintains an inter-library loan system by which special service is rendered to scholarship by the loan to other libraries for the use of investigators engaged in serious research of books.

Copyright Office—The Copyright Office is a distinct division of the Library of Congress and is located on the ground floor, south side; open 9 to 4.30. It is under the immediate charge of the Register of Copyrights, who, by the acts of February 19, 1897, and March 4, 1909, is authorized "under the direction and supervision of the Librarian of Congress" to perform all the duties relating to copyrights. Copyright registration was transferred to the Librarian of Congress by the act of July 8, 1870. Of most articles copyrighted two copies, and of some one copy, must be deposited in the Library of Congress to perfect copyright.

During the year ending June 30, 1924, 162,694 copyright registrations were made.

Hours—The library building is open to the public all days in the year excepting 4th of July and Christmas. The hours are from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. weekdays, from 2 P. M. to 10 P. M. Sundays and holidays and 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. on Saturdays from June 15 to September 15.

Librarians Since the Inception of the Library—1800-1815, the Clerk of the House of Representatives (for the time being); 1815-1829, George Watterston; 1829-1861, John S. Meehan; 1861-1864, John G. Stephenson; 1864-1897 (June 30), Ainsworth R. Spofford; 1897-January 17, 1899, John Russell Young; 1899 (April 5), Herbert Putnam. *Chief Assistant Librarian*, Appleton P. C. Griffin; *Chief Clerk*, Allen R. Boyd; *Secretary*, Jessica L. Farnum.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE STATISTICS.

(By the Com. of Patents. Appl. inc. patents, designs, and reissues. Caveat Law repealed June 25, 1910.)

YEAR.	Applications.	Caveats Filed.	Patents.	Cash Received.	YEAR.	Applications.	Caveats Filed.	Patents.	Cash Received.
				Dollars.					*Dollars.*
1900	41,980	1,731	26,499	1,350,828 53	1912	70,976	.....	37,731	2,118,158.30
1901	46,449	1,842	27,373	1,449,398.17	1913	70,367	.....	35,788	2,084,417.79
1902	49,641	1 851	27,886	1,552,859 08	1914	70,404	.....	41,850	2,251,892.82
1903	50,213	1,771	31,699	1,642,201.81	1915	70,069	.....	44,934	2,290,773.47
1904	52,143	1,808	30,934	1,657,326.52	1916	71,033	.....	45,927	2,345,540 94
1905	54,971	1,893	30,399	1,806,758.1'	1917	70,373	.....	42,760	2,258,377 10
1906	56,482	1,885	31,965	1,790,921.38	1918	59,615	.....	39,941	1,977,518.82
1907	58,762	1,957	35,620	1,910,618.14	1919	80,400	.....	38,598	2,417,071.77
1908	61,475	2,110	33,682	1,896,847.57	1920	86,815	.....	39,882	2,679,948 31
1909	65,839	1,948	37,421	2,042,828 14	1921	93,328	.....	41,401	2,775,982.33
1910	64,629	970	35,930	2,025,536.69	1922	88,930	.....	40,297	3,013,954.43
1911	69,121	.....	34,084	2,019,388.03	1923	80,522	.....	40,782	2,969,907.40

Figures in column under "Patents" caption include reissues.

The first patent issued in the U. S., in 1924, was numbered 1,478,996.

Up to Jan. 1, 1922, Great Britain had issued 594,146 patents; France, 645,482; Germany, 365,884; Belgium, 321,998; Canada, 211,627; Italy, 166,065; Austria, 115,350; Switzerland, 94,610; Hungary, 81,145; Spain, 69,681; Sweden, 53,914; Russia, over 32,000; Denmark, 36,600; Japan, 39,453; Norway, 35,293; Australia, 26,179; New Zealand, 21,935; Mexico, 21,076; Argentina, 18,380.

In the United States, one patent or design has been issued for every 35,515 of population; in England, one to each 1.188 of population.

THE UNITED STATES CENSUS.

(From data supplied by the Bureau.)

The Constitution requires that a population census of the United States be taken decennially. The First Census was taken in 1790, and the most recent, the Fourteenth, in 1920. The Census Bureau was made a permanent organization in 1902, and since 1913 has been a branch of the Department of Commerce.

The scope of the decennial census, which at first was little more than a simple count of the population by family groups and by sex and color, has been extended from time to time until in 1920 it covered in detail the following subjects: (1) Population, including occupations; (2) Agriculture, including irrigation and drainage; (3) Manufactures; (4) Mines, quarries, and oil and gas wells. Approximately $7,000 enumerators, together with a large number of supervisors, clerks, and other employees, were engaged in the task of collecting the data, compiling the statistics, and preparing the reports for publication. A decennial census of the United States is the most extensive investigation of its character undertaken by any governmental or other agency in any country; and the Bureau of the Census is the largest statistical organization in the world.

In addition to the comprehensive decennial censuses, the Bureau carries on numerous other statistical inquiries of greater or less magnitude at intervals ranging in length from 10 years to one week. Of these inquiries, the most important are the following: Decennial—the blind and the deaf; institutional population (the dependent, defective, and delinquent classes); wealth, public debt, and taxation; transportation by water. Quinquennial—agriculture (decennial prior to 1920); electrical industries (electric light and power plants, electric railways, telephones, and telegraphs). Biennial—manufactures. Annual—births; deaths; marriages and divorces; financial statistics of states and cities; forest products, clay and other refractory products, farm equipment; glue and gelatin. Many other inquiries are made at semiannual, quarterly, monthly, and more frequent intervals. For each intercensal year *estimates* of the population of states, counties, and cities are made with some detail as to sex, color, nativity, and age periods.

One of the important features of the Census Bureau's work is the monthly publication of the Survey of Current Business, which gives indices of current and past business conditions for the more important industries.

The Director of the Census is appointed by the President. His salary is $7,500 per annum during the three-year decennial census period and $6,000 per annum during the seven intercensal years. The present Director is William M. Steuart, of Michigan; the Assistant to the Director, Joseph A. Hill, of New Hampshire. The permanent organization includes five chief statisticians, namely: for Population, William C. Hunt; for Manufactures, Eugene F. Hartley; for Statistics of States and Cities, Starke M. Grogan; for Agriculture, Cotton and Tobacco, William L. Austin; for Vital Statistics, William H. Davis. The regular force of the Bureau at Washington during intercensal periods comprises about 700 persons, and in addition approximately 700 special agents are employed intermittently in the South for the collection of data in regard to cotton and cottonseed. During a decennial census period the office force in Washington reaches a maximum of about 6,000 employees.

THE NATIONAL PARKS AT A GLANCE.

(Number, 19; total area, 11,372 square miles.)

National Parks in Order of Creation.	Location.	Area in Sq. Miles	Distinctive Characteristics.
Hot Springs, 1832...	Middle Arkansas.....	1¼	46 hot springs possessing curative properties.
Yellowstone, 1872...	No'western Wyoming.	3,348	Geysers; boiling springs; mud volcanoes; petrified forests; Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone.
Sequoia, 1890.....	Middle eastern California.	252	12,000 sequoia trees over 10 feet in diameter, some 25 to 36 feet in diameter; cave.
Yosemite, 1890.....	Middle eastern California.	1,125	Valley of world-famed beauty; lofty cliffs; many waterfalls of extraord'y height; 3 groves of big trees.
General Grant, 1890.	Mid. east'n California.	4	Created to preserve Gen. Grant Tree, 35 ft. in diam.
Mount Rainier, 1899	W. central Washington	324	28 glaciers; 48 sq. miles of glacier, 50 to 500 ft. thick.
Crater Lake, 1902...	Southwestern Oregon..	249	Lake of extraordinary blue in crater of extinct volcano; sides 1,000 feet high; lava; fishing.
Wind Cave, 1903....	South Dakota.....	17	Miles of galleries and chambers containing peculiar formation.
Platt, 1904.....	Southern Oklahoma...	1⅛	Many sulph. and oth. springs possess medicinal value.
Sullys Hill, 1904...	North Dakota.....	1⅛	An important wild animal preserve.
Mesa Verde, 1906...	So'western Colorado..	77	Most notable, best preserved prehistoric cliff dwellings.
Glacier, 1910.....	No'western Montana..	1,534	250 glacier-fed lakes; 60 small glaciers; precipices thousands of feet deep.
Rocky Mount'n, 1915	North middle Colorado	397½	Heart of the Rockies; snowy range, peaks 11,000 to 14,255 feet altitude.
Hawaii, 1916.....	Hawaii.....	186	Kilauea & Mauna Loa on Hawaii, Haleakala on Maui.
Lassen Volcano, 1916	Northern California...	124	Only active volcano in U. S. proper; hot springs; mud geysers.
Mt. McKinley, 1917.	South central Alaska..	2,645	Highest mountain in North America.
Grand Canyon, 1919.	North central Arizona.	958	Greatest example of erosion in the world.
Lafayette, 1919.....	Maine coast.....	8	Group of granite mountains on Mt. Desert Island.
Zion, 1919.....	Southwestern Utah...	120	Zion Canyon 800 to 2,000 feet deep.

There are also seven national military and other parks under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of War. They are as follows: Chickamauga and Chattanooga, Georgia and Tennessee; Shiloh, Tennessee; Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; Vicksburg, Mississippi; Antietam Battlefield, Maryland; Lincoln's birthplace, Kentucky; Guilford Court House, North Carolina.

The national parks and national monuments, unless otherwise stated, are under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior. Congress, by act of August 25, 1916, created a National Park Service and placed the administration of the national parks and monuments under the Department of the Interior in charge of a director of such service. General information, the annual administrative reports and copies of the rules and regulations relating to the parks may be obtained from the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C., or the Superintendents of the parks.

NATIONAL MONUMENTS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved June 8, 1906, interdepartmental regulations governing the excavation, appropriation, etc., of prehistoric ruins or objects of antiquity have been promulgated by the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, and War. Application for permits to make excavations on the public lands, Indian reservations, or the national monuments named below should be addressed to the Secretary of the Interior. The following have been preserved from entry and set aside as national monuments: Devil's Tower, Wyoming; Montezuma Castle, Arizona; Petrified Forest, Arizona; El Morro, New Mexico; Chaco Canyon, New Mexico; Muir Woods, California; Natural Bridges, Utah; Lewis and Clark Cavern, Montana; Tumacacori, Arizona; Navajo, Arizona; Shoshone Cavern, Wyoming; Gran Quivira, New Mexico; Katmai and Sitka, Alaska; Rainbow bridge, Utah; Pinnacles, California; Colorado, Colorado; Papago Saguaro, Arizona; Capulin Mountain, New Mexico; Dinosaur, Utah; Verendrye, North Dakota; Casa Grande, Arizona; Scott's Bluff, Nebraska; Yucca House, Col.; Fossil Cycad, So. Dak.; Carlsbad (limestone) Cave, N. Mex.; Aztec Ruin, N. Mex.; Hovenweep, Utah-Col.; Pipe Springs, Ariz.; Craters of the Moon, Idaho.

Twelve other national monuments in national forests have also been set aside under this act and placed under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture, to whom inquiries in regard thereto should be addressed. Two other national monuments (Big Hole Battlefield, in Montana, and Cabrillo, in California) are under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of War.

UNITED STATES ENVOYS TO GREAT BRITAIN.

PRESIDENT.	Representative.	State.	Yr.
Washington	Thomas Pinckney	S. C.	1792
"	Rufus King	N. Y.	1796
John Adams	" "	"	1796
Jefferson	James Monroe	Va.	1803
"	William Pinckney	Md.	1806
Madison	Jonathan Russell, ch. d'aff.	R. I.	1811
"	John Quincy Adams	Mass.	1815
Monroe	J. Adams Smith, ch. d'aff.	"	1817
"	Richard Rush	Pa.	1817
J. Q. Adams	Rufus King	N. Y.	1825
"	Albert Gallatin	Pa.	1826
"	W. B. Lawrence, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1827
"	James Barbour	Va.	1828
Jackson	Louis McLane	Del.	1829
"	Wash'gton Irving, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1831
"	Martin Van Buren	"	1831
"	Aaron Vail, ch. d'aff.	"	1832
"	Andrew Stevenson	Va.	1836
Tyler	Edward Everett	Mass.	1841
Polk	Louis McLane	Md.	1845
"	George Bancroft	N. Y.	1846
Taylor	J. C. B. Davis, ch. d'aff.	Mass.	1849
"	Abbott Lawrence	"	1849
Fillmore	Joseph R. Ingersoll	Pa.	1852
Pierce	James Buchanan	"	1853
"	George M. Dallas	Pa.	1856
Buchanan	George M. Dallas	Pa.	1856
Lincoln	Charles Francis Adams	Mass.	1861
Johnson	" " "	"	1861
"	Reverdy Johnson	Md.	1868
Grant	John Lothrop Motley	Mass.	1869
"	Robert C. Schenck	Ohio	1870
"	Edwards Pierrepont	N. Y.	1876
Hayes	John Welsh	Pa.	1877
"	Wm. J. Hoppin, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1879
"	James Russell Lowell	Mass.	1880
Garfield	" " "	"	1880
Arthur	" " "	"	1880
Cleveland	Edward J. Phelps	Vt.	1885
B. Harrison	Robert T. Lincoln	Ill.	1889
Cleveland	Thos. F. Bayard, amb.	Del.	1893
McKinley	John Hay, amb.	Ohio	1897
"	Henry White, ch. d'aff.	R. I.	1898
"	Joseph H. Choate, amb.	N. Y.	1899
Roosevelt	" " "	"	1899
"	Whitelaw Reid, amb.	"	1905
Taft	" " "	"	1909
Wilson	Walter H. Page, amb.	"	1913
"	John W. Davis, amb.	W.Va	1918
Harding	George B. M. Harvey, amb.	N. J.	1921
Coolidge	" " "	"	1921
"	Frank B. Kellogg, amb.	Minn	1923

Monroe was appointed alone in 1803, and then jointly with Pinckney in 1806.

BRITISH ENVOYS TO THE UNITED STATES.

SOVEREIGN.	Representative.	Yr.
George III	George Hammond	1791
"	Phineas Bond, ch. d'aff.	1795
"	Robert Liston	1796
"	Edward Thornton, ch. d'aff.	1800
"	Anthony Merry	1803
"	David M. Erskine	1806
"	Francis James Jackson	1809
"	John Philip Morier, ch. d'aff.	1810
"	Augustus John Foster	1811
"	Anthony St. J. Baker, ch. d'aff.	1815
"	Charles Bagot	1816
George IV	Gibbs C. Antrobus, ch. d'aff.	1819
"	Sir Stratford Canning	1820
"	Henry U. Addington, ch. d'aff.	1823
"	Charles Richard Vaughan	1825
William IV	" "	1825
"	Charles Bankhead, ch. d'aff.	1835
Victoria	Henry Stephen Fox	1836
"	Richard Pakenham	1844
"	John F. T. Crampton, ch. d'aff.	1847
"	Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer	1849
"	John F. T. Crampton, ch. d'aff.	1851
Victoria	John F. T. Crampton, env. & m.	1852
"	Philip Griffith, ch. d'aff.	1853
"	John Saville Lumley, ch. d'aff.	1855
"	Lord Napier	1857
"	Lord Lyons	1859
"	Jos. Hume Burnley, ch. d'aff.	1864
"	Sir Frederick W. A. Bruce	1865
"	Francis Clark Ford, ch. d'aff.	1867
"	Sir Edward Thornton	1868
"	Lionel S. Sackville West	1881
"	Sir Julian Pauncefote	1889
"	" " " amb.	1893
Edward VII	" " " "	1893
"	Hon. Sir Mich'l H. Herbert, amb.	1902
"	Sir Henry M. Durand, amb.	1903
"	James Bryce, amb.	1907
George V	" " "	1910
"	Sir Cecil A. Spring-Rice, amb.	1912
"	Earl Reading (spec. miss.), amb.	1918
"	Earl Grey (spec. miss.), amb	1919
"	Sir Auckland Geddes, amb.	1920
"	Sir Esme Howard, amb.	1924

Sackville West's career as the British envoy at Washington was ended by his letter of Sept. 13, 1888, from Beverly, Mass., to Charles F. Murchison, Pomona, Cal., advising Murchison, who was an Americanized Briton, to vote against Grover Cleveland in the oncoming Presidential election.

UNITED STATES ENVOYS TO FRANCE.

PRESIDENT.	Representative.	State.	Yr.
Confed'at'n	Thomas Jefferson	Va.	...
Washington	William Short, ch. d'aff.	"	1790
"	Gouverneur Morris	N. Y.	1792
"	James Monroe	Va.	1794
"	Charles C. Pinckney	S. C.	1796
John Adams	Charles C. Pinckney	"	1797
	John Marshall	Va.	1797
	Elbridge Gerry	Mass.	1797
	Oliver Ellsworth	Ct.	1799
"	William Vans Murray	Md.	1799
	William R. Davie	N. C.	1799
Jefferson	Robert R. Livingston	N. Y.	1801
"	John Armstrong	"	1804
Madison	Jonathan Russell, ch. d'aff.	R. I.	1810
"	Joel Barlow	Ct.	1811
"	William H. Crawford	Ga.	1813
"	Henry Jackson, ch. d'aff.	Ky.	1815
"	Albert Gallatin	Pa.	1816
Monroe	James Brown	La.	1823
Jackson	William C. Rives	Va.	1829
"	Nathaniel Niles, ch. d'aff.	Vt.	1832
"	Edward Livingston	La.	1833
"	Thos. P. Barton, ch. d'aff.	Pa.	1835
"	Lewis Cass	Ohio	1836
Van Buren	" "	"	1836
Tyler	" "	"	1836
"	Henry Ledyard, ch. d'aff.	Mich.	1842
"	William R. King	Ala.	1844
Polk	J. L. Martin, ch. d'aff.	N. C.	1846
"	Richard Rush	Pa.	1847
Taylor	William C. Rives	Va.	1849
Fillmore	" " "	"	1849
Pierce	Henry S. Sanford, ch. d'aff.	Ct.	1853
"	John Y. Mason	Va.	1853
Buchanan	W. R. Calhoun, ch. d'aff.	S. C.	1859
"	Charles J. Faulkner	Va.	1860
Lincoln	William L. Dayton	N. J.	1861
"	John Bigelow	N. Y.	1864
Johnson	John Hay, ch. d'aff.	Ill.	1866
"	John A. Dix	N. Y.	1866
Grant	Elihu B. Washburne	Ill.	1869
Hayes	Edward F. Noyes	Ohio	1877
Garfield	Levi P. Morton	N. Y.	1881
Arthur	" "	"	1881
Cleveland	Robert M. McLane	Md.	1885
B. Harrison	Whitelaw Reid	N. Y.	1889
"	T. Jefferson Coolidge	Mass.	1892
Cleveland	Jas. B. Eustis, amb.	La.	1893
McKinley	Horace Porter, amb.	N. Y.	1897
Roosevelt	" " "	"	1897
"	Robert S. McCormick, amb.	Ill.	1905
"	Henry White, amb.	R. I.	1907
Taft	" " "	"	1909
"	Robert Bacon, amb.	N. Y	1909
"	Myron T. Herrick, amb.	Ohio.	1912
Wilson	" " "	"	1913
"	William G. Sharp, "	"	1914
"	Hugh C. Wallace, "	Wash	1919
Harding	Myron T. Herrick, "	Ohio.	1921
Coolidge	" " "	"	1921

FRENCH ENVOYS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Government.	Representative.	Yr.
Louis XVI.	Count de Moustier	1788
"	M. Otto, ch. d'aff.	1789
"	Colonel Ternant	1791
Convention	Edmond C. Genet	1793
Directory	Joseph Fauchet	1794
"	Pierre Auguste Adet	1795
Consulate	" " "	1795
"	L. A. Pichon, ch. d'aff.	1801
Napoleon I.	General Turreau	1805
"	M. Serurier	1811
Louis XVIII.	" "	1811
"	G. Hyde de Neuville	1816
"	Count de Menou, ch. d'aff	1822
Charles X.	Baron de Mareuil	1824
"	Count de Menou, ch. d'aff	1827
"	Roux de Rochelle	1830
L. Philippe	M. Serurier	1831
"	Alphonse Pageot, ch. d'aff	1835
"	Edouard Pontois	1837
"	Alphonse Pageot, ch. d'aff	1839
"	L. A. A. Fourier de Bacourt	1840
"	Alphonse Joseph Yver Pageot	1842
L. Napoleon	Guillaume T. L. Poussin	1848
"	E. A. O. Sain de Boislecomte	1850
Napoleon III.	Count de Sartiges	1851
"	Visc't J. Treilhard, ch. d'aff	1859
"	Henri Mercier	1860
Napoleon III.	Visc't J. Treilhard, ch. d'aff	1863
"	Louis de Geofroy, ch. d'aff	1864
"	Marquis de Montholon	1865
"	Jules Berthemy	1866
"	Count de Faverney, ch. d'aff	1869
"	Prevost Paradol	1870
"	Jules Berthemy	1870
Nat. Defense	Viscount Jules Treilhard	1870
Pres. Thiers	Henry de Bellonet, ch. d'aff	1871
"	Marquis de Noailles	1872
Pr. MacMahon	A. Bartholdi	1874
"	F. de Vaugelas, ch. d'aff	1876
"	Mamime Outrey	1877
"	Theodore J. D. Roustan	1882
Pres. Grevy	J. Patenotre	1891
Pres. Carnot	" "	1891
"	" amb	1893
Pres. Faure	" "	1893
"	Jules Cambon, amb	1898
Pres. Loubet	" " "	1898
"	Jean J. Jusserand, amb	1902
Pres. Fallieres	" " " "	1906
Pres. Poincare	" " " "	1913
Pr. Deschanel	" " " "	1920
Pr. Millerand	" " " "	1920
Pr. Doumergue	" " " "	1924
"	Emile Daeschner, amb	1925

UNITED STATES ENVOYS TO GERMANY.

President.	Representative.	State.	Yr.
Grant	George Bancroft	N. Y.	1871
"	Nicholas Fish, ch. d'aff	"	1874
"	J. C. Bancroft Davis	"	1874
Hayes	B. Sidney Everett, ch. d'aff.	Mass.	1877
"	Bayard Taylor	Pa.	1878
"	H. Sidney Everett, ch. d'aff.	Mass.	1878
"	Andrew D. White	N. Y.	1879
Garfield	H. Sidney Everett, ch. d'aff.	Mass.	1881
Arthur	A. A. Sargent	Cal.	1882
"	John A. Kasson	Ia.	1884
Cleveland	George H. Pendleton	Ohio.	1885
B. Harrison.	William Walter Phelps	N. J.	1889
Cleveland	Theodore Runyon, amb	N. J.	1893
"	Edwin F. Uhl, amb	Mich	1896
McKinley	Andrew D. White, amb	N. Y.	1897
Roosevelt	" " "	"	1897
"	Charlemagne Tower, amb	Pa.	1902
"	David J. Hill, amb	N. Y.	1907
Taft	" " "	"	1909
"	John G. A. Leishman, amb	Pa.	1911
Wilson	James W. Gerard, amb	N. Y.	1913
Harding	Alanson B. Houghton, amb	"	1922
Coolidge	" " " "	"	1922

GERMAN ENVOYS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Emperor.	Representative.	Yr.
William I.	Kurd von Schlozer	1871
"	Count von Beust, ch. d'aff	1882
"	Karl von Eisen Decher	1883
"	H. von Alvensleben	1884
William II.	Count Arco Valley	1888
"	A. von Mumm, ch. d'aff	1891
"	Theodore von Holleben	1892
William II.	Baron von Saurma-Jeltsch, amb.	1893
"	Baron M. von Thielmann, amb.	1895
"	Herr von Holleben, amb	1898
"	Baron S. von Sternburg, amb	1904
"	Johann H. von Bernstorff, amb.	1908
Republic	Dr. Otto Wiedfeldt, amb	1922

UNITED STATES ENVOYS TO AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

President.	Representative.	State.	Yr.
Van Buren	Henry A. Muhlenberg	Pa.	1838
"	J. R. Clay, ch. d'aff	"	1840
Tyler	Daniel Jenifer	Md.	1841
Polk	Wm. H. Stiles, ch. d'aff	Ga.	1845
Taylor	J. Watson Webb, ch. d'aff	N. Y.	1849
Fillmore	C. J. McCurdy, ch. d'aff	Ct.	1850
"	T. M. Foote, ch. d'aff	N. Y.	1852
Pierce	H. R. Jackson, min. res.	Ga.	1853
Buchanan	J. Glancy Jones	Pa.	1858
Lincoln	Anson Burlingame	Mass.	1861
"	John Lothrop Motley	"	1861
Johnson	George W. Lippitt, ch. d'aff.	R. I.	1867
"	John Hay, ch. d'aff	Ill.	1867
"	Henry M. Watts	Pa.	1868
Grant	John Jay	N. Y.	1869
"	Godlove S. Orth	Ind.	1875
"	Edward F. Beale	D. C.	1876
Hayes	John A. Kasson	Ia.	1877
Garfield	William Walter Phelps	N. J.	1881
Arthur	Alphonso Taft	Ohio.	1882
"	John M. Francis	N. Y.	1884
Cleveland	A. M. Kiely	Va.	1885
"	James Fenner Lee, ch. d'aff.	Md.	1885
"	Alexander R. Lawton	Ga.	1887
B. Harrison.	Frederick D. Grant	N. Y.	1889
Cleveland	Bartlett Tripp	S. D.	1893
McKinley	Charlemagne Tower	Pa.	1897
"	Addison C. Harris	Ind.	1899
"	Robert S. McCormick	Ill.	1901
Roosevelt	" " "	"	1901
"	Bellamy Storer, amb	Ohio.	1902
"	Charles S. Francis, amb	N. Y.	1906
"	" " " "	"	1909
Taft	Richard C. Kerens, amb	Mo.	1909
Wilson	Frederic C. Penfield, amb	Pa.	1913
Harding	Albert H. Washburn, min.	Mass.	1922
Coolidge	" " "	"	1922

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN ENVOYS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Emperor.	Representative.	Yr.
Ferdinand I.	Baron de Mareschal	1838
"	Chevalier Hulsemann, ch. d'aff.	1841
Franz Joseph	" " "	1841
"	" " min. res.	1855
"	Count Nicholas Giorgi min. res.	1853
"	Count Wydenbruck	1857
"	Baron de Frankenstein, ch. d'aff.	1857
"	Baron Charles de Lederer	1858
"	Baron von Schwartz Senborn	1874
"	Count Ladislaus Hoyos	1875
"	Chev. E. S. von Tavera, ch. d'aff.	1877
Franz Joseph	Baron Ernest von Mayr	1879
"	C't Lippe-Weissenfeld, ch. d'aff.	1881
"	Baron Ignatz von Schaeffer	1882
"	C't Lippe-Weissenfeld, ch. d'aff.	1885
"	Chevalier E. S. von Tavera	1887
"	L. Hengelmuller von Hengervar.	1895
"	" " " amb.	1902
"	Dr. K. Theodor Dumba, amb	1912
"	Count Adam von Tarnow Tarnowski, amb	1916

Dumba was recalled in 1915.

On the separation of Austria and Hungary and the return of peace, the United States sent and received separate envoys in the cases of the Republic of Austria and the Kingdom of Hungary, Albert H. Washburn being the first United States Minister to *Austria*, and Theodore Brentano the first to *Hungary*, which latter country sent as its first Minister to the United States, Count Laszlo Szechenyi, in 1922.

UNITED STATES ENVOYS TO ITALY.

PRESIDENT.	Representative.	State.	Yr.	PRESIDENT.	Representative.	State.	Yr.
Lincoln	George P. Marsh	Vt.	1861	McKinley	William F. Draper, amb.	Mass.	1897
Johnson	" " "	"	1861	"	George von L. Meyer, amb.	"	1901
Grant	" " "	"	1861	Roosevelt	" " "	"	1901
Hayes	" " "	"	1861	"	Henry White, amb.	R. I.	1905
Garfield	" " "	"	1861	"	Lloyd C. Griscom, amb.	Pa.	1907
Arthur	" " "	"	1861	Taft	John G. A. Leishman, amb.	"	1909
"	William Waldorf Astor	N. Y.	1882	"	Thomas J. O'Brien, amb.	Mich.	1911
Cleveland	John B. Stallo	Ohio.	1885	Wilson	Thomas Nelson Page, amb.	Va.	1913
B. Harrison.	Albert G. Porter	Ind.	1889	"	Robert V. Johnson, amb.	N. Y.	1920
"	William Potter	Pa.	1892	Harding	Richard W. Child, amb.	Mass.	1921
Cleveland	J. J. Van Alen, amb.	R. I.	1893	Coolidge	" " "	"	1921
"	Wayne MacVeagh, amb.	Pa.	1893	"	Henry P. Fletcher, amb.	Penn.	1924

Mr. Van Alen was confirmed by the Senate but declined, and Mr. MacVeagh was appointed.

ITALIAN ENVOYS TO THE UNITED STATES.

KING.	Representative.	Yr.	KING.	Representative.	Yr.
V. Emmanuel	Chevalier Joseph Bertinatti	1861	Humbert	Marquis Imperiali, ch. d'aff.	1891
"	Romeo Cantagalli, ch. d'aff.	1866	"	Baron de Fava	1892
"	Chevalier Marcello Cerruti	1867	"	" " amb.	1893
"	C't Luigi Colobiano, ch. d'aff.	1869	V. Em'an'l III.	" " "	1893
"	Count Luigi Corti	1870	"	E. Mayor des Planches, amb.	1901
"	Count Litta, ch. d'aff.	1874	"	Marquis C. Confalonieri, amb.	1910
"	Baron Alberto Blanc	1875	"	Count v Macchi di Cellere, amb.	1913
Humbert	Prince Camporeale, ch. d'aff.	1880	"	Senator V. R. Ricci, amb.	1921
"	Baron de Fava	1881	"	Don Gelasio Caetani, amb.	1922

UNITED STATES ENVOYS TO SPAIN.

PRESIDENT.	Representative.	State.	Yr.	PRESIDENT.	Representative.	State.	Yr.
Washington	W. Carmichael, ch. d'aff.	Md.	1790	Grant	Daniel E. Sickles	N. Y.	1869
"	William Short, min. res.	Va.	1794	"	Alvey A. Adee, ch. d'aff.	"	1873
"	Thomas Pinckney	S. C.	1794	"	Caleb Cushing	Mass.	1874
"	David Humphreys	Ct.	1796	Hayes	James Russell Lowell	"	1877
Jefferson	Charles Pinckney	S. C.	1801	"	Lucius Fairchild	Wis.	1880
"	G. W. Erving, ch. d'aff.	Mass.	1805	Garfield	" "	"	1880
	Official relations with Spain were broken off from 1808 to 1814.			Arthur	Hannibal Hamlin	Me.	1881
				"	John W. Foster	Ind.	1883
Madison	G. W. Erving	Mass.	1814	Cleveland	Jabez L. M. Curry	Va.	1885
Monroe	John Forsyth	Ga.	1819	"	Perry Belmont	N. Y	1889
"	Hugh Nelson	Va.	1823	B. Harrison.	Thomas W. Palmer	Mich.	1889
J. Q. Adams	Alexander H. Everett	Mass.	1825	"	E. Burd Grubb	N. J.	1890
Jackson	Cornelius P. Van Ness	Vt.	1829	"	A. Loudon Snowden	Pa.	1892
"	A. Middleton, Jr., ch. d'aff.	S. C.	1836	Cleveland	Hannis Taylor	Ala.	1893
Van Buren	John H. Eaton	Tenn.	1837	McKinley	Stewart L. Woodford	N. Y.	1897
"	Aaron Vail, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1840		Official relations with Spain were broken off, April, 1898, to April, 1899.		
Tyler	Washington Irving	"	1842				
Polk	Romulus M. Saunders	N. C.	1846	"	Bellamy Storer	Ohio.	1899
Taylor	Daniel M. Barringer	"	1849	Roosevelt	" "	"	1899
Pierce	Pierre Soule	La.	1853	"	Arthur S. Hardy	N. H.	1902
"	Augustus C. Dodge	Ia.	1855	"	William M. Collier	N. Y.	1906
Buchanan	William Preston	Ky.	1858	Taft	Henry Clay Ide	Vt.	1909
Lincoln	Carl Schurz	Wis.	1861	Wilson	Joseph E. Willard, amb.	Va.	1913
"	Gustavus Koerner	Ill.	1862	Harding	Cyrus E. Woods, amb.	Pa.	1921
"	H. J. Perry, ch. d'aff.	N. H.	1864	"	Alexander P. Moore, amb.	"	1923
"	John P. Hale	N. H.	1865	Coolidge	" " "	"	1923

SPANISH ENVOYS TO THE UNITED STATES.

SOVEREIGN.	Representative.	Yr.	SOVEREIGN.	Representative.	Yr.
Carlos IV	Jose Ignacio deViar, ch. d'aff.	1789	Amadeo I	Adm. Don Jose Polo de Bernabe	1872
"	Jose Ignacio deViar, joint	1791	Pr. Figueras	" " " " " "	1872
"	Jose de Jaudenes, ch. d'aff.		" Castelar	" " " " "	1872
"	Carlos M. de Irujo	1796	" Serrano	Antonio Mantilla	1874
"	Valentin de Foronda, ch. d'aff.	1807	Alfonso XII	Jose Brunetti, ch. d'aff.	1878
	Official relations with Spain were broken off from 1808 to 1814.		"	Felipe Mendez de Vigo y Osorio.	1879
			"	Francisco Barca del Corral	1881
Fernan. VII	Luis de Onis	1809	"	EnriqueDupuy deLome, ch. d'aff.	1883
"	Mateo de la Serna, ch. d'aff.	1819	"	Juan Valera y Alcala Galiano	1884
"	Francisco Dionisio Vives	1820	Alfonso XIII	Emilio de Muruaga	1886
"	Joaquin de Anduaga	1821	"	Miguel Suarez Guanes	1890
"	F. H. Rivas y Salmon, ch. d'aff.	1823	"	Jose Felipe Segario, ch. d'aff.	1891
"	Francisco Tacon	1827	"	Enrique Dupuy de Lome	1892
M. Christina	" "	1827	"	Emilio de Muruaga	1893
Isabella II	Angel Calderon de la Barca	1835	"	Enrique Dupuy de Lome	1896
"	Pedro Alcantara Argaiz	1839	"	Louis Polo y Bernabe	1898
"	Fidencio Bourman, ch. d'aff.	1844		Diplomatic intercourse broken off by the war.	
"	A. Calderon de la Barca, min. res.	1844			
"	Jose Maria Margallon, ch. d'aff.	1853	"	Jose Brunetti, Duke of Arcos	1899
"	Leopoldo Augusto de Cueto	1854	"	Emilio de Ojeda	1902
"	Alfonso Escalante	1855	"	Bernardo J. de Cologan	1906
"	Gabriel Garcia y Tassara	1857	"	Ramon Pina	1907
"	Facundo Goni	1867	"	Marquis of Villalobar	1909
Provis. Gov	Mauricio Lopez Roberts	1869	"	Don Juan Riano y Gayangos	1913

UNITED STATES ENVOYS TO RUSSIA.

PRESIDENT.	Representative.	State.	Yr.	PRESIDENT.	Representative.	State.	Yr.
Madison	John Quincy Adams	Mass.	1809	Grant	James L. Orr	S. C.	1872
"	Levett Harris, ch. d'aff	Pa.	1814	"	Marshall Jewell	Ct.	1873
"	William Pinkney	Md.	1816	"	Eugene Schuyler, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1874
Monroe	George W. Campbell	Tenn.	1818	"	George H. Boker	Pa.	1875
"	Henry Middleton	S. C.	1820	Hayes	E. W. Stoughton	N. Y.	1878
J. Q. Adams	" "	"	1820	"	Wickham Hoffman, ch. d'aff	"	1879
Jackson	John Randolph	Va.	1830	"	John W. Foster	Ind.	1880
"	James Buchanan	Pa.	1832	Arthur	Wickham Hoffman, ch. d'aff	N. Y.	1881
"	John R. Clay, ch. d'aff	"	1833	"	William H. Hunt	La.	1882
"	William Wilkins	"	1834	"	Alphonso Taft	Ohio	1884
"	John R. Clay, ch. d'aff	"	1835	Cleveland	George V. M. Lothrop	Mich.	1885
Van Buren	George M. Dallas	"	1837	"	Lambert Tree	Ill.	1888
"	W. W. Chew, ch. d'aff	"	1839	B. Harrison	George W. Wurts, ch. d'aff.	Pa.	1889
"	Churchill C. Cambreleng	N. Y.	1840	"	Charles Emory Smith	"	1890
Tyler	Charles S. Todd	Ky.	1841	"	Andrew D. White	N. Y.	1892
Polk	Ralph J. Ingersoll	Ct.	1846	Cleveland	Clifton R. Breckinridge	Ark.	1894
"	Arthur P. Bagby	Ala.	1848	McKinley	Ethan A. Hitchcock	Mo.	1897
Fillmore	Neil S. Brown	Tenn.	1850	"	amb	"	1898
Pierce	Thomas H. Seymour	Ct.	1853	"	Charlemagne Tower, amb.	Pa.	1899
Buchanan	Francis W. Pickens	S. C.	1858	Roosevelt	"	"	1899
"	John Appleton	Me.	1860	"	Robt. S. McCormick, amb.	Ill.	1902
Lincoln	Cassius M. Clay	Ky.	1861	"	George von L. Meyer, amb.	Mass.	1905
"	Simon Cameron	Pa.	1862	"	John W. Riddle, amb.	"	1907
"	Bayard Taylor	N. Y.	1862	Taft	William W. Rockhill, amb.	D. C.	1909
"	Cassius M. Clay	Ky.	1863	"	Curtis Guild, amb.	Mass.	1911
Grant	Andrew G. Curtin	Pa.	1869	Wilson	David R. Francis, amb.	Mo.	1914

RUSSIAN ENVOYS TO THE UNITED STATES.

EMPEROR.	Representative.	Yr.	EMPEROR.	Representative.	Yr.
Alexander I	Andre de Daschkoff, ch. d'aff	1809	Alexander II	Baron Henri d'Offenberg	1872
"	Count Theodore de Pahlen	1810	"	Nicholas de Voigt, ch. d'aff	1874
"	Andre de Daschkoff	1811	"	Nicholas Shishkin	1875
"	Chevalier Pierra de Poletica	1819	"	Michel Bartholomei	1880
"	George Ellisen, ch. d'aff	1822	Alexander III	Charles de Struve	1882
"	Baron de Tuyll	1823	"	Baron G. Schilling, ch. d'aff	1892
Nicholas I	Baron de Maltitz, ch. d'aff	1826	"	Prince Cantacuzene	1893
"	Baron de Krudener	1827	Nicholas II	" "	1893
"	George Krehmer, ch. d'aff	1838	"	E. de Kotzebue	1896
"	Alexander de Bodisco	1838	"	Count Cassini, amb	1898
Alexander II	Edward de Stoeckl	1854	"	Baron Rosen, amb	1905
"	Waldemar Bodisco, ch. d'aff	1868	"	George Bakhmeteff, amb	1911
"	Constantine Catacazy	1869	Post-Revol	Boris Bakhmeteff, amb	1917
"	Alexander Gorloff, ch. d'aff	1871	R. S. F. S. R.	No diplomatic relations.	

The Russian Soviet Government (November, 1923) has a financial attache, M. Serge Ughet, at New York City

THE PAPER TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

IMPORTS OF PAPER, CALENDAR YEARS.

YEAR.	Total Value.	NEWS-PRINT PAPER.		ALL OTHER PRINTING PAPER.		WRAPPING PAPER.		All Other Paper.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Dollars.	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1911	18,112,859	111,660,615	2,096,105	7,376,598	534,250	.....	400,535	15,081,969
1912	18,723,877	171,186,402	3,262,778	5,597,094	292,242	.....	846,500	14,322,357
1913	24,359,827	439,687,195	8,549,062	6,758,490	371,328	.....	735,857	14,703,580
1914	27,604,771	630,950,295	12,189,792	5,752,447	261,616	41,080,659	1,156,591	13,996,772
1915	24,465,694	736,817,721	14,138,651	2,395,755	161,703	22,208,212	626,661	9,538,679
1916	28,189,998	936,460,899	18,527,748	1,259,761	119,802	7,103,661	280,952	9,261,496
1917	41,734,084	1,118,225,912	30,929,628	412,091	67,931	6,661,518	456,752	10,279,773
1918	42,753,780	1,192,540,059	35,023,161	182,995	42,633	7,942,134	541,866	7,146,120
1919	53,602,174	1,255,462,866	43,674,094	158,994	58,119	4,802,487	406,570	9,463,191
1920	84,686,852	1,459,737,288	68,600,950	4,340,425	496,132	4,941,824	460,289	15,129,481
1921	88,673,487	1,585,015,659	79,125,355	1,361,796	197,368	11,414,472	528,849	8,821,915
1922	85,854,357	2,058,535,612	72,313,567	5,198,123	320,302	65,831,073	2,733,640	10,475,874
1923	116,137,795	2,617,685,620	98,021,045	16,793,825	831,282	88,011,848	3,906,120	13,379,348

EXPORTS OF PAPER, CALENDAR YEARS.

YEAR.	Total Value.	NEWS-PRINT PAPER.		ALL OTHER PRINTING.		WRAPPING PAPER.		All Other Paper.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Dollars.	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1913	21,174,217	86,602,057	2,105,984	28,117,371	1,617,285	13,722,414	560,535	16.890.413
1914	20,113,942	121,578,332	2,983,344	30,259,588	1,568,960	14,815,496	522,951	15,038,687
1915	22,264,371	110,332,513	2,707,626	44,657,646	2,169,067	36,991,079	1,667,387	15,720,291
1916	39,576,879	153,472,663	4,126,617	124,145,837	8,069,812	83,673,411	4,025,388	23,355,062
1917	46,393,655	187,732,739	7,586,374	94,548,586	8,179,868	52,485,911	3,987,239	26,640,174
1918	54,170,134	193,477,853	7,978,296	99,220,241	8,710,940	59,899,043	4,828,856	32,651,722
1919	86,983,063	220,535,014	10,091,951	153,382,000	16,169,055	74,916,830	6,664,462	54,057,595
1920	89,072,289	91,777,916	5,970,127	95,116,118	13,776,464	61,264,501	6,994,381	62,515,501
1921	29,029,673	33,623,623	2,160,339	.....	.....	26,044,153	2,293,892	24,575,442
1922	24,139,064	51,528,348	2,337,591	29,200,410	2,829,363	33,051,982	2,165,829	21,799,980
1923	25,677,685	32,714,732	1,636,937	26,597,921	3,001,149	26,747,229	2,176,377	21,864,371

Export figures do not include exports of foreign which, in 1923, were 1,733,614 lbs., valued at $217,795

Exports of domestic wood pulp from the U. S. in net tons—(1923) 20,596; (1922) 21,875; (1921) 25,431; (1920) 32,133; (1919) 40,095; (1918) 22,321; (1917) 39,180.

Imports of wood pulp into the U. S. in net tons—(1923) 1,235,203, valued at $74,751,928; (1922) 1,124,680; (1921) 697,100; (1920) 906,297; (1919) 636,016; (1918) 578,209; (1917) 677,841.

Total imports in 1923 of paper base stocks, including wood pulp, were valued at $88,511,984.

Imports of pulp wood in 1923 totalled 1,351,963 cords valued at $13,446,678.

FOREIGN CITIES OF 200,000 POPULATION AND OVER.

Cities.	Country.	Pop'lat'n	Cities.	Country.	Pop'lat'n	Cities.	Country.	Pop'lat'n
Adelaide	Australia	260,542	Ek'terin'slav	Russia	200,000	Ningpo	China	700,000
Ahmedabad	India	274,000	Essen	Germany	440,000	Nottingham	England	263,000
Aleppo	Syria	250,000	Florence	Italy	253,565	Nurnberg	Germany	353,000
Alexandria	Egypt	444,617	Foochow	China	650,000	Odessa	Russia	316,740
Algiers	Algeria	207,000	Frankfort	Germany	433,000	Oporto	Portugal	204,000
Amoy	China	300,000	Genoa	Italy	300,787	Osaka	Japan	1,253,000
Amsterdam	Holland	696,481	Glasgow	Scotland	1,034,000	Palermo	Italy	400,348
Antwerp	Belgium	334,000	Goteburg	Sweden	228,258	Para	Brazil	236,400
Athens	Greece	300,701	The Hague	Holland	366,360	Paris	France	2,907,000
Bahia	Brazil	283,422	Hamburg	Germany	985,771	Peking	China	1,200,000
Baku	Russia	250,000	Hangchow	China	730,000	Plymouth	England	209,857
Bangkok	Siam	745,640	Hankow	China	1,500,000	Poona	India	215,000
Bangalore	India	238,000	Hanover	Germany	310,000	Portsmouth	England	247,400
Barcelona	Spain	720,310	Havana	Cuba	432,350	Prague	Cz'chosl'v	676,500
Batavia	Java	234,000	Helsingfors	Finland	201,000	Rangoon	India	340,000
Belem	Brazil	236,400	Hongkong	China	561,000	Recife	Brazil	238,843
Belfast	Ireland	425,000	Hull	England	287,000	Riga	Latvia	280,000
Benares	India	200,000	Hyderabad	India	405,000	Rio Janeiro	Brazil	1,157,873
Berlin, Gr'ter	Germany	3,804,000	Johan'sb'g	U. of So. Af.	288,000	Rome	Italy	664,571
Birmingh'm	England	920,000	Karachi	India	216,000	Rosario	Argentina	265,000
Bologna	Italy	210,96	Kazan	Russia	200,000	Rostov	Russia	200,000
Bombay	India	1,176,000	Kharkov	Russia	250,000	Rotterdam	Holland	531,896
Bordeaux	France	268,000	Kiel	Germany	206,000	Salford	England	234,150
Bradford	England	286,000	Kiev	Russia	403,730	San Salvador	Brazil	283,422
Bremen	Germany	257,923	Kobe	Japan	609,000	Santiago	Chile	508,000
Breslau	Germany	528,000	Konigsberg	Germany	261,000	Sao Paulo	Brazil	579,000
Brisbane	Australia	210,000	Kyoto	Japan	592,000	Saratov	Russia	230,000
Bristol	England	377,000	Lahore	India	282,000	Seoul	Korea	250,924
Brno	Cz'chosl'v	222,000	Leeds	England	458,320	Sevilla	Spain	209,024
Brussels	Belgium	775,030	Leicester	England	234,190	Shanghai	China	1,539,000
Bucharest	Roumania	345,660	Leipsic	Germany	605,000	Sheffield	England	491,000
Budapest	Hungary	1,184,610	Lemberg	Poland	219,000	Singapore	Straits Set.	424,000
Buenos Ayres	Argentina	1,811,500	Leningrad	Russia	1,043,631	Soochow	China	550,000
Cairo	Egypt	795,000	Lille	France	201,000	Stettin	Germany	233,000
Calcutta	India	1,327,547	Lisbon	Portugal	490,000	Stockholm	Sweden	424,944
Cape Town	U. of So. Af.	207,000	Liverpool	England	804,000	Stoke-on-T.	England	240,440
Canton	China	950,000	Lodz	Poland	452,000	Stuttgart	Germany	309,200
Cardiff	England	200,263	London, Grt'r	England	7,476,168	Sydney	Australia	905,907
Catania	Italy	251,87	Lucknow	India	244,000	Tabriz	Persia	200,000
Cawnpore	India	213,000	Lyons	France	562,000	Tashkent	Siberia	275,000
Changsha	China	550,000	Madras	India	527,000	Teheran	Persia	280,000
Chemnitz	Germany	305,000	Madrid	Spain	764,13	Tientsin	China	839,000
Christiania	Norway	259,000	Magdeburg	Germany	286,000	Tiflis	Georgia, R.	350,000
Chungking	China	440,000	Manchester	England	730,550	Tokio, Gr't'r	Japan	5,164,000
Cologne	Germany	634,000	Mannheim	Germany	230,000	Toronto	Canada	521,893
Colombo	Ceylon	244,000	Marseilles	France	587,000	Tsingtau	China	309,000
Const'nople	Turkey	880,998	Melbourne	Australia	795,100	Turin	Italy	517,410
Copenhagen	Denmark	565,000	Mexico City	Mexico	633,000	Valencia	Spain	247,783
Damascus	Syria	300,000	Milan	Italy	718,204	Valparaiso	Chile	200,000
Danzig	Baltic	365,000	Montevideo	Uruguay	350,956	Vienna	Austria	1,863,739
Delhi	India	303,000	Montreal	Canada	618,000	Vilna	Lithuania	215,000
Dortmund	Germany	296,000	Moscow	Russia	1,511,023	Wanhsien	China	752,000
Dresden	Germany	529,000	Munich	Germany	631,000	Warsaw	Poland	932,000
Dublin	Ireland	427,000	Nagoya	Japan	430,000	Wenchow	China	200,000
Duisburg	Germany	245,000	Nanking	China	390,000	Yokohama	Japan	423,000
Dusseldorf	Germany	408,000	Naples	Italy	780,220	Zurich	Switzerl'd	207,000
Edinburgh	Scotland	420,000	Newcastle	England	275,000			

The figures for the cities in the above table are from the very latest official censuses and estimates, but no recent census figures of Russian cities other than Moscow and Leningrad are available.

GROWTH OF POPULATION OF LONDON.

	Acres.	Pop., 1891.	Pop., 1901.	Pop., 1911.	Pop., 1921.
Registration London	74,850	4,227,954	4,536,267	4,521,685	4,483,249
"Outer Ring"	368,590	1,405,852	2,045,135	2,729,673	2,992,919
"Greater London"	443,449	5,633,806	6,581,402	7,251,358	7,476,168

"Registration" London is the County of London, with an area of 74,850 acres.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD.

The United States Coast Guard was created by Act of Congress of Jan. 28, 1915, by combining therein the Revenue Cutter Service, organized by Act of Congress approved Aug. 4, 1790, and the Live Saving Service, which latter was operated in connection with the Revenue Cutter Service, but on June 18, 1878, was erected into a separate organization under the Treasury Department. At the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, there were in commission in the Coast Guard 22 cruising cutters, 19 inshore patrol cutters, 20 harbor cutters, and 16 harbor launches. The shore stations in an active status numbered 237. Briefly, the principal duties of the Coast Guard are:

Rendering assistance to vessels in distress and saving life and property.

Destruction or removal of wrecks, derelicts, and other floating dangers to navigation.

Extending medical aid to American vessels engaged in deep sea fisheries.

Protection of the customs revenue.

Operating as a part of the navy in time of war or when the President shall so direct.

Enforcement of laws and regulations governing anchorage of vessels in navigable waters and quarantine and neutrality.

Suppression of mutinies on merchant vessels.

Enforcement of navigation and other laws governing merchant vessels and motor boats, and the laws to provide for safety of life during regattas and marine parades.

Protection of game and the seal and other fisheries in Alaska, etc.; enforcement of sponge-fishing law.

International ice patrol in the vicinity of the Grand Banks, off Newfoundland.

The Coast Guard patrol system guaranteeing early assistance to vessels and persons in distress is maintained along the coast. A communication system, linking by telephone all Coast Guard stations and a number of lighthouses, navy radio stations and radio compass stations, is also maintained.

The commissioned line and engineer officers of the service are appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from cadets who have completed a course of instruction at the Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn. The course of instruction for cadets of the line and of the engineer corps is three years.

POPULATION AND AREA—FOREIGN STATES AND COUNTRIES.

Country.	Continent.	Government or Ruling Power.	Area, Sq. Miles.	Population.	Pop. per Square Mile.	Capital or Chief City.
Abyssinia	Africa	Kingdom	350,000	10,000,000	28.5	Addis Ababa
Aden and Prot	Asia	British Empire	9,080	54,923	6.0	Aden
Afghanistan	Asia	Monarchy	245,000	6,330,500	21.7	Kabul
Albania	Europe	Republic	17,364	831,877	47.9	Durazzo
Alberta	No. America	British Empire	255,285	588,454	2.3	Edmonton
Algeria	Africa	France	222,180	5,802,464	26.1	Algiers
Alsace	Europe	France	3,202	1,120,529	349.9	Strasbourg
Andorra	Europe	Fr.-Sp. Protect	191	5,231	27.3	Andorra
Angola	Africa	Portugal	484,800	4,119,000	8.5	Loanda
Anhalt	Europe	Germany	888	331,268	374.0	Dessau
Annam	Asia	French Protect	39,758	5,731,189	144.1	Hue
Antigua	West Indies	British Empire	170	29,767	175.1	St John
Arabia	Asia		1,200,000	5,000,000	4.3	Mecca
Argentine	So. America	Republic	1,153,418	9,548,092	35.0	Buenos Ayres
Armenia	Asia	Soviet Republic	15,240	1,214,391	79.6	Erivan
Assam (India)	Asia	British Empire	53,015	7,606,232	143.0	Shillong
Australia	Oceania	British Empire	2,974,581	5,496,704	1.8	Melbourne
Austria	Europe	Republic	32,396	6,526,661	201.0	Vienna
Aust.-Hung (pre-war)	Europe	Emp. & King	261,259	49,880,000	190.9	Vienna
Azerbaijan	Asia	Russian Soviet	33,970	2,096,973	61.7	Baku
Azores	No. Atlantic	Portugal	922	242,613	250.0	Ponta Delgada
Baden	Europe	Germany	5,819	2,208,503	397.0	Karlsruhe
Bahamas	West Indies	British Empire	4,404	53,031	12.0	Nassau
Bahrein Isles	Asia	British Empire	276	110,000	39.8	Moharek
Balearic Isles	Europe	Spain	1,935	343,650	177.7	Palma
Baluchistan	Asia	British Empire	134,638	799,625	5.9	Quetta
Barbados	West Indies	British Empire	166	198,336	1194.7	Bridgetown
Baroda (India)	Asia	Semi-Ind'p't	8,127	2,126,522	262.0	Baroda
Bashkir	Europe	Soviet Russia	40,420	1,268,132	31.1	Sterlitamak
Basutoland	Africa	British Empire	11,716	500,554	42.7	Meseru
Bavaria	Europe	Germany	22,506	7,140,340	242.0	Munich
Bechuanaland	Africa	Kingdom	275,000	154,983	.5	Serowe
Bengal (India)	Asia	British Empire	5,434	896,926	163.9	Calcutta
Belgium	Europe	Kingdom	11,752	7,600,000	648.0	Brussels
Bihar and Orissa	Asia	Semi-Ind'p't	83,161	34,002,189	157.0	Patna
Bermudas	No. America	British Empire	19	21,987	1157.2	Hamilton
Bhutan	Asia	Brit Protect	20,000	250,000	12.5	Punakha
Bismarck Isl	Oceania	British Empire	15,752	188,000	11.9	Rabaul
Bohemia	Europe	Czechoslovakia	20,333	6,670,582	331.9	Prague
Bokhara	Asia	Soviet Russia	83,000	1,250,000	15.6	Bokhara
Bolivia	So. America	Republic	514,595	2,820,074	5.4	La Paz
Bombay (Presidency)	Asia	British Empire	123,621	19,348,219	157.0	Bombay
Bombay (Prov.)	Asia	British Empire	77,035	16,012,342	208.0	Bombay
Borneo (Brit. North)	Asia	British Empire	31,106	208,183	6.6	Sandakan
Borneo (Dutch)	As a	Holland	206,810	1,625,453	7.9	Banjermasin
Bosnia, Herzegovina	Europe	Jugo-Slavia	19,768	1,889,929	95.5	Sarajevo
Brazil	So. America	Republic	3,276,358	30,635,605	9.3	Rio de Janeiro
Bremen	Europe	Germany	99	311,268	3143.0	Bremen
British Columbia	No. America	British Empire	355,855	524,528	1.1	Victoria
British Empire		Empire	13,406,103	441,595 965	32.9	London
Brunei	Asia	British Protect	4,000	25,454	6.3	Brunei
Brunswick	Europe	Germany	1,418	480,599	338.0	Brunswick
Bulgaria	Europe	Kingdom	40,667	4,958,400	121.9	Sofia
Burma (India)	Asia	British Empire	233,707	13,212,192	57.0	Rangoon
Cambodia	Asia	French Protect	57,900	2,000,000	34.5	Pnom-penh
Cameroon (French)	Africa	Fr. Mandate	166,489	1,500,000	9.0	Yaounda
Cameroon (British)	Africa	British Protect	36,000	400,000	11.1	Buca
Campeche	No. America	Mexico	18,089	72,000	3.9	Campeche
Canada	No. America	British Empire	3,729,665	8,788,488	2.3	Ottawa
Canary Isles	No. Atlantic	Spain	2,807	481,555	171.5	Santa Cruz
Cape of Good Hope	Africa	British Empire	276,966	2,781,185	10.0	Cape Town
Cape Verde Isles	Africa	Portugal	1,480	149,793	101.0	Porto Grande
Celebes	Asia	Holland	72,679	3,108,337	42.1	Macassar
Ceylon	Asia	British Empire	25,481	4,504,283	176.8	Colombo
Chad Colony	Africa	France	501,676	1,271,371	2.5	Bangui
Channel Islands	Europe	British Empire	75	89,614	1194.9	St. Heliers
Chihuahua	No. America	Mexico	90,036	402,000	44.6	Chihuahua
Chile	So. America	Republic	289,796	3,805,000	13.0	Santiago
China (18 Provinces)	Asia	Republic	1,532,420	375,000,000	244.7	Peking
China (inc. Mongolia, Thibet, Manchuria, and other dependencies)	Asia	Republic	4,277,170	400,800,000	93.7	Peking
Chosen (Korea)	Asia	Japan	84,738	18,313,800	216.1	Seoul
Cochin-China	Asia	French Prot	22,000	3,795,613	172.5	Saigon
Colombia	So. America	Republic	476,916	6,300,000	13.2	Bogota
Congo (Belgian)	Africa	Belgium	909,654	10,000,000	10.9	Kinshasa
Congo (French)	Africa	France	982,049	2,845,936	2.9	Brazzaville
Corsica	Europe	France	3,367	281,959	83.7	Ajaccio
Costa Rica	Cent. Amer.	Republic	23,000	485,049	21.1	San Jose
Crete	Europe	Greece	3,330	117,400	35.2	Candia
Crimea (Taurida)	Europe	Soviet Russia	15,060	761,600	50.5	Sebastopol
Croatia-Slavonia	Europe	Jugo-Slavia	16,920	2,739,593	161.9	Zagreb (Agram)
Cuba	West Indies	Republic	44,164	3,123,040	73.0	Havana
Curacao	So. America	Holland	403	56,038	139.0	Willemstad
Cyprus	Asia	British Empire	3,584	310,808	86.7	Miosia
Cyrenaica, Tripoli	Africa	Italy	406,000	1,000,000	2.4	Bengazi
Czechoslovakia	Europe	Republic	54,877	13,613,172	251.2	Prague
Daghestan	Europe	Soviet Russia	13,730	798,181	58.1	Petrovsk
Dahomey	Africa	France	42,460	842,243	19.8	Porto Noro
Dalmatia	Europe	Jugo-Slavia	4,916	621,429	126.4	Ragusa
Danzig	Europe	Free City	729	364,380	499.8	Danzig
Denmark	Europe	Kingdom	17,144	3,352,000	136.0	Copenhagen
Dominican Republic	West Indies	Republic	19,325	897,405	45.9	Santo Domingo
Durango	No. America	Mexico	42,272	336,000	7.9	Durango
Dutch East Indies	Asia	Holland	733,642	49,534,618	67.5	Batavia

COUNTRY.	Continent.	Government or Ruling Power.	Area, Sq. Miles.	Population.	Pop. per Square Mile.	Capital or Chief City.
Ecuador	So. America.	Republic	118,627	1,500,000	12.6	Quito
Egypt	Africa	Kingdom	347,840	13,551,000	38.9	Cairo
England	Europe	British Empire	50,874	35,678,530	701.3	London
Eritrea	Africa	Italy	45,435	405,681	8.9	Asmara
Esthonia	Europe	Republic	18,355	1,110,538	60.4	Reval
Ethiopia, Abyssinia	Africa	Kingdom	350,000	10,000,000	28.5	Addis Ababa
Faroe Isles	Europe	Denmark	540	21,352	39.5	Thornshawn
Falkland Isles	So. America.	British Empire	4,618	2,087	.4	Stanley
Fed. Malay States	Asia	British Empire	27,506	1,315,700	47.8	Perak
Fiji Islands	Oceania	British Empire	7,435	162,604	21.8	Suva
Finland	Europe	Republic	132,510	3,366,507	25.7	Helsingfors
Formosa (Taiwan)	Asia	Japan	13,944	3,758,900	269.5	Tansui
France	Europe	Republic	212,659	39,402,739	184.4	Paris
French Equit. Africa	Africa	France	982,049	2,845,936	2.8	
French India	Asia	France	196	265,388	1354.0	Pondicherry
French Indo-China	Asia	France	256,878	19,747,431	76.8	Hanoi
French West Africa	Africa	France	1,800,566	12,283,962	6.8	Dakar
Gabun Colony	Africa	France	121,862	388,778	3.1	Libreville
Gambia	Africa	British Empire	4,134	248,000	59.9	Bathurst
Georgia	Europe	Soviet Russia	25,760	2,372,403	92.0	Tiflis
Germany (pre-war)	Europe	Empire	208,789	67,812,000	324.7	Berlin
Germany	Europe	Republic	185,889	59,858,284	328.0	Berlin
Gibraltar	Europe	British Empire	2	17,690	8845.0	Gibraltar
Goa	Asia	Portugal	1,469	515,772	351.1	New Goa
Greece	Europe	Republic	41,933	5,447,077	129.8	Athens
Greenland	No. America	Denmark	46,740	14,355	0.2	Sydproven
Guadeloupe	West Indies.	France	688	229,822	334.2	Pointe-a-Pitre
Guatemala	Cent. Amer.	Republic	48,290	2,119,165	42.0	Guatemala
Guiana, British	So. America.	British Empire	89,480	297,691	3.3	Georgetown
Dutch	So. America.	Holland	54,291	128,822	2.3	Paramaribo
French	So. America.	France	32,000	44,202	1.3	Cayenne
Guinea, French	Africa	France	95,218	1,875,996	19.7	Konakry
Portuguese	Africa	Portugal	13,940	289,000	20.7	Bissau
Spanish	Africa	Spain	10,810	200,000	18.5	Santa Isabel
Hamburg	Europe	Germany	168	1,050,389	6564.0	Hamburg
Haiti	West Indies.	Republic	11,072	2,045,000	184.6	Port-au-Prince
Hejaz	Asia	Kingdom	112,500	900,000	8.0	Mecca
Hesse	Europe	Germany	2,968	1,290,988	435.0	Darmstadt
Holland	Europe	Kingdom	13,205	7,086,913	563.3	The Hague
Honduras	Cent. Amer.	Republic	46,332	673,408	13.9	Tegucigalpa
Honduras, British	Cent. Amer.	British Empire	8,592	45,317	5.2	Belize
Hongkong	Asia	British Empire	391	625,166	1598.8	Victoria
Hungary	Europe	Kingdom	35,911	7,945,878	221.2	Budapest
Hyderabad	Asia	Semi-Ind'p't	82,698	12,471,770	151.0	Hyderabad
Iceland	No. Atlantic	Kingdom	39,709	94,690	2.4	Reykjavik
India (British)	Asia	British Empire	1,093,074	247,138,396	226.0	Delhi
India (Native States)	Asia	British Empire	709,555	71,936,736	177.0	
Indo-China	Asia	French Protect.	256,878	18,965,052	73.4	Hanoi
Ireland	Europe	British Empire	32,586	4,390,219	134.6	Dublin, Belfast
Irish Free State	Europe	British Empire	26,592	3,160,000	118.8	Dublin
Isle of Man	Europe	British Empire	227	60,238	265.3	Douglas
Italy	Europe	Kingdom	117,982	38,835,941	329.1	Rome
Ivory Coast	Africa	France	121,976	1,545,680	12.5	Bingerville
Jamaica	West Indies.	British Empire	4,207	857,921	203.9	Kingston
Japan (proper)	Asia	Empire	148,756	58,481,500	392.4	Tokio
Japanese Empire	Asia	Empire	260,738	80,704,800	309.5	Tokio
Java and Madura	Asia	Holland	50,557	35,017,204	682.5	Batavia
Johore	Asia	British Empire	7,500	282,234	37.6	Johore Bahru
Jugo-Slavia	Europe	Kingdom	96,134	12,017,323	125.0	Belgrade
Kashmir (India)	Asia	Semi-Ind'p't	84,258	3,320,518	39.4	Serinagur
Kenya and Prot.	Africa	British Empire	245,000	2,630,000	10.7	Nairobi
Khiva	Asia	Soviet Russia	24,000	646,000	26.9	Khiva
Kirghiz	Euro-Asia	Soviet Russia	843,640	5,058,553	6.0	Orenburg
Kwangchow	Asia	French Protect.	190	168,000	884.2	Kwangchow
Kwangtung	Asia	Japan	1,305	686,893	526.3	Dairen
Labrador	No. America	British Empire	120,000	3,647	.03	
Laos	Asia	French Protect.	96,500	800,000	8.3	Piabang
Latvia	Europe	Republic	25,000	1,885,870	75.4	Riga
Lebanon	Asia	French Mandate	7,370	628,863	85.3	Beirut
Leeward Isles	West Indies.	British Empire	715	127,193	175.0	St. Johns
Liberia	Africa	Republic	36,834	1,500,000	40.7	Monrovia
Liechtenstein	Europe	Principality	65	10,716	164.8	Vaduz
Liguria	Europe	Italy	2,038	1,310,338	643.0	Genoa
Lippe	Europe	Germany	469	154,318	329.0	Detmold
Lithuania	Europe	Republic	33,000	2,011,173	60.6	Kovno
Lombardy	Europe	Italy	9,333	5,110,320	547.6	Milan
Lorraine	Europe	France	2,403	589,120	245.1	Metz
Lower California	America	Mexico	58,338	62,000	1.0	La Paz.
Lubeck	Europe	Germany	115	120,568	1048.0	Lubeck
Luxemburg	Europe	Grand Duchy	999	260,767	261.0	Luxemburg
Macao	Asia	Portugal	4	74,866	18714.0	Macao
Madagascar	Africa	France	236,000	3,613,341	15.2	Tananarivo
Madeira	Africa	Portugal	314	179,002	570.0	Funchal
Madras (India)	Asia	Semi-Ind'p't	142,260	42,318,985	297.0	Madras
Malay States, Fed	Asia	British Empire	27,506	1,315,700	47.8	Perak
Malay States, Other	Asia	British Protect.	28,686	1,123,175	47.8	Johore
Malta	Europe	British Empire	118	224,859	1905.5	Valletta
Manchuria	Asia	China	363,610	20,000,000	55.0	Mukden
Manitoba	No. America	British Empire	251,832	610,118	2.4	Winnipeg
Martinique	West Indies.	France	385	244,439	635.1	Fort de France
Mauritania	Africa	France	345,400	261,746	0.7	Morocco
Mauritius	Asia	British Empire	720	376,108	522.3	Port Louis
Mecklb'g-Schwerin	Europe	Germany	5,068	657,330	130.0	Schwerin
Mecklb'g-Strelitz	Europe	Germany	1,131	106,394	94.0	New Strelitz
Memel	Europe	Lithuania	1,057	138,530	131.0	Memel
Mesopotamia (Iraq)	Asia	Kingdom	143,250	2,849,282	19.8	Bagdad
Mexico	No. America	Republic	767,198	13,887,080	18.1	Mexico
Miquelon	No. America	France	43	499	11 6	St. Pierre
Molucca Isles	Asia	Holland	30,168	427,211	14.1	Ternate

Country.	Continent.	Government or Ruling Power.	Area, Sq. Miles.	Population.	Pop. per Square Mile.	Capital or Chief City.
Monaco	Europe	Principality	8	22,956	2869.5	Monaco
Mongolia	Asia	China	1,367,600	1,800,000	1.3	Urga
Montenegro	Europe	Jugo-Slavia	3,733	199,856	53.5	Cettinje
Moravia	Europe	Czechoslovakia	8,612	2,662,884	309.2	
Morocco (French)	Africa	French Protect.	213,000	5,400,000	25.3	Rabat
Morocco (Spanish)	Africa	Spanish Protect	18,360	550,000	29.9	Tetuan
Mozambique	Africa	Portugal	426,712	3,120,000	7.3	Lourenco-Marques
Mysore (India)	Asia	Semi-Ind'p't	29,475	5,978,892	203.0	Bangalore
Natal	Africa	British Empire	35,284	1,234,000	34.9	Pietermaritzburg
Nepal	Asia	Kingdom	54,000	80,000	1.4	Kathmandu
Netherlands	Europe	Kingdom	13,205	7,086,913	563.3	The Hague
New Brunswick	No. America	British Empire	27,985	387,876	13.8	St. John
New Caledonia	Australasia	France	7,650	50,608	6.6	Noumea
Newfoundland	No. America	British Empire	42,734	263,683	5 2	St. John's
New Guinea, Brit	Oceania	Brit. Mandate	70,000	200.000	2.8	Rabaul
New Hebrides (Isl.)	Australasia	Fr. & Brit. Prot	5,500	60,000	109.0	
New South Wales	Oceania	British Empire	309,432	2,099,763	6 7	Sydney
New Zealand	Oceania	British Empire	103,581	1,274,000	12.3	Wellington
Nicaragua	Cent. Amer.	Republic	49,200	638,119	12.8	Managua
Niger Territory	Africa	France	349,400	1,084,043	3.1	Zungeru
Nigeria	Africa	British Empire	490,734	16,250,000	33.1	Lagos
Northern Ireland	Europe	British Empire	5,263	1,288,000	244.7	Belfast
Northern Territory	Australia	British Empire	523,620	3,870	.005	Darwin
N. W. Territory	No. America	British Empire	1,242,224	7,988	.006	Regina
Norway	Europe	Kingdom	124,064	2,649,775	21.1	Christiania
Nova Scotia	No. America	British Empire	21,428	523,837	24.4	Halifax
Nyassaland Prot	Africa	British Empire	39,573	1,201,519	33.1	Berera
Oldenburg	Europe	Germany	2,482	517,765	209.0	Oldenburg
Oman	Asia	Kingdom	82,000	500,000	4.2	Muscat
Ontario	No. America	British Empire	407,262	2,933,662	7.2	Toronto
Orange Free State	Africa	British Empire	50,389	628,360	12.4	Bloemfontein
Orkney Isles	Europe	British Empire	392	24,109	61.2	Kirkwall
Palestine	Asia	British Mandate	9,000	755,858	83.9	Jerusalem
Panama	So. America	Republic	33,667	442.522	11.9	Panama
Papua	Oceania	British Empire	90,540	251,302	2.7	Port Moresby
Paraguay	So. America	Republic	196,000	1,000,000	5.1	Asuncion
Persia	Asia	Kingdom	628,000	10,000,000	15.9	Teheran
Peru	So. America	Republic	533,916	4,620,000	8.6	Lima
Piedmont	Europe	Italy	11,331	3,384,811	298.7	Turin
Poland	Europe	Republic	149,140	29,160,163	196.7	Warsaw
Portugal	Europe	Republic	35.490	5,628,610	158.5	Lisbon
Prince Edward Isl	No. America	British Empire	2,184	88,615	40.5	Charlottetown
Principe & St. Thome	Africa	Portugal	360	58,907	163,6	Santz Cruz
Prussia	Europe	Germany	113,149	36,094,944	323.0	Berlin
Punjab, India	Asia	Semi-Ind'p't	99,846	20,685,024	207.0	Lahore
Quebec	No. America	British Empire	706,834	2,361,199	3.3	Quebec
Queensland	Oceania	British Empire	670,500	757,634	1.1	Brisbane
Rajputana	Asia	British Empire	128,987	9,844,384	76.0	Jaipur
Reunion	Ind. Ocean	France	970	173,190	179.5	St. Pierre
Rhodesia (Southern)	Africa	British Empire	149.000	803,000	5.3	Salisbury
Rhodesia (Northern)	Africa	British Empire	291,000	931,500	3.1	Livingston
Riau-Lingga	Asia	Holland	12.506	232,122	17.8	
Roumania	Europe	Kingdom	122,282	17,393,149	143.0	Bucharest
Russenia, Carpathian	Europe	Czechoslovakia	4,880	604,745	123.9	
Russia (U. S. S. R.)	Euro-Asia	Soviet Republic	8,273,130	133,442,955	16 1	Moscow
Russia, Sov. Proper	Euro-Asia	Soviet Republic	8,095,244	98,375,900	12.1	Moscow
Russia (pre-war)	Euro-Asia	Empire	8,764,586	18,218,200	20.7	Petrograd
Saar	Europe	League of Nat'ns	742	652,818	893.2	Sarrebrueck
Sahara, French	Africa	French	1,544,000	800,000	0.5	
St. Helena	Africa	British Empire	47	3,747	79.7	Jamestown
St. Pierre Islands	No. America	France	93	3,918	42.1	St. Pierre
Sakhalin Island (So.)	Asia	Japan	13,253	105,899	7.9	
Salvador	Cent. Amer.	Republic	7,225	1,550,000	214.5	San Salvador
Samoa, Western	Oceania	Brit. Mandate	1,260	37,051	29.4	Apia
San Marino	Europe	Republic	46	12,027	261.4	San Marino
Sarawak	Asia	British Empire	42,500	600,000	14.1	Kirching
Sardinia	Europe	Italy	9,299	866,681	93.2	Cagliari
Saskatchewan	No. America	British Empire	251,700	757,510	3.0	Regina
Saxony	Europe	Germany	5,789	4,663,298	805.0	Dresden
Schaumb'g-Lippe	Europe	Germany	130	46,357	354.0	Buckeburg
Schleswig-Holstein	Europe	Germany	5,802	1,462,187	252.0	Schleswig
Scilly Isles	Europe	British Empire	6	4,041	673.0	Hugh Town
Scotland	Europe	British Empire	30,405	4,882,288	160.5	Glasgow
Senegal	Africa	France	74,112	1,225,523	16.5	St. Louis
Serbia (pre-war)	Europe	Jugo-Slavia	18,650	2,911,701	156.0	Belgrade
Serbs, Croats, Slov	Europe	Kingdom	96,134	12,017,323	125.0	Belgrade
Shetland Isles	Europe	British Empire	550	25,520	46.4	Lerwick
Siam	Asia	Kingdom	194,568	9,322,000	48.4	Bangkok
Siberia, pre-war	Asia	Russia	4,831,882	10,000,700	2.0	Omsk
Sicily	Europe	Italy	9,935	4,132,156	415.9	Palermo
Sierra Leone	Africa	British Empire	31,000	1,327,560	42.8	Freetown
Sikkim (India)	Asia	Semi-Ind'p't	2,818	81,722	29.0	Tumlong
Silesia (pre-war)	Europe	Germany	15,569	5,225,962	335.6	Breslau
Silesia (pre-war)	Europe	Austria	1,988	756,949	381.0	Tischen
Simaloa	America	Mexico	27,557	343,000	12.4	Culiacan
Sinkiang	Asia	China	550,240	2,000,000	3.6	Ili.
Slovakia	Europe	Czechoslovakia	19,148	3,000,870	154.1	Bratislava
Slovenia	Europe	Jugo-Slavia	6,253	1,056,464	168.9	
Society Isles	Australasia	France	600	11,746	19.5	Papeete
Solomon Islands	Australasia	British Prot	3,800	17,000	4.4	
Somaliland British	Africa	British Empire	68,000	300,000	4 4	Berbera
French	Africa	France	5,790	208,000	35.9	Jibuti
Italian	Africa	Italy	139,430	650,000	4.6	Mogadisho
Sonora	No. America	Mexico	27,633	275,000	9.9	Hermosillo
Soudan, Ang.-Egypt	Africa	British Empire	1,014,400	5,912,400	5.8	Khartoum
South Australia	Australia	British Empire	380,070	495,336	1.3	Adelaide
Southwest Africa	Africa	British Mandate	322,40	237 237	0.7	Windhoek
Spain	Europe	Kingdom	190,050	21,347,335	108.0	Madrid
Spitzbergen (Isles)	Europe	Norway	25.000	1,563	0.06	

Country.	Continent.	Government or Ruling Power.	Area, Sq. Miles.	Population.	Pop. per Square Mile.	Capital or Chief City.
Steppes, (pre-war)	Asia	Russia	710,905	3,956,000	5.5	Tomsk
Straits Settlement	Asia	British Empire	1,600	881,939	551.2	Singapore
Sudan (French)	Africa	France	617,000	2,474,589	4.0	Bamako
Sumatra (Isles)	Asia	Holland	163,128	5,848,868	38.8	Batavia
Surinam (D. Gui'a)	Asia	Holland	54,291	128,822	2.3	Paramaribo
Swaziland	Africa	British Empire	6,678	133,563	20.0	Mbabane
Sweden	Europe	Kingdom	173,151	5,987,520	34.5	Stockholm
Switzerland	Europe	Republic	15,976	3,880,320	242.8	Berne
Syria	Asia	French Mandate	60,000	2,981,863	49.6	Beirut
Tahiti	Oceania	France	1,520	31,655	20.8	Papeete
Taiwan (Formosa)	Asia	Japan	13,944	3,655,308	262.1	Taikoku
Tanganyika	Africa	British Empire	366,000	4,002,487	10.9	Dar-es-Salam
Tangier	Africa	Internationalized	140	52,000	371.4	Tangier
Tasmania	Australasia	British Empire	26,215	213,877	8.1	Hobart
Tartar	Europe	Soviet Russia	25,960	2,852,135	109.8	Kazan
Thuringia	Europe	Germany	4,542	1,508,025	332.0	Weimar
Thibet	Asia	China	463,200	2,000,000	4.3	Lhasa
Timor Arch	Asia	Holl.-Port	26,410	1,146,660	5.5	Dilli
Togoland	Africa	French Mandate	21,893	672,837	30.7	Tunis
Togoland	Africa	British Mandate	12,600	350,000	27.7	.....
Tonga (Friendly) Isl	Oceania	British Protect	385	23,562	60.9	Nukualofa
Tonkin	Asia	French Protect	40,530	6,470,250	159.6	Hanoi
Transcaucasia	Asia	Russia	74,970	5,683,967	75.9	Tiflis
Transvaal	Africa	British Empire	110,450	2,085,837	18.8	Pretoria
Trinidad	West Indies	British Empire	1,862	365,913	196.5	Trinidad
Tripoli, Cyrenaica	Africa	Italy	406,000	1,000,000	2.4	Tripoli
Tunis	Africa	France	50,000	2,095,090	41.9	Tunis
Turkestan	Asia	Russia	577,400	7,201,551	12.4	Khami
Turkey	Europe-Asia	Republic	494,538	14,548,800	29.4	Angora
Turkey (pre-war)	Europe-Asia	Sultanate	710,224	21,273,900	30.0	Constantinople
Uganda Prot	Africa	British Empire	110,300	3,071,608	29.9	Entebbe
Ukraine	Europe	Soviet Republic	174,510	26,001,802	149.0	Kharkov
Union of So. Africa	Africa	British Empire	472,089	6,729,382	14.2	Pretoria
United Kingdom	Europe	British Empire	95,041	44,147,601	464.3	London
Uruguay	So. America	Republic	72,153	1,603,000	22.2	Montevideo
Venezuela	So. America	Republic	393,976	3,000,000	7.6	Caracas
Victoria	Australia	British Empire	87,884	1,531,529	17.4	Melbourne
Waldeck	Europe	Germany	401	55,999	137.0	Arolsen
Wales	Europe	British Empire	7,466	2,206,712	295.5	Cardiff
Weihaiwei	Asia	British Empire	285	147,177	516.4	Weihaiwei
Western Australia	Australia	British Empire	975,920	332,213	0.3	Perth
Westphalia (Pr.)	Europe	Germany	7,809	4,488,115	569.0	Essen
White Russia	Europe	Soviet Russia	23,290	1,634,223	70.1	Minsk
Windward Isles	West Indies	British Empire	516	171,925	333.2	St. George
Wurttemberg	Europe	Germany	7,532	2,518,773	334.0	Stuttgart
Yucatan	No. America	Mexico	15,939	162,000	10.1	Merida
Yukon Territory	No. America	British Empire	207,076	4,157	.02	Dawson
Zanzibar	Africa	British Empire	1,020	196,733	193.0	Zanzibar

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MADRID—James G. Burke, Assistant Trade Commissioner, 136 Hortaleza, **Spain.**

MANILA—Edwin B. George, Assistant Trade Commissioner, 510 Masonic Bldg., **Philippine Islands.**

MELBOURNE—E. G. Babbitt, Trade Commissioner, Chancery House, **Australia.**

MEXICO CITY—Alexander V. Dye, Commercial Attache, 2 Avenida Francisco Madero, **Mexico.**

MONTEVIDEO—Lew B. Clark, Trade Commissioner, Casilla Correo 634, **Uruguay.**

OTTAWA—Lynn W. Meekins, Trade Commissioner, P. O. Box 616, Plaza Bldg., 450 Rideau, **Ontario, Canada.**

PARIS—Chester Lloyd Jones, Commercial Attache, 5 Rue de Chaillot, **France.**

PEKING—Julian Arnold, Commercial Attache, American Legation, **China.**

PRAGUE—H. Lawrence Groves, Commercial Attache, Obecni Dum, Pokoj cisle 353, **I, Czechoslovakia.**

RIGA—Carl J. Mayer, Acting Commercial Attache, care American Mission, 4 Gr. Koehig Strasse, **Latvia.**

RIO DE JANEIRO—William E. Embry, Trade Commissioner, Avenida Rio Branco 109-Said 20, **Brazil.**

ROME—Henry C. MacLean, Commercial Attache, care American Embassy, **Piazza San Bernardo, Italy.**

SAN JUAN—L. W. James, Trade Commissioner, P. O. Box 1033, Ochva Bldg., **Porto Rico.**

SANTIAGO—Ralph H. Ackerman, Commercial Attache, Room 11, Edificio Ariztia, **Chile.**

SAO PAULO—Richard M. Connell, Trade Commissioner, P. O. Box 2817, Rua S. Benton 44, **Brazil.**

SHANGHAI—George C. Howard, Trade Commissioner, 3 Canton Road, **China.**

STOCKHOLM—T. O. Klath, Trade Commissioner, care American Consulate, **Sweden.**

TOKIO—H. A. Butts, Acting Commercial Attache, American Embassy, Imperial Hotel, **Japan.**

VIENNA—William F. Upson, Commercial Attache, 1, Bosendorferstrasse 13, **Austria.**

WARSAW—Leighton W. Rogers, Acting Commercial Attache, 11 Jasna St., **Poland.**

The British Empire.

AREA AND POPULATION.

	Area, Square Miles.	Population, Census 1921.
UNITED KINGDOM	*95,041*	*44,147,601*
England	50,874	35,678,530
Wales	7,466	2,206,712
Scotland	30,405	4,882,288
Northern Ireland	5,263	1,230,219
Isle of Man	227	60,238
Channel Islands	75	89,614
Europe	*26,712*	*3,402,540*
Irish Free State	26,592	3,160,000
Gibraltar	2	17,690
Malta	118	224,859
ASIA	*1,972,685*	*329,073,800*
India	*1,802,629*	*319,075,132*
British Provinces	1,093,074	247,138,396
Native States, etc.	709,555	71,936,736
Ceylon	25,481	4,504,283
Maldive Islands	115	(e) 70,000
Cyprus	3,584	310,808
Aden, Perim, Sokotra and Bahrein Isls.	10,387	176,923
Straits Settlement	1,600	881,939
Keeling Islands	5	832
Christmas and Labuan	110	9,028
Federated Malay States	27,506	(e) 1,315,700
Other Malay States	23,486	1,123,175
British North Borneo	31,106	(a) 208,183
Brunei	4,000	25,454
Sarawak	42,600	(e) 600,000
Hongkong and Ter.	391	625,166
Weihaiwei	285	(a) 147,177
AFRICA	*4,021,804*	*45,900,897*
Union of South Africa	*472 089*	*6 729 382*
Cape of Good Hope	276,966	2,781,185
Natal	35,284	(e) 1,234,000
Orange Free State	50,389	628,360
The Transvaal	110,450	2,085,837
S. W. Africa (m)	322,400	(e) 237,237
West Africa	485,834	20,605,310
Nigeria	490,734	(e) 16,250,000
Gold Coast, Ashanti and North. Ter.	80,000	2,029,750
Sierra Leone and Protectorate	31,000	1,327,560
Gambia and Protectorate	4,134	(e) 248,000
Togoland (m)	12,600	(e) 350,000
Cameroon	31,000	(e) 400,000
British East Africa	*721,320*	*9,900,828*
Kenya and Protectorate	245,000	(e) 2,630,000
Tanganyika	365,000	(e) 4,002,487
Uganda	110,300	(e) 3,071,668
Zanzibar and Pemba	1,020	(a) 196,733
South Africa	*726,716*	*2,388,037*
Basutoland	11,716	500,554
Bechuanaland	275,000	152,983
North Rhodesia	291,000	931,500
South Rhodesia	149,000	(e) 803,000
Swaziland	6,678	133,563
Nyassaland	39,573	1,201,519
The Soudan	1,014,600	(e) 4,000,000
AFRICA (*Continued*).		
Somaliland	68,000	(e) 300,000
Ascension Island	34	(e) 250
St. Helena Island	47	3,747
Tristan da Cunha	3	(b) 105
Mauritius Island	720	376,108
Seychelles Island	156	24,811
NORTH AMERICA	*3,892,399*	*9,055,813*
Canada	*3,729,665*	*8,788,483*
Alberta	255,285	588,454
British Columbia	355,855	524,528
Manitoba	251,832	610,118
New Brunswick	27,985	387,876
Nova Scotia	21,428	523,837
Ontario	407,262	2,933,662
Prince Edward Island	2,184	88,615
Quebec	706,834	2,361,199
Saskatchewan	251,700	757,510
Yukon	207,076	4,157
Northwest Territory	1,242,224	7,988
Newfoundland	42,734	263,683
Labrador	120,000	3,647
CENTRAL AMERICA	*8,592*	*45,317*
British Honduras	8,592	45,317
WEST INDIES	*12,258*	*1,331 384*
Bermudas	19	21,987
The Bahamas	4,404	53,031
Barbados	166	198,336
Jamaica	4,207	857,921
Turks and Caicos Isl'ds.	165	5,707
Cayman Island	89	3,945
Leeward Islands	715	(a) 127,193
Windward Islands	516	171,985
Trinidad and Tobago	1,977	391,279
SOUTH AMERICA	*96,980*	*300,946*
British Guiana	89,480	297,691
Falkland Island and Georgia	7,500	3,255
AUSTRALASIA	*3,260,512*	*7,479,492*
Australia	*2,974,581*	(c) *5,496,704*
New South Wales	309,432	2,099,763
Victoria	87,884	1,531,529
Queensland	670,500	757,534
South Australia	380,070	495,336
Western Australia	975,920	332,213
Northern Territory	523,620	3,870
Tasmania	26,215	213,877
Federal Territory	940	2,572
Papua	90,540	(e) 251,392
New Guinea (m)	70,000	(e) 200,000
Bismarck Islands	15,752	(e) 188,000
Solomon Islands	3,800	(e) 17,000
New Zealand	103,581	(d) 1,274,001
Western Samoa (m)	1,260	37,051
Nauru (m)	8	1,985
Cook Island, etc.	990	13,269
OCEANIA	*19,120*	*368 166*
Fiji Islands	7,435	162,604
Tonga Islands	385	23,562
Other Pacific Islands	11,300	(e) 182,000

(m) indicates mandate from League of Nations.

The returns of population are for censuses of 1921 and 1920 except where marked: (a) census of 1911; (b) census of 1916; (c) includes in total for Australia an estimate of 60,000 full-blood aborigines not enumerated in its separate returns of the states; (d) includes 52,554 Maoris enumerated, but not included in the census return; (e) estimated and in instances where exact figures are given these are returns for Europeans added to a large indefinite estimate of native population unenumerated.

RECAPITULATION.

	Square Miles.	Population.
BRITISH EMPIRE	*13,406,103*	*441 595.965*
United Kingdom	95,041	44,147,601
Europe	26,712	3,402,540
India	1,802,629	319,075,132
Other Asiatic Possessions	170,056	9,998,668
Union of South Africa	472,089	6,729,382
The Soudan	1,014,600	4,000,000
Other African Possessions	2,535,115	35,171,515
Canada	3,729,665	8,788,483
Other American Possessions	280,564	2,434,977
Australia	2,974,581	5,496,794
New Zealand	103,581	1,274,001
Other Australasian Possessions	182,350	708,697
Oceania	19,120	368,166

GOVERNMENT OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The British Empire covers about one-fourth (13,406,103 square miles) of the world's habitable land surface; this excludes the Arctic regions. Its population in the aggregate, according to the best obtainable estimates, is some fifteen millions more than one-fourth of the inhabitants of the world—a total of 441,595,965.

The Capital of this vast empire is London, the largest city in the world—the "Greater London" population, census of 1921, being 7,476,168.

The Ruling Sovereign is George V., the first of the House of Windsor, whose title is "by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith.

Emperor of India." He was born June 3, 1865, the second son of King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra, daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark, and he succeeded to the throne on the death of his father May 6, 1910, and was crowned, June 22, 1911. He married, on July 6, 1893, Princess Victoria Mary, born May 26, 1867, daughter of the late H. S. H. Duke of Teck and H. R. H. Princess Mary of Cambridge. They have five living children. *His Heir*, H. R. H. Edward, Prince of Wales, born June 23, 1894; H. R. H. Prince Albert, Duke of York, born Dec. 14, 1895; married in Westminster Abbey, April 7, 1923, Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon (born 1900), daughter of the Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne; H. R. H. Princess Mary, born April 25, 1897, married Viscount Lascelles, K. G., son of the Earl of Harewood, Feb. 28, 1922 (issue, George Henry Hubert, born Feb. 7, 1923, and Gerald David, born Aug. 21, 1924); H. R. H. Prince Henry, born March 31, 1900; and H. R. H. Prince George, born Dec. 20, 1902.

The Premier is the Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, (born Aug. 3, 1867), Conservative, took office Nov. 4, 1924, on the resignation of the Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, Labor, after defeat at the polls on Oct. 29, 1924.

The Cabinet.

The Conservative Cabinet—Stanley Baldwin's second Cabinet, announced Nov. 1, 1924, is as follows, he being the leader of the House of Commons, with Austen Chamberlain as deputy leader, and Marquis Curzon being leader of the House of Lords:

Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin.
Lord President of the Council, Marquis Curzon.
Lord Privy Seal, Marquis of Salisbury.
Lord Chancellor, Viscount Cave.
Chancellor of the Exchequer, Winston S. Churchill.
Home Secretary, Sir William Johnson-Hicks.
Foreign Secretary, J. Austen Chamberlain.
Colonial Secretary, Lieut; Col. L. C. M. S. Amery.
War Secretary, Sir Laming Worthington-Evans.
Secretary for India, Earl of Birkenhead.
Secretary for Air, Sir Samuel J. G. Hoare.
First Lord of the Admiralty, W. C. Bridgeman.
President of the Board of Trade, Sir Philip Lloyd-Graeme.
Minister of Health, Neville Chamberlain.
Minister of Agriculture, Edward Frederick Lindley Wood.
Secretary for Scotland, Sir John Gilmour.
President of the Board of Education, Lord Eustace Percy.
Minister of Labor, Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland.
Attorney General, Sir Douglas M. Hogg.
First Commissioner of Works, Viscount Peel.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Viscount Cecil.

In the Ministry but not in the Cabinet are:

Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education, the Duchess of Atholl.
Postmaster General, Sir William Mitchell-Thompson.
Minister of Transport, Lieut. Col. Wilfred Ashley.
Minister of Pensions, Major G. C. Tryon.
Under Secretary for War, Earl of Onslow.
Under Secretary for Air, Sir Philip Sassoon.
Civil Lord of the Admiralty, Earl Stanhope.
Solicitor General, Sir Thomas Inskip.
Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Ronald McNeill.
Financial Secretary of the Treasury, Walter Guinness.
Under Secretary for India, Earl Winterton.

The Labor Cabinet—J. Ramsay MacDonald's Labor Cabinet, in office from Jan. 22, 1924, to Nov. 4, 1924, was as follows, Mr. MacDonald being leader of the House of Commons, with Mr. Clynes as deputy leader:

Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary, J. Ramsay MacDonald.
Lord Privy Seal, John Robert Clynes.
Lord President of the Council, Lord Parmoor.
Lord Chancellor, Viscount Haldane.
Chancellor of the Exchequer, Philip Snowden.
Home Secretary, Arthur Henderson.
Colonial Secretary, James Henry Thomas.
War Secretary, Stephen Walsh.
Secretary for India, Lord Olivier.
Secretary for Air, Lord Thomson.
First Lord of the Admiralty, Viscount Chelmsford.
President of the Board of Trade, Sidney Webb.
Minister of Health, John Wheatley.
President of the Board of Education, Charles Trevelyan.
Minister of Labor, Tom Shaw.
Attorney General, Sir Patrick Hastings.
Minister of Agriculture, Noel Buxton.
Secretary for Scotland, William Adamson.
Postmaster General, Vernon Hartshorn.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Col. J. C. Wedgwood.
First Commissioner of Works, F. W. Jowett.

The British Ambassador to the United States is Sir Esme Howard, G. C. M. G., K. C. B., born Sept. 15, 1863, who succeeded Sir Auckland Geddes, March 5, 1924. The diplomatic affairs of the entire British Empire in the United States are cared for by the Embassy at Washington. The Irish Free State has accredited to Washington a Minister, Prof. Timothy A. Smiddy.

British Consuls General in the United States are, at New York, Sir H. Gloster Armstrong; at Boston, Edward Francis Gray; at Philadelphia, Frederick Watson; at Chicago, Herbert Arthur Richards; at New Orleans, Victor Henry St. John Huckin; at San Francisco, Gerald Campbell; at Manila, P. I., Thomas Joseph Harrington.

British Consuls are, at Los Angeles, Cal., Godfrey Arthur Fisher; Jacksonville, Fla., Walter Mucklow; Savannah, Ga., Wentworth Martyn Gurney; Honolulu, Hawaii, William Massy Royds; Portland, Me., John Bernard Keating; Baltimore, Md., Guy Basil Gilliat Smith; Detroit, Mich., John Alexander Cameron; St. Louis, Mo., Godfrey Edward Procter Hertslet Portland, Ore., John Elliot Bell; Pittsburgh, Pa., Charles Edward Eardley; San Juan, Porto Rico, Arthur Henry Noble; Galveston, Tex., Julius Basil Browne; Norfolk, Va., James Guthrie; Virgin Islands, Edward Goler Larkin; Seattle, Wash., Bernard Pelly.

There are Vice Consuls at Birmingham and Mobile, Ala.; Skagway, Alaska; San Diego, Cal.; Denver, Col.; Hartford, Conn.; Washington, D. C.; Key West, Miami, Pensacola, Tampa, Fla.; Brunswick and Darien, Ga.; Duluth, Minn.; Kansas City, Mo.; Omaha, Neb.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Wilmington, N. C.; Cleveland, O.; Astoria, Ore.; Cebu and Iloilo P. I.; Arecibo, Arroyo de Guayama, Humacao, Mayaguez and Ponce, Porto Rico; Providence, R. I.; Charleston, S. C.; El Paso, Laredo and Port Arthur, Tex.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Newport News and Richmond, Va.; Frederiksted, Virgin Islands, and Port Townsend and Tacoma, Wash.

The United States Ambassador to Great Britain is Frank B. Kellogg of St. Paul, Minn., former Senator from Minnesota, born Dec. 22, 1856, commissioned Dec. 11, 1923.

The United States Consuls General and Consuls will be found listed under the various subdivisions of the British Empire, which follow, according to their stations.

Parliament is the legislative governing body for the empire. It consists of two Houses; the House of Lords, made up of the peers of the United Kingdom, to wit: the Royal Dukes, the Archbishops, the Dukes, the Marquises, the Earls, the Viscounts, 36 Bishops, and the Barons; also 28 Irish peers elected for life, and 16 Scottish peers elected for the duration of Parliament. The full membership of the House of Lords consists of about 740 members. There are about 30 women who are peeresses in their own right, but their status as sitting and voting members of the House, though claimed by some, is still unsettled. The House of Lords has a limited veto power only in legislation. A peer of the United Kingdom is ineligible to a seat in the House of Commons, but a non-representative Irish peer may be elected.

The House of Commons, elected Oct. 29, 1924, and which met in November, 1924, numbers 615 members elected by direct baliot in the several constituencies for the duration of Parliament. Of this House England has 492 members; Wales, 36; Scotland, 74; and Northern Ireland, 13. Clergymen of the Church of England, ministers of the Church of Scotland and Roman Catholic clergymen are disqualified from sitting as members, also certain Government officers, Sheriffs, and Government contractors. Members of the House of Commons are paid, since 1911, £400 a year. The franchise was extended to women by the Act of 1918. There are certain qualifications. The total number of persons qualified for registration in 1920 was estimated at 21,776,000, of which 8,856,000 are women.

The standing of parties in the House of Commons in the last three elections is as follows:

	Oct. 1924.	Dec. 1923.	Nov. 1922.
Conservatives	412	257	347
Laborites	152	192	142
Liberals	42	158	118
Independents	6	8	8
Constitutionalists	3	...	...

In the election of Oct. 29, 1924, the Conservatives polled in round numbers 8,000,000 (an increase of 800,000); the Laborites, 5,550,000 (an increase of 1,000,000), and the Liberals, 3,000,000 (a loss of 7,000,000). The Conservatives have won a seat for every 20,000 votes, the Laborites 1 for every 36,000, and the Liberals, 1 for every 76,000. Three women were re-elected, all Conservatives: Lady Astor, the Duchess of Atholl, and Mrs. Hilton Philipson, and one new woman member, Miss E. Wilkinson, Laborite. 41 women were candidates.

The political progress of the Labor Party is sum-

marized in this table for the last eight general elections.

General Election.	Seats Contested.	Members Returned.	Labor Vote.
1900	15	2	62,898
1906	50	29	323,195
1910 (Jan.)	78	40	505,690
1910 (Dec.)	56	42	370,802
1918	361	57	2,244,945
1922	414	142	4,236,733
1923	427	192	4,348,379
1924	500	142	5,550,000

The Independent Labor Party was founded under the chairmanship of J. Keir Hardie, at Bradford, in 1893. At the general election of 1895, 28 candidates contested seats and all were unsuccessful. In 1900, when two members were elected, the membership of the party numbered 375,931, affiliated trade unionists and socialists, the latter numbering 22,861. Three other members were returned to this Parliament in bye-elections. The name Labor Party was taken after the election in 1906.

More than 80 per cent. of the electorate went to the polls in 1924. A general election costs candidates about $5,000,000.

The British Empire has seven members of the League of Nations. To wit: United Kingdom, Commonwealth of Australia, Dominion of Canada, India, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and the Irish Free State.

BRITISH PRIME MINISTERS SINCE 1801.

Mr. Addington	1801	Lord John Russell	1846	Marquis of Salisbury	1886
Mr. Pitt	1804	Earl of Derby	1852	Mr. Gladstone	1892
Lord Granville	1806	Earl of Aberdeen	1852	Earl of Rosebery	1894
Duke of Portland	1807	Viscount Palmerston	1855	Marquis of Salisbury	1895
Mr. Percival	1810	Earl of Derby	1858	A. J. Balfour	1902
Lord Liverpool	1812	Viscount Palmerston	1859	Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman	1905
Mr. Canning	1827	Earl Russell	1865	H. H. Asquith	1908
Lord Goderich	1827	Earl of Derby	1866	H. H. Asquith (Coalition)	1915
Duke of Wellington	1828	Mr. Disraeli	1868	D. Lloyd George	1916
Earl Grey	1830	Mr. Gladstone	1868	A. Bonar Law	1922
Viscount Melbourne	1834	Earl of Beaconsfield	1874	Stanley Baldwin	1923
Sir Robert Peel	1834	Mr. Gladstone	1880	J. Ramsay MacDonald	1924
Viscount Melbourne	1835	Marquis of Salisbury	1885	Stanley Baldwin	1924
Sir Robert Peel	1841	Mr. Gladstone	1886		

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, FISCAL YEARS ENDING MARCH 31, 1923 AND 1924.

Revenue.	1922-23.	1923-24.	Expenditure Chargeable Against Revenue.	1922-23.	1923-24.
	£.	£.		£.	£.
Customs	123,043,000	119,958,000	Permanent Charge of Debt	14,209,421	*40,000,000
Excise	157,275,000	147,970,000	Interest, etc., on war debt	309,780,511	307,308,748
Motor-vehicle duties	12,321,000	14,691,000	Road fund	11,772,043	14,090,044
Estate, etc., duties	56,871,000	57,800,000	Payments to locate taxation accounts	10,471,016	13,662,631
Stamps	22,222,000	21,570,000	Payments to Northern Irish Exchequer	3,322,939	3,966,865
Land tax, house duty, and mineral-rights duty	2,980,000	2,760,000	Land settlement	1,235,874	1,209,128
Property and income tax (including super tax)	379,045,000	329,971,000	Civil list	470,000	470,000
Excess profits duties	2,004,000		Annuities and pensions	366,457	389,263
Corporation profits tax	18,977,000	23,340,000	Salaries and allowances	53,974	42,386
Postal service	34,150,000	32,840,000	Courts of justice	536,266	515,179
Telegraph service	5,500,000	5,570,000	Miscellaneous services	1,278,103	1,385,967
Telephone service	13,550,000	14,390,000	Supply services:		
Crown lands	900,000	920,000	Army (inc. ordnance fact.)	45,400,000	43,600,000
Interest on sundry loans	10,016,255	12,606,900	Navy	56,200,000	52,600,000
Miscellaneous:			Air force	9,400,000	9,600,000
Ordinary receipts	24,140,591	15,981,000	Civil services	286,826,000	239,366,000
Special receipts	51,017,606	36,801,000	Customs, Excise and Internal revenue	11,317,000	10,823,000
			Post Office services	49,857,000	49,811,000
Total	914,012,452	837,169,284	Total	812,496,604	788,840,211

* New Sinking Fund (1923).

The surplus issued from revenue to redeem debt in 1921 was £230,556,789; in 1922, £45,693,247; in 1923, £101,545,847, and in 1924, £48,329,073; this is included as expenditure and balances the budget. The total reduction of the national debt from surplus revenue in four years is £426,094,956.

The budget for 1924-25 presented to the House by Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Labor), estimated the revenue under the revised taxation at £794,050,000 and expenditures at £790,026,000.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

(Years ended March 31.)

Year.	Revenues.	Expenditures	Year.	Revenues.	Expenditures	Year.	Revenues.	Expenditures
	£.	£.		£.	£.		£.	£.
1903	161,894,000	194,251,081	1911	203,850,588	171,995,667	1918	707,234,565	2,696,221,405
1904	151,340,652	156,756,209	1912	185,090,286	178,545,100	1919	889,020,825	2,579,301,188
1905	153,182,782	151,768,875	1913	188,801,999	188,621,930	1920	1,339,571,381	1,665,772,928
1906	153,878,865	150,413,528	1914	198,242,897	197,492,969	1921	1,425,984,666	1,195,427,877
1907	155,036,486	149,637,664	1915	226,694,080	560,473,533	1922	1,124,879,873	1,079,186,627
1908	156,537,690	151,812,094	1916	336,766,825	1,559,158,377	1923	914,012,452	812,496,604
1909	151,578,295	152,292,395	1917	573,427,582	2,198,112,710	1924	837,169,284	788,840,211
1910	131,696,456	157,944,611						

PUBLIC DEBT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

March 31.	£.	March 31.	£.	March 31.	£.	March 31.	£.
1902	765,215,653	1908	762,326,051	1914	707,654,110	1920	7,828,779,095
1903	798,349,190	1909	754,121,309	1915	1,165,801,702	1921	7,574,358,486
1904	794,498,100	1910	762,463,625	1916	2,197,439,245	1922	7,654,301,176
1905	796,736,382	1911	733,072,610	1917	4,063,644,981	1923	7,742,233,281
1906	788,990,187	1912	724,806,428	1918	5,871,850,637	1924	7,680,484,000
1907	779,164,704	1913	716,288,421	1919	7,434,949,429		

GREAT BRITAIN'S TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Year. (Calendar.)	Total Imports.	Exports.			Total Trade.
		Produce and Manufacture of Unit'd Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	Total.	
1913	£768,734,739	£525,253,595	£109,566,731	£634,820,326	£1,403,555,065
1914	696,635,113	430,721,357	95,474,166	526,195,523	1,222,830,636
1915	851,893,350	384,868,448	99,062,181	483,930,629	1,335,823,979
1916	948,506,492	506,270,707	97,566,178	603,845,885	1,552,352,377
1917	1,064,164,678	527,079,746	69,677,461	596,757,207	1,660,921,885
1918	1,316,150,903	501,418,997	30,945,081	532,364,078	1,848,514,981
1919	1,626,156,212	798,638,362	164,746,315	963,384,677	2,589,540,889
1920	1,932,648,881	1,334,469,269	222,753,331	1,557,222,600	3,489,871,481
1921	1,085,500,061	703,399,542	106,919,306	810,318,848	1,895,818,909
1922	1,003,098,899	719,507,410	103,694,670	823,202,080	1,826,300,979
1923	1,098,015,585	767,328,656	118,572,694	885,901,350	1,983,916,935

In the calendar year 1923 customs duties on imports totalled £132,512,263, of which £58,680,384 were from unmanufactured tobacco, £34,848,231 from sugar, £11,036,429 from tea, £8,404,756 from spirits, and the rest from cocoa, sugar derivatives, wine, coffee, automobiles, matches, etc. The figures, however, are subject to correction and exclude, as from April 1, 1923, those relating to the Irish Free State.

From April 1, 1923, the particulars include the trade of Great Britain and Northern Ireland with the Irish Free State. From the same date the direct foreign trade of the Irish Free State has been excluded.

TONNAGE AT BRITAIN'S HOME PORTS.

The tonnage of the British and foreign vessels in foreign trade that entered and cleared with cargoes at the ports of the United Kingdom during ten years was:

Year.	Entered with Cargoes.			Cleared with Cargoes.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
1913	32,292,343	16,771,890	49,064,233	40,101,232	27,718,469	67,819,701
1914	28,928,893	14,131,890	43,060,783	32,515,814	23,452,755	55,968,569
1915	22,861,738	10,862,166	33,723,904	20,380,530	19,148,832	39,529,362
1916	20,217,334	9,842,214	30,059,548	17,751,953	17,843,941	35,595,894
1917	18,795,045	4,433,501	23,228,546	16,926,662	9,149,162	26,075,824
1918	19,819,519	3,414,145	23,233,664	14,965,692	7,771,639	22,737,331
1919	22,064,874	7,491,078	29,555,952	21,962,895	12,599,212	34,562,107
1920	25,506,999	10,986,320	36,493,319	23,532,459	13,193,076	36,725,535
1921	25,123,899	11,999,435	37,123,334	24,282,304	12,115,137	36,397,441
1922	28,473,881	14,920,714	43,394,595	36,817,495	22,864,635	59,682,130
1923	33,079,445	18,012,594	51,092,039	42,139,130	28,551,848	70,690,978

United States ships with cargoes entering British ports totalled 486,897 tons in 1918, 1,625,498 tons in 1919, 2,366,123 tons in 1920, 2,750,739 tons in 1921, 2,915,639 tons in 1922, and 2,871,137 tons in 1923.

As from April 1, 1923, trade between Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the one hand, and ports in the Irish Free State on the other hand, has been regarded as *foreign* trade. From the same date the trade of ports in the Irish Free State with ports outside Great Britain and Ireland ceased to be recorded in the navigation returns of the United Kingdom.

POPULATION OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

Census Year.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total for United Kingdom.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
1801	8,892,536	1,608,420	.....	.....	.....	.....
1811	10,164,256	1,805,864	.....	.....	.....	.....
1821	12,000,236	2,091,521	6,801,827	10,174,868	10,718,716	20,893,584
1831	13,896,797	2,364,386	7,767,401	11,680,532	12,348,052	24,028,584
1841	15,914,148	2,620,184	8,196,597	13,060,497	13,670,432	26,730,929
1851	17,927,609	2,888,742	6,574,278	13,369,227	14,021,402	27,390,629
1861	20,066,224	3,062,294	5,798,967	14,063,477	14,864,008	28,927,485
1871	22,712,266	3,360,018	5,412,377	15,301,830	16,182,831	31,484,661
1881	25,974,439	3,735,573	5,174,836	16,972,654	17,912,194	34,884,848
1891	29,002,525	4,025,647	4,704,750	18,314,571	19,418,351	37,732,922
1901	32,527,843	4,472,103	4,458,775	20,102,408	21,356,313	41,458,721
1911	36,070,492	4,760,904	4,390,219	21,946,495	23,275,120	45,221,615
1921	37,885,242	4,882,288	No census.	*20,430,623	*22,336,907	*42,767,530

Of the Jan. 19, 1921 (census), population of England and Wales there were 18,082,220 males and 19,803,022 females. In Scotland there were 2,348,403 males and 2,533,885 females. England (1921) 35,678,530; Wales (1921) 2,206,712.

The estimate of the Registrar General for England and Wales for 1922 is 38,158,000; for Scotland for 1922 is 4,907,900, and for 1923, 4,915,500.

*The 1921 figures for males and females and total (last 3 columns), exclude Ireland.

The census of Ireland in 1821 is the first which was made on such a basis as to afford a comparison with those of subsequent decades.

Since 1831 the total included army, navy and merchant service at home.

POPULATION OF CITIES OF OVER 100,000 IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Cities.	Population, Census of 1921.	Cities.	Population, Census of 1921.	Cities.	Population, Census of 1921
London (Greater)	7,476,168	Leicester	234,190	Derby	129,836
Birmingham	919,438	Salford	234,150	Coventry	128,205
Liverpool	803,118	Plymouth	209,857	Blackburn	126,630
Manchester	730,551	Cardiff	200,262	Gateshead	124,514
Sheffield	490,724	Bolton	178,678	Stockport	123,315
Leeds	458,320	Rhondda	162,729	Norwich	120,653
Bristol	377,061	Southampton	160,997	Preston	117,426
Hull	287,013	Sunderland	159,100	South Shields	116,667
Bradford	285,979	Swansea	157,561	Huddersfield	110,120
Newcastle-on-Tyne	274,955	Oldham	145,001	Southend-on-Sea	106,021
Nottingham	262,658	Birkenhead	145,592	Burnley	103,175
Portsmouth	247,343	Brighton	142,427	St. Helen's	102,675
Stoke-on-Trent	240,440	Middlesborough	131,103	Wolverhampton	102,373

POPULATION OF CITIES IN SCOTLAND.

Glasgow	1,034,069	Aberdeen	158,969	Motherwell and Wishaw And nine between 30,000 and 50,000.	68,869
Edinburgh	420,281	Paisley	84,837		
Dundee	168,217	Greenock	81,120		

POPULATION OF CITIES IN IRELAND

Dublin	309,272	Belfast	385,492	Londonderry	40,799
Dublin and suburbs	403,030	Cork	76,632	Limerick	38,403

On March 31, 1924, outstanding British Government loans to the Allies and Dominions were as follows:

War loans: Dominions	£89,271,000
New Zealand	29,189,000
South Africa	11,884,000
Other dominions and colonies	1,146,000
	£131,490,000
Loans to Allies: Russia	£722 546,000
France	623,279,000
Italy	553.300,000
Serbs-Croats-Slovenes	28,481,000
Portugal, Greece, Roumania, etc.	73,322,000
	£2,000,928,000
Relief & reconstruction loans: Austria	£10,794.000
Poland	4,394,000
Roumania	2,196.000
Serbs-Croats-Slovenes	2,252,000
Belgium	9,000,000
Armenia	865,000
Other	962,000
	£30,463,000
Grand total	£2,162,881,000

THE UNITED KINGDOM

AREA, 95,041 square miles: England, 50,874; Wales, 7,466; Scotland, 30,405; Northern Ireland, 5,263; Isle of Man, 227; Channel Islands, 75.

POPULATION, census of 1921, 44,147,601: England, 35,678,530; Wales, 2,206,712; Scotland, 4,882,288; Northern Ireland (1911), 1,230,219; Isle of Man, 60,238; Channel Islands, 89,614.

United States Consul General, at London, Horace Lee Washington. *Consuls*, at Belfast, Henry P. Starrett; at Birmingham, John F. Jewell; at Bradford, Frank C. Lee; at Bristol, Samuel R. Thompson; at Cardiff, James E. Parks (V. C.); at Dundee, Maxwell K. Moorhead; at Dunfermline, Howard D. Van Sant; at Edinburgh, Wilbert L. Bonney; at Glasgow, George E. Chamberlin; at Hull, Albert W. Scott (V. C.); at Leeds, John Skelton Williams jr. (V. C.); at Liverpool, Leo J. Keena; at Manchester, Ross E. Holaday; at Nottingham, Samuel T. Lee; at Plymouth, Ralph C. Busser; at Sheffield, William J. Grace; at Southampton, John M. Savage; at Stoke-on-Trent, Renwick S. McNiece; at Swansea, Arthur B. Cooke.

The United Kingdom, or British Isles, lie off the northwest corner of Europe, with the North Atlantic Ocean on the north and west, the North Sea on the east and the English Channel separating it from the mainland on the south. The Straits of Dover, 18 miles wide, divide it from France. The northern end of Scotland lies due west from the southern end of Norway.

The climate of the British Isles is equable, mild and somewhat warmer than that of the continent opposite, because of the Gulf Stream modifying the temperature of the Isles, which is mean at 49 degrees. Rainfall is abundant, averaging 34 inches annually, but is seldom heavy at a given time, so that the precipitation covers longer periods, and often fogs prevail in many parts, "London Fog," holding much soot in suspension, being peculiarly dense at times.

The coastline is tortuous, giving very many harbors for shipping, and numerous rivers up which deep sea craft may go. The northern ends are more rugged than the southern. Peculiar geological features are the chalk formation along the English Channel, the chalk stratum running under the waters of the channel into France; and the same "hardpan" sub-stratum recurring as in many parts of France, which prevents the super-imposition of modern "skyscrapers" such as geologically are permitted in American cities, where usually rock strata afford a firm foundation.

The soil is of varied natural fertility. It is more sterile in the north, notwithstanding the figures show that the Scotch have attained a relatively high per acre production by intensive cultivation. But centuries of tillage have rendered necessary the elaborate and large use of artificial fertilizers. The coastlines are generally of bluff formation.

The prevalent precipitation of moisture, together with the mild climate, has induced profuse growth of vegetation of all sorts. The Isles were naturally covered with forests, which have been largely cut off to accommodate so large a population on so small an area, a total less than the American State of New Mexico, and only about twice that of all New England.

AGRICULTURE A GREAT INDUSTRY.

Crop yields in Great Britain (England, Wales and Scotland) for the last three years, as compared with the pre-war year were:

Crop.	1923.	1922.	1921.	1913.
	(*In Thousands of Short Tons.*)			
Wheat	1,714	1,915	2,170	1,662
Barley	1,368	1,393	1,452	1,739
Oats	3,374	3,384	3,558	3,331
Beans	201	205	191	226
Peas	72	63	75	102
Potatoes	3,577	5,203	3,998	3,866
Turnips	17,389	17,788	13,740	20,124
Mangold	6,981	8,595	6,287	7,647
Hay	8,583	6,691	6.125	9,999

The yield of wheat to the acre in Great Britain, in 1923, was 31.8 bushels; the wheat acreage was 1,799,000. The acreage of all corn crops—wheat, barley, oats, rye, beans and peas—in Great Britain in 1923 was 6,808,884; of all green crops—potatoes, turnips and swedes, mangold, cabbage, kohlrabi, rape and vetches—was 2,794,017, of hops, 24,900, of small fruits, 70,635; of fallow land, 443,000; of clover and grass, 4,108,844; and of pasture, 16,188,000. The rough grazing land was about 14,510,000 acres (two-thirds of which was in Scotland), and the woods and plantations, 2,737,000; this out of a total acreage of 56,392,000 acres of land.

Land actually under the plough decreased by about 308,000 acres in 1922 from the previous year, and there was further decrease of 129,378 acres in 1923. The average price for farm products in 1922 was 24 per cent. below that of 1921. Farm wages were about 150 to 160 per cent. of pre-war figures, while cost of supplies and materials averaged even higher than that. There were 869,000 agricultural workers in 1921 and 772,000 in 1923.

The number of farm animals in Great Britain in 1922 was: Horses, 1,308,000; cattle, 6,869,000; sheep, 20,122,000; and swine, 2,450,000.

The aggregate number of small holdings in England and Wales in 1922 was: Above one and not exceeding five acres, 79,364; above five and not exceeding 20 acres, 114,001; above 20 and not exceeding 50 acres, 80,165; total, 273,530. Under the Land Settlement Scheme, between December, 1918, and July 31, 1922, 17,511 applicants were provided with small holdings aggregating 247,000 acres. The number of holdings from one to five acres in Scotland was 17,202; and from five to 50 acres, 33,076; total, 50,278; grand total for Great Britain, 323,808.

Of the imports in 1923, 47% were of food, drink and tobacco, as against 40% in the last pre-war year, 1913; 30% were of raw materials, as against 35% in 1913; and 23% were of manufactured articles, as against 26% in 1913. The value of these imports for the years 1923, 1922 and 1913 was:

Imports.	1913. £.	1922. £.	1923. £.
Foods, etc.	295,149,630	471,881,370	510,532,556
Raw mat'ls	269,939,720	298,338,680	324,952,756
Mfd. articles	201,038,872	229,749,590	257,109,440
Animals not for food	488,411	362,156	1,543,405
Parcel post, non-dut'ble	2,118,106	2,767,103	3,877,428
Total	768,734,739	1,003,098,899	1,098,015,585
Exports.			
Foods, etc.	33,875,845	36,301,190	44,345,276
Raw mat'ls	66,173,319	101,965,214	130,808,728
Mfd. articles	413,820,434	568,524,060	580,025,749
Animals not for food	2,229,868	1,475,544	1,400,379
Parcel post	9,154,129	11,241,402	10,748,524
Total	525,253,595	719,507,410	767,328,656
Re-Exports			
Foods, etc.	16,256,082	21,757,353	24,543,604
Raw mat'ls	63,699,566	55,063,197	66,773,626
Mfd. articles	29,504,972	26,821,234	27,171,075
Animals not for food	106,111	52,886	84,389
Total	109,566,731	103,694,670	118,572,694

Trade activity in 1923 showed an increase of 7 per cent. over the level of 1922, which was 20 per cent. above 1921. Imports increased 9½ per cent. (£94,927,637) over 1922, and exports, 6 per cent. (£47,821,057), and re-exports, 12 per cent. (£14,878,292). To the imports should be added £6,200,000 to cover the value of diamonds from South Africa not included in the official record. The result is an approximate adverse balance of £203,000,000, as contrasted with £170,000,000 in 1922, £343,000,000 in 1920 and £158,000,000 in 1913. It must be remembered that the trade between the Irish Free State and Great Britain (imports £32,737,702, and exports £24,674,046 for nine months) has been included in the figures of overseas trade since April 1, 1923. The so-called invisible items are estimated by the *Board of Trade Journal* to be: Net income from overseas investment, £150,000,000; net income from shipping, £110,000,000; commissions, £30,000,000; other services, £10,000,000; total, £300,000,000. Deducting the excess import charge from this leaves a surplus income of £97,000,000 as compared with £155,000,000 in 1922, and £252,000,000 in 1920, and £181,000,000 in 1913.

In 1923 foreign countries took 62.1 per cent. of the British products and the outlying parts of the empire, 37.9 per cent. Imports of meats in 1923 were 54 per cent. greater than the annual average of the five pre-war years, 1909 to 1913, and over 16 per cent. greater than in 1922. The fact that British soldiers were placed upon a heavy meat diet during the war and so acquired an increased taste for meat products is believed to be the principal cause of the larger present consumption.

Great Britain's wheat crop provides for only 20 per cent. of local needs; approximately 188 million bushels of wheat were imported in 1923, of which 60 million bushels were from the United States (a decrease of 10 million from 1922) and 115 million from Canada, Argentina and India, (an increase of 35 millions). Of the 6,450,000 bushels of flour imported in 1923, 2,187,000 were from the United States, a decrease of 100 per cent. from 1913; and 3,185,000 were from Canada, an increase of 30 per cent. from 1913.

The raw materials importations cover the needs of the extensive manufacturing industries of the Isles, developed very highly in England, parts of Scotland and in the north of Ireland, centring in Belfast—textile mills, steel and iron mills, wood working mills, chemical factories, earthenware works, cutlery, hardware, electrical goods, leather, and all important modern industrial products, which go to the ends of the earth, output by industrial leaders and mechanics acknowledged as efficient parts of a remarkably complete industrial development.

The prevailing policy of the British Empire for the greater part of the last century has been not to impose trade barriers on entrance of goods into the British Isles or the outlying holdings of the empire. This free trade policy has been modified by certain attached countries, which at times have even imposed import duties on goods from the mother country. And since the World War, under the dislocation of world industry and commerce and the unsettlement of the fiscal affairs of the Allies and their enemy countries, certain preferential arrangements have been made, and some barriers have been erected.

MANUFACTURING AND TRADE.

Great Britain's strength, however, is largely in manufacturing, mining and trade. Coal, cotton textiles, woolen and worsted tissues, iron and steel, machinery and vehicles (including locomotives and shipping) are the key industries supplying the bulk of the exports. The figures for the exports of these groups for 1922 and 1923 were:

Exports.	1922.	1923.
Coal	£72,529,500	£99,835,646
Cotton goods	186,882,805	177,330,268
Woolen goods	58,487,559	62,643,661
Other textiles	47,227,540	52,167,843
Iron and steel	60,958,557	76,201,990
Cutlery, machin'y, &c.	65,461,820	62,150,392
Vehicles (incl. ships)	49,953,074	27,780,256

Raw cotton imports for 1923 amounted to 3,231,464 bales of 400 pounds, of which 1,872,757 came from the United States.

The new Empire Cotton Growing Corporation in 1922 was successful in getting the contract let for the Gezira Irrigation Dam in the Soudan, whereby an increase of 100,000 bales in the cotton supply is expected in 1925. The financing of the Kassala railway project, which is part of the programme, was made possible by the assistance of the Trade Facilities Committee of the British Government, which guaranteed a loan of £1,500,000. The British Cotton Growing Association (Manchester) marketed 165,000 bales of its own cotton in 1922, and expected to sell in 1923 225,000 bales grown largely in Uganda, the Soudan and Nigeria.

India is still far and away Great Britain's best customer for cotton goods, with China second, Australia third, Egypt fourth and Switzerland fifth, in 1923. Canada, Japan, the United States, Australia and China, in that order, were her best customers for woolen goods.

Great Britain ranked second to the United States in the world's production of pig iron and of steel ingots and castings in 1923, replacing Germany, which had that rank in 1922. The production of pig iron in 1923 was 7,360,000 tons, and in 1922, 4,902,000 tons, and in 1923, 8,480,000 tons of steel ingots and castings, and in 1922, 5,881,000 tons.

The imports of iron ore in 1923 were 5,871,006 tons, and in 1922, 3,472,645 tons, and of manganese ore in 1923 were 502,975 tons, and in 1922, 337,312 tons. Exports of iron and steel manufactures in 1923, was 4,319,571 tons, valued at £76,202,000, and in 1922, 3,397,185 tons, valued at £60,862,000.

There were 222 blast furnaces and 316 open hearth furnaces in operation on June 30, 1923.

COAL AND SHIPBUILDING.

Coal mining, after a disastrous year, marked by a three months' strike in 1921, showed an improvement in 1922 and 1923, as seen by these figures:

Year.	Production. *Tons.*	Exported. *Tons.*	Value of Exports.
1920	229,532,000	24,931,853	£99,627,146
1921	163,500,000	24,660,552	42,951,591
1922	252,000,000	64,198,384	72,529,500
1923	278,501,000	79,450,000	99,835,646

The average weekly output reached in Jan.-Feb., 1924, was 5,432,525 tons, greater than the average in 1913. More men (1,200,000) were employed, the output per man remaining stationary.

Shipbuilders found 1922 a disastrous year, with a serious problem in the unemployment of workers. The total number of insured workers in the industry was 358,640. At no time was there less than 30 per cent. idle, the number reaching 40 per cent. by Dec. 31. Strikes and other factors made 1923 one of acute depression, with launchings of only 361,327 tons or 35 per cent. less than in 1922. Of the vessels under construction 55 were steel motor vessels of 323,641 tons, double the number of the year before.

The shipbuilding figures for 1918-23 are:

Year.	United Kingdom. *Gross Tons.*	World Total. *Gross Tons.*
1918	1,800,000	5,447,400
1919	1,741,800	7,144,500
1920	2,031,200	5,861,600
1921	1,538,000	4,341,700
1922	1,043,590	2,983,635
1923	682,263	2,053,959

The volume of Great Britain's re-exports should be noted because of her position as a vast clearing house through which the products of her dominions and colonies (rubber from the East Indies and Malaya, wood from Australia and New Zealand, wheat from Canada and Australia, cotton from Africa and India, gold from Africa) reach the world at large. In value this trade for the last four years was: In 1920, £222,919,303; in 1921, £106,919,306; in 1922, £103,777,871; in 1923, £118,572,694.

RAILWAY CONSOLIDATION.

The railways which had been taken over by the Government during the war were returned to their owners under the Decontrol Act in August, 1921. The Railways Act of 1921 provided for a consolidation of the existing 120 systems into four large geographical systems, to secure uniformity, efficiency and economy of operating conditions. These four groups are:

The Southern Railway Company (Group I), consisting of the London & South Western, the London, Brighton & South Coast, the South Eastern, the London, Chatham & Dover, and the South Eastern & Chatham, as the five amalgamated "constituent" companies that have absorbed fourteen smaller "subsidiary" lines, in total a main-line trackage of 2,200 miles and an approximate capital of £145,000,000;

The Great Western Railway Company (Group II), comprising the Great Western, the Alexandra Docks and Railways, Barry, Cambrian, Cardiff, Rhymney and Taff Vale constituents, which have absorbed 28 subsidiary lines, a total main-line trackage of 3,800 miles and an approximate capitalization of £150,000,000;

The London, Midland & Scottish Railway Company (Group III), composed of the London & North Western, Midland, Lancashire & Yorkshire, North Staffordshire, Furness, Caledonian, Glasgow & South Western, and Highland constituents amalgamated and absorbing twenty-seven smaller companies, with a total trackage of 7,790 miles and an approximate capitalization of £240,000,000; and

The London & North Eastern Railway Company (Group IV), made up of the North Eastern, Great Central, Great Eastern, Great Northern, Hull & Barnsley, North British, and Great Northern of Scotland, seven constituents amalgamated and absorbing twenty-six other subsidiary roads, this group totaling about 6,590 miles of main track, capitalized at approximately £348,000,000.

Grand total of mileage is 20,380 miles; and of capitalization approximately £883,000,000.

The first and last groups were in operation from Jan. 1, 1923. Consolidation was completed on Oct. 1, 1923. The rolling stock of all lines is in process of modernizing and standardization; larger and more powerful locomotives built, also larger freight cars. New non-stop, long distance runs have been introduced and long runs speeded up. There was but one railway accident involving loss of life in 1923—two passengers being killed.

For the four groups an entirely new issue of corporate securities supersedes the numerous previous individual issues; instead of some two hundred separate railway stocks on the market, the Stock Exchange now deals in less than forty. In place of some 1,350 railway directors, requiring the expenditure annually of some £200,000 in fees, there are now 102 positions only (21 in the Southern Group, 25 in the Western, 28 in the London-Midland, and 28 in the North Eastern for the present).

The act further provided for a periodical revision of traffic charges through the Railway Rates Tribunal, a permanent board of three "experienced" men, the chairman, a lawyer, one in commercial affairs and the other in the railway business, appointed for seven years. This court has already reclassified merchandise into twenty-one groups. Substantial reductions in freight rates were made in 1922 and passenger rates were cut to first-class 2½d. per mile, and third-class 1½d. per mile, making a uniform basis of 50 per cent. over the pre-war rates. The act stipulates that charges shall be levied sufficient to provide annual net standard and revenue equivalents to the net revenue of 1913, allowance being made for additional capital outlay. In this way the rate fixing powers of the Tribunal are legally limited. If a surplus develops, 20 per cent. goes to the companies and 80 per cent. must be applied under supervision of the Tribunal to betterments or reduced rates.

The third major provision of the act aims to give easy and final decision to railway labor matters by a definite procedure from local through to national wages boards. There are about 75,000 railway employees. The National Union of Railwaymen and the Transport and General Workers Union decided at a joint meeting on Aug. 18, 1923, to make common cause against the employment of non-unionists.

The British Isles have many canals—total mileage 4,673, of which 3,641 are in England and Wales, 184 in Scotland, and 848 in Ireland.

In 1921 tonnage originating on the principal canals of the United Kingdom totaled 11,893,000 tons.

In harbor development, the United Kingdom has made broad strides. The improvement of the banks of the Thames River, which flows through London, has been extensive.

Tidal gates for the Liverpool docks and piers are not duplicated. They enable the accommodation of deep draught craft regardless of the stages of the tides. A ship canal makes Manchester the third seaport of the Kingdom. Constructed in 1887-94, at a cost of £17,000,000, it accommodates steamers up to 12,850 tons.

BRITISH WAR STOCKS LIQUIDATED.

The British Disposal and Liquidation Commission in charge of the disposal of surplus war supplies and equipment finished its work March 31, 1924, after five years during which more than 3,000,000 transactions involved sales that exceeded $3,000,000,000. In addition nearly 1,000,000 tons of ammunition were broken down, 170,000 tons of poison gas and explosives were burned or sunk at sea, and 22,000 tons of unsalable cardite were burned in Government magazines.

The sales were productive of a profit. Receipts of £335,000,000 from the sale of raw materials, including wool, flax, hemp, jute, and leather, gave a profit of nearly £78,000,000, which was divided between the home Government and certain dominions. Other sales included the following:

Real estate and factories	£13,000,000
Rolling stock and industrial plant	24,000,000
Mechanical transport, road plant	17,500,000
Small craft	2,600,000
Metals	70,000,000
Huts, buildings, furniture, timber, etc.	14,500,000
Horses and other animals	21,000,000
Textiles	32,250,000
Medical stores, food stocks	8,200,000
Aircraft and material	7,200,000

Claims numbering 750,000 were adjusted.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

Unemployment has presented a serious problem. The amount paid out for unemployment benefits from the Armistice to June 30, 1923, was £130,000,000, plus £62,000,000 donations to ex-service men paid out previous to the date when the benefit scheme was made to include all classes of unemployed. Among the 11,750,000 work people insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the proportion registered as unemployed was 16.1 per cent. on Jan. 1, 1922, and 12.2 per cent. on Jan. 1, 1923, when the total applicants for employment on the Government registers was 1,542,000, of which 1,199,000 were men, 255,000 women, and 88,000 boys and girls. On Jan. 10, 1922, the corresponding figures were 1,882,000, 1,440,000, 332,000 and 110,000.

Considerable improvement was shown in 1923. The number decreased steadily during the first half year and the year closed with the lowest figure (1,174,000 on Dec. 17) recorded since 1921. The number fell to 1,013,500 on June 23, 1924, but rose to 1,180,000 on Sept. 22. The highest point was reached on June 24, 1921, 2,044,639, of which 1,459,639 were men. Wages which had shown an excess and decrease during the first half of 1913 showed a marked advance in the first half of 1924.

The Unemployment Insurance Act (1920) was again amended in 1923 and became operative April 12. It is administered by the Board of Trade. The amendments prolong benefit periods and in addition provide that benefit years shall be fixed to run from Oct. 15 to Oct. 15. In the year October, 1923-October, 1924, benefits will be paid for twenty-six weeks and, if necessary, irrespective of contributions; for subsequent benefit years the period of benefits is limited to 26 weeks, payable only if contributions are made.

The rates of contribution from employers, employed, and the state at the present time and the rates set out in the first schedule of the bill are as follows:

	Present Rates.		Maximum Rates in New Bill.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
—	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*
Employers	10	8	6	5
Workers	9	7	6	4
State	6¾	5¼	3	2¼
Total	25¾	20¼	15	11¼

The weekly rates for boys and girls are approximately half those for men and women respectively.

The state contributes one-fourth of the joint contribution of employers and employed, instead of one-third, as before. It is estimated that the state's share will be about £6,000,000 ($29,199,000 par) annually, as compared with £12,500,000 ($60,831,250 par) heretofore. The amount of benefit payable from April 19, 1923, to October, 1924, under the provisions of the bill is estimated at £62,500,000, assuming that the number of persons unemployed (including an allowance for short-time workers) may be, on the average, 1,250,000. It is estimated that on this basis the deficiency on the unemployment fund, which will be approximately £18,500,000 on April 19, 1923, will increase to the following figures: October, 1923, £20,000,000; April, 1924, £22,500,000; October, 1924, £20,700,000. The maximum borrowing power, as fixed by the Act of 1922, is £30,000,000.

COST OF UNEMPLOYMENT DOLES.

The Minister of Labor, Sir M. Barlow, informed Parliament in July, 1923, that from Jan. 1, 1919, to June 2, 1923, the total contributions under the Unemployment Insurance Acts were:

Employers of insured persons	£42,700,000
Insured persons	36,700,000
Exchequer	25,800,000

In addition, the Exchequer had, up to June 2, 1923, made advances to the unemployment fund on loan at interest to a net amount of £15,630,000. With regard to the amount expended on relief works, the Ministry of Transport on road works, from the winter of 1920 to date, have approved schemes costing approximately £23,600,000, to which the Government and local authorities have made, roughly, equal contributions. The Unemployment Grants Committee, including schemes for 60 per cent. of the wages bill and loan schemes, have approved schemes costing in all about £43,000,000. The provisional estimate of the Government's contribution was £14,300,000 and the local authorities' contribution, £28,700,000.

Schemes under the Ministry of Agriculture costing £670,000 have been approved, of which about £177,750 will be repaid by the drainage authorities or landowners concerned, the balance of £492,250 representing the net Government contributions

Similar schemes under the Scottish Board of Agriculture amount to approximately £100,000. The Forestry Commission had spent £200,000 by direct contributions.

As regards light railways, schemes costing £325,000 had been approved, toward which the Government is providing half the capital, while local authorities are also making substantial contributions. The total amount of credit sanctioned to May 28 under the Export Credits Scheme was £26,701,914. The total amount actually in use is £15,353,364. The total amount of guarantees under the Trade Facilities Act, which the Treasury has stated its willingness to give, is £26,019,645. Considerable work has also been accelerated on contracts for Government departments with a view to providing employment.

Estimated rates collected for local assistance, 1923-1924, in England and Wales, £144,000,000; in Scotland, £17,591,000. Of this there was spent in England and Wales for relief of the poor, £3,900,000; in Scotland, £358,000; for education in England and Wales, £30,300,000; in Scotland, £4,463,000 on police in England and Wales, £8,700,000; in Scotland, £903,000.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

Every British subject and resident of the United Kingdom over 70 years of age, under certain qualifications, whose yearly means do not exceed £50 (broadly speaking $250) is entitled to a pension. The weekly amount is 10 shillings if the pensioner's yearly means do not exceed £26 5s.; above that sum the pension decreases by 2s. for every £5 5s. until at £47 5s. it becomes 1s. a week. On March 25, 1921, there were 1,002.342 pensions payable in the United Kingdom (353,794 to men, 648,548 to women). Total amount paid out in 1920-21 was £25,997,000. The budget estimate for 1923-24 was £23,200,000, and for 1924-25, £24,201.000.

The estimated cost of war pensions and allowances in 1923-24 was £73,655,000, and in 1924-25, £66,948,000.

Compulsory insurance against loss of health and for the prevention and cure of sickness is provided under the National Insurance Acts (1911-1921) under the Ministry of Health. Estimated number insured July, 1920, 15.850,000, of which 10,850,000 were men and 5,000,000 women. The average payments for nine years (1913-21) in England and Wales for sickness benefit was: Men, £3,368,620; women, £1,548,933; for disablement benefit: Men, £840,100; for women, £447,710. Average annual time lost: Men, 9,163,913 weeks; women, 5.212,461 weeks; total, 14,476,000 weeks (or 27,000 years).

British subjects emigrating to British countries from the United Kingdom in 1921 were 130,000; in 1922, 113,000; to foreign countries, in 1921, 43,000; in 1922, 40,000; excess of emigrants over immigrants in 1921, 106.000; in 1922, 90,000. Under the British Government's overseas settlement plan, which was in operation from April, 1919, to Dec. 21, 1922, 82,196 British ex-service men and women with their children (37,199 men, 21,672 women and 23,325 children) were given free passage to overseas dominions; 34,763 chose Australia; 26,560 Canada; 12,890 New Zealand, and 5,894 South Africa.

The number of births registered in 1923 was 758,131; in 1922, 780,124. The birth rate was 20.4 per thousand.

Deaths in 1923 numbered 444,768; in 1922, 486,780, and in 1921, 465,629. The death rate in 1923 was 11.6 per 1,000, the lowest in recorded history. Infant mortality was the lowest, 69 per thousand births, representing a saving to the nation of 45,000 babies. Cases of infectious diseases during epidemics numbered 344,000, a decrease of 78,000, another record.

The expectation of life at birth in Great Britain is now 11 years greater for males and 13 years greater for females than it was sixty years ago.

Marriages registered in 1922 numbered 299,360; in 1921, 322,852; in 1920, 379,982. Suits for divorce in 1923 numbered 2,468.

The authorized strength of the police force in England and Wales in September, 1923, was 56,845, including 19,235 Metropolitan Police.

ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE.

The regular army numbered, March 31, 1923, 10,197 officers and 144,034 men; total 154,231 (total strength of the cavalry arm, 7,532 of all ranks; of Royal artillery, 25,072; of infantry, 76,608). British garrison in India, 71,357; total strength for empire, 225,588. The strength of the territorials in the United Kingdom, December, 1923, was 180,213.

The budget estimate for the army in 1923-24 was £52,000,000; and in 1924-25, £45,000,000.

The navy, as adjusted to the Washington Conference Treaty, is shown in the following summary:

Class.	Completed by the End of 1921.	1922.	1924.
Dreadnoughts	39	29	22
Light cruisers (incl. seven seaplane carriers)	80	71	60
Destroyers	190	205	207
First-class torpedo boats.	?	47	.....
Submarines	98	89	66

The personnel, Jan. 1, 1914, numbered 144,871; the estimates for 1923-24 provide for 100,500. Officers were reduced to 8,497 in 1922, and will be brought below 8,000.

The budget estimate for the navy in 1923-24 was £58,000,000; and in 1924-25, £55,800,000.

The keels of two new battleships, the Nelson and the Rodney, of 35,000 tons each, with 16-inch guns, to cost £12,500,000, allowed under the Washington Naval Treaty, were laid down in December, 1922. When finished, four old battleships, the Thunderer, King George, Ajax and Centurion, of an aggregate of 91,500 tons, will be scrapped. The Admiralty announced March 8, 1923, that practically all the capital ships to be scrapped under the treaty had been sold or broken up. (See THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1923 for the treaty and the lists.)

The House of Commons, on May 1, 1923, by a vote of 253 to 94, approved the Government's plan to establish a great naval base at Singapore at a cost of £11,000,000. The Labor Government, however, decided to abandon the plan.

The Royal Air Force was created in April, 1918, by the amalgamation of the army and navy wings. At the close of the war, November, 1918, it was composed of 30.122 officers, 263,410 airmen, and 3,300 service airplanes. On March 15, 1924, it was composed of 3,500 officers, 31,500 airmen and 460 first-line airplanes (exclusive of reserve and training machines). The French had in November, 1918, 3,600 service machines and on March 15, 1923, 1,260, three-fourths of which were in France. The French program provides for 2,180 service planes in 1925, and the English home defense fleet is to number 624. Two-thirds of the British planes were overseas; 18 squadrons of the 39 (of 12 planes each) were in Egypt, the Iraq and Palestine, and six in India. Five squadrons were allocated to naval work and one to the army. Of the five service squadrons for home defense, one was a fighter and four were bombers. In France were 32 fighting squadrons and 32 bombers.

The budget estimates for the air forces were: 1923-24, £12,011,000; and in 1924-25. £14,511,000.

The most celebrated of British universities are Oxford and Cambridge, each with colleges founded in the thirteenth century, and inextricably intertwined in the fabric of British history. But there are many others in England, London, Durham, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield, and Bristol; in Scotland, St. Andrews, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen; and one in Wales.

At these fifteen universities there were, in 1924, 4,045 professors and 42,120 resident students.

The trade with the United States as reported by the United States Department of Commerce for the last three years has been as follows:

England and Wales.		
Imports,	1920-21	$1,205,259,154
"	1921-22	771,180,530
"	1922-23	760.818.669
"	1923-24	842,130,765
Exports,	1920-21	271,726,066
"	1921-22	213,910,230
"	1922-23	373,442.716
"	1923-24	284,393,637
Scotland.		
Imports,	1920-21	$82,452,731
"	1921-22	47,055,736
"	1922-23	43.896,839
"	1923-24	39,484,734
Exports,	1920-21	29.789,051
"	1921-22	28.563,555
"	1922-23	36,562,844
"	1923-24	27,386.399
Ireland.		
Imports,	1920-21	$38.675,932
"	1921-22	25,641,257
"	1922-23	18.561,360
"	1923-24	16,039,978
Exports,	1920-21	26,271,357
"	1921-22	27,879,868
"	1922-23	27,120,629
"	1923-24	29,976,004
Total for the United Kingdom		
Imports,	1920-21	$1,326,387,817
"	1921-22	843,877.523
"	1922-23	823,276,868
"	1923-24	897,655,477
Exports,	1920-21	327,786,474
"	1921-22	270,353,653
"	1922-23	437,126,189
"	1923-24	341,756,040

NORTHERN IRELAND.
(Ulster)

AREA, 5,263 square miles.
POPULATION, census of 1911, 1,250,531. Estimated, 1922, 1,284,000.
CAPITAL, Belfast, population, estimated, 1922, 425,000.
Governor, The Duke of Abercorn (born, Nov. 30, 1869); appointed, Dec. 11, 1922.
Prime Minister, Sir James Craig, Bart.
Minister of Finance, H. M. Pollock.
Minister of Home Affairs, Sir Dawson Bates.
Minister of Education, Marquis of Londonderry.
Minister of Labor, J. M. Andrews.
Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, E. M. Archdale.
Speaker, Hon. Hugh O'Neill.
Secretary to Cabinet, Col. W. B. Spender.
Chairman of Senate, Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.
United States Consul, at Belfast, Henry P. Starrett.

Six of the nine counties of Ulster, the northeast corner of Ireland, constitute Northern Ireland, together with the parliamentary boroughs of Belfast and Londonderry; they are Antrim, Armagh, Down, Londonderry, Fermanagh and Tyrone. The last two returned two Nationalist-Sinn Fein Members of Parliament at the November, 1922, election on a pro-Free State platform by a majority of about 7,000. The elected members did not take their seats in the Imperial Parliament, nor have the nine elected Nationalist members to the Northern Irish Parliament (which is wholly Unionist without them) taken theirs. In area it is a little larger than Connecticut.

A separate parliamentary and executive government for Northern Ireland was established in 1920 and "contracted out" of the newly established Irish Free State in December, 1922. The Parliament consists of a Senate of 26, and House of Commons of 52, both elected with power to legislate in local matters except such as are of Imperial concern or specifically reserved to the Imperial Parliament. Northern Ireland returns 13 members to the House of Commons.

The bulk of the taxation is imposed and collected by the Imperial authorities, which makes certain deductions and remits the remainder to the local exchequer; the contribution to the Imperial exchequer being tentatively paid at £7,920,000 a year. The revenue in 1923-24 was £12,178,000; and expenditures, £7,361,000, leaving a balance of £4,817,000, of which £4,770,000 was paid to Imperial Government. The budget for 1924-25 was: Revenue, £11,032,000; and expenditures, £7,720,000.

Ulster in 1922 had 410,630 acres in corn crops; 168,567 acres producing 1,251,709 tons of potatoes; 55,383 acres in other green crops; 29,117 acres in flax producing 4,699 tons; 481,710 acres producing 782,557 tons of hay; and 10,379 acres producing fruit. There were 126,817 agricultural holdings.

Linen and shipbuilding are the chief industries, both controlled in Belfast. The linen factories have 1,000,000 spindles and 40,000 looms, employing 85,000 hands, and of the product, linens to the value of £11,595,161 were exported in 1922. The shipyards employ about 30,000 workers, with an output of 250,000 tons a year.

There are 765 miles of railways. In 1921, there entered the port of Belfast, 5,923 vessels of 2,614,784 tonnage.

The religious census in 1911 was: Roman Catholics, 430,161; Protestant Episcopalians, 327,076; Presbyterians, 395,039; and Methodists, 45,942; of other professions, 52,313.

IRISH FREE STATE.
(Saorstat Eireann.)

AREA, 26,592 square miles.
POPULATION, census of 1911, 3,139,688. Estimated population, June 30, 1922, 3,160,000.
CAPITAL, Dublin; population, census of 1911, 403,030; estimated population of the registration area, 1922, 427,000.
Governor General, Timothy M. Healy, K. C. Appointed, Dec. 6, 1922.
President of the Executive Council, William T. Cosgrave (Defense).
Minister of Home Affairs, Kevin O'Higgins.
Minister of Finance, Ernest Blythe.
Minister of Industry and Commerce, Joseph McGrath.
Minister of Education, Prof. John MacNeill.
Minister of External Affairs, Desmond Fitzgerald
Ministers outside the Cabinet: Minister of Local Government, James Burke.
Minister of Agriculture, P. J. Hogan.
Postmaster General, J. J. Walsh.
Minister of Fisheries, Finian Lynch.
Attorney General, John O'Byrne, Jr.
Speaker of Dail, Prof. Michael Hayes.
Chairman of the Senate, Lord Glenavy.
Secretary to Cabinet, Diarmuid O'Hagarty.
Minister to the United States, Prof. Timothy A. Smiddy.
United States Consuls, at Dublin, Charles M. Hathaway, Jr.; at Queenstown, John A. Gamon.

The Irish Free State took its place among the world's commonwealths on Dec. 6, 1922, by proclamation of King George, the swearing in of Timothy M. Healy as Governor General and the meeting of the permanent Parliament which succeeded the provisional regime. William T. Cosgrave was chosen President of the Executive Council and named the six Ministers and the thirty nominated Senators. The Union Jack was furled and the Irish tricolor, orange, green and white, raised over the Viceregal Lodge. It was the anniversary of the signing of the Anglo-Irish Treaty. The Constitution had been adopted by the Dail on Oct. 11, and enacted by the Imperial Parliament on Dec 4. The last British troops, 3,000 men, under the command of Gen. Sir Nevil Macready, handed over the barracks and posts to the Free State soldiers on Dec. 17 and sailed from Dublin for England amid scenes of the greatest good will. (The history of the events leading up to the establishment of the Irish Free State may be found in the World Almanac for 1923, pages 142-144.)

President Cosgrave dissolved the Dail Eireann on Aug. 9, and the electing of a new Dail took place on Aug. 27. With the franchise held by all men and women over twenty-one the electorate numbered 1,789,293 voters, whose ballots were cast on system of proportional representation with this result, announced Sept. 3:

PARTY.	Seats.	Votes Cast.
Government	65	415,143
Republican	44	286,161
Independents	15	94,291
Farmers	15	135,972
Labor	14	142,388
Total	153	1,073,955

At the head of a delegation, President Cosgrave went to Geneva, when, amid scenes of enthusiasm, on Sept. 10 the Irish Free State was admitted to membership in the League of Nations.

The Dail Eireann convened Sept. 19, and William T. Cosgrave was re-elected President of the Executive Council and named his old associates as the new Cabinet, relinquishing, however, the portfolio of Finance Minister, which he had held, to Ernest Blythe, formerly Minister of Local Government.

During 1924 most if not all of the political prisoners were freed.

Under Article XII., of the Anglo-Irish treaty, provision was made, in event of Northern Ireland "contracting out" of the Free State, which she did on Dec. 12, 1922, for the appointment of a commission "to determine, in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants so far as may be compatible with economical and geographical conditions, the future boundaries between Northern Ireland and the rest of Ireland." Northern Ireland refused to appoint a member of the commission, and Parliament passed an act coincidentally with the Dail in October, 1924, to establish the commission without such action, which is to have Justice Richard Feetham of the South African Supreme Court as Chairman, and the Government named J. R. Fisher, Belfast editor and barrister, to represent Ulster.

The Irish Free State consists of the three Southern provinces: Leinster, Munster and Connaught, and three counties: Cavan, Donegal and Monaghan of Ulster. Two of the remaining six counties of Ulster, Fermanagh and Tyrone (population exceeding 200,000), have pro-Free State majorities as shown by the election for members of Parliament on Nov. 15, 1922, when the Nationalists and Sinn Fein candidates were elected over the two Conservatives by a majority of about 7,000. The Free State is about equal in size to the States of New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts. No census has been taken since 1911, when the population of the Free State counties was 3,129,688; the population was estimated officially in 1922 as 3,160,000.

The census of 1911 returned 2,812,509 Roman Catholics; 249,535 Protestant Episcopalians; 45,486 Presbyterians; 16,440 Methodists; and 15,718 of other professions.

Trinity College, Dublin (founded 1591), had in 1922, 1,400 students, and the three constituent colleges of the National University of Ireland (founded 1909), at Dublin, Cork and Galway had 1,220, 570 and 220 students respectively.

Agriculture is the chief industry. In 1922 the production was: Wheat, 32,232 tons from 34,469 acres; oats, 573,248 tons from 813,970 acres; barley, 151,581 tons from 167,747 acres; rye, 3,965 tons

POPULATION OF IRELAND—CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT, 1911.

County.	Roman Catholic Pop.	Per Cent. R. C.	Non-R. Catholic Pop.
LEINSTER.			
Carlow	32,317	89.15	3,935
Dublin	122,372	70.99	50,022
Dublin Co. Bor.	253,730	83.13	51,432
Kildare	54,684	82.07	11,943
Kilkenny	71,193	94.97	3,769
King's	51,178	90.05	5,654
Longford	40,297	91.96	3,523
Louth	58,303	91.58	5,362
Meath	60,660	93.19	4,431
Queen's	48,480	88.74	6,149
Westmeath	54,779	91.32	5,207
Wexford	94,413	92.31	7,860
Wicklow	47,999	79.06	12,712
Total	990,045	85.20	171,999
MUNSTER.			
Clare	102,300	98.14	1,932
Cork	288,455	91.45	26,976
Cork Co. Bor.	67,814	88.44	8,859
Kerry	155,322	97.26	4,362
Limerick	101,502	97.08	3,049
Limerick Co. Bor.	34,865	90.52	3,653
Tipperary	144,156	94.57	8,277
Waterford	54,060	95.68	2,442
Waterford Co. Bor.	25,331	92.23	2,133
Total	973,805	94.04	61,690
ULSTER.			
Antrim	39,751	20.50	154,113
Belfast Co. Bor.	93,243	24.10	293,704
Armagh	54,526	45.33	65,765
Cavan	74,271	81.46	16,902
Donegal	133,021	78.93	35,516
Down	64,485	31.56	139,818
Fermanagh	34,740	56 18	27,096
Londonderry	41,478	41.54	58,367
Londonderry Co. Bor.	22,923	56.21	17,857
Monaghan	53,363	74.68	18,092
Tyrone	79,015	51.39	63,650
Total	690,816	43.67	890,880
CONNAUGHT.			
Galway	177,920	97.64	4,304
Leitrim	58,159	91.47	5,423
Mayo	188,069	97.86	4,108
Roscommon	91,731	97.63	2,225
Sligo	72,125	91.24	6,920
Total	588,004	96.24	22,980
Total of Ireland	3,242,670	73.86	1,147,549

from 6,142 acres; potatoes, 2,179,532 tons from 400,982 acres; and hay, 3,843,361 tons from 2,062,094 acres. Farm animals numbered in 1922: Horses, 429,101; mules and asses, 247,267; cattle, 4,326,294; sheep, 3,067,473; swine, 919,449; goats, 192,295.

The number of small holdings in Ireland, excluding all Ulster, in 1918 were: Not exceeding 1 acre, 80,929; from 1 to 5 acres, 29,381; from 5 to 10 acres, 37,047; from 10 to 15 acres, 34,443; from 15 to 30 acres, 74,476; from 30 to 50 acres, 44,227; total, 300,503. Holdings of above 50 acres were 77,015, making the grand total of holdings, small and large, 377,518.

The Irish Free State Land Purchase Bill, put before the Dail, May 28, 1923, to enable the Government to acquire, compulsorily from landlords, lands for distribution to tenants and to present holders of uneconomic tracts in congested districts, affects about 70,000 tenants, and requires about $120,000,000 for the operation of its provisions.

The bill provides that rents accruing up to the first gale (rent) day of 1920 shall be remitted. Arrears since that date, however, shall be paid, subject to a discount of 25 per cent. One year's arrears become payable on the passage of the bill.

The passage of the bill will continue that process of land distribution which has been in progress since 1870. Between that year and the present about 400,000 tenants have become owners of their holdings. About 70,000 tenancies remain, and these will be converted into proprietorships by the new measure. In addition, the condition of members of the agricultural tenant class now in possession of unproductive holdings will be improved.

The breaking up of large grazing areas will probably result in a diminution in cattle production, and a corresponding increase in the production of tillage crops, poultry, and eggs. Such a change in agricultural methods will tend to decrease unemployment, to increase economic stability, to raise the standard of living, and to increase the purchasing power of the agricultural community as a whole.

The fiscal autonomy of the Irish Free State was completed on April 1, 1923. Then the collection of all duties from taxes was undertaken, a customs system was established, and taxes separate and distinct from those imposed by the British Government were levied. Revenues for the fiscal year April 1, 1922, to March 31, 1923, amounted to £27,863,000 with expenditures of £29,596,000. Due, however, to certain adjustments with Great Britain, the real deficit was about £4,000,000, and the amount borrowed was £2,531,000. The budget for 1923-24 estimated revenues at £26,096,000, and expenditures at £42,217,000, leaving a deficit nearly equal to the £21,000,000 which had been estimated as necessary for the maintenance of the army and to provide for property compensation claims. The revenue returns were £31,614,376, and the expenditures £36,846,273. The total debt on March 31, 1924, including a national loan of £10,000,000, was £14,167,000. The budget for 1924-25 is: Revenue, £27,687,300; expenditures, £36,846,273. To meet the deficit another loan of £10,000,000 was under consideration.

Imports, 1923-24, were £45,262,852, and exports, £43,934,358. Of these, Great Britain took £32,737,702 of the exports and sent £24,674,040 of the imports.

The Free State customs tariff is practically identical with the British tariff.

The Government announced on June 28 that it had entered into an agreement with the railways covering their claims for compensation, for damages sustained by them between July 11, 1921, and March 30, 1923. Under the terms of the agreement the railways agree to abandon all their rights to compensation under the Malicious Injuries Act during the period specified. On the other hand, the Government agrees to compensate them in accordance with certain broad principles which were laid down, for the injuries sustained. The agreement applied to damaged and destroyed bridges, rights of way, works, stations, buildings, hotels, equipment, plants, tools, stores and rolling stock, and is a step toward the rehabilitation of the railways.

The Free State has 2,705 miles of railways. Shipping in 1921 totals, arrivals, 210,910 vessels of 3,655,243 tons.

Gibraltar, the rock at the southernmost point of the Iberian Peninsula, guards the entrance to the Mediterranean. The width of the strait dividing Europe from Africa is fourteen miles. The Rock has been in British possession since 1713. It has been elaborated, tunneled and armed until it is considered impregnable. A large and secure harbor has been constructed at its foot. As a naval base its position is of the greatest strategic importance. The Rock is 2¾ miles long, ¾ of a mile wide and 1,396 feet in height; the area is nearly 2 square miles; a narrow isthmus connects it with the Spanish mainland. Its population, census of 1921, was 17,600. The military establishment numbers about 6,000 men. Gibraltar is a Crown Colony and the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, at present Gen. Sir Charles Monro, G. C. B., exercises all the governmental functions. The revenue for 1922 was £291,592 and the expenditures £276,733. In 1922 there entered 4,876 vessels of 6,010,314 tonnage.

The United States Consul at Gibraltar is Richard L. Sprague.

Malta, an island 17 miles long by 8 wide and 58 miles due south of Sicily in the Mediterranean Sea and about 180 miles from the African coast, has had centuries of stormy history. It was annexed to the British Empire in 1814 following the Napoleonic wars and has been greatly strengthened and made into a base for repair and refitment for the British fleet. The harbor of Valletta (population 24,189) has been improved with a breakwater, but it is not large. The area of the island is 92 square miles, and the total area, including the neighboring islands of Gozo and Comino, is 118 square miles. The civil population, by census of 1921, was 211,864.

The Governor, at present Gen. Sir Walter N. Congreve, V. C., K. C. B., has an elected Legislature to care for purely local affairs. The revenue of the colony in 1922-23 was £728,287; expenditures, £664,330. Imports in 1922 were valued at £3,673,356 and exports at £858,534.

The United States Consul at Malta is Philip Adams.

The Dominion of Canada.

(From data compiled by R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.)

LAND AND WATER AREA, BY PROVINCES.

Provinces.	Land.	Water.	T'l Land & Water.	Provinces.	Land.	Water.	T'l Land & Water.
	Sq. miles.	*Sq. miles.*	*Sq. miles.*		*Sq. miles.*	*Sq. miles.*	*Sq. miles.*
Prince Edward Island	2,184	.....	2,184	Alberta	252,925	2,360	255,285
Nova Scotia	21,068	360	21,428	British Columbia	353,416	2,439	355,855
New Brunswick	27,911	74	27,985	Yukon	206,427	649	207,076
Quebec	690,865	15,969	706,834	Northwest Territories	1,207,926	34,298	1,242,224
Ontario	365,880	41,382	407,262				
Manitoba	231,926	19,906	251,832	Total	3,603,909	125,756	3,729,665
Saskatchewan	243,381	8,319	251,700				

POPULATION OF CANADA, BY PROVINCES.

Provinces.	1901.	1911.	1921.	Provinces.	1901.	1911.	1921.
Prince Edward Island	103,259	93,728	88,615	Alberta	73,022	374,295	588,454
Nova Scotia	459,574	492,338	523,837	British Columbia	178,657	392,480	524,582
New Brunswick	331,120	351,889	387,876	Yukon	27,219	8,512	4,157
Quebec	1,648,898	2,005,776	2,361,199	Northwest Territories	20,129	6,507	7,988
Ontario	2,182,947	2,527,292	2,933,662	Royal Canadian Navy	.....	.....	485
Manitoba	255,211	461,394	610,118				
Saskatchewan	91,279	492,432	757,510	Total	5,371,315	7,206,643	8,788,483

NOTE.—Revised figures are given for 1911 to agree with boundary changes made in 1912.

The special census of the Prairie Provinces (1916) showed—Manitoba, 553,860; Saskatchewan, 647,835; Alberta, 496,525.

Of the population in 1921 there were 4,529,945 males and 4,258,538 females; population per square mile, 2.44. The densest average per square mile was 141.47, in Beauharnois, Quebec. Of the males, 2,698,754 were single, 1,698,395 were married, 119,708 were widowed, 3,670 were divorced, and 9,418 were not given. Of the females, 2,378,844 were single, 1,631,761 were married, 236,522 were widowed, 3,731 were divorced, and 7,680 were not given.

Of the total population in 1921 of 8,788,483, 7,321,654 were of British or French origin. There remain 1,466,823, comprehending the following main classes: German, 294,636; Scandinavian, 167,359; Hebrew, 126,196; Dutch, 117,814; Ukrainian, 106,721; Russian, 100,064; Italian, 66,769; Chinese, 39,587; Japanese, 15,868.

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION.

Year (Fiscal).	From United Kingdom	From United States.	From Other Co'ntries	Total.	Year (Fiscal).	From United Kingdom	From United States.	From Other Co'ntries	Total.
1899	10,660	11,945	21,938	44,543	1913	150,542	139,009	112,881	402,432
1900	5,141	8,543	10,211	23,895	1914	142,622	107,530	134,726	384,878
1901	11,810	17,987	19,352	49,149	1915	43,276	59,779	41,734	144,789
1902	17,259	26,388	23,732	67,379	1916	8,664	36,937	2,936	48,537
1903	41,792	49,473	37,099	128,364	1917	8,282	61,389	5,703	75,374
1904	50,374	45,171	34,786	130,331	1918	3,178	71,314	4,582	79,074
1905	65,359	43,543	37,364	146,266	1919	9,914	40,715	7,073	57,702
1906	86,796	57,796	44,472	189,064	1920	59,603	49,656	8,077	117,336
1907	55,791	34,659	34,217	124,667	1921	74,262	48,059	26,156	148,477
1908	120,182	58,312	53,975	262,469	1922	39,020	29,345	21,634	89,999
1909	52,901	51,832	34,175	146,908	1923	34,508	22,007	16,372	72,887
1910	59,790	103,798	45,206	208,794	1924	72,919	20,521	55,120	148,560
1911	123,013	121,541	66,620	311,084					
1912	138,121	133,710	82,406	354,237	Total	1,496,952	1,467,988	1,024,155	3,989,095

Figures for 1897-'8-'9 cover calendar years; those for 1900 cover 6 months; those for 1907 cover 9 months, ended March 31. Since then the fiscal year has ended March 31.

FOREIGN TRADE OF CANADA SINCE 1868.

Year (Fisc.)	Total Imports.	Total Exports.	Year (Fisc.)	Total Imports.	Total Exports.	Year (Fisc.)	Total Imports.	Total Exports.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1868	67,090,159	52,701,720	1887	105,107,210	89,510,242	1906	283,740,280	246,657,802
1869	63,154,941	56,256,573	1888	100,671,628	90,185,466	1907	250,225,835	192,087,233
1870	66,902,074	65,571,212	1889	109,098,196	87,210,911	1908	352,540,879	263,368,952
1871	84,214,388	67,483,268	1890	111,682,573	94,309,367	1909	288,594,196	259,922,366
1872	104,955,367	78,629,265	1891	111,533,954	97,470,369	1910	370,318,199	298,763,993
1873	124,509,129	85,943,935	1892	115,160,413	112,154,257	1911	452,724,603	290,000,210
1874	123,170,887	87,356,093	1893	115,170,830	114,430,654	1912	522,404,675	307,716,151
1875	117,408,568	76,847,142	1894	109,070,911	115,685,569	1913	671,207,234	377,068,355
1876	92,513,107	79,726,398	1895	100,675,801	109,313,484	1914	619,193,998	455,437,224
1877	94,126,394	75,141,654	1896	105,361,161	116,314,543	1915	455,955,908	461,442,509
1878	90,395,851	79,154,678	1897	106,617,827	134,457,703	1916	508,201,134	779,360,070
1879	78,702,519	70,786,669	1898	126,307,162	159,529,545	1917	846,450,878	1,179,211,100
1880	69,900,542	86,139,703	1899	149,422,416	154,880,880	1918	963,532,578	1,586,169,792
1881	90,488,329	97,319,818	1900	172,651,676	183,237,555	1919	919,711,705	1,268,765,285
1882	111,145,184	101,766,110	1901	177,930,919	194,509,143	1920	1,064,528,123	1,286,658,709
1883	121,861,496	97,454,204	1902	196,737,804	209,970,864	1921	1,240,158,882	1,210,428,119
1884	105,972,978	89,222,204	1903	225,094,809	225,229,761	1922	747,804,332	753,927,009
1885	99,755,775	87,211,381	1904	243,909,415	211,055,678	1923	802,579,244	945,295,837
1886	95,992,137	85,194,783	1905	251,964,214	201,472,061	1924	893,366,867	1,058,553,297

The imports are of merchandise for home consumption. The exports include foreign as well as domestic produce, the total of foreign for 1924 being $13,412,241. In 1924 the dutiable merchandise in the imports was valued at $591,299,094, the free at $302,067,773. The table does not include gold or (until 1919) silver imports or exports. Trade figures for 1924 are subject to revision.

Merchandise imports from U. S.—1921, $856,176,820; 1922, $515,958,196; 1923, $540,917,432; 1924, $601,295,121.

Merchandise exports to U. S.—1921, $561,701,936; 1922, $304,104,177; 1923, $380,347,721; 1924, $441,650,861.

Merchandise imports from United Kingdom—1921, $213,973,562; 1922, $117,135,343; 1923, $141,287,671; 1924, $153,613,003.

Merchandise exports to United Kingdom—1921, $314,228,671; 1922, $300,263,193; 1923, $379,918,526; 1924, $361,197,041.

VALUE OF U. S.-CANADA MERCHANDISE TRADE (STATED IN DOLLARS). FISCAL YEARS

	Imports From U. S.	Exports to U. S.		Imports From U. S.	Exports to U. S.		Imports From U. S.	Exports to U. S.
1907	155,943,029	79,021,480	1913	441,141,562	167,110,382	1919	746,920,654	477,745,659
1908	210,652,825	113,520,500	1914	410,786,091	200,459,373	1920	802,096,817	464,029,273
1909	180,026,550	92,604,357	1915	428,616,927	215,409,326	1921	788,979,532	529,421,972
1910	223,501,809	113,150,778	1916	398,693,720	320,225,080	1922	345,418,732	307,984,319
1911	284,934,739	119,396,801	1917	677,631,616	486,870,690	1923	558,109,760	411,263,350
1912	356,354,478	120,534,634	1918	791,906,125	441,390,920	1924	601,583,126	417,256,952

Figures for 1907 cover nine months.

ASSETS AND NET DEBT OF CANADA.

Year (Fiscal.)	Total Assets.	Net Debt.	Year (Fiscal.)	Total Assets.	Net Debt.
1903	$99,737,109	$261,606,989	1914	$208,394,519	$335,996,850
1904	104,094,793	260,867,719	1915	251,097,731	449,376,083
1905	111,454,413	266,224,167	1916	321,831,631	615,156,171
1906	125,226,703	267,042,977	1917	502,816,970	879,186,298
1907 (9 months)	116,294,966	263,671,860	1918	671,451,836	1,191,884,063
1908	130,246,298	277,960,860	1919	647,598,202	1,812,584,819
1909	154,605,148	323,930,279	1920	792,660,963	2,248,868,624
1910	134,394,500	336,268,546	1921	561,603,133	2,340,878,984
1911	134,899,435	340,042,052	1922	480,211,335	2,422,135,802
1912	168,419,131	339,919,461	1923	435,050,368	2,453,776,869
1913	168,930,930	314,301,625	1924	401,827,195	2,417,783,257

Canadian Government Revenues (Consolidated Fund Account) (1920), $349,746,335; (1921), $434,386,537; (1922), $381,952,387; (1923). $394,614,900; (1924), $396,837,682.

Canadian Government Expenditures (Consolidated Fund Account) (1920), $303,843.930; (1921), $361,118,145; (1922), $347,560,691; (1923), $332,293,732; (1924), $324,813,190.

Post Office and Dominion Government Savings Banks' Deposits as of March 30, (1920), $42,334,812; (1921), $39,160,808; (1922), $34,666,834; (1923), $31,791,107; (1924), $33,209,638.

Canadian Chartered Banks—Total on deposit, (1920), $2,438,079.792; (1921), $2,264,586,736; (1922), $2,120,997,030; (1923), $2,107,606,111. Capital paid up (1920), $123,617.120; (1921), $129,096,339; (1922), $125,456,485; (1923), $124,373,293. Assets (1920), $3,064,133,843; (1921), $2,841,720,079; (1922), $2,638,776,483; (1923), $2,643,773,986. Liabilities (1920), $2,784.068,698; (1921), $2,556,454,190; (1922), $2,364,822.657; (1923) $2,436,587,628.

Life Insurance in force in Canada, (1920), $2,580,100.007; (1921), $2,934,843,848; (1922), $3,171,388,996; (1923) $3.433,489,876.

Fire Insurance at risk in Canada (1920), $5,969,872,278; (1921), $6,020,513,832; (1922), $6,348,637,436; (1923). $6,713,750,805.

CHIEF SOURCES OF CANADA'S REVENUES.

Year (Fiscal).	Customs.	Excise.	Post Office.	Pub. Works (incl. R'ys and Canals.)	Dominion Lands.	Total Receipts.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1904	40,461,591	12,958,708	4,652,325	6,972,219	1,443,023	70,669,817
1905	41,437,569	12,586,475	5,125,373	7,395,377	1,292,301	71,182,773
1906	46,053,377	14,010,220	5,933,343	8,310,267	1,668,162	80,139,360
1907 (9 months)	39,717,079	11,805,413	5,061,728	6,839,586	1,443,632	67,969,328
1908	57,200,276	15,782,152	7,107,887	9,973,523	1,883,620	96,054,506
1909	47,088,444	14,937,768	7,401,624	9,362,272	2,153,255	85,093,404
1910	59,767,681	15,253,353	7,958,548	10,114,990	2,886,000	101,503,711
1911	71,838,089	16,869,837	9,146,952	10,818,834	3,108,736	117,780,409
1912	85,051,872	19,261,662	10,492,394	11,651,947	3,775,857	136,108,217
1913	111,764,699	21,447,445	12,051,729	13,158,078	3,402,027	168,689,903
1914	104,691,238	21,452,037	12,954,530	14,197,053	3,036,030	163,174,395
1915	75,941,220	21,479,731	13,046,665	12,953,487	2,859,715	133,073,482
1916	98,649,409	22,428,492	18,856,699	19,296,418	2,299,550	172,147,838
1917	134,043,842	24,412,348	20,902,384	24,440,840	4,055,662	232,601,294
1918	144,172,630	27,168,445	21,345,394	27,971,098	4,443,758	260,778,953
1919	147,169,188	30,342,034	21,603,542	38,751,870	3,539,927	312,946,747
1920	168,796,823	42,698,082	24,471,709	921,014	4,622,592	349,746,335
1921	163,266,804	37,118,367	26,706,198	868,994	3,955,326	434,386,537
1922	105,686,645	36,755,207	26,402,299	1,294,572	2,799,450	381,952,387
1923	118,056,469	35,761,997	29,016,771	1,228,858	2,347,715	394,614,900
1924	121,500,798	38,181,747	28,865,374	1,400,167	2,281,704	396,837,682

War tax revenue (1918), $25,379,901; (1919), $56,177,508; (1920), $82,079,802; (1921), $168,385,327; (1922), $177,484,161; (1923), $181,634,875; (1924), $182,036,261.

Active assets only. In calculating the net debt for 1920, $284,015,005 was deducted from the assets as non-active; for 1921. $393,937,318.96 was deducted; and for 1922, $491,892,667.

CANADIAN RAILWAY STATISTICS.

Year (Fiscal).	Trackage.	Capital.	Passengers.	Freight.	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.
	Miles.	*Dollars.*	*Number.*	*Short Tons.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1910	31,386	1,410,297,687	35,894,575	74,482,866	173,956,217	120,305,440
1911	32,511	1,528,689,201	37,097,718	79,884,282	188,733,494	131,034,785
1912	34,582	1,588,937,526	41,124,181	89,444,331	219,403,753	150,726,540
1913	38,210	1,531,830,692	46,203,765	106,992,710	256,702,703	182,011,690
1914	40,600	1,808,820,761	46,702,280	106,393,989	243,083,539	178,975,259
1915	45,833	1,875,810,888	49,322,035	87,204,833	199,843,072	147,731,099
1916	48,319	1,893,877,819	43,503,459	109,659,088	261,888,654	180,542,259
1917	50,254	1,985,119,991	48,106,530	121,916,272	310,771,479	222,890,637
1918	50,640	1,999,880,494	44,948,638	127,543,687	330,220,150	273,955,436
1919	50,615	2,009,209,510	43,754,194	116,699,572	382,976,901	341,866,509
1919 (calendar)	51,086	2,036,165,606	47,940,456	111,487,780	408,598,360	376,789,093
1920 (calendar)	51,582	2,170,030,128	51,318,422	127,429,154	492,101,104	478,248,154
1921 (calendar)	52,155	2,164,687,636	46,793,251	103,131,132	458,008,891	422,581,205
1922 (calendar)	52,273	2,159,277,131	44,383,620	108,530,518	440,687,127	393,927,406
1923 (calendar)	52,365	3,264,674,038	44,834,337	118,289,604	478,338,046	413,862,818

The trackage of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1923 was 19,009. The other principal railways are now, in pursuance of the government policy of nationalization, included the Canadian National Railway System, which has a trackage (1923) of 25,816 miles.

CANADIAN COMMERICAL FAILURES, 1923.

Provinces.	Total Commercial.			Manufacturing.		Trading.		Other Com'l.	
	No.	Assets.	Liabilities..	No.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.
		Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
Ontario	844	11,954,270	14,174,683	259	8,470,956	545	5,351,728	40	351,999
Quebec	1,171	19,755,477	30,969,750	332	17,481,324	797	11,703,982	42	1,784,444
British Columbia	162	1,935,345	2,820,094	60	1,955,341	95	786,467	7	78,286
Nova Scotia	146	616,723	2,110,356	25	793,200	118	1,302,332	3	14,824
Newfoundland	50	1,352,979	3,956,685	7	39,100	38	3,686,615	5	230,970
Manitoba	382	4,272,052	5,021,200	58	2,026,589	300	2,886,401	24	108,210
New Brunswick	55	532,616	612,382	8	127,888	47	484,494	..	.....
Prince Edw. Isl'd.	20	102,700	404,630	1	18,000	19	386,630	..	.....
Alberta	165	4,642,368	3,684,460	25	806,623	130	2,785,079	10	92,758
Saskatchewan	252	1,668,665	2,056,142	17	72,311	230	1,966,035	5	17,796
Total 1896	2,118	12,656,837	17,169,683	590	5,692,977	1,503	11,381,482	25	95,224
" 1897	1,809	10,574,529	14,157,498	459	3,659,135	1,315	9,931,806	35	566,557
" 1898	1,330	7,692,094	9,821,323	303	2,229,083	964	7,412,240	33	180,000
" 1899	1,287	7,674,673	10,658,675	318	4,594,153	950	5,953,138	19	111,484
" 1900	1,355	8,202,898	11,613,208	308	3,201,665	1,010	7,252,340	37	1,159,203
" 1901	1,341	7,686,823	10,811,671	289	3,595,095	1,029	6,845,329	23	71,247
" 1902	1,101	7,772,418	10,934,777	209	3,247,723	874	6,221,017	18	466,037
" 1903	978	4,872,422	7,552,724	227	3,043,298	725	4,243,548	26	265,933
" 1904	1,246	8,555,875	11,394,117	307	4,138,908	914	6,577,783	25	679,421
" 1905	1,347	6,882,005	9,854,659	289	3,129,262	1,039	6,552,821	19	172,576
" 1906	1,184	6,499,052	9,085,773	293	3,482,511	863	5,145,142	28	458,120
" 1907	1,278	6,443,227	13,221,250	393	6,667,452	847	5,750,651	38	797,156
" 1908	1,640	12,008,113	14,931,790	462	5,967,498	1,171	8,242,436	43	712,856
" 1909	1,442	10,318,571	12,982,800	354	3,933,938	1,059	7,867,287	29	1,181,576
" 1910	1,262	11,013,396	14,514,650	292	7,030,227	947	6,943,579	23	540,850
" 1911	1,332	9,964,604	13,491,196	321	4,760,016	986	7,606,891	5	1,124,289
" 1912	1,357	8,783,309	12,316,936	323	4,556,615	975	6,906,665	59	853,656
" 1913	1,719	12,658,979	16,979,406	452	6,792,763	1,216	8,681,419	51	1,505,224
" 1914	2,898	30,909,563	35,045,095	614	11,063,191	2,164	18,677,935	320	5,303,968
" 1915	2,661	39,526,358	41,162,321	655	13,877,414	1,888	21,696,890	318	5,558,017
" 1916	1,685	19,670,542	25,069,534	363	8,796,646	1,237	12,290,368	85	3,982,520
" 1917	1,097	13,051,900	18,214,465	261	7,455,094	777	8,417,239	59	2,369,132
" 1918	873	11,251,341	14,502,477	232	8,248,807	590	5,142,397	51	1,111,273
" 1919	755	10,741,441	16,256,441	213	10,234,477	494	4,475,623	48	1,546,154
" 1920	1,078	18,569,516	26,494,301	255	15,871,216	771	7,704,505	52	2,918,580
" 1921	2,452	57,158,397	73,299,111	559	33,976,790	1,739	29,886,569	153	9,435,752
" 1922	3,695	63,097,789	78,068,959	857	39,080,791	2,717	33,004,203	121	5,983,965
" 1923	3,247	46,833,195	65,810,382	792	31,791,332	2,319	31,339,763	136	2,679,287

TOTAL NUMBER AND LIABILITIES OF CANADIAN FAILURES FROM 1872 TO 1895.

Year.	No.	Liabilities.	Year.	No.	Liabilities.	Year.	No.	Liabilities.	Year.	No.	Liabilities.
		Dollars.			*Dollars.*			*Dollars.*			*Dollars.*
1895	1,891	15,802,989	1889	1,777	14,713,223	1883	1,384	15,949,361	1877	1,892	25,523,903
1894	1,863	17,710,215	1888	1,677	14,081,169	1882	787	8,587,657	1876	1,728	25,517,991
1893	1,344	12,689,794	1887	1,252	10,386,884	1881	635	5,751,207	1875	1,968	28,843,967
1892	1,688	13,766,191	1886	1,256	8,861,609	1880	907	7,988,077	1874	966	7,696,765
1891	1,889	17,100,649	1885	1,327	19,191,306	1879	1,902	29,347,937	1873	994	12,334,192
1890	1,847	18,289,935	1884	1,382	16,311,745	1878	1,697	23,908,677	1872	726	6,454,525

CANADA'S PIG IRON PRODUCTION.

Year.	Nova Scotia.		Quebec.		Ontario.		Totals.	
	Tons.	*Dollars.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*
1910	350,287	4,203,444	3,237	85,255	447,273	6,956,923	800,797	11,245,622
1911	390,242	4,682,904	658	17,282	526,635	7,606,939	917,535	12,307,125
1912	424,994	6,374,910	.....	.....	589,593	8,176,089	1,014,587	14,550,999
1913	480,068	7,201,020	.....	.....	648,899	9,338,992	1,128,967	16,540,012
1914	227,052	2,951,676	.....	.....	556,112	7,051,180	783,164	10,002,856
1915	420,275	5,462,847	.....	.....	493,500	6,129,972	913,775	11,374,199
1916	470,055	7,050,825	.....	.....	699,202	9,700,073	1,169,257	16,750,898
1917	472,147	10,387,234	.....	.....	698,333	14,638,726	1,170,480	25,025,960
1918	415,870	10,451,400	7,449	419,521	772,232	22,624,250	1,195,551	33,495,171
1919	285,087	7,141,641	7,701	331,797	624,993	17,104,151	917,346	24,577,589
1920	332,493	7,687,614	8,944	379,348	748,881	22,252,062	1,090,318	30,578,253
1921	169,504	3,633,516	683	15,283	520,154	11,800,355	690,341	15,449,154
1922	135,261	2,325,729	.....	.....	247,706	6,493,513	382,962	8,819,242
1923	277,654	5,360,099	.....	.....	602,168	15,095,496	879,822	21,355,595

The output of steel in 1923 was 884,700 gross tons, or 82 per cent. over that for 1922 and 33 per cent. over the 1921 figure.

COAL PRODUCTION OF CANADA.

Year.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunsw'k.	Saskat-chewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon Territory.	Total Production	Total Value.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*
1910	6,431,142	55,455	181,156	2,894,469	3,330,745	16,185	12,909,152	30,909,779
1911	7,004,420	55,781	206,779	1,511,036	2,542,532	2,840	11,323,388	26,467,646
1912	7,783,888	44,780	225,342	3,240,517	3,208,997	9,245	14,512,82	36,019,044
1913	7,980,073	70,311	212,897	4,014,755	2,714,420	19,722	15,012,178	37,334,940
1914	7,370,924	98,849	232,299	3,683,015	2,239,799	13,443	13,637,529	33,471,801
1915	7,463,370	127,391	240,107	3,360,818	2,065,613	9,724	13,267,023	32,111,182
1916	6,912,140	143,540	281,300	4,559,051	2,584,061	3,304	14,483,395	38,817,481
1917	6,327,091	189,095	355,445	4,736,368	2,433,888	4,872	14,046,759	43,199,831
1918	5,818,562	268,312	346,847	5,972,816	2,568,591	2,900	14,977,926	55,192,896
1919	5,790,196	166,377	379,347	4,933,660	2,649,516	.....	13,919,096	54,413,349
1920	6,437,156	171,685	335,222	6,907,765	3,095,011	.....	16,946,839	80,693,723
1921	5,734,928	187,192	335,632	5,909,217	2,890,291	233	15,057,493	72,451,656
1922	5,569,072	287,513	382,437	5,990,911	2,922,033	465	15,157,431	65,518,497
1923 (Unrevised)	6,595,672	276,603	439,892	6,848,538	2,823,317	.....	16,984,022	73,504,361

CANADA'S GOLD OUTPUT.

Year.	Dollars.	Ozs. Fine	Year.	Dollars.	Ozs Fine	Year.	Dollars.	Ozs. Fine
1891	930,614	45.018	1902	21,336,667	1,032,161	1913	16,598,923	802,973
1892	907,601	43 905	1903	18,843,599	911,539	1914	15,983,007	773,178
1893	976,603	47,243	1904	16,462,517	796,374	1915	18,977,901	918,056
1894	1,128,688	54,600	1905	14,159,195	684,951	1916	19,234,976	930,492
1895	2,083,674	100,798	1906	11,502,120	556,415	1917	15,272,992	738,831
1896	2,754.774	133,262	1907	8,382,780	405,517	1918	14.463,689	699,681
1897	6,027,016	291,557	1908	9,842,105	476,112	1919	15,850,423	766,764
1898	13,775,420	666,386	1909	9,382,230	453,865	1920	15,814,098	765,007
1899	21,261,584	1,028,529	1910	10,205,835	493,707	1921	19,148,920	926,329
1900	27,908,153	1,350,057	1911	9,781,077	473,159	1922	26,116,056	1,263,364
1901	24,128,503	1,167,216	1912	12,648,794	611,885	1923, Unrev'd	25,294,076	1,223,601

The gold production, 1862-1875, is valued at about $39,000,000.

GOLD PRODUCTION, BY PROVINCES.

Year.	Nova Scotia.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon Territory.	Total.
1910	$163,891	$2,565	$63.849	$1,850	$5,403,318	$4,570,362	$10,205,835
1911	160,854	12,672	42,625	207	4,930,145	4,634,574	9,781,077
1912	90,638	13,270	1,788,596	1,509	5,205,485	5,549,296	12,648,794
1913	44,935	14,491	4,543,690	.....	6,149,027	5,846,780	16,598,923
1914	60,031	26,708	5,545,509	992	5,224,393	5,125,374	15,983,007
1915	137,180	22,720	8,404,693	4,026	5,651,184	4,758,098	18,977,901
1916	94,305	21,375	10,180,485	1,695	4,540,216	4,396,900	19,234,976
1917	45,685	31,235	8,749,581	.....	2,764,693	3,672,703	15,272,992
1918	24,310	40,083	8,516,299	558	3,624,476	2,118,325	14,463,689
1919	17,571	30,388	10,454,553	500	3,457,406	1,875,039	15,850,423
1920	16,013	22,164	13,112,555	.....	2,896,577	1,689,051	17,754,485
1921	9,075	13,127	14,640,062	1,013	3,117,147	1,364,217	19,148,920
1922	21,540	.....	20,678,862	.....	4,286,718	1,125,705	26,116,050
1923 (Unrevised)	8 186	13,106	20,079,317	.....	3,952,041	1,240,806	25,294,076

NOTE—Totals include small yearly productions from Manitoba.

CANADA'S SILVER PRODUCTION.

Year.	Ounces	Year.	Ounces.	Year.	Ounces.	Year.	Ounces.
1889	383,318	1898	4,452,333	1907	12,779,799	1916	25,459,741
1890	400,687	1899	3,411,644	1908	22,106,233	1917	22,221,274
1891	414,523	1900	4,468,225	1909	27,529,473	1918	21,383,979
1892	310,651	1901	5,539,192	1910	32,869,264	1919	16,020,657
1893	.....	1902	4,291,317	1911	32,559,044	1920	13,330,357
1894	847,697	1903	3,198,581	1912	31,955,560	1921	13,543,198
1895	1,578 275	1904	3,577,526	1913	31,845,803	1922	18,626,439
1896	3,205,343	1905	6,000,023	1914	28,449,821	1923, Unrev'd	17,754,706
1897	5 558,456	1906	8,473,379	1915	26,625,960		

The production, in ounces, by provinces, in 1923, | Columbia, 5,964,095; and Yukon Territory, 1,475,- included Ontario 10,285.247; Quebec, 29,563; British | 782.

CANADIAN COPPER PRODUCTION.

Year.	Pounds.	Year.	Pounds.	Year.	Pounds.	Year.	Pounds.
1890	6,013,671	1899	15,078,475	1908	63,561,809	1916	117,150,028
1891	9,529,401	1900	18,937,138	1909	52,493,863	1917	109,227,332
1892	7,087,275	1901	37,827,019	1910	55,692,369	1918	118,769,434
1893	8,109,856	1902	38 684,259	1911	55,648,011	1919	75,053,581
1894	7,708 789	1903	42,684,454	1912	77,832,127	1920	81,600,691
1895	7,771,639	1904	41,383,722	1913	76,976,925	1921	47,620,820
1896	9.393.012	1905	48,092,753	1914	75,735,960	1922	42,879,818
1897	13,300,802	1906	55,609,888	1915	100,785,150	1923, Unrev.	87,942,458
1898	17,747,136	1907	56,455,047				

NICKEL PRODUCTION IN CANADA.

Year.	Pounds	Dollars.	Year.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Year.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1892	2,413,717	1,399,956	1903	12,505,510	5,002,204	1914	45,517,937	13,655,381
1893	3.982,982	2,071,151	1904	10,547,883	4,219,153	1915	68,308,657	20,492,597
1894	4.907.430	1,870,958	1905	18,876,315	7,550,526	1916	82,958,564	29,035,498
1895	3.888.525	1,360,984	1906	21,490,955	8,948,834	1917	84,330,280	33,732,112
1896	3,397,113	1.188,990	1907	21,189,793	9,535,407	1918	92,507,293	37,002,917
1897	3,997,647	1,399,176	1908	19,143,111	8,231,538	1919	44,544,883	17,817,953
1898	5,517,690	1,820,838	1909	26,282,991	9,461,877	1920	61,335,706	24,534,282
1899	5,744,000	2,067,840	1910	37,271,033	11,181,310	1921	19,293,060	6,752,571
1900	7,080,227	3,327,707	1911	34,098,744	10,229,623	1922	17,597,123	6,158,993
1901	9,189.047	4,594,523	1912	44,841,542	13,452,463	1923,Unr'd	62,453,843	18,332,077
1902	10,693,410	5,025,903	1913	49,676,772	14,903,032			

LEAD, IRON ORE, AND ZINC ORE PRODUCTION.

Year.	Lead.		Iron Ore Shipments.		Zinc Production.	
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*
1908	43,195,733	1,814,221	238,082	568,189	.....	.....
1909	45,857,424	1,692,139	268,043	659,316	.....	.....
1910	32,987,508	1,216,249	259,418	574,362	.....	.....
1911	23,784,969	827,717	210,344	522,319	.....	.....
1912	35,763,476	1,597,554	215,883	523,315	.....	.....
1913	37,662,703	1,754,705	307,834	829,843	.....	.....
1914	36,337,765	1,627,568	244,854	542,041	.....	.....
1915	46,316,450	2,593,721	398,112	774,427	.....	.....
1916	41,497,615	3,532,692	275,176	715,107	11,682	2,991,623
1917	32,576,281	3,628,020	215,302	758,261	14,834	2,640,817
1918	51,398,002	4,754,315	211,608	885,893	17,542	2,862,436
1919	43,827,699	3,053,037	195,970	686,386	16,097	2,362,448
1920	35,953,717	3,214,262	127,826	510,525	19,932	3,335,496
1921	66,679,592	3,828,742	59,509	230.164	26,545	2,471,310
1922	93,307,171	5,817,702	17,971	56,993	28,145	3,217,536
1923 (Unrevised)	110,730,730	7,949,359	30,759	114,944	30,184	3,988,514

The 1918 figures are for refined zinc.

PULPWOOD AND WOOD PULP PRODUCTION, 1923, IN CANADA.

Province.	Cords Cut.	Value.	Pulp Produced.	Kinds of Wood Manufactured.	Cords.	Value.
		Dollars	*Tons.*			*Dollars.*
Quebec	2,360,676	28,542,989	50,255,367	Spruce	2,282,946	30,983,757
Ontario	1,565,724	20,452,150	33,481,035	Balsam Fir	727,735	9,346,873
New Brunswick	378,465	3,999,537	6,986,207	Hemlock	152,561	1,907,938
Nova Scotia	51,281	416,399	838,358	Poplar	1,536	22,521
British Columbia	292,437	3,617,573	7,325,142	Jack Pine	85,407	1,048,047
Manitoba	80	564	.....			
Total	4,648,663	57,029,212	98,886,110	Total	3,264,433	43,504,208

In 1923 the capital invested in the Canadian wood pulp and paper industry was $417,611,678; value of 1923 output of pulp and paper, $226,491,692; number of concerns, 110; number of employees, 29,179; 1923 wage total, $38,305,157; value of pulp and paper exports, $140,798,453.

CROP YIELDS OF CANADA.

Year (Calendar).	Wheat.			Oats.		
	Acres.	*Bushels.*	*Dollars.*	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Dollars.*
1890	2,701,246	42,223,372	Not taken.	3,961,348	83,428,202	Not taken.
1900	4,224,542	55,572,368	Not taken.	5,367,655	151,497,407	Not taken.
1910	8,864,752	132,075,082	104,816,825	8,652,015	243,506,292	86,796,130
1911	11,100,673	230,924,000	148,123,000	9,630,760	365,179,000	132,949,000
1912	10,996,700	224,159,000	139,090,000	9,966,000	391,629,000	126,304,000
1913	11,015,000	231,717,000	156,462,000	10,434,000	404,669,000	128,893,000
1914	10,293,900	161,280,000	196,418,000	10,061,500	313,078,000	151,811,000
1915	15,109,415	393,542,600	356,816,900	11,555,681	464,954,400	171,009,100
1916	15,369,709	262,781,000	344,096,400	10,996,487	410,211,000	210,957,500
1917	14,755,850	233,742,850	453,038,600	13,313,400	403,009,800	277,065,300
1918	17,353,902	189,075,350	381,677,700	14,790,336	426,312,500	331,357,400
1919	19,125,968	193,260,400	457,722,000	14,952,114	394,387,000	317,097,000
1920	18,232,374	263,189,300	427,357,300	15,849,928	530,709,700	280,115,400
1921	23,261,224	300,858,100	242,936,000	16,949,029	426,232,000	146,395,300
1922	22,422,693	399,786,400	339,419,000	14,541,229	491,239,000	185,455,000
1923	22,671,864	474,199,000	316,934,700	14,387,807	563,997,500	184,857,400

Year (Cal.)	Corn for Husking.			Barley.			Rye.		
	Acres.	*Bushels.*	*Dollars.*	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Dollars.*	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Dollars.*
1890	.....	10,711,380	Not taken	868,464	17,222,795	Not taken	.....	1,341,324	Not taken
1900	360,758	25,875,919	Not taken	871,800	22,224,366	Not taken	176,679	2,316,793	Not taken
1910	294,223	14,320,215	5,774,039	1,286,611	28,846,425	14,653,697	114,741	1,542,694	1,037,899
1911	321,875	19,185,000	12,357,000	1,521,694	44,415,000	24,704,000	131,240	2,492,000	1,899,700
1912	298,190	16,949,700	10,540,700	1,581,300	49,398,000	22,354,000	127,000	2,428,000	1,755,000
1913	278,140	16,772,600	10,784,300	1,613,000	48,319,000	20,144,000	119,300	2,300,000	1,524,000
1914	256,000	13,924,000	9,808,000	1,495,600	36,201,000	21,557,000	111,280	2,016,800	1,679,300
1915	253,300	14,368,000	10,243,000	1,718,432	54,017,100	27,985,000	121,677	2,486,200	1,921,900
1916	173,000	6,282,000	6,747,000	1,302,996	42,770,000	35,024,000	148,404	2,876,400	3,196,000
1917	234,339	7,762,700	14,307,200	2,392,200	55,057,750	59,654,400	211,880	3,857,200	6,267,200
1918	250,000	14,214,200	24,902,800	3,153,711	77,287,240	77,378,670	555,294	8,504,400	12,728,600
1919	264,607	16,940,500	22,080,000	2,645,509	56,389,400	69,330,300	753,081	10,207,400	14,240,000
1920	291,650	14,334,800	16,593,400	2,551,919	63,310,550	52,821,400	649,654	11,306,400	15,085,650
1921	296,866	14,904,000	12,317,000	2,795,665	59,709,100	28,254,150	1,842,498	21,455,260	15,399,300
1922	318,397	13,798,000	11,509,700	2,599,520	71,865,300	33,335,300	2,105,367	32,373,400	18,703,200
1923	317,729	13,608,000	12,466,000	2,784,571	76,997,800	32,570,700	1,448,142	23,231,800	11,339,900

Other 1923 agricultural yields—Beans, 1,041,700 bushels; buckwheat, 9,743,700 bushels; mixed grains, 29,750,500 bushels; flaxseed, 7,139,500 bushels; hay and clover, 14,844,900 tons; potatoes, 55,497,000 cwt.; peas, 2,898,200 bushels.

Of the 1923 Canadian grain crop the three Prairie Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, raised 452,260,000 bushels of wheat, 391,756,000 bushels of oats, 59,778,200 bushels of barley, and 7,044,800 bushels of flax.

Canadian grain exports in the year ended March 31, 1924, were, in bushels—Wheat, 256,870,237; oats, 23,348,698; barley, 15,001,492; rye, 6,823,416; peas, 235,687; beans, 30,679; buckwheat, 589,471; corn, 19,745.

CANADA, DOMINION OF

AREA, 3,729,665 square miles (see tables).

POPULATION, census of 1921, 8,788,483 (see tables).

CAPITAL, Ottawa; population, 1921, 107,843; other cities, Montreal, population 1921, 618,506; Toronto, 521,893; Winnipeg ,179,087; Vancouver, 117,217; Hamilton, 114,151; Quebec, 95,193; Halifax, 58,372; Victoria, 38,727; Edmonton, 58,821; Calgary, 63,305; London, 60,959; St. John, 47,166.

Governor General—General Lord Byng of Vimy, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., M. V. O., appointed by the British Crown, Aug. 2, 1921.

Prime Minister—W. L. Mackenzie King (Foreign Affairs.)

Minister of National Defense—E. M. Macdonald.

Postmaster General—Charles Murphy.

Minister of Railways and Canals—George Perry Graham.

Minister of Justice—Ernest Lapointe.

Minister of Immigration, etc.—James A. Robb.

Minister of Labor—James Murdoch.

Minister of Trade and Commerce—Thomas A. Low.

Minister of Customs—Jacques Bureau.

Minister of Marine and Fisheries—P. J. A. Cardin.

Secretary of State—Arthur Bliss Copp.

Minister of Finance—William Stevens Fielding.

Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and Minister of Health—Henri Severin Beland.

Minister of Agriculture—W. R. Motherwell.

Minister of the Interior and Mines—Charles Stewart.

Minister of Public Works—Dr. J. H. King.

Solicitor General—E. J. McMurray.

Ministers Without Portfolios—John Ewen Sinclair, Raoul Dandurand, H. G. McGiverin.

United States Consuls General, at Ottawa, Ont., John G. Foster; at Montreal, Que., Albert Halstead; at Halifax, Wm. H. Robertson; at Winnipeg, Man., John G. Erhart (C.); at Vancouver, Augustus E. Ingram. *Consuls*, at Calgary, Alberta, Samuel C. Rest; at Campbelltown, N. B., G. Carlton Woodward; at Fernie, B. C., Norton F. Brand; at Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont., Fred C. Slater; at Hamilton, Ont., Richard F. Boyce; at Kingston, Ont., Felix S. S. Johnson; at London; Ont., G. Russell Taggart; at Moncton, N. B., Bertie M. Rosmusen; at Prince Rupert, B. C., Ernest A. Wakefield; at Quebec, E. Haldeman Denison; at Regina, Sask., Paul H. Cram; at Riviere du Loup, W. M. Parker Mitchell; at St. John, N. B., vacant; at St. Stephen, vacant; at Sarnia, vacant; at Sault Ste. Marie, vacant; at Sherbrooke, vacant; at Sydney, N. S., Felix Cole, at Toronto, Ont., Harold Shantz; at Victoria, B. C., George A. Bucklin; at Windsor, Ont., vacant; at Yarmouth, N. S., Gilbert R. Willson.

The boundaries of Canada are, on the north, the Arctic Ocean; on the east, Baffin Bay and the Atlantic; on the south, the St. Lawrence and the United States; and, on the west, Alaska and the Pacific Ocean. Canada has 24,500 miles of coastline. The Canadian boundary stretches for 3,000 miles along the north of the United States, an unique example of non-fortification for more than 100 years.

Canada has a very varied topography—mountains in the West, then foothills and prairies, the barrier north of Lake Superior, the open lands of Ontario, the rocky Laurentian district in Quebec, with the fertile Eastern Townships to the south of it, and then plains sloping down to sea level in the East. The mountains of New England extend north into Canada, where they attain to practically the same heights as in the United States.

The once common misconception that Canada is almost Arctic has been almost dispelled. The climate of the southern parts of Canada corresponds to that of the northern States. The mean daily temperature was, in 1921, 49.40° at Victoria; 34.8° at Winnipeg; 44.4° at Toronto; 40.4° at Fredericton; and 44.1° Fahrenheit at Yarmouth. These figures show only slight variations from West to East, but the extremes are much greater in the prairie and eastern provinces than in British Columbia.

The St. Lawrence River, for many miles the boundary between Canada and the United States, is navigable to ocean-going vessels as far as Montreal, which is, by virtue of its Great Lakes connections and its proximity to London and Liverpool, the greatest grain exporting harbor on the continent. Montreal exported 60,342,395 bushels of wheat in the year ended March 31, 1924.

Montreal has deep-draught berths capable of accommodating 100 modern ocean steamships simultaneously; four large fireproof elevators, with a conveyer system to twenty-six steamship berths, at which nineteen vessels can be loaded with grain at the same time; twenty-four fireproof cold-storage warehouses; sixty miles of harbor railway tracks, and a total wharfage of 8.56 miles. There were 1,117 arrivals and departures of ocean-going ships in 1923, representing a net tonnage of 3,726,740.

Of the other great rivers, the Mackenzie, flowing into the Arctic Ocean, has a length of 2,525 miles, and the Yukon, of 1,765. The rivers of Canada have an available force of 18,255,316 horse power as against approximately 28,000,000 in the United States. The total installed capacity of hydro-electric plants in 1923 was 3,227,414 horse power.

The Department of the Interior has under its administration an area exceeding 2,000,000 square miles. Specialized management of the varied natural resources of these territories is furnished through ten major divisions of the department, including the Dominion Lands Branch, Forest Service, National Parks, Water Power and Reclamation Service, Northwest Territories, Topographical, Geodetic, and Boundary Surveys, Dominion Observatories, Natural Resources Intelligence Service, together with the financial and general administrative units. In addition to the direct management of the Federally-controlled territories and resources, the several services of the department provide the necessary facilities for broad national co-operative action, where such is required to promote the efficient development and conservation of the Dominion's natural assets.

There are 3,604,000 square miles land area in Canada, of which, it is estimated, 400,000 square miles are capable of yielding merchantable timber. An equal area has been burned over and is only now growing up to merchantable size again. Forest resources were estimated in 1922 at 482,076 million board feet of saw material, and 1,280 million cords of pulpwood. The great forests are in the areas of heaviest precipitation, but in the West the heavy rains come in the non-growing winter season, so that 99 per cent. of western timber is coniferous. For the year 1922 Canada had a lumber production of 3,138,598 thousand board feet, valued at $84,554,172, and a pulpwood production in 1923 of 4,648,663 cords, valued at $57,029,212.

Out of 306,000,000 acres of arable land only 57,230,534 were under field crops in 1923. Agriculture accounted for $7,365,013,000 of the total wealth of the Dominion and occupies between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 persons. The net value of production was $1,520,000,000.

Canada ranks second among the wheat producing countries of the world, and was the leading wheat exporting country in the crop years 1922-23 and 1923-24. In 1923 the Canadian production was 474 million bushels, 46 per cent. of the production of the United States. Over 90 per cent. of the Canadian yield was grown in the three Prairie Provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Of the other grains, the largest crops are in oats and barley.

Fine fruits are grown in the valleys of British Columbia and in the Niagara district of Ontario. In Nova Scotia and Ontario apples are an important crop.

Dairy product exports during 1923 were: Butter, 13,179,000 pounds; cheese, 116,202,000 pounds (nearly all to the United Kingdom); powdered milk, 4,986,000 pounds; condensed milk, 41,056,000 pounds; fresh cream, 26,908,000 pounds; fresh milk, 22,016,000 pounds.

Meat exports in 1923 were valued at $23,096 859; in 1922, at $27,956 015.

The production of furs for the 1922-23 season amounted to 4,963,996 pelts valued at $16,761,567. There were 979 fox farms in 1922.

Canadian fisheries are an immensely valuable resource The waters are cold, the fish are of the most desirable species, salmon, cod, trout and whitefish, and the extent of the fisheries is very great. The value of the catch for 1922 was $41,800,210.

The importance of Canada's mineral production has been sufficiently shown in the foregoing tables.

Manufactures have increased greatly, both because more Canadian firms are operating and because American firms have set up branches in Canada. The latter movement has been encouraged by the desire to sell in the Canadian market free of duty and to enjoy tariff preferences throughout the British Empire. The industrial census of 1922 shows that there were 22,184 manufacturing establishments in Canada, with a capital of $3,125,772,761, employing 74,884 persons and paying $133,850,436 in wages and salaries. The value of the materials used was $1,280,527,079, and the value of the product, $2,439,843,766.

The production of motor vehicles during 1923 was 147,582, valued at $97,369,814 The number in 1922 was 101,007. Canada imported from the United States in 1923 11,104 passenger cars and 2,092 trucks.

Canada is the second best foreign market ($610,374,865 in the calendar year 1923) for American produce and manufactures and has the highest per capita consumption of American goods; it is also the chief source of supplies for the United States, sending over the border $422,041,789 worth of goods in 1923. The United Kingdom is Canada's best customer, taking $436,475,790 worth of goods in 1923.

At the beginning of 1924 foreign investments in Canada exceeded $4,500,000,000, of which the United States held more than 50 per cent. Recent statistics compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics gave the total foreign investments in 1915 as $2,420,000,000 and in 1923 they were $4,640,000 000. Of these the United States accounted for about $420,000,000 and the United Kingdom $1 860,000,000 in 1915, while in 1923 the United States investments had increased to $2,425,000 000 and the British to $1,890,000,000. Approximately 15 per cent of all American foreign investments are in Canada. It is estimated that United States capital now owns about one-third of the mines, large portions of the timber and water power, one-third of municipal, provincial and Dominion bonds and debentures, and a great and increasing share in Dominion manufactures. There are about 1,000 branch factories from the United States now operating in Canada.

Canada has considerable shipping on both ocean fronts. On Jan. 1, 1923, there was a registered tonnage of 1,241,524, and for 1923 seagoing and coastwise clearances of 34 730,037 tons.

Among railways in Canada, the Canadian Pacific is the great privately owned corporation. The Canadian National Railway System operates practically all other important lines in the Dominion.

Canada has spent $191,000,000 in building good roads in the last five years.

NATIONAL WEALTH OF CANADA, 1921.

Provinces.	Estimated Wealth.	Percentage Distribution.	Wealth Per Capita.
Prince Ed. Island	$119 912,060	0.5	$1,353
Nova Scotia	752,697 986	3.4	1,437
New Brunswick	597.596,369	2.7	1,541
Quebec	5.541.819.967	25.0	2,347
Ontario	7.353 397.816	33.1	2,507
Manitoba	1.650.495.868	7.4	2,705
Saskatchewan	2.845.642.985	12.8	3,757
Alberta	1.950.973.479	8.8	3,317
Brit. Columbia	1,365.896.120	6 2	2,604
Yukon	16.869.792	0.1	4,058
Total	22,195,302,443	100.0	$2,525

There is no state church in Canada. On account of the great number of French in Quebec, there are more of the Roman Catholic than of any other one denomination. The figures of the 1921 census showed 3,383,663 Roman Catholics, 1,408,812 Presbyterians, 1,407,959 Anglicans (Protestant Episcopal), 1,158,744 Methodists, 421,730 Baptists, and 287,484 Lutherans.

Parliament, on July 15, 1924, passed a law providing for the incorporation of the United Church of Canada—to include the Presbyterian Church in Canada, the Methodist Church and the Congregational Church. The union, however, is not to be

effective until June, 1925. The act provides that, during the six months previous to its coming into effect, voting by ballot may take place in any congregations, to determine whether the union shall be entered or not. Should a majority decide not to gregations, to determine whether the union shall be entered or not. Should a majority decide not to enter the union, the non-concurring congregation and its property shall remain unaffected by the act.

There were, in 1922, 23 universities with 3,142 professors and 31,792 students. The 65 colleges had a staff of 1,520 with approximately 20,000 students not also registered in universities. Post-elementary, technical and special schools had 199,981 pupils, and elementary schools 1,860,760, the grand total (excluding duplicates) registered in educational institutions being 2,124,254.

The increasing movement of settlers artisans and tourists between the United States and Canada, as well as the great volume of international trade, are furthering the good understanding arising out of similar social and economic conditions and the common heritage of language, religion and English common law.

Canada maintains its own military forces and controls the use of these forces, the same applying to its small naval and air force.

At the Versailles Peace Conference, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India were separately represented within the British Empire delegation. Thereafter each of them became in its own right, side by side with Great Britain, original members of the League of Nations. In the Assembly of the League of Nations they vote quite independently of Great Britain.

An unofficial announcement was made on Nov. 2, 1922, following a conference held in Ottawa between Premier Mackenzie King and Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador at Washington, whereat it was decided a Canadian representative, either as a Minister or as a High Commissioner, would be appointed to serve at Washington in connection with the British Empire, and would be charged especially with responsibility for Anglo-Canadian relations.

Canada, like the United States, is a Federation with provincial governments similar on the whole to the State governments of the United States. The Dominion Government, however, possesses the residual powers in legislation, and even has the power of disallowing provincial legislation, though this power is rarely exercised.

Since 1858 the Canadian unit of currency has been the gold dollar, of the same weight and fineness as the United States dollar. During and since the World War, 1914-18, the paper dollar has not been redeemable in gold, but it is expected that gold payment will shortly be resumed.

The Sales Tax, provided for by the Special War Revenue Act, 1915, as amended 1923, has been in force in Canada since Jan 1, 1924. It now provides, in essence, for a consumption or sales tax of 6 per cent. to be levied on the sale price of all goods produced or manufactured in Canada, *payable by the producer or manufacturer at the time of sale.* In the case of imported goods a like tax is payable on the duty paid value of goods by the importer at the time the goods are taken out of warehouse for consumption. The tax is not payable on goods exported nor on goods to be made into articles for sale. Certain specified articles are exempt from the tax. The revenue in the fiscal year 1923-24 from taxes on sales of domestic goods was $71,834,937; that from taxes on imported goods during the same period was $29,155,140.

Tourist travel is increasing to the St. Lawrence route and the Maritime Provinces in the East as well as to the scenic beauties of the Canadian Rockies.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

AREA, 42,734 square miles. Dependency, Labrador, 120,000 square miles.

POPULATION, census of Dec. 31, 1920, 263,383. Labrador, population, 1919, 3,647.

CAPITAL, St. John's; population, 34,045 (in 1918); other cities, Harbour Grace, 4,279; Bonavista, 3,911.

Governor General, Sir William L. Allardyce, K. C. M. G.

Premier, Walter Monroe.

United States Consulate General, at St. John's.

Newfoundland, at the eastern end of British America, in the Atlantic Ocean, is an island the size of Virginia and a little larger than Cuba. It is separated from Canada by the Straits of Belle Isle, the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Cabot Straits.

Newfoundland is the oldest English colony. Discovered by John Cabot, June 24, 1497 (Cape Bonavista), it was, in August, 1583, formally occupied by Sir Humphrey Gilbert, and by the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713, acknowledged to be British. A Governor was appointed in 1728, and in 1855 "responsible government" was accorded to the island. It is administered by an appointed Governor, aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two Houses, the Assembly elected by manhood suffrage. Newfoundland has steadfastly refused to join the Dominion of Canada. Labrador is a dependency; it has 850 miles of coastline, and is chiefly inhabited by Eskimos engaged in fishing and hunting.

Newfoundland is rugged in topography, climate and the stern and peculiarly serious character of the people, whose employment is mostly fishing and sealing, next to agriculture and livestock. The colony contributed 11,922 men to the British armies in the World War, and 3,000 others enlisted in the Canadian contingent.

By legislative enactment on Aug. 15, 1924, prohibition, in effect since 1915, gave way to a law allowing the purchase of one bottle of spirits a day by any one person and permitting hotels to supply guests with beer and wine.

Besides the foodstuffs producible in that northern latitude, there are resources of minerals which are not yet much developed, including iron ores, copper and gold. The forests are a great source of revenue. Paper pulp is taken from there to England. It had, in 1922, 904 miles of railroad.

Imports in 1921-22 totalled nearly $17,000,000 chiefly textiles, flour, coal, hardware and machinery, and exports more than $18,000,000, chiefly dried cod and paper and pulp.

Foreign trade is heaviest with Canada, the United States following, Britain being next.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports, 1920-21	$9,698,622
" 1921-22	5,874,984
" 1922-23	7,284,512
" 1923-24	9,096,010
Exports, 1920-21	1,758,934
" 1921-22	1,921,151
" 1922-23	2,261,305
" 1923-24	2,308,769

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

JAMAICA.

AREA, 4,207 square miles; Turks and Caicos Islands, *224; total, 4,431 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1921, 858,188 (white, 14,476; colored, 157,223; black, 660,420; East Indian, 18,610; Chinese, 3,696); not stated, 3,693. Turks and Calcos Islands, 1921, 5,612, of which 210 were white. Total, 863,800.

CAPITAL, Kingston; population, 1921, 62,562. Other cities: Spanish Town, 8,694; Port Antonio, 7,074; Montego Bay, 6,616.

Governor, Gen. Sir Samuel H. Wilson, K. C. M. G., K. B. E., C. B., R. E.

United States Consul, at Kingston, Jose de Olivares.

Jamaica is situate in the Caribbean Sea, 90 miles south of Cuba, and is the largest and most valuable of the British West Indies. It is about the size of the State of Connecticut. It has a rather mixed population, West Indians predominating. In 1922 there were 1,214,214 acres cared for, of which 296,778 were tilled, and 917,436 pasture. Products are tropical. Imports from the United States are larger than from any other country, and exports to this country second to those to Britain. There are 200 miles of railroads.

The climate has attractions for winter tourists, and many citizens of this country visit the island. The island figures largely in the history of the Buccaneers of the West Indies before and during the time of Sir Henry Morgan, once its Governor. The old haunt of the pirate, Port Royal, at the entrance of the harbor, was destroyed and sunk under the sea by an earthquake.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports, 1920-21	$15,524,778
" 1921-22	8,238,928
" 1922-23	8,133 301
" 1923-24	8,087,051
Exports, 1920-21	6,294,991
" 1921-22	7,128,854
" 1922-23	6,871,454
" 1923-24	6,240,821

BERMUDA.

AREA, 19 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1921, 20,127 (7,006 white).

CAPITAL, Hamilton; population, 2,578.

Governor, Lt. Gen. Sir Joseph John Assar, K. C. M. G., K. C. V. O., C. B.

United States Consul, Robertson Honey.

Bermuda, a crown colony, is a group of 360 small islands of coral formation, about 20 inhabited,

in mid-Atlantic, 677 miles southeast of New York and 580 miles east of North Carolina. To Americans, the main island, capital Hamilton, population 2,578, is a favorite winter resort, fully 25,000 visiting it annually. It ships to New York quantities of Easter lilies, early potatoes and onions. Of its 12,360 acres 4,000 are under cultivation.

The Governor is aided by two Councils and an elected House of Assembly of 36 members. The franchise is limited to men owning property valued at $300 a year; in 1918 there were 1,408 electors, of whom 934 were white and 474 colored.

Bermuda is an important naval base with a well equipped dockyard. Food supplies are mostly imported from the United States and Canada. The imports in 1922 were valued at £1,266,696, and exports at £233,296. The revenue in 1922 was £214,082; expenditures, $220,476; debt, £85,000. Tonnage entering the port in 1922 amounted to 2,178,562 tons.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$4,311,331
"	1921-22	3,353,162
"	1922-23	3,360,4 0
"	1923-24	4,158,050
Exports,	1920-21	1,098,682
"	1921-22	1,092,054
"	1922-23	1,105 350
"	1923-24	1,166,724

BARBADOS.

AREA, 166 square miles.
POPULATION, census of 1921, 156,312.
CAPITAL, Bridgetown; population, 13,486.
Governor, Lieut Col. Sir C. R. M. O'Brien, K. C. M. G.
United States Consul, John J. C. Watson.

Barbados is the most eastern of the Windward Islands, in the West Indies, lying out in the Atlantic at 13° north latitude.

Of the total 106,470 acres, 74,000 are tilled, producing chiefly sugar and cotton. Imports are heaviest from the United States, and exports heaviest to Canada. Tonnage entered in 1920 was 3,201,535. There are 28 miles of narrow gauge railroad.

These islands, together with others in the Caribbean Sea, were factors in the celebrated freebooting days of Morgan and other notorious pirates.

Revenue in 1922-23 was £519,210; expenditures, £402,524; debt, £662,400; imports, £2,480,320 and exports, £1,259,109.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$3,912,907
"	1921-22	1,617,203
"	1922-23	1,542,450
"	1923-24	1,427,284
Exports,	1920-21	1,945,816
"	1921-22	211,807
"	1922-23	575,326
"	1923-24	260,931

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

AREA, 1,863 square miles. Tobago, 114 square miles.
POPULATION, census of 1920, 391,279.
CAPITAL, Port au Spain: population, 70,146.
United States Consul, Henry D. Baker.

Trinidad, the most southerly of the West Indies, lies off the north coast of South America. Trade is heaviest, both import and export, with the United States. Total areas are 1,191,678 acres, of which 517,538 are cultivated. Products are mostly asphalt, oil, with derivatives therefrom. The great asphalt lake, 110 acres in extent, on the island is immensely valuable and seems inexhaustible. During 1923, 106,804,098 gallons of crude oil were extracted by the 20 companies operating, and in 1922, 139,433 tons of asphalt valued at £339,824, from which the colony derived a revenue of £59,471.

There are 123 miles of railroad in operation.

Port au Spain is one of the finest towns in the West Indies.

Tobago is an island governed by Trinidad.

Revenue in 1922 was £2,186,330; expenditures, £1,939,215; debt, £3,432,424; imports, £4,604,880; exports, £429,403.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$14,238,171
"	1921-22	4,882,268
"	1922-23	4,502,770
"	1923-24	4,207,334
Exports,	1920-21	7,295,120
"	1921-22	4,565,575
"	1922-23	5,477,679
"	1923-24	4,752,668

THE BAHAMAS.

AREA, 4,404 square miles.
POPULATION. census of 1921, 53 031.
CAPITAL, Nassau; population, about 12,000.
Governor General, Major Sir H. E. S. Cordeaux, K. C. M. G., C. B.
United States Consul, William A. Smale, (V. C.)

The Bahama Islands number twenty, part of them uninhabited, and are in the Atlantic Ocean, off the coast of America. Nassau, on the Island of New Providence, near the Florida coast, is an attractive winter resort for Americans.

Sponges and sisal are the chief sources of revenue. Fruit growing is being developed. Trade with the United States is three times as heavy as with any other country.

Revenue in 1922-23 was £852,573; expenditures, £377,164; debt, £23,465; imports, £1,963,152; exports, £1,827,735.

WINDWARD ISLANDS.

AREA, 133 square miles.
POPULATION, census of 1911, 66,750.
CAPITAL, St. George's, on Grenada Island.
Governor, Sir F. S. James, K. B. E., C. M. G.

The Windward Islands lie at the eastern side of the Caribbean Sea, west from Martinique. They are Grenada and the Grenadines, St. Vincent and St. Lucia. Each has its own local government.

In 1916 there were under cultivation 30,200 acres. Products mostly are sugar, cocoa, nutmegs, cotton, mace and fruits.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.

AREA, 715 square miles.
POPULATION, census of 1911, 127,103.
CAPITAL, Antigua.
Governor, Sir Eustace Fiennes, Bart.

The Leeward Islands, of the West Indies, are part of the Lesser Antilles, forming Froude's "Bow of Ulysses." They comprise in one administration five Presidencies, and include the Islands of Antigua, Barbuda, Redonda, St. Christopher, Nevis, Anguilla, Dominica, Montserrat, and the (British) Virgin Islands, with Sombrero, under Commissioners, and all except the latter having their own local Legislature.

Their chief products are sugar, molasses, cocoa and tropical growths. Trade with the United States is growing.

Revenue in 1922-23 was £260,671; expenditures, £303,575; debt, £250,850; imports, £1,059,212; exports, £970,694.

The trade of the Bahamas, the Windward Islands and the Leeward Islands with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$6,124,861
"	1921-22	4,620,118
"	1922-23	6,694,100
"	1923-24	5,032,542
Exports,	1920-21	4,013,120
"	1921-22	1,690,929
"	1922-23	2,056,812
"	1923-24	2,606,840

BRITISH HONDURAS.

AREA, 8,592 square miles.
POPULATION, census of 1921, 45,317.
CAPITAL, Belize, population, 12,660.
Governor, Sir E. Hutson, K. C. M. G.
United States Consul, William W. Early.

British Honduras is situate on the Caribbean Sea, south of Yucatan, and produces chiefly tropical fruits, mahogany, logwood, chicle, and cedar, much of which comes to the United States. Of the imports, a considerable trade is with this country and Canada, and comprehends things produced both in this country and Britain.

Revenue, 1922-23 was £234,059; expenditures, £226,114; debt, £220,815; imports, £692,716; exports, £593,178.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$2,622,217
"	1921-22	1,823,553
"	1922-23	1,853,082
"	1923-24	1,853,530
Exports,	1920-21	3,720,142
"	1921-22	2,309,003
"	1922-23	2,229,134
"	1923-24	2,105,634

BRITISH GUIANA.

AREA, 89,480 square miles.
POPULATION, census of 1921, 297,691; including 124,900 East Indians.
CAPITAL, Georgetown; population, 55,490.

Governor, Sir Graeme Thomson, K. C. M. G.
United States Consul, Gaston Smith.

British Guiana is on the north shore of South America, with Venezuela on the west, Dutch Guiana on the east, and Brazil on the south. It is administered by a Governor, assisted by a Court of Policy, seven appointed and eight elected, these with six others constituting the Combined Court that rules.

Areas tilled are 177,000 acres, producing in 1920 sugar cane from 69,530 acres, rice from 55,250 acres, cocoanuts from 24,450 acres, coffee from 5,050 acres, rubber from 2,800 acres. Sugar production in 1923 was 90,569 tons, of which 83,145 tons, valued at $10,234,735, were exported.

The placer gold mining industry is important, the 1923 production being $166,663; total production, 1884-1921, being £9,544,247. The production of diamonds in 1923 was 214,747 carats, valued at $4,956,410.

There are 98 miles of railroads and 450 miles of river navigation. In 1923, 1,574 vessels of 537,396 tons entered the ports.

Revenue, 1923, was $5,330,401; expenditures, $5,044,421; debt, $10,845,000. Imports in 1923 were valued at $12,811,011; and exports at $18,036,707.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$6,246,348
"	1921-22	1,956,532
"	1922-23	1,728,653
"	1923-24	1,662,500
Exports,	1920-21	$2,369,877
"	1921-22	301,201
"	1922-23	478,264
"	1923-24	947,121

FALKLAND ISLANDS AND SOUTH GEORGIA.

AREA, 6,500 square miles, including more than 100 islands. South Georgia, estimated, 1,000 square miles.

POPULATION, Falkland Island, census of 1919, 3,255 (2,271 males, 984 females). South Georgia, estimated, 1,000; only 3 females.

Governor, Sir J. Middleton, K. B. E., C. B.

The Falkland Islands lie 300 miles east from the Strait of Magellan, at the southern end of South America. Their main value is in their strategic location, although there are large sheep farms and whaling interests. It was off the Falkland Islands the British war fleet under Admiral Sturdee defeated the troublesome German fleet in the late war, completing the elimination of the naval force of the Central Powers in the South Pacific.

Revenue, 1922, was £174,437; expenditures, £51,391; imports, £501,561; exports, £2,608,566. There is no debt.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1922-23	$225
"	1923-24	14,655
Exports,	1922-23	1,272,299
"	1923-24	411,158

BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES IN INDIA.

British Provinces.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population, 1921.
Ajmer-Merwara	2,711	495,899
Andamans and Nicobars	3,143	26,833
Assam	53,015	7,598,861
Beluchistan	54,228	421,679
Bengal	78,699	46,653,177
Bihar and Orissa	83,181	33,998,778
Bihar	*43,361*	*25,378,758*
Orissa	*13,743*	*4,963,406*
Chota Nagpur	*27,077*	*5,651,614*
Bombay (Presidency)	123,059	19,338,586
Bombay	*75,993*	*16,005,170*
Sind	*46,986*	*3,273,493*
Aden	*80*	*54,923*
Burma	230,839	13,205,564
Central Provinces and Berar	99,823	13,908,514
Central Provinces	*82,057*	*10,827,302*
Berar	*17,766*	*3,081,212*
Coorg	1,582	164,459
Delhi	557	486,741
Madras	142,330	42,322,270
Northwest Frontier Province	13,418	2,247,696
Punjab	99,222	20,678,393
United Provinces	107,267	45,590,946
Agra	*83,109*	*33,420,638*
Oudh	*24,158*	*12,170,308*
Total Provinces	1,093,074	247,138,396

Native State or Agency.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population, 1921.
Assam State (Manipur)	8,456	383,672
Beluchistan States	80,410	378,999
Baroda State	8,182	2,121,875
Bengal States	5,393	896,173
Bihar and Orissa States	28,648	3,965,431
Bombay States	63,864	7,412,341
Central India Agency	52,260	6,004,581
Central Provinces States	31,174	2,068,482
Gwalior State	25,107	3,175,822
Hyderabad State	82,698	12,453,627
Kashmir State	84,432	3,322,030
Madras States	10,549	5,460,029
Cochin	*1,361*	*979,019*
Travancore	*7,594*	*4,005,849*
Mysore State	29,475	5,976,660
N. W. Frontier Province (agencies and tribal areas)	25,472	2,828,055
Punjab States	36,551	4,415,401
Rajputana Agency	128,987	9,857,012
Sikkim State	2,818	81,722
United Provinces States	5,079	1,134,824
Total States	709,555	71,936,736
Total Provinces	1,093,074	247,138,396
Total India	1,802,629	319,075,132

NOTE.—Figures in Italics are included in the totals just preceding them.

INDIA.

AREA, of British provinces, 1,093,074 square miles; area of protected native states or agencies 709,555 square miles. Total India, 1,802,629 square miles.

POPULATION, of British provinces, census of 1921, 247,138,396; native states and agencies, 71,936,736; total India, 319,075,132.

CAPITAL, Delhi; population, 304,420.

Viceroy and Governor General, The Earl of Reading, P. C., G. C. B., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E.
United States Consul General, at Calcutta, Julius G. Lay. *Consuls*, at Bombay, Wilbur Keblinger; at Karachi, vacant; at Madras, Alfred R. Thomson; at Rangoon, Charles J. Pisar.

India is bounded on the north by Afghanistan and China; on the east by China, Siam and the Bay of Bengal, on the south by the Bay of Bengal, the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea; on the west by the Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea, Persia and Afghanistan. Its territory is as large as that of the United States east of the Rocky Mountain States.

The climate ranges from the extremely hot in the southeast to cooler elevations of the northwest mountains, the whole being tropical in general character

Approximately 25 per cent. of the area is forested, among the timber products being sandalwood, teak, ironwood, deodar, sissu, satinwood, date palm, cocoanut, sago, banyan and acacia.

The country is essentially agricultural, 70 per cent. of the people living therefrom. By the 1921 figures, there were in all of India, British India and the native states, 316,068,000 persons, of which about 229,045,000 were supported by soil tillage, forestry and livestock husbandry. Agriculture is crude, although improvement of method is being attained through the efforts of the British Department of Agriculture, which maintains staffs of experts to inculcate modernity among the natives. They also teach better ways of caring for domestic animals, and encourage the introduction of high-bred grades.

In 1920 there were 254,990,536 acres in crops in British India, with 23,197,000 acres irrigated by canals, 7,337,000 by tanks, 12,692,000 by wells and 5,737,000 by various other ways.

In 1923, rice on 81,535,000 acres yielded 33,135,000 tons; wheat, 10,764,000 tons from 30,492,000 acres; cotton, 5,196,000 bales from 21,154,000 acres—an exceedingly low per acre yield.

Other important products were linseed, rape, mustard, jute, indigo, sugar cane, coffee, and tea.

Livestock in 1920 numbered 117,000,000 oxen, 28,493,000 buffalo, 21,984,000 sheep, 24,134,000 goats, 1,698,000 horses, 75,000 mules, 1,372,000 donkeys and 408,000 camels.

INDUSTRY, MINING AND COMMERCE.

India in 1922 had 5,312 industrial establishments, employing 1,367,136 persons. The cotton industry is the most important, there being, June 30, 1923, 333 spinning and weaving mills, having 7,927,938 spindles, and 144,794 looms, and employing 347,380 hands; cotton consumption was about 2,100,000 bales of 400 pounds. The mills produced 1,700,-

000,000 yards of cotton cloth, and home weavers about 1,030,000,000 yards while 1,410,000,000 yards were imported, nearly all from England.

Jute mills come next, with 75 establishments employing 264,373 persons; cotton ginning and baling, 1,775 establishments employing 133,323 persons. Other industries employing 11,000 persons or more are transport, rice mills, engineering, manufacture of arms and ammunition, machinery, lumber, woolen goods, sugar, oil, tobacco, lace, and rubber.

To give effect to the ratification by India of the Draft Conventions approved by the International Labor Conference at Washington, a bill to amend the Indian factories Act was passed and came into force July 1, 1922. The principal features are:

Further protection for children working in factories by raising the maximum age from 14 to 15 and the minumum age from 9 to 12 years. The maximum number of hours during which a child may work in any one day shall not exceed six, and definite provision is made for intervals of rest. The limitation of the hours of adults in all classes of factories to sixty per week and eleven per day, lengthened intervals for rest and provisions for weekly holidays. Factories include establishments employing not less than ten persons a day.

In minerals, India has an unusually wide range of products. Coal produced in 1922 amounted to 19,010,986 tons; iron ore, 625,274 tons; manganese ore, 474,401 tons; wolfram, 943 tons; mica, 1,578 cwts; copper ore, 30,766 tons; lead, 172,967 tons; gold, 438,015 ounces; silver, 4,244,304 ounces, and precious stones, 231,160 carats. About 266,000 work in the mines.

India produced 7,575,000 barrels of petroleum in 1923, and 7,450,000 barrels in 1922.

Shipping entering Indian ports in 1922-23 numbered 3,534 vessels, of 7,298,339 tons, of which 2,037 of 5,419,050 tons, were British.

India had open for traffic, on March 31, 1922, 37,265 miles of railway, of which 7,698 miles were state lines operated by the state; 19,107 state lines operated by companies; 2,951 Indian state lines operated by Indian states, and 1,483 operated by the Main Line. Much of the other privately owned mileage was operated under guarantee and rebate terms, or under subsidies. Railway development is not modern, four gauges being employed, preventing the interchange of cars from one line to another. Navigable waterways inland amount to 4,000 miles, and there are about 200,000 miles of highways. The number of motor vehicles in use in 1923 was about 50,000.

The Sukkur Barrage in the Sind—one of the great irrigation schemes in the world—and the Sutlej Valley irrigation project, in the Punjab have both received the sanction of the Indian Government and the Bombay Legislative Assembly. The Sukkur Barrage will cost £18,500,000 and will be financed by loans aggregating $50,000,000. It provides for an extensive system of canals on both banks of the Indus River to supply perennial irrigation and it is expected that during the next ten years the cotton acreage in the Punjab will be trebled and between two and three million acres will be added to the wheat producing area. The Government will also stimulate sugar-cane production in the Sind.

THE BRITISH ARMY IN INDIA.

The British regular forces in India are paid by the Indian Exchequer. The expenditure in 1923-24 was £57,176,700. They are organized in brigades and divisions with the native army, the normal proportion being one British battalion to 3 native. In October, 1922, there were 44 British infantry battalions, 126 native; 6 British cavalry regiments, 20 native. The horse (5 batteries), field (6 batteries) and garrison (9 batteries) artillery, the tank corps (6 companies) and Royal Air Force are wholly British. A native army has 19 pack artillery batteries, 24 engineer companies and 14 signal companies. In addition there is an auxiliary force organized in 1920 for volunteers of British extraction, which numbers 23 infantry battalions, 20 garrison artillery batteries, 11 cavalry regiments, 19 railway battalions, 5 engineer companies and 1 signal service company. Eight regiments in 1923 were wholly officered by Indians as to company or squadron officers.

A reorganization of the Indian Government has consolidated the departments under three heads: Commerce; Industries and Labor; Education, Health and Lands, together with a Board of Revenue to shape a definite taxation policy.

The budget for 1923-24 for the Central Government only was: Revenue, 1,295,200,000 rupees. ($397,496,800 converted at 1 rupee = .3069 current exchange); expenditures, 1,299,000,000 rupees ($388,763,100). The debt on March 31, 1924, totaled 9,175,300,000 rupees ($2,815,898,570.)

In 1922 returns show that 19,396 persons died from snake bite, tigers killed 1,454, leopards, 560; wolves 556; bears 69; elephants, 70 and hyenas, 10. During the year nearly 25,000 wild animals were killed and 200,000 rupees paid in reward. The plague caused 36,900 deaths in India up to March 31, 1923. The average for four years of deaths for the plague had been 14,400.

Great Britain officially defines British India as that part of the Indian peninsula which is directly under British rule, but the technical delimitation of British India shades off into other areas, where British influence predominates and is virtually complete. The British imperial status was given when Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India in 1876.

Government there by Britain is declared to be based on the principle which has obtained in other colonies and dominions since the time the United States separated from the mother country—that of advancing the people as far as possible along the pathway toward autonomy and complete self-government. The ultimate objective is said to be that absolute self-government which the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Union of South Africa and other areas have. The backward status of the people has prevented the realization of such an end so far, according to British authoritative statements.

Although the efforts of Britain to introduce better methods have accomplished much and have held loyal a large proportion of the people, there has lately been an arousal of extreme nationalism, with resistance by the agitators and their followers to British rule, taking, under the leadership of Gandhi, the form of non-co-operation.

India is a member of the League of Nations.

It is said that there are 45 races, speaking 170 languages, and 2,400 castes and tribes, divided, 217,000,000 Hindus, 60,000,000 descendants of Turanian tribes, 66,000,000 Mohammedans, and there are 700 feudatory states. Each cult, caste and tribe adheres strongly to its religious beliefs and social rules, many of them with fanaticism, especially the Mohammedans, who even in far-off India look quite as faithfully toward Mecca each sundown as do those nearer to the capital of Islam for 1,000 years. The stability of these conditions, touching all classes, is probably the more assured because of all the population only about 11 per cent. is urban.

POPULATION OF THE CITIES OF INDIA.

The principal cities of above 100,000 inhabitants with their population, by the census of 1921, are:

Town.	Popular'n	Town	Popular'n
Calcutta (with suburbs)	1,327,547	Allahabad	157,220
Bombay	1,175,914	Mandalay	148,917
Madras	526,911	Nagpur	145,193
Hyderabad	404,187	Srinagar	141,735
Rangoon	341 962	Madura	138,894
Delhi	304 420	Bareilly	129,459
Lahore	281,781	Meerut	122,609
Ahmedabad	274,007	Trichinopoly	120,422
Lucknow	240,566	Jaipur	120,207
Bangalore	237,496	Patna	119,976
Karachi	216,883	Sholapur	119,581
Cawnpore	216.436	Dacca	119,450
Poona	214,796	Surat	117,434
Benares	198,447	Ajmer	113,512
Agra	185,532	Jubbulpore	108,793
Amritsar	160,218	Peshawar	104,452
		Rawalpindi	101,142

There are also 51 with a population of between 30,000 and 100,000.

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS OF INDIA.
(Census of 1921)

Sects.	Number.
Total population	318.942,480
Hindus	216,734,586
Sikhs	3,238,803
Jains	1,178,596
Buddhists	11,591,268
Parsees	101,778
Mohammedans	68,735,233
Christians	4,754,079
Roman Catholics	1,490,863
Anglicans	492,752
Presbyterians	181,130
Baptists	337,226
Lutherans	218,500
Methodists	171,844
Congregationalists	135,265
Salvationists	52,407
Other Protestants	45,894
Syrian (Romo-Syrian)	413,142
Syrian (others)	315,162
Armenians, Greeks, etc	4,064
Jews	21,778
Animistic	9,774.661
Others, about	18,000

The detailed figures for the Christians are those of the 1911 census and are given to indicate the relative strengths of the several denominations. The number of Europeans was 176,031 (males, 125,229; females, 50,802) and of Anglo-Indians, 113,090 (males 56,668, females, 56,422.)

ILLITERACY IN INDIA.

The following statistics of illiteracy are those of the census of 1911.

	Able to Read and Write.	Unable to Read and Write.	Total.
Males	16 938,668	143,480,620	160,419,288
Females	1,600,763	151,397,030	152,997,793
Total	18,539,431	294,877,650	313,417,081

In 1921 the literates were 22,600,000.

The number per 1,000 over 5 years old able to read and write is males 139, females 21; the proportion literate in English is males 16, females 2.

In 1919-20 there were 168,358 public schools of various kinds with 7,612,839 pupils, and 34,623 private schools with 593,386; the expenditure in public education was £14,889,696. There are eight universities.

The problem in India is always how to get enough food for the people; that is, enough to stave off starvation. Famines and scourges are frequent, and obstacles to efficient use of the natural resources are ever present in the conservatism of the people and disinclination to change.

Imports in 1923-24 were valued 2,276,265,000 rupees ($707,818,415); and exports at 3,485,960,000, ($1,084,133,560). The British Empire supplied 64 per cent. of the imports and bought 40 per cent. of the exports.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports, 1920-21	$92,549,584
" 1921-22	35,723,466
" 1922-23	27,920,796
" 1923-24	34,134,610
Exports, 1920-21	122,850,161
" 1921-22	78,560,413
" 1922-23	121,674,631
" 1923-24	107,935,683

Beluchistan is in the extreme western part of the Indian Empire, with 54,228 square miles of area, and, in 1921, 421,679 of population, practically all Mussulmans or Hindus. It is governed by British Residents under long-standing agreements.

Barren mountains and deserts render it comparatively unimportant economically, with some cereals produced, and little development of any kind. Minerals have been explored, and will some time afford wealth. Foreign trade totals about $1,000,000.

Sikkim is a state of India in the Himalayas, south from Thibet. The area is 2,818 square miles, and population in 1921 was 81,722, composed of Bhutias, Lepchas and Nepalese. It is governed by a Maharajah, H. H. Tashi Namgyal, under a British protectorate.

Cereals, fruits and woolen cloth are the products. The country is undeveloped.

The Andaman Islands 204 in number, are in the Bay of Bengal, 120 miles from the mainland of Burma. Area is 2,260 square miles, and population, 26,833. Timber wealth is large, but the use of the islands for a penal settlement, a self-supporting community of 11,500, is the chief interest. The natives are pigmy jungle-dwellers, experts with spear and arrow, and very savage.

The Nicobar Islands, 75 miles from Andaman Islands, have 635 square miles of area, and population of 10,000.

OTHER BRITISH ASIATIC POSSESSIONS.

ADEN, PERIM, SOKOTRA, AND BAHREIN ISLANDS.

United States Consul, at Aden, A. G. Watson (V.C.)

Aden, a peninsula on the Arabian coast, is on the southern end of the Suez Canal, and has 75 square miles of area, in Aden proper, and 9,080 square miles including protectorate areas. The population, including Perim, in 1922 was 56,571, mostly Mohammedans. In 1923, imports were valued at $22,529,610—cotton goods, grains, coal, sugar and foods, and exports at $18,652,001—salt, coffee, gum, hides, cotton goods and foods.

Manufacturing is chiefly of cigarettes and salt.

There are about 30 miles of narrow gauge railways.

Aden is a free port, an important coaling station and has an excellent harbor. In 1923 merchant vessels numbering 1,060 of 4,046,530 tonnage called there.

Sokotra is an island off the African coast under British protection, and the Kuria Muria Islands, off the Arabian coast—all attached to Aden. Area in all is 1,382 square miles, and population 12,000, mostly engaged in livestock husbandry.

Trade of Aden with the United States was:

Imports, 1920-21	$1,221,230
" 1921-22	1,584,376
" 1922-23	1,763,061
" 1923-24	670,132
Exports, 1920-21	1,696,940
" 1921-22	1,541,368
" 1922-23	2,447,243
" 1923-24	2,185,862

The Bahrein Islands lie off the Arabian coast, in the Persian Gulf, the total area being 280 square miles, and the population 110,000, mostly Mohammedans. Pearl fishing is the chief interest. The foreign trade in 1920-21 totalled about $5,900,000 of imports, chiefly rice, coffee, sugar, tea, and cotton piece goods, and exports about $6,250,000, mostly rice, coffee, sugar.

CEYLON.

Governor, Sir Hugh Clifford, K. C. M. G.

United States Consul, at Colombo, M. Turner (V. C.)

Ceylon is an island as large as the State of West Virginia off the southern tip of India in the Indian Ocean, with 25,481 square miles of area and 4,497,599 of population, divided: Buddhists, 2,770,000; Hindus, 982,000; Mohammedans, 302,000; Christians, 444,000. Colombo (population, 1921, 244,110), is the chief city.

Of the total 16,212,000 acres, 3,106,000 are tilled, and 1,000,000 pastureland. Products are cocoanuts, rubber, cinnamon, tea, and grains. Tea is the most important, 183,501,928 pounds being exported in 1923. 121,010,033 to the United Kingdom. Rubber exportations in 1923 were 79,331,782 pounds as against 104,706,000 in 1922. Total imports in 1920 were valued at $108,018,955, in 1921, $65,639,775; exports, 1920, $89,487,394, 1921, $64,150,103.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports, 1921-22	$411,108
" 1922-23	831,986
" 1923-24	1,868,202
Exports, 1921-22	9,723,851
" 1922-23	26,607,234
" 1923-24	23,794,471

The Maldive Islands are 400 miles west from Ceylon, with 70,000 population, almost all Mohammedans. Cocoanuts, millet, palms, fruit and nuts are the products.

CYPRUS.

Cyprus is an island, third largest in the Mediterranean Sea, 40 miles from Asia Minor and 60 from Syria. Its area is 3,584 square miles, and population in 1921 was 274,108 Mohammedans (Ottoman Turks), 310,709; Christians, 245,287; others, 4,000.

Nicosia is the capital, population, 18,461; other towns, Larnaca, 10,652; Linasol, 11,843.

The island is agricultural, with wheat, barley, vetches, oats, olives and cotton chief products. 30 per cent. of the land area is cultivated.

Revenue, 1921-22 was £644,416, expenditures, £645,912; debt, £211,566 (for public works); imports, 1922, £1,411,561; exports, £871,211.

STRAITS SETTLEMENT.

AREA, Singapore Island, 217 square miles; Penang Island, 108 square miles; Wellesley, 280 square miles; Malacca, 840 square miles; Pangkor, 155 square miles; total, 1,600 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1921, 883,769.

CAPITAL, Singapore, population, 1922, 441,457.

Governor, Sir Laurence N. Guillemard, K. C. B., K. C. M. G., also *High Commissioner* for the Federated Malay States; *High Commissioner* for Brunei, and *British Agent* for North Borneo and Sarawak.

United States Consul General, at Singapore, Ernest L. Harris; *Consul*, at Penang, vacant.

The Straits Settlement is a Crown Colony in which Singapore, an island twenty-seven miles long by fourteen wide, area, 217 square miles, is the chief port. Singapore just misses being the southernmost point of Asia by a half-mile water channel. The Johore Causeway has just been completed joining it with the mainland and affording through train service between Bangkok and Singapore. It is at the funnel point of the Strait of Malacca, which extends between the Malay Peninsula and the Island of Sumatra, the great water highway between India and China.

The British House of Commons voted in 1923 to spend £11,000,000 to make it an impregnable naval base. It is already heavily fortified and in strategic position as the Gibraltar and Aden of the Far East. The project was held up later.

A hundred years ago the island, owned by the Sultan of Johore on the mainland, was a deserted jungle safe for a little fishing village. Sir Stamford Raffles in 1819 obtained it for the East India Company for a small fee and in two years the little trading centre he established had a population of 10,000. Singapore has been developed and maintained as a free port and is now a huge city of over 440,000 population, carrying on trade valued at $1,000,000,000 annually, with a shipping of all sorts amounting to 17,000,000 tons yearly, and is primarily a transshipping point. Its population has been drawn from all Asia, Oceania, the Malay Archipelago, Africa, Europe and America. Chinese predominate, making up one-half the population. Europeans, Americans and Australians number less than 10,000; and there are as many Japanese.

Revenue in 1922 was £3,978,737; expenditures, £2,892,993; debt, £6,913,352.

Imports for 1923 were about 588,000,000 Straits dollars (Straits dollar = $0.51); and exports, 672,000,000 Straits dollars. Total exports of rubber were 282,258 short tons, and of tin, 78,250 tons.

In 1922 there entered the ports, 8,715 ships of 13,456,428 tons, exclusive of native craft, which numbered 25,877 of 1,004,332 tons.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$14,927,449
"	1921-22	4,545,796
"	1922-23	6,783,236
"	1923-24	7,156,113
Exports,	1920-21	107,504,102
"	1921-22	71,819,493
"	1922-23	139,356,405
"	1923-24	143,157,485

The Federated Malay States lie in the Malay Peninsula, and have 27,506 square miles, and population in 1919 was about 1,315,000. Products are cocoanuts, rice, rubber, tapioca, pepper, gambier, and nipah palms. In 1920 imports were about $100,000,000, and exports about $165,000,000.

The area under rubber cultivation in 1922 was 1,177 590 acres; rubber exports amounted to 128,462 tons in 1922 and 94,552 tons in 1921. Tin to the amount of 34,489 tons was exported in 1921 and 35,288 in 1922; in 1921, 14,674 ounces of gold was produced.

The Unfederated Malay States, area, 23,486 square miles, and estimated population, all Mohammedans, of about 1,123,000, are five in number, each under a native Sultan and with a British adviser.

British North Borneo has 31,106 square miles area, with 208,183 population in 1911, chiefly Mohammedans on the seacoast, and aboriginal tribes inland.

Major Gen. Sir W. H. Rycroft is Governor of the Protectorate, and the British North Borneo Company has jurisdiction.

Exports are mainly timber, sago, rice, gum, and the tropical products.

Revenue in 1922 was £361,044; expenditures, £241,784; imports, £800,933; and exports, £957,333.

Brunei has been since 1888 a protected sultanate on the north side of the Island of Borneo, between Sarawak and British North Borneo. Its area is about 4,000 square miles, and population, census of 1921, 25,454, of which 35 were Europeans. The revenue for 1920 was about £23,500 and expenditures about £26,000; debt £50,100. A British Resident is in control.

Sarawak, the land of the white Rajah, is along the northwest coast of Borneo, between the mountains and the China Sea. Its coast line is 400 miles long and its area 42,000 square miles. Its population is estimated at about 600,000. The chief towns are the capital, Kuching, 20 miles up the Sarawak River, and Sibu, 60 miles up the Rejang River, which is navigable for large steamers. The chief exports are sago, pepper, gold, plantation rubber, gutta percha, gutta jelutong, cutch, petroleum, birds' nests, fish, oil nuts and sugar. The Rajah is H. H. Charles Vyner Brooke, great-nephew of James Brooke, the Englishman to whom the Sultan of Brunei gave the Government in 1842.

HONGKONG.

Governor General, Sir R. E Stubbs, K. C. M. G.
United States Consul General, Algar E. Carleton (C.).

British Hongkong is a crown colony acquired in 1841. and lies at the mouth of the Canton River 60 miles from Canton. It is 11 miles long by from two to three wide. The population in 1920 was estimated at 625,166, non-Chinese being 14,000.

Hongkong is an important British station of great strategic value commercially as well as naval.

Hongkong is the gateway between the east and the west and one of the greatest trans-shipment ports in the world. The movement of shipping in 1923 was the largest in its history. Combined entrances and clearances, including junks and steam launches, totalled 778,222 vessels of 53,402,239 tons. Steamers entering the port numbered 6,321 of 12,979,033 tonnage. Over 65 per cent. of the tonnage was in the foreign trade, nearly one-half of it being British, nearly one-fourth Japanese, and one-tenth American. Imports in 1923 were valued at £61,954,498; and exports at £61,372,331, of which rice was valued at £12,689,553.

Revenue in 1922 was £2,809,602; expenditures, £2,339,711; and debt, £341,800.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$22,042,197
"	1921-22	19,569,408
"	1922-23	19,055,359
"	1923-24	19,253,102
Exports,	1920-21	28,210,902
"	1921-22	11,036,422
"	1922-23	20,216,496
"	1923-24	20,357,335

WEIHAIWEI.

Weihaiwei is in the Chinese Province of Shantung, and includes islands and the ba,, which were leased in 1898. The area is 285 square miles, and the population was 154,416 in 1921. Under agreement made at the Shantung Settlement at the Washington Conference, January, 1922, Great Britain will restore the territory to China. Imports in 1922 were valued at $Mex.5,890,367; exports, $Mex.3,999,748.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

AREA, 473.089 square miles; divided, Cape of Good Hope, 276,966; Natal, 35,284; Orange Free State, 50,389; the Transvaal, 110,450.

POPULATION, census of 1921, 6,928,580; divided, Cape of Good Hope, 2,781,185; Natal, 1,234,000; Orange Free State, 628,360; the Transvaal, 2,085,337.

CAPITALS, Cape Town (seat of Legislature), population, census of 1921, 207,404; Pretoria (seat of Government), 74,052; other cities, Johannesburg, population, 288,131; Durban, 146,324; Port Elizabeth, 45,927; Kimberley, 39,320; Bloemfontein, 38,865, and six others having more than 10,000 but less than 21,000 whites.

Governor General, the Earl of Athlone, G. C. B., G. C. M. G.

Premier, Gen. J. B. Hertzog (Native Affairs).

United States Consul General, at Cape Town, De Witt C. Poole; *Consuls*, at Durban, Natal, Harry M. Lakin; at Port Elizabeth, Reed Page Clark; at Johannesburg, George K. Donald.

The Union of South Africa, referred to by some Britons as "The flower of British democratic development," includes the former colonies of the Cape of Good Hope and Natal, and the one-time Boer republics, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. These were all united May 31, 1910, under self-governing privileges. Legislative power rests with a Senate of 40 members, each with a £500 property qualification, eight appointed and 32 elected; and a House of Assembly of 134 elected members. Voters must be British subjects of European descent.

The Government, to which the British Parliament granted broadest powers, is on a very advanced platform of expression of the people's will. There is an elected provincial council in each state with an administration appointed by the Governor General which deals with local matters.

The Union of South Africa is a member of the League of Nations.

The census of 1921 returned 1,519,488 whites and 5,409,092 colored; 4,697,813 were Bantu natives, 165,731 Asiatics and 545,548 of other races. Of the cities, Johannesburg, Cape Town, Pretoria, Port Elizabeth and East London alone returned a majority of white inhabitants.

The defense force of the Union has been entirely responsible for the military administration since Dec. 1, 1921, and the imperial soldiers have been withdrawn.

The railways owned by the several colonies prior to the Union were, in May, 1919, merged into one system, the South African Railways, under control of the Union Government. The total mileage in operation March 31, 1922, was 10.987 (Cape, 4,254; Natal, 1,416; Orange Free State, 1,342; the Transvaal, 2,644; and Southwest Africa, 1,331). The capital expenditure up to March 31, 1922, was £103,335,073; gross earnings, 1921-22, were £20,807,359; expenditures, £17,214,275. The mileage of privately owned lines was 571 (Cape, 453; Natal, 50; Orange Free State, 4; Transvaal, 7; and Southwest Africa, 74).

The overseas shipping entering the ports in 1922 was 1,216 vessels of 4,430,456 tons; coastwise, 2,711 vessels of 7,028,095 tons. Under the two-year extension of its mail carrying contract the Castle-Vail Steamship Line received a subsidy of £171,000 a year until Sept. 3, 1924.

The output of gold and diamonds from South Africa from the earliest dates of discovery to Dec. 31, 1922, is given in the following table, the value of gold being calculated at £4.2477 per ounce.

Province.	Gold.	Diamonds.
Cape of Good Hope	£21,886	£170,893,131
Natal	84,210	.....
Transvaal	749,234,347	31,426,595
Orange Free State	.....	19,847,693
Total	£749,340,443	£222,167,219

The value of the coal output for the Union in the same time was £22,962,626, chiefly from the Cape; and of tin, £1,633,844, chiefly from Transvaal.

The agricultural and dairying industries have been well developed for African areas, and such produce is even shipped to the London market.

The Transvaal and Natal have each 2,000,000 acres suitable for growing cotton. In Natal 5,200 acres were under cultivation in 1922-23 and the total yield there and in the Transvaal was about 4,000 bales.

Progress is being made in development of manufacturing to use the country's raw materials, more than $200,000,000 being already invested therein.

The Union of South Africa spent out of its loan funds for war services in the six fiscal years, 1915-21, £22,940,555.

The primary and secondary schools numbered, in 1920, 4,746 with 303,255 pupils for whites, and 3,129 with 238,137 pupils for colored; the teachers numbered 19,759 and the expenditures £5,940,037. There are nine universities with 173 professors and 3,292 students.

Budget 1924-25 balanced at £23,891 000, revenue, 1923-24, £24,911,000; expenditures, £24,434,102; expenditures on loan account, £12,229,000; extraordinary expenditure to combat plague of locusts, £240,000. Debt, March 31, 1924, £208,244,000.

Imports, 1923, £57,836,761; 1922, £51,413,450; exports, 1923, £78,639,849; 1922, £64,978,524.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$46,925,067
"	1921-22	18,059,700
"	1922-23	25,599,052
"	1923-24	32,667,705
Exports,	1920-21	10,838,040
"	1921-22	5,282,140
"	1922-23	15,203,259
"	1923-24	7,408,655

Southwest Africa, formerly German territory, annexed 1884, occupies the Atlantic Coast from the Orange River to Angola It was conquered by the armed forces of the Union in the World War, and surrendered on July 9, 1915, at Khorab. It is now administered by the Union under a mandate from the League of Nations, dated Dec. 17, 1920. It covers about 322,400 square miles and the native population is estimated at 218,000 with 19,000 Europeans, between 7,000 and 8,000 of whom are Germans and the rest South African farmers.

It has a very healthful climate, dry and temperate with variety, as the country rises to mountainous elevations inland. It is essentially a stock-raising country. There are 1,065 miles of railroads.

Budget, 1923-24—Revenue.....£753,300
Expenditures.....£786,020

Imports, 1922, were £1,147,637, exports, £1,247,229, principally diamonds (297,606 carats), £791,213; and copper (34,351 tons), £274,808.

SOUTH AFRICA.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

Governor, Lieut. Col. Sir John R. Chancellor K. C. M. G.

Premier, Sir Charles Coghlan.

Southern Rhodesia lies in the central part of South Africa, extending from the Transvaal Province northward to the Zambesi River, with Portuguese East Africa on the east and Portuguese West Africa and Bechuanaland on the west. It has an area of 149,000 square miles; European population, census of May, 1921, 33,500; native population, estimated, 770,000. The country is rich in gold reefs and other minerals, but has proved to be a rich agricultural country, especially adapted to European settlers. Fruit trees thrive, and regular shipments of oranges are exported. Acreage under crops in 1920 was, European, 211,094; native, 1,223,915. From 7,504 acres of tobacco there was an estimated yield of 3,000,000 pounds. Stock raising is an important industry. The output of gold from 1890 to 1923 inclusive is valued at £57,522,243. In 1923 the output of gold was 647 500 ounces (£2,909,159); silver, 172,209 ounces; copper, 3,388 tons, chrome ore, 93,475 tons, coal, 515,650 tons, asbestos, 14,249 tons. Value of the total mineral output being £4,300,652. Imports in 1922 were valued at £3,764,160, and in 1921 at £5,091,116; exports in 1922, at £4,627,693, and in 1921 at £4,815,155, of which gold in 1922 was £2,604,508, and in 1921, £2,298,596.

The total mileage of the railways in the two Rhodesias in 1922 was 2,468.

The two Rhodesias, Southern and Northern, have been under the administration of the British South Africa Company, who secured a Royal Charter Oct. 29, 1898.

Southern Rhodesia, on Nov. 6, 1922, voted in favor of responsible government and in consequence was formally annexed to the British Empire. A Governor, Cabinet and Legislative Assembly, with limited powers, took the reins of government on Oct. 1, 1923. Women vote.

The British South Africa Company gave up its claims to all public works and buildings for £3,750,000 and its claims to certain monopoly rights but retains its commercial rights and assets, its mineral rights, its railways and railway rights and 3,800.000 acres of land in Southern Rhodesia and 4,500,000 acres of land in Northern Rhodesia.

Revenue in 1921-22 was £1,532,000; expenditures, £1,277 000. There is no debt.

The Victoria Falls in Southern Rhodesia on the Zambesi River are the greatest natural spectacle in South Africa. They are a mile wide and from 250 to nearly 350 feet high. The river forces itself through a hundred foot outlet into a yawning gorge that winds away for forty miles. The railroad bridge crosses this gorge nearly 400 feet above the water level.

Northern Rhodesia, now has the status of a Crown Colony. It extends from the Zambesi River north to the border of the Congo State and Tanganyika Territory. It has an area of about 291,000 square miles with a permanent European population (1920) of 3,500 and native population estimated at about 928,000. The country is mostly high pleatau covered with thin forest. Much of it is suitable for farming and grazing. The lead mines yielded in 1922, 22,961 tons, valued at £344,417.

Basutoland, with 11,716 square miles, and, by the census of 1921, 498,781 population, of which 1,603 were Europeans, lies in South Africa northeast from the Cape of Good Hope Province on an elevated plateau. It is well watered and has a fine climate. Stock raising is most important. Products are wool, wheat, cereals, with beginning of iron workings and coal production promised. The territory is governed by a resident Commissioner under the High Commissioner for South Africa.

It is in fact a reservation set apart for the natives who are the most enlightened in South Africa and have increased from 40,000 to 500,000 in a century. Whites are not permitted to own land in it.

The revenue for 1922 was £212,538 and expenditures £224,547. Under the new Native Tax Law every adult male native pays £1 5s. per annum and if he can afford more than one wife he pays £1 5s. per annum for his wives up to a maximum of £3 15s.

Imports in 1922 were £702,125; in 1921, £556,645; exports in 1922, £669,330; in 1921, £510,448.

Bechuanaland, area, 275,000 square miles and population, by the census of 1921, 152.983, is in the middle of Southern Africa, between Southwest Africa and the Union of South Africa and Rhodesia. It is utterly undeveloped, but cattle growing and agriculture have gained momentum, and the livestock already totals more than 600,000 head. Gold is mined, the 1921 output being in excess of $100,000. It is a protectorate governed by a resident Commissioner.

Khama, its famous native King, died in February, 1923, at the age of about 100 years, having ruled his people for eighty years. He was converted to Christianity by David Livingstone.

Swaziland, with 6,678 square miles, and a population, by census of 1921, of 133,563, lies at the southeast side of the Transvaal, in South Africa, and produces chiefly tobacco, corn, vegetables, sweet potatoes, and livestock. Some gold is yielded. The country is undeveloped. It is governed by a resident Commissioner under the authority of the High Commissioner for South Africa.

BRITISH WEST AFRICA.

NIGERIA.

AREA, estimated, 332,000 square miles.
POPULATION, estimated, 16,250,000.
CAPITAL, Lagos.
Governor, Sir Hugh Clifford, G. C. M. G.

Nigeria lies in Western Africa, between Cameroon and Dahomey (French) on the Gulf of Guinea. The hinterland stretches back 600 miles to French West Africa. The tin, lead and iron ore industries are old and valuable. Other products are palm oil, rubber, nuts, ivory, hides, livestock, ostrich feathers, drugs and tobacco.

The growth of cotton is being carefully promoted, the 1922-23 crop exceeding 10,000 bales of long staple.

Nigeria is a country, like most of Africa, of vast natural resources, with barely initial exploration done up to this time. The people, as in all Mohammedan countries, are backward, but Europeans with capital have gone in and are bringing resources into play. Slavery was abolished by ordinance in 1917, and slave-dealing suppressed.

Commerce is mostly by the trading stations common to such lands, at which simple manufactures are exchanged for native products. There are (1920) 1,126 miles of railroad.

The revenue for 1921-22 was £4,876,746, expenditures, £7,171,997; debt, £13,609,209.

The value of the imports in 1921 was £10,768,812 and of exports, £8,028,412.

Cameroon, 31,000 square miles, and 400,000 population, lies between British Nigeria and the French Congo in Western Africa. It is part of the former German colony Kamerun, the eastern and larger part of which went to France (which see). It is a region of fertile soils, and progress is rapid toward building up valuable agricultural production—cloves, vanilla, ginger, pepper and palm oil Ivory is a large product.

The seat of Government is Buea and the administrator is the Governor of Nigeria.

Gambia, area, 4,130 square miles, and population, estimated at 240,000, is an independent West African British crown colony, from which nuts, hides and palm kernels are exported, and the usual supply of manufactures imported from developed countries.

Its imports in 1922 were valued at £653,421 and exports at £807,844. The tonnage of vessels entering the ports in 1921 was 339,999.

It is administered by a Governor as a crown colony. The revenue for 1922 was £204,244; the expenditures, £430,312.

THE GOLD COAST.

(The Gold Coast, Ashanti and the Northern Territories and mandate for Togoland.)

AREA—about 80,000 square miles; area of that part of Togoland under British mandate, 12,600 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1921, 2,078,043; Europeans, 2,206. Togoland, estimated, 350,000.

CAPITAL, Accra; population, estimated, 38,000.

Governor, Brig. Gen. Sir F G. Guggisberg, K. C. M. G.

The Gold Coast lies along the Gulf of Guinea for 334 miles. The French Ivory Coast is on the west, and on the east is Togoland, formerly a German colony, and now divided by mandate of the League of Nations between Great Britain and France. The French portion, about 21,100 square miles, is attached for administrative purposes to Dahomey, in the east (which see), and the British, about 12,600 square miles, is administered by the Governor of the Gold Coast.

Under his administration also falls Ashanti, due north of the Gold Coast, and the Northern Territories, due north of Ashanti. These countries have enormous wealth in their forests, and the cultivation of cacao and rubber is being fosted. Palm kernels and oil are among the chief products.

There is a Government railway, 168 miles, from Seccondee to Kumasi, and a line from Accra to Anyinam (85 miles), the extension of which to Kumasi was to be pushed in 1922.

SIERRA LEONE.

AREA of colony, 4,000 square miles; of protectorate, 27,000 square miles; total, 31,000 square miles.

POPULATION of colony, census of 1921, 85,163; Europeans, 1,161; of Protectorate, census of 1921, 1,456,148.

CAPITAL, Freetown; population, 1921, 44,124.

Governor, A. R. Slater, C. M. G.

Sierra Leone lies on the west coast of Africa for 180 miles, between French Guinea and Liberia. In its capital, Freetown, it has the greatest seaport in West Africa, with an excellent harbor and a naval coaling station. The colony has been in British possession since 1767. The hinterland forms the protectorate, which extends inland about 180 miles. The chief exports are palm kernels, kola nuts and palm oil; the chief imports, textiles, spirits, tobacco and hardware.

Revenue, 1922, £786,540; expenditures, £816,977; imports, £1,511,496; exports, £1,372,862; debt, £1,729,848.

Tonnage entering Freetown, 2,474,226.

The trade of all British West Africa with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$9,300,348
"	1921-22	6,077,715
"	1922-23	7,626,052
"	1923-24	7,733,796
Exports,	1920-21	7,051,365
"	1921-22	9,338,098
"	1922-23	14,897,266
"	1923-24	14,048,428

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

Governor, Sir Robert T. Coryndon, K. C. M. G. appointed 1922.

United States Consul, at Nairobi, Avra M. Warren.

Kenya, crown colony and protectorate, extends from the Indian Ocean northeast to Italian Somaliland, north to Abyssinia, west to Uganda, and south to Tanganyika; its boundaries are the Umba, Juba and Uganda Rivers. Its area is 245,060 square miles and estimated population of about 2,500,000 natives. It had in 1923 about 11,000 Europeans, chiefly British, 36,000 East Indians and 10,500 Arabs.

In the northeast, stretching across the Equator, there is a tract of 200,000 square miles lying at an elevation of more than 4,000 feet, with a climate like that of California, vast rolling plains, crossed by rivers, dotted with lakes, where cotton and rubber can be grown, and two crops a year of food staples. Experts claim that enough cotton can be grown there to make the British textile industry independent of American supply. It is inexploited, occupied only by roving natives and thronged with wild game. White men can live there in health as nowhere else in Central Africa.

The Europeans of Kenya passed laws reserving the highlands for white settlement, restricting the Indians to the lowlands and less healthy regions. The Indian settlers complained bitterly of the discrimination practised against them, shutting them out from desired land and demanding political representation according to number, as equal citizens of the empire. The British colonists insisted that Kenya should remain a European colony in which their power should be dominant, and the British Government gave decision in their favor on July 25, 1923, in a Parliamentary paper to the effect that responsible self-government for the colony is out of the question; that the Indian demand for equal franchise cannot be granted, but that the Government is prepared to grant the Indians and Arabs representation on the Legislative Council through the communal system of election; that the elected members of the council shall comprise five Indians, one Arab and eleven Europeans. This leaves the franchise unchanged as regards white settlers. The policy of segregation as between Europeans and Asiatics in townships must be abandoned, but the existing practice of reserving agricultural land in the highlands for British and Europeans must be maintained.

Nairobi, a famous centre for big game hunting, is the capital. A government railroad runs from Mombasa, on the coast, through Nairobi to Lake Victoria Nyanza, 618 miles. The budget for 1925 was: Revenue, £2,093,460; expenditures, £2,091,679. The debt was £5,000,000 for railway construction and public works. Imports (including Uganda) in 1923 were £4,257,843; exports, £3,996,432. Exports were chiefly raw cotton, coffee, hides, ivory and sesame seed.

Tanganyika was formerly German East Africa, and was taken by the British in 1918, the Urundi and Ruanda districts going to Belgium, and the "Kionga Triangle" to Mozambique (Portuguese East Africa). It reaches from the coast to Lake Tanganyika and from Lake Nyassa to Victoria Nyanza. It is administered under a mandate from the League of Nations, by a Governor, with headquarters at Dar-es-Salaam.

The area is 365,000 square miles, estimated, and the native population, by census of 1921, 4,122,000. Whites are negligible, numbering less than 2,500.

Forest wealth is large, and there is much land susceptible of agricultural development for the production of tropical fruits and other foodstuffs. Domestic animals figure in the wealth of the people, who are extremely crude and uncivilized.

The western part of Tanganyika is a paradise for big game. There are many huge extinct craters, about 125 in number west of the gorilla country, Kilimanjaro; that of Ngoro Ngoro is surrounded by escarpments 2,000 feet high; is 35 miles wide and is crowded with game. Announcement was made in 1923 that it had been bought by Sir Charles Ross, of Scotland, who will protect it as a game preserve.

Revenue, 1923-24, £1,257,540; expenditures, £1,914,966.

The Uganda Protectorate, in East Africa, has

110,000 square miles, and the population in 1921 was estimated at 3,200,000. The country is well advanced in civilization, 750,000 of the people belonging to the intelligent class. Cotton is the chief product; the crop in 1922-23 exceeded 120,000 bales. Since the British took it over there has been expansion of foreign trade by 200 per cent.

The trade of all British East Africa with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$2,600,642
"	1921-22	1,487,399
"	1922-23	1,566,582
"	1923-24	2,196,558
Exports,	1920-21	4,340,333
"	1921-22	1,204,997
"	1922-23	1,423,870
"	1923-24	1,298,318

Nyasaland, formerly known as British Central Africa, is situate on the southern and western shores of Lake Nya sa, and extends as far as Zambesi. It has 39,573 square miles, and in 1921 had 1,200,000 population, estimated. Coffee, tobacco, cotton, tea and livestock are the principal industries, foreign trade, revenue, 1922-23, £257,000; expenditures, £333,000; imports, £522,119; exports, £442,164.

ZANZIBAR.

Zanzibar is an island of 640 square miles, 23 miles off the eastern coast of Africa, having 196,733 population in 1910. Lord Salisbury, in 1890, traded Heligoland in the North Sea with Germany for it.

It is governed by a Sultan, Seyyid Khalifa ibn Harub, K. C. M. G. (succeeded Dec. 9 1911), but is administered by a British High Commissioner, Sir R. J. Coryndon, K. C. M. G., C. B., and a British Resident, J. H. Sinclair. The Island of Pemba, 30 miles to the northeast, area 380 square miles, is included in the government.

The people are Mohammedans, and their clove industry yields the bulk of the world's supply, there being, estimated, 48,000 acres, with 4,750,000 trees devoted to that product, with an output in 1921 of 16,700,000 pounds and 5,200,000 pounds of clove stems. The copra industry is next, with 55,000 acres, on which 2,500,000 cocoanut trees produce.

Manufactures are pottery, rope, soap, oil, jewelry and mats.

Revenue, 1923, £445,594; expenditures, £545,121; debt, £100,000; imports, £1,893,612; exports, £2,027,690.

Shipping entered, 832,404 tonnage.

Zanzibar, population, 35,000, has one of the finest ports in Africa.

MINOR AFRICAN POSSESSIONS.

Mauritius, an island in the Indian Ocean, 500 miles east from Madagascar, has 720 square miles, and in 1921, 385,074 population, of which 265,884 were Hindus. Port Louis, population, 50,308, is the capital and chief seaport.

Of the total of £10,526,655 exports in 1921, £10,306,000 was sugar. The sugar crop in 1922-23 was 227,600 tons and in 1921-22 it was 200,589 tons.

Seychelles and tributary dependencies include 90 islands of 156 square miles, and a 1920 population of 24,500, estimated, lying in the Indian Ocean near Mauritius. The capital is Victoria, a port with an important coaling station. From 23 000 acres, in 1920, there were 23,000,000 cocoanuts produced, other products being phosphates, mangrove bark, livestock and fish.

Somaliland, a protectorate, with 68,000 square miles, and 300,000 population, all Mohammedans, is in Northeast Africa, on the Gulf of Aden, with Abyssinia to the south and west and Italian Somaliland on the east. The chief town is Berbera, population 30,000, and the products skins, resin, gum, cattle and sheep.

St. Helena, the island made famous by the exile of the Emperor Napoleon, is 1,200 miles off the west coast of Africa, has 47 square miles, and, 1921, 3,658 population. Fruits, nuts, timber, flax, lace making, flax the chief, are the industries. Imports, 1922, were £44,636, exports, £24,418; the revenue, 1922, was £16,282, expenditures, £11,621. It is an important naval coaling station, and, although volcanic and small, has large strategic value.

Ascension Island is in the South Atlantic off the coast of Africa, containing 34 square miles and 250 population. It was under the jurisdiction of the Admiralty as a warship until Nov., 1922, when it was transferred to the Colonial office and annexed to the Colony of St. Helena. It was valued for the green turtles it supplied to the Admiralty, regularly since 1771.

Tristan da Cunha is a group of three islands with 127 inhabitants which lie in the South Atlantic, 1,500 miles due west of the Cape of Good Hope. The islands are rarely visited, yet the inhabitants, who have suffered great privations and loss of cattle and crops, are devoted to their home and refuse to leave it.

AUSTRALIA, COMMONWEALTH OF

AREA, 2,974,581 square miles, divided: New South Wales, 309,432; Victoria, 87,884; Queensland, 670,500; South Australia, 380,070; West Australia, 975,920; Tasmania, 26,215, Northern Territory, 523,620; Federal Territory, 940.

POPULATION, census of April, 1921, 5,496,794, divided: New South Wales, 2,099,703; Victoria, 1,531,529; Queensland, 757,634; South Australia, 495,336; West Australia, 332,213; Tasmania, 213,877; North Territory, 3,870; Federal District, 2,572; full blooded aborigines, not enumerated, estimated 60,000. Estimated population, March 31, 1924, 5,777,262 (excluding aborigines). Excess of births in 1922, 86,185; excess of arrivals over departures, 38,138.

CAPITAL, Melbourne; population, 1921, including suburbs, 795,100; chief cities, Sydney, population, including suburbs, 905,947; Brisbane, 209,699; Adelaide, 260,542; Perth, 154,866; Hobart, Tasmania, 52,163.

Governor General, Lord Forster of Lepe, P. C., G. C. M. G.

Prime Minister, Stanley M. Bruce (Foreign Affairs).

Commisstoner for the Commonwealth in the United States, A. M. Elder. Australian diplomatic interests are represented in Washington by the British Ambassador, and consular interests are cared for by the British Consuls.

United States Consul General, at Melbourne, Maxwell Blake; *Consuls,* at Sydney, Ezra M. Lawton; at Newcastle, N. S. W., Romeyn Wormuth; at Adelaide, Henry H. Balch.

Australia, itself a continent, is situate between 10° and 40° south latitude and 113° to 153° 40′ east longitude in the Pacific Ocean, with the Indian Ocean on the west. The states of the Commonwealth are: New South Wales Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, West Australia, the Northern Territory, and Tasmania, formerly known as Van Dieman's Land, an island the size of the States of Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, which lies off the southeast corner of the mainland. Altogether the Commonwealth is very nearly as large as Continental United States. Its development has been made in 150 years. The Commonwealth was proclaimed on Jan. 1, 1901.

Australia is one of the important parts of the British Empire, with that complete self-government that obtains in Canada. In the east mountains rise to about 7,000 feet altitude; the central portion extends westward in rolling plains, becoming sandy and in places desert, until higher elevations are reached along the west coast. The Murray River, rising on the slopes of the mountains, is navigable inland for 2,000 miles.

The climate, being in the South Hemisphere, is temperate in the south, and in the north tropical. The interior portions are subject to high temperature, and in all parts the climate is regarded as healthful, being dry. Rainfall is normal only on the north, northeast and southeast coasts.

Australia is governed on the Federal plan, with a Parliament, of Senate and House of Representatives. Like Canada, it accedes to imperial requests voluntarily in all economic matters, as well as military and naval, has been loyal, but "with a mind of its own." Australian troops in the late war served with distinction.

The federal territory, Canberra, of 940 square miles, has been set up midway between Sydney and Melbourne, 70 miles inland but connected with a fine landlocked harbor on Jarvis Bay by a corridor. Parliament and administrative buildings have been begun and a carefully planned city laid out.

The Commonwealth of Australia is a member of the League of Nations.

AGRICULTURE, MINING AND INDUSTRY.

Products are not dissimilar to those of the United States. The 1920-21 reports showed the total tilled areas to be 15,069,858 acres. The wheat acreage was 9,072,167, production 145,873,850 bushels, 16.08 bushels to the acre. In 1921-22 the acreage was 9,727,000, production 128,972,000 bushels. The oat crop in 1920-21 was 18,521,077 bushels from 936,996 acres; barley, 7,155,376 bushels from 334,747 acres; and maize, 7,258,782 bushels from 284,283 acres. The production of sugar in 1920-21 was 183,000 tons; in 1921-22, 299,000 tons and in 1922-23, 300,000 tons. From 81,165 acres of vineyards in 1920-21 141,339 tons of grapes were gathered, from which 11,014,220 gallons of wine were made. The yield of the 278,551 acres of orchards was 6,007,461. Hay was cut from 3,233,189 acres, yielding 4,686,366 tons, and 140,195 acres produced 373,056 tons of potatoes.

The number of horses in 1920 was 2,415,500, of cattle 13,499,700, of sheep 77,897,000, and of swine 764,400. The production of wool was 547,503,000 pounds, valued at £32,856,000, of which 486,000,000 pounds were exported. The export of wool in 1921-22 was 819,231,171 pounds, valued at £47,975,498. The butter product in 1920-21 amounted to 208,082,000 pounds, of which 92,421,000 were exported; the export in 1921-22 was 127,579,797 pounds, valued at £7,987,558.

Forests cover 92,500,000 acres, of which 17,670,000 have been reserved for timber.

There are now 12 cooperative distributing companies in Australia handling produce, including wheat, of a value exceeding £25,000,000 annually; eleven joined in a federation opened an office in London in 1920 with a turnover that year of £2,000,000.

The total mineral output up to the end of 1921 was valued at £1,020,440,000; of this £609,300,000 was gold. The output for 1921 was: Gold, 758,000 ounces; silver, 5,304,950 ounces; lead, 62,777 tons, zinc, 21,297 tons; copper, 18,634 tons; tin, 2,990 tons; pig iron, 352,365 tons; coal to the value of £11,015,000.

The Queensland government has guaranteed 5½ pence per pound for seed cotton and under this stimulant in 1920-21, 13,500 acres were planted to cotton, producing 3,477,222 pounds; and in 1921-22, 14,970 acres, producing 4,400,000 pounds of a standard 25 to 50 per cent. higher than Middling American. In 1923-24 70,000 acres were planted.

The estimated values of Commonwealth production in the various industries for the year 1920-21 were as follows: Agricultural, £112,796,000; pastoral, £93,824,000; dairy, poultry, etc., £52,613,000; forestry and fisheries, £10,490,000; mining, £22,457,000; manufacturing, £110,028,000. Total, £402,208,000.

The increase in manufacturing industries for the pre-war year of 1913 and the year 1922-23 is shown in this table.

	1913.	1922-23.
Number of factories.....	15,536	19,169
Number of employees.....	337,101	412,349
Salaries & wages paid.....	£33,606,087	£71,113,897
Value of raw materials worked up.....	96,407,477	186,052,465
Total value of output.....	161,560,763	326,448,189
Value of land & buildings.	37,099,232	74,465,254
Val. of plant & mach'y ...	37,054,302	86,048,375

EXPERIMENT WITH MERCHANT MARINE.

The Commonwealth's fleet of merchant ships on June 30, 1923, was made up of 49 steam vessels of 252,524 gross tons at an original cost of £11,818,938. The cost of ships still under construction was estimated at £2,338,000, making the total cost of the fleet when completed according to the program, £14,156,938. The present book value was given at £12,766,588, but the current market appraisal of the fleet is put at £4,718,150.

The operating account shows that the large profits of £2,304,448 made during and immediately after the war have been swallowed up in the heavy losses during the past two years amounting to £2,797,719, so that the whole period of Government operation shows a net loss on that account of £493,271.

Besides the "write off" of £8,000,000 to cover the difference between the book value of the fleet and its present market value and the loss of nearly £500,000 on operations, the Government also lost £2,300,000 on its contract for 14 American wooden steamers, of which five were delivered and operated for a short time. The total losses on the Australian Government's venture in shipbuilding and shipowning are thus close to £11,000,000.

The fleet had been under the direction of a managing owner representing the Administration. In August, 1923, a Federal Shipping Board of three members was created to take over the fleet at the valuation of £4,718,150, the Government accepting losses hitherto incurred. The board proposes to dispose of about 25 vessels, retaining only about 15 of the best ships.

Ships entering ports in the year 1922-23 numbered 1,750, of 4,643,316 tons.

The total mileage of Government railways open for traffic in 1922-23 was 23,888. The cost of construction and equipment was £250,000,000. The deficit in working the Commonwealth railways in 1920-21 was £455,200 and of working state railways of the six several states, £4,013,146; total deficit, £4,468,346. Railroad mileage under construction in that year totalled 1,562 with an additional 1,793 authorized. There are 994 miles privately owned railroads opened for general traffic and 1,912 not so opened. The Premiers have adopted 4 feet 8½ inches as the standard gauge on the recommendation of a royal commission, and to make all the varying railroads uniform will cost, it reports, £57,200,000. This will be done, the first step being to convert the whole of the broad gauge line of Victoria and South Australia at an estimated cost of £21,600,000, spread over eight years.

The Commonwealth's revenue in 1922-23 was £64,720,635; expenditures, £63,700,485. Estimates for 1923-24 were: Revenue, £61,943,250; and expenditures, £61,896,098, but the surplus reached £2,657,093, making the accumulated surplus £10,000,000, so the Government announced on Aug. 15, 1924, that taxes for current fiscal year would be scaled down by £2,000,000.

Invalid and old age pensions allowed by the Commonwealth Government were increased from 15 shillings per week to 35 shillings fortnightly, on Sept. 13, 1923. The number of persons receiving old age pensions on June 30, 1923, was 107,389, and invalid, 40,064; war pensioners numbered 232,155.

COST OF WAR TO AUSTRALIA.

The total cost of the war, including interest, etc., to the Commonwealth Government, from August, 1914, to March 31, 1923, was £457,322,768, of which £302,015,319 were met by loans and £155,307,449 by revenue. To these amounts, however, are to be added a portion of the indebtedness to the British Government (about £42,000,000) and war gratuity indebtedness (war bonus paid in bonds to soldiers), outstanding amounts to £20,786,033, which would increase the bonded debt to about £365,000,000 and the total to approximately £520,000,000, which sum includes practically the grand total direct cost of the war and of the war gratuity, together with a larger part of the repatriation expenditures.

The net public debt of the Commonwealth on June 30, 1923, was £885,792,191; the total of the public debts of the several states at that date were £538,325,959, making a grand total (less duplications) of £885,792,191. The revenue and expenditure of the several states for the fiscal year 1922-23 including railway receipts and expenditures and the public debts of the states on June 30, 1923, were:

State.	Revenues.	Expenditures.	Public Debt.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
New South Wales.	36,145,944	35,342,436	187,879,491
Victoria.....	21,298,000	20,926,000	118,562,029
Queensland ...	12,599,403	12,784,382	88,005,001
South Australia ..	8,431,700	8,426,517	62,496,585
West Australia...	7,207,492	7,612,856	58,943,677
Tasmania.....	2,174,062	2,472,523	22,439,176
Totals.....	87,856,601	87,464,714	538,325,969

Imports, 1923-24, were £140,569,853; 1922-23, £131,757,835; 1921-22, £101,063,661; exports, 1923-24, £119,567,407; 1922-23, £117,870,147; 1921-22, £127,846,535.

Free trade rules between the states of the Commonwealth, but £22,597,306 in customs dutles were collected in 1922-23.

Next to Great Britain the United States took the largest proportion of the exports, and more than half as much was imported from the United States as from Britain.

In 1918 there were 3,424 public schools, and there are several technical schools and six State Universities.

As in all parts of the Empire there is religious freedom, and the Church of England predominates.

Australia is insufficiently explored and is expected to develop rapidly in the ensuing years. Its possibilities seem boundless.

Its economic life is tied with the distant North Hemisphere, and its political life with Britain; and its prevailing policy appears to be to erect barriers to the entrance of Asiatics.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports, 1920-21		$120,985,720
"	1921-22	64,776,548
"	1922-23	96,310,785
"	1923-24	128,643,765
Exports, 1920-21		31,461,017
"	1921-22	19,193,614
"	1922-23	54,718,560
"	1923-24	31,989,715

NEW ZEALAND, DOMINION OF

AREA. 103,568 square miles, divided, Auckland Province, 25,364; Taranaki, 3,732; Hawke's Bay, 4,241; Wellington, 10,807; Marlborough, 4,225; Nelson, 10,875; Westland, 4,881; Canterbury, 13,858; Otago, 13,957; Southland, 11,355.

POPULATION, census of 1921, 1,218,913, divided, Auckland, 369,618; Taranaki, 61,911; Hawke's Bay, 60,925; Wellington, 248,801; Marlborough, 17,788; Nelson, 47,628; Westland, 14,181; Canterbury, 199,034; Otago, 137,038; Southland, 61,989. These figures are exclusive of Maoris, who numbered 52 781.

CAPITAL, Wellington; population, estd. April 1, 1922, 110,680. Chief cities, Auckland, population, 160,450, Christchurch, 110,201, Dunedin, 73,470.

Governor General, Gen. Sir Charles Fergusson, Bart., K. C. B., K. C. M. G.
Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey (Finance, Railways, Mines, Stamp Duties, Land and Income Tax, State Advances and Imperial Supplies).
United States Consul General, at Wellington, Edwin N. Gunsaulus. *Consul*, at Auckland, Karl de G. MacVitty.

New Zealand lies 1,200 miles east of Australia, in the Pacific Ocean. The group is 1,000 miles long and 180 across at the broadest part, with a coast line of 3,000 miles. It extends north and south from 35 degrees of southern latitude to 46. It consists of two principal islands, North Island (44,130 square miles) and South Island, (58,120 square miles). and Stewart Island, (662 square miles). Auckland Islands (about 330 square miles) 200 miles south and uninhabited, Chatham Islands (375 square miles) 536 miles east; the Cook Island group (280 square miles) 1,500 miles northeast, with a population of 13,209 and of which Rarotonga is the largest, and some small uninhabited islands, are also under the New Zealand flag. New Zealand proper is about the size of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

The agricultural possibilities are very great, two-thirds of the area being tillable, with 17,000,000 acres forested. The actual tilled area in 1922 was 18,381,363 acres, of which 16,102,598 were sown to grass; 426,245 acres of Crown land were opened to settlement on March 31, 1921. In 1922, production was 10,626,807 bushels of wheat from 354,446 acres; 6,744,545 bushels of oats from 170,177 acres and 1,181,828 bushels of barley from 34,062 acres, and 482,514 bushels of maize from 10,416 acres. In addition, 345,000 acres were planted to grains for use as ensilage, etc. In order to encourage the growing of wheat and thus avert a shortage, the Government during the last few years has agreed to purchase all the wheat grown at a price fixed before the season. The price for the 1921-22 season was from 5s 6d to 6s 3d per bushel. A surplus resulted which the Government has had to dispose of and considerable shipments have been made to Japan. Wheat averages were twice per acre that of the United States, and the other crops were on a relatively high level of productivity.

On April 30, 1923, the number of sheep was 23,081,439; horses, 331,855, cattle, 3,272,126; swine, 380,026. Wool export in 1923 was £10,904,658.

The total number of farm holdings was 84,899 (acres 43,528,337). The small holdings, under 50 acres, numbered 29,527, (476,213 acres); holdings of 640 acres and above, numbered 11,167, of acres, while there were 59 holdings of over 100,000 acres, (total, 5,042,065 acres). In 1922, 135,395 persons were engaged in agriculture, cattle raising and dairying.

The total arrivals of immigrants for the year ending March, 1922, was 15,606.

Manufacturing establishments in 1921 numbered 4,804 with 70 255 employees, capital of £39,564,837 and an output valued at £82,473,569, nearly half of which was food products. The production of coal was 1,809,095 tons of which 53,183 were exported. Gold exported amounted to 149,595 ounces, valued at £612,168

The available water power is estimated at a total of 4,076,700 H. P. of which 3,317,000 is in South Island, and the bulk of it located near the deep water sounds of the west coast with many sites especially suitable for industries. Development is under way in North Island involving an expenditure of £15,000,000 by the state for plant and transmission line to Auckland.

In 1923 there were 3,037 miles of railways Government-owned, and 135 miles privately owned. The total expenditure on construction on all Government lines up to March 31, 1922, was £44,689,748. Net earnings 1922-23 were £1,225,305, an increase of 200 per cent. over the previous year and representing 3.04 per cent. on capital invested. Gross revenue was £6,727,802.

Vessels entering the ports in 1921 numbered 678 with a total tonnage of 1,940,236, of these 633 were British.

By the law enacted in 1898, and later amended, every person not an alien or an Asiatic who fulfils certain conditions is entitled to a pension of £26 a year. The joint income of a married couple in receipt of pensions must not exceed £100 a year, (including pension) Pensions in force July 1, 1922, were, old age, 20,611, annual value, £762,607; average pension, £37; widows, 3,325, annual value, £206,150; average pension, £62; war, 28,400, annual value, £1.476,800; average pension, £52.

The revenue for 1923-24 was £29,760,000; expenditures. £26,148,000. Debt, March 31, 1923, was £218,953,324, of which £80,563,885 was for war expenditure.

Imports in 1923 were £43,486,544 (approximately $208,742,000); in 1922, £35,005,440 ($155,102,000); exports, 1923, £45,967,119 ($219,011,000); 1922, £42,726,249 ($186,247,000).

Imports are chiefly textiles and clothing, iron, steel and their products, oils, sugar, tobacco, paper and chemicals. Exports were frozen meat, butter, cheese, milk (preserved), wool, and hides and skins.

New Zealand is politically organized along very broadly democratic lines, with tendency to advance rather rapidly into the realm of economic and sociological experiment.

Its Government is by Legislative Council of 39 members, shortly to be enlarged by popular election to 64, and a House of Representatives of 80 members elected for three years.

The Dominion of New Zealand is a member of the League of Nations.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports	1920-21	$47,605,552
"	1921-22	17,419,616
"	1922-23	23,788,442
"	1923-24	27,020,981
Exports	1920-21	22,237,914
"	1921-22	9,896,813
"	1922-23	15,367,149
"	1923-24	12,983,490

AUSTRALASIAN POSSESSIONS.

In the Pacific reaches of Australasia, of the other areas under the British Empire these are the most important:

Papua, or British New Guinea, on the Island of New Guinea north from Australia, with 250,000 estimated population, and 90,540 square miles, the people being crude tribes. The interior of the great island is unexplored.

The soil is very fertile, the rainfall abundant, the rivers navigable, the harbors excellent and the known mineral deposits valuable. It seems destined to become Australia's richest dependency. The white population June 30, 1921, was 1,343, revenue £98,175, expenditures £146,827, imports £484,770, exports, £172,672.

New Guinea, formerly German New Guinea, has been mandated by the League of Nations to Britain. It has about 70,000 square miles and a native population estimated at about 200,000.

Bismarck Archipelago, 15,752 square miles, and with a native population of about 188,000, and the **Solomon Islands**, 3,800 square miles, and with a population of about 17,000, both formerly German possessions, have been placed under Britain by the League of Nations.

Nauru Island, formerly German, mandated by the League of Nations to Britain. It has valuable guano deposits; 236,435 tons were exported in 1921.

WESTERN SAMOA.

German Samoa, which included Savaii and Upolu, the largest of the Samoan Islands in the Western Pacific, were occupied by the British on Aug. 29, 1914, immediately on the outbreak of the World War. This territory was assigned as a mandate from the League of Nations to New Zealand under date of Dec. 17, 1920, and is now called Western Samoa.

Savaii is 48 miles by 25 and has an area of about 660 square miles. Upolu has an area of about 600 square miles. Both are mountainous, fertile and well watered. The population of the two aggregated by the census of June, 1922, 37,791, of which 1,035 were British and 292 Americans. The chief product is copra.

Fiji Islands, 250 in number, area, 7,083 square miles, population, census April 24, 1921, 157,266. Europeans, 3,878; Fijians, 34,475; Indians, 60,634; Its products tropical fruits, vegetables, sisal hemp and domestic animals.

The revenue for 1921 was £569,722 and the expenditures £752,038; the imports were valued at £1,509,732, exports, £2,457,851.

The Governor, Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell, is also High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

Tonga Islands, or Friendly Islands, about 385 square miles, with a population of 23,562, export copra and livestock.

The New Hebrides, area, 5,500 square miles; population about 60,000, are under the joint administration of Great Britain and France.

The trade of British Oceania with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$841,701
"	1921-22	355,192
"	1922-23	386,423
"	1923-24	648,647
Exports,	1920-21	2,131,849
"	1921-22	635,584
"	1922-23	910,231
"	1923-24	953,650

Other Foreign Countries.

ABYSSINIA, KINGDOM OF
ETHIOPIA.

AREA, estimated, 350,000 square miles.
POPULATION, estimated, 10,000,000.
CAPITAL, Addis Ababa; pop., estimated, 70,000.
Empress, Waizeru Zauditu, daughter of the late Emperor Menelik, born in 1876; elected Empress Sept. 27, 1916, after her nephew Lij Yaser was deposed. *Heir*, Ras Taffari, born July 17, 1891.

Abyssinia is a mountainous, volcanic country in northeast Africa, bounded by Eritrea (Italian) on the north, British Somaliland (Berbera) and Italian Somaliland on the east, Kenya and Uganda on the south, and the Sudan on the west. The agricultural and mineral resources of the country are comparatively undeveloped, and its wealth of water power is unused. In the lower country and deep valleys, which are very hot, sugar cane, cotton, coffee and rubber are produced, while grain, fruit, tobacco, potatoes, etc., are grown in the higher temperate country. The upper slopes are given over to cattle raising. Hides, skins, coffee and beeswax are the chief exports, and cotton goods the chief imports. The total trade is estimated at about $12,000,000. A railroad 495 miles long, built under French auspices, runs from Jibuti to the capital.

German scientists describe the Abyssinians as "a mixed Hamito-Semitic people," and other ethnologists assert that the "true Abyssinian type contains no Negro blood whatever and none of the Negro qualities, either physical or mental." The royal family claims descent from Menelik, the son of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. Abyssinia is the only country in Africa that was neutral in the World War. Abyssinia applied for membership in the League of Nations in 1923. After an investigation into the existence of slavery in the kingdom and the promulgation of a decree in June, 1923, making slave trading punishable by death, Abyssinia was admitted to the League, Sept. 28, 1923.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$19,477
"	1921-22	2,051
"	1922-23	5,227
"	1923-24	18,229
Exports,	1920-21	336
"	1921-22	9,500
"	1922-23	172
"	1923-24	2,511

AFGHANISTAN

AREA, estimated, 245,000 square miles.
POPULATION, estimated, 6,330,500.
CAPITAL, Kabul; population, estimated, 150,000; other cities, Kandahar, population, 31,000, and Herat, 20,000.
Amir, Amanullah Khan, born June 1, 1892, succeeded on the assassination of his father, Amir Habibullah Khan, Feb. 20, 1919. *Heir*, his son, born June 5, 1921.

Afghanistan occupies a mountainous country in Asia between 61° and 72° east longitude and 29° and 38° 20′ north latitude. Its extreme breadth northeast to southeast is about 700 miles, and from the Herat frontier on the west to the Khyber Pass on the east it is 600 miles. It is bounded on the north by Transcaspia (Russia) and Bokhara, on the east by British India, on the south by Beluchistan (British India), and on the west by Persia. The elevation is generally over 4,000 feet. There are three great river basins, the Oxus and the Kabul in the northeast, and the Helmund, which runs southwest through the middle of the country. It lacks 20,000 square miles of being as large as Texas.

Afghanistan has been called "the land of rocks and stones and sanguinary feuds." Its people are nearly all Mohammedans. The Afghans have been the dominant race for 200 years, the Tajiks, aborigines, being cultivators and traders. Along the frontier are warlike and independent tribes of Pathans and others with a fixed habit of raiding across the border and receiving punishment. Disturbances have been frequent. The languages spoken are Pushtu and Persian.

There are many fertile plains and valleys in the mountains, and good irrigation makes available all profitable soil. There are two harvests a year, one of wheat, barley or lentils, and the other of rice, millet, maize and dal. Fruits of the temperate zone are plentiful. Sheep and transport animals are raised. The fat-tailed sheep is native to the country. Its tail is of immense weight and size, formed of masses of fat, a store of nourishment drawn on by the animal in winter. These sheep furnish the Afghans their chief meat diet, and the fat of the tail is a substitute for butter. Wool and skins are the main articles of export, together with fruits, nuts and ghi. The imports are textiles, metals and hardware, leather goods, tea and sugar. Transfrontier trade with India amounts to about $15,000,000 annually. Copper, lead and iron are found.

There are no railroads in the country, but plans have been developing looking toward the building of railroads across the country in the northeast to connect Termez, the rail head of the road from Bokhara, with Peshawur, in British India, via Kabul, and another to connect with the railroad from Merv at its rail head at Kuska, via Herat, in the west, and Kandahar, in the south, to New Chaman and Quetta, in Beluchistan. Merchandise is now transported on camel or pony back along the seven important trade routes.

The Government is monarchical and the laws and customs those of Islam. The late Amir was recipient of a subsidy from the British Government, but that was ended by a new treaty signed on Nov. 22, 1921, in which Great Britain recognized the complete independence of Afghanistan, established the frontiers, and withdrew the privilege Afghanistan had enjoyed of importing arms and ammunition through India. The Afghan army was reported to number 100,000 well armed men.

ALBANIA

AREA, estimated, 17,374 square miles.
POPULATION, census of 1921, 831,877.
CAPITAL, Tirana; pop., estimated, 12,000; other cities, Durazzo, pop., 5,000; Scutari, pop., 32,000; Elbasan, pop., 13,000; Valona, pop., 7,000.
Premier, Bishop Fan Stylian Noli.
United States Minister, Ulysses Grant-Smith.

Albania, after centuries of Turkish domination and of contention between its Balkan neighbors and Italy during and after the World War, has had its independence assured under a treaty with Italy, Aug. 2, 1920, and was formally admitted into the League of Nations in January, 1921.

The country is mountainous, bounded by Jugo-Slavia on the north and east, Greece on the south, and the Adriatic Sea on the west. It is an agricultural and cattle and sheep raising state. There are no railroads, banks or currency and few schools. It is about the size of New Hampshire and Vermont.

The latest census, 1921, returned the population as: Mohammedans, 584,675; Greek Christians, 158,215; Roman Catholics, 88,987; total, 831,877.

Legislative power rests in a Diet of 120 members, elected in January, 1924. At the head of the state is a Council of Regents composed of a representative of each of the four religious bodies of the country, a Bektashi Moslem, a Sunni Moslem, a Greek Catholic and a Roman Catholic.

Revolution in May and June, 1924, resulted in the overthrow of the Premier, Ahmed Zogu, and the establishment, on June 12, of a nationalist provisional government with Bishop Fan Stylian Noli, former foreign minister, at the head. He was educated at Harvard University, 1909-12, and is the head of the Albanian Orthodox Greek Church.

The budget as passed by the National Assembly on June 18, 1923, provides for an expenditure of 21,664,073 gold francs, of which 5,280,620 is appropriated for the Ministry of War, 2,838,120 for the gendarmerie and 2,000,000 for the Ministry of Public Instruction.

The trade of the country was:

Imports,	1920,	gold francs		17,530,000
"	1921,	"	"	17,659,000
Exports,	1920,	"	"	1,522,000
"	1921,	"	"	2,190,000

ANDORRA, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 191 square miles.
POPULATION, 1921, 5,231, scattered in 30 villages.
President, Don Bonaventura Vilarruble.

Andorra is a republic in a valley of the Pyrenees under the suzerainty of France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel. It is governed by a Council of 24, elected for 4 years by heads of families in each of the six parishes. The inhabitants speak Catalan and are Roman Catholics. Sheep raising is the chief industry. Andorra is not a member of the League of Nations.

ARABIA

AREA, estimated, 1,200,000 square miles.
POPULATION, estimated, 5,000,000.

The Arabians occupy a peninsula in the southwest corner of Asia between Palestine on the west, Syria on the north and Mesopotamia on the northeast (an

indeterminate line), the Persian Gulf, the Gulf of Oman, the Arabian Sea and the Red Sea, with the exception of Aden, a strongly fortified coaling station of 75 square miles with a protectorate of adjacent territory of 9,000 square miles, pop. 54,923, held by Great Britain. Nearly one-half of Arabia is desert. It is, roughly, as large as that portion of the United States stretching east of California to the Mississippi and north from Texas to the Canadian line. Maps are very deficient. The boundaries of the native states of Arabia are undefined. Turkey, in the treaty of peace, renounced all rights to Arabia. The organization of the native states is to be developed under British auspices, the principal rulers (the King of the Hejaz and the Iman of Yemen) being subsidized on condition that they maintain internal peace and place the control of foreign affairs in the hands of British advisers. These states are:

THE KINGDOM OF THE HEJAZ.

King of the Hejaz, Ali ibn Husein, succeeded his father, Husein ibn Ali, who abdicated, Oct. 3, 1924 (Grand Sherif of Mecca).

Husein ibn Ali, Grand Sherif of Mecca, who had been proclaimed King of the Hejaz in 1916, when he cast off allegiance to the Sultan and joined the Allies against the Turks in March, 1924, was proclaimed Caliph of Islam by the Moslems of much of Arabia and the Iraq, when the Grand National Assembly of Turkey deposed the Caliph and declared the Caliphate abolished. This did not suit Adb el-Aziz es-Saud, Emir of Nejd and warlike leader of the Wahabis, the extreme fanatic austere Moslem zealots. In August, he invaded Transjordania, ruled by Husein's son, Emir Abdullah, but was driven back by British air forces. In September, he captured Taif, 60 miles east of Mecca, and threatened the Holy City. King Husein abdicated both the throne and the Caliphate on Oct. 3. His eldest son, Emir Ali, accepted the throne but not the Caliphate. Ibn Saud captured Mecca by assault on Oct. 14, King Ali and his forces retreating to Jeddah, the port on the Red Sea.

The Wahabis apparently did not loot the town, but after praying in the mosque and casting out the "apostates" returned to their desert homes.

(See Chronology for developments.)

The Hejaz was represented at the Peace Conference by the Emir Feisal, third son of Husein, now King of Iraq, and was admitted to the League of Nations in 1920. Its area is about 112,500 square miles, and population (estimated) of about 900,000

The importance of the Hejaz is due to its possession of the holy cities of Islam, Medina, where the Mosque of the Prophet enshrines the tomb of Mohamet, who died in the city June 7, 632, and Mecca, his birthplace, containing a great mosque sheltering the sacred shrine, the Kaaba, in which is the black stone given by Gabriel to Abraham. As many as 200,000 of the faithful have made the pilgrimage in a year. Medina (pop. 20,000) is 820 miles from Damascus, and is the terminus of the Hejaz railroad. Mecca (pop. 60,000), the capital, is 200 miles further south, and is 55 miles from Jeddah (pop. 20,000), the chief port on the Red Sea. The chief product is dates. Some hides, wool and gum are exported.

TRANSJORDANIA.

Emir, Adbullah, second son of King Husein of The Hejaz, and brother of King Feisel of the Iraq; became ruler April, 1921.

Transjordania is an Arab state set up within the Palestine Mandate yet separate from Palestine (Sept. 1, 1922). It is under the responsibility of the High Commissioner for Palestine, Sir Herbert Samuel, who has a British agent there, H. St. J. B. Philby. The Emir administers the country under a council of advisers.

The boundaries have not been determined, but roughly on the west the line separating it from Palestine runs from the Lake of Tiberias down the Jordan to the Dead Sea and thence south across Wadi el Araba to Marashash on the Gulf of Sinai; on the north it is separated from Syria by the river Yarmuk, thence eastward to Imtar and thence a straight line northeast toward Abu Kamal on the Euphrates; on the east the boundary between it and the Iraq runs south from Abu Kamal to the junction of the boundaries of the Iraq and Nejd; on the south lies Nejd and the Hejaz. No estimate of the area is available, but the population is roughly placed at between 300,000 and 500,000, mostly Arabs and Moslems, about half being nomads. The Christian population is estimated at 30,000.

The King of the Hejaz, in 1924, transferred Akaba and Tebuk to Transjordania.

The country is largely desert except for a thirty-mile strip between the Jordan and the Hejaz railroad which traverses the country from Dera to Maan, its present terminus. A road fit for motor traffic runs from Jerusalem to the capital, Amman, where there is a British acrodrome and air-force detachment.

The estimated revenue for 1923-24 is £160,000 and the British grant-in-aid is £150,000. For schools in the towns and larger villages £18,000 was set aside in 1922-23.

THE EMIRATE OF NEJD AND HASA.

Emir, Abd-el-Aziz es Saud ibn Saud.

Known as "the true home of the Arabs," this province stretches east from the Hejaz across the oases of Central Arabia to the Persian Gulf. Its estimated population is 400,000, mostly nomadic Bedouins, and its capital is Ridyadh, a "forbidden city."

Great Britain has for several years subsidized the Emir with $300,000 yearly to preserve peace in Arabia. The Arabs are of the Wahabi sect, austere, fanatical. (See the Hejaz.)

THE EMIRATE OF JEBEL SHAMMAR.

Emir, Abdullah ibn Mitab, born 1907; succeeded his father Saud ibn Rashid, assassinated May, 1920.

A Bedouin desert country to the north of Nejd, with an estimated population of 200,000. Capital, Hail; population 12,000.

THE PRINCIPATE OF ASIR.

Imam, Ali ibn Mohammed el-Idrisi; succeeded March 31,1923.

Asir is on the west coast of Arabia, south of the Hejaz and north of Yemen, with a population of about 1,000,000; capital, Sabia. Its area is between 30,000 and 40,000 square miles. The lowlands are barren but inland is a high plateau well watered, with mountains 6,000 to 8,000 feet high and fertile valleys. Hides and livestock are exported.

THE IMAMATE OF YEMEN.

Imam, Yahya Mohammed Hamid ed-Din.

Yemen is in the southwest part of the peninsula between Asir and the British protectorate Aden. Its area is estimated at 75,000 square miles and population 700,000. Capital Sanaa (pop. 20,000); chief port Hodeida (pop. 40,000) On the plateau of El Jebel, the most fertile part of Arabia, grain and coffee are grown. Hides and coffee are exported. Mocha, once a flourishing coffee port, no longer counts.

THE SULTANATE OF KUWEIT.

Sultan, Hamed ibn Jobar; succeeded March, 1921.

Kuweit (pop. est., 50,000), extends along the Persian Gulf from Mesopotamia to Nejd. Its capital, Kuweit (pop. 25,000), is an important port on the Persian Gulf, and had been selected as the seaport terminal of the German Berlin to Bagdad railroad. Horses, wool, dates and pearls are exported.

THE SULTANATE OF OMAN.

Sultan, Seyyid Faisal ibn Turki; succeeded his father, 1924.

Oman occupies the southeast portion of the Arabian peninsula with a coast line about 1,000 miles long, extending from El Katar on the Persian Gulf to Ras Sajir on the Arabian Sea. It has an estimated area of 82,000 square miles and a population estimated at 500,000, chiefly Arabs. The nomadic tribes of the interior after seven years of rebellion have completely thrown off the control of the Sultan and by an agreement, October, 1920, have entire home rule and freedom of trade. The Sultan has for years been subsidized by the Government of India which maintains there a political agent, Major M. E. Rae (1921). The capital is Muscat (pop. estimated, 20,000). The best camels in Arabia are bred in the interior. The chief exports are dates.

Food supplies and textiles are imported. Trade is mostly with India.

The trade of the Hejaz, Arabia and Mesopotamia with the United States is returned by the United States Department of Commerce collectively for the fiscal year 1921-22:

Imports,	1921-22	$291,229
"	1922-23	322,596
"	1923-24	326,853
Exports,	1921-22	734,523
"	1922-23	1,388,385
"	1923-24	3,202,958

ARGENTINA, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 1,153,418 square miles.

POPULATION, official estimate, Dec. 31, 1923, 9,548,092.

CAPITAL, Buenos Ayres, pop., Dec. 31, 1923, 1,811,475; chief cities, Rosario, pop., 265,000; Cordoba, 156,000; La Plata, 151,000; Tucuman, 91,216; Santa Fe, 59,574; Mendoza, 58,790; Avellande, 46,277; Bahia Blanca, 44,143.

President, Dr. Marcelo T. de Alvear (1922-1928). Inaugurated, Oct. 12, 1922.
Premier, Jose Nicolas Matienzo (Interior).
Ambassador to the United States, Honorio Pueyrredon.
Consuls General, at New York, Enrique Hayton; at San Francisco, Santos Goni; at New Orleans, Antenor Gerez. *Consulates* also at Mobile, Los Angeles, Apalachicola, Fla., Pensacola, Jacksonville, Savannah, Chicago, Seattle, Baltimore, Boston, Charleston, Detroit, Portland, Ore, Pascagoula, Miss., St. Louis, Philadelphia, Port Arthur and Norfolk.
U. S. Ambassador, John W. Riddle.
U. S. Consul General, at Buenos Ayres, Henry H. Morgan; *Consul*, at Rosario, Robert Harnden.

Argentina extends from Bolivia 2,300 miles to Cape Horn and from the ridge of the Andes to the South Atlantic, occupying the greater part of southern South America. Its greatest breadth is about 930 miles. In area it is about equal to the eleven Mountain and Pacific States of the United States. It is bounded by Bolivia on the north, Paraguay on the northeast, Brazil, Uruguay and the South Atlantic Ocean on the east and Chili on the west.

East of the Andes are great plains, heavily wooded and called the Gran Chaco in the north, and vast treeless pampas, given over to wheat and cattle raising, stretching south down to the plains of Patagonia. Vast tracts of land amounting to 237,768,000 acres are public domain land, opened by the Federal Government to colonization. In the years 1857-1920 the number of immigrants by sea was 5,121,958. Immigration comes principally from Spain and Italy. A law passed in 1919 requires each intending immigrant to produce a certificate of good character and ability to work. Immigrants in 1922 numbered 139,953, of which 58,970 were Italians and 44,738 Spaniards.

Wheat, maize, flax and oats are the principal crops. The sugar and wine industries are making great progress. Sheep, cattle, horses, goats and pigs form the chief wealth on the ranches. Packing houses have been established and the export of frozen beef and mutton and other livestock products has become a great industry.

The livestock census of Dec. 31, 1922, returned 37,064,850 head of cattle, 30,671,841 sheep and 1,436,638 hogs.

According to the official figures received by the U. S. Department of Commerce the slaughter at the Argentine packing houses during 1922, compared with the previous two years, was as follows:

	1922.	1921.	1920.
Cattle	2,199,000	1,625,000	1,482,000
Sheep	4,770,000	3,768,000	2,870,000
Hogs	287,000	280,000	321,000

The exports of beef in 1923 totaled 6,755,419 quarters, and of mutton and lamb 3,411,415 carcasses; and in 1923, 6,543,000 quarters of beef and 3,229,000 carcasses of mutton and lamb.

On an acreage of 4,110,000 in 1922-23 there was produced 5,145,031 metric tons of wheat; of which 3,726,000 tons were exported; the 1923-24 crop was 7,057,949 tons. Cotton production was over 55,000 bales from 90,900 acres. Sugar output was 256,900 metric tons.

There is little mining, but 3,399,651 barrels of petroleum was produced in 1923, an increase of 18.6 per cent. over 1922. Textiles, oils and chemicals, iron, agricultural implements and machinery, glassware and crockery, and foodstuffs are the principal imports. Manufacturing is on the increase. Factories in 1916 numbered 48,779, employing 410,201 persons.

In 1923 there were entered to all Argentine ports 2,231 vessels with a tonnage of 7,672,521. Argentina has 23,712 miles of railroads of which 5,465 are owned by the state; the privately owned railroads are almost entirely in the hands of English companies.

The total receipts of the state-owned railroads in 1923 were $18,650,200 as compared with $13,393,400 in 1922. The proportion of operating expenditures to revenues was very high, reaching 128 82 on the Central Norte Argentino. The private lines all showed a profit, total receipts being $119,148,900 in 1923 compared with $111 854,800 in 1922.

Argentina proclaimed its independence of Spain July 8, 1816, and the years until 1852 were years of disturbance and civil war. The Constitution then adopted and under which, somewhat amended, the republic is governed to-day is modeled closely after that of the United States. There are 14 provinces, with a very high measure of home rule, electing their own Governors and Legislatures, and 10 territories administered by Governors appointed by the President, also a Federal District (Buenos Ayres, area 72 square miles), whose Mayor is appointed by the President and who is assisted by a deliberative council elected by the tax-paying inhabitants.

The President of the republic, who must be a Roman Catholic and Argentine by birth, is elected by an Electoral College for a six-year term and is ineligible for re-election. Congress consists of a Senate of 30 members, chosen by a special body of electors for six years, one-third retiring each two years; and a House of Deputies, numbering 158, elected by direct vote for four years, one-half retiring every two years. The Roman Catholic religion is supported by the state, but all creeds are tolerated. Primary education is free, secular and compulsory, but the percentage of illiteracy is still high. There are national universities at Cordoba, founded in 1613, with 1,603 students in 1920; Buenos Ayres, with 10,404 students; La Plata, 2,979, and Rosario. There are also three provincial universities.

Service in the national militia is compulsory, the peace strength of the army being 1,750 officers and 25,600 men, with a reserve of 759,000. The navy consists of two dreadnoughts of 27,940 tons each, mounting twelve 12-inch guns; two pre-dreadnoughts, four armored cruisers and one light cruiser.

President de Alvear, on July 23, 1923, sent to the Senate for secret consideration a request for authorization to spend 155,000,000 gold pesos to modernize the army, with plans for a strong air force, modern machine guns and artillery, sanitary equipment and machinery to manufacture guns and ammunition and projectiles. Her two battleships Rivadavia and Moreno (built in the United States ten years ago) and four scout cruisers will be modernized on the lines of the battleships in the United States.

Argentina is a member of the League of Nations.

Par of Exchange pesos, paper 42.44 cents.
pesos, gold 96.48 cents.

Rate of Exchange, Oct. 15, 1924, gold, 84.35.

Imports,	1921	$1,950,000
"	1922	665,420,000
"	1923	682,225,426
Exports,	1921	651,840,000
"	1922	652,422,000
"	1923	603,858,543

The budget for 1925 provides for expenditures of 686,971,850 paper pesos, of which 76,865,181 are for public works, etc., to be covered by bonds and estimated revenues of 572,087,592 paper pesos.

Debt—Internal (pesos, gold)		77,934,000
	Internal (pesos, paper)	218,803,280
	External (sterling)	£150,802,334

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$200,890,985
"	1921-22	80,495,060
"	1922-23	109,427,610
"	1923-24	106,690,799
Exports,	1920-21	124,299,424
"	1921-22	60,767,964
"	1922-23	132,497,855
"	1923-24	77,423,752

ARMENIA.

(See under Russia.)

AUSTRIA, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 32,396 square miles.
POPULATION, census of March 7, 1923, 6, 526,661.
CAPITAL, Vienna; population, census of March 7, 1923, 1,863,739 (in 1910 it was 2,031,489). Other cities, Graz, population, 152,731; Linz, 101,347; Innsbruck, 56,365; and nine others of more than 10,000.
President, Dr. Michael Hainisch, born 1858, elected Dec. 9, 1920.
Chancellor, Dr. Rudolph Ramek.
Minister to the United States, vacant; Edgar L. G. Prochnik, Counsellor and Charge d'Affaires.
Consuls General in the United States, at New York, Friedrich Fischeraur; at Chicago, Ludwig Kleinwachter.
United States Minister, Albert Henry Washburn.
United States Consul, at Vienna, Robert W. Heingartner.

The Austria of to-day—mere remnant of the former Austrian Empire—is now a republic in Central Europe, with Germany its neighbor to the west and the north, Czechoslovakia on the north and east, Hungary on the east, and Serbia and Italy on the south. It is about the size of the four New England States of Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut, and has only about 200,000 more inhabitants than the four together.

Austria is not only vastly reduced in area and population, but is in an economic plight equalled by few countries in world history. In the pre-war days of Emperor Francis Joseph of the Hapsburg dynasty the Austro-Hungarian Empire had 261,259 square miles and about 51,000,000 popula-

tion. The Dual Monarchy included Austria proper, with Vienna, one of the brilliant political, commercial, industrial, financial and art centres of the world; Hungary, Transylvania, Czechoslovakia, Polish Galicia, the Trentino, Slavonia, Croatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, the Banat, territories which gave it access to the Adriatic, and control of practically all the Danube River. Next to Russia, it was the most populous in Europe. Hungary is an independent kingdom now. All the provinces mentioned have gone and Austrian territory reduced to 32,396 square miles, which however includes Burgenland (pop. 329,906), 1,660 square miles ceded by Hungary in 1922 under the peace treaty.

The ill-fated Hapsburgs—Francis Joseph and then Charles, his successor — maintained a court in Vienna which was in some respects the most inaccessible socially of any in the world.

Although politically held together by the bonds of empire, Austria-Hungary and the very many components contained so many diverse racial strains with such tenacious nationalistic tendencies that the non-progressive policies of the imperial rulers finally released centrifugal forces which tore the empire apart.

The World War was precipitated by the assassination of the heir presumptive to the throne, the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, by a Serbian in Sarajevo, Bosnia, on June 28, 1914.

Austria was proclaimed a republic on Nov. 12, 1918, the day after the armistice; a National Assembly assumed the government and appointed a Cabinet. On Feb. 16, 1919, the National Constitutional Assembly, consisting of one Chamber, was elected by the direct vote of all men and women over 20 years of age.

A Constitution was adopted Oct. 1, 1920, which provides for a Parliament of two Houses, a Bundesrat of 46 members, chosen indirectly, and a Nationalrat, elected by direct vote for four years. These two Houses elect a President to serve for four years. All special privileges are abolished. There are seven provinces and the city of Vienna, each with a large measure of home rule on local affairs, by elected Provincial Assemblies. The army is limited to 30,000 men.

REHABILITATION OF AUSTRIA.

Austria was forced to seek foreign assistance shortly after it was proclaimed a republic, and the European Allies, and to a large extent the United States, responded by advancing relief and food credits amounting approximately to $72,000,000 during 1919 and 1920. By the fall of 1920 the food credits had been exhausted, and in March, 1921, Austria again sought foreign assistance, this time through the League of Nations. Austria wanted an international loan, but this was refused, as its assets were burdened by relief liens and, in addition a reparation sum to be fixed by the Reparation Commission as soon as Austria's resources and capacity permitted.

In February, 1922, Great Britain consented to lend Austria £2,350,000 (approximately $10,440,000, at the rate of exchange prevailing at the end of 1922), France, 55,000,000 francs (approximately $3,850,000); Italy, 70,000,000 lire (approximately $3,500,000), and Czechoslovakia, 500,000,000 crowns (approximately $15,000,000). The British loan was paid over in March on security of the State Gobelins and as an advance on the larger credits to follow after the settlement of the lien question.

On July 21 the Reparation Commission agreed to release certain Austrian assets from the general lien, and in August 20,000,000 francs (approximately $1,400,000) of the French loan and the entire Czechoslovakian loan were paid over. The latter loan, however, was earmarked by the application of most of the proceeds to the repayment of previous debts by Austrian nationals to Czechoslovakian nationals. Austria appealed again to the Allied powers at the London conference in August and was referred to the League of Nations for consideration when it convened on August 31. Subsequently the Austrian Chancellor, Mgr. Seipel, held conferences in neighboring countries, indicating the extreme gravity and international political significance of the Austrian problem. A loan instalment of 36,000,000 lire (approximately $1,800,000) was made during September.

WORK OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The Austrian question was immediately taken in hand by the League's finance committee, which obtained consent to the release of Austria's liquid assets by the Governments to which reparations and relief payments were due and recommended an international loan. Three protocols were drawn up and signed, Oct. 4, 1923, by which Austria's independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty were secured, an international loan of 650,000,000 gold crowns (approximately $126,000,000) guaranteed, and certain obligations imposed. Austria needed funds immediately and authorized at the end of October the flotation of interim loans amounting to 130,000,000 gold crowns ($26,000,000), to be repaid from the proceeds of the international loan. The first instalment of these loans, amounting to 30,000,000 gold crowns ($6,000,000) was subscribed to by Austrian banks during November.

The League of Nations' rehabilitation plan was finally accepted by the Austrian Parliament on Dec. 3, 1922, and is embodied in five laws, briefly summarized as follows:

1. Authorization for interim loans to enable the Government to meet its current expenses without further printing of paper currency until funds from the international loan become available.
2. Authorization for the creation of a new national bank entirely independent of Government control.
3. Ratification of the Geneva protocols.
4. Authorization for creation of a superparliamentary government.
5. The reconstruction law providing for increased taxation, strict economics, administrative and tariff reform, reduction of the number of civil employees, and other measures by which the Government is to balance its budget within two years.

The guaranty of the international loan by the League of Nations was ratified during the latter part of December by Great Britain, France, and Czechoslovakia, each country guaranteeing 24.5 per cent. of the loan; and by Italy, which guaranteed 20.5 per cent. Belgium and Sweden each guaranteed 2 per cent. and Holland and Denmark each 1 per cent.

The new National Bank was established on Jan. 1, 1923, following the receipt of subscriptions to its entire capital of 30,000,000 gold crowns ($6,000,000) from Austrian banks. The bank took over the business and dividends of the Austrian section of the Austro-Hungarian bank. Dr. Richard Reisch was made President.

In accordance with the provision for a superparliamentary government, twenty-six members were elected to the superparliamentary committee by the National Assembly on Dec. 7, 1922, with a majority of four votes in the Government parties (Christian Socialist and Pan-German). The committee functions under the Federal Chancellor or Vice Chancellor, together with the Cabinet Ministers, and has been given full power over the Government until Dec. 31, 1924, in directing the reform program. The committee is subject to the General Commissioner, Dr. Alfred Zimmerman of the Netherlands, representing the League of Nations.

In carrying out the reconstruction plan the Government, according to its budget for the first four months of 1923, made only urgent expenditures, consistent with the reconstruction measures and not exceeding revenues received, together with portions of loans placed at its disposal; the maximum for this period has been fixed at 200,000,000 gold crowns ($40,000,000). At this rate the budget for 1923 was 600,000,000 gold crowns, which at the rate of 15,000 paper crowns to one gold crown is 9,000 billion paper crowns.

The Government personnel in October, 1921, had numbered 253,211; with their families the total number of persons living on the Central Government was about 675,000 or over 10 per cent. of the population. If the extensive provincial bureaucracy and municipal employees be added, nearly one family in six was maintained out of the public funds. The overstaffing of the railways was heavy. The number of State employees was reduced by 67,000 on July 1, 1924, though the program called for 400,000. To reach this figure a reform in the system of administration is necessary. Ministers also reduced, overlapping eliminated and organization simplified. The President's salary was fixed at $7,500 a year; the Chancellor, $3,750; Cabinet Ministers, $3,250; and Assemblymen, $1,750.

EFFECT OF THE PLAN.

The first stage of the reconstruction of Austria was virtually completed by July 1, 1923. The international loan of 650,000,000 gold crowns (approximately $126,000,000) in twenty-year 7 per cent. bonds, in the United States (to which was allotted $25,000,000) England, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, Czechoslovakia and Switzerland, was oversubscribed in each country and the bonds advanced when put on public sale. The Austrian share of the loan was substantially all subscribed to by the public. The National Bank's sound money reserve had increased steadily and covered on that date, at the legal rate of conversion, 46 per cent. of the note circulation which had reached 5,000 billion paper crowns.

Agriculture showed improvement in the years 1919, 1920 and 1921, and in 1922, 2,447,000 acres

were seeded to cereals, while the pasturage increased about 400,000 acres to 2,737,000 acres. The yield in 1922 was, wheat and rye, 22,200,000 bushels; barley, 5,680,000; oats, 18,780,000; and maize, 3,265,000. The import of flour in 1921 was 427,829 short tons, equivalent to about 20,000,000 bushels of grain. About 30 per cent. of the people depend on the cultivation of the soil.

The census of livestock in 1923 showed a return nearly to pre-war figures, viz: Horses, 282,480; cattle, 2,163,022; goats, 382,204; sheep, 597,414; swine, 1,472,821.

The cotton spinning industry had 1,100,000 spindles, with 80 per cent. in operation during 1923, producing 42,000,000 pounds of yarn valued at $24,000,000; 18,300,000 were exported. Cotton looms numbered 14,000.

The pig iron product in 1923 was 323,172 tons, and steel 499,442 tons.

It is proposed to harness more of the 1,700,000 water horse power in the Austrian Alps and the Danube, 170,000 being already in use.

The main industries are the making of machinery, agricultural and industrial, with considerable making of automobiles; textiles, cotton and wool, which are exporting yarns to Germany; leather and fancy goods, which have always had world-wide repute; woodwork, furniture and paper.

In 1923 Austria had 4,274 miles of railroads, of which 2,964 were operated by the state.

From 1910 to 1920 the population decreased 3.8 per cent., the men decreasing 6.53 per cent. in the war losses.

In 1910 the present Austrian territory had 5,979,667 Roman Catholics, the Austrian Empire being the most powerful Catholic unit in Europe. The Catholics were 94.11 per cent. of all; Jews, 2.99 per cent.; and Protestants, 2.60 per cent.

The unit of the currency is the gold crown, worth at par of exchange 20.26 cents.

Exchange, paper crown, Oct. 15, 1924, .0014 cents.

New silver coins were introduced in June, 1924, called the schillinge, equal to 10,000 paper crowns, equal to 14.2 cents.

The National Bank in its first year and a half has maintained the exchange rate of the crown at a level of between 70,000 and 71,000 to the dollar, the most stable currency in Europe.

The Austrian National Assembly adopted the measure by which the Government relinquished the management of the railroads, turning them over to a newly formed body to be operated on commercial lines.

Dr. Zimmerman reported to the League of Nations on Aug. 21, 1924, that Austria's industrial difficulties are chiefly due to traffic barriers raised by neighboring states, inability to obtain and to grant long credits, difficult banking conditions, the corporation tax and social laws greatly favoring employees.

Unemployment continued to decrease. The number had reached 161,225 on Jan. 1, 1923, but by Aug. 25, unemployed receiving aid numbered 71,338 as compared with 109,000 on June 1; of this number 57,546 were in Vienna. On June 30, 1924, the unemployed in Vienna had decreased to 45,600.

The budget for 1925, adopted June 6, 1924, provides for revenues of 510,000,000 gold crowns and expenditures of 545,000,000 gold crowns. The deficit in 1923 was but one-half of what had been allowed for, due to increased revenue from taxes.

The total debt on Dec. 31, 1923, was 26,227 billions of paper crowns, and the pre-war and war debts had been reduced from 1,523 billions to 338.9 billions, the government having called in and paid off the internal debt with paper currency worth about $19,000,000.

The visible trade balance is adverse, that for 1923 being 814,233,000 gold crowns and for 1922, 645,867,000 gold crowns. The foreign trade figures were:

	1922.	1923.
Imports, gold crowns	1,757,284,000	1,850,144,000
Exports, gold crowns	1,111,417,000	1,035,921,000

The heaviest increase in imports was in food and drinks, while the decrease in exports was in finished goods.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$8,168,485
"	1921-22	1,317,628
"	1922-23	1,764,037
"	1923-24	2,643,174
Exports,	1920-21	2,085,040
"	1921-22	2,603,807
"	1922-23	3,548,249
"	1923-24	4,756,308

AZERBAIJAN.

(See under Russia.)

BELGIUM, KINGDOM OF

AREA, 11,752 square miles.

POPULATION, census of Dec. 31, 1920, 7,465,782 (including Eupen and Malmedy); estd. Dec. 31, 1922, 7,600,000 (648 to the square mile).

CAPITAL, Brussels, pop., 1922, with suburbs, 783,522. Chief port, Antwerp; pop., with suburbs, 333,882. Important cities, Ghent, pop., 165,910; Liege, 165,117; Malines, 60,118; Bruges, 54,308; Ostend, 48,073; Verviers, 42,289; Louvain, 39,255.

King of the Belgians, Albert, born April 8, 1875, succeeded his uncle Leopold II. Dec. 17, 1909; married Oct. 2, 1900, the Duchess Elizabeth of Bavaria. *Heir Apparent*, Prince Leopold, Duke of Brabant, born Nov. 3, 1901; other children, Prince Charles Theodore, Count of Flanders, born Oct. 10, 1903; Princess Marie-Jose, born Aug. 4, 1906.

Premier, Col. Georges Theunis (Finance).

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Paul Hymans.

Ambassador to the United States, Baron de Cartier de Marchienne.

Consuls, at New York, J. Mall; at Portland, Ore., S. Hill; at San Francisco, G. J. Simon (C. G.).

Consulates, at Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Norfolk, Richmond, Va.; Charleston, S. C.; New Orleans, Galveston, Memphis, St. Louis, Birmingham, Ala.; Mobile, Atlanta, Savannah, Chicago, Dubuque, Detroit, Omaha, Kansas City, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Green Bay, Minneapolis, Seattle, San Francisco, Denver, Los Angeles, Jacksonville, Pensacola, Moline, Louisville, and Oklahoma City.

United States Ambassador, William Phillips.

United States Consuls, at Brussels, Herbert O. Williams; at Antwerp, George S. Messersmith; at Ghent, Clinton E. MacEachran.

Belgium is bounded on the north by the Netherlands, on the east by Germany and Luxemburg, on the south by France, and on the west by the North Sea. It has a frontier of 831 miles and a seaboard of 62 miles. It is not quite as large as the State of Maryland. The Scheldt and the Meuse are the principal rivers. Below Antwerp the Scheldt flows to the North Sea through the Netherlands and the Belgian Government is spending 350,000,000 francs dredging the channel as far as Flushing and improving the port of Antwerp, which has become the greatest port of Continental Europe. The western part is low, level and fertile; the eastern, the tableland of the Ardennes, has a poor soil.

Belgium formed part of the Low Countries from the readjustment of Europe in 1815 following Napoleon's downfall, until Oct. 14, 1830, when following a revolution which broke out Aug. 25, a National Congress proclaimed its independence. The Constitution of 1831 proclaimed it a "Constitutional, representative and hereditary monarchy," and the National Congress elected Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg King of the Belgians on June 4 of that year. He died in 1865 and was succeeded by his son, Leopold II., who died in 1909. By the Treaty of London, April 19, 1839, the famous "scrap of paper," separation from the Netherlands and the neutrality and inviolability of Belgium were guaranteed by Austria, France, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Prussia and Russia. The Germans invaded the kingdom on Aug. 2, 1914, and held nearly all of Belgium throughout the war, evacuating it immediately after the Armistice. Under the Treaty of Versailles, Eupen and Malmedy and Moresnet were ceded by Germany, adding 382 square miles and 64,520 inhabitants to the kingdom.

The work of reconstruction in the devastated area is nearing its end. On Jan. 1, 1923, 38,386 houses had been built or restored at a cost of 629,000,000 francs. In addition 320 public buildings have been restored, and 250 temporary barracks put up for schools and communal offices at a cost of 95,000,000 francs. Most of this work has been done by the Government through the Devastated Regions Office.

The Societe Nationale de Credit a l'Industrie made advances on war damage claims to industrial, agricultural and commercial undertakings up to July 1, 1923, of 1,933,560,000 francs at 5½ per cent., and the Federation des Co-operative pour dommages de guerre had advanced 1,688,958,303 francs, with 1,040,309,586 francs on hand Sept. 30, 1923, to care for 15,000 more claims.

In all, from the Armistice to Jan. 1, 1923, Belgium paid for her own reconstruction 16,000,000,000 francs, which at the average exchange for that time exceeds $1,500,000,000. This sum under the Treaty of Versailles is to be repaid Belgium from the German reparations.

Reconstruction expenditures after 1924, which it is estimated will not exceed 1,500,000,000 francs

yearly, are to be limited to such sums as may be recovered from Germany.

Belgium is the most densely populated country in Europe, having 648 inhabitants to the square mile. In the province of Brabant the ratio is 1,216. In 1922 the excess of births was 46,996, the divorces were 3,718, and the marriages 82,806. Emigration in 1922 was 32,604, and immigration, 30,610.

The population is divided into two well defined groups, the Flemish and the Walloons. The former, who speak Dutch, are somewhat in the majority, preponderating in Flanders, Limburg and Brabant, including Antwerp. French and Flemish are joint official languages. The Roman Catholic is the religion of the great majority, but complete religious toleration prevails. The state does not interfere with the intimate affairs of the churches and part of the income of the ministers of all denominations is paid from the national treasury.

Belgium has four universities, those of Ghent (1,277 students in 1921) and Liege (2,303) are state institutions, and those of Brussels (2,501) and Louvain (3,248) are free. Attached to them are various technical schools with 3,034 students. There are 134 state high schools, 44 of which are for girls, and many private schools under ecclesiastical control. Schools are supported by local taxation and each commune must have at least one primary school. The percentage of illiteracy has been decreasing rapidly.

Belgium has 6,856 miles of railways, of which 2,996 are state-owned.

The annual deficit of the Belgian State railroads in 1922 was cut to 33,000,000 francs, as the result of increased receipts, according to official estimates; the deficit in 1913 was 15,404,861 francs.

Strenuous efforts to reduce the personnel resulted in only 100,906 officials and employees being provided for in the budget for 1922, compared with 115,000 in 1921. The eight-hour law requires a larger number than in 1913, when there were 75,000 employees.

Freight and passenger traffic for 1922 was as follows: Number of passengers, 238,096,000; metric tons heavy freight, 58,221,686.

Plans for the electrification of the system are under consideration. The country has 9,177 miles of roads, the majority paved with stone (Belgian blocks), and 1,231 of navigable waterways—rivers and canals. The number of vessels entering Belgian ports in 1922 was 11,961; tonnage, 17,166,304; of this tonnage 15,047,634 entered at Antwerp. In 1923 at the port of Antwerp alone there entered 9,351 vessels of 17,349,098 tons, a record year.

The chief imports in 1920 were wool, cotton, flax, hides, building wood, iron and steel, machinery, coal, chemical products, bitumen, zinc ore, wheat and wine. The chief exports were manufactures of wool, cotton, flax, leather and glassware, iron, steel and zinc products and sugar. Agriculture and forestry are important industries, the chief crops being wheat, oats, rye, potatoes and sugar beets, yet it is eminently a manufacturing country and is dependent on foreign supplies for its food. The coal, iron and quarry industries are very valuable, as are the glass, textile and sugar, and the lace of Brussels, Malines and Bruges is famous.

Exports of iron and steel from the economic union of Belgium and Luxemburg in 1923 aggregated 2,578,700 metric tons, an increase of 60 per cent. over 1922. The output of coal in 1923 exceeded that of 1913, 22,847,070 tons being produced; also a record amount of coke, 4,056,700 metric tons. Zinc output was 143,680 tons.

Imports in 1923 amounted to 26,434,000 tons, valued at 12,563,000,000 francs, and exports, 16,936,482 tons, valued at 8,889,776,000 francs.

There were in 1923 4,403,000 acres under cultivation.

Unemployment has been under 3 per cent. in 1923-24.

Parliament consists of a Senate of 120 and a House of Representatives numbering 186, all of whom are directly elected by the people (except 27 Senators who are elected by provincial councils). Senators for 8 years and Representatives for 4. Universal male suffrage with plural voting up to three by property and educational qualification was introduced in 1894. Proportional representation was introduced in 1900. By an emergency measure the present Parliament was elected in 1919 on a one-man-one-vote basis and the law was revised to establish that franchise in 1921. Parliament must meet annually, in November, and must sit for at least 40 days. The party strength of the present Parliament is:

Senate—Catholic, 73; Socialists, 52; Liberals, 28.

House—Catholics, 80; Socialists, 67; Liberals, 33. miscellaneous, 6.

The Belgian Army on Jan. 1, 1923, numbered 190,000.

Belgium is a member of the League of Nations.

Par of exchange, franc.....19.3 cents
Rate of exchange, Oct. 15, 1924, franc... 4.80 cents

The budget estimates for 1924 were: Revenue, 6,687,031,833 francs; expenditures, 8,332,491,485 francs, showing a deficit of 1,645,439,652 francs.

A $30,000,000 loan (25-year, 6½ per cent.) was floated in New York on Sept. 3, 1924, at 94, the proceeds being used to retire $27,000,000 Government notes. This left the external debt at approximately $161,000,000 at exchange rates current September 4, excluding advances made by the United States Government. The public debt on Sept. 30, 1923, was reported as 39,907,000,000 francs.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$184,472,230
"	1921-22	103,449,034
"	1922-23	103,629,195
"	1923-24	102,207,830
Exports,	1920-21	42,464,701
"	1921-22	42,792,800
"	1922-23	62,355,692
"	1923-24	69,591,468

BELGIAN CONGO.

AREA, 909,654 square miles.

POPULATION, estimated, 1921, 10,000,000. The white population on Jan. 1, 1923, was 10,037.

CAPITAL, Kinshasa (replaced Boma as capital December, 1921). Provincial capitals, Elizabethville (Katanga), Leopoldville (Congo-Kasai) Coquilhatville (Equator), and Stanleyville (Eastern).

Governor General, M. Rutten, appointed Jan. 24, 1923.

The Congo Free State had its origin in the vision of King Leopold II. of Belgium, who, roused by Stanley's discoveries, realized the great economic possibilities in the development of the vast territory reached by the Congo. The International Association of the Congo, which he founded and largely financed, sent Stanley back in 1879. He founded the first station, Vivi, in February, 1880, and in all twenty-four before he returned in 1884. Leopold pushed the work with the aid of a handful of men, mostly officers, and in 1885 the powers, in convention at Berlin recognized the Association as an independent state under his sovereignty—"the trade of all nations to enjoy complete freedom." The indeterminate boundaries were held to include the basin of the Congo and Lake Tanganyika, with its eastern tributaries. From 1895 the Belgian Government associated itself with this work, opening credits, although Parliament was hostile. The administration of affairs later provoked violent agitation to secure the amelioration of the condition of the natives. The Congo Free State was ceded to Belgium by the treaty of 1907, becoming by the law of Oct. 18, 1909, Belgian Congo under control of the newly created Ministry of the Colonies.

In territory it is about the size of the fifteen Southern States of the United States.

Belgian Congo has a short coast line on the South Atlantic at the mouth of the Congo, where is situated the village of Banana on a fine natural harbor. Equatorial French Africa lies to the north and west, and Angola (Portuguese) to the south, beyond which and to the east is North Rhodesia; to the east Tanganyika, now British, but formerly German East Africa, and Uganda (British); to the north it also touches the Soudan. Vast, sunless and well-nigh impenetrable tropical forests fill the upper reaches of the river, covering about 25,000 square miles. The lianas yield 3,000 to 4,000 tons of rubber yearly. The oil-palm is cultivated, and palm kernels and palm oil to the value of 49,000,000 francs were exported in 1921. The export of copal in 1921 was valued at 13,870,254 francs. Ivory exports amounted to about 668,590 pounds, valued at 10,385,603 francs. Coffee, cocoa, rice, cotton and tobacco grow freely. Cattle thrive where there is no tsetse fly.

The chief industry is copper mining in Katanga, where the copper bearing belt is 250 miles long by 25 to 50 miles wide. The output in 1922 was 43,332 tons. Placer mining in Welle produced gold in 1922 to the amount of 12,311 kilograms. Small diamonds are found in the Vasai Basin, the output in 1922 being 250,038 carats. Coal, iron and tin are present, but are undeveloped. A large deposit of pitchblende, a radium-bearing ore, has been discovered.

The Congo is navigable for large vessels for 95 miles to Matadi. A railroad 249 miles long transships freight around the series of falls and rapids to Leopoldville on Stanley Pool. From here the river and its branches are navigable for about 5,000 miles. Railroads have been built around the falls on the upper river, and to connect important points. The total mileage in 1922 was 2,663. There are

5,609 miles of roads, partly suitable for automobiles. At Boma, the former capital, 60 miles up the Congo from its mouth, 148 seagoing vessels of 454,019 tonnage entered in 1922.

Belgian Congo's territory was increased as a consequence of the war by the transfer of 19,000 square miles, the Ruanda and Urundi territories, from the former German East Africa. Both are in the high plateau region, are rich in cattle and of great economic value.

Budget, 1923—Receipts, francs..... 85,907,210
Expenditures, francs..... 100,256,800
Debt, 1922, francs..... 568,409,735

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$521,647
"	1921-22	343,378
"	1922-23	366,770
"	1923-24	471,072
Exports,	1920-21	427,736
"	1921-22	174,893
"	1922-23	672,473
"	1923-24	1,182,864

BHUTAN, KINGDOM OF

AREA, about 20,000 square miles.

POPULATION, estimated 250,000.

CAPITAL, Punakha (a strong natural fortress).

Ruler, Maharajah Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, chosen hereditary Maharajah 1907.

Bhutan is a semi-independent native state having control of its internal affairs (treaty of 1910), lying on the southern slope of the Himalayas between Thibet on the north and British India on the south, with Sikkam on the west. It is 190 miles long from east to west and 90 miles extreme breadth. The people are Mongolians, the original inhabitants having been subjugated about two centuries ago by Thibetans. Their religion is Buddhism of the Thibetan form. Agriculture and stock raising (sturdy ponies especially) are the chief industries. Trade with India in 1920-21 amounted to £152,200.

BOLIVIA, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 514,595 square miles.

POPULATION, estimated, 1920, 2,820,074.

CAPITAL, La Paz, pop., 1923, 115,252.

President, Dr. Bautista Saavedra, 1921-25.

Premier, Sr. Ramon Paz (Foreign).

Minister to the United States, Sr. Dr. Don Ricardo Jaimes Freyre.

Consul General, at New York, Ramon Pando. *Consuls*, at Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, San Francisco, Seattle, San Diego, Mobile, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Philadelphia and Norfolk.

United States Minister, Jesse S. Cottrell.

United States Consul, at La Paz, Dayle C. McDonough.

Bolivia, the only country in South America without a seaport, lies between Peru and Chile in the west, Brazil on the north and east, Paraguay on the east and Argentina on the south. It lies across the Andes, and its chief topographical feature is the great central plateau at an altitude of 12,000 feet, over 500 miles long, lying between two great cordilleras having three of the highest peaks in America. Its area equals that of Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico together. Over 50 per cent. of the population are Indians speaking their own dialects only and 25 per cent. are of mixed blood. The percentage of illiteracy is very high. Farming, grazing and mining are the chief occupations. The chief exports are tin, copper, antimony, bismuth, silver, lead, tungsten, rubber, cocoa, hides and alpaca wool. Under the Spaniards from 1540 to 1750 the mines produced gold to the value of $2,000,000,000. The annual production now is less than $500,000.

An American corporation, the Patino Mine and Enterprises, Consol'd., in which the National Lead Co. is dominant, bought for $30,000,000 in August, 1924, the Llaleagua and Unica mines, thereby secured control of 80 per cent. of the tin production of Bolivia.

La Paz is connected by a railroad (264 miles) with Arica on the Pacific. The principal railroad line runs from Antofagasta to La Paz (735 miles).

The total railroad mileage in 1922 was 1,401, with 256 miles under construction.

Bolivia is vitally interested in the disputes submitted in 1922 to arbitration by Secretary Hughes in Washington, between Peru and Chile over the provinces of Tacna and Arica on the Pacific, seized by Chile during the war of the Pacific, 1879-83, for she claims a commercial outlet at the port of Arica. She has also a serious boundary dispute with Paraguay over Gran Chaco, a potential valuable grassland. The peace strength of the army is 7,100 with reserves of 230,000. Bolivia is a member of the League of Nations.

Par of exchange, boliviano..... 38.9 cents
Rate of exchange, Oct. 15, 1924..... 32.0 cents
Imports, 1920..... $30,162,340
" 1921..... 27,632,729
Exports, 1920..... 29,647,310
" 1921..... 26,098,583
Budget, 1925—Receipts, bolivianos..... 39,003,257
Expenditures, bolivianos. 43,873,720
Debt—Internal bonds, bolivianos..... 19,456,165
Internal floating, bolivianos..... 10,477,471
External, U. S. gold..... $18,486,106

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$4,592,307
"	1921-22	2,249 686
"	1922-23	3,014,723
"	1923-24	3,624,248
Exports,	1920-21	6,324,192
"	1921-22	734,731
"	1922-23	2,010,289
"	1923-24	786,206

BRAZIL, UNITED STATES OF

AREA, 3,276,358 square miles.

POPULATION, Census of Sept. 1, 1920, 30,635,605 Native born, 29,045,227; Italian born, 558,405; Portuguese, 433,577; Spanish, 219,142; German, 52,870; Japanese, 27,976; U. S., 3,439.

CAPITAL, Rio de Janeiro, pop., 1920, 1,157,873. Chief Cities, Sao Paulo, pop. 579,033; Bahia, 283,422; Pernambuco, 238,843; Para, 236,402; Porto Alegre, 179,263: Nietheroy, 86,238; Curytiba, 78,986; Manaos, 75,704; Bello Horizente, 55,653.

President, Dr. Arturo da Silva Bernardes (1922-26), inaugurated Nov. 15, 1922.

Premier, Dr. Joao Louis Alves (Justice).

Ambassador to the United States, Augusto Cochrane de Alencar.

Consul General, at New York, Helio Lobo. *Consuls*, at New Orleans, Norfolk, St. Louis, Chicago, Baltimore, Richmond, Va., Philadelphia, Mobile, San Francisco, Fernandina, Jacksonville, Pensacola, Louisville, Boston, Gulfport, Pascagoula, Buffalo, Portland, Ore., Charleston, Galveston, Port Arthur and Seattle.

United States Ambassador, Edwin V. Morgan.

United States Consul General, at Rio de Janeiro, Alphonse Gaulin. *Consuls*, at Bahia, Homer Brett, at Para, Jack D. Hickerson; at Pernambuco, Elliot V. Richardson; at Port Alegre, Jon R. Bradley; at Sao Paulo, Arminius T. Haeberle; at Santos, Herndon W. Goforth.

Brazil is the largest state in South America, exceeding the size of continental United States (exclusive of Alaska) by 250,000 square miles. It has a coast line on the Atlantic Ocean of 4,106 miles and extends 2,691 miles from north to south and 2,500 miles east to west. It is bounded on the north by Colombia, Venezuela, the Guianas and the Atlantic Ocean, on the east by the Atlantic, on the south by Uruguay, Paraguay and Bolivia, and on the west by Argentina, Paraguay, Bolivia, and Peru. The northern half is the great heavily wooded basin of the Amazon (about 4,000 miles long, the longest river in the world), which rises in the Peruvian Andes, and with its tributaries drains 2,000,000 square miles and empties into the Atlantic at the Equator. It is navigable in Brazil for vessels of deep draft for 2,300 miles; and in all its rivers Brazil possesses 40,000 miles of navigable waterways. Mountain ranges, interspersed with fertile valleys, traverse the eastern and southern states. The majestic falls of the Iguassu, one of the natural wonders of the world, are in the southernmost state, Rio Grande do Sul.

The mineral wealth of Brazil is vast and but little developed. Manganese is exported (340,700 tons in 1922) also the greater part of the world supply of monozite. The gold production is $3,000,000 a year. Coal deposits are extensive but of inferior quality. But a small part of the rich agricultural land has been brought under cultivation. Four-fifths of the world's coffee supply is grown in the states of Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Espirite Santo and Minas Geraes. The average annual crop is about 12,000,000 sacks of 132 pounds each; production in 1921-22 was 8,030,000 sacks; in 1923 there were exported 14,466,000 bags, valued at $216,712,056 or 64.3 per cent. of the total exports; over one-half went to the United States. Other chief exports are sugar, 153,175 tons valued at $14,474,106 in 1923; cotton, 19,170 tons valued at $12,152,000 in 1923; cocoa, tobacco, rubber, yerba, leather, hides and meat.

Manufacturing of all kinds is being fostered. In 1921 there were 242 cotton factories with 1,521,500 spindles in operation. The census returns of 1920 showed there were in all 11,335 factories with

151,841 employees, capital of 665,676,000 milreis, and an annual output of 741,536,000 milreis. The vast forests are practically untouched. Stock raising is important. The chief imports are textiles, hardware, machinery, crockery, glassware, etc.

In 1922 there entered the ports of Brazil 25,264 steam and sailing vessels, of 27,460,000 tonnage. Brazil on Jan. 1, 1923, had 18,143 miles of railroads in operation. Of this, 10,513 miles were owned by the Federal Government (3,980 of which were Government operated); 4 468 owned by the states and 3,162 miles privately owned. The principal system, the Central Brazil Railway (1,563 miles), is Government owned. The system is joined up with the railroads of Paraguay, Argentina, and Uruguay.

The government floated a loan of $25,000,000 in the United States in 1922 for the purpose of equipping the Central of Brazil railway with electricity. The project was not carried out. Brazil has developed but one per cent. of its potential 25,000,000 hydro-electric horsepower.

Brazil, discovered in 1500 by Cabral, a Portuguese navigator, was developed as a colony of Portugal until the royal house of Braganza, fleeing from Lisbon before Napoleon's army in November, 1807, transferred the seat of Government to Rio de Janeiro in March, 1808. In 1815 Brazil was proclaimed a kingdom, and in 1822 Dom Pedro, son of King John VI., who had been left as Regent on his father s return to Portugal, was crowned Constitutional Emperor and Brazil freed from Portugal. He abdicated in 1831 in favor of his son Dom Pedro II., who was then five years old. Crowned in 1841, he ruled with varying fortune until Nov. 15, 1889, when he was driven from the throne into exile by a revolution which established a republic, the United States of Brazil. The Constitution was adopted July 24, 1891, and is modelled largely on that of the United States. There are 20 states, largely autonomous, one territory (Acre), bought from Bolivia in 1902, and a Federal District. All males over 21 who can read and write have the franchise. The President is elected by direct vote for four years. Congress consists of a Senate of 63 members chosen by direct vote for nine years, one-third retiring every three years, and a Chamber of Deputies, of 212 members, elected by direct vote for three years, representation of the minority being provided for. The Cabinet is responsible to the President only.

Immigrants numbered 34,821 in 1922, and 86,767 in 1923. Of the latter, 31,866 were Portuguese, 15,-839, Italians, 10,141, Spaniards; and 8 254 Germans

All but 100,000 of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics, but religious toleration is guaranteed. Education is free in the primary grades but not compulsory save in some progressive cities. In recent years. however, great progress has been made. The University of Rio de Janeiro was founded Sept. 7, 1920. Military service is compulsory. The standing army numbers 35,000, with a reserve of 560,000. The navy has two dreadnoughts and in 1918 a personnel of 693 officers and 9,650 men. Brazil declared war against Germany on Oct. 26, 1917, following the torpedoing of three merchant ships.

In receipt of an invitation in 1922 from the Government of Brazil the United States Navy Department assigned Rear Admiral Vogelgesang, with a staff of sixteen commissioned officers and twenty petty officers of the navy, to undertake the task of reorganizing and expanding the Brazilian Navy. The work was finished in May, 1924.

Owing to a revolutionary uprising in the Sao Paulo and neighboring states, seven states were declared in state of siege on July 5, 1924, to continue to Dec. 31, 1924.

Brazil is a member of the League of Nations.

President Bernardes has declared for a strict policy of economy in Government expenses, with a proper balance of revenues and expenditures. He has pledged the Government's continuance of the public works already initiated, because he believes that their discontinuance would bring about serious difficulties. On April 23, 1923, he issued a decree authorizing the Minister of Finance to make regulations covering the establishment of the Banco de Brazil as a bank of issue. Dr. Cincinnato Braga, president of the bank, who initiated the new system, is in charge.

According to the report of the Minister of Finance, made on Nov. 30, 1922, the general condition of the public debt of Brazil is as follows: Total, of foreign debt, internal debt. and floating debt, 6,638,628,732 milreis; paper currency in circulation, 2,226,275,997 milreis; British loans, £111,930,834, American loans, $74,403,000, French loans, 332,249,-500 francs; interest on public debt. 307,504,427 milreis. This does not include the deficit faced by the new administration, which, it is stated, will not be less than 200,000,000 milreis.

The budget for 1924 estimated revenues at 102,-890,000 milreis gold and 921,898,000 milreis paper, an increase over 1923 of 20,031,000 milreis gold and 200,320,000 milreis paper, due to increase in taxation and institution of an income tax. Expenditures were estimated at 87,351,641 milreis gold and 916,320,303 milreis paper; giving a surplus of 15,538,359 milreis gold, and 5,577,697 milreis paper. The deficits have been, 1920, 296,409,751 milreis paper; 1921, 424,515,-318 milreis paper; and 1922, 314,738,829 milreis paper. But 1923 showed a surplus of 27,606,233 milreis paper.

Par of exchange, milreis (paper).....32.45 cents
Rate of exchange, Oct. 15, 1924.....11.39 cents

Imports	1921	$217,443,287
"	1922	$213,518,088
"	1923	$231,134,786
Exports,	1921	$219,871,650
"	1922	$301,302,842
"	1923	$334,450,880

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$128,746,345
"	1921-22	38,315,483
"	1922-23	46,597,655
"	1923-24	53,985,282
Exports,	1920-21	147,520,940
"	1921-22	100,435,733
"	1922-23	137,677,253
"	1923-24	146,255,852

BULGARIA, KINGDOM OF

AREA, 40,667 square miles.

POPULATION, census of Dec 31, 1922, 4,958,400, of which 4,500,000 were Bulgarians, Turks about 400,000.

CAPITAL, Sofia, pop., 154,431; other cities, Philippopolis, pop., 63,418; Warna, 50,819; Ruschuk, 41.574; Slivno, 28,695; Plevne, 27,779; Stava Zagore, 25,491, and ten of more than 15,000 population.

King (sometimes known as Czar), Boris III., born Jan. 30, 1894, succeeded on abdication of his father, Ferdinand, Oct. 3, 1918.

Premier, Alexander Zankoff (Education).

Minister to the United States, Stephan Panaretoff.

Consuls in the United States—Consular affairs in charge of the Bulgarian Legation at Washington. *Honorary Consuls*, at New York, Neal Dow Becker; at Chicago, Marquis Eaton.

United States Minister, Charles S. Wilson.

United States Consul, at Sofia, Stuart K. Lupton.

The Principality of Bulgaria was created by the Treaty of Berlin on July 13, 1878, as an autonomous and tributary principality under the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey. Bulgaria declared its independence on Oct. 5, 1908. Eastern Rumelia joined Bulgaria on Sept. 18, 1885, after revolution against the Sultan.

In the first Balkan War, Bulgaria, with Serbia, Greece and Montenegro, fought Turkey, the war ending in the Treaty of London on March 30, 1913, when Turkey ceded to the allied Balkan nations all territory west of the line from Midia on the Black Sea to Enos on the Aegean Sea, and also Crete. The Balkan League broke up soon after the treaty was signed, war breaking out between the allies—the second Balkan War. Roumania intervened and procured an extension (part of the Dobrudja) of her frontier at Bulgaria's expense. Peace came again with the Treaty of Bucharest on July 26, 1913, all signing.

Bulgaria was an ally of the Central Powers in the World War. By the Peace Treaty of Neuilly (Paris) of Nov. 27, 1919, Bulgaria ceded Thrace to Greece and the "Strumnitza Line" and a strip of territory on the northwest to Serbia. The treaty deprived Bulgaria of the Aegean Sea front. The Treaty of Lausanne (1923) giving Thrace to Turkey fixes the boundary between Bulgaria and Turkey just west of Adrianople.

By an agreement concluded in June, 1924, Greece allows Bulgaria a commercial outlet to the Aegean in the part of Kavala joined to the frontier by a narrow corridor under the supervision of the League of Nations.

Bulgaria is bounded on the north by Roumania, on the west by Serbia, on the south by Greece, on the east by the Black Sea, and on the southeast by Turkey. It is about the size of the State of Kentucky.

The Government of Alexander Stambuliski, the peasant leader who became Premier when King Ferdinand fled in 1918, was overthrown and his Agrarian Party crushed by a revolution supported by the army on June 9, 1923, and Stambuliski was shot after his capture on June 14 near his home village of Slavovitza. A new ministry, headed by Prof. Zankoff, assumed control and put down sporadic rioting. In September a serious Communist-Agrarian uprising was crushed by the Government with casual-

ties of 20,000. The Allies gave permission to increase the military forces to cope with disorder.

Amnesty was voted on July 17, 1924, by the Sobranje for the Cabinet of former Premier Rodosteroff, who was convicted in October, 1921, and sentenced to life imprisonment for bringing Bulgaria into the World War.

Bulgaria's language is Slavonic of Indo-European influence, allied to the Russian. The state church, Orthodox Greek, is governed by a Synod of Bishops, the clergy being paid by the state.

Two-thirds of the people are engaged in agriculture. Although lands are held in fee, pastures and woodlands are held in perpetuity by the communes. Small holdings run from one to six acres. Methods are very primitive, although gradually machinery is being brought in.

The cultivated area is 9,290,175 acres of the total of 18,019,840 of the country. Production is low because of crude methods. The annual production of cereals, 2,345,207 tons from 5,282,707 acres (census of 1923) indicates slightly more than one-half ton to the acre. Domestic animals number 10,100,000. There is little other industry. Although there are coal deposits, 1922 production was only 1,021,327 tons and in 1923, 1,063,662 tons, of which all but 99,586 tons were from State mines. Iron, lead copper, gold, silver and manganese are found. The production in 1922 was: Copper, 24,473 tons; lead, 3,022 tons.

Industry is not much developed. In 1922 there were 1,540 manufacturing establishments employing 63,000. Unemployment has practically disappeared.

Forests cover 30 per cent. of the total area—fir, beech, oak and pine.

Exports are tobacco, maize, hides, wheat, barley, petroleum and attar of roses, and textiles, metals, machinery and oils are the chief imports.

Bulgaria had in 1923, 1,614 miles of railroads owned and operated by the state. River navigation giving access to the Danube—a great traffic route—is important. In 1921, 1,268 vessels of 1,404,432 tons entered the ports of Varna and Bourgas.

By the Constitution, adopted in 1870 and amended in 1893 and 1911, legislative authority is vested in a single chamber, the Sobranje or National Assembly, of 227 members, elected for four years by universal suffrage. The King must give assent to all laws enacted before they become effective. Executive power is vested in the Council of Ten Ministers nominated by the King.

Elementary education is obligatory for children from 7 to 14 years of age. The state maintains 5,400 schools with about 680,000 pupils, besides 33 special state institutions and other private schools. Illiteracy is indicated by the 17.3 per cent. of it in the Bulgarian Army.

Pre-war Bulgaria's army was composed of 3,900 officers and 56,000 men, with a war mobilization strength of 500,000. The Treaty of Neuilly limits it to 20,000 men, who must be volunteers, obligatory military service having been abolished. Bulgaria is a member of the League of Nations.

The trade of Bulgaria in 1923 was: Imports, 5,153,784,240 leva ($45,544,000 at the average exchange rate of $0.008837 for 1923); and exports at 2,896,420,548 leva ($25,596,000), leaving an unfavorable balance of 2,257,363,692 leva ($19,948,326), the heaviest in the history of the country. Imports for the year were 28 per cent. greater and exports 33 per cent. less than in 1922. The foreign trade in 1922 showed a favorable balance of $2,011,000.

In January, 1924, there went into effect a new tariff prohibiting the import of some 150 articles not of the first necessity.

Turkey, Italy, Greece and Germany were the chief buyers, and the heaviest imports were from Italy, Germany, England, France and Austria.

The leva is the unit of currency; its gold par being $0.195; rate of exchange, Oct. 15, 1924, $0.007331.

The amount of reparations to be paid by Bulgaria was fixed in 1923 at 550,000,000 gold francs, probably payable in sixty years. The first instalment, 2,500,000 gold francs, was paid Oct. 1, 1923. The bill for the Army of Occupation was fixed on March 23, 1924, at $4,825,000, to be paid in ten annual instalments.

The national debt on June 30, 1923, was: Foreign debt, consolidated, 1,067,086,318 gold francs; non-consolidated, 446,057,500 gold francs, and 27,967,047 gold leva. Internal debt: Consolidated, 245,849,100 leva; non-consolidated, 3,892,234,700 leva.

The budget for the financial year 1922-23 was estimated as follows: Expenditure, ordinary, leva, 3,970,780,997; execution of peace treaty, leva, 144,500,000; total, leva, 4,115,170,997. Revenue, leva, 4,033,120,000; deficit, leva, 82,050,997. This budget was continued in force for 1923-24. The extraordinary budget included 364,000,000 (about $2,650,000) for railway and port construction.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$1,312,526
"	1921-22	1,242,992
"	1922-23	915,109
"	1923-24	344,015
Exports,	1920-21	3,014,386
"	1921-22	1,144,868
"	1922-23	730,383
"	1923-24	1,945,550

CHILE, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 289,796 square miles.

POPULATION, census of Aug. 1, 1921, 3,774,485 (est., May 1, 1922, 3,805,000).

CAPITAL, Santiago, pop. 1920, 507,296; chief port, Valparaiso, pop. 182,242; other cities, Concepcion, pop. 66,074; Antofagasta, 51,531; Iquique, 37,421; Talca, 36,079; Vina del Mar, 33,441; Orillan, 30,881.

Vice President and Head of the Military Government Council, Gen. Luis Altamarino.

Premier, Alcibiades Roldan (Interior).

Ambassador to the United States, Dr. Beltran Mathieu.

Consul General, at New York, Gustavo Munizaga Varela. *Consuls*, at Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Chicago, Detroit, Newark, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Portland, Ore., Seattle, Norfolk, St. Louis, and New Orleans.

United States Ambassador, William M. Collier.

United States Consul General, at Valparaiso, Carl F. Deichman. *Consuls*, at Antofagasta, Stewart E. McMillan; at Arica, E. C. von Tresckow; at Concepcion, vacant; at Iquique, Harry Campbell; at Punta Arenas, George T. Colman.

Chile lies on the west coast of South America, occupying the strip of land between the Andes and the South Pacific, from Peru to Cape Horn, having an extreme length of about 2,800 miles with a coast line of 2,485 miles. The average breadth north of 40° is 100 miles. Its area is slightly greater than that of the eight South Atlantic States of the United States. The Andes have many lofty peaks, notably Corcoputi (alt. 22,162 feet), El Muerto (21,227 feet), the Baya (19,993 feet), the Guallatiri (19,882 feet). The land in the north part is arid, but the two provinces Tacna and Arica, taken from Peru in the war of the Pacific 1879-82, produced 95 per cent. of the world's supply of nitrates until the process of producing nitrate from the air was made commercially profitable. The production of nitrate in 1920 was 2,606,571 metric tons, valued at $172,800,000, but was stagnant in 1921. The output in 1922 was 10,717,973 metric quintals (one metric quintal = 220.46 pounds) and in 1923 was 19,035,271 metric quintals. Nearly all is exported. The export tax in 1923 brought a revenue of $27,677,775.

Chile is the world's second largest producer of copper, the amount in 1920 being 91,226 metric tons. Shipments of copper bars from the Antofagasta district alone in 1922 amounted to 73,532 metric tons; and exports of copper ore in 1922 amounted to 33,363 metric tons, as compared with 30,031 in 1921. There are also enormous iron ore deposits in the Provinces of Altocama and Coquimbo estimated at a billion tons. Much gold and silver is produced. There are large deposits of coal south of Valparaiso, over a million tons being mined in 1920.

Agricultural land area is 43,000,000 acres in about 100,000 farms. The wheat acreage is about 1,250,000, which produced in 1923, 705,899 metric tons. The harvest of barley was 109,982 metric tons; of oats, 40,962; of corn, 42,592; of beans, 51,137, and of potatoes, 308,086.

The chief exports are nitrates, iodine, copper, silver, cereals, flour, hides and wool; the chief imports are textiles, food products, agricultural and mining machinery.

The population is almost entirely of European origin; there are about 100,000 Araucans (natives) in the Andes and an indeterminate number of nomadic Fuegans in Terra del Fuego.

Chile has 5,642 miles of railroads, of which 2,472 are privately owned. The state owns the Longitudinal railroad traversing the republic from north to south for a distance of 2,862 miles; with spurs its mileage is 3,133. Electrification of the railroad between Valparaiso and Santiago, 117 miles, was begun in 1920. At the ports in 1921 there entered 14,679 vessels of 14,525,761 tons.

The operation of the state railroads, which represent an outlay of about $150,000,000, netted a surplus of 12,840,981 paper pesos ($1,373,985) in 1923.

Chile threw off the Spanish yoke in 1810-18,

and in 1833 adopted the Constitution under which the people are now governed. Electors must be able to read and write. The President is elected for 5 years, Congress is composed of a Senate with 37 members, elected by popular vote for six years, and a Chamber of Deputies, with 118 members, elected for three years. Education is free, supported by the state, and since 1920 is compulsory. The percentage of illiteracy is high. The University of Chile (state) at Santiago had 4,502 students in 1920 and the Catholic University, 614. The Roman Catholic religion is maintained by the state, but by the Constitution all religions are protected.

An income tax law was put into effect Jan. 1, 1924.

All able-bodied citizens are liable for service in the state militia. The peace strength of the army is 23,782, with 609,734 in the reserve. In the navy are one dreadnought—the Almirante Latorre (formerly H. B. M. S. Canada), 28,000 tons, mounting 10 14-inch guns; one pre-dreadnought, the Captain Prat, 6,966 tons; two armored cruisers and four protected cruisers. The strength of the navy is 6,000 men. An air force was formed in 1918 under British instruction, with a nucleus of 14 seaplanes and 80 aeroplanes, bought in Great Britain.

Chile had a bloodless revolution on Sept. 5, 1924, when a military junta of 43 officers demanded of President Alessandri the resignation of the Cabinet, the veto of the salary-grab bill in Congress, the prompt passage of the budget law, and of the labor reforms. Senatorial obstruction in holding up the budget had also held up the salaries of the civil servants and the pay of the soldiers, and as well the putting into effect of a tax on profits. The President readily accepted the petition and at a special meeting of Congress the united Houses accepted it. A non-political Cabinet took office Sept. 6.

A military government council took charge—Gen. Luis Altamarino at the head with the title of Vice President, Gen. Juan Pablo Bennett, and Vice Admiral Juan Neff. President Alessandri found his position untenable and resigned. He left Santiago for Buenos Ayres on Sept. 10, with his family. Gen. Altamarino and the military council took complete charge then with an entirely new Cabinet headed by Alcibiades Roldan, a lawyer, as Minister of the Interior, and Carlos Solar as Minister of Foreign Relations.

Chile was neutral during the World War; on specific invitation she joined the League of Nations Nov. 4, 1919.

(See Peru for boundary dispute.)

Par of exchange (peso, paper).....20.0 cents
Rate of exchange, Oct. 15, 1924.....11 04 cents
Imports, 1921.....$139,175,414
" 1922.....86,571,275
" 1923.....119,295,104
Exports, 1921.....161,969,895
" 1922.....126,584,270
" 1923.....196,081,677

The budget for 1924 estimated receipts at 90,-197,000 gold pesos and 346,809,781 paper pesos, and expenses at 73,450,145 gold pesos and 405,-540,499 paper pesos.

The external debt on Dec. 31, 1923, was: £26,-673,132 and $30,869,738. The internal debt was: 154,558,000 gold pesos and 231,579,605 paper pesos.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports, 1920-21.....$49,715,357
" 1921-22.....16,716,462
" 1922-23.....27,781,635
" 1923-24.....30,869,865
Exports, 1920-21.....77,854,552
" 1921-22.....38,912,591
" 1922-23.....92,097,132
" 1923-24.....92,469,525

CHINA, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 4,277,170 square miles; divided, China Proper, 1,532,420; Sinkiang (Eastern Turkestan), 550,340; Manchuria, 363,610; Mongolia, 1,367,-600; Thibet, 463,200.

POPULATION, estimated 1920, for China proper, 375,000,000; Sinkiang, 2,000,000; Manchuria, 20,-000,000; Mongolia, 1,800,000; Thibet, 2,000,000; total for all China, 400,800,000.

Foreigners resident in China, according to the customs authorities in 1922, numbered 282,491, of whom 9,153 were Americans; 11,855, British; 152,-848, Japanese; and 96,727, Russians

CAPITAL, Peking, pop. (estd.) 1,200,000; Peking metropolitan area, 4,200,000; other cities, Canton, pop. (estd.), 950,000; Changsha, 550,000; Chungking, 440,000; Foochow, 650,000; Hanchow, 700,000; Hankow, 1,500,000; Hongkong (British Crown colony), 561,000; Nanking, 390,-000; Ningpo, 700,000, Shanghai, 1,100,000; Swatchow, 550,000.

President, Gen. Tsao Kun, deposed Oct. 23, 1924.

Premier, Gen. Huang Fu (Acting, Oct. 31, 1924).

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Wang, Chen-ting.

Minister to the United States, Sao-Ke Alfred Sze.

Consuls General in the United States, at New York, Ziangling Chang, at San Francisco, Koliang Yih. *Consuls*, at Seattle, Goon Dip; at Portland, Ore., Moy Back Hin

United States Minister, Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman.

United States Consuls General, at Shanghai, Edwin S. Cunningham, at Hankow, P. Stewart Heintzleman; at Mukden, Samuel Sokobin (C.); at Canton, Douglas Jenkins; at Tientsin, Clarence E. Gauss. *Consuls*, at Amoy, Leroy Webber; at Antung, William R. Langdon; at Changsha, vacant; at Chungking, vacant; at Harbin, George C. Hanson; at Chefoo, John R. Putnam, at Nanking, John K. Davis; at Foochow, Ernest B. Price; at Tsinan, vacant; at Yunanfu, Myrl S. Myers; at Swatow, Clarence G. Spiker, at Kalgan, vacant, at Tsingtao. Walter A. Adams.

The official estimates of Chinese population between 1740 and 1920 can be considered only rough indications of those years, says Ta Chen, sometime fellow of Columbia University, in his monograph "Chinese migrations with special reference to labor conditions," published July, 1923, by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Mr. Ta Chen presents, the table printed herewith.

CHINESE POPULATION, 1749 TO 1920, AND EMIGRATION.

(Figures in Thousands.)

PROVINCE.	1749.	1760.	1780.	1812.	1842.	1882.	1885.	1910.	1920.
Anhwei	21,568	22,848	28,456	34,165	36,597	*a*20,597	*a*20,597	17,300	19,833
Chekiang	11,877	15,612	21,035	26,257	30,438	11,589	11,684	17,000	22,043
Chihli	13,933	16,132	22,263	27,991	36,880	*a*17,937	*a*17,937	32,571	34,187
Fukien	7,620	8,065	12,399	14,779	25,800	25,000	23,503	13 100	13,158
Honan	12,848	16,399	20,553	23,037	29,070	22,116	22,117	25,600	30,832
Hunan	8,672	8,845	15,676	18,653	20,049	21,003	21,005	23,600	28 443
Hupeh	7,527	8,138	17,155	27,370	28,585	33,365	33,600	24,900	27,167
Kansu	5,580	7,471	15,159	15,355	19,513	*a*5,411	*a*5,411	5,000	5,928
Kiangsi	8,428	11,609	18,512	23,047	26,514	24,534	24,541	14,500	24,467
Kiangsu *b*	20,972	23.284	30,361	37,844	39,647	20,905	21,260	17,200	33,786
Kwangsi	3,688	3,973	6,034	7,314	8,121	*a*5,151	*a*5,151	6,500	12,258
Kwangtung	6,461	6,819	15,635	19,174	21,153	29,706	29,740	27,700	37,168
Kweichow	3,075	3,411	5,111	5,288	5,679	7,669	7,669	11,300	11,216
Shansi	9,509	10,240	13,037	14,004	17,057	12,211	10,791	10,000	11 081
Shantung	24,012	25,293	22,013	28,959	29,530	36,248	36,546	29,600	30,803
Shensi	6,734	7,297	8,259	10,207	10,310	*a*8,432	3,277	8,800	9,466
Yunnan	1,946	2,089	3,294	5,561	5,824	*a*11,722	*a*11,722	8,500	9,839
Shingking *c*	407	675	797	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,917	13,702
Kirin *c*	.....	.....	142	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Heilungkiang *c*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Total *d*	174,857	198,210	275,891	339,045	390.767	313,596	306,551	308,188	375,377

a Figures are for 1879. *b* Up to 1780, data are for Kiangnan. *c* Now known as Manchuria, but data for 1749 to 1885 are incomplete. *d* Not including the Province of Szechwan, figures for which are omitted as too confusing. An estimate printed in the Far East, June 30, 1923, however, was 49,782,821.

Data for 1749 to 1780 are taken from China (by imperial edict), Ta Tsing Hui Tien (Constitution of the Tsing dynasty). Those for 1812 are quoted by Zarkharov in Numerical Relations of Population of China during 4,000 Years of its Historical Existence, and originally from the same Chinese document. The figures for 1842, 1882 and 1885, supplied by the Chinese Ministry of Revenue, are quoted by W. W. Rockhill in "Inquiry Into the Population of China." The figures for 1910 are taken from the official estimate of the Mingchengpu (Ministry of the Interior) and those for 1920 from the estimate of the Chinese Post Office; they also appear in the China Yearbook for 1921-22.

Mr. Ta Chen notes the estimated loss of population in recent years, not including the famine of 1920-21, for which trustworthy figures are not available (though estimates in press despatches were about 500,000).

Year.	Calamity.	Loss.
1846	Famine	225,000
1849	Famine	13,750,000
1854 to 1864	T'ai-p'ing rebellion	20,000,000
1861 to 1878	Mohammedan rebellion	1,000,000
1877-78	Famine	9,500,000

He holds that the population is too great for the arable land of the country, his figures showing 59,223,984 farmers enumerated as cultivators of 269,553,076 acres of land, an average of 4.5 acres to a farm; the average size of the family being 5.5 in China proper, and 8.3 in Manchuria; 75 per cent. of the native population living on farms. Uncultivated land is estimated at about 160,500,000 acres. Chinese emigration, he holds, arises from pressure of population, and gives these figures of the Chinese resident abroad in 1922.

Country.	Chinese.	Country.	Chinese.
Anam	197,300	Java	1,825,700
Australia	35,000	Korea	11,300
Brazil	20,000	Macao	74,560
Burma	134,600	Mexico	3,000
Canada	12,000	Peru	45,000
Cuba	90,000	Philippines	55,212
East Indies	1,023,500	Siam	1,500,000
Europe	1,760	Siberia	37,000
Formosa	2,258,650	Straits Set'lem'ts	432,764
Hawaii	23,507	South Africa	5,000
Hongkong	314,390	Continental U.S.	61,639
Japan	17,700		
		Total	8,179,582

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

China, the home of a highly civilized nation when Europeans were still in the bronze age, and with a history reaching back to 2205 B. C., occupies a territory in the eastern part of Asia, about one-third larger than continental United States. To the north and northeast lies Siberia; to the west Russian Turkestan; to the southwest and south the well-nigh impassable barrier of the Himalayas forms the Thibetan-Indian frontier. French Indo-China borders it on the south; and the China Sea and Yellow Sea on the east separate it from the Philippines, Formosa (now Japanese), the Japanese Empire and Korea. The country is of rolling topography, rising to high elevations in the north in the Kinghan and Tarbagatal Mountains in Mongolia; the Himalayan and Kwenlun Mountains in the southwest, in Thibet, and the Hinghan Mountains of Manchuria. Its length from north to south is 1,860 miles, and its breadth from east to west is about 1,500 miles.

China Proper—China of the 18 Provinces—occupies the rich fertile southeastern part of the country, an area nearly twice the size of the United States east of the Mississippi. There the population on the generally accepted estimates has a density of 174 to the square mile. China Proper is one of the best watered countries of the world. From the mountains on the west four great rivers run in general course eastward to the sea, through great alluvial plain stretching for hundreds of miles along the ocean and inland to a depth of 300 miles. These rivers drain four-fifths of the country. The Yangtsekiang, 3,158 miles long, rises in the centre of the high plateau of Thibet, 16,000 feet in altitude. At Pingshenhsien, 1,215 miles from its source, it becomes in part navigable, but with dangerous rapids, to the vicinity of Ichang, 2,193 miles from its source. From Ichang to Hankow it is navigable by small river steamers and from Hankow to its mouth, 595 miles, by sea-going vessels. The Hanho, a tributary from the north at Hankow, is navigable for 600 miles. The Yellow River (Hwang-ho), 2,700 miles long, and also rising in Thibet, is navigable only in part. It is called "China's Sorrow" because of the devastation it causes in flood time, when it overflows its banks, bursts its dikes and sweeps over the farm lands. In 1898, when a disastrous flood occurred, salt and sand were deposited over an area of 200 square miles, below Lokow, to a depth of 2 to 10 feet, amounting to over sixteen billion cubic feet. The Sikiang, over 1,250 miles long, waters South China, its branches reaching the sea in the Canton delta from Hongkong to the west of Macao. It is navigable for steamers for 200 miles, and for smaller craft for another 100 miles. The Paiho waters the plain of North China, and empties into the Gulf of Chihli at Taku. The Amur River, 2,920 miles long, and navigable for 1,500 miles, which forms the boundary between Manchuria and Siberia; the Yalu, navigable for 600 miles, the boundary between Manchuria and Korea, and the Liao in Manchuria, are also highly important. A network of canals helps to care for the inland navigation.

China's coast line is 2,150 miles long, or with indentations about 5,000. China has 56 so-called treaty ports, 8 voluntarily opened ports, and 25 ports of call. The climate compares favorably with that of countries in similar latitudes.

China is essentially agricultural, and intensively so. The average holdings are small, and the implements are crude, but there is much irrigation, crops are rotated, and fruit, cereal and vegetable production is regarded by scientists as relatively efficient, food values having for many years been replaced in the soils regularly. Deforestation of the mountain slopes and hills has resulted in great erosions. Large forests are rare. Bamboo is widely used. The amount of cultivated land is estimated at 341,163,500 acres. Cotton is produced chiefly in the Yangtsekiang Valley, the 1922 yield having been estimated by the China Cotton Association as 8,301,355 piculs (picul = 133 1-3 pounds). Tea is produced exclusively in the west and south, the tea area being about 520,000 acres. Production is not officially indicated, but exportation is said to have declined from 248,757,333 pounds in 1895 to 76,809,733 in 1922, competition of Ceylon and Indian teas and the cessation of Russian purchases in late years being responsible.

The silk industry has flourished for 4,000 years. China is now producing 27 per cent. of the world's supply, having in this century yielded first place to Japan. In 1919 production was valued at $139,624,755. In 1923 China exported to the United States 12,261,561 pounds of silk valued at $83,395,432. Wheat, barley, corn, millet, peas and beans are chiefly cultivated in the north, and sugar, indigo and several cereals in the south. Rice, the staple food of the Chinese, is grown in all but three provinces, the average annual production being 3,750,000 tons. Besides the thousands of looms in private dwellings, in 1921 there were 17 silk filatures, 57 cotton mills, with 1,747,312 spindles, 4 woolen mills, 125 modern flour mills, 445 glass factories, and some iron and steel works.

China's 350,000,000 hens, it is estimated, lay 26,250,000,000 eggs annually, of which 1,182,000,000 are exported in the shell; 36,812,000 pounds of frozen eggs also are exported and 57,642,000 pounds of egg yolk and albumin; export value, $25,000,000.

Mah Jongg sets exported to the United States in 1923 were valued at $1,522,644.

Practically all of the 18 provinces of China Proper and 3 in Manchuria contain immense stores of coal, China being one of the world's chief coal countries. The known fields cover 133,500 acres, annual production running now at about 25,000,000 tons, of which 8,000,000 is from modern mines.

Iron ores are abundant near the anthracite coal fields of Shansi, where, it is asserted, is the oldest iron industry in the world; and in Chihli, Shantung and Manchuria. There is estimated to be in China 600,000,000 tons of the ore, annual production being about 1,500,000, of which nearly two-thirds are smelted in China.

Petroleum also is abundant, but the industry has not been developed. American oil interests have done much exploration there, and driven many wells, most of which are not active. Copper ore abounds, the Yunnan deposits being of the world's richest. Tin, antimony, gold, silver, lead, mercury, tungsten, bismuth and molybdenum are also present.

In 1922, 34,164 vessels of 18,157,385 tons in the foreign trade entered Chinese ports; of these, 549, of 1,724,735 tons, were American.

The first railway was opened in 1876. At present there are more than 7,000 miles, including 1,857 miles in Manchuria, with 2,000 under construction. About one-half are under the Government.

A NEW CONSTITUTION.

Up to Feb. 12, 1912, when China became a republic, it was one of the most ancient monarchies. According to the Provisional Constitution the Government comprises a President, Vice President and a two House legislative body—the Senate of 264 members and the House of 596. The Central Government has not yet obtained full control.

there being Military Governors in several provinces who refuse to obey. The executive authority is in a Premier named by the President, and nine Ministers nominated by the Premier, all to be confirmed by the Parliament. The Parliament, however, failed to function up to late 1922, owing to the disturbed state of the country. In October, 1923, it convened in Peking and on Oct. 15 elected Gen. Tsao Kun President to succeed Li Yuan-hung, twice President, who, yielding to the pressure of the northern military leaders, fled to Tientsin and resigned his post on June 14, 1923.

A new Constitution was promulgated October 10, on the inauguration of Gen. Tsao Kun. It provides for the replacement of provincial armies with a national army, whose strength shall be determined by Parliament. While the Constitution gives wide latitude to the provinces in the matter of self-government, it stipulates that no province shall keep any standing army or establish any military officers, academy or arsenal. It directs that the "military expenses of the nation shall not exceed one-quarter of the national annual expenditure, except in the event of a foreign war."

China and Russia reached an agreement in May, 1924, by which the former recognized Soviet Russia and acknowledged that title to the Chinese Eastern Railway, built with Russian money but running for 1,100 miles through Chinese territory, accrues to Moscow. The countries agreed to exchange Ambassadors, the negotiator of the treaty, L. K. Karakhan, being named Russia's representative at Peking.

Civil war broke out anew in China in September, 1924, when Gen. Chi Hsieh-yuan succeeded in capturing Shanghai from Gen. Lu Yung-hsiang. On Sept. 7 Gen. Chan Tso-lin, the Manchurian war lord, who had protested in vain against the attack on Gen. Lu, declared war on the Peking Government, charging President Tsao Kun and his Commander in chief, Gen. Wu Pei-fu, with treason. The Peking Government sent troops against him and there was severe fighting near the Great Wall. Suddenly Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang (the Christian General), supposed to be supporting the Government, turned against it and by a forced march of 100 miles on Oct. 23 surprised and captured Peking without bloodshed, deposed President Tsao Kun and ordered Gen. Wu into exile. He placarded the country with a proclamation that he proposed to enforce peace and harmonize the warring factions. Foreign military forces were landed to guard the legations in Peking. Gen. Wu turned back on the capital with his troops, reaching Tientsin on Oct. 26. Finding his position hopeless he fled. A provisional government was established on Oct. 31.

(See Chronology for later developments.)

Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism are the religions of China, although there are also between 5,000,000 and 10,000,000 Moslems in the country; about 1,994,000 Catholics and 618,600 Protestant Christians.

In 1905 there began the new movement toward education of the masses, and since then progress has been marked. While the number of schools, 135,000, and pupils, 4,500,000, is small relative to the total population, the number is growing rapidly. There are seven universities and many technical institutions of learning.

The army numbers between 1,400,000 and 1,800,000 men, and is being wrought into a more modern organization. The navy is negligible—a protected cruiser of 4,300 tons, two cruisers of 2,600 tons and three 3,000-ton cruisers, with auxiliary vessel complement. The whole tonnage is about 40,000, with 8,000 men. China is a member of the League of Nations.

There is "unparalleled currency confusion," says an authority. The unit is the tael, which varies in gold par value from 67.08 cents in Shanghai to 74.86 in Taku. Mexican dollars are used in all the treaty ports.

Trade for the calendar year 1922 reached new high points, imports amounting in American gold to $774,657,198 and exports $536,814,917. The revised import tariff was made effective Jan. 17, 1923. It was drawn up in accordance with the agreement of the powers at the Washington Conference of 1921-22 and is designed to assure the Chinese Government an effective 5 per cent. revenue on the value of goods imported.

Imports in 1923 amounted to $756,030,000; and exports to $631,620,000.

China's foreign trade is but one-fiftieth of that of the United States per capita.

Receipts of the Chinese Maritime Customs in 1922 reached the highest figure ever recorded, 58,634,200 Haikwan taels ($48,666,400 gold at the average exchange rate of the year), and receipts of the Salt Gabelle, $85,739,000 Mex., were $7,800,000 greater than in 1921.

Both these sources of revenue are under foreign administration, the customs originally for protection of the revenues during the Taiping rebellion and later as security for foreign loans and the Boxer indemnity, the Salt Gabelle for security and service of the Reorganization Loan of 1913.

Interest and amortization of foreign loans are a first charge on the Maritime Customs and Salt revenues, and the surplus is turned over by the foreign administrator (the chief of each service is English and subordinate officials are of various nationalities, including Chinese) to the Chinese Government for service of domestic loans and administrative expenses. In the disturbed conditions of recent years the surplus Maritime Customs and Salt revenues have been the principal item of China's official income.

The Central Government did not profit as largely as usual from the heavy Salt receipts, as provinces retained some $40,000,000 of the $85,000,000 for their own expenses.

The Chinese postal service, which was developed by the Maritime Customs administration, but is now an independent Chinese department under foreign direction, also produced a surplus in 1922, and the Postal Savings System (started in July, 1919) showed a large excess of deposits over withdrawals. For the first six months of 1922 deposits aggregated 2,439,759 Chinese silver dollars (value about $0.54 U. S.), and withdrawals were about 1,680,697 silver dollars, leaving a deposit balance of $759,062 for the period. Figures for October, 1922, gave the total number of depositors as 24,976, and the total deposits as 3,471,060 silver dollars. Post offices numbered 11,306 in 1922.

STATUS OF BOXER INDEMNITY ACCOUNT.

The Boxer indemnity payments were suspended on Dec. 1, 1917, and resumed on Dec. 1, 1922. The following table, compiled by the Far Eastern Division of the Department of Commerce, is a statement of the status of the Boxer indemnity account of Dec. 1, gathered from official Chinese sources, the conversions to United States currency being made at current rates of exchange on that date:

Countries to Which Due.	Amt. in Original Currency.	Equivalent in U. S. Currency.
France.....francs	391,581,529	$27,489,023
Gt. Britain..pounds sterling	11,186,547	50,560,958
Japan.....yen	72,121,578	34,986,177
United States (a)....dollars	12,455,507	12,455,507
Italy.....francs	147,051,159	10,322,991
Belgium.....francs	46,873,522	3,290,521
Portugal....pounds sterling	20,386	92,141
Russia.....gold roubles	254,343,251	(Nofigures)

(a) Balance due amounting to $6,137,553, remitted by Congress May 21, 1924, to be used by China for educational purposes.

The Commission for the readjustment of Chinese Government Finances reported in April, 1925, that the Central Government revenues are nominally 209,000,000 dollars Mex., but are actually only 158,000,000. Debt service claims 98,000,000; military subsidies and redemption of Treasury Notes, 42,000,000; others amount to 11,000,000; leaving a net balance of but 7,000,000 to cover administrative expenditures of 128,000,000; resulting in a deficit of 121,000,000 dollars Mexican.

China's national debt as compiled by the Government Bureau of Economic Information in 1922 is as follows, amounts being stated in Mexican dollars ($1 Mexican is worth about $0.57 United States currency at present rate of exchange):

	Dollars Mexican.
General foreign loans	268,979,252
Foreign railway loans	334,802,631
Foreign indemnities	482,841,744
Internal long-term loans	275,226,738
Internal short-term loans	69,101,978
Treasury notes, etc	18,640,000
Total	1,449,592,343

The last items do not contain all the short-term loans and treasury notes issues, as the amounts of some of these cannot be ascertained. The floating foreign debt on Jan. 1, 1923, was 486,741,512 dollars Mexican.

The chief exports of China are silk, beans and products, tea, skins and furs, cotton, sesamum seed, tin, cereals, medicines, peanuts and peanut oil, animals, wool, antimony and copper.

China's trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$138,455,178
"	1921-22	100,901,052
"	1922-23	96,851,718
"	1923-24	124,426,852
Exports,	1920-21	113,185,707
"	1921-22	109,410,796
"	1922-23	169,619,408
"	1923-24	157,881,756

MANCHURIA.

AREA, 363,610 square miles.

POPULATION, 1916, estimate of the Southern Manchurian railway, 20,112,100.

CAPITALS, Mukden, pop. 158,132, of Shengking Province; Kirin of Kirin; Tsitsihar, of Amur.

Manchuria is the extreme northeast territory of China, with Siberia on the northwest, north and east, Korea on the southeast, and Mongolia on the west. The Amur River flows along the northern border, the Ussuri on the east, and the Yalu forms the boundary with Korea.

Its topography is extremely varied. Much of the eastern portion is intensively agricultural. The soya bean, cultivated on about 5,000,000 acres, is a source of enormous wealth. The Chamber of Commerce at Dairen estimates that 22,744,000 acres are cultivated for all crops, 19,460,000 persons being employed. Wheat, beans, millet, rice and products of the soya bean are the chief crops. There are 50 flouring mills. Forests are extensive. There are rich deposits of coal, iron, lead, gold, silver and asbestos.

The Trans-Siberian railroad runs through Manchuria from Lake Kulun to Suirenko, the border for about 100 miles northwest of Vladivistok. From Harbin the railroad runs to Mukden and branches to Peking on the west, Port Arthur and Dairen on the south, and through Korea to Moppo, and Fusan on the southeast. Railway mileage is about 1,000.

In 1922, direct imports were 128,315,112 taels; exports, about 239,558,826 taels.

MONGOLIA.

AREA, 1,367,600 square miles.

POPULATION, estimated, 1,800,000.

CAPITAL, Urga.

Mongolia, although nominally of China, was somewhat shaken loose from Chinese adherence during the late war, the status of Outer Mongolia being now that its autonomy is recognized by China, and it is recognized by Russia as under Chinese suzerainty. It is bounded on the north by Siberia, on the south by Sinkiang, on the southwest by Turkestan, on the east by China Proper and Manchuria.

There is little agriculture, the great plains between the Tarbagatai and Kinghan Mountains being desert, with camels, horses and sheep as principal interests. The religion of the people is Buddhist Lamaism.

Motor transportation from Kalgan on the Great Wall of China, northwest of Peking, and at the terminus of the Kalgan-Peking railroad, with Urga, the capital of Mongolia, a distance of 650 miles across the plains, was established in 1921. In the last three months of the year goods to the value of $2,000,000 silver were taken to Urga. The trip takes three to four days.

Mongolia has its own legal currency, adopted in 1915, equal to the gold par of the Russian ruble—50 cents.

SINKIANG (*Chinese Turkestan*).

AREA, 550,340 square miles.

POPULATION, estimated, 2,000,000.

CAPITAL, Ili.

Sinkiang, known as the New Dominion, comprises Chinese Turkestan, Kulja and Kashgaria and includes all Chinese dependencies between Mongolia on the north and Thibet on the south. There are Turki, Mohammedan and Chinese people resident there. Along the Kashgar and Yarkand Rivers there is much irrigation, and cereals, fruits and vegetables are grown, with wool, cotton and silk production.

It is from Sinkiang that much of the jade comes.

THIBET.

AREA, 463,200 square miles.

POPULATION, estimated, 2,000,000.

CAPITAL, Lhasa; pop. 15,000 to 20,000.

Thibet, in Western China, is a country little known, situated between the Himalaya and Kwenlun Mountains, and hitherto practically shut to strangers. The trade is with India mostly, being carried on through lofty passes, some of which are 14,000 to 18,000 feet high, which are impassable in winter. China's hold on Thibet was visibly loosened when the 1911 revolution broke in China. The Thibetans expelled the Chinese garrisons, and the status of that country is more or less indeterminate, although nominally part of the Chinese Republic.

The religion is Lamaism, a modified form of Buddhism, and also a faith known as Shamanistic. All economic phases are affected by the non-progressive character of the people, who are immersed in their religious traditions. Some agriculture is carried on, and livestock husbandry.

The highest grade musk is obtained from the musk-deer, now becoming very scarce, in Tsarung mountains in Southeastern Thibet.

Exports to India, mostly raw wool, in 1921-22 were valued at £231,100; and imports from India, mainly cotton piece goods, were valued at £551,300.

COLOMBIA, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, estimated, 476,916 square miles. Boundary on Peru and Venezuela frontiers undetermined.

POPULATION, 1923, estimated, 6,300,000.

CAPITAL, Bogota, population, census, Oct. 14, 1923, 166,148; chief cities, Medellin, pop. 79,146; Barranquilla, 64,543; Cartagena, 51,382; Cali, 45,825; Cucuta, 29,490; Bucaramanga, 24,919.

President, Gen. Pedro Nel Ospina, Conservative (1922-26). Inaugurated Aug 7, 1922.

Premier, Dr. Jorge Velez (Foreign).

Minister to the United States, Dr. Enrique Olaya.

Consul General, at New York, Ignacio Marino (in charge); *Consuls*, at Boston, Philadelphia, Newark, Chattanooga, Mobile, Baltimore, New Orleans, Detroit, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Berkeley, Cal.; Gulfport, Rochester, Cincinnati and Norfolk.

United States Minister, Samuel H. Piles.

United States Consuls, at Barranquilla, Maurice L. Stafford; at Cartagena, Lester L. Schnare; at Santa Marta, John E. McArdle (V. C.).

The Republic of Colombia, situated in the extreme northwest of South America, extends up the Isthmus of Panama to the Republic of Panama—boundary line undetermined. It has a coast line of 465 miles on the Pacific Ocean, and 640 miles on the Caribbean Sea. It has as neighbors Venezuela and Brazil on the east, and Ecuador and Peru on the south. Its area is equal to that of California, Oregon, Washington and Montana combined.

Three great ranges of the Andes, the Western, Central and Eastern Cordilleras, run through the country from north to south. The eastern range consists mostly of high table lands, cool and healthy, the most densely populated part of the country. The Magdalena River, in the east, rises in the high Andes and flows north into the Caribbean Sea, 18 miles from Barranquilla. It is navigable for river steamers for 900 miles, as far as Jirardot. Steamers ascend to La Dorado, 590 miles. Railroads serve to transport freight and passengers around the rapids and from Jirardot to Bogota. The total mileage of railroads is 850, and the bulk of the transportation in the interior is on mule back.

The population is mainly whites and half castes, only 158,428 Indians being returned. Bogota, the capital, situated 8,600 feet above the sea, has a university, founded in 1572, a large library, a museum and observatory. The Roman Catholic is the prevailing religion, but all are tolerated. The standing army consists of about 6,000 men, with a reserve of 362,700. Military service is compulsory. There is no navy.

The country is divided into 14 departments, 2 intendencias and 7 comisarias, with Governors appointed by the President. The Federal Congress consists of a Senate of 34 members, elected for a term of 4 years, and a House of Representatives of 92, elected directly by the people every two years.

The forests are extensive, much mahogany, cedar and dyewood being exported. Colombia contains the great emerald mines of the world, the chief mines being owned by the state. The country is rich in minerals—gold, silver, platinum, copper, iron, lead and coal are mined. The Government-owned salt mines at Zipaquira are a great source of revenue. Coffee, cotton, bananas, cocoa, vegetables, ivory, tobacco, and wheat are the chief agricultural products. Cattle raising is extensive. Some woolen and cotton stuff is manufactured for home consumption, also iron. The chief exports are coffee, hides, bananas, Panama hats, rubber, and precious metals.

Coffee production in 1922 was 1,674,212 bags of 138 pounds each.

The production of crude petroleum in 1923 was 424,883 barrels of 42 gallons; in 1922, 322,786 barrels; and in 1921, 102,097 barrels. Export of gold in 1921-22 was valued at $3,551,100.

The country, originally conquered by Spain and ruled by her for 300 years, won its freedom in the revolt of the Spanish-American colonies in 1811-24, the liberator, Simon Bolivar, establishing the Republic of Colombia in 1819. Venezuela and Ecuador withdrew in 1829-30, and there were frequent uprisings during the century, culminating in the secession of Panama in 1903, since which the republic has been tranquil. Under the treaty with the United States adjusting the loss of Panama (ratified by the United States Senate April 20,

1921, and by the Colombian Congress Dec. 24, 1921), Colombia is to receive in compensation $25,000,000 from the United States, to be paid in yearly instalments of $5,000,000. This sum of money it is planned to use in stabilizing the currency of the country, and in improving its transportation facilities.

An advisory commission of North American financial experts visited Colombia on invitation of President Ospina, and Congress put into effect in 1923 the reforms they suggested. The gold standard was adopted, the Bank of the Republic, a central issue bank, created with an authorized capital of 10,000,000 pesos (7,263,600 paid up on June 30, 1924), which has the exclusive privilege of issuing bank notes; new laws on banking and negotiable instruments; and a new model for the budget. This was followed by a law on Dec. 12, 1923, for the conversion and unification of the national debt to the great advantage of Colombia's credit abroad.

The budget for 1924 estimated revenues at $38,285,397; and the expenditures at $42,965,903. The deficit is not real, however, as it includes expenditures of $4,568,414 to amortize treasury bonds and will be covered by a loan of $5,000,000.

The budget for 1925 estimates revenues at 34,441,655 pesos and expenditures at 38,150,655 pesos.

The foreign debt, March 1, 1924, was $22,447,607 and the internal debt, $21,050,775.

Colombia is a member of the League of Nations.

Par of exchange, peso	97.3 cents
Rate of exchange, Oct. 15, 1923	96.0 cents
Imports, 1921	$33,068,317
" 1922	42,823,583
Exports, 1921	63,042,132
" 1922	52,201,841

Trade with the United States was:

Imports, 1920-21	$32,639,388
" 1921-22	15,988,805
" 1922-23	23,794,572
" 1923-24	22,739,349
Exports, 1920-21	45,808,589
" 1921-22	41,049,460
" 1922-23	39,804,310
" 1923-24	54,806,301

COSTA RICA, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 23,000 square miles.

POPULATION, census of Dec. 31, 1922, 485,049.

CAPITAL, San Jose, pop., 40,347. Other cities, Cartago, 18,599; Limon, 11,123.

President, Sr. Don Ricardo Jimenez (1924-28). Inaugurated May 8, 1924.

Premier, Sr. Don Tomas Soley Guell (Finance).

Minister to the United States, Sr. Don J. Rafael Oreamuno.

Consuls General, at New York, Manuel Antonio Bonilla; at San Francisco, Ruben Gonzalez Flores; *Consuls*, at Boston, New Orleans, Baltimore, Chicago, Mobile, Milwaukee, Los Angeles, Norfolk, St. Louis and Galveston.

United States Minister, Roy T. Davis.

United States Consuls, at San Jose, Henry S. Waterman; at Port Limon, John J. Meily.

Costa Rica, the southern state of Central America, has Nicaragua for its neighbor on the north and Panama on the south. The latter boundary has been a subject of arbitration and was fixed in 1900 by decision of President Loubet of France—a decision that by mutual consent was interpreted by the late Chief Justice White of the United States in 1914. Panama objected strenuously to this decision and in 1921 started troops to occupy the territory she claimed and which Costa Rica had occupied; but yielded to diplomatic pressure from the United States.

The United States and Costa Rica signed a protocol on Feb. 8, 1923, which in effect, admits such rights as Costa Rica has in the territory through which the proposed Nicaraguan Canal would go and which provides for negotiations with Costa Rica as to the terms on which her permission will be forthcoming.

The lowlands by the Caribbean have a tropical climate. Bananas are cultivated, 7,671,619 bunches being exported in 1922. The interior plateau, with an altitude of about 4,000 feet, has a temperate climate. Coffee is the chief crop. The forests are extensive but little lumbering is done. Agriculture and stock raising are the chief industries. Gold and silver mining is an important industry on the Pacific slope. Port Limon is the centre of the banana trade. In 1922 601 vessels, tonnage 848,775, entered the ports. There are 430 miles of railroads, the line from Port Limon to San Jose, 103 miles, has unusual scenic charm.

The Constitution, adopted Dec. 7, 1871, has been many times modified. The legislative power is vested in a Chamber of Deputies, 43 in number, with four-year terms, one-half elected directly every two years by manhood suffrage. The President, elected for 4 years, appoints a Ministry of six. The Roman Catholic is the religion of the state. Primary education is compulsory and free. The National Police have taken over the duties of the army.

Costa Rica is a member of the League of Nations.

Par of exchange, colon	46.5 cents
Imports, 1921	$9,177,802
" 1922	8,344,670
" 1923	9,785,841
Exports, 1921	11,883,971
" 1922	14,224,332
" 1923	12,833,190
Budget—Receipts	8,314,419
Expenditures	8,619,974
Debt—Internal, colones	40,314,292
External, colones	29,851,843

Trade with the United States was:

Imports, 1920-21	$6,746,507
" 1921-22	3,736,951
" 1922-23	4,199,154
" 1923-24	5,456,809
Exports, 1920-21	257,138
" 1921-22	5,641,596
" 1922-23	5,191,657
" 1923-24	4,656,761

CUBA, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 41,634 square miles; including the Isle of Pines (1,180 square miles) and surrounding keys, about 44,164 square miles.

POPULATION, census of Dec. 31, 1922, 3,123,040. By Provinces; Pinar del Rio, 272,209; Havana, 783,014; Matanzas, 326,588; Santa Clara, 692,134; Camaguey, 235,895; Oriente, 813,197. White, 2,193,936; Colored, 809,886; (immigrants unclassified, 118,034).

CAPITAL and chief port, Havana, population, census Dec. 31, 1923, 432,353; other cities, Camaguey, population, 98,193; Cienfuegos, 95,865; Santiago, 70,232; Guantanamo, 68,883; Santa Clara, 63,151; Matanzas, 62,638; Sancti Spiritus, 58,843; Manzanillo, 56,570; Pinar del Rio, 47,858; Trinidad, 40,602.

President, Dr. Alfredo Zayas, 1921-25.

President-Elect, Gerardo Machado (Liberal) 1925-29, elected Nov. 1, 1924, to take office May 20, 1925.

Premier, Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes (State).

Minister to the United States, Dr. Cosme de la Torriente; Dr. Arturo Padro, Charge d'Affaires.

Consul General, at New York, Felipe Taboada y Ponce de Leon. *Consuls*, at Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Newport News, Charleston, New Orleans, Mobile, Jacksonville, Key West, Tampa, Pensacola, Galveston, St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit and San Francisco.

United States Ambassador, Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder.

United States Consul General, at Havana, Carlton Bailey Hurst. *Consuls*, at Antilla, Horace J. Dickinson; at Cienfuegos, Frank Bohr; at Nuevitas, Lawrence P. Briggs; at Santiago, Francis R. Stewart; at Nueva Gerona, Isle of Pines, Charles Forman.

Cuba, the "Pearl of the Antilles," largest island of the West Indies, lies between the Gulf of Mexico, the Strait of Florida and the Atlantic Ocean on the north and the Caribbean Sea on the south. Key West, Fla., is about 100 miles a little to the east of north of Havana. The Windward Passage, 50 miles wide, separates it from Haiti to the east, and Jamaica (British) lies 85 miles to the south. Yucatan is 130 miles to the west. From San Antonio, the western extremity, to Cape Maysi, the eastern, the length is 730 miles, and the breadth averages 50 miles, with a maximum of 160 miles. Its area nearly equals that of Pennsylvania. The coast line, including the larger keys, is about 2,500 miles in length. It has numerous safe and commodious harbors, notably that of Havana, one of the finest and safest in the world. Other first-class harbors are Bahia Honda, Matanzas, Cardenas, Nuevitas and Nipe on the north shore, and Santiago and Cienfuegos on the south; also Guantanamo, now a United States naval station.

Mountains rise in Pinar del Rio province in the west, and in Camaguey and Oriente in the east, where they reach a general elevation of about 3,000 feet, with Monte Turquino (8,320 feet) as the highest point. Santa Clara is rough and broken, but Matanzas and Havana are flat and rolling. The uplands and mountains are covered with magnificent forests, the scenery is wild and very beautiful, and many points are inaccessible. Broad intervals of low upland are frequent. Near the coast runs a continual belt of plantations. Grazing, tobacco

and general farm lands cover the lower slopes of the hills. There are 13,000,000 acres of uncleared forest land.

The soil is alluvial, and under the tropical heat and humidity the vegetation is of rare richness. It is estimated officially that 8,628,434 acres are covered with dense forest, mostly primeval. The royal palm is the most characteristic tree, rising to 75 feet, sometimes 100 feet in height, dominating every landscape. All tropical fruits and vegetables flourish. At Havana the mean temperature is 76° and the mean rainfall 40.6 inches. Hardly a decade passes without a destructive hurricane. The population is about 60 per cent. native white, 30 per cent. colored, and 10 per cent. foreign white.

Each winter 200,000 tourists visit the islands.

Sugar has been the dominant crop for 150 years and its price is the barometer of prosperity for the island. Cuba exported raw sugar to the value of $724,150,000 in 1920; $231,740,256 in 1921; and $276,062,549 in 1922. The United States takes about 90 per cent. of the crop. The sugar acreage in 1921 was 3,794,133; and the 1921-22 crop, was 27,962,627 bags or 4,038,455 tons. The 1923-24 crop is estimated as 4,062,000 tons. Rum, molasses and alcohol are important by-products.

Tobacco raising and the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes is the second industry of the island. The total value of the crop is between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000 annually; the tobacco manufactured in Cuba in 1919-20 was valued at $2,373,966. Cuba's exports of tobacco to the United States in the year 1920-21 were 18,292,521 pounds, valued at $22,278,840; and in the year 1921-22 were $21,401,-159 pounds, valued at $20,578,009; the value of cigars exported to the United States for the same periods was $4,000,000 and $3,214,000 respectively. Banana raising is increasing in importance.

According to the Department of Commerce figures there are about $110,000,000 of Cuban Government bonds held in this country with other investments of United States capital in Cuba as follows:

Sugar properties	$750,000,000
Railroads	110,000,000
Public utilities, telephone and telegram companies	100,000,000
Hotels, office buildings and other urban real estate	80,000,000
Miscellaneous manufacturing	40,000,000
Tobacco and cigars	50,000,000
Miscellaneous agricultural lands other than sugar and tobacco	35,000,000
Independent docks, warehouses and terminal facilities	10,000,000
Merchandising	30,000,000
Banking	20,000,000
Total	$1,250,000,000

Total of British investments in Cuba is officially estimated at £14,000,000.

From the Isle of Pines 229,621 cases of grapefruit were shipped to the United States in 1922-23.

Stock raising is an important industry, though proportionately less so than in previous years. Mahogany and other valuable cabinet woods are produced and much cedar for the manufacture of cigar boxes. In the iron mines 50,000 tons of ore are exported monthly to the United States. Copper is a valuable product, also asphalt.

Cuba had in 1922, 3,020 miles of railroads, excluding the private lines connecting the sugar plantations with the trunk lines.

In 1922, steam vessels of 5,498,850 net tons and sailing ships of 405,502 net tons entered the ports in the foreign trade.

The Cuba Northern Railroad, the Cuba, and the Camaguey & Nuevitas were amalgamated (under the Tarafa bill), as the Consolidated Railroads of Cuba, with Horatio Rubens as President and Thomas S. Clear as Treasurer.

The island has over 1,500 miles of automobile roads.

Cuba, discovered by Columbus in 1492 and first settled by the Spanish in 1511, attained independence of Spain by the Treaty of Paris, Dec. 1, 1898, which ended the Spanish-American War. A Constitution, modeled after that of the United States, was adopted Feb. 21, 1901. It provides for a President and Vice President, elected for four years by direct vote; a Senate of 24 members (four from each of the six provinces) and a House of Representatives of 115 members. The provinces and municipalities have a large measure of home rule. The Congress of the United States authorized the President to hand over the Government to the Cuban people on the condition that the so-called Platt amendment, adopted by Congress March 2, 1901, be accepted. This provided that the Cuban Republic should never enter into any compact with a foreign power that would impair her independence; that she would contract no excessive debt; that the acts of the United States in Cuba during and after the war be validated; that the Cuban Government should carry out certain plans for the sanitation of the island; that certain lands necessary for coaling or naval stations be leased to the United States, and "that the Cuban Government consents that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence and to maintain a Government capable of protecting life; property and individual liberty, and for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba imposed by the treaty of peace on the United States, now to be assumed and undertaken by the Government of Cuba." This was made, on June 12, 1901, a part of the Constitution. On Feb. 24, 1902, the election of President (Thomas Estrada Palma) took place and the United States formally transferred control of the island to the National Government. The coaling stations, Guantanamo Bay and Bahia Honda, were leased to the United States on July 2, 1903, at an annual rental of $2,000,000.

Notable work was accomplished by the United States Military Government under Gens. Brooks and Wood, especially the stamping out of yellow fever.

Political disturbances occasioned intervention by the United States in August, 1906, which continued until Jan. 28, 1909, when the National Government was resumed after the institution of electoral reforms, and the last American soldiers left the island April 1, 1909. A new electoral law, drawn with the assistance of Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, U. S. A., was passed in August, 1919. The election of Nov. 1, 1920, was very stormy, and interpretations put on the new laws brought about a deadlock. Gen. Crowder was sent to Cuba in January, 1921, again as personal representative of President Wilson to straighten matters out, the result being the inauguration of Dr. Alfredo Zayas on May 20, 1921.

Under the influence of Gen. Crowder the Congress has passed during the summer session of 1922, five reform measures—the reorganization of the Federal system of accounting, the suspension of certain provisions of the civil service law to permit the President to shift the personnel of various Government departments in the interest of economy and efficiency, certain judiciary reforms, the clearing up of current indebtedness, and the flotation of a foreign loan of $50,000,000, the latter authorized Oct. 7. The issue in 30-year 5½ per cent. bonds was floated in New York in January, 1923, at 96.77. The war debt of 1917, amounting to $18,352,400, was called and paid on June 30, 1924.

Cuba is a member of the League of Nations.

The Education Act of 1899 established a system of primary and secondary schools, with compulsory attendance, under which education has progressed greatly. A wide system of kindergartens and night schools has been added. In 1919, 334,671 children were enrolled, with 6,151 teachers. In that year 223 new schools were established. The University of Havana (founded 1721) in 1919 had 2,272 students. The Roman Catholic religion is dominant.

Cuba's army numbers 12,500 men, with a reserve of 300,000.

Par of exchange, peso		$1.00
Par of exchange, Oct. 15, 1924		$0.999
Imports,	1921	$356,435,099
"	1922	180,757,840
"	1923	267,627,876
Exports,	1921	278,130,740
"	1922	331,379,091
"	1923	418,119,979
Budget,	1921-22—Receipts	72,000,000
	Expenditures	64,422,665
	1922-23—Receipts	55,638,800
	Expenditures	54,852,102
	1923-24—Receipts	91,300,000
	Expenditures	61,672,169
	1924-25—Receipts	71,048,200
	Expenditures	65,138,643
Debt,	1922—Internal	39,838,900
	External	51,703,500

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$403,720,541
"	1921-22	114,758,493
"	1922-23	163,498,014
"	1923-24	192,304,954
Exports,	1920-21	420,399,940
"	1921-22	210,585,780
"	1922-23	374,885,908
"	1923-24	359,505,487

CZECHOSLOVAKIA, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 54,877 square miles; viz.: Bohemia, 20,333; Moravia and Silesia, 10,438; Slovakia, 19,148; Carpathian Russinia, 4,958.

POPULATION, census of Feb. 15, 1921, 13,613,172; viz.: Czechoslovaks, 8,760,937; Germans, 3,123,-568; Magyars, 745,431; Ruthenians, 461,849; Jews, 180,855; Poles, 75,853; others, 25,871; and 238,808 non-citizens.

CAPITAL, Praha (Prague); pop., 676,657; other cities, Brno (Brunn), pop. 221,758; Plzen (Pilsen), 88,416; Bratislava (Pressburg), 93,189, Olomouc, 57,206; Kosice, 52,898; 78 others from 10,000 up.

President, Dr. Thomas G. Masaryk, born 1850; took office Nov. 14, 1918; re-elected May 28, 1920.

Premier, Antonin Svehla, Agrarian.

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Eduard Benes, National Socialist.

Minister to the United States, Dr. Frantisek Chvalkovsky.

Consuls in the United States, at New York, Borivoj Prusik (acting); at Chicago, Jaroslav Smetanka; at Cleveland, Bohuslav Bartosovsky; at Pittsburgh, Milan Goetting; at Omaha, Stanley Serpan.

United States Minister, Lewis Einstein.

United States Consul, at Prague, Charles S. Winans.

Czechoslovakia is a Central European republic, about the size of the State of Illinois, bounded on the north by Germany and Poland and on the south by Roumania, Hungary and Austria. Its extreme length from east to west is 600 miles and its width varies from 50 to 100 miles.

It comprises the territories of the ancient Bohemian kingdom (Bohemia, Moravia and a part of Silesia), and the upper parts of former Hungary known as Slovakia and Carpathian Russinia, the latter forming an autonomous part.

Czechoslovakia is one of Europe's richest countries agriculturally. It is becoming a land of peasant holdings, the number of farms being 3,791,621. Farming is unusually highly developed and is intensive as indicated by the production in 1923 of 17,117,311 metric tons of wheat, oats, barley, rye, potatoes and sugar beets from about 3,866,752 hectares. Beet sugar produced in 1922-23 was 7,360,277 tons, of which in 1923 4,712,421 tons were exported; 600 breweries output 5,700,000 hectolitres of beer, and in 1922-23 905 distilleries 455,803 hectolitres of spirits. Livestock number 9,226,417.

Forests cover 32 per cent. of the total, 4,655,976 hectares are in Czechoslovakia in 1923, the annual lumber yield being in 1920, 13,315,232 cubic metres. Immense quantities of foodstuffs are exported, the net food surplus being larger than for any other country in Europe. Agriculture has been restored to almost normal.

Sequestration of the land to be partitioned off began in earnest in 1923, when 465,000 acres, entirely agricultural, were partitioned; in 1924 350 estates were to be broken up and more than 500,000 acres distributed.

Mineral wealth is great—coal, iron, graphite, copper, lead, gold, silver and garnets being abundant. Coal production in 1922 was: Anthracite, 10,464,990 metric tons; bituminous, 19,174,296 metric tons from 462 mines employing 138,647 men.

The production of iron ore, 1922, is about 313,149 metric tons and of petroleum, 1922, 18,299 metric tons.

Radium deposits of great promise were reported in 1924 as discovered in Durrmane, west of Marienbad.

Unemployment reached its peak in January, 1923, with a total of 441,075. The situation steadily improved, the number on Nov. 1, 1923, being 176,000.

Factories number 11,054; textile, 2,005; glass and imitation precious stones, 2,042; foodstuffs, 1,831; furniture and wood, 1,160; machinery, 765, metal, 849; paper, 355; chemicals, 620.

The railroad mileage was in 1921 8,718, 5,305 state owned, 3,413 privately owned. The peace treaty gave Czechoslovakia, which has no outlet to the sea, 200 miles distant, the right to certain wharves in Hamburg and Stettin. The Dunaj (Danube) is the principal waterway, its chief port being Bratislava (Pressburg). On the Labe (Elbe), which flows from Czechoslovakia through Germany, the main ports are Usti (Aussig) and Decin (Tetschen).

The Czechoslovaks is a term for two branches of the same Slav nation. The beginning of the independent kingdom of Bohemia in Central Europe reaches in the fifth century. In 1526 the Hapsburgs were elected to the throne of Bohemia, which thus became united through a common dynasty to Austria and Hungary. Religious persecution in the seventeenth century led to unsuccessful rebellions and to the loss of independence. The persecution of the Czechs by the Hapsburgs left great bitterness. In its present form Czechoslovakia is a creation of the war coming into existence Oct. 28, 1918, on the break-up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, of which it was the northwest portion bordering on Germany and Poland. The Constitution of the republic was adopted by the National Assembly on Feb. 29, 1920, providing for a National Assembly with legislative authority over the whole country, Carpathian Russinia to have autonomy. The Assembly, elected by universal suffrage, and with proportional representation, is composed of a Chamber of Deputies, six-year tenure, 300 members; of which Social Democrats 74, Agrarian 40, Catholics 33, National Socialists 24, Liberals 19, others 9 German Social Democrats 31, other German 41; Magyars 10; women members are 16; and a Senate eight-year tenure, 150 members, of which Social Democrats 41; Agrarian 20, Catholics 18, National Socialist 10, Liberals 10, others 3, German Social Democrats 16, other German 21, Magyars 3; women members 3. Both in joint session to elect the President of the republic for a seven-year term; the President to be the head of the army, authorized to declare war with consent of the Assembly, and appoint Ministers and officials. Freedom of speech and religion are guaranteed.

The religious distribution of the population by the census of 1921 was: Roman Catholics, 10,384,833; Protestants, 990,319; without confession, 724,507; Czechoslovak Church, 525,333; Jews, 354,342; Greek Catholics, 535,450, Russian Orthodox, 73,097; others, 25,291.

In 1920 the Reformed Clergy of Czechoslovakia decided to withdraw from the jurisdiction of the Pope and found a national church, called "Czechoslovak church."

Education is compulsory between the ages of six and fourteen. Literacy is almost universal, excepting in Slovakia and Carpathian Russinia. There are 13,633 elementary schools with 1,912,343 pupils, and 1,564 advanced schools with 273,977 pupils. High schools were, in 1923-24, 382 with 103,479 students. There are four polytechnics with university rank, colleges of mining engineering, veterinary science, agriculture and fine arts. The Czech University of Prague is celebrated. Founded in 1348, students number 8,814; the German University at Prague having 3,539 and two other universities 1,789.

Universal military service for men between 20 and 50 was enacted in 1920, service to be for 14 months. When mobilization is decreed, all from 17 to 60 are liable for service. Peacetime army strength is according to the new law, 150,000 men in the period from Oct. 1 to March 31, and only 90,000 men from April 1 to Sept. 30. Reserve number 1,524,000. The budget of the Ministry of National Defense for 1922, was fixed at 3,190,000,000 crowns; for 1923, 2,775,000,000, for 1924, 2,299,973,630; and for 1925, 15,974,000,000.

With Jogo-Slavia and Roumania, Czechoslovakia formed the "Little Entente," designed for protection against Magyar aggression, as a defense against Bolshevism should the Soviet armies pass the Russian frontier, and to promote trade on the Danube. In February, 1924, France and Czechoslovakia signed a treaty to "safeguard their common interests in case they are threatened." Czechoslovakia is a member of the League of Nations.

Par exchange, crown.....20.3 cents
Rate of exchange, Oct. 15, 1924.....2.97 cents

The budgets for three years follow:

	1922, Crowns.	1923, Crowns.	1924, Crowns.
Rec'pts	18,884,209,544	18,812,390,860	16,391,293,591
Exp'dit	19,671,970,479	19,377,880,639	16,993,976,905

The total indebtedness of the republic is estimated at 40 billions Czech-crowns.

Statistics of foreign trade are:

	Metric Tons.	Czech-Crowns.
Imports, 1921	3,991,174	22,433,293,319
" 1922	3,194,215	12,695,515,701
" 1923	4,195,650	10,222,283,089
Exports, 1921	9,742,735	27,311,585,557
" 1922	9,490,263	18,086,348,590
" 1923	11,309,599	12,573,315,309

The chief exports are sugar, lumber, wool, glass, and metal goods; the chief imports are foodstuffs, iron, rubber and dyes.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports, 1920-21	$1,988,340
" 1921-22	824,789
" 1922-23	1,292,652
" 1923-24	1,567,316
Exports, 1920-21	11,213,512
" 1921-22	12,501,554
" 1922-23	15,279,910
" 1923-24	20,029,811

DANZIG, FREE CITY OF

AREA, 729 square miles.

POPULATION, 1923, 364,380; 93 per cent. German, 6 per cent. Poles.

Senate President, Heinrich Sahm.

High Commissioner, Lieut. Col. M. S. Macdonnell, appointed by the League of Nations; assumed office Feb. 2, 1923.

United States Consul, Edwin Carl Kemp. Diplomatic and consular representatives of Poland have charge of the interests of the Free City of Danzig in the United States.

The Free City of Danzig, the history of which goes back nine centuries, covers a territory of 729 square miles on the Baltic Sea, with the Polish corridor to the west, Poland to the south, and East Prussia, of which it was formerly a part, to the east. The river Vistula, coming from the extensive Polish hinterland, runs through the district to the Baltic. The bay is sheltered by a peninsula, and the port is of great importance because of its connection through waterways and railroads with the neighboring states. To the west the land is hilly and well wooded; to the east, flat and very fertile. The municipal part of Danzig, with its incorporated suburbs, had on Nov. 1, 1923, a population of 201,752. The shipyards are important. There are 16,312 farms, with 47,375 farmers and agricultural workers.

The Free City of Danzig was established under the Treaty of Versailles (Article 102) to create a port for Poland, on Nov. 15, 1920. It is a sovereign and independent city and state, and in peace and in war is under the protection of the League of Nations, which guarantees her constitution that was proclaimed in its final form on July 12, 1922. This provides for a Volkstag of 120 members elected by proportional representation for four years. The vote is direct and secret, suffrage being exercised by all men and women over twenty. The Senate consists of twenty-two members elected from the Volkstag; the President and seven of these are Chief Senators, form the Ministry, and are elected for a four-year term. The Vice President and remaining Senators are elected for the life of the Volkstag. The Senate takes part in the passage of laws, but is at the same time the supreme authority and government of the Free City. It directs the policy of the state; is responsible to the Volkstag, and if a member should lose its confidence by an expressed resolution of the House, he must resign his office. Each administrative department is under a Senator.

The Polish Republic has no sovereign rights in the Free City. The relations between the two states are determinted by three treaties. Under the Treaty of Versailles Poland is charged with the conduct of the foreign affairs of the Free City; the two states have also formed, by treaty, a common customs and economic union under the Polish law; but the administration of the customs within the territory of the Free State is performed by Danzig authority. The management of the railways, save in purely local requirements, has also been undertaken by Poland, and is conducted by a special administration in which a Danzig delegate represents the city's requirements. The administration of the harbor and waterways is given over to a special board of Harbor Administration, consisting of an equal number of Danzig and Polish members, whose President is a Swiss subject.

The Polish Government has a diplomatic representative in Danzig to mediate between his country and the Free City. The League of Nations maintains a High Commissioner in Danzig, who, on appeal, decides all disputes which may arise between Danzig and the Polish Republic owing to their neighborly relationships or economic connections. Both parties have the right of appeal against his decisions to the Council of the League of Nations in Geneva.

Danzig suffered severely because of the collapse of the German mark and the disorganization in that country in 1923, as the German mark was legal tender in the Free City. In September, in agreement with Poland, the Free City adopted a new currency backed by a reserve fund consisting of pounds sterling with a unit known as the gulden to equal in value one-twenty-fifth of the English pound. The money was introduced provisionally in October and the permanent gulden currency put into circulation in January. By the same law a new bank of issue was established. The year passed without incurring a deficit and the budget for 1924 was balanced at 86,054,570 gulden ($15,489,822, converted at one gulden equals 18 cents). The Free State has neither funded nor floating debt

In 1923, 2,913 vessels of 1,701,742 tons entered the port. The foreign trade in 1923 was: Imports, 7,151,339 double cwts., valued at 299,614,544 gulden; exports, 11,621,202 double cwts., valued at 383 851,281 gulden. Exports to the United States, chiefly furs, were valued at $2,538,440; imports, $1,512, of which relief goods made up $300; the rest were cigarettes.

The chief exports are now lumber and furs. Before the war much grain was shipped. Now grain is imported. Sugar exports amounted to 100,712 metric tons in 1913. None was exported in 1919, but 50,742 metric tons were shipped in 1921 and 59,260 tons in 1923. The export of petroleum has assumed importance, 52,086 metric tons in 1921.

DENMARK, KINGDOM OF

AREA, 17,144 square miles.

POPULATION, official estimate, July 31, 1923, 3,352,000. Denmark gained 164,500 of population by the people of Schleswig voting in 1920 in the plebiscite to return from German rule to adherence to Denmark.

CAPITAL; Copenhagen, 1922, pop. without suburbs, 565,000; with suburbs, 675,000.

King, Christian X., born Sept. 26, 1870; succeeded his father, Frederick VIII., May 14, 1912; married, April 26, 1898, Princess Alexandria of Mecklenburg; *Heir*, Crown Prince Christian Frederick, born, March 11, 1899. The King of Denmark is also King of Iceland (which see).

Premier, Thorvald A. M. Slauning (Labor party).

Minister to the United States, Constantin Brun.

Consuls in the United States, at New York, George Bech; *Consulates*, at Mobile, Chicago, Boston, New Orleans, Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Denver, Pensacola, Savannah, Baltimore, Detroit, St. Paul, St. Louis, Omaha, Grand Forks, Portland, Ore., Philadelphia, Charleston, Galveston, Port Arthur, Salt Lake, Newport News and Norfolk.

United States Minister, John Dyneley Prince.

United States Consul General, at Copenhagen, Marion Letcher.

Denmark occupies the peninsula of Jutland, thrusting out to the north from Germany, which is its only land neighbor, between the North Sea and the Baltic Sea, with the adjacent islands. The Skagerrak separates it from Norway, and Cattegat from Sweden. It is a little smaller than the States of Massachusetts and New Hampshire together. The country consists of low, undulating plains.

The Faroe Islands in the North Atlantic, about 300 miles northwest of the Shetlands, with an area of 540 square miles and a population (1921) of 21,364, belong to Denmark.

Denmark has attained enormous agricultural productivity, annually (census of 1923) taking 2,800,000 tons of wheat, rye, barley, oats and mixed grains from 3,015,000 acres, and 1,240,000 tons of potatoes from 210,000 acres. 80 per cent. of the whole land is productive; 4.8 per cent. forest covered; and 35 per cent arable, with large supplies of peat. Domestic animals in 1921 numbered 5,191,000. Denmark sends agricultural products all over the world, notably from her dairies.

Normally there are about 82,000 industrial and shop plants, about 15,000 using power, employing 350,000, of whom 240,000 are skilled. In 1921 beet sugar production was 141,300 tons, and the Danish fishing fleet of 15,350 boats took fish to the value of 35,956,800 kroner in the same year.

There are 2,662 miles of railroads, of which 1,283 are state-owned. All showed a profit. In 1922 Denmark had 797 vessels of 975,295 tonnage, and in 1923 the tonnage entering Danish ports was 8,170,000, Copenhagen alone registering 16,700 vessels of 4,500,000 tonnage.

Danish activity of all kinds has been largely dependent on the purchasing power of the German people, whose normal purchases of 60 per cent. of their foodstuffs afforded Denmark a valuable market. Prostration of German buying power has reduced Denmark to a current governmental budget deficit of the equivalent of about $7,500,000.

Industry is normally stable in Denmark, attributed by many in part to the Permanent Court of Arbitration and the Public Mediation Institution. The first is representative of employers and employees and interprets agreements and legal points involved therein. The second anticipates industrial troubles, and when stoppage of work such as will affect the whole community is threatened takes steps to intervene and seeks to prevent it. The Court of Arbitration is national and no appeal lies against its findings to any superior court, being in themselves final and valid in law.

Unemployment, which amounted to 56,000 in January, 1924, dropped to 14,000 in July, 1924, and is no longer considered a serious factor.

A Labor ministry came into power April 23, 1924, following the general elections, which returned 55 Laborites, 44 Liberals, 27 Conservatives, 20 Independents (liberals) and 3 unattached. The ministry includes one woman, Mrs. Nina Bang (Education), and all are Laborites except Count Moltke (Foreign).

Denmark is a constitutional monarchy, the succession being hereditary. The King and the Rigsdag (Diet) jointly hold legislative power. Executive authority vests in the King through his ten Ministers The Rigsdag is of two bodies—the Folketing (House of Commons), with 149 members, and the Landsting (Senate), with 75 members. Men and women of 25 years of age and a fixed abode have the franchise.

The Evangelical Lutheran is the established religion. By the census of 1921 there were 3,221,843 Protestants, 22,137 Catholics and 5,947 Jews. The population is almost entirely Scandinavian.

Education is compulsory between seven and fourteen years of age. Intelligence is widely diffused. By the census of 1922 there were 4,50.) lower schools, instruction mostly gratuitous, with 505,448 pupils, and 70,000 students in the higher institutions. The University of Copenhagen, founded 1479, has 3,300 men and women students.

Old age pensions are granted at 60 years of age to persons of good character, the number relieved in 1920-21 being 80,495 principals and 22,075 dependents at a total expenditure of 59,555,000 kroner, of which the Government contributed one-half.

The army is in the form of a national militia, every able-bodied male Dane being liable for service, excepting only those living in the Faroe Islands. Even clergymen must serve. About 11,500 recruits train annually. The effective strength is 60,000, with 55,000 available on mobilization. The navy, for coast defense only, is mostly monitors.

The Socialist Cabinet in October, 1924, placed before Rigsdag bills to abolish conscription, the army and navy and War Office and Admiralty. A corps of 7,000 trained frontier guards or constabulary enlisted for twelve years and a force of six armed vessels, three motor boats and twelve seaplanes, for policing Danish waters, will be set up. The annual cost is estimated at 11,000,000 kroner as against 60,000,000 now spent.

Denmark is a member of the League of Nations.

Par of exchange for the kroner is 26.8 cents; exchange on Oct. 1, 1924, was 17.21 cents.

The chief exports are dairy products, eggs, provisions and fodder, animals and animal products, fuels, metal and wood manufactures and textiles.

Budget, 1924-25—Revenue, kroner		411,300,000
Expenditures, kroner		358,800,000
Budget, 1925-26—Revenue, kroner		369,000,000
Expenditures, kroner		361,000,000
Debt—Internal, kroner		654,295,000
External, kroner		525,205,000
Imports, 1921, kroner		1,544,000,000
" 1922, kroner		1,448,000,000
" 1923, kroner		1,973,385,000
Exports, 1921, kroner		1,383,000,000
" 1922, kroner		1,173,000,000
" 1923, kroner		1,611,244,000
Trade with the United States was:		
Imports, 1920-21		$63,065,607
" 1921-22		36,906,942
" 1922-23		37,400,992
" 1923-24		39,741,174
Exports, 1920-21		17,129,151
" " 1921-22		3,988,645
" 1922-23		6,567,095
" 1923-24		7,123,718

GREENLAND—COLONY.

AREA, 46,740 square miles. Interior a lofty plateau of 9,000 to 10,000 feet altitude, covered with a glacier.

POPULATION, census of Oct. 1, 1921, 14,355, of which 274 were Danes, and 14,081 Eskimos.

CAPITAL and largest settlement, Sydproven; population, 901.

Greenland, a huge island between the North Atlantic and the Polar Sea, separated from the North American continent by Davis Strait, Baffin Bay, etc. It extends from 60°-86° N. lat.

Greenland trade is a state monopoly for Denmark. Imports from Denmark in 1921 were valued at 1,798,000 kroner and exports at 2,283,000; chiefly fish, furs, whale oil and graphite. The deposits of cryolite are the largest in the world.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports, 1920-21	$20,302
" 1921-22	12,820
" 1922-23	1,985
" 1923-24	17,488
Exports, 1920-21	210,000
" " 1921-22	294,500
" 1922-23	194,000
1923-24	174,800

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

(SANTO DOMINGO.)

AREA, 19,325 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1921, 897,405.

CAPITAL, Santo Domingo (founded 1495), pop. 1921, 26,500. Chief port, Puerto Plata, pop. 7,200; Santiago de los Caballeros, 21,000.

President, Sr. Don Horacio Vasquez, 1924-28, inaugurated July 12, 1924.

Secretary of Interior, Police, War and Navy, Angel Morales.

Secretary of Foreign Relations, Angel Maria Soler.

Secretary of Finance and Commerce, Jose Dolores Alfonseca.

Secretary of Justice and Public Instruction, Pedro A. Lluberes.

Secretary of Development and Communications, Andres Pastoriza.

Secretary of Agriculture and Immigration, Rafael Espaillat.

Secretary of Public Health and Beneficence, Pedro A. Ricart.

Minister to the United States, Sr. Don Jose del Carmen Ariza.

Consul General, at New York, Rafael Diaz. Consul, at Philadelphia, Rodman Wanamaker. *Consulates*, at Mobile, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Baltimore, Boston, Kansas City, Beaumont, Fort Worth and Norfolk.

United States Minister, William W. Russell.

United States Consuls, at Santo Domingo, Charles Bridgham Hosmer; at Puerto Plata, William A. Bickers.

The Dominican Republic occupies the eastern portion, about two-thirds of the Island of Santo Domingo, the second largest of the Greater Antilles, situated between Cuba on the west and Porto Rico on the east. The boundary between it and the Republic of Haiti, which occupies the western part of the island, is 193 miles long. It has a coastline of 1,017 miles. The land is very fertile, about 15,500 square miles being cultivable; agriculture and stock raising are the principal industries. Sugar, cacao, and tobacco are the chief products and exports. The amount of sugar produced in 1924 was 237,809 short tons. The country has gold, copper, iron, salt, coal and petroleum, but the mining industry is little developed. There are 153 miles of railroads, besides 255 of private lines on large estates. In 1922, 1,060 steamships, of 1,265,728 tonnage, entered the ports. The population is a race of mixed European, African and Indian blood. Spanish is spoken. The religion of the state is Roman Catholic, but religious toleration prevails. Education is free and compulsory, and great advance in methods of instruction has been made by the Military Government. The Dominican Republic is not a member of the League of Nations.

Continental internal disturbances from the "war of the restoration" (1863-65 to 1904), left the Dominican Republic under a crushing debt of $32,000,000. Her annual revenues were about $1,850,000 and her annual expenditures $3,900,000. Rumors were rife that European nations would intervene to collect debts due their citizens. To forestall armed and indefinite intervention Secretary of State John Hay, in February, 1905, negotiated a protocol with the republic, which provided that the United States should adjust her debts and administer her custom house receipts. Because a clause in the convention was interpreted as establishing a protectorate, the United States Senate refused to ratify the treaty. President Roosevelt, however, made an executive arrangement with the President of the bankrupt republic essentially on these lines, and on April 1, 1905, put that modus vivendi into force, and placed an agent of the United States in charge of her fiscal administration. Marked improvement followed; her debt was adjusted and credit restored.

A treaty was signed on Feb. 8, 1907, which provided that the United States Government should administer the customs of the Dominican Republic for the service of her debt, practically a receivership. Eight years of honest administration reduced the total debt to $21,500,000.

It was inevitable that the administration of the finances of the Dominican Republic by the United States could not proceed without friction and interference with the government of that country. Political troubles and serious disturbances followed, to suppress which the Dominican officials incurred fresh debts without the approval of the United States, which demanded a supplementary convention be arranged. The Dominicans refused to consent. A coup d'etat by Arias, deposing President Jimenez in April, 1916, was followed by disorders. The United States landed a detachment of marines and suppressed the insurrectionists; and on Nov. 29, 1916, Capt. Knapp, U. S. N., issued a proclamation announcing that the Dominican Republic was under the military administration of the United States, and declaring that his Government did not intend to destroy the sovereignty of the republic, but wished to enable her to restore internal order so that she might observe her international obligations.

A Dominican commission, headed by Provisional President Henriques Carvaljal, in 1919 visited Paris and later Washington, seeking the restoration of individual liberty in the republic. Acting under

orders from Washington, the Governor, Admiral Snowden, issued a proclamation outlining the plan of the United States Government for the conditional withdrawal of its military forces, the transfer of administrative responsibility to a native government duly elected, and the continuance of the fiscal arrangements of 1907 enlarged so as to include arrangements for a new loan.

Rear Admiral Samuel S. Robison, U. S. N., Military Governor of the Dominican Republic, installed on Oct. 21, 1922, a provisional government, headed by Provisional President J. B. Vicini Burgos, for the purpose of promulgating legislation, to regulate the holding of elections and to provide for the reorganizing of the provisional and municipal governments. This followed the plan for ultimate evacuation by the American force of occupation, which had been tentatively agreed upon in Washington June 30, 1922, by the Government of the United States and a commission headed by Dr. Adolfo A. Nouel.

Sumner Welles of the State Department was sent to the republic as personal representative of the President. A Congress was elected which had a strong Nationalist majority; a convention recognizing the acts of the Military Government was ratified; and on March 19, 1924, Gen. Horacio Vasquez was elected President for four years. On July 12 he was inaugurated; and simultaneously the evacuation of the military forces of the United States followed.

The customs receivership (William E. Pulliam, general receiver) remains in force. From its commencement, April 1, 1905 to Dec. 31, 1923, it collected in all $71,056,842. The customs revenues for 1923 were $3,625,621, collected at an expense of 4.29 per cent., and the reduction in the national debt for 1923 was $1,389,509. The outstanding bonded indebtedness on Dec. 31, 1923 was $13,412,-210; consisting of the 5% loan of 1908, $5,382,510; 5% loan of 1918, $1,329,700; and the 5.5% loan of 1922, $6,700,000. The receivership is to continue so long as bonds of the last two issues remain unpaid.

The military administration has built 400 miles of macadamized national highways, modernized the port of Santo Domingo, improved other ports, built schools, increased the enrolment of school children from 18,000 to more than 100,000.

The revenue for 1922 was $12,164,142; and the expenditures $11,353,686. The revenue for 1923 was $6,171,292 and expenditures $7,241,988. The budget for 1924 estimated expenditures at $5,617,-485 and revenue at $5,804,941.

The Dominican monetary standard is the United States gold dollar. Except for about $200,000 in Dominican coins (there is no Dominican gold or paper money) all currency in circulation is United States currency. The Dominican peso is legal tender at 23 cents.

Foreign trade for the last three years was:

Imports,	1921	$24,585,327
"	1922	14,317,197
"	1923	18,245,082
Exports,	1921	20,614,048
"	1922	15,231,355
"	1923	26,042,821

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920–21	$32,248,123
"	1921–22	10,652,700
"	1922–23	11,808,262
"	1923–24	14,454,804
Exports,	1920–21	19,514,039
"	1921–22	7,479,529
"	1922–23	5,166,754
"	1923–24	8,755,320

ECUADOR, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, estimated, 118,627 square miles; boundaries in dispute and extreme claim is 275,000 square miles.

POPULATION, about 1,500,000.

CAPITAL, Quito, pop., 80,700; chief port, Guayaquil; population, estimated, 100,000.

President, Sr. Dr. Don Gonzalo Cordova (1924-28), inaugurated Sept. 1, 1924.

Premier, Sr. Francisco Ochoa Ortiz (Interior and Public Works).

Minister to the United States, Sr. Dr. Don Rafael H. Elizalde.

Consuls General, at New York, Gustavo R. de Ycaza; at San Francisco, Manuel Cabeza de Vaca; at New Orleans, Ismael Aviles. *Consuls*, at Philadelphia and Chicago.

United States Minister, Gerhard A. Bading.

United States Consul General, at Guayaquil, Richard P. Butrick (C.).

Ecuador, on the Pacific Coast of South America, extends from about 100 miles north of the Equator to 400 miles south of it. It is larger than Texas by 10,000 square miles. It is bounded by Colombia on the north and Peru on the south. The boundary in the east is in dispute, much territory being claimed by each of these three countries. Two cordilleras of the Andes cross the country, with a dozen peaks above 16,000 feet in height, of which Chimborazo (alt., 20,702 feet) and Cotopaxi (19,498 feet) are the highest.

Mining has been but little developed, though the country is known to be rich in minerals. Most of the land is covered with virgin forest. Rubber abounds in the upper reaches of the Amazon in the disputed eastern territory. Panama hats are manufactured, cacao, ivory, nuts, coffee, hats, hides and rubber are the chief exports. Textiles, foodstuffs, machinery and clothing are the chief imports.

Ecuador produces about one-fifth of the world's supply of cacao; of this she exported to the United States in 1923, 36,293,516 pounds, valued at $3,-614,794; and in 1922, 44,436,269 pounds, valued at $6,495,596. In 1923 she exported to the United States 170,484 Panama hats, valued at $170,270.

Guayaquil, the seaport, was long a hotbed of yellow fever. After a survey made by the Rockefeller Foundation in 1916, a scientific fight was made under the direction of Gen. Gorgas and May 27, 1920, the Director General of Public Health announced that the disease had been stamped out. Guayaquil is connected with Quito by a railroad (280 miles), a two-day journey. In all, Ecuador has 413 miles of railroads.

In 1922-23 there entered the port of Guayaquil 432 steam vessels of 973,844 tons.

Ecuador's independence dates from the Battle of Pichincha, May 29, 1822, but its history has been stormy even for a Latin-American republic. It is estimated that three-fourths of its population are Indians, one-fifth mixed and only a small fraction white. Education is very backward. Only adults who can read and write can vote. The Constitution now in force was promulgated Dec. 28, 1906, and provides for a President, elected by popular vote for four years, a Senate of 32 members, elected for four years and a House of 48 members, elected for two years.

Ecuador has not joined the League of Nations.

Par of exchange, sucre		48.6 cents
Rate of exchange, Oct. 15, 1923		22 225 cents
Imports,	1920	$21,138,476
"	1921	$11,414,285
"	1922	$8,642,557
"	1923	$8,045,000
Exports,	1920	$24,247,476
"	1921	$16,071,485
"	1922	$12,311,801
"	1923	$9,345,500
Budget—Receipts		$8,579,795
	Expenditures	$9,893,430
Debt (Dec. 31, 1922)—Internal, sucres		32,572,927
	External, sucres	37,528,485

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$7,902,876
"	1921-22	3,565,326
"	1922-23	4,773,175
"	1923-24	4,836,640
Exports,	1920-21	8,601,577
"	1921-22	5,837,682
"	1922-23	7,418,208
"	1923-24	5,784,511

EGYPT, KINGDOM OF

AREA, estimated, about 347,840, exclusive of the Soudan (which see). Cultivable land area, 12,226 square miles; Sinai desert, 11,614; Libyan and Arabian deserts, 324,000.

POPULATION, estimated, 1922, 13,551,000.

CAPITAL, Cairo, pop. census of 1917, 790,939; other cities, Alexandria, pop. 444,617; Port Said and Ismailia, 91,090; Suez, 30,996; Damietta, 30,984; Tanta, 74,195; Assiut, 51,431; and thirteen others between 20,000 and 50,000.

King, Fuad I., born March 26, 1868, son of the late Khedive Ismail Pasha, succeeded his brother Hussein Kamil on his death as Sultan Oct. 9, 1917, proclaimed King March 16, 1922, on termination of British protectorate and recognition of the independence of Egypt. He married Princess Nazli, May 24, 1919.

Heir, his son Prince Farik, born Feb. 11, 1920.

Premier, Said Zaghlul Pasha (Interior), Nationalist, Jan. 29, 1924.

British High Commissioner for Egypt and the Soudan, Field Marshal Viscount Allenby.

Minister to the United States, Seifullah Yousry Pasha.

Consul, at New York, Ramses Chaffey Bey.

United States Minister, J. Morton Howell.

United States Consuls, at Cairo, George Wadsworth; at Alexandria, Ernest L. Ives; at Port Said, John L. Bouchal.

Egypt occupies the northeast corner of Africa with the Mediterranean Sea on the north and the Red Sea on the east. Beyond that, between the

Gulf of Suez and the Canal and the Gulf of Akabah, lies the Sinai peninsula, 150 miles long, flat and sandy, on the north, like the Egyptian coast line, but with granitic mountains rising to an altitude of 8,680 feet in the southern third. Along the west coast of the Red Sea is the Eastern or Arabian desert with a great backbone of rugged mountains (highest altitude 7,150 feet) reaching to Abyssinia On the south is the Soudan, the parallel of the 22° north latitude forming the boundary. To the west is the vast Libyan desert, which begins a few miles west of Cairo, where stand the Pyramids of Giza, of which the great pyramid is 451 feet high, and the Sphinx. This desert stretches to Tripoli, a vast monotonous limestone plateau with a few depressions where wells and springs furnish water to irrigate small areas. These oases support a population of several thousands. Egypt is about the size of Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado, but its fertile territory is about the size of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

The Valley of the Nile and the delta are the real Egypt of sixty centuries. Here are 12,226 square miles of cultivated area; 1,900 square miles are taken up by canals, roads, date plantations etc., and 2,850 by the surface of the Nile, its marshes and lakes. The great river runs between sandstone cliffs from Haifa to Esna, with a stretch of granite near Aswan where the valley narrows to half a mile and limestone from there through Luxor to Cairo, the valley widening to over 10 miles. The fertile lands occupy the floor of the valley between the river and the cliffs, and north of Cairo they spread out in a silt-created delta, forming the richest soil of the country. The Nile has a total length of 3,470 miles from the Victoria Nyanza to the Mediterranean. In the 960 miles of its course through Egypt it receives no tributary stream. The river has a regular yearly rise and fall, attaining its maximum the end of May. The average rise at Cairo is 13 feet. The great dam at Aswan (or Assouan), completed Dec. 10, 1902, and since then raised in height, stores up the surplus water and regulates its flow, a task shared by smaller barrages at Esna, Assiut, Zifta and at the head of the delta. Irrigating canals distribute the silt-laden water to the fields. Sixty miles south of Cairo to the west of the river is the fertile province of Fayum, with an area of 500 square miles, watered by the canal Bahr Yusef (built by Joseph, the son of Jacob), over 100 miles long, which takes its water from the river at Deirut.

The Nile irrigates 5,400,000 acres and this number may be increased to 7,600,000 by engineering improvements. King Mena (circa 4000 B. C.) is credited with being the founder of the first scientific system of using the water of the Nile for irrigation purposes, and that plan, the basin system, is still used for all the land south of Deirut in Upper Egypt.

By this system the land is divided into rectangular areas from 5,000 to 50,000 acres in size and surrounded by banks; water is admitted to these basins during the flood period (August) to an average depth of 3 feet and is left on the land for about forty days; it is then run off and the seed sown broadcast on the uncovered land. A system of perennial irrigation by digging deep canals was introduced in 1820 by Mohammed Ali Pasha; this was restored and greatly improved during the British occupation. Two million acres of cultivable land were added, and under the basin system, cereals, beans and lentils are grown; under the new perennial system cotton, cereals, beans, sugar cane, vegetables and fruit are the chief crops. Two and three crops a year are grown. The yield of cotton in 1920-23, acreage and value of exports was:

Year.	Acres.	Pounds.	Value of Exports.
1920-21.....	1,760,951	603,505,400	£E28,375,249
1921-22.....	1,244,598	435,295,800	39,714,845
1922-23... ..	1,734,161	671,300,000	49,516,369

Approximately 2,125,000 acres were under cotton cultivation in 1923-24

The agricultural population (Fellaheen) forms about 62 per cent. of the whole, a large proportion of them (1,776,446 in 1923) being small land owners holding up to 5 acres each. The total number of land owners in 1923 was 1,931,417, of which only 8,021 were foreigners. In 1921 the amount of sugar exported was 37,548 metric tons.

Petroleum has been found in both the Arabian desert west of the Red Sea, and on the Mt. Sinai peninsula. To what extent, however, no announcement has been made. Drilling is going on. The reports for 1923 showed a production of 152,892 metric tons. 132,384 metric tons of manganese iron ore was produced in 1923, also 25,370 tons of phosphate rock.

The chief imports are textiles and yarns, machinery and hardware, tobacco (none is allowed to be raised in Egypt), chemicals and perfumes, coal, oil, cereals and animal food products and leather.

Egypt, on March 31, 1923, had 2,335 miles of railroads owned and operated by the state, and 723 miles of light agricultural railroads owned by private companies, mostly in the delta. Cairo was connected by railroad with the Palestine system by the opening of the swing bridge over the Suez Canal. The first train left Jerusalem for Cairo on June 15, 1918. This bridge was removed in 1921 and is to be replaced by a tunnel. Passengers on the through train from Cairo to Jerusalem, "The Milk and Honey Express," now break their journey at Kantara to walk across a floating bridge.

Commerical steamers entering Egyptian ports of Alexandria in 1922 numbered 1,574, with a tonnage of 3,107,966. Commercial steamers passing through the Suez Canal (103 miles long) in 1923 numbered 4,621 of 22,730,162 net tonnage.

Tourist traffic broke all records in 1923-24.

Four-fifths of the people are of the ancient Egyptian stock, whose forbears by their labor built the pyramids for alien Kings, and whose physical characteristics were pictured in the mural paintings of the temples and tombs and on the papyrus scrolls six thousand years ago. The Copts embraced Christianity in the first century of the Christian era, and hold the orthodox Patriarch of Alexandria as the successor of St. Mark. They numbered 854,778 in 1917. There are 155,168 Christians of other sects, and 59,581 Jews. The far larger part of that ancient stock embraced Mohammedanism on the conquest in the seventh century, and speak Arabic to-day. With the 32,663 Bedouins and 107,360 Soudanese and Berberins (of whom one-seventh are nomads), and including also some Nubians, the Mohammedans numbered in 1917 11,658,148. They have a famous seat of Moslem learning in the University at El-Azhar, in Cairo, founded in 972. In 1914 it had 405 professors and 9,749 students, and affiliated with it were the Mosque of El-Ahmed; at Tanta with 2,860 students the Mosque of Damietta with 411, and the Meshia Kabir Jama at Alexandria with 1,854. However, the percentage of illiteracy shown by the census of 1917 was 92 per cent. The Ministry of Education has under its direct management 209 schools of all grades, with 40,471 pupils. The Maktab schools care for about 200,000.

By the census of 1917 the foreign residents numbered 209,998, of whom 30,796 were Turks, 56,735 Greeks, 40,198 Italians, 24,356 British, and 21,270 French and Tunisians.

During the forty-two years of British rule the population has doubled (census of 1882, 6,831,131). The irrigation system has been enormously improved and another great dam is being built far up in the Blue Nile to impound water. In the last seven years land has trebled in value. Motor trucks crowd camels from historic caravan trails. "Egypt," says one writer, "waxed fat off the World War. It is said that England paid out over a billion dollars in Egypt for foodstuffs, camels, mules and supplies for use of her armies in the Middle East." Tourist travel up the Nile to the great monuments of ancient Egyptian civilization, interrupted by the war, is heavier than ever.

The present King of Egypt is the eighth of the line founded by Mohammed Ali, who was appointed Governor (Vali) of Egypt by the Sultan of Turkey in 1805, made himself absolute master of the country, and became hereditary Governor by force of arms in 1811. Under the rule of Khedive Ismail revenues were wasted and debts were heaped up until bankruptcy resulted. Great Britain and France in 1879 assumed dual control, forced Ismail (1863-1879) to abdicate and appointed his son Tewfik (1879-92) to succeed him. Reforms were instituted. In 1882 Arabi Pasha headed a military revolt, which was quelled by a British expedition, the French Government declining to intervene. The dual control was abolished by decree Jan. 18, 1883, and Great Britain carried on alone, the expeditionary force remaining as an army of occupation, Egypt being technically a semi-independent tributary state of the Ottoman Empire.

In January, 1884, Major Sir Evelyn Baring (created, 1901, Earl of Cromer), who had served as Comptroller-General, was made British Agent and Consul General, a position which he filled with extraordinary ability until he retired in 1907. He was succeeded by Sir John Gorst, and on the latter's death Lord Kitchener filled the post. This period of British occupation lasted until the World War broke out. The Khedive, Abbas II., was absent and declared himself for Turkey. He was deposed and his brother, Hussein Kamil Pasha, made Khedive. With a Turkish army headed for Gaza, on Nov. 18, 1914, Great Britain declared a protectorate over Egypt, which was thereupon taken from

the suzerainty of Turkey, and Hussein assumed the title of Sultan. In the unrest following the war disturbances were many and serious. Great Britain, following a promise of an increased measure of self-government, sent a commission under Lord Milner there in December, 1919, to investigate the reforms needed and the demands of the Nationalists for complete independence. Much negotiation followed, in which the High Commissioner, Lord Allenby (appointed October, 1919), took a prominent part, and to him is due the credit for effecting the peaceful arrangements announced by Premier Lloyd George in the House of Commons on Feb. 28, 1922, whereby the British protectorate was abolished. The British Government reserved to its discretion four subjects: Safety of the British Empire's communications; defense of Egypt against foreign aggression, direct or indirect; protection of foreign interests in Egypt and of minorities; and guarantees for British interests in the Soudan. The House sustained this policy later by a vote of 202 to 70.

On March 27 Marquis Curzon, the British Foreign Secretary, sent despatches to all British Ambassadors saying that the termination of the protectorate involved no change in Egypt's status toward other powers, and the British Government would regard as unfriendly any attempted interference in the affairs of Egypt by another power, and would repel any aggression upon Egyptian territory.

Sarwat Pasha formed a Cabinet on March 1, and Fuad was proclaimed King on March 16. The United States recognized the new Government on April 27, but declined to accept the abolition of the capitulations and made this refusal a condition of recognition.

Drafting a constitution by a Government Commission, headed by Rushdi Pasha, a former Prime Minister, was slow work, but produced an instrument that was signed by King Fuad on April 19, 1923. It declares Egypt a sovereign state, free and independent; succession hereditary in the family of Mohammed Ali; the official religion Islamic, and the official language Arabic. It specifies that nothing in it affects Egypt's rights in the Soudan, the definite status of which will be fixed later.

The constitution declares that all powers shall emanate from the nation. The legislative power is to be exercised by the King, concurrently with the Senate and Chamber, but the King and the Chamber alone will have the right to create and increase taxes. The King may return any bill to Parliament for renewed examination, but if then approved by two-thirds majority in each House it will become law.

The King is empowered to dissolve the Chamber and to nominate and dismiss Ministers. He can also nominate and dismiss diplomatic representatives on the proposals of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The King signed, on April 30, 1923, a law providing universal suffrage for Egyptian men and a secret ballot. The Lower House of Parliament is to consist of one member for each 60,000 voters, and the Senate of one Senator for each 180,000. All political articles or reports must be signed by the authors or editors.

The withdrawal of the capitulations remains to be discussed.

King Fuad opened the first Parliament March 15, 1924.

The new flag is green charged with a white crescent and three white stars.

The debt, which has been handled by Caisse de la Dette, a body representing the creditors of the Treasury, was as follows on Dec. 31, 1923:

Guaranteed loan, 3 per cent.	£5,368,900
Privileged debt, 3½ per cent.	31,127,780
Unified debt, 4 per cent.	55,971,960
Total	£92,468,640

Of this sum the Government and the Debt Commission held £E8,612,020 of the bonds, leaving the net debt of £E83,856,620.

Charges on debts of all kinds £E3,596,766.

Revenue and expenditures were:

Fiscal Year.	
1920-21—Receipts	£E46,446,921
Expenditures	62,051,182
1921-22—Receipts	41,863,166
Expenditures	37,742,112
1922-23—Receipts	35,763,766
Expenditures	28,247,171

The budget for 1923-24 is: Receipts, £E34,905,000; expenditures, £E34,355,000. The budget for 1924-25 is balanced at £E34,000,000.

The Egyptian pound is worth £1 0s. 6.15d. or $4.943 at par of exchange.

Imports and exports for 1921 and 1922 were:

Imports, 1921	£E55,507,984
" 1922	43,333,938
" 1923	45,276,941
Exports, 1921	£E36,356,062
" 1922	48,716,418
" 1923	58,337,327
Trade with the United States was:	
Imports, 1920-21	$29,530,047
" 1921-22	9,454,116
" 1922-23	6,584,256
" 1923-24	6,048,688
Exports, 1920-21	26,437,350
" 1921-22	32,161,501
" 1922-23	46,486,771
" 1923-24	28,164,918

ESTHONIA, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 18,355 square miles.

POPULATION, census of Dec., 1922, 1,110,538; 95 per cent. native.

CAPITAL, Revel (Tallinn); population, 126,500.

State Head, Konstantin Paets.

President of the State Assembly, John Kukk.

Premier, Dr. Ackel.

Minister to the United States, Antonius Piip.

Consul, at New York, Hans Leoke.

United States Minister, Frederick W. B. Coleman, also accredited to Latvia and Lithuania.

United States Consul, at Revel, Harold B. Quarton.

Esthonia, formerly under the Russian Empire, known as the Government of Estland, is situate on the Gulf of Finland, with Russia on the east, Latvia and the Gulf of Riga on the south, and the Baltic Sea on the west. It is about the size of the States of Vermont and New Hampshire. The Esthonians are of Finnish origin.

Agriculture is the chief occupation. Over 1,700,000 acres were under cultivation in 1922. The chief output being: wheat, 20,400 metric tons; rye, 141,100 tons; barley, 143,200 tons; oats 143,700 tons; potatoes, 706,700 tons; flaxseed 8,200 tons; and flax fibre, 9,300 tons. The state owns 2,600,000 acres of forests.

There are large beds of oil shale, of which 205,454 acres were under lease in 1923, and the production of oils that year was 210,000 metric tons.

Revel has a fine harbor. It freezes over for six or seven weeks in winter but is kept open by ice breakers.

During 1922, 8,201 vessels of 1,071,000 tons entered her ports. The state-owned railway mileage is 769.

Esthonia declared her independence Feb. 24, 1918, after the Bolshevist coup d'etat. The republic, on June 15, 1920, adopted its Constitution, by which power is vested in the Legislative Assembly of 100 members, chosen for three years, with proportional representation by universal direct equal suffrage. The initiative and referendum to the people is an important feature. The state head and Ministers are chosen by the Assembly and are responsible to it. The state head has no power of veto. Military service is compulsory.

Esthonia is a member of the League of Nations.

There is no state religion, and 80 per cent. of the people are Lutherans. In 1919, illiterates above 10 years of age numbered 3 per cent.

The Esthonian mark is worth $0.193 at par of exchange; exchange rate, Oct. 15, 1923, $0.00294.

The foreign debt on Jan. 1, 1923, was: To the United States, $14,500,000; to France, 6,500,000 francs; and to Great Britain, £353,600; to the American Relief Administration, $2,100,000; to Denmark, 463,900 kronen. The internal debt was 2,800,000,000 Esthonian marks.

The budget for 1924 was: Receipts, 7,088,481,400 Esthonian marks; expenditures, 7,061,604,200. Paper money in circulation, Jan. 31, 1924, totaled 3,260,300,000 Esthonian marks.

The foreign trade of Esthonia was, in 1922: Imports, $16,438,000; exports, $14,117,000; in 1923, imports, $27,050,000; exports $16,560,000.

The chief exports are flax, paper, potatoes, dairy products and timber; the chief imports are machinery and coal.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports, 1921-22	$5,064,091
" 1922-23	1,653,333
" 1923-24	1,567,077
Exports, 1921-22	494,355
" 1922-23	540,620
" 1923-24	397,867

FINLAND, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 132,510 square miles.

POPULATION, census of Dec. 31, 1920, 3,366,507. Of this number 2,754,228 spoke Finnish; 340,963, Swedish; 4,806, Russian; 2,378, German; and 1,603, Lapponic.

CAPITAL, Helsingfors; population, 1921, 200,208. Other cities: Abo, 58,694; Tammerfors, 48,475; Viborg, 30,748; and five others with more than 10,000.

President, Dr. Kaarlo Juho Stahlberg, born 1865, elected July, 1919.
Premier, Prof. D. A. K. Cajander, Jan. 18, 1924.
Minister to the United States, Axel Leonard Astrom.
Consul General in the United States, at New York, Kaarlo Fredrik Aaltio; *Vice Consuls*, at Boston, Ashtabula Harbor, Ohio; Calumet, Duluth, Seattle, Portland, Roberts, Mont., and San Francisco.
United States Minister, Charles L. Kagey.
United States Consul, at Helsingfors, Joseph F. McGurk.

Finland, formerly an autonomous Grand Duchy of the Russian Empire, is bounded on the north by Norway, a narrow strip of land separating it from the Arctic Ocean, on the east by Russia, on the south by the Gulf of Finland, an arm of the Baltic Sea, and on the west by the Gulf of Bothnia, Sweden, and Norway. In territory it is as large as New England, New York and New Jersey.

Although extending far north into very cold latitudes, with rugged climate and topography, Finland has developed considerable agriculture. with 284,000 farms, of which about 130,000 are of less than 30 acres, producing in 1923 651,460 tons of cereals from 1,951,000 acres and 430,000 tons of potatoes from 168,000 acres; also 1,010,800 tons of hay, of butter 8,063 tons were produced, of which 6,566 tons were exported, and 1,335 tons of cheese. There were 1,886,000 cattle and 404,000 horses. Forests cover half the area, and the lumber industry is most important. Lumber exported reached a record in 1923 of 898,000 standards (1,778,040,000 board feet).

Figures for 1920 show a total of 2,921 large factories with 117,230 workers and an output valued at 6,168,031,100 marks, of which wood industries furnished 1,030,163,900 marks; paper, 1,235,692,600; textiles, 867,279,500; and machinery, 772,735,960.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church is the state religion, although there is absolutely free worship. All but 2 per cent. of the people are Lutherans.

Two universities have 2,700 students, and about 33,000 are in secondary schools. There were on Jan. 1, 1924, 2,821 miles of railroads, all but 186 being owned by the state. Canal transportation is highly developed.

Finland had in 1921 716 sailing vessels of 95,576 tons and 873 steam vessels of 98,836 tons. There entered Finnish ports in 1923, 7,647 ships of 3,459,573 net tons.

Finland, after the downfall of the Czar, had representative government restored to her by the Provisional Government. Following the Bolshevist coup d etat the Diet and Senate on Dec. 6, 1917, proclaimed the independence of the republic. Civil war between the "Reds" and "Whites" followed, with German intervention. The "Reds" were defeated and driven back into Russia in two battles at the end of April, 1918, and the German troops went home in December of that year. On July 17, 1919, the Finnish Diet resolved to establish a republic, and a peace treaty acknowledging the independence of Finland was signed with Russia at Dorpat, Oct. 14, 1920.

Finland made remarkable progress in 1922. Her exports for the first time exceeded her imports, and by a surplus of 508,000,000 Finnish marks. The value of the mark has steadily risen. In September the Government floated a loan of 200,000,000 Finnish marks with a syndicate of Scandinavian and Finnish banks, the money to be used principally for the building of new railways by the state. Owing to increased taxation introduced after the war, the revenue exceeded expenditures. The national debt was gradually decreased and at the close of 1922 the floating debt of the Bank of Finland was entirely wiped off. Unemployment was rare and wages remained high, as there was no reduction in the cost of living.

This progress slowed down in 1923 because of a less satisfactory harvest. Unemployment was small and the cost of living receded 20 points.

Finland is governed under the constitutional law of 1906 by a Legislative Chamber of 200 members elected directly on a proportional representative basis. Men and women of 24 years of age have the suffrage. The President is chosen for six years by direct vote and appoints the Cabinet.

Finland, on March 10, 1923, through Minister Astrom, reached an agreement on funding its debt to the United States of $9,000,000 on a basis of payment spread over sixty-two years with interest at 3 per cent. for the first ten years and 3½ per cent. thereafter. The balance, $9,315.27, was paid in cash.

The Finnish mark is $.193 at par of exchange. Rate of exchange, Oct. 15, 1924, was $.0251.

Finland began 1923 with a surplus, much of which was used on development of state railways, highways and waterways. Total expenditures in 1923 were 3,402,800,000 Finnish marks. The budget for 1924 was: Revenues, 2,910,800,000 Finnish marks; expenditures, 2,936,200,000 Finnish marks. The budget for 1925 is balanced at 3,278,582,190 Finnish marks.

	Finnish marks
Debt, Consol'd, Dec. 31, 1923, Foreign	1,477,800,000
Debt, Consol'd, Dec. 31, 1923, Internal	937,400,000
Debt, Total ($86,600,000)	2,415,200,000
Imports, 1921	3,585,673,000
" 1922	3,953,100,000
" 1923 ($124,500,000)	4,607,224,967
Exports, 1921	3,389,442,000
" 1922	4,461,100,000
" 1923 ($118,400,000)	4,384,772,673

Trade with the United States was:

Imports, 1920-21	$11,969,036
" 1921-22	8,550,155
" 1922-23	10,904,100
" 1923-24	10,388,399
Exports, 1920-21	7,553,681
" 1921-22	5,226,130
" 1922-23	9,359,722
" 1923-24	8,302,355

FRANCE, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, pre-war, 207,054 square miles; present area, including Alsace-Lorraine (5,605), 212,659 square miles. This included the Island of Corsica, 3,367 square miles. *Colonies*—In Asia, 317,074 square miles; in Africa, 5,245,727; in America, 33,166; in Oceania, 9,190. Grand total, 5,817,797 square miles.

POPULATION, census March, 1921, 39,209,766; military and naval forces and seamen abroad, 192,973. Total, 39,402,739. *Colonies*—In Asia, 23,012,819; in Africa, 35,604,820; in America, 522,398; in Oceania, 82,263. Grand total, 99,525,039.

CAPITAL, Paris, population, census 1921, 2,906,471; cities above 100,000: Marseilles, 586,341; Lyon, 561,592; Bordeaux, 267,409; Lille, 200,952; Nantes, 183,704; Toulouse, 175,434; St. Etienne, 167,967; Strasburg, 166,767; Nice, 155,839; Le Havre, 163,374; Rouen, 123,712; Roubaix, 133,265; Nancy, 113,226; Toulon, 106,331; there are 33 cities in addition having a population exceeding 50,000.

President, Gaston Doumergue, 1924-31, born Aug. 1, 1863; elected June 13, 1924.
Premier, Edouard Herriot (Foreign Affairs).
Minister of Justice, Rene Renoult.
Minister of the Interior, Camille Chautemps.
Minister of War, Gen. Maurice Nollet.
Minister of Marine, Jacques Dumesnil.
Minister of Finance, Etienne Clementel.
Minister of Colonies, Edouard Daladier.
Minister of Public Instruction and of Fine Arts, Francois Albert.
Minister of Public Works, Victor Peytral.
Minister of Commerce, M. Raynaldy.
Minister of Labor and Health, Justin Godart.
Minister of the Liberated Regions, Victor Dalbiez.
Minister of Pensions, Edouard Bovier-Lapierre.
Ambassador to the United States, J. J. Jusserand, appointed Feb. 7, 1903 (Dean of the Diplomatic Corps at Washington), to be succeeded in 1925 by Emile Daeschner.
Director of the French Bureau of Information, 598 Madison Ave., New York. Gaston Ernest Liebert.
Assistant Director, Roger Drouin.
Consuls General in the United States, at New York, Charles C. M. P. Barrett; at San Francisco, Hippolyte Charles Julien Neltner; at New Orleans, Ernest Maurice Simonin. *Consuls*, at Chicago, Antonin Barthelemy; at Philadelphia, Maurice E. A. Paillard (V. C.). There are consular agents at Birmingham, Mobile, Los Angeles, San Diego, Denver, Pensacola, Tampa, Savannah, Louisville, Baton Rouge, Portland, Me., Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, St. Paul, Gulfport, Kansas City, St. Louis, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Portland, Ore., Pittsburgh, Brownsville, Dallas, El Paso, Galveston, San Antonio, Norfolk, Seattle and Tacoma.
United States Ambassador, Myron T. Herrick.
United States Consul General, at Paris, Robert P. Skinner; *Consuls*, at Bordeaux, Lucian Memmiger; at Calais, Thomas D. Davis; at Cherbourg, John Corrigan jr.; at Dunkirk, George D. Hopper; at Havre, Lester Maynard; at La Rochelle, William W. Brunswick; at Lille, Paul C. Squire; at Limoges, vacant; at Lyon, Hugh H. Watson; at Marseilles, Wesley Frost; at Nancy, George N. Iiff; at Nantes, Fred D. Fisher; at Nice, Otis A. Glazebrook; at St. Etienne, William H. Hunt; at Strasburg, Chester W. Davis; at Algiers, Edward A. Dow; at Guadeloupe, W. I., Shelby F. Strother; at Saigon French Indo-China, Leland L. Smith; at Tahiti

Society Islands, Lewis V. Boyle; at Tananarive Madagascar, James G. Carter; at Tunis, Tunis, vacant; at Dakar, Senegal, William J. Yerby.

France, a republic in Western Europe, is slightly smaller in area than a group of five Middle West States—Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee. Belgium and Luxemburg are its neighbors on the north. On the east Germany lies beyond the Rhine, the boundary; the Jura Mountains and Lake Geneva separate it from Switzerland, and the Graian Alps and the Maritime Alps from Italy. On the south is the Mediterranean Sea and Spain, with the crest of the Pyrenees for the boundary line. On the west lies the Bay of Biscay and the North Atlantic Ocean, and on the north again the English Channel and the Straits of Dover separate it from England. From north to south its length is about 600 miles, and from the western extremity near Brest to Strasburg on the Rhine it is about 560 miles wide. The coastline on the north is 700 miles long; along the Atlantic and the Bay of Biscay, 865; on the Mediterranean 384 miles.

In the French Alps it has the highest mountain in Europe, Mont Blanc (alt. 15,781 ft.). On the French side of the Pyrenees are several peaks of over 10,000 feet in height. Forming the western border of the Rhone valley rise the Cevennes, highest point being Mont Lozere (alt. 5,584 ft.). The Massif Central continues north as the mountains of Auvergne, where the Plomb du Cantal attains a height of 6,096 feet, to the Cote d'Or, containing Puy de Sancy (alt. 6,188 ft.). Further north are the Vosges, which run parallel with the Rhine; their crest formed the boundary line between France and Alsace. Thence the wooded highlands of the Argonne and the Ardennes bear off to the frontier. The western and northwestern part of France consists of fertile plains save for the hills of Normandy and the picturesque cliffs of Brittany.

On the North Sea and the Channel are the seaports of Dunkirk, Calais and Boulogne, with the great port of Havre at the mouth of the Seine, and Cherbourg, between Cape Hague and Cape Barfleur. In the extreme northwestern projection, sheltered by Cape St. Marthieu, is the roadstead of Brest, the great naval station. Further down the coast is Lorient, St. Nazaire, at the mouth of the Loire, with Nantes further up the river, Rochefort and La Rochelle. Up the estuary of the Garonne is the important port of Bordeaux, fourth city of the republic; and at the mouth of the Adour, in the extreme southwest corner, is Bayonne with its neighboring seaside resort of Biarritz. On the Mediterranean coast, which on the west is low, with lagoons and sand dunes, there is no great port till the mouths of the Rhone are passed and Marseilles, the second city of the country, is reached. Beyond is the great naval base, Toulon, and from there by Nice and Monaco to the Italian frontier and beyond runs the beautiful Riviera—the cote d'Azure.

France has four important rivers, the Seine, the Loire, the Garonne and the Rhone, the left bank of the Rhine from Basle, Switzerland, to Lauterbourg, and a dozen others, some with new fame from World War battles, but all of great value because of canalization, which binds them together. The waterways total 7,543 miles in length, of which canals cover 3,031. They are the property of the state and are free from tolls. Traffic in 1923 amounted to 33,883,848 metric tons, an increase of 3,510,447 tons over 1922.

THE FRENCH RAILROADS.

France has six great railway systems constructed under various concessions which expire at various dates, from 1950 to 1960, when they revert to the state. They represent an instalment cost of 25,000,000 francs. These lines with their mileage in 1922 were: Nord, 2,380; Est, 3,124; Paris-Orleans (P. O.), 4,641; Paris-Lyon-Mediterrane (P. L. M.), 6,078; Midi, 2,560; Ouest-Etat, 5,599; total, 24,382. The Alsace-Lorraine system of railway has a mileage of 1,384, making the grand total of the mileage 25,766. The Ouest-Etat and the Alsace-Lorraine system are operated by the state, through the Ministry of Public Works.

Of the main lines, 1,030 miles were destroyed in the war. All had been rebuilt by May 1, 1921. Of the local lines, 1,400 miles were destroyed; 1,262 were rebuilt by May 1, 1921; and now all have been restored. In addition, there were in 1922 the Paris Belt Line, 20 miles; the Grand Belt Line, 78 miles; secondary lines, 839 miles, and non-concessionary road, 20 miles.

Electrification of the Paris-Orleans, the P. L. M. and the Midi is under way, the plans providing for completion in 15 to 20 years. Part of the Midi is now electrically operated, the Soulom plant now furnishing 22,000 H. P., with an additional instalment of 35,000 already available in the same region.

The deficit of the six great railway systems in 1920 was estimated as not less than 3,300,000,000 francs. Legislation consolidating the French railroads was passed on June 21, 1921, became operative Jan. 1, 1922. The financial reports for 1922 show that the operating deficits of 1912 and of 1920-21 have given place to a surplus of 400,000,000 francs. The Ouest-Etat, however, operated by the state, still shows a large deficit. The summary is:

Railroad.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Surplus (+) or Deficit (—).
	Millions of francs.		
Nord	1,158.6	1,050.7	+107.9
Est	1,037.3	848.1	+189.2
Paris-Lyon-Medit. (P.L.M.)	1,805.0	1,598.6	+207.4
Paris-Orleans (P. O.)	941.0	910.9	+30.1
Midi	442.9	458.7	—15.8
Ouest-Etat	1,041.7	1,194.2	—152.5
Alsace-Lorraine	521.0	484.0	+37.0
Total	6,948.5	6,545.2	+403.3

The improvement during 1922 was the combined result of a 10 per cent. increase in receipts (600,000,000 francs) and a 9 per cent. reduction in expenses (700,000,000 francs). The showing would have been even better had not the railroads been obliged to take over certain expenses heretofore borne by the Public Treasury, the chief one being the indemnity for increased cost of living, assumed by the railroads after Jan. 1, 1922, which formerly had been paid to them by the state. Furthermore, they have been obliged to set apart additional amounts for pensions, since the new pensions have to be reckoned on the new salary basis. Increases of 50 per cent. in passenger rates and 12½ per cent. in freight rates were allowed by the Chamber of Deputies in February, 1924.

Capital charges, however, have grown, and as a result for important companies the 1923 balance is still on the wrong side, although much less unfavorable. For the five great railroads under private operation, the charges on capital account in 1922 reached 1,198,300,000 francs, compared with 948,300,000 francs in 1921 and with 693,700,000 francs in 1913.

The total capital account deficit of the seven roads for 1923 amounted to 1,253 millions of francs, as against 1,178 in 1922 and 2,088 in 1921.

GOVERNMENT SHIPPING EXPENSE.

The French Government by the end of July, 1923, succeeded in disposing of its fleet of merchant ships which had been bought or built during the war and had been supplemented by German reparations until it reached a total of over 800,000 tons in 1920. The effects of this fleet on the restoration of the French merchant marine, and its expense culminated in the passage of a bill in August, 1921, directing the sale of the fleet within two years. The only conditions were that the sale should be "for the interests of the Treasury," that the contracts should be approved by the Chamber of Deputies, that the purchaser could not resell a ship without the approval of the Government, and that he must pay the Government half the profit from such a sale.

The cost to the Government for the purchase and construction of ships stands at over 1,300,000,000 francs, and the proceeds from the sale of ships to be applied to the cost was about 136,000,000 francs, showing a loss of nearly 1,200,000,000 francs under this head. The operating losses up to Sept. 30, 1922, were 600,000,000 francs, showing a total loss of 1,800,000,000 francs.

The French merchant marine on June 30, 1924, was approximately 1,700 steamers and motor vessels (3,674,000 tons) and 365 sailing ships (287,000 tons).

There entered French ports in 1923, 29,746 vessels of 41,764,014 tons register, of which 8,850 vessels of 11,686,253 tons were French; and in 1922, 27,797 vessels of 35,457,579 tons, of which 8,108 of 9,822,685 tons were French.

INDUSTRIAL CAPACITY.

France has made great advances in industrial power since the war. The industrial reconstruction of the devastated areas is fast approaching completion. Twenty-two thousand factories have been reconstructed, new and larger scale factories are everywhere gradually replacing those destroyed, with technical equipment of the latest type.

The industrial population is fully employed and output in most fields of production is limited only by the dearth of man power. Agricultural reconstruction has been great, although France suffers

from an acute lack of agricultural labor, which has been partially met by the introduction of a considerable number of foreign workers and the extensive application of machinery.

The production, imports, exports and consumption of coal, including lignite, for the last three years is shown in this table:

	1923.	1922.	1921.
	(In Metric Tons.)		
Production....	38,576,815	31,841,000	28,976,495
Imports.....	26,268,187	28,897,000	22,044,591
Total supply	64,845,002	60,738,000	51,021,086
Less exports...	2,275,083	2,261,000	2,313,265
Consumption..	62,569,919	58,477,000	48,707,821

Steel production (pre-war, 4,687,000 tons) fell to 1,375,000 tons, rose to 2,231,000 tons during hostilities and in 1923 was 4,976,869 tons, which is about 55 per cent. of the capacity of the plants to-day. The production of iron ore in 1923 was 23,225,564 tons, and of pig iron, 5,299,581 tons On July 1, 1924, France had 135 blast furnaces active

Since the war the machine tool industry has been greatly expanded and is producing a better grade of equipment over pre-war days. The importation of heavy machinery, which was very large during the war years, amounted, in 1922, to 412,790,406 pounds, valued at 890,897,000 francs (equivalent to $73,053,554), while her exports of heavy machinery, in 1922, reached 185,444,558 pounds, valued at 573,945,000 francs (equivalent to $47,063,490).

New plants with modern installations of the newest and most improved types have brought to the textile industries in the northern district a considerably enhanced production, in some instances exceeding pre-war figures.

The number of spindles in 1923 was 10,593,000: mechanical looms, 176,000; hand looms, 25,000. The production was 220,000 metric tons of cotton yarn and 11,200,000 pieces of cloth averaging 100 metres in length.

Unemployment, which reached 90,000 in March, 1921, was non-existent throughout 1923.

In 1922 through state agencies 180,000 alien industrial and agricultural workers were brought in. 262,877, in 1923, and 68,840 during the first five months of 1924, and in May alien workers were entering the country at the rate of 6,000 a week The permanent settlement of these immigrants appears to be on the increase. Italians formed the largest contingent in 1923 (112,500). There were 55,000 Poles, 36,500 Spaniards, 34,000 Belgians, and 12,000 Portuguese. Efforts to attract the unemployed from England failed.

The potential hydro-electric power, estimated to amount to eight or nine million horsepower, has been utilized to the extent of 2,700,000 horsepower by Jan. 1, 1924, which will be increased by 300,000 horsepower by the end of 1926. Four great projects for which governmental assistance is considered assured are those of the Rhone, the Dordogne, the Truyere, and the Rhine The cost of the Rhone project is put at 3,250,000,000 francs Sixteen stations are planned with a total average power of 1,156,000 horsepower. The Dordogne plan includes four power stations, total capacity 250,000 horsepower, at cost of 2,900,000 francs The Truyere provides for two power stations with 40,000 and 70,000 horsepower respectively, to cost 210,000 francs The plan for the utilization of the Rhine between Huningue and Strasburg includes power stations at each of the eight sluices of the Rhine Lateral Canal with a total average power of 450,000 kilowatts Under the Finance Act of 1921 the Ministry of Public Works is authorized to grant every year subsidies or advances to promote hydro-electric undertakings, etc.

The extension of electrical service to rural communities it is believed will partly offset shortage of farm labor caused by the depletion of man power during the war years The law places at the disposition of the National Office of Agricultural Credit a maximum sum of 600,000,000 francs to be employed in rural electrical development through advances of cash made to the smaller political units or associations of individuals.

AGRICULTURE.

The returns of 1920 show that of the total area of France, including Alsace-Lorraine, 136,101,760 acres, 99,095,049 (of which 55,821,029 are arable), were under crops, fallow or grass, 25,521,108 were under forests, and 11,485,603 moorland or uncultivated

The wheat crop for 1923 was 7,905,508 metric tons, and in 1922, 6,622,032, which is below the amount necessary to supply food requirements estimated at 9.4 million tons. The acreage was 13,656,500. Other crops of 1923 were, in metric tons: Rye 937,675 from 2,171,400 acres; barley, 1,023,169 from 1,744,900 acres; oats, 5,479,038 from 8,544,900 acres; maize, 301,190 from 795,800 acres. The crop of buckwheat was 334,003 metric tons; potatoes, 9,534,091 metric tons; sugar beets, 3,222,453 metric tons.

The year 1922 produced an abundant vintage of excellent quality from an acreage of 3,412,127, the production being 69,250,000 hectolitres; the 1923 production was 56,982,933. In addition Alsace-Lorraine produced 956,825 hectolitres. The output of cider in 1921 was 576,356,000 gallons; apples, 144,188 metric tons; pears, 52,067 tons; olives, 72,613 tons; cherries, 27,476 tons; plums, 20,904 tons; peaches, 19,511 tons; apricots, 8,344 tons; oranges, 983 tons: tangerines. 516 tons; lemons, 580 tons; strawberries, 7,374 tons; currants, 1,199 tons; gooseberries. 1,581 tons; raspberries, 647 tons; figs. 2,241 tons; chestnuts, 165,557 tons; walnuts. 22,201 tons: almonds, 7,429 tons; truffles, 73 tons, and filberts. 94 tons.

Engaged in silk culture in 1923 were 60,755 producers, and the output of cocoons was 3,129,000 kilos; the output in 1922 was 2,585,000 kilos

There were on Jan. 1, 1923, of farm animals: Horses, 2,848,000; mules, 192,000; asses, 284,000; cattle, 13,769,000; sheep, 9,925,000; goats, 1,353,000; and swine, 5,406,000.

RECONSTRUCTION.

A few figures will set forth the burden the war laid upon France Her pre-war population, census of 1911, was 39,601,509. During the war the birth rate was less than one-half the normal, and in 1919 deaths (736,541) exceeded births (503,606) by 232,935.

The figures for the last four years in contrast with 1913 are (population 1913, 41,486,272; for other years, 39,209,518):

Year	Marriages.	Living Births.	B'th R'te	Deaths.	D'th R'te	Exc's of Births.
1913....	312,036	790,355	19.1	731,441	17.6	58,914
1920....	623,869	834.411	21.3	674,621	17.2	159,790
1921....	456,221	813,396	20.7	696,373	17.7	117,023
1922....	383,220	759,846	19.3	689,267	17.6	70,579
1923....	356,501	761,861	19.4	666,990	17.0	94,871

The number of men from 19 to 50 mobilized for the defense of France was 8,400,000; the number of men killed, 1,364,000; the number mutilated, 740,000: the number wounded, 3,000,000.

Alsace-Lorraine, redeemed, brought back to the tri-color, as shown by the census of 1921, 1,709,749. Yet this census of 1921 returned the total population of enlarged France as 39,209,766, a loss of 391,743. Moreover, France, always a most attractive country to foreigners, counted as residents in 1911, 1,152.096 foreigners, and in 1921, 1,550,449, an increase of 398,353. This would indicate a net loss of French citizens amounting to 790,696. Moreover, the loss to France was almost wholly of her workers.

The invading German army for nearly five years occupied ten departments in the most populous part of France, where industrial plants were most numerous, mines highly important, and fields intensely cultivated. The invaders sent machinery and movables across the Rhine. Battle trenches, high explosive shells, mines, and all the might of war left these regions devastated. But as the invaders were driven back the refugees, stout-hearted and undaunted, returned to what had been their homes, their fields, their factories.

France went steadfastly and courageously at work. The Ministry of the Liberated Regions was established The district covered ten departments: The Aisne, Ardennes, Marne, Meurthe-et-Moselle, Meuse, Nord, Oise, Pas-de-Calais, Somme and Vosges; comprised roughly by a line south from Dunkirk to Senlis, east to St. Die, thence north to the Belgian frontier.

The progress of the work is told in The World Almanacs for 1923 and 1924.

The 1,030 miles of main railroads, 1,490 miles of local railroads, bridges, canals and 26,300 miles of highways were rebuilt first of all.

By July 1, 1924, over 80 per cent. of the devastated area of France had been restored to its former condition, approximately 80 per cent. of the houses destroyed rebuilt; 90 per cent. of the damaged canals reconstructed; 80 per cent. of the trenches filled in; and 90 per cent. of the damaged factories (20,872 of 22,900) put in operation. While to a great extent the repairing of damages done in these regions was executed with Government aid, nevertheless, much is due to the energy and industry of private individuals and owners.

Great strides were made in reconstruction up to the beginning of 1924, at which time official reports indicate that two-thirds of the areas had been restored. Agricultural lands had been reclaimed, populations had been returned to their original dwellings, and manufacturing and mining

industries had been put into operation. The work has gone forward at an increasingly rapid rate.

The pre-war population of 4,690,183, at the close of the war had been reduced to 2,075,067. On Jan. 1, 1924, the population amounted to 4,253,677, or only 436,506 less than at the opening of the war. In 3,239 out of 3,255 communes the local administration has been fully reorganized, and the number of public schools and post offices in these districts exceeds those of pre-war years.

Shortly before the close of the war the Credit National was organized to facilitate the repair of damages caused by the war. It was formed by a group of the most important French banks, with a capital of 100 million francs, and its decided object was the payment in cash of compensation due to those who had suffered damage from the war and to arrange for the payment of interest on such advances. Capital required to pay for war damages was raised by the issue of bonds, on which interest, redemption, and premium charges were guaranteed by the state, the money for such payments being included in the French budget. Up to April 30, 1924, claimants had been paid 54 billion francs. Various methods of payment were adopted—some in cash, some in kind, others in Government securities.

On Jan. 1, 1924, the total state liabilities definitely recognized on claims to individuals within the devastated regions amounted to 62.5 billion francs, and there was a further sum of over 3.5 billion francs connected with contested decisions. It is expected that an additional 16 billion francs will be awarded, bringing the total damages up to approximately 82 billion francs. Approximately therefore, 28 billions still remain due to sufferers of the war, after deduction of the 54 billions already paid.

The French Treasury at the end of 1923 had furnished almost 22 billion francs, while the Credit National had provided another 22 billion. At the end of April, 1924, the Credit National had increased its cash payments to a total of over 24 billion, and this, added to the amounts furnished by the Government and to certain annuity certificates, made a total of 54 billion francs paid.

At the close of the war 3,306,305 hectares (8,170,000 acres) of land had been devastated, of which crop lands comprised 2,125,087 hectares (5,250,990 acres), and pasture lands 426,609 hectares (1,054,151 acres). With the opening of the war more than 2,200,000 hectares (5,447,200 acres) of land were under cultivation; at the beginning of January of this year, 1,700,000 (4,200,700 acres) were already under plough.

The livestock in the farming districts under consideration, including cattle, horses, sheep, goats, and pigs, which numbered over 2,600,000, had been reduced to less than 174,000. This number by Jan. 1, 1924, had been brought up to more than 1,400,000. Almost 120,000 farm buildings had been entirely rebuilt or completely repaired, while nearly 22,000 had been made serviceable for temporary use. Temporary buildings to the number of almost 32,000 had been constructed.

The 200 coal mines of the Nord and the Pas-de-Calais Departments were all damaged. On Jan. 1, 1924, there were 145 of these again in operation, with workers numbering nearly 96,000, or 4,000 more than in pre-war days. The output of these mines in January, 1924, amounted to 1,222,000 tons, or 76 per cent. of the average monthly output in 1913, as against a monthly average of only 1,535 tons in 1919.

The 34 iron mines also were all damaged. At the beginning of this year all but one had been restored.

Improved plants have in many cases been built, electric-power stations erected, and new, modern coke ovens installed.

The industrial capacity of Northern France will be greatly strengthened on the completion of reconstruction work during this or next year. Particularly in the textile industry, great improvement is shown in the enlargement of factories and the installation of new machinery.

Of factories employing not less than 10 workmen, 9,332 were wrecked; of this number only 4,819 were in full operation at the beginning of the year, although 3,144 were partially working. The number of workers in these factories had decreased from 745,000 in pre-war years to 557,000 in the first part of the present year. In the textile industry 1,385 factories were in operation in 1914, and of these all but 31 were either completely destroyed or damaged. On January 1 of this year 1,147 were again in operation.

The housing shortage problem now presents the greatest difficulties. The number of buildings existing in the devastated regions prior to the war was 1,190,066. Of these, 893,792 were either completely destroyed or damaged to such an extent as to be incapable of use. At the beginning of the present year 303,181 were completely restored, 183,000 had been provisionally repaired, and approximately 151,000 temporary houses constructed.

ALSACE-LORRAINE REDEEMED.

Alsace-Lorraine had been taken from France after the Franco-Prussian War by the Treaty of Frankfurt, May 10, 1871. Redeemed by the great war, the provinces at present are administered by a High Commission, assisted by a Consultive Council at Strasburg. The present General Commissioner is M. Gabriel Alapetite, who succeeded M. Millerand in January, 1920. The law of Oct. 17, 1919, maintains in force the legislative arrangements and local regulations until French laws can effectively replace them. The Concordat therefore remains; also denominational schools.

As before 1871, the departments now are Bas-Rhin (Lower Alsace, capital Strasburg), Haut-Rhin (Upper Alsace, capital Colmar), and the Moselle (Lorraine, capital Metz). The territory restored to France and its population by the census of 1921 was Lower Alsace (again the Department Bas-Rhin) 1,848 square miles, population 651,586; Upper Alsace (Haut-Rhin), 1,354 square miles, population 468,943; and Lorraine (the Moselle), 2,403 square miles, population 589,120: total, 5,605 square miles; population 1,709,649. By the German census of 1910 the population was 1,874,014; of these the Germans and Austro-Hungarians domiciled there were 301,764. After the war, up to April, 1921, German citizens had left to the number of 76,467. Alsace-Lorraine lost 45,000 men in the war. The pre-war religious figures were: Catholic, 1,428,343; Protestants, 408,274; Jews, 30,483.

Alsace has rich potash fields, discovered in 1904, which gave Germany a monopoly of this product. The output under French hands for 1923 was 1,026,731 metric tons as against 845,098 in 1922. Petroleum output near Woerth in 1923 was 70,000 metric tons. The state acquired these deposits in 1921 and turned them over to a private company for exploitation.

Lorraine is rich in iron and coal. The output of each reached its maximum in 1913, with 21,133,676 tons of iron and 3,795,262 tons of coal. The 1923 production of iron ore was 22,078,980 tons.

The exclusive rights of exploitation of the coal mines of the Saar Valley were given to France by the Treaty of Versailles as a compensation for the destruction of the coal mines in the north of France. The Saar Valley lies north of Lorraine and contains about 503 square miles and 657,870 population. For 15 years it is to be governed by a commission of five, appointed yearly by the League of Nations, to whom as trustee Germany in the treaty renounced government of the territory. Then a plebiscite will decide whether it will have a continuance of that rule in a semi-autonomous form, union with France, or union with Germany. Free trade with Germany is assured the district until Jan. 10, 1925. France becomes the sole owner of the coal fields and mining concessions and the value of the mines thus ceded was credited to Germany in the reparation account. The average pre-war production of the basin was 12,000,000 tons a year. The basin, it is estimated, will yield 12,000,000,000 tons. The output in 1920 was 9,198,714 tons; for 1921, 9,336,493 tons; for 1922, 10,943,311 tons, and for 1923, 13,000,000 tons. These figures are for the mines operated by the French state and are exclusive of the Frankenholz mine, which has an output of 1,000 tons daily. The number of miners employed at the end of 1923 was 74,948.

The production of iron in 1923 was 1,021,391 metric tons, and of steel 996,820 metric tons.

The French took possession on Jan. 18, 1920, the Treasury advancing 39,325,000 francs as a working capital, which was paid back in March, 1922. The value of the property to be credited to Germany on the reparation account is likely to be put at about 350,000,000 gold marks, and on that estimate the experts figure that the mines have paid 7.25 per cent. in 1920; 6.68 per cent. in 1921, and 10.9 per cent. in 1922—the French Government having made about 250,000,000 francs in three years.

FOREIGN TRADE.

The foreign trade of France for 1923, 1922, 1921 and 1920, compared with that of 1913, the last year before the war, expressed both in francs and in dollars at the average exchange rate for the year, was:

	Francs.	*Equivalent in Dollars.*	*Exchange Rate.*
IMPORTS.			
1923	32,608,012,000	1,989,089,000	16.39
1922	23,930,328,000	1,962,287,000	12.20
1921	22,068,000,000	1,634,667,000	13.50
1920	49,904,897,000	3,441,717,000	14.50
1913	8,421,332,000	1,625,317,000	5.18
EXPORTS.			
1923	30,431,510,000	1,856,322,000	16.39
1922	21,378,943,000	1,753,073,200	12.20
1921	19,772,000,000	1,461,639,600	13.50
1920	26,894,332,000	1,854,823,300	14.50
1913	6,880,217,000	1,327,881,900	5.18

Imports of gold, silver, and bullion in 1923 reached 65,346,000 francs, against 125,178,000 francs in 1922, 662,366,000 francs in 1921, and 974,980,000 francs in 1913, and exports thereof amounted to $2,755,000 francs in 1923, to 77,446,000 francs in 1922, to 873,769,000 francs in 1921, and to 431,359,000 francs in 1913.

The comparison of imports and exports by weight for the three chief groups for these years follows:

Imports.	1923.	1922.	1913.
		(In Metric Tons.)	
Food products...	5,715,099	5,063,713	5,511,932
Raw materials..	47,706,510	44,606,848	37,160,735
Manufactures ..	1,499,928	1,696,145	1,547,719
Total.....	54,921,537	51,366,706	44,220,386
Exports.			
Food products...	1,311,927	948,264	1,456,676
Raw materials ..	20,403,042	19,144,962	18,299,163
Manufactures...	3,042,037	2,494,542	2,283,324
Postal pkgs.....	32,014	27,920	35,350
Total	24,789,020	22,615,688	22,074,513

The imports of cereals, of fresh and refrigerated meats and of sugar show a steady progress toward pre-war domestic supply. The figures are:

Imports	1923.	1922.	1921.	1913.
		(In Metric Tons.)		
Cereals.....	2,241,456	1,636,156	1,722,404	2,929,720
Meats.....	86,887	54,077	65,857	3,189
Sugar.....	488,140	584,964	364,794	134,957

Imports of wool, silk, cotton, and copper were:

Imports	1923	1922	1921.	1913.
		(In Metric Tons.)		
Raw wool ..	269,152	315,669	156,286	285,570
Raw silk ...	12,097	14,028	9,719	19,788
Raw cotton.	261,520	263,074	211,527	329,136
Copper.....	128,661	96,392	60,321	116,682

The United States was in 1922 and 1921 France's principal source of supply, with Great Britain a close second, Belgium third, and Germany fourth; but Great Britain took first place by a small margin in 1923 Belgium was France's best customer in 1921, as in 1920, followed by Great Britain, Germany and the United States in that order. In 1922 and 1923, however, Great Britain led Belgium by a slight margin, the United States was third, and Switzerland fourth

The pre-war figures and those of the last three years of French imports and exports, by countries, are:

IMPORTS.

Countries of Origin.	1923.	1922.	1921.	1913.
	In Millions of Francs.			
United States.....	5,049.0	3,853.6	4,065.5	894 7
Great Britain.....	5,272.1	3,403.1	3,038.9	1,115.1
Germany.....	1,043.3	1,299.0	2,163.0	1,068.8
Belgium.....	2,404.1	1,725.8	1,788.9	556.2
Argentina.....	1,271.6	792.7	595.9	369.2
Italy	1,223.7	803.9	568.7	240 5
Spain.....	607.9	350.2	477.1	281.5
Switzerland.....	601.6	537.6	464.7	135 2
Brazil.....	691.3	470.0	451.5	174.2
Algeria.....	1,225.0	971.0	1,120.0	330.8
Morocco.....	122.0	78.0	114.0	20.4
Other.....	13,091.0	9,617.1	7,219.8	3,234 2
Total imports ..	32,608.0	23,901.0	22,067.9	8,421.3

EXPORTS.

Countries of Destination.	1923.	1922.	1921.	1913.
	In Millions of Francs.			
United States.....	2,490.6	1,972.7	2,192.8	422.6
Great Britain.....	6,154.6	3,855.5	3,179.4	1,453.8
Germany.....	1,085.5	1,761 8	1,876.9	866.7
Belgium.....	5,805.8	3,795 1	3,249.9	1,108.4
Argentina.....	612.6	300.4	270.7	199.9
Italy.....	1,181.3	749.4	685.6	305.7
Spain.....	907.3	520.6	562.7	151.2
Switzerland.....	2,113.0	1,003.1	1,092.5	406.1
Brazil.....	251.9	153.5	165.4	86.3
Algeria.....	2,068.7	1,705.4	1,413.1	552.5
Morocco.....	486.2	551.1	475.5	78.7
Other.....	7,273.5	4,276.7	4,663.0	1,247.6
Total exports...	30,431.5	20,641.9	19,772.5	6,880 2

The trade of France with the United States, as reported by the United States Department of Commerce for the last three fiscal years, was:

Imports,	1920-21	$432,599,757
"	1921-22	230,939,597
"	1922-23	269,024,157
"	1923-24	280,370,441
Exports,	1920-21	149,785,576
"	1921-22	139,588,185
"	1922-23	151,480,834
"	1923-24	144,211,415

GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE.

The constitutional law under which France is governed was adopted in 1875 and was partially modified in 1879, 1884, 1885, and 1889. Legislative power rests in a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. The 584 Deputies are elected by direct vote by manhood suffrage every four years; a form of proportional representation is in effect. The 314 Senators are elected for nine years, one-third retiring every three years; the election is indirect and made by an electoral body in each district made up of delegates chosen by the municipal councils of each commune, and of the Deputies, councillor-generals and district councillors of the department. The two Houses meet yearly on the second Tuesday in January and must remain in session at least five months out of the twelve.

The complexion of the Senate after the election of Jan. 6, 1924, was: Radicals, 120; Republicans of the Left, 58; Progressives, 23; Conservatives, 20; Liberal Republicans, 14; Socialist Republicans, 2; Unified Socialists, 2.

The Chamber of Deputies, elected May 11, 1924: Republican Entente (three groups), 137; Left Republicans, 92; National Radicals, 34; Radical Socialists, 127; Independent Socialists, 39, Unified Socialists, 101; Communists, 29; Conservative Royalists, 29; from the Colonies, 14.

The new proportional representation electoral is very complicated and an analysis of the popular vote indicates that candidates on the National Bloc tickets received 30,419,847 votes, while those of the Left Bloc received 28,139,831, and the Communists, 8,584,007.

M. Poincare's government, which had been reconstructed on March 28 after a defeat, was thus defeated, having lost more than 100 seats to the Radical Socialists and United Socialists, and he resigned on the day, June 1, that the Chamaber of Deputies met. The Left Bloc found that it numbered 307, and in caucuses made a unanimous demand that M. Millerand, the President of the Republic, resign, holding that in siding with the National Bloc he had participated in partisan politics contrary to the spirit of the constitution. M. Millerand could find no one of the majority to accept his invitation to form a Cabinet; he summoned Frederic Francois-Marsal, Minister of Finance in Poincare's government, who formed a stop-gap Cabinet on June 8 that lasted just one week—long enough to present M Millerand's refusal to resign to the Chamber. On a technical vote the Chamber declared against the President by a vote of 329 to 214, and the Senate by a vote of 154 to 144. The next day, June 11, M. Millerand resigned. The Left Bloc in caucus declared for M. Painleve, who had been elected President of the Chamber, but at the election at Versailles on June 12, Gaston Doumergue, the President of the Senate, was elected President of the Republic, receiving 515 votes to 309 for Painleve, 32 for Camelina (Communist), and a scattering. He sent on June 14 for M. Edouard Herriot, who formed a government that day.

The two Houses, united as a National Assembly, elect a President of the republic to serve seven years, meeting immediately whenever a vacancy occurs. The President selects a Ministry, generally from the two Chambers, but may go outside the membership. In practice the President summons a leader who can obtain a majority in the Chambers in support of his policies as President of the Council (Premier) and he makes up his list of Ministers and submits it for approval. The number of portfolios varies, numbering fourteen in the present Ministry. Each Minister is responsible to the Chambers for his acts and the Ministry as a whole is responsible for the general policy of the Government.

The unit of local government is the commune, of which the 90 departments (excluding the three in Algeria) had, in 1921, in all 37,963. Of these 22,024 have less than 500 inhabitants; 11,962 have between 500 and 1,500; 140 only have more than 20.000. Each commune elects by universal suffrage a municipal council which in turn elects a Mayor, who is both the representative of the commune, the agent of the central government, and the head of the police. Each department has representatives of all the Ministries and is placed under a Prefect nominated by the Government and having wide functions. The elected Conseils d'arrondissement (385 in France) are charged with allotting the direct taxes.

France has not extended the franchise to women, although in May, 1919, the Chamber of Deputies voted a bill recognizing the full political rights of French women.

Diplomatic relations with the Vatican, broken off June 30, 1904, were restored in May, 1921, when M. Jonnart was sent there as Ambassador, but are likely to broken off again as the budget for 1924-25 carries no appropriation for the maintenance

of the embassy, though over a strong protest from Alsace-Lorraine and the Catholics. No religion is recognized by the state.

France has an act passed in 1905 for the relief of the aged, poor, infirm, and incurable. The age limit, first placed at 70, was five years later reduced to 65. This act was supplemented by the Old Age Pensions act of April 5, 1910, which provides a system by which both employers and workers contribute. On July 1, 1920, 8,349,744 persons were registered under it.

The school system of France is highly developed. Primary instruction is free since 1881 and compulsory since 1882 for all children from 6 to 13. The teachers are, by the law of 1886, lay. The public schools, primary, secondary and superior, form the University of France, and are administered by the Ministry of Public Instruction, with the aid of a Superior Council and a force of seven Inspectors-General and Inspectors. There are seventeen circumscriptions called academies, each with a council to deal with instruction. Each department has a council, presided over by the Prefect, for primary school matters, with large powers regarding inspection, management and maintenance, and each department must maintain two primary normal schools, one for men and one for women.

The 17 universities in France had, in 1921, 49,931 students; the largest, that of Paris (founded in 1150), had 21,232.

The expenditure on the public schools and for technical schools, not including those under the Ministry des Beaux-Arts, was:

	Francs.
For public schools, 1921	1,261,620,729
1922	1,337,000,000
1923	1,403,000,000

THE BUDGETS.

The normal budgets for three years were:

	Francs.
1921—Revenues	29,160,155,234
Expenditures	29,120,541,626
1922—Revenues	28,362,328,929
Expenditures	28,348,952,965
1923—Revenues	23,437,954,832
Expenditures	23,402,487,556

To these figures there must be added the extraordinary expenses due to war, military pensions, and reconstruction to be repaid from receipts from Germany on the reparation account, which are provisionally covered in part by loans. The amounts are:

	Francs.
1921—Extraordinary expenditures	15,317,184,792
1922— " " "	10,558,534,377
1923— " " "	13,581,000,000

The fall of the franc late in 1923 and in the early part of 1924, reaching 3.42 cents on March 8, before its recovery, made revision of the 1924 budget imperative. Premier Poincare forced through revision of taxes, reaching a 20 per cent. increase in some instances, and economies of administration so that the final figures on the estimates stood: Revenues, 29,835,000,000 francs; expenditures, 29,659,000,000 francs.

The budget for 1925 presented to the Chamber by M. Clemental in October, grouped ordinary expenses and "recoverable" expenses together. The estimated revenues amount to 32,481,000,000 francs (approximately $1,800,000,000) and comprise all existing forms of receipts, estimated at 29,854,000,000 francs; new taxes, amounting to 1,777,000,000; and payments on German reparations, estimated at 850,000,000 francs. Expenditures are estimated to amount to 32,456,000,000 francs and consist of expenditures on the ordinary budget amounting to 24,079,000,000 francs, civil service salary increases estimated at 700,000,000 francs, and expenditures on the special budget account estimated at 7,677,000,000 francs; the latter includes an item of 1,000,000,000 francs to meet service charges on a reconstruction loan which is imminent.

The national debt, which on July 31, 1914, was 34,188,000,000 gold francs, on June 1, 1924, was approximately: Foreign, 38,790,000,000 gold francs; Internal, 271,018,000,000 paper francs. An internal loan has been decided on to consolidate the floating debt and to complete reconstruction in the devastated regions. The annuity to be paid for war damages will amount to 1,500,000,000 francs. Amortization of the public debt is contemplated by use of German payments; the debt charge now represents 18,000,000,000 francs.

ARMY AND NAVY.

The cost to France of her army and navy in the last five budgets was:

	Army.	Navy.
	Francs.	*Francs.*
1920	4,236,599,884	868,224,082
1921	4,462,003,675	951,542,607
1922	3,426,284,959	797,804,914
1923	3,939,000,000	1,020,000,000
1924	3,566,765,327	1,028,237,008

The plan for the reorganization of France's Army, adopted in 1923, provides for 660,000 men and is based upon 18 months' service, each class of conscripts furnishing about 250,000 men, with 100,000 professional soldiers constantly in the army. French troops number 461,000, and Colonials, 189,000 with 10,000 in the Foreign Legion. The plan provides for 32 divisions of infantry, each with four regiments (492 battalions), 298 squadrons of cavalry; 798 batteries of light and heavy artillery, together with 15 regiments of tanks and technical units. The Aviation Corps is to consist of 132 combat squadrons, 76 observation squadrons and 34 auxiliary service squadrons, with a personnel of about 33,000. The French Army now has 1,962 first-line planes, all of them post-war models, with a reserve of about 4,000 machines. France plans to have 2,560 service machines by the end of 1925.

There were quartered on French soil in 1923, chiefly in the southwest departments, 10 Senegalese battalions, seven of Madagascan troops, one Indo-Chinese, while a considerably larger number of North African natives form a part of the army on the Rhine.

The French Navy, under the allotment as to capital ships agreed to at the Washington conference, is in proportion of 1.75 as against 5-5-3 for England, the United States and Japan. France had, in 1914, 770,000 tonnage in her navy and in 1922, 660,000. The number of submarines was 47, of an average age of 11 years. The 1924 budget calls for an expenditure of 1,028,000,000 francs for the navy, which is spending 51,000,000 francs for the modernization of French capital ships. The work on two of these, the Bretagne and the Lorraine, has now been completed at a cost of 8,500,000 francs each. Work is progressing on two others and two are to be taken care of later. France launched on Oct 14, 1923, the light cruiser Duguay-Trouin, 8,000 tons displacement and on March 21, 1924, her sister ship the Lamotte Picquet. A third is being built. The program provides further for six destroyers, 12 torpedo boats, 12 submarines, of which six are to be of the large type. The cruiser Bearn will be refitted as an airplane carrier. The program will be completed early in 1925.

FRENCH STATE EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE, 1913-1923.

(Millions of Francs.)

Year.	Civil Services.	Military and Naval Services.	Special Accts. Food, Coal, Etc., Offices.	Reparations (Recoverable Exp'nditure).	Service of National Debt.	Total Exp'nditures.	Normal Revenue.
1913..	1,904	1,807	6	.....	1,355	5,072	5,091
1914..	2,005	6,526	108	372	1,360	10,371	4,548
1915..	2,479	14,712	1,197	1,194	1,818	22,120	4,113
1916..	2,817	23,353	3,904	2,947	3,227	36,848	4,640
1917..	4,119	28,662	2,983	4,081	4,816	44,661	5,811
1918..	5,443	36,120	2,113	5,952	7,021	56,640	6,986
1919..	9,297	18,185	3,387	15,481	7,903	54,213	10,176
1920..	11,397	7,648	5,092	22,279	11,747	58,143	18,176
1921..	9,938	6,312	2,714	21,423	11,636	52,023	21,217
1922*.	7,035	4,910	.....	23,084	13,191	48,720	21,383
1923*.	6,261	4,961	.....	14,671	12,789	38,682	24,155
Total	62,695	153,696	21,504	111,484	76,963	426,342	126,296

* Estimated.

FRENCH COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

	Square Miles.	Population.
IN ASIA		
Syria	60,000	3,000,000
India	196	265,388
French Indo-China	256,878	19,747,431
Total in Asia	317,074	23,012,819
IN AFRICA		
Morocco	223,000	5,500,000
Algeria	222,180	5,802,464
Tunisia	50,000	2,095,090
Sahara	1,544,000	800,000
French West Africa	1,800,566	12,283,962
Togo	21,893	672,837
Cameroon	166,489	1,500,000
French Equatorial Africa	982,049	2,845,936
Réunion	970	173,190
Madagascar	228,000	3,613,341
Comores	790	110,000
Somali Coast	5,790	208,000
Total in Africa	5,245,727	35,604,820
IN AMERICA		
St. Pierre and Miquelon	93	3,918
Guadeloupe, etc	688	229,839
Martinique	385	244,439
French Guiana	32,000	44,202
Total in America	33,166	522,398
IN OCEANIA		
New Caledonia, etc	7,650	50,608
Tahiti, etc	1,520	31,655
Total in Oceania	9,170	82,263
Grand total all colonies	5,605,137	59,222,300

ALGERIA.

AREA, 222,180 square miles.

POPULATION, census of March 6, 1921; northern territory, 5,256,420; southern territory, 546,044; total, 5,802,464; of which 831,040 were Europeans, mostly French and Spaniards.

CAPITAL, Algiers, population, 1921, 206,595. Other cities: Oran, population 141,156; Constantine, 78,220; Bona, 45,171; Tlemcen, 43,090; Sidi-bel-Abbes, 37,752, and six other cities above 25,000.

Governor General, Theodore Steeg, appointed July 29, 1921.

United States Consul at Algiers, Edward A. Dow.

Algeria is in the northern part of Africa, extending for 650 miles along the Mediterranean Sea, between Tunis on the east and Morocco on the west. Both neighbors are French protectorates (see following). The northern territory extends inland approximately 350 miles; beyond, the four southern territories extend southward indefinitely into the Sahara Desert, merging into French West Africa. The boundaries have not been fixed but the 20° of north latitude may be considered as an approximate divisional line. These four southern territories form a separate colony, are sparsely peopled by nomads, and each is under a military commander.

Algeria had for several centuries been under nominal Turkish sovereignty, but in fact was controlled by the Barbary pirates. England and France were making a half-hearted effort to suppress them, when acts of arrogance by the Dey of Algiers brought from France a punitive force in 1830. The adventure developed into a colonizing undertaking, bitterly opposed by Abd-el-Kader and his fighting men until 1847. Three insurrections later were put down, and by 1881 the country was sufficiently quiet to permit the French to push on inland. By 1905 this control was extended over the desert. The help given by the native population to France in the World War resulted in a law, passed Feb. 4, 1919, giving French citizenship to native Algerians who had served in the army or navy, was a landowner, farmer, or been a trader, could read or write French, or held a French decoration. The northern territory is divided into three departments, each of which sends a Senator and two Deputies to Paris, only French citizens being allowed to vote.

The country is governed by a Governor General with the aid of a consultive council and a supreme council and three financial delegations (French colonists, French taxpayers other than colonists, and Mohammedan natives), whose especial care is the budget and the taxes. The Governor prepares the budget, which for two years was:

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
1922-23	francs, 489,948,141	francs, 489,808,492
1923-24	francs, 595,523,431	francs, 595,262,638

The debt is about 110,000,000 francs.

Algeria has prospered greatly under peace and French rule. The country has four marked divisions. On the coast is an area, the Tell, from 50 to 100 miles wide, of very fertile plains with valleys running out from the hills, mainly owned by Europeans, which is cultivated scientifically. Behind the Tell is the tableland of the Shat with an elevation of 3,000 feet, arid, or covered with salt lakes and swamp. The two chains of the Atlas Mountains, reaching to altitudes of 7,000 feet, divide the country from the Sahara.

A French expedition consisting of five small caterpillar automobiles left Tugurt, in Algeria, the southern terminal of the railway, on Dec. 18, 1922, and made the passage across the Sahara Desert to Timbuktu, 2,000 miles, in 21 days, without mishap. Best time by camel caravan is three months.

The French have driven artesian wells and brought scientific irrigation and fertilizer to the land of the Tell. Agriculture has made great strides; wheat, barley and oats grow in abundance. The production of wheat in 1923 was 1,014,616 tons from 3,203,112 acres; barley, 1,008,400 tons from 2,767,400 acres; oats, 225,244 tons from 600,000 acres; and tobacco, 934,300 tons from 27,445 acres. Fruits, olives and tobacco are grown in the interior valley and about 500,000 acres have been planted to vineyards. The output of wines has increased greatly, 224,099,700 gallons being produced from 440,000 acres in 1923, and nearly all the product is taken to France. Cattle and sheep are a source of great wealth and hides and wool are exported.

The French have improved the ports, built 3,330 miles of excellent roads, and there were, in 1922, 2,465 miles of railroads. The three ports have also been improved. In 1923, 3,839 vessels of 5,404,293 tons entered the ports.

The country is rich in minerals, as yet very little exploited. The production of minerals in Algeria during 1923 was as follows: Iron ore, 1,448,019 tons; lead ore, 13,176 tons; zinc ore, 45,245 tons; copper ore, 2,608 tons; iron pyrites, 19,097 tons; petroleum, 1,339 tons; coal, 5,092 tons; and phosphate of lime, 404,064 tons.

Imports,	1921	francs 1,790,630,000
"	1922	francs 2,007,089,000
"	1923	francs 2,236,942,000
Exports,	1921	francs 1,365,607,000
"	1922	francs 1,379,491,000
"	1923	francs 1,674,393,000

The trade of Algeria and Tunis with the United States was:

Imports,	1922-23	$6,388,231
"	1923-24	5,040,258
Exports,	1922-23	2,188,504
"	1923-24	2,168,297

TUNIS.
(French Protectorate.)

AREA, about 50,000 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1921, 2,095,090, of which 156,115 were Europeans (54,476 French, 84,799 Italians), and 1,937,824 natives (1,889,388 Arabs and Bedouins, 48,436 Jews).

CAPITAL, Tunis, population, 1921, 171,672, of which 22,206 were French and 42,592 Italians.

Bey, Sidi Mohammed el Habib, born 1858, succeeded his cousin, Sidi Mohammed Ben Nasr Bey, who died July 10, 1922.

French Resident General, Lucien Saint, appointed Nov. 24, 1920.

United States Consul, at Tunis, Harris N. Cookingham.

Tunis, one of the former Barbary states under the suzerainty of Turkey, is situate on the northern coast of Africa, with the Mediterranean Sea on the north and east, on the southeast Italian Libya, on the south the Sahara Desert and on the west Algeria.

The French were obliged to send a military force into the country in 1881 to protect Algeria from the raids of the Khroumer tribes, which resulted in a treaty signed May 12, 1881, placing Tunis under the protectorate of France. Most of the tribes have settled down to agriculture and stock raising. Difficulties of administration which followed the old Turkish system have been great but the French have met them admirably and have made the country prosperous.

There are large fertile valleys in the mountainous north, excellent land for fruit culture in the northeast peninsula, high tablelands and pastures in the centre, and famous oases and gardens in the south, where dates grow in profusion. The chief industry is agriculture; over 3,000,000 acres are devoted to cereals and vegetables; 420,000 to 15 million olive trees; 47,000 to 2.5 million date palms; 58,835 to vineyards and 11,535,000 acres to pasturage. The vineyards produced 13,596,000 gallons of wine in 1922 and the date orchards over 26,000 metric tons of dates.

Iron, zinc, and lead mines are being developed, and produced in 1922 about 30,000 tons of lead ore as compared with 19,000 in 1921; 8,500 tons of

zinc ore with 4,500 in 1921; and 500,000 of lead ore with 273,000 in 1921. The output from the very rich phosphate deposits in 1923 reached 2,357,000 tons. The railway mileage was 1,260 on Jan. 1, 1923. There are 2,886 miles of good roads. In 1922 there entered the ports 9,092 vessels of 3,223,861 tons.

The budget for 1923 showed receipts of 215,248,600 francs, and expenditures of 215,233,607 francs.

The public debt Jan. 1, 1923, was about 460,000,000 francs.

The foreign trade of Tunis was:

Imports,	1920	francs 635,562,552
"	1921	francs 721,700,155
"	1922	francs 856,377,102
Exports,	1920	francs 337,057,488
"	1921	francs 672,893,886
"	1922	francs 444,679,644

The administration is under the French Foreign Office.

FRENCH WEST AFRICA.

AREA, about 1,800,566 square miles, exclusive of the Sahara Desert, about 1,500,000 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1921, 12,283,962, of which 6,829 are French and 1,826 other Europeans.

CAPITAL, Dakar, in Senegal; population, 1918, 25,468, of which 2,791 are French.

Governor General, M. Carde, appointed Feb. 20, 1923

United States Consul, at Dakar, William C. Yerby.

French West Africa reaches from the Atlantic Ocean at about 17° west longitude across Africa to the Soudan at about 24° east longitude and from the southern desert boundaries of Morocco, Algeria, Tunis and Italian Libya to the Gulf of Guinea and the indeterminate boundary of French Equatorial Africa. It has been formed by consolidation of existing colonies as follows:

Colony.	Square miles.	Population.
Senegal	74,112	1,225,523
Guinea	95,218	1,875,996
Ivory Coast	121,976	1,545,680
Dahomey	42,460	842,243
French Soudan	617,000	2,474,589
Upper Volta	154,400	2,974,142
Mauritania	345,400	261,746
Territory of Niger	349,400	1,084,043
Total	1,800,566	12,283,962

Of Togoland, the only German colony that was self-supporting, France received 20,200 square miles, about two-thirds It is attached to French Dahomey.

The colonies are each under a Lieutenant Governor. There is a general budget for all, that for 1924 balancing at 114,833,312 francs.

The colonies export fruits, palm nuts and oil, rubber, cotton, cacao, and timber. The chief imports are foodstuffs, textiles, machinery and hardware, and spirits. Imports for 1920 were 654,638,301 francs and exports, 589,051,244 francs; for 1921, 372,497,545 francs, and 335 473,935 francs respectively and for 1922, 351,508,480 francs and 311,353,650 francs.

In 1922 the railroad mileage was 1,860 miles. There entered the ports 17,892 vessels of 12,212,716 tons in 1922.

Dakar is the best port on that coast, having modern equipment.

FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA.
(French Congo)

AREA, 982.049 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1921, 2,845,936, of which 2,932 were Europeans.

CAPITAL, Brazzaville, on the Congo.

Governor-General, M. Augagneur, appointed 1920.

French Equatorial Africa extends from Spanish Guinea, just south of the Cameroon, to Belgian Congo. Its eastern boundary is the Ubangi and Congo Rivers and the Soudan. On the west is the Cameroon. French acquisition began in 1841 and its territory has since been extended by exploration and occupation, and the limits defined by international convention. That part (107,270 square miles) ceded to Germany as compensation for acknowledgment of the Morocco protectorate in 1911 was restored to France in the Treaty of Versailles and incorporated in this territory. France, on Jan 15, 1910, renamed the French Congo French Equatorial Africa and subdivided it into three colonies under one administration, subsequently adding Chad as a colony. The four colonies are:

Colony.	Square miles.	Population.
Gabun	121,862	388,778
Middle Congo	150,292	581.143
Ubangi-Shari	208.219	604,644
Chad	501,676	1,271,371
Total	982,049	2,845,936

There are 30,000 square miles of tropical forest, rich in timber, but the output as yet is only wild rubber, of which 1,434 tons were exported in 1921. Palm oil output for export was 5,345 tons. Copper, lead and zinc are found. The import figures for 1921 were 41,662,259 francs: exports, 21,984,831 francs. A railroad to connect Brazzaville with Pointe Novie on the Atlantic was begun February, 1921.

The general budget for 1922 was 9,358,542 francs; Colonial budgets—Gabun, 3,939,342 francs; Middle Congo, 4,216,000 francs: Ubangi-Shari, 3,920,317 francs; Chad, 3,597,400 francs.

CAMEROON.
(French Mandate.)

AREA, 166,489 square miles.

POPULATION, estimated, 1921, $1,500,000.

CAPITAL, Yaounde.

That part of the former German colony Cameroon not returned to France (see French Equatorial Africa) was by the Treaty of Versailles placed under a French mandate and by decree of March 28, 1921, has been constituted an autonomous territory. It has 359 miles of railroad. The products are tobacco, palm oil, coffee, and ivory. The budget for 1923 balanced at 19,877,060 francs, with a special railroad budget of 3,380,000 francs.

Imports in 1922 amounted to 33,427,960 francs and exports to 25 236,660 francs. In 1922, 192 vessels entered the port of Douala.

FRENCH SOMALILAND.

AREA, 5,790 square miles.

POPULATION, 1921, estimated, 208,000.

CAPITAL, Jibuti; population, 1921, 8,366 (190 French).

French Somaliland lies between Eritrea (Italian), Abyssinia and British Somaliland and is separated by the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb from Aden (British). Its port, Jibuti, is on the Gulf of Aden. A port was acquired by France in 1862, but active occupation did not begin until 1884. It is administered by a Governor. The colony has few industries; hides, coffee and ivory are exported, and textiles, food products, sugar and coal imported. The figures in 121 were: Imports, 129.840,325 francs, exports, 109,361,080 francs, of which 20,000,000 were Abyssinian goods brought down to Jibuti by the railroad (485 miles long) from Addis Abeba. In 1921, 484 steam vessels of 1,529,989 tons entered Jibuti.

MADAGASCAR.

AREA, estimated, 236,000 square miles.

POPULATION, census of July 1, 1921, 3,387,968, of which 17,149 were French and 10,310 other Europeans and assimilated persons.

CAPITAL, Tananarive; population, 68,507 (1923 estimate). Ports: Tamatave, Diego-Suarez, Majunga and Tulear.

Governor-General, Marcel Achille Henri Raymond Olivier, appointed Jan. 31, 1924.

United States Consul, at Tananarive, James G. Carter.

Madagascar, an island off the east coast of Africa, from which it is separated by the Mozambique Channel (240 miles wide at its narrowest part), is about 980 miles long and 360 miles wide at its greatest breadth. It is therefore nearly as large as the State of Texas. To it is attached for government the prosperous archipelago of the Comoro Islands, with an area in all of about 838 square miles, and with 109,860 inhabitants; also Nossi-Be (113 square miles).

Madagascar came under a French protectorate in 1885. Together with its dependencies, it was declared a French colony on Aug. 6, 1896. It is administered by a Governor-General with a Council of Administration. Over 4,000,000 acres are under cultivation, the chief crops being rice, manioc, beans, vanilla, corn, coffee, cloves, tobacco, sugar cane and cocoa. The forests are rich in cabinet and tanning wood, raffia, resins, gums and beeswax.

Agriculture and stock-raising are the chief industries; mining is being developed and 6,220 metric tons of 2,204.6 pounds, each, of graphite were produced in 1921; 6,675 tons in 1922, and 10,768 tons in 1923. The gold production amounted to 14,660 troy ounces in 1921; 18,583 ounces in 1922, and 16,166 ounces in 1923. Radium has also been found.

The total railroad mileage in 1923 was 430 miles. In 1923, 6,393 vessels of 2.114,017 tons entered the ports, against 5,310 of 1,855,104 tons in 1922 and 5,604 of 1,566,786 tons in 1921

The budget for 1922 balanced at 94,120,021 francs and the estimates for 1923 were 90,460,991 francs for

the receipts, and 89,960,991 francs for the expenditures. The 1924 budget balances at 98,542,468 francs. The public debt amounted to 145,224,591.65 francs on Jan. 1, 1923.

The imports in 1923 were valued at 209,818,297 francs; in 1922, at 173,831,641 francs; and in 1921, at 225,921,048 francs; the exports in 1923 were valued at 191,840,791 francs; in 1922, at 132,472,491 francs; and in 1921, at 108,308.037 francs.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$225,316
"	1921-22	350,542
"	1922-23	293,733
"	1923-24	139,436
Exports,	1920-21	73,869
"	1921-22	25,838
"	1922-23	137,173
"	1923-24	231,450

REUNION.

AREA, 970 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1921, 173,190, of which 167,789 were of French European origin.

Reunion is in fact an integral part of France, as it is represented in Parliament at Paris by a Senator and two Deputies. It is an island in the Indian Ocean, about 240 miles east of Madagascar, and has belonged to France since 1643. It is administered by a Governor and an Elective Council. The chief products are sugar, rum, coffee, manioc, tapioca, vanilla, and spices. The chief imports, rice and cereals. Imports for 1922 were 55,591,776 francs, exports, 51,861,376 francs. There are 80 miles of railroad, state owned. In 1922, 901 vessels of 193,736 tons entered the ports. The budget for 1922 balanced at 14,501,700 francs. The debt was 765,000 francs.

Sugar exports in 1921 amounted to 55,564 metric tons; in 1922, 30,000 tons.

FRENCH INDIA.

AREA, 196 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1921, 265,388.

CAPITAL, Pondicherry; population, 46,849.

The French possessions in India lie along the Coromandel coast, on the Bay of Bengal, in the southeastern part, to the north of the island of Ceylon. The most important is Pondicherry, established by the French East Indian Company in 1674, and after changing hands eight times finally rested in the control of France in 1814. The colonies are divided in five dependencies: Pondicherry, population, 1921, 170,846, Karikal, 53,027; Chandernager, 25,423; Mahe, 11,199; and Yanson, 4,705. The administration is in the hands of a Governor, and there is a General Elective Council. The colonies send one Senator and one Deputy to Parliament at Paris. Agriculture is the chief industry and oil seed the chief export. Pondicherry has five cotton mills, 71,213 spindles. There are 43 miles of railroad, and in 1921, 228 vessels entered the ports. The imports in 1921 were valued at 23,583,192 francs and the exports at 24,554,280 francs.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

AREA, Cochin-China, estimated, 22,000 square miles; Annam, 39,758; Cambodia, 57,900; Tonkin, 40,530; Laos, 96,500, Kwangchow, 190; total 256,878.

POPULATION, Cochin-China, 1921, 3,795,613; Annam, 1920, 5,731,189; Cambodia, 2,000,000; Tonkin, 1919, 6,470,250; Laos, 800,000; Kwangchow, 168,000; total, 19,747,431. Of these about 23,700 were Europeans.

CAPITAL, Hanoi (Tonkin), population, 1921, 90,303. Chief port, Saigon (Cochin-China, population, 72,373, of which 4,601 were Europeans.

Governor-General, Martial Merlin, appointed 1923.

United States Consul, at Saigon, Leland L. Smith.

French Indo-China, situate in the southwestern part of Asia with China on the north, Siam on the west and the Gulf of Tonkin and the South China Sea on the east and south, comprises five states: The colony of Cochin-China, the protectorates of Annam, Cambodia, Tonkin and Laos, and also Kwangchow, leased from China (1898) and Battambang, ceded by Siam (1907).

The whole country is under a Governor-General with a Secretary-General and a superior council, and each state has a head, that of the colony being a Governor, and those of the protectorates being called Residents Superieur. There is a common budget for Indo-China, which in 1923, balanced at 71,700,000 piastres (par of exchange, 49 cents), or about 430,000,000 francs, and in 1923, a debt of 417,080,000 francs. There is a military force of 25,000 men and a small navy for policing the waters.

Cochin-China sends a Deputy to the Chamber of Deputies at Paris.

Annam has a King, Khai Dinh, succeeded 1916, who governs the country with the assistance of his Ministers under the guidance of the French Resident Superieur.

Cambodia also has a King, Siswath, succeeded in 1904 his brother Norodom, who had recognized the French protectorate in 1864. The land is very fertile but only a part is cultivated. Some cotton is grown. Fishing is the principal native industry. The ruins of a former civilization which had developed a strikingly distinctive art, are very extensive; those of Angkor being especially famous.

Tonkin became a French protectorate in 1884. Its chief town, Hanoi, which was made the capital of Indo-China in 1902 instead of Saigon, is a fine, large, well-built modern city. Though its wealth is in agriculture, like the other provinces, it has valuable hard coal deposits, exporting in 1922 618,000 tons. From the rich limestone quarries in 1922, 116,553 tons of cement were exported. There are also valuable zinc mines.

Laos, a protectorate since 1893, has extensive teak forests, and gold, tin and lead are being worked. The Mekong River is its great highway.

Kwangchow, leased from China in 1899, has a free port.

The provinces have been a customs union since 1887, and in 1885, when France forced China to give entirely her sovereignty over Annam, agreements were made for a reduction in tariff rates for goods entering China from Tonkin. France in 1895 obtained special privileges for railroads in southern China.

The railroad mileage in 1922 was 1,292, two-thirds of which is Government-owned. In 1922 there entered the port of Saigon 775 steamers of 1,576,287 tons. In 1922 imports were 1,066,739,000 francs; exports 1,273.901,000.

Indo-China ranks second to Burma as the greatest rice exporting country in the world.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$1,337,253
"	1921-22	542,871
"	1922-23	1,183,992
"	1923-24	1,753,851
Exports,	1920-21	311,419
"	1921-22	96,411
"	1922-23	747,668
"	1923-24	158,168

GUADELOUPE.

AREA, entire group of islands, 688 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1921, 299,839.

CAPITAL, Basse-Terre; population, 1921, 8,318; Port Pointe-a-Pitre, 27,679.

Governor, M. Bethier.

United States Consul, Shelby F. Strother.

Guadeloupe, consisting of two large islands, Basse-Terre and Grande-Terre, separated by a narrow channel, and five smaller islands, is a group of the Windward Islands in the West Indies, between Antigua and Dominica. They have been in the possession of France since 1634 and are represented in Parliament at Paris by a Senator and two Deputies. The Government consists of a Governor and an elected Council. The soil is very productive. The chief exports are sugar, 1921, 25,024 tons; coffee, 657 tons; rum, 9,054,063 litres; cacao, 704 tons, and vanilla, 77,741 tons. The value of the imports in 1922 was 71,677,227 francs, and of exports 84,930,273 francs. The budget for 1923 balanced at 17,158,000 francs. The debt, Jan. 1, 1923, was 686,804 francs.

The trade of Guadeloupe and Martinique with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$5,997,446
"	1921-22	2,644,317
"	1922-23	2,397,766
"	1923-24	2,327,894
Exports,	1920-21	126,274
"	1921-22	86,537
"	1922-23	59,610
"	1923-24	191,749

MARTINIQUE.

AREA, 385 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1921, 244,439.

CAPITAL, Fort-de-France, population, 26,399.

Governor, M. Richard.

United States Consul, Thomas R. Wallace.

Martinique, one of the Windward Islands, in the West Indies, has been a possession of France since 1635. It is represented in the French Parliament by a Senator and two Deputies. It is administered by a Governor, a general council, and elective municipal councils. It has the famous volcano, Mt. Pelee, which in erruption in May 8, 1902, destroyed the city of St. Pierre with all its 40,000 inhabitants.

The island is the birthplace of the Empress Josephine Rum, sugar and cacao are the chief productions The value of the imports in 1922 was 66,508,950 francs, and of exports, 94,696,052 francs. In 1922 there entered the port 593 vessels of 672,946 tons. The budget for 1920 balanced at 16,198,602 francs.

ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON.

AREA, St. Pierre, 10 square miles; Miquelon, 83.

POPULATION, census of 1921, St. Pierre, 3,419; Miquelon, 499; total, 3,918.

CAPITAL, St. Pierre.

St. Pierre and Miquelon are two groups of rocky, barren islands close to the southwestern coast of Newfoundland, inhabited by fishermen. The Government is headed by an Administrator. The exports, cod, fresh and salt, and fish products, in 1921, were valued at 19,690,736 francs, and the imports at 22,988,803 francs. The local budget for 1922 showed expenditures of 2,073,703 francs, toward which France contributed 208,748 francs.

FRENCH GUIANA.

AREA, estimated, 32,000 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1921, 44,202, excluding Indians.

CAPITAL, Cayenne; population, 1921, 10,146.

Governor, M. Lejeune.

French Guiana is on the north coast of South America on the Atlantic Ocean, with Dutch Guiana on the west and Brazil on the east and south. The country has lost heavily in population in the last decade, the census of 1911 returning 49,009 inhabitants. It sends one Deputy to the Chamber at Paris. The colony has a Governor and a council general of sixteen elected members. France has had a penal colony there since 1885 and in 1920 it cared for 3,633 convicts. Only 8,800 acres are cultivated. Placer gold mining is the most important industry. The product in 1910 was 123,168 ounces, and in 1918, 80,177 ounces. The forests are large and rich in cabinet timber. Imports in 1921 were valued at 48,155,347 francs and exports at 23,154,604 francs. The budget for 1920 balanced at 7,102,587 francs.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$1,312,021
"	1921-22	499,836
"	1922-23	376,811
"	1923-24	250,739
Exports,	1920-21	68,627
"	1921-22	329,771
"	1922-23	199,170
"	1923-24	105,664

OCEANIA—TAHITI, ETC.

AREA, estimated, 1,520 square miles.

POPULATION, census 1921, 31,655, of which 25,569 were natives, 2,656 French, 2,686 other Europeans, and 743 Chinese.

CAPITAL, Papeete, Island of Tahiti, population, 4,601, of whom 2,126 are French.

United States Consul, at Papeete, Lewis V. Boyle.

The French possessions, widely scattered in the southern Pacific Ocean, were grouped together in 1903 as one homogeneous colony under one Governor, with headquarters at Papeete, Tahiti, one of the Society Islands. The other groups are the Marquesas, the Tuamoti Group, the Leeward Islands, the Gambier, the Tubuai, and Rapa Islands.

The chief exports are copra, mother of pearl, vanilla, cocoanuts and oranges. The budget in 1921 balanced at 5,980,000 francs.

Trade in French Oceania with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$1,447,405
"	1921-22	999,978
"	1922-23	996,557
"	1923-24	1,056,304
Exports,	1920-21	1,971,936
"	1921-22	1,130,363
"	1922-23	1,404,369
"	1923-24	1,243,692

OCEANIA—NEW CALEDONIA, ETC.

AREA, 7,650 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1911, 50,608.

CAPITAL, Noumea; population, census of 1921, 10,053.

France acquired New Caledonia in 1854. Its dependencies are: The Isle of Pines, the Wallis Archipelago, the Loyalty Islands, the Huon Islands, Fortuna and Alofi. A Governor administers the colony, assisted by an elective Council-General. France has maintained a penal colony on Nou Island, but no convicts have been sent there since 1896.

Mining is becoming the chief industry, the output of nickel from the blast furnaces in 1921 was 4,486 metric tons, and the export of chrome ore, 29,458 tons, and of manganese, 3,574 tons. Exports in 1921 were valued at 26,676 379 francs; imports at 48,565,525. In 1921, 89 vessels of 97,386 tons entered the ports. The local budget for 1921 balanced at 11,288,940 francs.

The New Hebrides since 1906 have been jointly administered by High Commissioners of Great Britain and France. Their area is about 5,500 square miles and population about 60 000.

GEORGIA.

(See under Russia.)

GERMANY, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 185,389 square miles.

POPULATION, census of Oct. 8, 1919, 59,858,284.

CAPITAL, Berlin; population, with suburbs, census of 1919, 3,803,770; other cities of over 100,000 population, Hamburg, 985,779; Cologne, 633,904; Munich, 630,711; Leipzig, 604,380; Dresden, 529,326; Breslau, 528,260; Essen, 439,257; Frankfort-on-the-Main, 433,002; Dusseldorf, 407,338; Nurnberg, 352,675; Hanover, 310,431; Stuttgart, 309,197; Chemnitz, 303,775; Dortmund, 295,026; Magdeburg, 285,856; Koenigsberg, 260,895; Bremen, 257,923; Duisburg, 244,302; Stettin, 232,726; Mannheim, 229,576; Kiel, 205,330; Halle-on-Saale, 182,326; Altona, 168,729; Gelsekirchen, 168,557; Cassel, 162,391; Elberfeld, 157,218; Barmen, 156,326; Augsburg, 154,555; Aachen, 145,748; Bochum, 142,760; Brunswick, 139,539; Karlsruhe, 135,952; Erfurt, 129,646; Mulheim-on-Ruhr, 127,027; Crefeld, 124,325; Lubeck, 113,071; Hamborn, 110,102; Mainz, 107,930; Plauen, 104,918; Muenster, 100,452; and forty-two cities with population of between 50,000 and 100,000. Among the latter is Coblenz, population 56,676, which was occupied by American troops after the armistice.

President, Friedrich Ebert, born Feb. 4, 1871, elected Feb. 11, 1919, term extended to five years, to June 30, 1925.

Chancellor, Dr. Wilhelm Marx (Dec. 1, 1923).

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Gustav Stresemann.

Minister of the Interior, Herr Jarres.

Ambassador to the United States, Dr. Otto Wiedfeldt.

Consuls General, at New York, Karl Lang; at Chicago, Rudolph Steinbach; at San Francisco, Kurt Ziegler. *Consuls*, at Mobile, Robert Du Mont; at Pensacola, Gerhard Rolfs; at Savannah, Julius Carl Schwarz; at New Orleans, Hans Von Ungelber; at Baltimore, Heinrich Ruhstrat; at Cincinnati, Leopold Kleybolte; at Charleston, Ernest Steinke; at Galveston, J. W. Jockusch; at San Antonio, Carl Luetcke.

United States Ambassador, Alanson B. Houghton.

United States Consuls General, at Berlin, William Coffin; at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Frederic T. F. Dumont; at Munich, Tracy Lay. *Consuls*, at Bremen, Leslie E. Reed; at Breslau, John R. Minter; at Coblenz, Francis J. Dyer; at Cologne, Emil Sauer; at Dresden, Louis G. Dreyfus Jr.; at Hamburg, Theodore Jaeckel; at Koenigsberg, Harold D. Clum; at Leipzig, Hernando de Soto; at Stettin, Cornelius Ferris; at Stuttgart, John E. Kehl.

The German Empire, on July 1, 1914, consisted of the Kingdoms of Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony and Wurttemberg; the Grand Duchies of Baden, Hesse, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Saxony and Oldenburg; the Duchies of Brunswick, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and Anhalt; the Principalities of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Waldeck, Reuss (Elder line), Reuss (Younger line), Schaumburg-Lippe and Lippe, the Free Cities of Hamburg, Bremen and Lubeck and the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine. Its total area was 208,780 square miles and its population, estimated on that date, was 67,812,000. The war cost Germany 27,275 square miles and 6,471,581 population.

The Reich is now composed of these federated republics, the Provinces of Prussia and Bavaria being enumerated under those States:

States of the Reich.	Area, Sq. M	Populat'n, 1919
Prussia (Free State)	*113,149*	*36,094,944*
East Prussia	14,873	2,229,290
Greater Berlin	387	3,803,770
Brandenburg	15,072	2,445,627
Pomerania	11,661	1,787,904
Border Province (Grenzmark, Posen-West Prussia)	2,982	326,881
Lower Silesia	10,269	2,987,904
Upper Silesia	3,759	1,303,696
Saxony	9,757	3,129,198
Schleswig-Holstein	5,802	1,462,187
Hanover	14,871	3,017,366
Westphalia	7,809	4,488,115
Hesse-Nassau	6,063	2,273,502
Rhineland (excl. Saar)	9,453	6,769,469
Hohenzollern	441	70,751

States of the Reich.	Area, Sq. M.	Population, 1919.
Bavaria (Free State)	*22,506*	*7,140,340*
Upper Bavaria	6,626	1,582,669
Lower Bavaria	4,298	739,967
Palatinate (Rheinpfalz)	2,372	957,321
Upper Palatinate (Oberpfalz)	3,862	611,723
Upper Franconia	2,798	656,489
Middle Franconia	3,036	948,175
Lower Franconia	3,360	733,971
Suabia	3,934	835,709
Coburg	216	74,314
Saxony (Free State)	5,789	4,663,298
Wurttemberg (People's State)	7,532	2,518,773
Baden (Republic)	5,819	2,208,503
Thuringia (Einheit Staat)	4,542	1,508,025
Hesse (People s State)	2,968	1,290,988
Hamburg (Free & Hanse State)	168	1,050,359
Mecklenburg-Schwerin (Free State)	5,068	657,330
Oldenburg (Free State)	2,482	517,765
Brunswick (Free State)	1,418	480,599
Anhalt (Free State)	888	331,258
Bremen (Free Hanse State)	99	311,266
Lippe (Free State)	469	154,318
Lubeck (Free & Hanse State)	115	120,568
Mecklenburg-Strelitz (Free State)	1,131	106,394
Waldeck (Free State)	401	55,999
Schaumburg-Lippe (Free State)	130	46,357
Total—German Reich	182,271	59,858,284
German territory occupied by the Allies:		
Saar Basin	742	652,818
Occupied territory (about)	12,338	7,000,000
The Ruhr	965	4,000,000

It lost Alsace-Lorraine, returned to France, 5,604 square miles, and 1,874,014 population; Eupen and Malmedy, ceded to Belgium, 386 square miles, and 60,924 population; part of Eastern and Upper Silesia, ceded to Poland, 17 787 square miles, and 3,853,354 population; Memel, ceded to the Allies, 1,057 square miles, and 140,746 population; Danzig, made a free city, 794 square miles, and 330,252 population; Schleswig northern zone, ceded to Denmark by the plebiscite, 1,537 square miles, and 166,895 population; part of Upper Silesia, ceded to Czechoslovakia, 110 square miles, and 45,395 population.

In addition, the Saar Valley, area 751 square miles, population, 657,870, is to be under the League of Nations and exploited by France for 15 years, then submitted to plebiscite.

The plebiscite in Upper Silesia, March, 1921, resulted in a majority for retention in the Reich, but, notwithstanding, that territory of 1,255 square miles with a population of 891,669 was annexed to Poland.

The Ruhr, seized and held by France and Belgium under the "sanctions" of the Treaty of Versailles on Jan. 11, 1923, and extended subsequently, is a territory of approximately 965 square miles with 4,000,000 inhabitants. (See Index for articles on Reparations and the Ruhr Occupation.)

Germany (Deutsches Reich), now a federation of republics in Central Europe, is bounded on the north by the North Sea, Denmark and the Baltic Sea, on the east by Poland, Czechoslovakia and Austria, on the south by Czechoslovakia, Austria and Switzerland, and on the west by France, Luxemburg, Belgium, Holland and the North Sea.

Excepting in the Black Forest, Germany is mostly flat, with slopes toward the north and west.

In climate it is characteristically mild in summer and rather cold in winter, as in all western Europe. Its soil is not naturally fertile, being largely a glacial plain over which the action of the ice moved much sand; it has always demanded unusual artificial fertilization. The land naturally was heavily wooded, there being in the country about 112,000,000 acres, of which 31,769,686 acres were forested in 1922. Forestry is far advanced, perhaps more perfected as a science than in any other country. The Black Forest of Germany is famed for its timber and as a resort.

The national wealth of Germany on July 1, 1924, is estimated by the Bankers' Trust Company as approximately $55,000,000,000; the accepted pre-war estimate of Dr. Karl Helfferich was $73,000,000,000.

A correspondent of the London Economist figures that Germany lost 2,000,000 men in the World War, of which 25% were between the ages of 19 and 22, and 60% between the ages of 19 and 29; that 800,000 civilians died for lack of food; and that there was a decrease in births amounting to 3,500,000. The birth rate per thousand was 28.3 in 1913; 14.4 in 1917; and 25.4 in 1922. Germany carries 1,537,000 disabled soldiers on her pension rolls.

Germany has freedom of religious worship, and there is no state church. Protestants in 1910 numbered 39,991,421, mostly Lutherans; Catholics, 23,821,453; other Christians, 283,946; Jews, 615,021; others, unclassed, 214,152.

The 1922 school census returned 52,779 public elementary schools, with 147,052 male and 49,118 female teachers, and 8,898,320 pupils. There were also 675 private schools with 35,584 pupils. There were 1,342 secondary schools for boys with 25,128 teachers and 453,229 pupils, and 823 high schools for girls with 14,831 teachers and 299,190 pupils. There were 10 technical high schools with 1,783 teachers and 26,652 pupils.

Before the war Germany had a virtual monopoly of potash for the world. The return to France of Alsace-Lorraine divided the potash territory. Production in 1921 was 921,146 metric tons and in 1922, 1,300,000 tons.

Industrial development in Germany is not only far advanced but also extremely diversified. The necessity of buying about half of the food consumed compelled large development of industry and mining, with effort to sell products in all foreign markets. Germany's pre-war foreign trade assumed large proportions and was growing rapidly.

FOUNDING OF THE REPUBLIC

Two days before the armistice, that is, on Nov. 9, 1918, the abdication of the German Emperor, William II., was announced. He had fled to Holland, where he has since been living under Dutch surveillance at Doorn. The self-constituted Council of People's Commissioners took over the Government and declared the existing Imperial Parliament dissolved and proclaimed the republic. The reigning Princes of the Federal states were either deposed or abdicated. A call was issued for the election of a National Assembly. Elections, at which all Germans, men and women over 20 years of age, voted, were held in January, 1919. The composition of the National Assembly thus chosen was: Majority Socialists, 165; Centre (Catholic) Party, 90; Democrats, 75; Conservatives, 42; Independent Socialists, 22; German People's Party, 22; scattering, 7; total 423. It met at Weimar, Feb. 6, 1919, and elected Friedrich Ebert President of the republic on February 11. His term has been extended to June 30, 1925.

The National Assembly adopted a Constitution July 31, 1919. Foreign relations, defense, customs, taxation, and railway service are declared Federal matters; each component state must have a republican Constitution; universal suffrage, secret ballot, and proportional representation are provided for. Freedom of speech, of the press and of assembly is guaranteed. The Cabinet, appointed by the President, must have the confidence of the Reichstag. The Reichsrat consists of 66 members (Prussia 26, Bavaria 7, Saxony 7, Wurttemberg 4, Baden 3, and other states 16)

In 1920 the German states surrendered to the Berlin Central Government the right to control direct taxes, hitherto held jealously by the several states. Increases of the direct tax rates followed, income taxes rising 50 per cent.

The financial, economic and industrial catastrophe that Germany faced with the occupation of the Ruhr, in January, 1923, reached its ultimate crisis in August-September, with the utter collapse of the mark, widespread unemployment and despair, producing a state bordering on social revolution.

In order to have a basis for calculation, the so-called gold mark was invented (4.20 gold marks = $1) and its relation to the paper mark was fixed daily according to the New York quotation. The paper mark reached an incredible depth and the output of paper currency reached its peak in December at this figure—496,507,424,771,973,774,000 paper marks.

In this extremity an intermediary solution was adopted by the establishment, on Oct. 20, 1923, of the Rentenbank, which began to function on Nov. 15, and simultaneously the printing of notes was stopped. The rentenmark was treated as equal one gold mark, or 1,000,000,000,000 paper marks. This provided a feeling of stability and relief. The total issue of rentenmarks was strictly limited to 3,200,000,000, of which the bank placed 1,200,000,000 at the disposal of the Reich at 6% and as much more was used for providing industrial and commercial credits at 10%.

Chancellor Wilhelm Marx (of the Centrist Party) took office in succession to Dr. Gustave Stresemann, on Nov. 23, 1923, as the head of a three party coalition Government, and the latter took the Foreign Affairs portfolio. The Reichstag, by a vote of 313 to 18, on Dec. 8, 1923, granted his cabinet authorization to run the Government's affairs without Parliamentary sanction for an indefinite period.

The Marx Government ceased all reparation payments, effected economies by reducing the number of officials and cutting salaries, reformed taxation paid on a gold basis, and repudiated interest on and amortization of its loans until reparation obligations have been settled. Railways, ports and telegraphs were made independent of the Reich's finances. A gold bank with a capital of 500,000,000 gold marks was created to finance foreign trade. The Govern-

ment then produced a gold mark budget that showed a small surplus.

The budget for 1923-24 of June 4, 1923, had shown receipts of 17,196,645 million paper marks, expenditures, 38,378,774 million paper marks; deficit, 18,182,128 million paper marks. To keep pace with the falling mark four supplements had been accepted, the last of which (Oct. 13) showed a deficit of 54,416,000,000 millions of paper marks.

The provisional gold mark budget which was submitted to the interallied experts who assembled in Berlin in February, 1924, showed revenues of 5,274 millions of gold marks; general expenditures of the Reich, 5,274 millions, special expenditures for execution of the Treaty of Versailles, 640 millions; deficit, 438 millions.

The tentative budget for the fiscal year, April 1, 1924, to March 31, 1925, estimated revenues at 5,274 million gold marks and expenditures at 5,710 million gold marks. Included in the ordinary revenue are 1,440 million gold marks from the sales tax and 1,344 millions from income tax.

The total Government debt on May 31, 1924, including the floating debt, was 1,747 million gold marks, of which 354.9 millions was a gold mark debt, 1,357.4 millions a debt in rentenmarks, and 34.7 millions a paper mark obligation. The total debt had decreased 22 per cent. due to the repurchase during the fiscal year of 223.6 millions of Government securities.

On June 30, 1924, the Reichsbank note circulation was 1,097.3 million gold marks; and the circulation of the Rentenbank, exclusive of the Reichsbank holdings, was 1,771.6 millions.

On Aug. 30, at the end of the first half of the fiscal year, revenues had reached 2,807 million gold marks and expenditures 2,700.6 million gold marks; 229.8 millions of Government securities had been repurchased and 103.4 millions paid on reparation account.

The Marx Government accepted the Dawes report on April 11, 1924, as a "practical basis for the rapid solution of the reparation problem," and declared "its willingness to collaborate in the execution of the experts' plans." The general election of the new Reichstag of May 4 was practically a referendum on the Dawes report. The result compared with the general election of 1920 was as follows:

PARTIES.	1920.		1924.	
	Pop. Vote.	Members.	Pop. Vote.	Members.
Communists	441,995	2	3,746,671	62
Soc. (Majority)	5,614,452	112	6,014,380	100
Soc. (Ind.)	4,894,317	81		
Democrats	2,220,334	45	1,657,957	28
Centrists (Catholic)	3,540,830	68	3,920,798	65
Bavarian Peoples (Cath.)	1,171,722	21	946,649	16
Germ'n Peoples	3,606,316	62	2,640,484	45
Bavarian Peasants	218,884	4	684,395	10
Guelphists	319,100	5	319,779	5
German Nationalists	3,736,778	66	5,778,313	95
Agric. League			574,280	10
Natl. Freedom (Fascist)			1,924,553	32
Germ. Socialist (Fascist)			337,924	4
Others	65,219	0	842,405	0
Total	25,829,947	466	29,388,588	472

The Nationalists forced the Cabinet out on May 26, but Chancellor Marx was able on June 3 to form a new Cabinet including even Foreign Minister Stresemann and Minister of the Interior Jarres. Inability to effect a compromise on the question of admitting Nationalists on the right and Democrats on the left to the Cabinet made it impossible to carry on, so the Reichstag was dissolved on Oct. 20 and a new election called for Dec. 7.

(See Index and Chronology for results.)

According to the Treaty of Versailles, the strength of the German Army after March 1, 1920, was reduced to seven divisions of infantry and six divisions of cavalry, total strength, 100,000. Germany received permission from the Allies in January, 1921, to organize a "secutiry police" (called Schupo) of 150,000 men. Conscription was forbidden and the men enlist for a period of 12 years.

At the end of 1922 the navy consisted of one battleship, the Hanover, three light cruisers, the Medusa, Arcona and Thetis; three big and two small torpedo boats and a tender. In 1921 it was increased by a battleship, the Elsass, two cruisers, the Amazone and Berlin, and six torpedo boats, which had been remodeled. The personnel is 15,000 men.

IRON, STEEL AND COAL.

Previous to the disorganization of the German iron and steel industry by the occupation of the Ruhr the manufacturers had profited from the inflation boom, which gave them extremely low production costs. In 1923 they were cut off from unoccupied Germany as well as from their foreign markets. Iron ore exports amounted to 254,850 metric tons, an increase of 47% over 1922; and imports to 2,377,048 tons, which was but 22% of the 1922 volume. Foreign sales fell off 37 per cent. Trade returns on iron and steel products were: Exports, 1922, 2,204,605 metric tons; 1923, 1,380,061; imports, 1922, 2,488,061 metric tons; 1923, 1,926,494.

Before the war the output of iron ore from Lorraine and Luxemburg was 28,000,000 tons a year. This was consumed by the furnaces of those districts and the Saar, but 4,000,000 tons only going into the present Germany. Prussia, with 255 mines working in 1922, produced between 8 and 9 million tons of pig iron.

The loss caused by the war to the coal mining industry of Germany is shown by this table:

SOURCES OF COAL SUPPLY.	1913. *Metric tons.*	1922. *Metric tons.*
The Ruhr	114,536,000	97,350,000
Upper Silesia	43,801,000	21,701,000
Lower Silesia	5,527,000	5,490,000
Saxony & L'w'r Saxony	5,968,000	5,791,000
Aix-la-Chapelle	3,264,000	In occup'd terit.
Saar Basin	13,217,000	Forfeited foryrs.
Lorraine	3,796,000	Lost to France
Total	190,109,000	130,332,000

Germany lost 75.4 per cent. of the Upper Silesia output to Poland in May, 1922. The Saar Basin is forfeited to France for fifteen years more; the Lorraine fields are absolutely lost to France, Aix-la-Chapelle is in the territory occupied by Belgium, and Germany can get its coal only at the discretion of the Allied Powers. With the Ruhr cut off, her yearly output in the 1922 basis would be approximately 18,576,500 metric tons against an estimated consumption of 163,621,184 tons in 1922.

Germany was forced to import 12,500,000 tons of coal in 1922 and 25,000,000 in 1923. Figures are unavailable for the output of coal in the Ruhr for 1923, and without the Ruhr her output was approximately 18,500,000 tons. The output of lignite was 125,000,000 tons.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

Unemployment was very low in 1922. No strikes of importance took place except a railway strike at the beginning of the year and a metal workers' strike in South Germany, both against an increase of hours. The number of unemployed receiving relief April 1, 1920, was 329,505 (male, 258,651; female, 70,854); on April 1, 1921, the high mark, 413,321 (male, 333,630; female, 79,691); on April 1, 1922, 115,845 (male, 94,711; female, 21,134); on Oct. 1, 1922, the low mark, 16,671 (male, 9,946; female, 5,725); and on Jan. 1, 1923, 85,427 (male, 70,920; female, 15,507). The report of the twelve largest trades unions, with a total membership of 6,407,454, was that in November, 1922, there were 129,271 unemployed; about 7.5 per cent. were working on short time.

When the Ruhr was cut off unemployment increased greatly. The number of unemployed in unoccupied Germany in receipt of doles, April 1, was: 222,420. By Oct. 1, with the collapse of the mark, the number had risen to 534,360, with 1,158,061 short time workers receiving doles. On Nov. 1, the numbers were 954,664 and 1,719,738 respectively, and the highest figures were reached December 1, with a total of unemployed and short time workers of 3,264,285, and the number of dependents of unemployed in receipt of doles was 1,449,738. At the same time there were estimated to be not less than 2,500,000 unemployed and short time workers in the occupied territories, making a total for Germany of 5,700,000, with about 2,400,000 dependents for the whole of Germany, so that the number receiving doles was 8,100,000. A return made by the trade unions on Dec. 29 covering 4,624,928 organized workers showed that 28.2 per cent. were unemployed. The number of unemployed and their dependents remained constant through the winter, but by Feb. 15 the number of short time workers receiving doles had dropped to 257,840.

With improved conditions the number unemployed receiving doles was 475,000 on April 15, remaining fairly constant during the summer.

The American Committee for the Relief of German Children, of which Gen. Henry T. Allen, U. S. A., was National Chairman, carried on its work among two million undernourished and hungry children for over a year until June, 1924, when the new harvest began to come in, and improved conditions made

themselves felt. The Quakers, who had complete charge of the feeding, reported that they had fed as many as 1,040,000 children in one day. The money given by Americans for this charitable work was about $5,000,000.

The eight-hour day established by the so-called demobilizadecres of Nov. 22 and Dec. 1, 1918, and March 18, 1919, lapsed on Nov. 17, 1923, and were replaced by a decree of Dec. 21, in force Jan. 1, 1924, which re-established the eight-hour, but with many exceptions. Many industrial battles had been fought, but all were short and ended in the defeat of labor. Government employees were put on a nine-hour day.

Wages have risen corresponding to the fall of the mark, but have not been able to keep pace with it. The index figure for the Reich on the cost of living, including clothing (1913-14 = 100), was on Jan. 1, 1922, 1,991, and on Jan. 1, 1923, 112,027; June 1, 1923, 765,000, and Dec. 1, 1923, 124,700,000,000,000. With the coming of the rentenmark this figure became on Dec. 10, 126.9, and Jan. 7, 1924, 113; and on Jan. 21, 108. Official control had kept within bounds rents, but from the first of December rents steadily rose, though food, clothing and other factors as steadily fell. Wages then stood at about 66 to 80 per cent. of nominal pre-war wages but with only about 40 per cent. of their pre-war purchasing value. Skilled labor has suffered more than unskilled.

Meat consumption annually per capita of the population has fallen to 70 pounds from 139 in 1913. There was a deficiency in the supply of all foodstuffs.

The trades unions have made great strides since the war. The twelve largest, with their average membership in 1922, were: Metal workers, 1,606,166; factory workers, 724,869; textile workers, 715,645; farm workers, 626,160; transport workers, 566,447; builders, 542,035; railway men, 434,482; wood workers, 419,944; miners, 417,218; workmen employed by public authorities, 280,495; clothing trade, 141,091; tobacco workers, 130,863.

AGRICULTURE.

The areas under cultivation are still considerably less than in 1913. Production per acre decreased, due, it is believed, to a lessened use of fertilizers owing to the high prices. The census for farm stock in 1922 showed an increase over 1920: Horses, 3,650,804; cattle, 16,316,725 (2,159,079 below the 1913 figures); sheep, 5,566,242; goats, 4,140,679; swine, 14,679,030 (7,855,377 below the 1913 figures).

Acreage under cultivation for three years:

Crop.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Wheat	3,435,000	3,653,000	3,622,000
Rye	10,356,000	10,790,000	10,526,000
Barley	2,880,000	3,216,000	3,576,000
Oats	8,010,000	8,265,000	8,713,000
Potatoes	6,804,000	6,738,000	6,825,000
Sugar Beets	1,040,000	948,000	974,000

The official returns for 1922 give the arable land as 55,169,073 acres; grass, meadow and pasture, 19,119,297; orchards, 122,212; vineyards, 225,468; woods and forests, 31,769,686; all other, 11,335,639. The total number of farms or agricultural inclosures of all kinds was 5,068,597, with a total area of 67,513,917 acres, being an average of about 13.3 acres each; 3,000,000 of these were plots of not exceeding 5 acres. These farms gave employment to 13,191,480 persons.

The harvest results in metric tons for the last two years compared with the last pre-war year for the present territory were:

Crop.	1923.	1922.	1913.
	Metric Tons.	*Metric Tons.*	*Metric Tons.*
Wheat	2,896,814	1,957,700	4,044,000
Rye	6,681,622	5,234,000	10,132,800
Barley	2,361,147	1,607,600	3,040,300
Oats	6,106,776	4,015,500	8,620,000
Potatoes	32,580,553	40,665,400	44,023,400
Sugar Beets	.....	10,791,600	.....
Turnips	.....	24,754,700	.....
Clover	.....	7,026,700	9,633,400
Hay	.....	19,240,700	25,851,800

The urgent need for raising Germany's total agricultural yield, thereby decreasing its import requirements, has given prominence to a movement for reclaiming waste lands, estimated to amount to 7,500,000 acres of cultivable land.

Germany's agricultural co-operative societies had, on July 1, 1923, a total strength of 37,430, with a membership of 4,652,125 farmers. Although agricultural co-operation in Germany has had no phenomenal growth, it has increased since 1895 at a healthy and fairly constant rate. German agricultural co-operatives are united in thirteen major associations, the most important of which is the Federal Association of German Agricultural Co-operatives, with a membership of thirty-three state and provincial associations composed of 19,863 co-operatives with a turnover in 1921 of 181,000,000,000 marks.

The German mercantile marine, which in 1914 had a gross tonnage of 5,238,937, has been making a steady recovery since the war. On Jan. 1, 1924, it consisted of 1,306 ships of over 100 tons with a total of 2,614,271 gross tons; of these 1,129 were steamers. In size there were 4 over 20,000 tons each, 1 of 16,375, 9 between 10,000 and 16,000, 33 between 7,500 and 10,000, and 86 between 5,000 and 7,500. The Hamburg-American line, which had in 1914 a fleet of 194 ships of 1,307,400 gross tons, on Jan. 1, 1924 had 60 of 335,779 tons; and the North German Lloyd which then had a fleet of 135 of 907,996 gross tons then had 37 of 274,139 tons.

Vessels entering German ports in 1921 numbered 50,917, of 16,966,599 tonnage with freight; and 7,097 of 2,202,415 tonnage in ballast.

The railway mileage of Germany totalled in 1922, 34,583, of which 32,311 miles are government owned.

FOREIGN TRADE.

The balance of trade, which had been in favor of Germany by 1,044,700 metric tons (but in value an export excess of 1,000,000,000 gold marks), in the last pre-war year, was 24,318,900 metric tons (estimated at 2,230,400,000 gold marks) against her in 1922. The shrinkage in exports was 70.7 per cent. and in imports 37 per cent.

The United States was Germany's best customer in 1922: Textiles, $22,184,339; chemicals, including potash, $20,305,855; paper pulp and wood, $6,921,297; furs and skins, $3,535,871, and toys, $3,011,453, being the chief exports. Imports from the United States were: Wheat, 722,479 metric tons (51.9 per cent. of the total); rye, 484 (89.8 per cent.); oats, 64,275 (70.9 per cent.); barley, 44,677 (16.7 per cent.); maize, 890,796 (82.0 per cent.); raw cotton, 95,711 (79.3 per cent.); wheat flour, 9,474 (41.7 per cent.); lubricating oils, 244,971 (84.5 per cent.); unrefined benzine, 37,437 (47.3 per cent.); illuminating oils, 149,077 (77.3 per cent.); raw copper, 107,762 (84.2 per cent.); and lead, 11,525 (13.4 per cent.).

The Berliner Tageblatt gives these figures for the German foreign trade in 1923, calculated on a basis of gold marks.

	Imports.	Exports.
Live animals	32,542,000	3,122,000
Food and drink	1,203,725,000	131,367,000
Raw materials	3,106,878,000	367,499,000
Semi-manufactures	806,016,000	362,670,000
Finished goods	920,391,000	5,199,731,000
Gold and silver	11,839,000	14,765,000
Total	6,081,391,000	6,079,154,000

The value of the imports for 1922 on a like basis was 6,200,400,000 gold marks, as compared with 11,200,000,000 in 1913, and of exports, 3,970,000,000 as compared with 10,200,000,000 in 1913.

By metric tons the imports and exports were: Imports, 1922, 45,866,351; 1923, 46,572,515; Exports, 1922, 21,562,496; 1923, 12,726,618.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$381,869,349
"	1921-22	350,495,269
"	1922-23	293,152,434
"	1923-24	378,350,363
Exports,	1920-21	90,773,014
"	1921-22	95,592,004
"	1922-23	142,885,767
"	1923-24	146,816,067

GREECE, REPUBLIC OF
THE HELLENIC STATE.

AREA, 41,933 square miles—Old Greece (1912), 25,014 square miles; territory added by the Balkan wars—Macedonia, Epirus, and the Aegean Islands—16,919 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1920, 5,447,077; divided, Old Greece, 2,800,164; new territories—Macedonia, 1,144,310; Epirus, 213,276; Crete and six other Aegean Islands, 619,630—total, 2,646,913.

CAPITAL, Athens; population, 1920, 300,701; other cities, Salonica, 170,195; Piraeus, 133,482; Patras, 52,133; and twenty-six of more than 10,000 population.

Governor of the State (temporary), Admiral Kondouriotis (formerly regent).

Premier, M. Sophoulis (Marine), July 24, 1924.

Minister to the United States, vacant. Constantin D. Xanthopoulos, Charge d'Affaires.

Consuls General in the United States, at New York, Constantine Xanthopoulos; at San Francisco, Constantine Panagopoulos; at Chicago, George Depasta. *Consuls*, at New Orleans, St. Louis, Boston, Pittsburgh, Salt Lake, Seattle, Philadelphia and Norfolk.

United States Minister, Irwin Boyle Laughlin.

United States Consul General, at Athens, Will L. Lowrie. *Consuls*, at Patras, Alfred W. Donegan; at Salonica, Leland B. Morris.

Greece occupies the southern peninsula of the Balkans, stretching down into the Mediterranean Sea, with the Ionian Sea on the west and the Aegean Sea on the east. On the northwest lies Albania, on the north Jugo-Slavia and Bulgaria, and on the northeast Turkey. It is about the size of the State of Ohio. The Indus Mountains, with many spurs, a continuation of the Balkans, runs through the country from north to south. Gulfs and bays are many, the Gulf of Corinth, connected by an eighteen-mile canal with the Gulf of Aegina, practically cuts off the Peloponnesus from Attica and the northern part of the country.

In 1922 Greece consisted of continental Greece and Peloponnesus, the island of Euboea, the Cyclades in the Aegean Sea (about 220 in number), the Sporades in the Aegean, and the islands in the Ionian Sea (Corfu, Zante, and others). The area was 25,014 square miles and the population of this territory in 1920 was 2,800,164. The Balkan wars (with Turkey, Oct. 17, 1912 to May 30, 1913, and with Bulgaria, June 30, to Aug. 10, 1913), added 16,919 square miles to her territory and 2,646,913 people, making the total area of Greece 41,933 square miles and the total population 5,447,077. This new territory consisted of Macedonia (pop., 1920, 1,144,310); Epirus (213,276); the Aegean Islands—Crete (345,149); Mytilene (146,852); Samos (65,756); and Chios (61,873).

As a result of the great war under the ill-fated and never ratified Treaty of Sevres, 1920, Greece obtained Western and Eastern Thrace, which stretched along the northwestern shore of the Dardanelles and the Sea of Marmora as far as the Bosporus, Turkey being expelled from all except Constantinople and a triangular district, thirty by forty miles, about it. The Straits were placed under Allied control, the European shore to be under Greek sovereignty, but a neutral zone being established nine miles inland.

Part of the west coast of Asia Minor, of which Smyrna was the chief city and port, was also given by the treaty to Greece for administration, though under Turkish sovereignty. Greece also received the whole coastline of the Aegean Sea and the land back to the crest of the Rhodopian Mountains on the Bulgarian frontier.

As a result of the defeat of the Greek Army by Mustapha Kemal in September, 1922, Greece was driven out of Asia Minor and Thrace. This was confirmed by the Treaty of Lausanne which gave back to Turkey Eastern Thrace and Adrianople as far as the Maritza River from Adrianople to Enos on the Aegean. The Greek inhabitants were driven out of Turkey and for five months in 1922-23 the American Red Cross alone cared for 868,000 refugees, and the Near East Relief for thousands of others.

The Dodecanese Islands, off the Asia Minor coast, (population, 100,187 in 1917), had been seized by Italy during her war with Turkey over Tripoli in 1912, though then claimed by Greece, whose claim was recognized by the powers. Italy has spent much money in developing the port of Rhodes.

Imbros and Tenedos, which commanded the entrance to the Dardanelles, had been occupied by Great Britain during the Gallipoli campaign and had been ceded to Greece, but these were turned over to Turkey on Sept. 21, 1923, under the provisions of the Treaty of Lausanne.

Greece, by treaty, 1923, formally ceded for fifty years to Jugo-Serbia a free zone in the magnificent harbor of Salonica thus giving the Serbs an outlet to the Aegean, and free transit for her commerce.

Bulgaria was by agreement in June, 1924, allowed a commercial outlet to the Aegean in the port of Kavala, joined to her frontier by a narrow corridor under the supervision of the League of Nations.

Following the Smyrna debacle a military revolution headed by Col. Plastiras forced out the Tritantafyliakos Ministry and compelled the abdication of King Constantine on Sept. 27, 1922. The new Ministry, headed by M. Krokidas, arrested the former Premiers, Gounaris, Stratos and Protopapakakis, and the Ministers Baltazzis and Theotokis and Gen. Hadjenestis and tried them for high treason. In December, 1922, the six were given the death sentence. The execution caused a world-wide sensation. One of the six died of heart disease on the journey to the place of execution two miles out of Athens. Gounaris was taken from a hospital on a stretcher and was given injections of strychnine to brace him for the ordeal. The four living, whose pluck was remarkable, the one half alive and the dead man propped up with them, were lined up against a wall and shot. Their bodies were thrown in a heap and hours afterward their relatives were notified to take them unless they wished them to be thrown in a pauper's grave. Prince Andrew, brother of King Constantine, was tried later for treason, degraded from his rank, stripped of his honors and sent into exile. King Constantine died in exile of heart disease in Palermo, Sicily, on Jan. 11, 1923.

The work of marking the frontier between Albania and Greece by a commission, in progress for months, was nearly finished on Aug. 27, 1923, when the five Italian members of the commission, appointed by the Council of Ambassadors, were assassinated while motoring along a lonely road on the frontier.

Italy immediately demanded a formal apology from the Greek Government, an indemnity of 50,000,000 lire, and full honors by the Greek fleet to the Italian fleet in Piraeus. Greece, on August 30, declined to accede to all the terms of the ultimatum, asserting that it had not been proved that the crime had been committed by Greek citizens, and asked that the matter be referred to the League of Nations. The Italian fleet bombarded the island of Corfu on August 31, killing or wounding 65 Greek civilians, and occupied the city. On the next day Italy seized several other Greek islands and the Council of the League of Nations, on the request of the Greek Government, decided to take up the dispute. The Italian Government announced that the controversy concerned the honor of Italy alone and, therefore, could not be settled by the League.

The League referred the matter to the Council of Ambassadors, and on September 7 it was announced from Paris that the Council had presented terms satisfactory to both the Italian and Greek Governments. The settlement provided for a Committee of Inquiry into the assassination of the Italian Commission; a Japanese to head the committee, which includes representatives of Great Britain, France and Italy. The Council recommended also:

Full memorial services in honor of the murdered commission in the presence of the Greek Government.

A deposit of 50,000,000 lire by Greece in a Swiss bank as a guaranty, with the amount of indemnity left to the International Court of Justice.

A salute to the Italian fleet by the Greek fleet.

These conditions were all fulfilled in due course and Italy evacuated Corfu on September 27. The deposit was declared forfeited and paid to Italy September 29.

The National Assembly, elected Dec. 16, 1923, was strongly anti-royalist and on Dec. 17 the provisional government which had compelled King Constantine to abdicate compelled his son and successor King George II. with his wife Queen Elizabeth, daughter of King Ferdinand and Queen Marie of Roumania, to quit the country while the National Assembly considered the abolition of the monarchy. Admiral Koundouriotis assumed the regency M. Venizelos, recalled, was made Premier, but a severe heart attack forced him to give up the reins. Shortlived ministries followed. The National Assembly, on March 25, 1924, voted the overthrow of the monarchy and the establishment of a republic, which was indorsed on April 13, by a big majority in a plebiscite—758,742 for to 325,322 against. The republic was proclaimed May 1, the Regent becoming Temporary Governor of State until a Senate could be formed and a President chosen.

The authentic history of Greece begins in 776 B. C. and it obtained its greatest glory and power in the fifth century B. C. It became a province of the Roman Empire in 46 B. C., of the Byzantine Empire 395 A. D., and was conquered by the Turks in 1456. Greece won its war of independence in 1821-29 and became a kingdom under the guarantee of Great Britain, France and Russia.

Greece proper is chiefly agricultural, with little manufacturing. Only one-fifth of the total area is arable; 12,350,000 of the total of 16,074,000 acres are covered by mountains and lakes and rivers. The forests have been seriously destroyed, but efforts are making to reforest. About 1,300,000 short tons of crops were taken in 1920 from 3,000,000 acres, of which wheat was the chief crop, at 504,478 tons from 1,089,087 acres. Currants are largely cultivated, 130,092 tons were produced in 1919 and 125,194 tons in 1920. Also barley, oats, corn, tobacco, cotton and wine are produced. Olives

abound on about 717,000 acres, and nuts, figs, rice and fruits are produced. Dairy products are of value. Mineral wealth, naturally great, is being steadily developed, the 1921 output being 217,000 tons. The minerals are lead, magnesia, nickel, zinc, salt, iron pyrites, manganese, iron, emery and chromite, and lignite coal.

The 1917 industrial census showed 2,313 factories, employing 36,124 persons, the output being valued at 260,363,000 drachmas. Cotton mills employed 10,875 persons working 168,000 spindles.

Railway mileage in 1921 was 1,983, mostly state owned.

The merchant marine in 1923 had 419 steamers of 736,700 tonnage. In 1922, 19,738 steamers of 11,749,230 tons entered Grecian ports, and in 1920 2,968 steamers and 2,502 sailing ships passed through the canal across the Isthmus of Corinth (four miles long).

The Greek Orthodox Church claims the great majority of the people, that being the state religion.

Instruction between ages of 6 and 12 is compulsory, but the law is not well enforced in rural regions.

The unit of the currency is the drachma, its gold par being 19.3 cents. Exchange, Oct. 15, 1924, was 1.74 cents.

Greece's foreign trade for two years was:

Imports, 1920	drachma	2,131,038,321
" 1921	"	1,725,604,877
" 1922	"	3,085,474,528
Exports, 1920	"	664,112,647
" 1921	"	947,728,503
" 1922	"	2,485,080,174

The budget for 1923-24 was: Revenue, 3,941,194,501 drachmas; expenditures, 6,594,002,017 drachmas; deficit, 2,652,807,516 drachmas.

The external debt in January, 1923, was 7,912,300,000 drachmas.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports, 1920-21	$37,804,642
" 1921-22	11,066,880
" 1922-23	12,704,619
" 1923-24	9,663,969
Exports, 1920-21	24,331,162
" 1921-22	18,566,134
" 1922-23	19,838,969
" 1923-24	17,826,216

GUATEMALA, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 48,290 square miles.

POPULATION, census of October, 1921, 2,119,165.

CAPITAL, Guatemala, pop., census 1921, 115,938. It was completely destroyed by earthquakes Jan. 3, and 4, 1917, and rebuilding has been slow.

President, Gen. Jose Maria Orellana, 1922-28.

Premier, Sr. Roberto Lowenthal (Foreign).

Minister to the United States, Sr. Don Francisco Sanchez Latour.

Consuls General in the United States, at New York, Eduardo Aguirre Velasquez; at Jersey City, Virgilio Rodiguez Beteta; at Chicago, Julio J. Brower; at Boston, William A Mossman; at New Orleans, J. Dolores Mayorga; at San Francisco, Alfredo Skinner Klee. *Consulates*, at Mobile, Los Angeles, Pensacola, Kansas City, Louisville, Baltimore, Gulfport, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Providence, Galveston, and Seattle.

United States Minister, Arthur H. Geissler.

United States Consul, at Guatemala, Philip Holland.

Guatemala, the northern state of Central America, has Mexico for its neighbor on the north and west, British Honduras on the east, Honduras and Salvador on the east and south and the Pacific on the southwest. A range of mountains containing many volcanic peaks runs from northwest to southeast near the Pacific. The narrow west slope is well watered, fertile and the most densely settled part of the republic. It is about the size of Louisiana.

The broad eastern slope is sparsely settled and its chief commercial importance is the production of bananas and timber and chicle (gum) in the Peten district. Coffee and sugar are the chief crops. Stock raising is an important industry. Though rich in mineral resources little is mined owing to lack of transport. Textiles, machinery, etc., and foodstuffs are the chief imports.

The United States took 75 per cent. of the exports in 1923. Chief being 659,341 quintals of coffee, valued at $11,199,191; 194,143 quintals of sugar valued at $1,030,535; and 4,384,077 bunches of bananas valued at $1,468,125.

Guatemala has about 468 miles of railroads, privately owned but subsidized by the Government. Good roads are few. In 1923 there entered her ports 699 ships of 1,502,077 tonnage.

Guatemala has a Constitution proclaimed in December, 1879, modified on four occasions, that now provides for universal suffrage, a President elected for six years, a National Assembly, elected for four years and a Council of State of 13 members, partly elected by the Assembly and partly appointed by the President. The Roman Catholic is the prevailing religion. There is complete freedom of worship. Education is free and nominally compulsory. About 60 per cent. of the population is pure Indian and most of the remainder are half castes. Many are held on plantations under a system of peonage. The army numbers 6,200, with a reserve of 126,000.

Manuel Estrada Cabrera ruled the country as a dictator for 22 years. He was turned out in April, 1920, by a revolution which put Carlos Herrera in the President's chair. The latter was overthrown by a coup d'etat Dec. 6, 1921, and Gen. Orellana made Provisional President, being inaugurated for a six-year term, March, 1922.

Guatemala is a member of the League of Nations.

Guatemala is on a silver basis; the peso is 25 grammes in weight, .900 fine. Its value varies, therefore, according to the price of silver. No silver is in circulation. Nominally, silver peso = 50.7 cents.

Imports, 1921		$13,616,438
" 1922		10,551,660
" 1923		10,840,781
Exports, 1921		12,140,826
" 1922		11,646,415
" 1923		14,725,531
Budget, 1924-25—Receipts		7,431,500
Expenditures		7,168,118
Debt—Jan. 1, 1923, Internal	gold	$1,308,901
	pesos	167,424,590
External	gold	$9,542,815

Trade with the United States was:

Imports, 1920-21	$7,550,297
" 1921-22	5,646,907
" 1922-23	5,755,382
" 1923-24	7,179,604
Exports, 1920-21	14,257,218
" 1921-22	8,934,231
" 1922-23	11,264,230
" 1923-24	9,260,816

HAITI, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 11,072 square miles.

POPULATION, estimated, Jan. 1, 1923, 2,045,000.

CAPITAL, Port-au-Prince, pop. (estd.), 125,000.

President, Louis Borno, 1922-26, assumed office, May 15, 1922.

Premier, Camille Leon (Foreign).

Financial Adviser, John S. Hord.

Minister to the United States, Leon Dejean.

Consuls General, at New York, Leonce Bornat; at Chicago, Emile Marcelin. *Consuls*, at Boston, New Orleans, and Mobile.

United States Minister, Arthur Bailly-Blanchard.

United States Consul, at Port-au-Prince, Maurice P. Dunlap; at Cape Haitien, Winthrop R. Scott.

Haiti occupies the western portion of the Island of San Domingo, the second largest of the Greater Antilles, lying between Cuba on the west and Porto Rico on the east. The boundary which separates it from the Dominican Republic to the east is 193 miles long. The island is the most fertile of the West Indies. The mountains are covered with rich forest and can be cultivated to the top. Prospecting indicates great mineral wealth, wholly undeveloped. Stock raising is neglected. Coffee is the most important crop and the production of logwood, sugar, cocoa and cotton is increasing. It is nearly the size of Massachusetts and Connecticut together.

The majority of the population are Negroes, the rest mostly mulattos descended from the former French settlers. There are about 3,000 white foreigners. The Roman Catholic religion prevails. Education is nominally compulsory, but the system is poor and very lax. French is the language of the country.

Haiti, discovered by Columbus in 1492, and a French colony from 1677, attained its independence in 1803 following the revolution headed by Toussaint l'Ouverture in 1791. Its history has been a series of political disturbances and bloodshed. From 1910 to 1915 there were seven Presidents; the last, Gen. Sam, assumed office March 4, 1915, took refuge in the French Legation, July 26, 1915, while 200 political prisoners were massacred in jail, and at the funeral of the victims he himself was dragged out and killed. Two hours later a United States cruiser arrived at Port-au-Prince and landed marines. United States forces occupied the country and restored order.

Sudre Dartiguenave was elected President on Aug. 12, 1915, by the National Assembly, which in November ratified a treaty with the United States (which ratified it Feb. 28, 1916), establishing a political and fiscal protectorate by the United States over Haiti for a period of 20 years. The treaty provides

that the President of Haiti appoints on nomination by the President of the United States, a general receiver of customs to take charge of the custom houses; a financial adviser; American officers (drawn from the U. S. M. C.) to organize a Haitian constabulary to replace the armed forces, and engineers to supervise public works and sanitation. Haiti agreed not to increase the public debt without consent of the United States. The United States undertook to intervene when necessary for the preservation of Haitian independence and the maintenance of a stable and effective government. The armed constabulary now numbers 2,688 men and order has been maintained. The reserve numbers 20,000. Several hundred miles of roads have been built and a railroad from Port-au-Prince to Cape Haitien, 169 miles distant. In 1922 there entered the ports 256 ships with tonnage of 513,773.

The Constitution of 1918 provides for a Senate of 15 members for 6 years, and a Chamber of Deputies of about 40 members for 2 years, all elected by popular vote, and a President elected for 4 years by the National Assembly in joint session. The division of authority between the Constitutional Government, the treaty officials and the military occupation has been the cause of much friction, and a delegation visited the United States in 1921 to urge a rearrangement. In September, 1922, Haiti floated a $16,000,000 6 per cent. 30-year loan in New York, being part of the $40,000,000 loan provided for in the protocol between Haiti and the United States, concluded Oct. 3, 1919. It is secured by the customs and internal revenues. The average annual income of Haiti for the past six years has been $4,776,448, and the revenue for 1921-22 was $5,028,362. The budget for 1922-23 provided for expenditures of $5,493,893.

The public debt on July 31, 1923, was $19,329,808. Sugar production in 1923 was 10,967 tons; coffee 50,000,000 pounds; and cotton valued at $2,000,000.

Haiti is a member of the League of Nations.

Par of exchange, gourde		20 cents
Imports,	1921	$11,957,205
"	1922	12,350,271
Exports,	1921	4,953,570
"	1922	10,712,210

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$10,380,819
"	1921-22	8,562,823
"	1922-23	9,925,828
"	1923-24	11,822,318
Exports,	1920-21	4,076,857
"	1921-22	1,147,090
"	1922-23	1,445,966
"	1923-24	1,453,453

HEJAZ, KINGDOM OF THE

(See under Arabia.)

HOLLAND

(See Netherlands, the.)

HONDURAS, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 46,332 square miles.

POPULATION, census of Jan. 1, 1923, 673,408.

CAPITAL, Tegucigalpa, pop., 1921, 38,950.

President (Provisional), Gen. Vincente Tosta, May 3, 1924.

Premier, Sr. Don Jose Angel Zuniga Huete (Interior and Justice).

Minister to the United States, vacant.

Consuls General, at New York, Monico Zelaya, Jr.; at New Orleans, Eusebio Toledo Lopez; at St. Louis, Rafael Martinez (in charge); at San Francisco, Armando Lopez Ulloa; at Chicago, Enrique Trinidad Rondales. *Consuls*, at Mobile, Benj. Urbizo Vega; at Los Angeles, Manuel Rodriguez. *Consulates*, also at Jacksonville, Tampa, Kansas City, Galveston, and San Antonio.

United States Minister, Franklin E. Morales.

United States Consuls, at Tegucigalpa, Robert L. Kelser; at Celba, George P. Waller; at Puerto Cortez, George P. Shaw.

Honduras is an agricultural and cattle raising state of Central America, bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, on the east and south by Nicaragua, on the south and west by Salvador and on the west by Guatemala. The latter boundary is now being determined by a scientific party administered by the American Geographical Society. The coast line on the Caribbean is 400 miles long, the chief ports being Truxillo, Tela, Puerto Cortez, Omon, Roatai and La Ceiba. On the Pacific side it has a coast line of 40 miles on the Gulf of Fonseca, with a port, Amapala, on Tiger Island, three hours by motor boat from San Lorenzo on the mainland, connected with the capital, 82 miles by a good automobile road. The country is mountainous, very fertile, though mostly uncultivated, and covered with rich forests. It is nearly as large as Pennsylvania.

Mineral resources are abundant but undeveloped. The chief export is bananas, grown on the Caribbean coast, 12,520,000 bunches being exported in 1923; exports of cocoanuts in 1922 being 8,360,720. Cattle and hides are also exported. Transport is very backward but is being improved. The country has 556 miles of railroads, laid mostly to provide for the fruit trade. The inhabitants are chiefly Indians with an admixture of Spanish blood.

The country is governed under a Constitution, adopted Sept. 2, 1904, which provides for the direct election by the people of a President for a six year term, and a Chamber of Deputies of 42 members, chosen for four years. The President appoints a Cabinet of five Ministers. Education is free and compulsory. The Roman Catholic is the prevailing religion. There is a university at the capital. Military service is compulsory, with 2,900 in the regular army and 43,577 in the first line of the reserve. Of the export and import trade 95 per cent. is with the United States.

The five Central American republics proclaimed their independence as a confederation, July 1, 1823. This confederation soon broke down but renewed efforts were made again and again to re-establish it. The last attempt was made on Sept. 15, 1921, when Honduras, Guatemala and Salvador signed the Constitution of the Federation of Central America. This came into effect on Feb. 1, 1922, but collapsed after the Herrera administration in Guatemala was overthrown.

In 1907 representatives of the five Central American states, Mexico and the United States met in Washington and agreed to adjust any differences that might arise in a Central American Court of Justice, which tribunal was later set up at Cartago, Costa Rica, composed of five Judges, one from each state. On Aug. 20, 1922, on board the U. S. S. Tacoma, in neutral waters of the Gulf of Fonseca, the Presidents of Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador signed a treaty renewing the treaty of 1907 and extending its scope especially to make impossible the fomenting of revolutions from the territories of neighboring states. The Presidents of Guatemala and Costa Rica were invited to adhere to this agreement and a commercial and economic conference was called. Guatemala declined.

Constitutional government ceased in Honduras at midnight, Jan. 31, 1924, neither of the three candidates for the Presidency having received a majority at the polls or by Congressional action. President Gulterrez, whose term then expired, announced that he would hold on as Dictator until a new election was held. A triangular civil war broke out at once with much bloodshed and destruction of property. Gen. Caries captured Tegucigalpa and U. S. Marines were sent there to protect American lives and property.

At the instance of the United States, a conference of the Central American countries was held, resulting in a treaty signed on board the U. S. S. Milwaukee, Amapala, May 3, in the presence of Sumner Welles, personal representative of President Coolidge, by the three warring factions and delegates from Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, whereby Gen. Vincente Tosta was made Provisional President to call at once free new Presidential and Congressional elections by which all parties agreed to be bound. Amnesty was to be accorded and the signatories guaranteed the execution of the treaty.

Honduras is a member of the League of Nations.

Honduras is on a silver basis. The peso nominally is equal to 50.7 cents, but fluctuates with the value of silver.

Imports,	1921	$16,722,700
"	1922	12,804,259
Exports,	1921	5,428,587
"	1922	5,386,407
Budget,	1923—Receipts	4,034,324
	Expenditures	4,072,716
Debt,	1922—Internal, silver	3,777,000
	External, sterling	£28,651,411

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$14,637,695
"	1921-22	10,526,633
"	1922-23	10,843,706
"	1923-24	9,304,340
Exports,	1920-21	6,017,554
"	1921-22	5,181,943
"	1922-23	5,582,426
"	1923-24	4,716,436

HUNGARY, KINGDOM OF

AREA, estimated, 35,911 square miles. (Some boundaries to be determined.)

POPULATION, census of 1921, 7,945,878.

CAPITAL, Budapest, census of 1921, population, 1,184,616; other cities, Szeged, 109,896; Debreczen, 103,228; Kecskemet, 72,768; and eight others from 40,000 to 60,000.

Regent, Admiral Nicholas von Horthy, born 1867; elected March 1, 1920.
Premier, Count Stephen Bethlen (April 14, 1921).
Minister to the United States, Count Laszlo Szechenyi.
Consul General, at New York, Charles Winter.
Consuls, at Chicago, J. Stephen Shefbeck; at Cleveland, Alexander Reutter de Kaltenbrunn; at Pittsburgh, Louis Alexy.
Commissioner General of the League of Nations, Jeremiah Smith jr. of Boston, Mass.
United States Mintster, Theodore Brentano.
United States Consul General, at Budapest, George Horton.

Hungary for a thousand years has been the abode of the Magyars. Formerly a kingdom forming an integral part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, becoming an independent republic after the war, it was much reduced in size by the Treaty of the Trianon, June 4, 1920, losing Transylvania to Roumania, Croatia and Slavonia to Jugo-Slavia. Pre-war it had 25,000,000 population on 125,608 square miles or territory, or about the size of the States of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee; now it is slightly smaller than Indiana. Hungary lost 68 per cent. of its territory and 59 per cent. of its population. The Jugo-Slavia and Roumania boundaries are to be determined by a mixed commission.

Hungary had the best harvest in a decade in 1923, production being wheat, 1,342,000 metric tons (1,489,000 in 1922); rye, 816,000; barley, 537,000; oats, 371,000; potatoes, 1,716,000 (1,345,000 in 1922); maize, 1,401,000; and sugar beet, 882,000 (711,000 in 1922). The total increase for these crops over 1922 figures was 1,330,000. Of the wheat, 75,042 metric tons were exported to neighboring countries, and 46,361 metric tons of sugar and sugar products.

Over 4,000,000 are directly or indirectly engaged in cultivating the soil. Under the land distribution law (No. 36), between June, 1921, and July, 1923, 33,000 building sites of about 2,809 square yards each, with a total area of 9,145 acres, were distributed in 886 villages. An area totalling 189,406 acres was also divided into agricultural "dwarf holdings" of 3.5 acres each, and "small estates" of 17.5 acres each. Similar proceedings are being carried out in 2,456 villages. The number of individual holdings under 11.5 acres is now estimated to be 331,880; of those between 11.5 and 115 acres to be 176,330; of those between 115 and 1,150 acres to be 9,264; and over 1,150 acres to be 1,458; and that a total of over 18,600,000 acres has been divided up.

The textile industry made great progress in 1923; 30 factories were established, bringing the total to 147. Practically all the new looms and spindles were brought from Czechoslovakia. Of coal, over 7,500,000 tons were produced, ample for domestic supply. Unemployment (15,000 on Jan. 1, 1924) was acute only in the iron and steel works, which employ 44,200 hands.

There were 5,327 miles of railroads in 1923, of which 1,877 were state owned. Hungary now has no seaport. She has 687 miles of navigable rivers.

Hungary's financial position was most desperate in 1923. The budget deficit for 1921-22 was 6.5 billion paper crowns, and for 1922-23, 40.6 billion paper crowns. The exchange value of the paper crown fell from 13,000 to the pound sterling on Jan. 1, 1923, to 140,000 on July 1,1923, where it remained steady until December, when it was further unsettled by fear of no relief from the League of Nations, and reached 260,000 in February. The deficit for 1923-24 threatened to reach 600 billions of paper crowns by July, 1924. Taxation of every possible sort had been tried in hope of securing adequate revenue but failed as the currency depreciated. The emission of paper currency reached 1,084 5 billions of crowns by Jan. 1,1924. The national debt in July, 1923, converted into dollars, was about $163,800,000. Efforts to make a loan were coldly received.

Emboldened by the success of Austria in rehabilitation, Hungary appealed also to the League of Nations. In September 1923, her case was again presented to the Reparation Commission in Paris, which, after careful investigation, recommended, Oct. 17, that the reparation liens should be raised and that the financial committee of the League of Nations should examine and report on the question of financial and other control in case a loan were granted. Late in December the League of Nations offered Hungary a loan of 250,000,000 gold crowns (about $50,000,000), but holding Hungary to the payment of, in addition to the interest, an average annual amount not exceeding 10,000,000 gold crowns (about $2,000,000) for reparations for 20 years, but with no definite prospects that these instalments would represent the final sum demanded by those states entitled to receive reparations. The Hungarian Government, on Jan. 28; 1924, accepted the protocol, agreeing also to the appointment of a disinterested supervisor of her finances This post, first offered to and declined by W. P. G. Harding, Governor of the Federal Reserve bank board, was accepted by Jeremiah Smith jr. of Boston, Mass., who took up his duties at Budapest about May 1, and met with instant and complete co-operation. He found, he said, "the country is fundamentally sound and the stabilization of the currency and balancing of the budget should place it on a permanently sound basis." Rigid economy was instituted and the tariff revised. A new bank of issue, the Hungarian National Bank, with a capital of 20,000,000 gold crowns, began business June 2; five-sixths of its shares being taken abroad, of which the National City Bank took 6.669,791 gold crowns. The President is Councillor Popovic.

The $50,000,000 20-year 7½ per cent. loan was floated successfully in July without being guaranteed by the external governments as the Austrian was. Great Britain's share was £7,900,000, and the American, $7,500,000. The revenues assigned to its service are the customs, the tobacco and salt monopolies and the sugar tax.

Hungary completed the funding of her debt to the United States for relief supplies furnished just after the armistice by delivering to the Treasury on May 29, bonds for $1,939,000, which are to run 62 years.

Hungary's national wealth is estimated at 15,676,000,000 gold crowns ($3,135,200,000) and her national income at 2,752,000,000 gold crowns ($550,400,000), two-thirds of which is from agriculture.

On the breakup of the Dual Empire, Oct. 31, 1918, a revolution began the movement for a republic, King Charles abdicating Nov. 13. Three days later the republic was proclaimed with Count Michael Karolyi as Provisional President. Disorder followed; a Boishevik government with Bela Kun dominant was set up March 22, 1919, but was swept away with assistance of the Roumanian army. A national government was re-established on Aug. 7, 1919. Elections, with manhood suffrage, were held in January and February, 1920, a bloc of parties of the Right succeeding to control of a Provisional National Assembly which elected a Regent officially styled "Protector of the Magyar Republic." On March 23, 1920, a Government order declared Hungary a monarchy. However, two attempts of the late King-Emperor Charles to regain the throne in 1921 failed dismally.

Freedom of religion is a fundamental tenet of the new state, with equality between the many divergent sects. Four state universities had 9,719 students, in 1922. Education is compulsory for children from 6 to 12 and illiteracy is decreasing. The national army under the treaty is limited to 35,000 men and officers, all volunteers; other forces numbering 31,500 being police, gendarmerie and customs guards. Hungary has no air force and no navy.

Hungary became a member of the League of Nations in September, 1922.

The crown is the unit of currency, gold par of exchange being 20.26 cents (exchange Oct. 15, 1924, being .0013 cents).

Foreign trade was:

Imports, 1922	gold crowns,		548,000,000
" 1923	"	"	579,000,000
Exports, 1922	"	"	334,000,000
" 1923	"	"	497,000,000

Trade with the United States was:

Imports, 1920-21	$1,521,581
" 1921-22	180,329
" 1922-23	107,465
" 1923-24	262,154
Exports, 1920-21	262,410
" 1921-22	193,464
" 1922-23	1,141,957
" 1923-24	598,329

ICELAND, KINGDOM OF

AREA, 39,709 square miles.
POPULATION, census of 1920, 94,690.
CAPITAL, Reykjavik; population, 17,679.
King, Christian X. (See Denmark).
President of the Council, Siggudur Eggers (Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs), March 15, 1922.

Iceland is an island in the North Atlantic Ocean with an area nearly equal to that of Kentucky. It is of volcanic origin and has many geysers and hot springs. It is treeless. Agriculture engages 43,411 of the people, who produce hay, potatoes and turnips mostly. Domestic animals number 651,000, including 579,000 sheep (census of 1918) and furnish five-sixths of the exports. The fisheries output in 1920 was valued at 32,670,000 kroner. Imports include all necessaries. There are no railways, but 320 miles of roads. In 1917, 178 vessels with tonnage of 61,432 entered the ports. Its mercantile marine numbers 58 vessels of 8,768 tons.

Iceland was an independent republic from 930 to 1263, when it joined with Norway. The two came under Danish rule in 1381. When Norway separated from Denmark in 1814, Iceland remained

under Denmark. In 1918 Denmark acknowledged Iceland as a sovereign state, united with Denmark only in that the Danish King, Christian X., was also to be King of Iceland. Its permanent neutrality was guaranteed. Provisionally until 1940 Denmark has charge of its foreign affairs, and a joint committee of six reviews bills of importance to both states.

Iceland has evolved strange social customs and traditions; is admitted to have attained approximately to absolute justice of the sterner sort, and in its constitutional monarchy to have developed an excellent democracy.

The Althing (Parliament) is composed of an Upper House of 14 and a Lower House of 28. Men and women over 25 enjoy the suffrage.

Leif Ericson, the Norseman, sailed from Iceland in the year 1000 and discovered the American mainland, starting a colony called Vinland, probably at New Bedford, Mass.

The unit of currency is the krona—$0.268 at par of exchange.

Budget, 1924—Revenue.....kr. 8,162,400
Expenditures.....kr. 8,340,673
Debt, 1923—Foreign.....kr. 10,658,312
Internal.....kr. 5,106,700
Imports, 1919.....kr. 62,565,532
Exports, 1919.....kr. 75,013,584

Trade of Iceland and the Faroe Islands (Danish), which lie between Iceland and the Shetland Islands (British), with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$619,149
"	1921-22	371,882
"	1922-23	216,586
"	1923-24	104,539
Exports,	1920-21	107,376
"	1921-22	165,335
"	1922-23	186,543
"	1923-24	27,616

IRAQ, KINGDOM OF THE

MESOPOTAMIA.
(British Mandate.)

AREA, 143,250 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1920, 2,849,282; divided, Sunni Mohammedans, 1,146,685; Shi'ah Mohammedans, 1,494,015; Jews, 87,488; Christians, 78,792; of other religions, 43,302.

CAPITAL, Bagdad, population, 1920, 170,000; port, Basra, population, 85,600; Mosul (on the site of Nineveh), 90,000.

King, Feisal, third son of El Husein ibn Ali, King of the Hejas, crowned Aug. 23, 1921.

Premier, Yasin Pasha, Aug. 4, 1924.

High Commissioner of Great Britain, the Mandatory Power, Sir P. Z. Cox.

U. S. Consul, at Bagdad, John Randolph.

Mesopotamia (in classical days "the country from Mosul and Tikrit on the Tigris to the borders of Syria") is the name now applied to the whole Euphrates country in southwest Asia—the former Turkish Vilayets of Basra, Bagdad and Mosul. The Arab name for this territory is Iraq. It is bounded on the north by Kurdistan; on the east by Persia; on the south by the Persian Gulf and Kuwait and on the west by the Arabian and Syrian deserts. The boundary lines are indeterminate. It is as large as the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The country is a great alluvial plain stretching from the Persian Gulf 400 miles north, rising in rolling hills in Mosul and beyond to the limestone mountains of Kurdistan. The climate is subtropical and the rainfall (all in the winter months) is scanty, Bagdad averaging 6.64 inches in 29 years. The temperature varies widely; 120 in the shade is not uncommon, and severe frosts in the winter. The country is unhealthy, demanding extreme care. Mosquitoes and sand flies are pests, and malaria and "Bagdad boils" are common. Dysentery and fever are prevalent; cholera, the bubonic plague and typhus fever have frequently scourged the country.

The soil is of extraordinary fertility and engineers estimate that the Tigris-Euphrates Rivers could irrigate 7,000,000 acres in winter and 3,000,000 of varied crops in summer. Half of this area, the report of Sir William Willcocks, engineer, says could be immediately reclaimed if the ancient system of canals and drains were restored. Only regulatory work is attempted at present and about 1,500,000 are under water and improvements in methods of cultivation are urged. Wheat, barley, rice and millet are the chief crops, with tobacco in the Kurdish hills. Cotton is being grown and large yields are possible. Dates are grown in the tidal stretches of the Shatt el Arab and the hundred miles from Fao to Qurna on both sides of the river is a continuous date grove. Dates are a staple food of the Arabs and in 1919 £1,470,000 worth were exported. Large flocks of sheep are raised in the north, and wool and skins form a considerable export. Industries, weaving, silk spinning, leather working, etc., are for the local market only.

The chief port is Basra, 70 miles up the Shatt el Arab from the Persian Gulf. A railroad runs from Kalat just south of Mosul to Bagdad (designed to be part of the Berlin to Bagdad railroad) and the English have connected Bagdad and Basra by rail (opened Jan. 13, 1920). The control of the Bagdad railroad passed into British hands in 1923.

The railroad mileage on March 31, 1923, was 725.

The great value of the country to Great Britain is its petroleum. In southeastern Mesopotamia. Great Britain has built great refineries to handle the product of the country and of Persia, which is now comparatively small, but the reserve is great. The mandate under the Treaty of Peace with Turkey, 1920, for Mesopotamia as an independent state was intrusted to Great Britain by the Allies. British and Indian forces having conquered the country during the World War, occupying Basra on Nov. 22, 1914, and Bagdad March 11, 1917. A British High Commissioner set up a provisional Arab Government with the Naqib of Bagdad at the head, in November, 1920. Emir Feisal, third son of the Grand Sherif of Mecca, now King of the Hejas, who made a notable reputation as a soldier during the war and as a diplomat at the Paris Peace Conference, presented himself as a candidate for the throne. He was chosen ruler by acclamation as a constitutional democratic sovereign, a choice subsequently ratified by a referendum, and was crowned at Bagdad Aug. 23, 1921. Since then the British garrison has been gradually reduced.

A treaty of alliance between Iraq and Great Britain was signed on Oct. 10, 1922. Under it King Feisal agrees to be guided by the advice of King George on international and financial obligations and interests for the whole period—twenty years—of the treaty. Great Britain agrees to give such support and assistance to the armed forces of the King of Iraq as may be necessary.

By a protocol announced May 3, 1923, it was provided that the treaty would terminate upon Iraq becoming a member of the League of Nations, and in any case not later than four years from the ratification of peace with Turkey. This treaty after serious opposition was ratified by the new Constituent Assembly (the first to be elected) following a British demand for action on June 10, 1924. A proviso was added that "the treaty is invalid if Great Britain does not protect Iraq's entire rights in the Mosul vilayet."

The Mosul question was placed before the League of Nations by Great Britain in agreement with Turkey and in October a *status quo* as to the frontier was agreed to by both nations and the investigation begun.

Budget, 1922-23—Revenues.....rupees 1,76,75,000
Expenditures..rupees 1,87,14,248

Imports, 1921, were valued at rupees 20,56,39,235; and exports at rupees 9,83,47,912.

The trade of the Hejaz, Arabia and the Iraq with the United States was:

Imports,	1921-22	$291,229
"	1922-23	322,596
"	1923-24	326,853
Exports,	1921-22	734,523
"	1922-23	1,388,385
"	1923-24	3,202,958

ITALY, KINGDOM OF

AREA, Pre-war Italy, 110,632 square miles; territory added by the war, Venezia Irredentia, 4,027; Gorizia and Gradisca, 1,138; Trieste, 37; Istria, 2,035; Zara and Saimatian Islands, 113; total, 7,350. Grand total, 117,982. Colonial possessions, Eritrea, 45,435 square miles; Somaliland, 139,430; Libya, estimated (southern boundaries undetermined). 406,000; total, 590,865.

POPULATION, Pre-war Italy, census December 1921, 37,276,738; population added by the war, Alto Adige, 24,345; Carinzia, 7,667; Carniola, 88,605; Gorizia and Gradisca, 260,749; Trieste, 229,510; Istria, 404,309; Trentino and Ampezzano, 393,111; Zara, 32,551; total, 1,564,691; grand total, 38,835,941. Colonial possessions, Eritrea, pop., census of 1920, 402,893; Somaliland, estimated, 650,000; Libya, estimated, 1,000,000; total, 2,052,893. *Population by Provinces*: Piedmont, 3,394,395; Liguria, 1,309,917; Lombardy, 5,109,868; Venetia, 3,952,703; Emilia, 2,952,774; Marches, 1,149,537; Tuscany, 2,829,712; Umbria, 736,671; Latium, 1,515,807; Abruzzi and Molice, 1,537,398; Campania, 3,577,065; Apulia, 2,333,595; Basilicata, 467,812; Calabria, 1,502,451; Sicily, 4,134,336; Sardinia, 866,352.

CAPITAL, Rome, pop. (census of Dec. 1, 1921), 664,571; other cities, Naples, 780,220; Milan, 718,304; Turin, 517,140; Palermo, 400,348; Genoa, 300,784; Florence, 253,565; Catania, 251,875.

Bologna, 240,969; Venice, 171,339; Messina, 171,136; Bari, 132,015; Leghorn, 114,813; Padua, 112,021; Ferrara, 107,618; Brescia, 96,424; Verona, 92,413; Foggia, 88,970; Reggio Emilia, 82,908; Modena, 82,487, and 43 between 20,000 and 80,000.

King, Victor Emmanuel III., born Nov. 11, 1869, succeeded his father, King Humbert I., July 29, 1900; married Helena, daughter of Nicholas, King of Montenegro, Oct. 24, 1896; children, Crown Prince Humbert, Prince of Piedmont, born Sept. 15, 1904; Princess Yolande, born June 1, 1901, married April 9, 1923, Capt. Count Carlo C. di Bergolo; Princess Mafalda, born Nov. 19, 1902; Princess Giovanna, born Nov. 13, 1907, and Princess Maria, born Dec. 26, 1914.

Premier, Benito Mussolini (Interior and Foreign Affairs).

Ambassador to the United States, Prince Gelasio Caetani.

Consuls General in the United States, at New York, Emilio Axerio; at San Francisco, Vittore Siciliani; at Denver, Gualtiero Chilesotti; at Chicago, Leopoldo Zunini. *Consuls*, at Washington, New Orleans, Boston and Philadelphia. *Consular Agents* are at Los Angeles, Trinidad, Col.; Hartford, New Haven, Wilmington, Key West, Pensacola, Tampa, Savannah, Springfield, Ill.; Indianapolis, Frontenac, Kan.; Louisville, Hammond, Shreveport, Portland, Me.; Baltimore, Lawrence, Springfield, Mass.; Worcester, Detroit, Duluth, Gulfport, Vicksburg, St. Louis, Butte, Omaha, Newark, Trenton, Albuquerque, Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, Yonkers, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Youngstown, Portland, Ore.; Altoona, Erie, Pittsburgh, Scranton, Providence, Charleston, S. C.; Memphis, Fort Worth, Galveston, Port Arthur, Salt Lake City, Norfolk, Richmond, Seattle, Spokane, Charleston, W. Va.; and Milwaukee.

United States Ambassador, Henry P. Fletcher.

United States Consuls General, at Rome, Leon Dominian (C.); at Genoa, John Ball Osborne; at Naples, Homer M. Byington. *Consuls*, at Catania, W. Roderick Dorsey; at Florence, Joseph E. Haven; at Leghorn, Jesse B. Jackson; at Messina, Benjamin F. Chase; at Milan, Clarence Carrigan; at Palermo, Edward I. Nathan; at Trieste, George M. Hanson; at Turin, Dana C. Sycks; at Venice, James B. Young; at Fiume, North Winship.

The Kingdom of Italy occupies the entire Italian peninsula, stretching from the Alps southeast into the Mediterranean, with the islands of Sicily, Sardinia, Elba and about 70 smaller ones. On the east is the Adriatic Sea which it dominates, on the south, the Mediterranean, on the west between the mainland, Sicily and Sardinia is the Tyrrhenian Sea, and further north the Ligurian Sea. The maritime Alps on the west separate it from France, the Swiss Alps in the north from Switzerland, and the Dolomites Alps from Austria, and the Carnac and Julian Alps on the east from Jugo-Slavia. The great plain shut in by these huge mountains, and the Ligurian Apennines, and watered by the Po (220 miles long) and the Adige, shared by the provinces of Piedmont, Lombardy, Emilia and Venetia, stretches across the top from the Maritime Alps to the head of the Adriatic. Its maximum length is 360 miles. The Ligurian Mountains, circling the Gulf of Genoa, run down the middle of the peninsula as the Apennines, with many summits like Monte Cimone (altitude 7,103 feet) in the northern part, and the Gran Sasso d'Italia (9,560 feet) in Central Italy, nearing the western coastline in Campagna and running down (with altitudes of about 6,000 feet), through the southern province, Calabria, to the "toe of the boot" at Cap Spartivento. Across the narrow Strait of Messina the mountain range continues through the Island of Sicily with its famous volcano, Mt. Etna (altitude 10,755 feet). The active volcano Mt. Vesuvius rises to the altitude of about 4,000 feet on the Bay of Naples, and north of the Strait of Messina is the island volcano of Stromboli (3,040 feet).

The length of the peninsula is 760 miles, while its breadth nowhere exceeds 150 miles and does not generally measure more than 100 miles. Italy is about equal in area to New England and New York together, and has more than twice their population.

Two rivers, having the greatest historic importance, rise in the Apennines, and flow west to the sea—the Tiber, which flows through Rome, and the Arno, which waters the Florentine plain. The rivers in the south are unimportant. Between the spurs of the Alps lie seven beautiful Italian lakes, especially noteworthy being Como, Lugano, Maggiore and Garda, the last being the largest and the last two over 30 miles long. All are of great depth.

The Adriatic coastline from Rimini to Otranto is flat with but one indentation, and with no harbors worthy of the name save Brindisi. The silt brought down by the Po, the Adige and the eastern streams, also rising in the Alps, have built out the land from Ravenna to the Gulf of Trieste, with marshes and lagoons so marked a feature of the mouths of the Po and of Venice. Trieste on the western side of the Istrian peninsula, and Fiume on the eastern side, were Austro-Hungary's seaports on the Adriatic. Trieste has been joined to Italy as a prize of war, and Fiume, after a bitter quarrel, occupation by d'Annunzio's troops, and much negotiation, was annexed to Italy in the presence of the King on March 16, 1924, in accordance with the treaty with Jugo-Slavia signed Jan. 27, 1924. The new province, Carnaro, has about 80,000 population and Port Barros (the Slav part of Fiume) and the Delta remain in Jugo-Slavia which is the Basin Thaon de Revel for its shipping and lumber trade, though subject to Italian supervision.

The climate of Italy is sunny, although northern Italy has a cold winter; snow is rarely seen in Naples, and olives, oranges, lemons, figs, sugar cane, cotton and pomengranates flourish in Calabria. The soil is fertile and the people industrious and frugal. Italy, though drained before the war by emigration, is one of the most densely populated states in Europe.

The population is unusually homogeneous. In prewar Italy there were about 85,000 of French origin, 10,000 Teutonic in the Val d'Aosta, 81,000 Albanian in Calabria and Sicily, 29,000 Greek, 43,000 Slav, mostly in Cividale, and 12,000 Spanish (Catalans) in Sardinia. In the "redeemed" provinces, formerly Austrian, annexed after the war, there are 215,345 Germans in Alto Adige and 13,920 in the Trentino; 326,715 Slovenes in the northeastern districts, and 141,663 Croats in Istria. The religion of the great majority is Roman Catholic, the census reporting 123,253 Protestants; 34,324 Jews; and 847,532 of no religion. Emigration has been very heavy. The United States census of 1920 reported 1,610,109 Italian-born in the United States alone. In the decade before the war about 650,000 emigrants left Italy annually, and about 500,000 returned each year, being a net loss to Italy of 1,500,000 in that period. In 1914 there were about 1,500,000 residing in Brazil, 1,000,000 in Argentina, 450,000 in France, 220,000 in Switzerland, 120,000 in Germany, and 150,000 in Northern Africa. The war checked emigration greatly, but it reached 230,000 in 1919, 412,000 in 1920, 279,000 in 1921, 277,000 in 1922, and 395,000 in 1923. The Association of Italian Corporations, etc., in Rome estimates that in 1921 Italian immigrants remitted from the United States alone, 3,689 million lire.

It is estimated that in 1923 the number of tourists visiting Italy was 661,000 compared with 567,000 in 1922; that the daily expenditure of each averaged 150 lire, making a total of 2,479 million lire—probably an underestimate.

Unemployment has decreased. On Jan. 1, 1922, the number of persons out of work was 541,775; on July 30, 1923, 213,590; on Dec. 31, 1923, 258,000, and on August 31, 1924, 218,000.

Rome, the capital city, has a population of 664,571 by the census of 1921, not including the garrison of 24,889. It increased 27.18 per cent. in the last decade and has tripled in size since 1871. The total population of the 69 capitals of the provinces in 1911 was 6,440,729 and in 1921, 7,511,048, an increase of 11.66 per cent.

The percentage of illiteracy has been high in Italy, especially in Calabria, and the other southern provinces, but in the last decade much progress has been made in correcting it. Lower grade education is compulsory. Italy has ten universities dating from the thirteenth century or the first years of the fourteenth. Famous among these are Bologna (founded 1200), with 3,031 students; Genoa (1243), 2,459 students; Naples (1224), 9,266 students; Padua (1222), 2,082 students; Pavia (1300), 1,512 students; Pisa (1338), 1,729 students, and Rome (1303), 5,178 students. The total number of students at the 21 universities in 1921 was 41,032.

Agriculture is the chief industry. Of a total of 71,659,592 acres 65,995,000 are under crops. The number of peasant proprietors is 4,000,000, mostly in northern Italy. The census of 1921 returned 3,796,561 as proprietors of lands, buildings, or both. The wheat acreage in 1921 was 11,927,000; sugar beet, 125,000. There are 5,735,500 acres given over to olives and 10,590,000 to vineyards. The sugar output in 1921 was 170,466 tons. Silk culture flourishes. Dairy farming and cheese making is important in northern Italy. Italy has suffered greatly from deforestation, but a determined effort has of late been made to reafforest the country. The chestnut crop is of great value. There are about 30,000 vesels and boats and about 110,000 men engaged in fishing.

Italy is not rich in mineral deposits and is es-

pecially lacking in coal. Much hydroelectric power is going to waste in the mountains, but in 1923 355 plants produced 1,504,216 h. p. In 1919 Italy imported 6,220,000 tons of coal, of which 1,160,000 were from the United States. The amount dropped in 1920, and about 1,200,000 tons of lignite were mined in her 200 mines. Italy is a large producer of sulphur, chiefly in the volcanic regions of Sicily, the amount in 1923 being 248,916 metric tons.

Italy is now equipped with 9 powerful coke blast furnaces, 113 electric steel furnaces of large and medium capacity and 60 small ones. Production was 247,000 metric tons of pig iron in 1923 against 158,000 in 1922; and 1,122,000 tons of raw steel in 1923 against 981,000 tons in 1922. The total number of employees and workmen engaged by iron and steel working plants is about 100,000, and the capital invested is estimated at $100,000,000.

Zinc ore production in 1923 was 136,881 metric tons and of lead ore 36,806 metric tons. The possession of the quicksilver mines of Idria in the territory taken from Austria, north of Fiume makes Italy the foremost producer in the world, the output being about 1,700 metric tons in 1919, and 1,400 in 1920. The quarry industry is important.

The textile industry, cotton, wool, silk and artificial silk, is steadily increasing.

Government receipts for the fiscal year 1923-24 were 20,533 million lire, an increase of 1,730 over the previous year; while expenditures were 21,156 million lire, a decrease of 676. The deficit was provisionally set at 623 million lire as compared with 2,616 estimated in the budget, and an actual deficit of 3,029 in 1922-23. The increase from direct taxation was 620 million lire.

The internal debt on June 30, 1924, amounted to 93,162 million paper lire a decrease of 2,382 in the year. The foreign debt totaled 22,721 million gold lire an increase of 534 in the year, owing to accruals of interest on the debt to Great Britain. The note circulation on June 30, 1924, was 17,015 million lire.

The budget estimates for 1924-25 show receipts of 16,644 million lire and expenditures of 17,999 million lire, with an estimated deficit of 1,355 million lire. Included, however, is the total of the war claims bonds of 1,500 million lire instead of 78 million for the year's interest and amortization, so the deficit is apparent rather than real.

Italy in 1922 had 10,269 miles of state railroads operating under a heavy deficit, and 980 miles of privately owned lines; the state had electrified 639 miles by June 30, 1921, and will electrify about 4,000 miles in all. The number of ships entering Italian ports in 1920 were: Italian, 106,381, of 18,194,055 tons; foreign, 6,202, of 10,991,119 tons. The chief ports in order of tonnage entered were Genoa, Naples, Palermo, Leghorn, Venice, Messina and Catania. In her mercantile marine in 1922 were 825 steamers of 3,129,903 tons. In this year the amount of ship subsidies granted was estimated as 300,000,000 lire, the subsidy policy having begun in 1877 when 9,000,000 was given. By stringent economy and reduction of lines in 1923 the Minister of Marine hoped to save 75,000,000 lire on the mercantile marine.

The Government has decided to turn the telephone lines over to private concessionaires to be operated as a unit, the Government to take for its plant half the stock of the corporation, which is to be capitalized at not less than 500 million lire. Extensions calling for expenditures of 4,387 million lire to be financed by loans placed abroad.

Italy, divided, dismembered even for centuries, began to take shape as a unity when, following the war of 1859, Lombardy, by the peace of Zurich, came under the crown of King Victor Emmanuel II. of Sardinia of the house of Savoy. By plebiscite in 1860 Parma, Modena, the Romagna and Tuscany joined, to be followed at once by Sicily and Naples, and by The Marches and Umbria. The first Italian Parliament assembled in February, 1861, and on March 17, 1861, declared Victor Emmanuel King of Italy. Mantua and Venetia were added in 1866, an outcome of the Austro-Prussian war. The Papal States were taken possession of by Italian troops on Sept. 20, 1870, after the withdrawal of the French garrison in the Franco-Prussian war (see Rome, Sec of), and by plebiscite on Oct. 2 were annexed to the kingdom, thereby rounding out United Italy. Italy suffered heavily in the World War, her northeast provinces having been overrun by the Austrians and Germans after a crushing defeat at Caporetto. Her loss in men was 650,000 killed and missing, and the cost to the kingdom was 48,000,000,000 lire. The increase in territory that followed the war is given in detail above.

The total expenditures to July 1, 1923, for reconstruction of the devastated provinces was 12,148 million lire out of a total requirement of 18,718 million lire.

The country is governed under an expansion of the Constitution granted to Sardinia in 1848. The executive authority is exercised by the King, acting through a Minister. The legislative power rests with the King and a Parliament of two Houses. The Senate is composed of nine Princes of the Blood and eminent men nominated for life by the King; the number in 1923 was 393. The Lower House consists of 535 Deputies (1 to every 71,000 of the population) elected by districts directly. The electoral law of 1920 provides for universal suffrage of all men and women 21 years old, and the electoral reform of 1919 provided for proportional representation. The complexion of the House elected in May, 1921, was: Constitutionalists, 275; Socialists, 122; Catholics, 107; Communists, 16; Republicans, 7; Germans, 4; and Slavs, 4.

The duration of Parliament is 5 years, but the King has power to dissolve the Lower House at any time; a new election must follow within four months. All money bills must originate in the Lower House. Premier Mussolini forced through a bill, Nov. 18, 1923, reforming the electoral law so as to assign two-thirds of the seats in the Chamber of Deputies to the party obtaining the largest number of votes in the elections, the remaining third are distributed proportionately among the minority lists. In the election of April 6, 1924, the Fascista therefore won 356 seats in a bloc, the Government having the support also of 63 other Deputies.

The Fascisti Government has abolished four Ministries and reduced the former thirteen direct taxes to three—those on land, house and income, besides centring all finance control in the Treasury.

The army on a peace basis numbers 250,000 men, with 2,350,000 in the reserve. Service is compulsory and universal. The navy has two strongly fortified naval bases, Pola and Spezia. Many of its pre-war units have been discarded.

Italy is a member of the League of Nations.

The lira is the unit of currency. At par of exchange, lira = 19.3 cents; exchange rate on Oct. 15, 1924, was 4.36.

Foreign trade figures are (lira = $0.045):

Imports,	1922	lira 15,764,764,872	($709,414,419)
"	1923	" 17,225,041,858	($775,026,883)
Exports,	1922	" 9,302,367,061	($418,600,517)
"	1923	" 11,058,888,807	($497,649,999)

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$302,121,278
"	1921-22	138,174,639
"	1922-23	173,456,950
"	1923-24	175,312,977
Exports,	1920-21	59,096,514
"	1921-22	61,346,750
"	1922-23	83,025,900
"	1923-24	79,933,956

Italian Colonial Possessions.

ERITREA.

AREA, 45,435 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1920, 405,681, of which 2,435 are Italians.

CAPITAL, Asmara; population, 14,711.

Governor, Dr. Jacopo Gasparini (1923).

Italy's colonial venture in Africa began in 1870, when the port of Assab, in the extreme southern part of Eritrea, was purchased. Lagging interest was revived in 1885, when the colonial project was vigorously pushed. An effort to establish a protectorate over Abyssinia was made in 1889 but was upset by King Menelek, who with an army of 80,000 annihilated a force of 12,000 Italians at the Battle of Adowa in 1896. Eritrea was constituted a colony in 1890.

Eritrea stretches for 620 miles along the African coast of the Red Sea from Cape Kasar to Cape Dumeirch. To the west it is bordered by the Soudan and on the south by Abyssinia. The lowlands along the coast are very hot but the uplands are cool, sometimes cold. Irrigation is necessary to supplement rainfall for the crops, and the soil is poor. Agriculture and stock raising are the chief industries. There is a railroad 75 miles long connecting the seaport Massawa (population, 2,275) with the capital, Asmara (altitude 7,765 feet), which is being extended via Keren to Agordat (109 miles) to open up a cotton-growing district. Gold is mined in Hamassen and petroleum is found, but there has been as yet no development.

Efforts to settle large numbers of Italians in the uplands, the only part of the country where Europeans can live permanently, have been abandoned.

The budget for 1922-23 balances at 27,548,733 lire, but this includes a state contribution to the receipts of 6,650,000 lire.

The imports in 1921 were 110,000,000 lire, and exports 28,000,000 lire.

ITALIAN SOMALILAND.

AREA, 139,430 square miles.
POPULATION, about 650,000.
CAPITAL and port, Mogadishu; population, estimated, 14,000.
Governor, Cesare de Vecchi (1923).

Italy's African colony, the Italian Somaliland, extends along the Indian Ocean from the Gulf of Aden to the Juba River. The coast line runs in a northeast-southwest direction, is 1,100 miles long, with no indentation of importance. Jubaland, the valley of the Juba River, was taken from Kenya (German East Africa) and added to the colony to balance British and French acquisitions of former German possessions. Agriculture and cattle and camel raising are the chief industries. In 1921 706 steamers of 206,968 tons entered the ports.

The budget for 1923-24 balances at 22,322,000 lire; this includes a state contribution to the receipts of 9,000,000 lire, and extraordinary expenditure of 11,425,448 lire.

The imports for 1922 were 45,694,090 lire, and exports 10,988,357 lire.

TRIPOLITANIA AND CYRENAICA.
(Italian Libya.)

AREA, 406,000 square miles.
POPULATION, estimated, 1,000,000 (30 per cent. Arabs, 40 per cent. Negroes, 23 per cent. Jews, 7 per cent. Europeans).
CAPITALS, Tripoli, population, estimated, 73,000, and Benghazi, population, 35,000.
Governor of Tripolitania, Giuseppe Volpi (1921).
Governor of Cyrenaica, Gen. Bongiovanni (1923).

Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, or Italian Libya, in North Africa, extend along the Mediterranean Sea from Egypt on the east to Tunis (French) on the west. On the south they extend into the desert, the boundary line being unmarked though settled by treaty with France Sept. 12, 1919.

Tripoli, formerly one of the Barbary States and independent since 1714, was reconquered by Turkey in 1835. During the Turko-Italian war of 1911-12, Italy proclaimed the annexation of Tripoli, which was recognized in the Treaty of Ouchy, Oct. 18, 1912.

The territory was divided into two independent districts for administrative purposes May 17, 1919. In both provinces natives have equal rights with Italians and there is a certain amount of local autonomy by elected local Parliaments.

The prevailing religion is Mohammedan, and Arabic is generally spoken.

The country is rather barren but has date palm orchards, olive groves, lemon, almond and fig trees, and vineyards. Some cereals, chiefly barley, are grown. Pasturage is abundant in Cyrenaica. Sponge fishing is important; the value of the product in 1920-21 was 16,424,250 lire. There is considerable caravan trade to the south. The total railroad mileage is 163.

The budgets for 1923-24 were: Tripolitania—Colonial revenue, 132,029,500 lire; civil expenditures, 34,720,500 lire; military expenditure, 97,303,100 lire Cyrenaica—Colonial revenue, 111,905,100 lire; civil expenditures, 42,625,600 lire; military expenditure, 69,281,000 lire.

The trade of Tripolitania in 1921 was: Imports, 105,858,963 lire; exports, 10,641,487 lire; of Cyrenaica, imports, 5,180,700 lire; exports, 17,100,000 lire.

Trade of Italian Africa with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$212,758
"	1921-22	101,203
"	1922-23	44,389
"	1923-24	26,715
Exports,	1920-21	332,666
"	1921-22	11,501
"	1922-23	80,564
"	1923-24	7,983

JAPAN, EMPIRE OF

AREA, Japan proper, 148,756 square miles. Korea (Chosen), 84,738 square miles; Formosa (Taiwan), 13,944 square miles; Pescadores (Hokoto), 47 square miles; Japanese Sakhalin (Karafuto), 13,253 square miles. Total, 260,738 square miles.
POPULATION, Japan proper, census estimate, Dec. 31, 1923, 58,481,500; Korea, 18,313,800; Formosa, 3,758,900; Sakhalin, 150,600; total, 80,704,800.
CAPITAL, Tokio (Greater), population, 1922, 5,164,300; other cities, census of Oct. 1, 1920; Osaka, 1,252,983; Kobe, 608,644; Kyoto, 591,323; Nagoya, 429,997; Yokohama, 422,938; Nagasaki, 176,534; Hiroshima, 160,510; Hakodate, 144,749; Kure, 130,362; Kanazawa, 129,265; Sendai, 118,984; Otaru, 108,113, Kagoshima, 103,180; Sapporo, 102,580; Yawata, 100,235; and 59 other cities with more than 30,000 inhabitants.

Emperor, Yoshihito; born Aug. 31, 1879; succeeded his father, Mutsuhito, July 30, 1912; married Princess Sadako, May 10, 1900; four sons.
Regent, Crown Prince Hirohito; born April 21, 1901; constituted Regent because of his father's ill health, Nov. 25, 1921; married to Princess Nagako, eldest daughter of Prince Kuni, Jan. 26, 1924.
Premier, Viscount Kofuei Kato; took office June 11, 1924.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron K. Shidehara.
Home Minister, Rejiro Wakatsuki.
Minister of Finance, Yugo Hamaguchi.
Ambassador to the United States, Masanao Hanihara.
Consuls General, at New York, Hirosi Saito; at San Francisco, Ujiro Oyama. *Consuls* at Los Angeles, Chicago, New Orleans, Portland, Ore., and at Seattle. There are honorary Consuls at Mobile, St. Louis, Philadelphia, and Galveston.
United States Ambassador, Edgar A. Bancroft.
United States Consuls General, at Tokio, Nathaniel B. Stewart; at Seoul, Korea, Ransford S. Miller. *Consuls*, at Yokohama, Graham H. Kemper; at Kobe, Erle R. Dickover; at Nagasaki, Henry B. Hitchcock; at Nagoya, Harry F. Hawley; at Taikoku, Formosa, Harvey T. Goodier.

The island empire of Japan lies in the north Pacific Ocean off the coast of China and Siberia from 21° 45′ north latitude, the southern point of Formosa (Taiwan), due east of Hongkong, to 50° 56′ north latitude, the last of the Kurile Islands, a few miles south of Kamchatka. It includes also the southern half of the island of Sakhalin, and the ancient Kingdom of Korea, annexed May 25, 1915, on the mainland. Japan also holds the Kwangtung peninsula (Port Arthur and Dairen) on a 99-year lease, and has the mandate for the Marshall, Caroline, Ladrone and Pelew Islands, former German possessions in the Pacific.

The southernmost island is subtropical; the northernmost subarctic. Were the empire stretched out in the Atlantic off the coast of the United States at the same latitudes, Formosa would lie across Cuba and Southern Florida. Tokio would be due east of Norfolk, Hakodate due east of New York, and Sakhalin would lie athwart Newfoundland, with the northernmost island, Paramushir, off Labrador. In area Japan proper is about the size of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio combined.

Japan proper, the ancient empire, bears a strong likeness to the British Isles, similarly separated from the continent of Europe; its 148,756 square miles compares with Great Britain and Ireland's 121,633, and its 58,481,500 inhabitants with the United Kingdom's 47,307,601. The Japanese coast is even more deeply indented, its coast line measuring 17,150 miles. Few places in Japan are far removed from the mountains or really distant from the sea. The northern islands are a continuation of the Russian Karafuto chain running down through Yezo and the mainland. The continuation of the Kuentun mountain range of China appears in the southern islands, the ranges meeting in the grand Japanese Alps. In the vast transverse fissure crossing the mainland from the Sea of Japan to the Pacific rises the group of volcanoes, mostly extinct or dormant, with the majestic sacred mountain Fujisan lifting its white cone 60 miles west of Tokio to an altitude of 12,425 feet. The earthquake zone —where the average is said to be four slight ones a day, with very serious ones only every six or seven years—has its greatest centre along the Pacific Coast near the Bay of Tokio.

Soundings in 1924 by the Japanese naval survey ship Manshu found the lowest "deep" in the ocean, 32,636 feet (over 6 miles), 145 miles southeast of Tokio. This lies at the bottom of a precipitous declivity 100 miles off Boshu. The ship also found a submarine volcano, double Mt. Fuji in height, off Cape Ushio in Kii Province. Many of the earthquakes with accompanying tidal waves seem to have their origin here.

Japan suffered the worst disaster in its history on Sept. 1, 1923, when a great earthquake shock, followed by a tidal wave and fire, destroyed the capital city, Tokio, the third largest city in the world, Yokohama, the chief port, and many other towns and health resorts.

The total number of casualties was 246,540, of which 103,733 were wounded, 99,331 killed and 43,476 missing and probably all killed. Houses destroyed by fire numbered 447,128; completely destroyed by collapse, 128,266; washed away by tidal wave, 868; in addition, 126,233 houses half collapsed. The property loss is placed officially at 5,500,000,000 yen.

Under the supervision of the Municipal Reconstruction Bureau in rebuilding Tokio, residential districts

are segregated from commercial and industrial districts. Six new avenues 100 to 150 feet wide will cut across the most crowded sections, supplementing the existing main thoroughfares, and 122 new streets with a minimum width of 36 feet are laid out, replacing narrow and crooked lanes and streets; three large and 52 small parks will be added and a 15,000,000 yen chain of public markets. A subway will be built. It is planned to connect Tokio and Yokohama with a barge canal 17,000 metres long and 200 metres wide to be completed in 1929. Fireproof zones are mapped out and fireproof buildings will be subsidized by the Government. The Government has made a preliminary appropriation of 573,438,849 yen for the work.

On Sept. 1, 1924, one year after the disaster, the police reported that there were 310,000 houses in Tokio where there had been 358,000; of these 176,000 were newly built and mostly temporary structures of wood with tin roofs. The population of Tokio proper, which had been 2,036,136, had decreased to 1,741,500. Many survivors remained in the suburbs, which increased 320,000 in population.

According to official reports 2,956 shocks were recorded in the year since the great earthquake.

Reconstruction work in Yokohama has been slower and fewer permanent buildings have been started. Port conditions were about 70 per cent. of normal. The number of foreign residents on April 21 was 1,118, of which 104 were American.

In February, 1924, a loan of £25,000,000 was floated in London and a loan of $150,000,000 in New York.

Separating the islands of Shikoku and Kiushiu from the mainland is the wonderfully beautiful Inland Sea, opening both into the Sea of Japan and the Pacific. It is 255 miles long and 56 wide, with a coast line of 700 miles and a surface expanse of 1,325 square miles.

Heavy snowfalls are frequent on the Japan Sea slopes of the mountains of Yezo, while the Pacific side, by which flows the Japan Current, enjoys, delightful winter weather. There is an abundant rainfall. The streams are short, swift and often unruly, of little value for transportation, yet offering a vast but as yet little developed supply of hydro-electric power. Myriads of waterfalls add their charm to the magnificent scenery. The "Splendor of the Sun" at Nikko makes an unbroken plunge of 350 feet. There are a thousand mineral springs.

Three-fourths of the mountain land is uncultivable, and the soil of the rest is only moderately fertile, yet by intensive cultivation, hard work and great frugality more than half the people wrest their living from the soil. There is a rich supply of fish of many kinds in the sea, and fish is a staple diet, so a hardy, daring, self-reliant race of fishermen has been developed.

About three-fifths of the arable land is owned by small peasant proprietors, with holdings of an acre, more or less, each. The rest is mostly worked by tenant farmers. More than half the land is used for growing rice, the staple food of the country. The number of acres planted in 1923 was 7,703,279. The crop in 1923 was 8,864,000 metric tons. Large crops are raised of wheat, barley, rye, millet, buckwheat, maize, beans and potatoes, also tobacco and tea. Mulberry trees are widely grown and in 1923 the number of families engaged in silk culture was 1,861,955, with an output of 574,893,482 pounds of cocoons valued at 660,339,808 yen. There were 3,848 factories engaged in the silk industry, employing 64,188 men and 430,110 women.

Forests cover 46,000,000 acres, about 23,000,000 belonging to the state and to the imperial household. Much cabinet wood is produced; the lacquer tree is largely cultivated in the north and the camphor tree furnishes much of the wealth of Formosa.

In the decade 1908-18 the number of industrial establishments doubled, increasing from 11,390 to 22,391, with horsepower increased from 379,556 to 2,006,098; men operatives increased from 248,751 to 646,115, and women operatives from 400,925 to 763,081. By the end of 1920 the number of factories had again doubled—45,806—employing 700,124 men and 786,318 women, a total of 1,486,442 operatives. Government factories in the same decade decreased in number from 196 to 161 but doubled in power and increased somewhat in number of operatives, the figures for 1918 being men, 123,087, and women, 36,349.

The cotton mills also prospered greatly during the war; the capital was increased 288 per cent. by June, 1920, over the pre-war figure, with 3,689,000 spindles as compared with 2,409,900 in 1914. At the end of 1918 there were 6,710 factories with 65,316 men and 218,041 women operatives. The loss in the earthquake was about 15 per cent. (680,000 spindles). The production, however, was speeded up, being 2,155,954 bales of cotton yarn in 1923, as compared with 2,225,274 in 1922. Exports of yarn fell off in value, being valued at 78,439,980 yen in 1923, compared with 114,723,331 yen in 1922. Exports of cotton cloth were valued at 234,400,000 yen in 1923 as compared with 222,052,000 yen in 1922.

In 1922 India supplied 4,944,000 piculs of raw cotton (picul = 132.25 pounds); the United States, 2,899,000; China, 633,000; and Egypt, 108,000.

Japan has become a heavy producer of coal; 31,271,000 metric tons were mined in 1919; 29,245,384 in 1920; 26,220,617 in 1921, and 27,191,711 in 1922. Her total resources are estimated at 8,792 million tons, of which the workable resources are 1,238 million tons. With the exception of one field of 60 million tons of anthracite, all the coal is bituminous. Of petroleum 179,910 metric tons were produced in 1922. The value of Japan's chief mining products since 1906 will be found in a large table accompanying this article.

The difficulty of getting iron during the war compelled Japan to increase its foundries from 20 to 250, and in 1919 these produced 613,000 tons of pig iron and 553,000 tons of steel. Pig iron production dropped 168,870 tons in 1920, 96,648, in 1921, and 77,262 in 1922 Steel kept up better in tonnage, 308,214 in 1920 and 325,300 in 1921, but the value in the latter year was just one-half of the value in 1918. The imports of iron and steel in 1920 were 1,969,000 tons; in 1921, 1,368,300, and in 1922, 2,248,000 tons. About 2,700 factories were engaged in machine making, etc.

Shipbuilding enjoyed an enormous boom during the war. The number of shipyards increased from 6 to 57, with over six times the amount of capital and in 1914-18 the twelve leading yards built 233 steamers of a gross tonnage of 972,807. In 1919, Japan's boom year in shipbuilding, 136 vessels with a gross tonnage of 619,000 were launched. In 1922 only 16 vessels of over 1,000 with a total tonnage of 59,000 were launched. This slump was the cause of extensive unemployment, 100,000 being out of work. General distress was avoided by a grant of liberal bonuses to workmen on dismissal.

Japan in 1923 had 7,011 miles of state owned railroads and 2,005 privately owned, a total of 9,016. Announcement has been made of plans to make the standard gauge 4.85 feet and to complete the work of rebuilding in 20 years. Comprehensive plans have been made for the electrification of the Government railroads, the first section to be the Tokaido line, 408 miles, from Tokio to Kobe. A railway tunnel 7 miles long is under construction between the islands of Kiushu and Honshu under the Moji Shimonoseki Straits. It is expected that it will be completed in 1931 at a cost of 29,230,000 yen.

The Government subsidizes five shipping companies for the foreign trade. In the fiscal year 1922-23 the total subsidy was 6,668,605 yen, and for 1923-24, 6,825,787 has been set aside.

The merchant navy in 1921 consisted of 6,094 steamers of 3,206,125 gross tons, 36,095 sailing vessels of 1,259,936 tons.

There entered the Japanese ports in 1923, 13,158 steamers of 36,801,924 tonnage. Of these 756 of 4,062,787 tons were American; 1,410 of 6,655,828 tons, British; and 10,143 of 23,339,032 tons, Japanese.

There are 60 harbors open to foreign trade, the most important being Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka on the Pacific Coast of the main island, and Niigata on the Japan Sea Coast, the port of transshipment for Vladivostok. Nagasaki, on Kyushu Island, Tamsui, in Formosa, and Fusan, in Korea, are the important ports.

The Japanese in continental United States, by the census of 1920, numbered 111,010 (in 1910 there were 72,157). Of these there were 71,952 in California (an increase of 30,000), 17,387 in Washington, 4,151 in Oregon, and 2,686 in New York. In Hawaii they number 109,274, of which about 17,000, in Honolulu, are tradesmen and the rest labor on the sugar and pineapple plantations or are farmers. In the Philippines there are 10,000. There are about 16,000 in Canada, 3,000 in Mexico, 7,000 in Peru, 30,000 in Brazil, 3,000 in Argentina, 18,000 in Malaysia, and 12,000 in Australasia. In Manchuria, according to the official reports, there were 181,206 in 1919, and in China proper, 31,987. The foreign visitors to Japan number about 30,000 yearly. Foreign residents in 1921 were 23,691.

The marriages in 1921 numbered 519,193 (9.1 to the 1,000); divorces, 53,399 (0.9 to the 1,000); births, 1,990,800 (35.1 to the 1,000); and deaths, 1,288,532 (22.7 to the 1,000).

The chief exports are raw silk, silk waste and silk tissues, cotton yarns and tissue, coal, earthenware and glassware, matches, refined sugar, machinery, copper, tea, toys and camphor. The chief imports are raw cotton and textiles, machinery and iron products, oilcake, wool and woolen tissues, sugar, rice, beans and peas, petroleum, crude rubber, coal, flax, hemp and dyes.

The United States is Japan's best customer, taking between 40 and 45 per cent. of her exports, chiefly raw silk, and supplying from 25 to 30 per cent. of her imports. China is second, taking 25 per cent. of the exports.

Trade with the United States by fiscal years as reported to the U. S. Dept. of Commerce was:

Imports,	1920-21	$189,181,585
"	1921-22	248,534,339
"	1922-23	212,973,582
"	1923-24	283,291,351
Exports,	1920-21	253,217,835
"	1921-22	307,514,995
"	1922-23	372,463,889
"	1923-24	325,342,114

DEVELOPMENT OF THE EMPIRE.

The Japanese fix 660 B. C. as the date of the accession of their first Emperor, Jimmu Tenno, and count the present Emperor the 122d of that dynasty. Ethnologists trace the origin of the Japanese people to Chinese, Korean, Mongol and Malayan sources, a stock mixture that has become thoroughly amalgamated. The hairy Ainus, now surviving in meagre numbers in the island of Yezo, are believed to be the remnants of the aboriginal inhabitants.

For centuries closed to foreign influence or even contact the nation developed a high civilization and a wonderful body of art. Efforts to penetrate the island empire by Dutch traders and by missionaries were equally barren of results. The United States expedition, commanded by Commodore Matthew C. Perry, U. S. N., which arrived in Yokohama in 1853, broke through the reserve and the treaty he sought of amity and the opening of the port to trade was signed in March, 1854. This treaty was followed by a much broader one negotiated by Townsend Harris, the United States Minister, in June, 1857. In Japan then the ruling power was that of the Shogunate, which had been in control since the twelfth century. In 1868, however, the de jure Emperor Mutsuhito (ruled 1867-1912 and posthumously styled Meiji) overthrew the Shogun after a short war and by 1872 had entirely suppressed the feudal system. The change and modification of Japan's social, industrial and political institutions that followed has been the most complete and radical in history.

Able men visited foreign countries and adapted ideas and methods they found there to the needs of their country. The first railroad was begun in 1870. Compulsory military service was made obligatory in 1872, and army training and development on European lines followed. In 1875 Japan got the Kurile Islands from Russia, rounding off her empire to the north. In exchange she relinquished her claim to Sakhalin, the southern half she recovered in 1905 as spoils of the Russo-Japanese War. In 1876 she seized the Liukiu Islands, extending southward to Formosa and in the Chino-Japanese War of 1895 that great island, Formosa (13,944 square miles), larger than the State of Maryland, with a population of 3,654,398 and a great potential wealth was with the Pescadores, her prize of war, and completed the southern half of her territory. In that year of her first great military success Japan drove the Chinese out of Korea, Southern Manchuria, and the Liaotung peninsula. Diplomatic pressure from Russia, France and Germany forced Japan to give up Port Arthur and withdraw from Korea, while Russia then obtained for herself from China a 25-year lease of the Liaotung peninsula with Port Arthur and Dalny the ice free seaport terminus, via the Manchurian railroad, of her Trans-Siberian railroad. Germany also, to avenge two murdered missionaries, compelled China to give her a 99-year lease of Kiaochow and 254 square miles of hinterland in Shantung.

In 1902 Japan made a defensive alliance with Great Britain which protected her from European interference, when she fought Russia from February, 1904, to September, 1905. By the Treaty of Portsmouth Japan obtained the recognition of her paramount rights in Korea (though that country remained independent), also the Russian lease of the Liaotung peninsula (later to be extended by China to 99 years), and also the southern half of the Island of Sakhalin. Moreover, Russia evacuated Manchuria, the development of which Japan coveted. In 1910 she annexed Korea.

Japan came into the World War under the treaty with Great Britain and drove the Germans out of Kiaochow and took the Marshall and Caroline Islands, former German possessions. She took occasion to press her claims for control in China by presenting, on Jan. 18, 1915, the "twenty-one demands." To this China was then unable to resist. By these Japan was to acquire all German rights in Shantung and no part of that province was to be leased to a third power. She also was to receive valuable railroad concessions there and in Southern Manchuria, commercial ports, special trading privileges and mining rights in Southern Manchuria and Mongolia; China also agreed to employ influential Japanese advisers in political, financial, military and police development. In fact, it was a virtual surrender of China to Japan. In July, 1916, Japan and Russia signed a treaty, practically an alliance, whereby Russia recognized Japan's special interests in China and received recognition of her special interests in Mongolia and Turkestan.

Japan announced Oct. 10, 1922, that the former German leasehold of Kiaochow in Shantung, which was captured during the World War, would be restored to China on Dec. 2, 1922, in carrying out the terms of the treaty signed at Washington on Feb. 4, 1922. This was only carried out.

The troops of the Japanese Expeditionary Army in Siberia left Vladivostok on Oct. 25, 1922. The stores of arms and munitions, amounting to 300,000 tons, stored near that port, belonging to the Allies and the United States were handed over to the "Red" army before their departure.

Japan has announced her determination to hold the northern half of Sakhalin Island until her demands for reparation for the Nikolaievsk affair, where 600 Japanese were killed in 1920, have been satisfied.

This and other matters which have caused friction are under negotiation between Russia and Japan.

An attempt on the life of the Prince Regent on Dec. 27, 1923, caused the downfall of the Cabinet of Admiral Count Yamamoto, and his successor, Viscount Kiyoura, was beaten at the general election on May 11, when it was said the total expenditures of candidates and parties exceeded $17,000,000. The new Diet, on July 15, abolished "dual nationality" by an act providing that Japanese born in foreign countries where birth gives nationality shall lose their Japanese nationality from birth unless formal action be taken to preserve their rights to Japanese citizenship. A tax of 100 per cent. was placed on about 250 articles of import classed as luxuries.

Japan, previously an absolute monarchy, is now governed under a constitution promulgated Feb. 11, 1889. The Emperor, who is declared to be "sacred and inviolable," exercises the whole of the executive powers with the advice and assistance of the Cabinet Ministers, whom he appoints and who are responsible to him. He declares war, makes peace and concludes treaties; he "exercises the legislative powers with the consent of the Imperial Diet;" he has supreme command of the army and navy; and he "determines the organization and peace standing of the army and navy." The Emperor has a privy council to consult with on important affairs of state and which interprets the Constitution.

Every law requires the consent of the Imperial Diet, which consists of two Chambers. The House of Peers numbers (1921) 394 members, 16 Princes of the Blood, 13 Princes, 43 Marquises, 20 Counts, 73 Viscounts, 20 Barons, 120 Imperial nominees, and 45 representatives of the largest taxpayers. The House of Representatives has 464 members, elected for four years by 2,800,000 voters, who must be males over 25 paying a direct national tax of not less than three yen. There has been much agitation for universal suffrage. The Cabinet has an entirely free hand to formulate policies of state quite independent of the political parties and of the House, and is often organized independent of it. When it can't control the House it dissolves the Diet. Every law requires consent of the Diet.

The power of the Diet is growing steadily and it has now become an absolute necessity for the Cabinet to control a majority of the Diet, for without its approval no important matter of state can be carried out. The power and influence of the military men, it is said, are declining.

An extra-constitutional but hitherto most influential body is the Genro or Elder Statesmen, consulted on grave matters of policy by the Emperor. Death has reduced their number to three—Prince Saionji, Viscount Kiyoura, and Admiral Count Yamamoto, all men who have played a distinguished part in public affairs. In Japan the outgoing Premier does not always recommend his successor, for the Ministry is not responsible to the Diet. In such instances the Emperor depends on the decision of the Genro.

Governors and sheriffs of prefectures are appointed by the Government. The Mayor is that one of three candidates elected by the municipal assembly who obtains the Emperor's approval. The elected Chief Magistrates of towns and villages must obtain the Governor's approval.

There is absolute religious freedom. The chief forms of religion in Japan are Shintoism and Buddhism. Neither has state support. Elementary education is compulsory. In 1919 there were 612 kindergartens with 51,834 pupils, and 25,625

elementary schools with 172,979 teachers and 8,137,347 pupils. Japan had in 1920 five imperial universities, and 11 other institutions of university rank; the total number of teachers was 1,868 and 32,434 students. The most influential is the Tokio Imperial University established in 1877, which has 417 teachers and 5,283 students.

The language of commerce is English and it is a required study in the secondary schools.

Japan has twelve sects of Buddhism, 71,750 Buddhist temples, 181,100 Buddhist priests and 51,511,100 believers. The thirteen sects of Shintoism, which originated in the combined spirit of Japanese ancestor worship and Imperial veneration, centre in the shrines, which number 171,725, but the Shintō priests number only 14,900. There are twelve forms of Christianity in the empire. The Greek communicants number 65,615, with 131 churches; the Roman Catholics, 14,200 with 189 churches; the Anglican and American Episcopalian Mission, 16,215 with 213 churches; the Methodist Mission, 13,356 with 181 churches, and the Congregational Mission, 15,847, with 151 churches.

Service in the army is universal and compulsory; actual service begins at 20 and lasts two years in the ranks for all arms. The peace strength of the active army is 300,000 men with a reserve of 2,350,000.

The War Department had retired 1,800 officers on Aug. 1, 1923, under the Government's scheme for military reduction. The number is to reach 2,200 by March, 1924. The reduction in non-commissioned officers was 3,000, and privates, 53,000. The retrenchment is equivalent to five divisions on the peace strength and a saving of 354,000,000 yen.

A further reduction was announced in August, 1924, abolishing four more divisions and minor units. Of the 18,000,000 yen saved 13,000,000 is to be used to establish 12 air squadrons, equally divided between pursuit, scout and bombing squadrons, a tank corps, anti-aircraft units, motor transport, schools of chemical warfare and research.

An appropriation of 25,000,000 yen has been made to aid civilian aviation.

The Japanese naval program under the Washington Naval Treaty provides for this fleet:

Class.	*Completed at the End of* 1921.	1922.	1923.
Dreadnoughts	11	10	10
Pre-dreadnoughts	8	...	...
Armored cruisers	12	5	3
Light cruisers	11	12	15
Torpedo gunboats, etc.	4	4	4
Destroyers (60 modern in 1923)	95	98	125
Torpedo boats	20	12	10
Submarines	37	35	45

Japan has carried out the scrapping of warships called for under the Washington Naval Treaty and reduced the personnel of the navy, which was 74,200, by about 12,000. The shipyards discharged 6,000 workmen and the naval arsenals about the same number. The naval appropriation was cut about 106,000,000 yen.

Japan adopted the metric system as the official standard by Imperial ordinance, effective July 1, 1924.

FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN.

(From data furnished by M. Katsu, Japanese Financial Commissioner.)

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.	Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
	Yen.	*Yen.*	*Yen.*		*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*
1869	12,908,978	20,783,633	33,692,611	1897	163,135,077	219,300,772	382,435,849
1870	14,543,013	33,741,637	48,184,650	1898	165,753,753	277,502,157	443,255,910
1871	17,968,609	21,916,728	39,885,336	1899	214,929,894	220,401,926	435,331,820
1872	17,026,647	26,174,815	43,201,462	1900	204,429,994	287,261,846	491,691,840
1873	21,635,441	28,107,390	49,742,831	1901	252,349,543	255,816,645	508,166,188
1874	19,317,306	23,461,814	42,779,120	1902	258,303,065	271,731,259	530,034,324
1875	18,611,111	29,975,628	48,586,739	1903	289,502,442	317,135,518	606,637,960
1876	27,711,528	23,064,679	51,676,207	1904	319,260,896	371,360,738	690,621,634
1877	23,348,521	27,420,903	50,769,424	1905	321,553,610	488,538,017	810,071,627
1878	25,988,140	32,874,834	85,862,974	1906	423,754,892	418,784,108	842,539,000
1879	28,175,770	32,953,002	61,128,772	1907	432,412,873	494,467,346	926,880,219
1880	28,395,387	36,626,601	65,021,488	1908	378,245,673	436,257,462	814,503,135
1881	31,058,888	31,191,246	62,250,134	1909	413,112,511	394,198,843	807,311,354
1882	37,721,751	29,446,594	67,168,345	1910	458,428,996	464,233,808	922,662,804
1883	36,268,020	28,444,842	64,712,862	1911	447,433,888	513,805,705	961,239,593
1884	33,871,466	29,672,647	63,544,113	1912	526,981,842	618,992,277	1,145,974,119
1885	37,146,691	29,356,968	66,503,659	1913	632,460,213	729,431,644	1,361,891,857
1886	48,876,313	32,168,432	81,044,745	1914	591,101,461	595,735,725	1,186,837,186
1887	52,407,681	44,304,252	96,711,933	1915	708,306,997	532,449,938	1,240,756,935
1888	65,705,510	65,455,234	131,160,744	1916	1,127,468,118	756,427,910	1,883,896,028
1889	70,060,706	66,103,767	136,164,473	1917	1,603,005,033	1,035,792,443	2,638,797,476
1890	56,603,506	81,728,581	138,332,087	1918	1,962,100,668	1,668,143,833	3,630,244,501
1891	79,527,272	62,927,268	142,454,540	1919	2,098,872,617	2,173,459,880	4,272,332,497
1892	91,102,754	71,326,080	162,428,834	1920	1,948,394,611	2,336,174,781	4,284,569,392
1893	89,712,865	88,257,172	177,970,037	1921	1,252,837,715	1,614,154,832	2,866,992,547
1894	113,246,086	117,481,955	230,728,041	1922	1,637,451,818	1,890,308,232	3,527,760,050
1895	136,112,178	129,260,578	265,372,756	1923	1,447,749,000	1,987,063,000	3,434,812,000
1896	117,842,761	171,674,474	289,517,235				

Divide yen by 2 for dollars, at par of exchange. Trade of Chosen and Taiwan not included in table.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF JAPAN.

Financ'l Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Financ'l Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Financ'l Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	Yen.	*Yen.*		*Yen.*	*Yen.*		*Yen.*	*Yen.*
1877–78.	52,338,133	48,428,324	1893–94.	113,769,381	84,581,872	1909–10.	677,546,278	532,893,635
1878–79.	62,443,749	60,941,336	1894–95.	98,170,028	78,128,643	1910–11.	672,873,778	569,154,028
1879–80.	62,151,752	60,317,578	1895–96.	118,432,721	85,317,179	1911–12.	567,192,221	585,374,613
1880–81.	63,367,254	63,140,897	1896–97.	187,019,423	168,856,509	1912–13.	687,392,480	593,596,445
1881–82.	71,489,880	71,460,321	1897–98.	226,390,123	223,678,844	1913–14.	721,975,484	573,633,925
1882–83.	73,508,427	73,480,667	1898–99.	220,054,127	219,757,569	1914–15.	734,648,055	648,420,409
1883–84.	83,106,859	83,106,859	1899–00.	254,254,524	254,165,538	1915–16.	708,615,882	583,269,853
1884–85.	76,669,654	76,663,108	1900–01.	295,854,868	292,750,059	1916–17.	813,308,614	590,795,353
1885–86.	62,156,835	61,115,313	1901–02.	274,359,049	266,856,824	1917–18.	1,084,958,388	735,024,252
1886–87.	85,326,144	83,223,960	1902–03.	297,341,424	289,226,731	1918–19.	1,479,115,804	1,017,035,558
1887–88.	88,161,074	79,453,036	1903–04.	260,220,758	249,596,131	1919–20.	1,808,633,184	1,172,328,292
1888–89.	92,956,933	81,504,024	1904–05.	327,466,936	277,055,682	1920–21.	2,000,663,630	1,359,978,255
1889–90.	96,687,979	79,713,672	1905–06.	535,256,392	420,741,205	1921–22.	2,065,709,764	1,489,836,278
1890–91.	106,469,354	82,125,403	1906–07.	530,447,807	464,275,583	1922–23.	1,501,485,623	1,501,485,623
1891–92.	103,231,489	83,555,891	1907–08.	857,083,817	602,400,959	1923–24.	1,376,172,969	1,376,172,969
1892–93.	101,461,911	76,734,740	1908–09.	794,937,260	636,361,093	1924–25.	1,271,534,418	1,271,534,418

The financial years from 1877-78 to 1884-85 consist of 12 months each, from July 1 to June 30; the financial year 1885-86 comprises 9 months, from July 1 to March 31; and those subsequent to 1886-87 inclusive consist of 12 months each, from April 1 to March 31. The figures for the financial years from 1875-76 to 1921-22 represent the settled accounts; those for the financial years 1922-23 to 1924-25 are the budget estimates.

National debt Aug. 31, 1924, Internal, yen 2,659,000,000; Foreign, yen 1,865,900,000; Total yen, 4,525,202,000. The total note issue of the Bank of Japan on that date was yen 1,283,000,000.

VALUE OF JAPAN'S MINERAL PRODUCTS.

Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Lead.	Pig Iron.	Coal.	Petroleum.
	Yen.	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*
1906.....	3,572,940	3,351,453	29,236,853	496,909	2,042,913	63,144,000	3,145,502
1907.....	3,868,755	4,040,431	32,467,871	568,636	2,089,586	59,961,264	5,218,737
1908.....	4,457,430	4,362,740	22,409,424	405,123	1,736,734	63,623,773	6,520,871
1909.....	5,077,058	4,261,481	24,536,150	428,204	2,025,235	58,213,680	6,428,514
1910.....	5,671,806	4,896,188	25,819,259	488,828	2,197,169	51,076,398	6,880,471
1911.....	6,059,497	4,761,652	27,133,448	506,604	1,964,649	55,006,501	6,733,514
1912.....	6,799,072	5,896,084	40,252,061	531,282	2,304,614	61,412,837	8,377,073
1913.....	7,252,000	5,635,124	42,012,126	617,866	2,552,245	70,956,121	12,498,506
1914.....	9,398,449	5,370,278	39,067,387	827,282	2,742,223	80,350,387	9,430,505
1915.....	10,804,546	5,287,624	53,731,798	976,389	2,497,130	65,068,894	9,873,413
1916.....	10,417,459	7,135,060	109,812,610	3,755,933	4,084,633	80,625,582	14,996,695
1917.....	9,398,512	11,946,403	118,692,244	5,661,020	11,475,250	140,009,591	19,003,950
1918.....	10,252,085	12,622,005	90,390,232	4,152,991	37,778,788	286,032,498	30,417,097
1919.....	9,729,123	11,131,055	67,581,475	1,593,483	38,810,554	442,540,941	42,562,023
1920.....	10,352,701	9,865,435	47,577,402	1,384,172	20,384,123	418,073,754	35,356,655
1921.....	9,719,563	5,501,299	32,578,236	652,993	9,880,176	227,674,056	34,149,264
1922.....	10,012,660	5,636,903	37,427,163	702,970	4,510,894	250,915,845	25,151,176

Total value of all mineral production, in yen (1917), 442,516,068; (1918), 621,413,403; (1919), 710,520,488; (1920), 635,391,637; (1921), 389,379,072; (1922), 416,187,030.

TRADE BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES.

Year (Cal'dar).	Exports to U. S.	Imports From U. S.	Year (Cal'dar).	Exports to U. S.	Imports From U. S.	Year (Cal'dar).	Exports to U. S.	Imports From U. S.
	Yen.	*Yen.*		*Yen.*	*Yen.*		*Yen.*	*Yen.*
1891.....	27,795,754	6,840,047	1902.....	80,232,805	48,652,825	1913.....	184,473,382	122,408,361
1892.....	38,674,771	5,988,053	1903.....	82,723,986	46,273,871	1914.....	196,539,008	96,771,077
1893.....	27,739,458	6,090,408	1904.....	101,250,773	58,116,344	1915.....	204,141,844	102,534,279
1894.....	43,323,557	10,982,558	1905.....	94,009,072	104,286,528	1916.....	340,244,817	204,078,950
1895.....	54,028,950	9,276,360	1906.....	125,964,408	69,948,681	1917.....	478,536,845	359,707,858
1896.....	31,532,341	16,373,420	1907.....	131,101,015	80,697,362	1918.....	530,129,393	626,025,530
1897.....	52,436,404	27,030,538	1908.....	121,996,586	77,636,556	1919.....	828,097,621	766,381,438
1898.....	47,311,155	40,001,038	1909.....	131,547,139	84,043,726	1920.....	565,017,126	873,182,251
1899.....	63,919,279	38,215,894	1910.....	143,702,249	54,999,166	1921.....	496,278,965	574,400,915
1900.....	52,566,395	62,761,196	1911.....	142,725,642	81,250,909	1922.....	732,376,607	596,169,490
1901.....	72,309,359	42,769,430	1912.....	168,708,896	127,015,757	1923.....	605,159,500	511,415,600

KOREA (CHOSEN).

AREA, 84,738 square miles (including islands).

POPULATION, census estimate of 1924, 18,313,800, including about 337,000 Japanese and about 23,000 foreigners.

CAPITAL, Seoul; population, 1919, 250,942 (Koreans, 182,207; Japanese, 66,943); other cities, Fusan, population, 1919, 63,567; Pingyang, 62,775; Taiku, 40,065; Kaisong, 39,855; Chemulpo, 29,989.

Governor-General, Admiral Baron Saito.

United States Consul General, at Seoul, Ransford S. Miller.

Korea is an ancient kingdom with a history extending back to the twelfth century B. C. but during recent centuries the "Hermit Kingdom." It occupies a peninsula in northeastern Asia dividing the Yellow Sea from the Sea of Japan. The boundaries on the mainland are the Yalu River and the Tamean River. The mainland is as large as the State of Minnesota. Its coastline is over 6,000 miles long. Southern Manchuria lies along its northwest frontier for 500 miles and it touches Siberia for a few miles, a scant 100 miles from Vladivostok, in the extreme northeast. Situated between that Russian port and Port Arthur, then a Russian leasehold and subject to diplomatic control and penetration by Russia, Korea became to Japan "a dagger pointed at her heart"—the chief immediate cause of the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905. After this war the "complete independence" of Korea that had been recognized in the treaty following the Chino-Japanese War of 1894-95 (which also was for the control of Korea), gave way to a recognition by Russia of Japan's paramount interest in Korea. Japan continued her military occupation of the country, and in 1910 annexed Korea outright.

The administration of the country has been in the hands of a Military Governor of high rank directly responsible only to the throne. The first was Gen. Terauchi, who on becoming Premier of Japan relinquished the office to Gen. Count Hasegowa.

Recent reforms, following nationalist disturbances, make the Governor-General responsible to the Premier of Japan, open the office to civilians, and promise steadily increasing measures of local autonomy and reduction of military rule.

The former Emperor of Korea is now known as H. I. H. Prince Yi Wang; he receives the treatment of a Prince of the Blood in Japan and enjoys an annual grant of 1,500,000 yen, the same as before annexation.

Korea had no system of education when brought under Japanese control. Only about 10 per cent. of the children of school age, and these all of the upper classes, attended school, where they learned something of the Chinese classics. At the end of 1918, 462 public common schools had been established, attended by 76,898 boys and 10,481 girls. In addition there were 809 private schools of which 323 were connected with foreign missions. There were also 380 purely Japanese elementary schools with 42,811 pupils. Secondary and technical schools in that year numbered 109.

Confucianism and Buddhism are the chief religions and Christianity has gained a great vogue among all classes. The mission force numbers about 2,500 with about 300,000 Korean converts.

The country is mountainous, especially in the north, where the forests are of great value, and there is much mineral wealth awaiting development. There are extensive fertile plains well watered by good rivers in the south and west, where are the five excellent harbors of Fusan, Mokpo, Chemulpo and Chinnampo. The larger rivers in the west can at full tide float boats far up the streams. At Ninsen is a tide of 33 feet.

The climate is dry and bracing. The mulberry tree thrives, 60,000 acres being planted with them. Silkworm culture has been much encouraged by the Japanese and the quality of the cocoons improved. Some 400,000 families are engaged in the industry. The cultivation of tobacco is also fostered. Stock raising is everywhere an important industry. Afforestation and irrigation are being systematically carried on by the Government.

Mining concessions covering 270,000 acres, mostly gold-bearing, which had been in the hands of about fifteen foreign corporations (four American) and individuals (four Americans) before annexation are respected, but a new law (April 1, 1916) prohibits foreigners from acquiring mining rights. Gold, silver, zinc, copper, lead, iron, tungsten, graphite, anthracite coal and kaolin are present. In 1919 the value of gold produced was 25,314,500 yen. The output of Pyongyang coal, anthracite (Government owned), in 1919 was 128,274 tons.

The trade of Korea is almost entirely in the hands of the Japanese, who also have provided 85 per cent. of the capital for the 1,500 factories already established.

The mileage of the Government owned railroads in 1923 was 1,178. The chief line is the transpeninsula line (585 miles), from Fusan, where the Fusan-Shimonoseki ferry service connects with the Imperial Japanese railroads, to Antung, at the mouth of the Yalu River, across the Manchurian boundary, where it connects with the Antung-Mukden line of the South Manchurian Railway, thus forming part of the two international through traffic lines—Japan to China, and Japan to Europe via the Trans-Siberian Railway. The total investments in the Government railroads amount to over 130,000,000 yen, and the profits in 1920 and 1921 were 3,874,000

and 6,627,000 yen, respectively. There are 230 miles of privately owned railroads.

Steamships entering Korean ports in 1922 numbered 5,099 of 4,216,321 tonnage, 85 per cent. being Japanese.

The unit of currency is the yen—49.8 at par of exchange: rate Oct 15, 1924, 38.54.

Korea was a drain on the Japanese Imperial Government until 1919, when the administration became for the first time financially independent. The budget for 1923-24 is balanced at 146,007,225 yen.

Debt, Jan. 1, 1923	yen	220,263,555
Imports, 1920	"	191 158 000
" 1921	"	232,381,584
" 1922	"	256,044,807
" 1923	"	264 992,000
Exports, 1920	"	238,956,000
" 1921	"	218,277,223
" 1922	"	215,404,403
" 1923	"	260,880,000

Trade with the United States was:

Imports, 1920-21	$2,417,677
" 1921-22	2,858,032
" 1922-23	2,924,763
" 1923-24	2,606,299
Exports, 1920-21	84,112
" 1921-22	29 112
" 1922-23	60,297
" 1923-24	47,651

KWANGTUNG.

(Leased for 99 years from China.)

AREA, 1,305 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1922, 686,893 (603,884 Chinese and 82,766 Japanese).

CAPITAL, Dairen (formerly called Dalny); population, 1919, 108,228.

Civil Governor, I. Yamagata.

United States Consul, at Dairen, Leo D. Sturgeon, (V. C.)

Kwangtung is the southern part of the Liaotung peninsula, the southernmost portion of Manchuria, which has the Bay of Korea on the east, the Yellow Sea to the south and the Liaotung Gulf on the west. Japan had taken it as spoils of war from China by the Treaty of Shimonoseki but was forced to turn it back by diplomatic pressure from Russia, Germany and France. Russia then leased it for 25 years from China, and constructed the strongly fortified city of Port Arthur and the nearby commercial port of Dalny (now Dairen).

Japan took Port Arthur by siege ending with a brilliant assault in 1905, and at the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese War took over the lease in the Treaty of Portsmouth, 1905. In May, 1915, the lease was extended to 99 years by China. Kwangtung by Imperial Ordinance of April 12, 1919, was given a civil government superseding the former military government.

Dairen is a free port, the chief seaport of Manchuria and the southern terminus of the South Manchurian Railroad, which connects with the Peking and Korean lines at Mukden and with the Trans-Siberian at Changchun. It is a well-built well-governed modern city with varied industries.

The budget for 1923-24 balanced at 1,589,485 yen and included a grant from the National Treasury of 4,000,000 yen.

The number of vessels that entered the port in 1920 was 2,142 with a tonnage of 4,864,904; of this tonnage 3,408,369 was Japanese; 483,073 Chinese; 421,028 British; 381,729 American; 34,136 Russian; French, 18,277, and Norwegian, 11,618. Beans (567,129 tons), bean cake (1,131,208 tons), and cereals (707,237 tons) furnished the bulk of the exports. The value of the foreign trade was:

Imports, 1920	$207,913,839
" 1921	83,076,104
" 1922	76,231,419
Exports, 1920	221,517,637
" 1921	100,930,840
" 1922	112,235,143

Trade with the United States was:

Imports, 1920-21	$6,403,561
" 1921-22	5,557,835
" 1922-23	6,089,165
" 1923-24	11,289,991
Exports, 1920-21	5,724,131
" 1921-22	1,835,664
" 1922-23	3,850,095
" 1923-24	2,337,337

FORMOSA (TAIWAN).

AREA, 13,944 square miles.

POPULATION, census of Dec. 31, 1923, 3,757,838; Japanese, 166,621, natives, 3,481,833; aborigines, 84,548; foreigners, 24,836.

CAPITAL, Taihoku. pop , 1920, 164,329; Tainan, pop., 77,026

Governor General, Baron K Den.

Formosa is an island the size of Massachusetts and Connecticut lying between the Philippines on the south and Japan to the north, with the China Sea on the west and the Pacific Ocean on the east. A range of mountains from north to south forms the backbone of the island (highest peak, Mt. Niitaka, 14 500 feet); the eastern half is exceedingly steep and craggy, but the western slope is flat, fertile and well cultivated, yielding two rice crops a year. The temperature rarely falls below 96° F. Rain is abundant. Production of rice in 1921 was 24,625,000 bushels; sugar, 252,734 metric tons; tea, 10,582,687 kilos; coal, 1,037,645 metric tons; petroleum, 11,949 hectolitres. Gold, silver and copper are also mined. Ramie and jute are exported.

Formosa has been the world's chief source of camphor, the high mark of product being in the war years. In 1915, 2,772,110 kilos of camphor and 4,128,745 kilos of camphor oil were produced; in 1922 production declined to 782,463 kilos of camphor and 4,068,632 kilos of oil. Camphor since 1899 has been a monopoly of the Government, which, keenly alive to reckless destruction of the trees, began an extensive planting in 1917 and in 1923 brought the total area up to 50,000 acres. Opium is another Government monopoly handled with the policy of suppressing the smoking by gradual prohibition. The number of licensed smokers, which in 1900 was 169,064, in 1920 had been reduced to 48,011.

Formosa was ceded by China in 1895 after the China-Japanese War and Japan has made it a source of profit. Japanese colonists were encouraged, schools established, 396 miles of railroads built, telegraph and telephone lines laid, harbors improved, industries encouraged and much done in public works. The aborigines, who in the north are savage head-hunters, gave much trouble, and in 1910 the Government began a thorough subjugation program with an appropriation of 9,750,000 yen to extend over five years. Out of a total of 697 tribes of 160,000 persons, 551 tribes of 116,744 have vowed allegiance.

The budget for 1923-24 balanced at 99,883,648 yen. Imports in 1923 were valued at 110,129,492 yen, of which 70,921,625 yen were from Japan; and exports, 198,594,802 yen, of which 169,442,365 yen were to Japan. The balance of trade for ten years has been largely in favor of Formosa.

The Pescadores, twelve islands with an area of fifty square miles, stretching northward toward Japan, are under the Formosan Government.

Japanese Sakhalin (Karafuto) is the southern half of the island of that name, below the 50th parallel, which was ceded by Russia in October, 1905, in the Treaty of Portsmouth. The area is 13,253 square miles, and the population, Dec. 31, 1923, was 150,600. The country is mountainous, and primeval forests cover 70 per cent. of the land. Coal output in 1922 was 114 549 tons. The fisheries are important, the product in 1922 being valued at 11,218,267 yen. In an effort to colonize the island 6,292 families, numbering 25,507 persons, have been placed on the land. The cultivated area amounts to 43,000 acres with 111,150 acres of pasture. The budget for 1923-24 balanced at 18,098,256 yen, and includes a grant of 1,786,000 yen from the National Treasury.

JUGO-SLAVIA

(See Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, Kingdom of).

LATVIA, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 25,000 square miles.

POPULATION, Jan. 1, 1923, 1,885,870.

CAPITAL, Riga; population, 1922, 280,000; other cities, Libau, population, 77,000; and six with more than 10,000.

President, Jan Chakste.

Premier, W. Samuels (Foreign), Jan. 30, 1924.

Minister to United States, vacant.

Consul, at New York, Arthur B. Lulc (in charge of Legation).

United States Minister, Frederick W. B. Coleman; also accredited to Esthonia and Lithuania.

United States Consul, at Riga, John P. Hurley.

Latvia, formerly a Russian province, became a republic Nov. 17, 1917. final elections being held on April 17, 1920, and the Legislative Assembly meeting first on May 1, 1920. It is bounded on the north by the Gulf of Riga and Esthonia, on the east by Russia, on the south by Lithuani., and Poland, and on the west by the Baltic Sea. It is one of the three Baltic states of North Central Europe. It is about the size of the State of West Virginia and has a little larger population.

About half the people engage in agriculture,

dairying, livestock and other food producing industries Flax is the important product. Pre-war flax acreage was 275,000 and annual crops were 30,000 tons of fibre and 25,000 tons of seed, exported mostly to Germany. Holland Belgium and England. War devastation reduced the flax acreage to 70,000, and another cause was the flight of 500,000 farmers as refugees. Production in 1923 was: flax fibre and flaxseed, 35,000 tons from 138,500 acres; rye, 7,397,296 bushels from 657,000 acres; barley, 6,857,294 bushels from 435,000 acres; oats 18,870,189 bushels from 757,000 acres.

The 1923 census showed: horses, 338,300; cattle, 900,000; sheep, 1,461,000, swine, 484,000.

Forests cover 3,775,000 acres of the total in the country of 16,000,000. Lumber is one of the chief exports.

Industry is beginning to count in the national wealth. the paper, match, wood distilleries and woodwork output having already attained large proportions for so small a country.

Other industries—metals. chemicals, textiles, and scattering—produce annually about $113,500,000 worth

Latvia's importance is enhanced by the fact that it is the natural route for through international trade between Russia and western nations. Pre-war. 20 6 per cent. of all Russian imports and 28 per cent. of all exports passed through Latvian territory Excellent harbors at Riga, Liepaja and Ventspils made this possible, and three Russian main railway lines converge at Riga, Windau and Libau, all ports of Latvia.

On Jan 1, 1924 Latvia's merchant marine included 31 steamships of 38,310 tons; 56 sailing vessels of 9,129 tons; and 9 motor ships of 993 tons; total, 96 ships of 48,432 tons. In 1922, 2,878 vessels of 1,293,515 tons entered the ports. The coast line is 340 miles long.

The railway mileage is 1,825 miles.

Latvia is Protestant by 76.54 per cent., Roman Catholic by 18.49 per cent., and there are Baptists, Moravians and other faiths.

In 1910 only 3.2 per cent. of the people were illiterate. and the native Letts form 80.41 per cent. of the total population.

Latvia is a member of the League of Nations.

The unit of currency is now the lat (=50 Latvian roubles = one gold franc = $0.193 at par of exchange).

The Latvian rouble was stabilized at that point, and up to Nov 1 1922 2,418,974,481 rouble currency notes had been issued, guaranteed by all the property of the state On that date the Bank of Latvia, the chief shareholder of which is the Latvian Government, began operations; now only this bank has the right to issue currency notes.

The budget for 1924 is: revenues, 147,108,016 gold lats; expenditures, 137,001,294 gold lats.

The internal debt amounted on Nov. 1, 1923, to 383,412 lats in addition to the currency notes, and the foreign debt was: to the United States, $2,521,870; to the American Relief Administration, $2,610,418; to Norway, 4.737,558 crowns; to Great Britain, £20,169 to private banks £163,845.

Foreign trade in 1922 was: Imports, 5,352,247,295 Latvian roubles and exports, 5,099,600,000.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1921-22	$6,660,589
"	1922-23	5,724,231
"	1923-24	826,434
Exports,	1921-22	275,432
"	1922-23	2,554,436
"	1923-24	5,187,721

LIBERIA, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, estimated, 36,834 square miles.

POPULATION, estimated 1,500,000.

CAPITAL, Monrovia, population, estimated, 1920, 4,000

President, Charles D. B. King, 1924-28.

Consul General in the United States, at Baltimore, Ernest Lyon. *Consuls*, at New York, Philadelphia, St Louis, Mobile, Galveston, San Francisco, Chicago, and New Orleans.

United States Minister and Consul General, Solomon Porter Hood.

Receiver of Customs and Financial Adviser (designated by the United States Government), H. F. Worley.

Liberia lies on the southwest (Guinea) coast of Africa between Sierra Leone (British) on the west and the French colony of the Ivory Coast on the east, with a coast line on the South Atlantic of about 350 miles. It extends inland about 200 miles. Beyond 25 miles there is no civilized settlement. Most of the country is covered with tropical forests rich in timber and oil nuts but lacking in transportation. There is one motor road, 20 miles long.

The country has now a bonded indebtedness of $1,700,000 floated by New York bankers in 1912, with an internal floating debt of about $500,000.

The population is entirely of the African race: about 100,000 of the dwellers along the coast may be considered civilized. The number of American Negroes is estimated at 12,000. Liberia was founded in 1822, when a settlement was made at Monrovia by Negro freedmen from the United States with the assistance of American colonization societies. It was declared a free and independent republic on July 26, 1847. Its Constitution is modelled on that of the United States. Electors must be of Negro blood and owners of land. The Government rests with a President elected for four years, a Senate elected for six years, and a House of Representatives elected for four years.

The control of customs since 1912 has been in the hands of a General Receiver and Financial Adviser, designated by the United States.

Government schools are supplemented by mission schools, mostly of Protestant denomination. The Methodists maintain a college at Monrovia. There is an organized militia of 650 men, with reserves of 2,500.

Liberia was a signatory of the Versailles Treaty and is a member of the League of Nations.

Coffee, rubber, oil, nuts, raffia, ivory and ginger are the chief exports; and textiles, hardware, glass and earthenware, tobacco, spirits, rice and foodstuffs are the principal imports. In 1920 there entered at Monrovia 446 vessels of 525,314 tonnage.

The budget in 1921-22 was: Revenues, $507,955; expenditures, $487,543.

Imports in 1921 were valued at $1,232,000; and exports at $820,000.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$189,002
"	1921-22	178,048
"	1922-23	175,555
"	1923-24	179,318
Exports,	1920-21	3,532
"	1921-22	1,444
"	1922-23	53,401
"	1923-24	8,501

LIECHTENSTEIN

(Principality).

AREA, 65 square miles.

POPULATION, 1912, 10,716.

CAPITAL, Vaduz; population, 1,376.

Prince, John II, born Oct. 5, 1840; succeeded his father Nov. 12, 1858.

Administrator, appointed by the Prince, Gustav Schaedler (1922).

Liechtenstein is on the Upper Rhine between Austria and Switzerland. It was a member of the German Confederation until 1866. Since that time it had practically been a dependency of Austria, but on Nov. 7, 1918, the Diet declared its complete independence. By treaty with Switzerland in 1921 that country administers its posts and telegraphs and it is included in the Swiss customs union.

On the death of the reigning Prince, the state will become part of the Swiss Confederation.

The population is agricultural; stock raising is highly developed. The monarchy is hereditary. By the Constitution, October, 1921, legislative powers rest in a Diet of 15 members, elected for four years by direct vote, on a basis of universal suffrage and proportional representation. The budget for 1922 balanced at 384,500 francs. There is no debt.

LITHUANIA, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, estimated 33,000 square miles.

POPULATION, census of Sept. 1923 (exclusive of Memel and Vilna) 2,011,173; of which 1,696,158 are Lithuanians; 153,332 Jews; 64,015 Poles; 48,392 Russians; 23,973 Germans; 14,318 Letts; and 4,656 other racial groups.

CAPITAL, Kovno, temporarily; population, 91,302.

President, Alexsandras Stulginskis, elected Dec. 21, 1922.

Premier, E. Galvanauskas, Feb. 22, 1923.

Minister to the United States, Kazys Bizauskas.

Consul, at New York, Dr. J. J. Bielskis; at Chicago, Povilas Zadejkis.

United States Minister, Frederick W. B. Coleman; also accredited to Esthonia and Latvia.

United States Consul, at Kovno, Harry E. Carlson.

Lithuania, a Baltic state, is bounded on the north by Latvia, on the east by Russia, on the south by Poland and East Prussia and on the west by East Prussia and the Baltic Sea. It is about the size of the State of Maine.

Lithuania was a Grand Duchy under the Russian Empire, having shared the fate of Poland. After the Bolshevists captured the Russian Government, the republic proclaimed its independence on Feb.

16, 1918. It was recognized by most of the powers and by Russia in the Treaty of Moscow, July 12, 1920. The dispute with Poland, relative to whether or not certain Lithuanian areas were to be left as a part of the country or become part of Poland, was under consideration by the League of Nations when on Oct. 9, 1920, General Zeligowski, with 15,000 Polish troops, occupied Vilna, historic Lithuanian capital and declared it annexed to Poland. The Polish Government proclaimed Zeligowski a rebel, but he remained there many months. Vilna by a decision of the League of Nations in 1923, with its strip of territory was awarded to Poland.

Memel and its territory (area 1,057 square miles, population 138,530), a seaport on the Baltic between Lithuania and East Prussia, was detached from Germany under the Treaty of Versailles and placed under the control of the Council of Ambassadors. Irregular bands of Lithuanians rushed the city in 1923. The city and territory was on Feb. 16, 1923, handed over to Lithuania subject to certain conditions to regulate the use of the port by both Lithuania and Poland. Under the sovereignty of Lithuania the Memel territory is a unit enjoying legislative, judicial, administrative and financial autonomy according to convention signed with the great powers. Ratification was secured May 17, 1924, by a commission headed by an American, Norman H. Davis appointed by the League of Nations.

Lithuania is a member of the League of Nations.

Legislative power is vested in a constituent Assembly of 112 members, elected directly on a basis of proportional representation by universal equal suffrage. The Assembly elects the President.

Eighty per cent. of the people engage in agriculture, cultivating in 1923, 3,527,654 acres of which 128,687 were in flax. Rye and potatoes are the chief crops. By the Agrarian Act no person may possess more than 80 hectares of land (197.6 acres). Some 700,000 hectares were affected and from 1919 to Sept. 30, 1923, 131,822 hectares had been parcelled out to 13,402 persons. Compensation has yet been made to expriated land-owners.

Forest wealth also gives export of timber. Forests cover a fourth of the total area, pine, fir and hardwood.

The industries employed, in 1922, 42,000 persons, and concerned utilization of the country's products.

Lithuania is on the through railway route from Paris, Berlin, Warsaw to Riga, Dvinsk and Leningrad, and regards the international rail traffic as one of its principal points of importance, it being the intention to develop facilities for its proper care.

There were 1,550 miles of railroads in 1920.

Pre-war there were 871 schools with 40,330 pupils. In 1922 there were 1,801 schools with 177,379 pupils.

A state university was opened in Kovno, Feb. 16, 1922.

The budget for 1922 balanced at 4,312,280,089 lits; that for 1923 balanced at 199,276,346 lits. The surplus on Jan. 1, 1924, was 5,000,000 lits. The budget for 1924 was: Revenues, 205,372,363 lits, expenditures, 197,020,631 lits. The external debt in March, 1924, was: To the U. S. Treasury, $5,041,627; to Lithuanians in America, $1,665,972; to Great Britain, £16,813; to France, 2,800,000 francs; internal debt, 2,650,000 lits.

Trade in 1922 was: Imports, 74,884,600 lits; exports, 76,892,400 lits; in 1923, imports, 156,627,000; exports, 146,794,700 lits.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1921-22	$63,968
"	1922-23	78,763
"	1923-24	73,265
Exports,	1921-22	62,850
"	1922-23	90,721
"	1923-24	194,336

LUXEMBURG, GRAND DUCHY OF

AREA, 999 square miles.

POPULATION, census of Dec. 1922, 260,767.

CAPITAL, Luxemburg, population, 1922, 47,559.

Grand Duchess, Charlotte, born Jan. 23, 1896; succeeded on the abdication of her sister, Marie Adelaide, Jan. 9, 1919; married Prince Felix of Bourbon-Parma on Nov. 6, 1919; *Heir*, their son, Prince Jean, born Jan. 6, 1921.

President of Government, Emile Reuter.

Minister to the United States, vacant; Baron Raymond de Waha, Charge d'Affaires.

Consuls, at Chicago, Pierre Kransz; at Minneapolis, Emile Ferrant; at New York, Michel Hellinck.

United States Minister, William Phillips, (also Ambassador to Belgium, address Brussels).

Luxemburg is a European Grand Duchy fourfifths the size of Rhode Island, situated between Germany on the east, Belgium on the west, and France on the south. Its integrity and neutrality were guaranteed by the Treaty of London, May 11, 1867, having been previously, since 1815, a part of the Germanic Confederation. It, however, remained in the German Customs Union, formed in 1842. German capital built its railroads and its iron and steel furnished material before and during the war to the Germans, who occupied the country throughout the war.

A referendum (under universal suffrage) taken Sept. 28, 1919, to settle some of the problems brought to the front by the World War resulted in the following vote out of a total of 90,984: For the reigning Grand Duchess, 66,811; for a continuation of the dynasty under another Grand Duchess, 1,286; for another dynasty, 889; for a republic, 16,885; for an economic union with France, 60,133; for an economic union with Belgium, 22,242. France declined the union in favor of Belgium. A treaty was then negotiated between Luxemburg and Belgium eliminating the customs barrier and providing for the use of Belgian money in the Grand Duchy. The agreement came in force April 1, 1922, and is for 50 years.

The Grand Duchy is governed under the Constitution of 1868 as amended in 1919. Legislative power rests with a Chamber of 48 Deputies, elected by universal suffrage (men and women over 21). Executive power rests with a Minister of State and President of Government and a Cabinet of four Directors-General. The population is almost entirely Catholic. Education is compulsory for children between the ages of six and thirteen.

Agriculture gives occupation to 90,000 of the population. The total value of the produce in 1921 being 124,300,000 francs; but mining is the chief industry. Iron ore mined in 1923 amounted to 4,097,540 metric tons; in 1922, 4,488,974 tons; and in 1913, 7,333,372 tons. The production in 1921 was pig iron, 1,685,700 tons, and steel, 1,394,103 tons. There were in 1924, 330 miles of railroads.

Par of exchange, franc.....19.3 cents
Rate of exchange, Oct. 15, 1924.....4.80 cents
Budget, 1923-24—Revenue.....francs 102,673,994
Expenditures...francs 104,345,679
Debt Sept. 30, 1922.....francs 463,663,938

MESOPOTAMIA.

(See the Kingdom of the Iraq.)

MEXICO, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, estimated, 767,198 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1921, 13,887,080.

CAPITAL, Mexico City, population, census of 1923, 633,367 (of which 12,063 are Spanish, 2,382 Americans, 1,652 French, 1,223 Germans, 803 Cubans, 610 English, 6,322 other nationalities); chief cities, Guadalajara, pop. 119,468; Puebla, 96,121; Vera Cruz, 48,633; Tampico, 16,313; San Luis Potosi, 85,000; and Monterey, 85,000.

President, Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, 1924-28, inaugurated Dec. 1, 1924.

Premier, vacant.

Ambassador to the United States, vacant; Charge d'Affaires, Senor Don Manuel C. Tellez, (M.).

Consuls General in the United States, at New York, Alberto Mascarenas; at San Francisco, Leandro Garza Leal; at New Orleans, Arturo M. Elias; at El Paso, Enrique D. Ruiz; at San Antonio, Alejandro Lubbert. *Consulates* are maintained at Douglas, Naco, Nogales, Phoenix, Rowood-Ajo, Tucson and Yuma in Arizona; at Calexico, Los Angeles and San Diego in California; at Albuquerque in New Mexico; at Beaumont, Brownsville, Corpus Christi, Dallas, Del Rio, Eagle Pass, Galveston, Houston, Laredo, McAllen, Marla, Port Arthur and Rio Grande in Texas; and at Denver, Jacksonville, Tampa, Chicago, Indianapolis, Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, Kansas City, St. Louis, Oklahoma City, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Salt Lake City, Norfolk, Seattle and Milwaukee.

United States Ambassador, James R. Sheffield.

United States Consul General, at Mexico City, Alexander W. Waddell; *Consuls*, at Vera Cruz, John Q. Wood; at Monterey, Paul H. Foster; at Acapulco, Harry K. Pangburn (V. C.); at Ciudad Juarez, John W. Dye; at Matamoros, vacant; at Mazatlan, William E. Chapman; at Mexicali, Henry C. von Struve; at Progreso, O. Gaylord Marsh; at Nogales, Henry C. A. Damm; at Tampico, James B. Stewart; at Frontera, Robert L. Rankin; at Aguascalientes, Lee R. Blohm; at Chihuahua, Thomas McEnelly; at Ensenada, Leighton Hope; at Guadalajara, Dudley Golding Dwyre; at Guayamas, William P. Blocker; at Nuevo Laredo, Harry L. Walsh; at Piedras Negras, Drew Linard; at Saltillo, Monnett P. Davis; at San Luis Potosi, Walter F. Boyle; at Torreon, Bartley F. Yost; at Durango, David J. D. Myers.

Full recognition of the government of Gen. Obregon, President of Mexico, was extended by

the United States Government on Aug. 31, 1923, following conferences which were held in Mexico City from May 14 until Aug. 15 by personal representatives of Presidents Harding and Coolidge and President Obregon. The personnel of the American-Mexican Mixed Commission was: American delegates, Charles Beecher Warren and John Barton Payne; Secretaries, L. Lanier Winslow and Robert H. Murray; Mexican delegates, Ramon Ross and Fernando Gonzalez Roa; Secretary, Juan F. Urquidi. Mr. Warren was later made Ambassador to Mexico, serving until Aug. 5, 1924.

Mutually acceptable understandings and agreements on all questions at issue between the two Governments were reached by the commission. Each Mexican law or decree affecting American property rights was discussed and definitely construed to the satisfaction of both the American and the Mexican Governments. By this process assurances satisfactory to the United States were given that the provisions of Article 27 of the Mexican Constitution, concerning American petroleum and other property rights, should not operate retroactively; legal titles of petroleum properties, purchased and developed as such prior to the promulgation of the Mexican Constitution in 1917, were confirmed absolutely; the United States reserved all of its rights under international law with respect to titles acquired by its nationals before May, 1917, to properties which are supposed to be petroleum-yielding, but which have not been developed and proved; and that American property expropriated by the Mexican Government in the carrying out of its agrarian policy shall be paid for at its just value.

Agreements also were signed providing for the creation of two Mixed Claims Conventions, according to proposals advanced by the Mexican Government in 1920. One commission will pass upon claims of American nations for damages sustained during the revolution. The second commission will adjudicate all other questions in dispute. These claims conventions were ratified by the United States Senate and by the Mexican Senate on Feb. 1, 1924.

The face value of the revolutionary damage claims of Americans against Mexico is problematical, but it is estimated that they aggregate, roughly, $500,000,000.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Mexico is bounded on the north by the United States, on the east by the United States (Texas), the Rio Grande forming the boundary line, and the Gulf of Mexico; on the south by Guatemala and on the southwest and west by the Pacific Ocean. The Gulf of California, 739 miles long with a maximum width of 190 miles, makes a huge indentation in the western coast, completely separating the narrow mountainous sterile and sparsely inhabited peninsula of Lower California, 760 miles long, from the mainland. On the east the province of Yucatan juts out into the Gulf of Mexico, connected with the main territory of the country by a narrow strip northwest of the Guatemala frontier. The coast line on the Pacific is 4,574 miles long and 1,727 on the Caribbean.

The Sierra Madre range runs north and south near the western coast, turning near Colima and continuing nearly due east paralleling the coast into Central American countries. Near the Gulf Coast a range of mountains—a continuation of the eastern range of the Rocky Mountains—runs down nearly to Vera Cruz. Loftiest of the extinct volcanoes are Popocatepetl, altitude, 17,888 feet, Ixlaccihuatl, altitude, 17,343 feet, and Orizaba, altitude, 18,209 feet.

Between the two ranges lies the vast tableland of Mexico, altitude from 5,000 feet to 8,000 feet, with a delightful climate (like New York in September) and with the vegetation and products of the temperate zone varying with the altitude. The lowlands along the coast are tropical, rising to sub-tropical in the foothills; hot, and unhealthy with a heavy rainfall on the Gulf side. Along the Pacific slope and in the interior irrigation is needed and natural streams from the mountains are put to use with increasing zeal.

Agriculture and stock-raising are the chief industries. The country is marvellously rich, but the land is barely scratched except on the larger ranches; primitive methods of cultivation prevail. The cultivated lands amount to about 30,000,000 acres (of which 20,000,000 require irrigation) the grazing lands 120,500,000 acres and forests 44,000,000 acres, of which 25,000,000 are estimated to be rich in pine, spruce, cedar, mahogany, rosewood and logwood. The principal products are corn, cotton, henequen (sisal), wheat, coffee, beans, tobacco, sugar and molasses. In 1924 there were 2,363,427 cattle, 512,336 horses, 300,960 mules, 1,196,098 sheep, 2,106,044 goats, and 1,609,046 pigs. Cattle, hides and tallow were among the chief exports.

President Obregon in August, 1923, issued a new land decree opening to all Mexicans over 18 years of age (including citizens by naturalization) Federal lands for agricultural uses. One plot only may be taken by one owner, who is forbidden to sell to a foreigner or to any Mexican owning as much or more acreage. Lands which may be irrigated are limited to 25 hectares (1 hectare = 2.47 acres), dry lands up to 100 hectares and pasture lands up to 500 hectares. The Government's fee is $25 gold.

Next to agriculture, the chief wealth of Mexico is in its minerals, and mining has been the most highly developed of her industries since the days of the Spanish conquest. The total value of silver mined from the first year of the Spanish conquest (1521) to January, 1922, was $3,000,000,000, somewhat more than 155,000 tons in weight, according to figures compiled by the Bureau of Mines of the Mexican Department of Commerce and Industry, being two-thirds of the world's silver production for the last 400 years. About $500,000,000 American capital is invested in mining. Mexico now yields over one-third of the world's production of silver and about 5 per cent. of its gold.

Mineral production for 1923 up to December, when the de la Huerta revolution broke out, was: Gold, 22,325 kilos; silver, 2,552,550 kilos; lead, 138,468,318 kilos; and copper, 47,521,134 kilos; a great increase over 1922.

Mexico has an abundance of low grade coal, much like that of Texas, with 300,000,000 tons in sight. In Coahuila, 715,789 tons were mined in 1920.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION.

The petroleum industry in Mexico, which, in 1920, produced 23.5 per cent. of the world's output, became a commercial factor in 1910. The total production from 1901 to 1920 has been 563,524,000 barrels, or 80,470,000 metric tons. Oil had been discovered in 1901 in the Tampico district. In 1910 the famous Juan Casiano No. 7 well was drilled, and the equally famous Potrero del Llano No. 4 came in later with an initial flow of 10,000 barrels daily, increasing to 160,000 barrels, establishing itself as the largest producer up to that time. These were in the southern part of the Tampico district.

In January, 1914, in the Panuco pool, a well with a flow of 100,000 barrels daily was brought in. On Feb. 10, 1916, the Cerro Azul No. 4 well, in the southern district, was completed, and on the 19th flowed 260,858 barrels, being estimated the largest producer ever drilled. In 1921 it was still continuing its steady yield.

Plenty of wells with large initial capacity have been completed in the Casiano pools. The Alamo pool, the southernmost producing area in the Tampico-Tuxpam region, came into prominence in October, 1914, when the famous Alamo No. 2 well began to flow. It is estimated to have produced by May, 1921, 27,000,000 barrels of oil.

In 1919 and 1920 large gushers came in in the Naranjas pool in the southern field which produced about 90,000,000 barrels in 1920, considered to be the largest output in history.

The Potrero del Llano No. 4 well suddenly went to salt water in December 1918, after producing up to that time about 100,000,000 barrels of oil. The Juan Casiano No. 7 well went to salt water in November, 1919, after producing about 80,000,000 barrels of oil. Many of the large wells in the Tepetate pool and the Panuco field were affected by salt water in 1919 and 1920. There are important wells in the Toteco district, and in 1920 it was estimated this field produced 120,000,000 barrels, all in a strip of land 42 miles long and less than 1 mile wide.

In 1922, in the Tampico district, 280 wells were drilled, of which 145 were producers, 89 dry holes and 46 salt water wells. In the Panuco, 163 wells were drilled and 117 in the southern fields.

In 1923, 261 new wells with a total average daily production of 951,363 barrels were brought in.

The petroleum production of Mexico from 1908 to 1923 was as follows:

	Barrels.	Met. Tons
1908	3,932,900	624,968
1909	2,713,500	431,175
1910	3,634,080	577,455
1911	11,552,798	1,994,640
1912	16,558,215	2,631,100
1913	25,696,291	4,083,141
1914	26,235,403	4,168,805
1915	32,910,508	5,229,480
1916	40,545,712	6,445,957
1917	55,292,770	8,790,583
1918	63,828,327	10,147,587
1919	87,072,954	13,843,077
1920	163,620,551	24,061,846
1921	193,397,587	30,139,727
1922	182,712,000	29,094,266
1923	149,529,088	21,361,298

Mexico's manufacturing plants are not sufficient to supply home consumption. Cotton mills (119 in 1922 with 803,230 spindles, and 29,521 looms) and woolen mills have been established under a high protective tariff. There are about 1,500 tobacco factories. Some smelters, paper mills, flour mills, saw mills, sugar mills, and refineries and breweries are also in operation.

Mexico had in 1924, 13,205 miles of railroads. In 1909 the main lines were united in one Government-controlled corporation—the National Railways of Mexico, the operation of which, with virtually all the private lines, was taken over in 1914 and operated by the Government under the name of the Constitutionalist Railways of Mexico. The National Railways of Mexico own 6,818 miles of track and control 1,708 more; the Mexican Railroad has 520 miles of track; the Tehuantepec, 184; the Mexico Northwestern, 512; the Southern Pacific Railroad of Mexico about 1,000; and the United Railroads of Yucatan about 500. Vera Cruz, Tampico, Puerto Mexico, Salina Cruz, Manzanilla and Acapulco are the chief ports. In 1920, 5,250 vessels of 13,125,000 tons entered the ports.

The free ports, Salina Cruz, Puerto Mexico and Guaymas, were officially opened June 30, 1924.

There were, in 1922, 564 federated labor unions with 640,000 members, besides certain strong unions such as the railroad brotherhoods, with 47,000 members and the port workers with 15,000 on the outside. The new Constitution in Article 123 decrees: The eight-hour working day; the seven-hour working night; the six-hour day for working children, twelve to sixteen; no night work for women and children; one day of rest in seven; a vacation on pay for child-bearing; a living wage; no garnishment of the living wage; enforced profit-sharing; cash wages; double pay for overtime; housing for workingmen; accident compensation; safe and sanitary work places; right to organize; right to strike or shut down; three months' wages for unwarranted dismissal; worker's lien; immunity of wages from attachment; free employment bureaus; no contracting out of workmen's rights; social insurance, and co-operative building associations. The Mexican Congress has not as yet enacted laws to carry into effect these provisions.

CIVIL WARS AND INSURRECTIONS.

Mexico has been much torn by civil war and insurrections since achieving its independence from Spain (proclaimed Sept. 15, 1810, and effected in 1821). Conditions resulting almost in a state of wa with the United States followed the *coup d'etat* by which, in February, 1913, Gen. Victoriano Huerta replaced Francisco I. Madero (murdered Feb. 22, 1913) in the Presidency. The United States did not recognize his Government (he resigned July 15, 1914), but on Oct. 19, 1915, did recognize that of Gen. Carranza who had driven Huerta's successor Carbajal from the capital, and assumed executive power, Aug. 20, 1915. Carranza held power until May, 1920, when he fled from the capital before an uprising, and was killed trying to reach Vera Cruz. Adolfo de la Huerta, then Governor of Sonora and later Secretary of the Treasury, was made Provisional President in May, 1920, and Gen. Alvaro Obregon was chosen President at a general election in September, being inaugurated Dec. 1, 1920. The United States did not then recognize his Government, no common ground having been found following the suggestions of Secretary of State Hughes, presented May 27, 1921, suggesting the preliminary signing of a convention covering boundary disputes, claims, and the stipulation that Article 27 of the new Constitution of May 1, 1917, is not to be interpreted retroactively.

Article 27 affirmed that the title to mineral and other subsoil deposits was vested in the people of Mexico, and stipulated that only Mexicans and Mexican companies had the right to acquire concessions to develop mineral fuel in the republic. A foreigner might secure that right only if he renounced the privilege of recourse to his Government for redress through diplomatic channels. The intent to safeguard future concessions in the interest of the commonweal is clear, but whether or not the article is retroactive has been the subject of much debate.

However, following decisions of the Mexican Supreme Court to that effect, President Obregon in September, 1922, declared Article 27 to be non-retroactive. Foreign corporations holding concessions, however, hold that the intent under the article and the manner of its interpretation by the Mexican authorities was confiscation. President Carranza had on Feb. 10, 1918, issued a decree imposing heavy taxes on petroleum land and on contracts and royalties, and exacted license fees for new drilling and explorations. Other provisions in decrees at various times have aimed to bring the entire oil industry under the Federal Government. Citizens of the United States and the United Kingdom appealed to their Governments for protection against what they asserted to be threatened confiscation. Another source of trouble was the asserting of an independent right to tax oil production recently made by some of the individual states.

The Mexican Treasury department announced on Oct. 15, 1924, that the conference between Government officials and committee of the Association of Producers in Mexico had reached an amicable agreement on all points in controversy, particularly on modification of present taxation and on protection of rights to exploit petroleum deposits under lands acquired prior to 1917.

AGREEMENT ON THE DEBT.

The Secretary of Finance, Adolfo de la Huerta, signed an agreement in New York, June 16, 1922, with the International Committee of Bankers, designed to settle the eight-year-old question involving the Mexican external and internal debt. This agreement was approved by the Mexican Congress and signed by President Obregon.

The plan of adjustment relates to all external Mexican Government debts, direct or guaranteed, the National Railways debt and certain so-called internal Government debts largely held outside Mexico; the total face value of the securities covered being over $500,000,000 gold, on which the interest in arrears amounts to approximately $200,000,000.

This $700,000,000 includes Mexico's direct debt and guaranteed railroad bonds, totalling approximately $322,000,000 gold; the railroad debt, not guaranteed, amounting to about $230,000,000 back interest on bonds, and railroad debt amounting to about $115,000,000; sinking fund defaults amounting to about $28,000,000.

This agreement was declared operative on Dec. 8, 1923, and the $15,000,000 payment for 1923 was duly made. Further execution, however, was held up by the abortive revolution in 1924 of de la Huerta, which President Obregon told Congress cost $30,000,000 to put down.

Gen. Plutarcho Elias Calles, Laborite and Socialist, was elected President on July 6, 1924, by a majority of 1,309,947 votes over Gen. Angel Flores.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Mexico is now governed under a new Constitution promulgated Feb. 5, 1917, replacing the Constitution of 1857. By it Mexico is declared to be a federated republic of 28 states, each with a large measure of home rule and with Governor, Legislature and judiciary elected by popular vote; two territories and a Federal District, whose Governors are appointed by the President. Interstate customs duties are not permitted. The legislative power rests in a Congress consisting of a Chamber of Deputies and a Senate of 58 members, two for each state, all elected for two years by universal suffrage. The President is elected for four years by direct popular vote and cannot be re-elected. He appoints a Cabinet of ten Secretaries. Article 33 confers on the President the right to expel from Mexico without "judicial process" any foreigner whose presence he might deem "inexpedient." The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic, but the new Constitution provides for the separation of church and state, and all religions are tolerated.

The Apostolic Delegate, Mgr. Ernesto Filippi, was expelled Jan. 13, 1923, under Article 33, for conducting religious ceremony in the open (the laying of a cornerstone) without permission.

A new income tax law and a profits tax law were promulgated March, 1924.

Education is under Federal control and is free and compulsory from 6 to 16. The percentage of illiteracy among the peons is very high, and there are many Indian tribes, about 20 per cent. of the population, quite uncivilized. The present administration is making every effort to extend elementary education to all classes of the people; 2,000 volunteer teachers of illiterates were enrolled in 1921. The appropriation by the Government for schools in 1923 was $26,181,452, number of schools supported was 8,388. Vocational education, particularly in agriculture, is being promoted. There are normal schools for both sexes throughout the country and some hundred technical schools. The National University of Mexico, founded in 1553, is famous among Latin-American universities, and in the capital are many higher institutions of learning and culture and scientific institutions and societies.

There are 720 newspaper or other publications issued, of which 218 are published in Mexico City; 164 newspapers issued to purvey information, while 97 are classified as political, 86 as religious, and 43 as commercial. There also are 19 publications devoted to science, 12 to finance, 21 to literature and two to legal subjects; 41 are Socialistic, 2 anti-Bolshevist; and 1 is anti-clerical. One is classed as "pro-American" and four are devoted to bull-fighting.

The army numbers 68,316 men, with a reserve of 833,000. Military education is compulsory in the schools.

Mexico is not a member of the League of Nations.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES.

For purposes of comparison the following figures are given to show the revenues and expenditures of the Mexican Government for 1923 and for the years immediately preceding the revolution, the amounts being in pesos:

Year.	Revenue.	Disbursements.	Surplus.
1905-06	101,972,624	79,466,912	22,505,712
1906-07	114,286,122	85,076,641	29,209,482
1907-08	111,771.868	93,177.441	18,594,427
1908-09	98,775,511	92,967,393	5,808,117
1909-10	106,328,485	95,028,651	11,299,835
1910-11	111,142,402	100,913,924	10,228,478

The budget for 1923 showed estimated expenditures of 346,837,134 pesos The highest expenditure in any pre-revolutionary year was in 1910-11, 100,913,924 pesos, or 246,609,210 pesos less than the estimated expenditures for 1923.

By departments the 1923 budget and that of 1906-07 showed disbursements as follows:

	1923.	1906-07.
Legislative	6,983,991	1,201,476
Judicial	2,785,114	459,455
Executive	1,627,389	348,040
Interior	10,904,986	a11,234,844
Foreign	6,538,195	1,452,498
Finance	19,462,505	8,318,883
War	113,305,333	15,342,373
Agriculture	21,238,942	(dept. nonexistent)
Communications	41,510,177	11,873,734
Industry & Commerce	5,742,445	(dept. nonexistent)
Educational	52,326,914	5,315,225
Health	3,705,214	480,304
General	350,557	.....
Government factories	13,170,859	.....
Comptroller	4,716,722	.....
Attorney General	1,161,792	1,217,344
Public debt	41,470,000	25,932,529

a Included nearly 7,000,000 pesos for political and police administration of the Federal District, now borne by the various municipalities in the district.

The debt of Mexico, which is covered in the agreement between the International Committee of Bankers in Mexico and the Mexican Government, signed June 16, 1922, is as follows:

INTERNAL DEBT.

Consolidated 3% internal debt, 1886	$21,191,925
5% internal redeemable bonds, 1894	46,455,850
State loans guaranteed by Mexican Gov't.	1,750,000
Total	$69,397,775

EXTERNAL DEBT.

Customs secured Government loans	$128,080,837
Other secured Government guaranteed loans	31,719,675
Unsecured Government loans	37,037,500
Railway loans	241,894,778
Total	$438,732,790
Grand total	$508,130,565

The amount of the debt on Sept. 1, 1923, was stated to be, internal, $67,606,000; external, $441,-224,777.

Par of exchange, peso	49.8 cents
Rate of exchange, Oct. 15, 1924	48.85 cents
Imports, 1920	$178,775,221
" 1921	253,397,100
" 1922	151,904,802
" 1923	154,575,130
Exports, 1920	203,273,450
" 1921	363,580,046
" 1922	93,002,909
" 1923	117,124,636

Trade with the United States was:

Imports, 1920-21	$267,169,762
" 1921-22	137,752,341
" 1922-23	113,726,506
" 1923-24	124,083,740
Exports, 1920-21	154,993,154
" 1921-22	122,956,524
" 1922-23	134,637,153
" 1923-24	153,576,788

MONACO, PRINCIPALITY OF

AREA, 8 square miles.

POPULATION, 1913, 22,956.

CAPITAL, Monaco, population, 1913, 2,247; other towns, La Condamine, 11,082; Monte Carlo, 9,627.

Prince, Louis II., born July 12, 1870, succeeded his father, the late Prince Albert, June 26, 1922. *The Heiress Apparent* is the Hereditary Princess Charlotte Louise Juliette (Duchess of Valentinois) born Sept. 3, 1898, married, March 19, 1920, Prince Pierre of Monaco (Count de Polignac) and has issue a daughter Princess Antoinette, born Dec. 28, 1921.

Consul General in the United States, at New York, Paul Fuller. *Consuls*, at Boston, Charles F. Flamand; at San Francisco, Ray P. Saffold.

Monaco is a small Principality on the Mediterranean surrounded by the French department of the Alpes Maritimes. An independent Principality for 800 years, the reigning Prince was dispossessed by the French Revolution. The line was re-established in 1814 and placed under the protectorate of the Kingdom of Sardinia. In 1861 King Charles III. ceded his rights to France. The Prince of Monaco was an absolute ruler until Jan. 7, 1911, when a Constitution was promulgated which provides for a National Council of 21 members, elected by universal suffrage for four years. The revenue is mainly derived from the gaming tables of the Casino at Monte Carlo. The annual grant for the concession was £80,000 in 1917; in 1927 it will be £90,000, and in 1937, £100,000. The yearly average of visitors is over 1,500,000. The late Prince established an important oceanographic museum and laboratory at Monaco.

MONTENEGRO

(See Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Kingdom of).

MOROCCO, SULTANATE OF

(French and Spanish Protectorates)

AREA, about 231,500 square miles; viz., French Protectorate, 213,000; Spanish Protectorate, 18,360; Tangier (internationalized), 140.

POPULATION, estimated, 1921, French zone, 5,400,000; Spanish zone, 550,000; Tangier zone, 52,000.

CAPITAL, Fez, population, census of 1921, 70,540: Seat of government French zone, Rabat, population, 30,953; residence of French Resident General. Seat of government Spanish zone, Tetuan, population, 30,000; administrative headquarters of the Califpa and the Spanish High Commissioner. Other cities, Marrakesh or Morocco, population, 1921, 139,874; Casablanca, 101,690 (39,283 European); Tangier, 50,000 (12,000 Europeans); Mekines, 36,592; Mazagan, 21,630; Mogador, 20,309; Sale, 24,202; Safi, 26,396; and Melilla, 42,590.

Sultan, Mulai Yusef, proclaimed on the abdication of his brother, Sultan Mulai Abd-el-Hafid, Aug. 18, 1912.

French Resident General, Marshal Hubert Lyautey, held office April 28, 1912, to Dec. 13, 1916, reappointed (second term) April 7, 1917.

Spanish High Commissioner, Gen. Primo de Rivera (Premier of Spain), named Oct. 16, 1924.

United States Agent and Consul General, at Tangier, Harris J. Cookingham (C). *Consul*, at Casablanca, H. Earle Russell.

Morocco of to-day is the remnant of the great Shereefian Empire founded by the Arab invader, who carried the crescent of Islam west at the close of the seventh century and ruled all northwestern Africa and most of the Iberian peninsula. It is bounded on the east by Algeria, on the north by the Mediterranean, the extreme point opposite Gibraltar being Ceuta, a city which, with its four-mile-long peninsula (dominated by Jebel Musa, one of the Pillars of Hercules), has belonged to Spain since the close of the sixteenth century. This narrow northern strip, about 60 miles wide, from the Atlantic nearly to the Algerian border, is one of the Spanish zones. Ceuta is part of the Spanish province of Cadiz.

On the west is the Atlantic Ocean and on the south Rio de Oro (Spanish) and the Sahara Desert. The extreme southern end forms a second Spanish zone, and a strip 50 miles long by 15 deep on the Atlantic Coast, inclosing the town of Ifni, the third.

Along the 200 miles of the Mediterranean littoral run the Rif hills, still unexplored. Through the country from northeast to southwest run the Atlas Mountains in five great ranges rising to an altitude of 12,000 feet (Mt. Ayashlu, altitude 14,150 feet). Between these ranges lie fertile, well-watered plains, and the northern slopes of the mountains are well wooded. Irrigation is much used, though all agricultural methods and implements are primitive.

The climate is good and healthy, especially on the Atlantic Coast, which is shielded from the hot winds of the Sahara by the Atlas Mountains, and where there is a "tell" or fertile region. Tangier is a recognized health resort, also Mogador, where the temperature never rises above 80 or falls below 40.

The most numerous of the inhabitants are the

aboriginal Berbers, mountain dwellers, whose forebears thrice conquered Spain, and who so long maintained the independence of their country. The plains are mostly occupied by Arabs and a mixture of the two races, known to foreigners as "Moors." The latter are also town dwellers. The third race is Jewish, in two sections, one settled there from time immemorial, and the other driven from Europe in comparatively modern times, who live near the ports, are progressive and have much of the foreign trade. The European population in 1921 numbered about 100,000, of which two-thirds are French.

The people are agricultural and pastoral. Eggs and poultry have become the chief articles of export, reaching even to England. In 1919 the value of eggs exported was 44,948,779 francs, and in 1920, 29,910,442 francs Other important exports are skins, hides, wool, beans, barley, linseed and wheat, almonds, cummin and gums. The chief imports are textiles, sugar, tea, machinery and hardware, candles and spirits. Fruit and vineyards are abundant and dates a regular crop. Under proper cultivation Morocco should become a rich, cereal-producing country. Carpets, leather goods, fezzes, woolen and silk stuffs are among the manufactures, chiefly for domestic consumption. Mineral deposits are undeveloped, but much copper, lead and tin are known to exist. An oil field extends from Fez to Laraish. Phosphate exists in great abundance, estimated at 100,000,000 metric tons, with a yield of 65 per cent., and a decree of 1920 reserves to the Sultan's Government the right of exploitation. Export of phosphate from Casablanca in the French zone in 1923 amounted to 191,060 metric tons and the estimate for 1924 is 350,000 tons.

The country had no roads or bridges, transportation being by mule and camel back, but the French have built about 3,000 kilometres and have more surveyed; the most important being from Tangier to Fez. Little has been done in the Spanish zone. In the French zone, in 1924, there were 914 miles of railroads, those of narrow gauge being rebuilt at standard gauge. The Spaniards have a narrow gauge road from Ceuta to Tetuan, to Rio Martin. The French use aeroplanes for mail, passengers and freight. In 1922, 2,636 vessels of 2,102,698 tonnage entered the ports of French Morocco, and 1,834 vessels of 995,724 tonnage entered Tangier. Imports at Tangier in 1922 were valued at 60,710,644 francs, and exports at 4,409,478 francs.

French interests in Morocco had been steadily growing because of its proximity to Algeria for years and had been recognized in the agreements of 1906 and 1909. A general rising of the tribes in October, 1910, culminating in the siege of Fez called out a French expedition of pacification which occupied Fez in 1911. The need of this had been notified to the powers, but was resented by Spain, who in June suddenly occupied two towns, and by Germany, who on July 1, 1911, sent the gunboat Panther to Agadir, a seaport on the Atlantic, ostensibly to safeguard German subjects in the Sus, but really to challenge the extension of French influence. The crisis became acute and war seemed inevitable. Great Britain, however, stood by the Entente and made formal objection to Germany's acquiring territorial influence in Morocco. Diplomatic conversations followed, which resulted in the Franco-German treaty of Nov. 4, 1911, by which France ceded to Germany some territory in French Equatorial Africa on the southern and eastern borders, the Cameroons, in return for recognition of her political protectorate over Morocco. A treaty with Spain adjusted the limits of their respective spheres. On March 30, 1912, the Sultan Mulai Hafid signed a treaty with France accepting the protectorate, which was recognized by the powers, who withdrew their diplomatic representatives. Gen. Lyautey was appointed Resident General, and his advice the Sultan, an absolute despot, and his six viziers have to follow. Risings occurred later in the year and Mulai Hafid abdicated in favor of his brother. The rebellious tribesmen made much trouble and were stirred up to more by the Germans during the World War. The last outbreak, in October, 1920, was crushed by the French capture of Wazzan, who thus consolidated their rule in most of the districts.

A severe outbreak near Melilla in July, 1921, seriously threatened the Spanish rule in its protectorate but was suppressed by a vigorous military expedition. A revolt led by Abd-el-Krim in the early summer of 1923 put the Spanish troops in a precarious position and brought to a head political trouble in Spain, resulting in September, 1923, in the overturning of the government there by a movement of army officers headed by Capt. Gen. Primo de Rivera, who assumed power. (See Spain.)

The Spanish army in Morocco numbers about 130,000. Recrudescence of rebellion brought grave troubles in 1924 and Premier Gen. Primo de Rivera took charge in person as High Commissioner Oct. 16. (See chronology.)

Gen. Lyautey's wise administration of the protectorate, to which he returned in 1917, after service in 1916 as Minister of War in Paris, has been one of peaceful penetration, extension of railroads and roads, public works and social welfare. Agricultural and industrial enterprises have been fostered, public health and education improved. The country has become safe and orderly. Able army officers and civilians have assisted him. Colonization is encouraged. Economic opportunity, the "open door," is guaranteed to all.

Tangier, a seaport of 52,000 inhabitants, including 11,700 Europeans and 12,000 Jews, which occupies the extreme northwest corner of Africa on the Atlantic, was temporarily internationalized in the negotiations of 1911-12, with a hinterland of about 100 square miles. A convention was signed on Dec. 18, 1923 by Great Britain, France and Spain providing for its permanent neutrality. A committee of control, consisting of the 8 consular officers of the Algeciras signatory powers, and an international legislative assembly of 26 members forms the government.

The revenue of the French protectorate is estimated for the year 1923 at about 299,910,700 francs, with expenditures of 299,812,665 francs. The Moroccan debt (five French loans) amounted on Jan. 1, 1924, to 705,624,000 francs.

Exports in 1923 amounted to 272,000,000 francs and imports to 778,000,000 francs.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$2,717,303
"	1921-22	3,470,526
"	1922-23	2,380,232
"	1923-24	1,629,314
Exports,	1920-21	522,516
"	1921-22	205,913
"	1922-23	232,731
"	1923-24	337,783

NEPAL, KINGDOM OF

AREA, estimated, 54,000 square miles.

POPULATION, 5,639,092.

CAPITAL, Kathmandu, population, 80,000.

Sovereign, Maharajah Tribhubana Bir Bikram, born June 3, 1906, succeeded his father Dec. 11, 1911.

Prime Minister, Maharajah Sir Chandra Shumshere Jung, Bahadur Rana, appointed June 26, 1901; he holds the rank of General in the British Army.

Nepal is an independent state on the southern slope of the Himalayas, bounded by Thibet on the north, by Sikkim and Bengal on the east and by Bengal and the United Provinces of British India on the south and west. Though friendly, a policy of seclusion is followed and travel discouraged. The Ghurkas, whose Aryan ancestors from Rajputana mixed with the Mongolic aborigines, overran the country in the latter half of the eighteenth century, and are the dominant race. From their ranks the British Indian Government recruits regiments of most valuable soldiers. The kingdom maintains a well-drilled and efficient army of 32,000 infantry and 2,500 artillery. There are many fertile valleys lying in the slopes of the bleak and lofty mountains (which include Mt. Everest, altitude 29,141 feet), and its territory runs into the Terai on the plains of India. It has rich forests. Nepal exports rice, grain, hides and cattle, and imports textiles, sugar, salt, hardware, etc. The capital is in a most fertile valley, cultivated from end to end, 15 miles long and 20 miles wide, which supports 300,000 inhabitants and is noted for its 2,700 Buddhist shrines, nearly all lavishly decorated examples of Nepalese art. Paton is the largest city and Pashpoti a holy centre for pilgrims. In 1921-22 its exports to India were £5,914,200 and imports £2,492,700.

THE NETHERLANDS, KINGDOM OF

HOLLAND.

AREA, 12,582 square miles, land only; 13,205 square miles including inland waters. Colonial possessions: Dutch East Indies, 733,642; Dutch Guiana, 54,291 square miles; Curacao Islands, 403 square miles; New Guinea, 160,692 square miles; total, 949,028 square miles. Grand total, 961,569 square miles.

POPULATION, census of Dec. 31, 1923, 7,086,913. Colonial—Dutch East Indies, 49,534,618; Dutch Gulana, 128,822; Curacao, 56,038; New Guinea, estimated, 195,000. Grand total, 57,001,391.

CAPITAL, The Hague, population (1922), 366,336; other cities, Amsterdam, population, 696,484; Rotterdam, 531,896; Utrecht, 146,441; Groningen, 94,092; Haarlem, 80,131; and 39 others from 20,000 to 75,000.

Queen, Wilhelmina, born Aug. 31, 1880, succeeded on the death of her father, Willem III., Nov. 23, 1890; crowned Sept. 6, 1898. Married Prince Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin (Prince Con-

sort), Feb. 7, 1901. *Heir*, her only daughter, Princess Juliana, born April 30, 1909.

Premier. Jonkheer Dr Ch J. M. Ruys de Beerenbrouck (Interior), born Dec. 1, 1873, appointed Sept. 9, 1918.

Minister to the United States, Jonkheer Dr. A. C. D. de Graeff.

Consuls General in the United States, at New York, W. P. Montyn; at San Francisco, H A. van Coenen Torchiana; at Chicago, J. Vennema; *Consuls*, at Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, New Orleans, St. Louis, Seattle, Port Arthur, Denver, Los Angeles. *Vice-Consuls* are at San Diego, Pensacola, Jacksonville, Tampa, Orange City, Iowa, Minneapolis, Gulfport, Portland, Ore., Ogden and Newport News.

United States Minister, Richard M Tobin.

United States Consul General, at Amsterdam, William H Gale *Consuls*, at Rotterdam, vacant; at Curacao W. I., Thomas W. Voetter; at Batavia, Java, Charles L. Hoover; at Soerabaya, Java, vacant; at Medan, Sumatra, S B Redecker (V. C.)

The Netherlands (Holland), a kingdom in northwestern Europe, 196 miles long by 109 miles wide, is bounded by Germany on the east, Belgium on the south and the North Sea on the west and north. Its surface is flat, with an average height above sea level of 37 feet and with about one-fourth of its land below sea level, reclaimed and protected by dikes, of which there are 1,500 miles. A plan to drain half of the shallow Zuyder Zee, prepared by engineers, designed to add 817 square miles to the cultivable land (polders), adopted June 14, 1918, is now under way. The work is expected to take 15 years, the first outlay to cost $26,500,000

Of the country's 8,052,480 acres given over to agriculture, 90 per cent are in holdings of less than 50 acres and more than 50 per cent. of less than 12 acres, with 361,392 employed on the land in 1921 There are 615 165 acres of well cared for forests Great crops of cereals, potatoes, etc., are raised Dairy products are an important industry, her cheese products being famous, and her cattle high grade, tulips and other flowering bulbs and roots are grown and exported extensively.

Fisheries engage about 6,500 vessels and 18,000 men, and the product of the herring fisheries alone is about $3,750,000

Shipbuilding and sugar refining are important industries, also brewing and distilling. Amsterdam is famous for diamond cutting. Coal is found in Limburg where 5,598,555 metric tons were mined in 1923

Unemployment, which reached 102,225 on Jan. 1, 1924, steadily declined to 50,850 on June 21. A new labor law providing for compulsory arbitration in labor disputes went into effect May 4. Government payments for unemployment doles in 1923 amounted to 6,998,000 guilders; for labor insurance, 41,219,000 guilders, and for labor protection, 1,157,000 guilders

Canals, of which there are 2,000 miles, are most important in internal communication; elaborate systems are in the cities and feed the harbors. The Rhine and the Scheldt reach the sea through the Netherlands and carry enormous traffic. There are 3,000 miles of roads, 1,830 miles of tramways and 2,392 miles of railroads.

Holland's merchant marine on Jan. 1, 1924, consisted of 679 steamers and motor boats and 23 motor schooners of 2,411,842 tons. In 1923 there entered the port of Amsterdam 2,995 vessels of 4,337,361 tons, and the port of Rotterdam, 8,069 vessels of 11,401,865 tons The occupation of the Ruhr cut the Rhine traffic in half in 1923.

Over 1,000,000 bicycles are in use and 31,500 motorcycles

The most powerful wireless plant in the world to connect the Netherlands with the Dutch East Indies was inaugurated by Queen Wilhelmina on May 7, 1923 The two stations are at Kootwyk, Holland, and Bandoeng, Java, 7,500 miles apart; each covers 750 acres and each cost 7,500,000 guilders. The wave length found most suitable is 8,400 metres.

The first Constitution after the reconstruction of the Netherlands as a sovereign state was promulgated in 1814, and revised in 1815, after the addition of the Belgian provinces, and in 1840, 1848, 1887, 1917 and 1922. It assures a hereditary constitutional monarchy. Executive power rests exclusively in the sovereign and the States-General of two Chambers—First Chamber, 50 members, elected for 9 years (one-third each third year) by the provincial states, and the Second Chamber, 100 Deputies, elected for four years directly. Universal suffrage for citizens of both sexes over 25 years of age and proportional representation is in force. The sovereign exercises the executive authority through a Council of Ministers, the President thereof corresponding to a Prime Minister. There is a State Council of 14 members, named by the sovereign, of which she is President, to be consulted on all legislative and some executive matters.

Under the revision of 1922 the Dutch East Indies have been abolished as a colony and made an integral part of the Kingdom. All laws adopted by the government of the islands are to be approved by the States-General.

The kingdom has a unique system of frontier defense, besides the fortresses, inasmuch as two-thirds of the total area is surrounded by the sea, with dikes to hold back the waters. An advance by an enemy may be stopped by inundating the lands. Army service is partly compulsory and partly voluntary. Every Dutchman is liable for service from ages nineteen to forty. Actual service may be by lot, substitution being prohibited. Annually 25,500 are recruited, with 600 for sea service. The reserve numbers 450,000.

Entire liberty of worship and conscience is guaranteed. The royal family belong to the Dutch Reformed Church. The state budget contains allowances for different churches: Protestant, 1,388,000 guilders; Roman Catholic, 2,053,000; Jewish, 140,000.

Education is obligatory from ages six to thirteen. Instruction is free in both public and denominational schools and teachers are paid by the State. The total expenditure in 1923 was 161,000,000 guilders. Intelligence is most widely diffused. Conscripts called in 1913 showed only six-tenths of 1 per cent. unable to read There are universities at Amsterdam (2), Utrecht, Leyden, Delft, Groningen, Wageningen (Agriculture), Rotterdam (Commerce), and Kijmegen (Roman Catholic) with 466 professors and 9,160 students in 1923.

The Netherlands is a member of the League of Nations.

The guilder (or florin), is the unit of currency, gold par being 40.2 cents. Rate of exchange, Oct. 15, 1924, 39.17 cents.

Budget 1924—Revenue.....	guilders	589,421,652
Expenditures.. ..	"	765,264,044
Budget 1925—Revenue.....	"	611,078,000
Expenditures.. ..	"	691,448,000

The budget for the colonial possessions in the East Indies for 1924, is: Revenue, 637,398,717 guilders; expenditures, 718,714,372 guilders.

The consolidated debt on Jan. 1, 1923, was 2,828,319,550 guilders, of which 1,046,687,450 guilders was pre-war debt. The floating debt was 814,694,714 guilders, which included 682,000,000 guilders in treasury notes and bills outstanding. A loan of $40,000,000 in 30-year 6 per cent. gold bonds was floated in New York on April 29, 1924, to be used to consolidate the floating debt.

Imports for 1923 amounted to 19,346,375 metric tons valued at $789,588,444 as compared with 19,468,236 metric tons valued at $772,813,892 in 1922, a decrease in volume of 121,861 metric tons and an increase in value of $16,774,552. Exports in 1923 amounted to 8,698,256 metric tons valued at $513,038,921 as compared with 6,908,411 metric tons valued at $477,549,984 in 1922, an increase in volume of 1,789,845 metric tons and in value of $35,488,937. The 1923 imports were less than those of 1913, the last pre-war year, by only 1,953,625 metric tons; the exports exceeded those of the pre-war year by 2,848,256 metric tons.

The invisible yield of Dutch international trade service, however, is estimated at 675,000,000 guilders ($270,000,000).

Trade with the United States was:

Imports, 1920-21		$250,818,059
"	1921-22	129,789,934
"	1922-23	113,510,865
"	1923-24	116,560,076
Exports, 1920-21		61,315,284
"	1921-22	53,120,972
"	1922-23	77,933,096
"	1923-24	70,735,125

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

AREA, 733,642 square miles; viz., Borneo, 206,810; Molucca Islands, 30,168; Celebes Islands, 72,679; Java and Madura, 50,557; Sumatra, 163,128; Timor Archipelago, 26,410; Rian-Lingga Archipelago, 12,506; New Guinea, estimated, 152,000; and others.

POPULATION, census of 1920, 49,534,618. Java, 35,017,204; Borneo, 1,625,453; Sumatra, 5,848,868; New Guinea, estimated, 195,000.

CAPITALS, Batavia, Java, population, 234,697; Banjermasin, Borneo, 52,000.

Governor General, Dr. D. Fock, 1920.

United States Consuls, at Batavia, Charles L. Hoover; at Soerabaya, vacant; at Medan, Sumatra, Sydney B. Redecker.

The colonial possessions of the Netherlands in the East Indies consist of great islands and archipelagoes lying along the Equator from about 6° north latitude to 10° south latitude, between the Asiatic mainland and the Philippines, and Australia. They form the bulk of Malaysia. The census of 1920 gave the native Malay population as 48,304,620; Europeans, 169,355, and Orientals, chiefly Chinese and Arabs, 878,986. Java is the most densely populated land mass in the world (689.4 to the square mile). The great majority of the natives are Mohammedans. Much attention is given to education.

The islands are luxuriant, even for the Tropics, of enormous natural and annually productive wealth. Dense forests abound in valuable timber. Besides raising sufficient food for the dense population, there is produced for export in Java and Madura alone, sugar (1,435,808 tons in 1922), coffee, tea, cocoa, indigo, spices, cinchona, tobacco, rubber, copra, tin and petroleum. Of coal the mines of Java, Sumatra and Borneo produced, in 1922, 1,031,936 tons. The exports of rubber for 1922 are officially estimated at 105,090 tons.

Of the world's supply of quinine (cinchona) 99 per cent. comes from Java, the first trees having been brought from Peru. Over 515 tons are exported annually.

There are 4,290 miles of railroads, 3,309 in Java and 952 in Sumatra. In 1921, 16,259 vessels of 5,731,683 tonnage entered the ports. The Colonial army numbers 40,000, about one-quarter European, with 20,000 in the reserve.

The guilder with native coin is legal currency, guilder gold par being 40.2 cents. Imports were: 1920, 1,310,823,899 guilders; 1921, 1,245,480,271; 1922, 782,783,456; exports, 1920, 2,267,871,729; and in 1921, 1,196,658,528; 1922, 1,148,895,818.

The budget for 1924 was: Revenues, 635,290,000 guilders; expenditures, 711,105,000 guilders; of the deficit of 75,815,000 guilders, 58,500,000 was on account of permanent public improvements. The debt on January, 1924, was 1,134,000,000 guilders, of which 739,000,000 was funded.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$61,180,547
"	1921-22	7,767,816
"	1922-23	9,976,420
"	1923-24	13,656,413
Exports,	1920-21	104,613,907
"	1921-22	27,794,652
"	1922-23	48,575,781
"	1923-24	54,645,075

DUTCH GUIANA (Surinam).

AREA, 54,291 square miles.

POPULATION, 1921, 128,822, exclusive of Negroes and forest Indians.

CAPITAL, Paramaribo; population, 1921, 41,773.

Governor, Baron van Heemstra.

Dutch Guiana (about the size of New Jersey and Pennsylvania) is situated on the north coast of South America, between French Guiana on the east and British Guiana on the west; inaccessible forests and savannas on the south stretch to the Tumuc Humac Mountains. The chief products are sugar (11,106 metric tons in 1921), cacao, coffee, bananas and rum. Placer mines produced in 1920 gold to the amount 13,110 ounces. In 1921, 191 vessels of 131,601 tonnage entered its ports.

The Dutch by the Treaty of Breda, 1667, gave New Netherlands (New York) to England in exchange for Surinam.

The guilder is the unit of currency, gold par being 40.2 cents.

Imports,	1921	$4,228,304
"	1922	3,894,402
Exports,	1921	2,109,972
"	1922	2,097,094

Local revenues, 1923, were 6,617,000 guilders, subvention from the home government, 2,530,000 guilders; expenditures, 9,147,000 guilders.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$2,056,133
"	1921-22	977,549
"	1922-23	809,115
"	1923-24	838,003
Exports,	1920-21	470,296
"	1921-22	925,292
"	1922-23	687,308
"	1923-24	678,240

CURACAO (Dutch West Indies).

AREA, Group, 403 square miles; Curacao, 210.

POPULATION, Dec. 31, 1922, 56,038.

CAPITAL, Willemstad; population, 1922, 15,265.

A group of six islands in the Caribbean Sea, off the coast of Venezuela, constitute the colony.

Products are maize, pulse, cattle, salt and phosphates; chief industry is the refining of oil.

In 1922, 4,116 vessels of 3,402,426 tonnage entered the ports.

Imports, 1921, 19,024,235 guilders; 1922, 20,078,949; exports, 1921, 13,296,090; 1922, 14,314,502.

Budget of 1923—Revenue, 1,408,650 guilders; expenditures, 2,459,134 guilders. The deficit is supplied by the home government.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$3,173,607
"	1921-22	2,092,146
"	1922-23	2,369,661
"	1923-24	3,358,358
Exports,	1920-21	2,514,838
"	1921-22	1,735,227
"	1922-23	3,251,345
"	1923-24	3,671,708

NICARAGUA, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 49,200 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1920, 638,119.

CAPITAL, Managua; population, 1922, 40,000; Leon, population, 38,000.

President, Sr. Bartolomo Martinez, filling out term 1921 to 1925.

Premier, Dr. Carlos Cuadra Pasos (Foreign).

Minister to the United States, vacant; Charge d'Affaires, Senor Don Manuel Zavala.

Consuls General, at New York, Toribio Tijerino jr.; at San Francisco, Berthold Singer; at New Orleans, Francisco Espinosa; at Kansas City, Kan., Edwin R. Heath; at Chicago, Berthold Singer; at Philadelphia, Lorenzo Guerrero Potter; at St. Louis, Rodolfo Jose Gutievres. *Consuls*, at Boston, Calexico, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Mo., Fort Worth, Houston, Norfolk, Seattle. *Consul General* at Panama for the Canal Zone, Marco E. Velasquez.

United States Minister, John E. Ramer.

United States Consul, at Corinto, Harold Playter; at Bluefields, Andrew J. McConnico.

Nicaragua lies between the Caribbean Sea, with a coastline of 280 miles. and the Pacific (200 miles), with Honduras on the north and Costa Rica on the south. In area it is a little larger than the State of New York. The Cordillera range of mountains, including many volcanic peaks, runs from northwest to southeast through the middle of the country. Between this range and a range of volcanic peaks to the west lie Lake Managua, 30 miles long by 15 miles wide, and Lake Nicaragua, 100 miles long and 45 miles wide, of great importance in the transport system of the country; and with the San Juan River on the Costa Rican boundary, the latter forms the route for a trans-isthmian ship canal planned to connect the Atlantic and Pacific. The right to construct a canal over this route for 99 years, together with a naval base in the Gulf of Fonseca on the Pacific and Corn Island in the Caribbean was acquired for $3,000,000 by the United States in a treaty ratified Feb. 18, 1916; the United States was to supervise the expenditure of that money. The Pacific Railroad, running from Corinto to Leon and from Managua to Granada (171 miles), the only one in the country, was Government-owned, but 51 per cent. of the stock was sold to New York bankers who also held the rest of the stock in escrow for a loan of $1,060,000 which the Government repaid out of surplus revenue in 1924.

The country has valuable forests, some gold is mined, but it is essentially an agricultural and stock raising community. On the broad tropical plains of the east coast, bananas and sugar cane are cultivated, and coffee is grown on the mountain slopes. The chief exports are coffee, sugar, bananas, timber and hides. Textiles, machinery, etc., chemicals and flour are the chief imports.

In 1922, 1,126 ships with a tonnage of 513,899 entered her ports.

The Constitution of March 12, 1912, amended in 1913, provides for a Congress of two Houses, a Senate of 13 members elected for six years, and a House of 40 Deputies elected for four years by universal suffrage. The President is appointed for four years and has a Council of five Ministers. The Roman Catholic is the prevailing religion. The army numbers 2,000 men, selected by conscription. Nicaragua is a member of the League of Nations. (For part in Federation of Central America, see Honduras.)

Par of exchange		cordoba = $1.00
Imports,	1921	$5,309,902
"	1922	5,123,505
Exports,	1921	8,070,949
"	1922	7,903,446
Budget,	1922—Receipts	2,257,000
	Expenditures	1,882,000

The total debt in 1922 was 9,295,000 cordobas.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$6,133,302
"	1921-22	3,385,030
"	1922-23	4,678,854
"	1923-24	5,834,651
Exports,	1920-21	6,477,186
"	1921-22	3,504,591
"	1922-23	4,526,603
"	1923-24	5,905,628

NORWAY, KINGDOM OF

AREA, 124,964 square miles (exclusive of Spitzbergen, estimated, 25,000).

POPULATION, census of 1920, 2,649,775.

CAPITAL, Christiania (to revert to its ancient name Oslo on Jan. 1, 1925), population, 258,520; Bergen, 91,081; Trondhjem, 54,520; Stavanger, 43,883; Drammen, 26,174, and twelve others above 10,000.

King, Haakon VII., born Aug. 3, 1872, second son of Frederick VIII., King of Denmark, elected King of Norway by the Storthing Nov. 18, 1905, and crowned June 22, 1906; married July 22, 1896, to Princess Maud, third daughter of King Edward VII. of Great Britain. *Heir*, Crown Prince Olaf, born July 2, 1903.

Premier, Dr. Johan Ludwig Mowickel, July 23, 1924.

Minister to the United States, H. H. Bryn.

Consul General, at New York, Hans Heinrich Theodor Fay; *Consuls*, at Chicago, Olaf Bernts; at St. Paul, Engebreth Hagbarth Hobe; at San Francisco, Nils Voll. *Vice Consuls* are at Mobile, Los Angeles, San Diego, Denver, Fernandina, Jacksonville, Key West, Pensacola, Tampa, Savannah, Decorah, Iowa, New Orleans, Portland, Me.; Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, Gulfport, St. Louis, Kalispell, Mont.; Omaha, Newark, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Wilmington, Grand Forks, Cleveland, Portland, Ore.; Philadelphia, Charleston, Sioux Falls, Galveston, Port Arthur, Salt Lake City, Norfolk, Port Townsend, Seattle and Milwaukee.

United States Minister, Laurits S. Swenson.

United States Consul General, at Christiania, Alban G. Snyder; *Consuls*, at Bergen, Maurice C. Pierce; at Stavanger, George K. Stiles.

Norway occupies the west part of the Scandinavian Peninsula in Northwest Europe from the Skagerrack, which separates it from Denmark, to the North Cape in the Arctic Ocean, where on the east it meets Lapland and Finland. The Kjolen Mountains, which separate Norway from Sweden to the east, give to Norway in the northern part but a narrow fringe of country washed by the Arctic and North Atlantic Oceans, and cut deep by fjords of scenic grandeur. The climate is mild and moist, like England's, on the west coast, but cold and dry in the interior and in the north and east sections.

Norway has but 4,300 square miles of land under cultivation; rivers and lakes occupy 5,000, and forests 27,500; three-fourths of the land is unproductive. Norway is essentially a maritime country. Her merchant fleet, though neutral, suffered heavily in the World War by sinking and torpedoing, the total loss being 831 vessels with a total of 1,238,300 registered tons, and 1,200 men killed. She dropped from fourth place to sixth in mercantile tonnage. Norway's merchant marine on Jan. 1, 1923, was 3,740 vessels of 2,610,796 gross tons. Her sailors are known the world over. Fisheries constitute a leading industry and provide a large part of the exports. In 1921 more than 112,000, 17 per cent. of the entire male wage earning population (660,000), earned their living directly or indirectly by the sea. In 1923, 6,338,241 barrels of whale oil were produced.

The forests have an estimated value of a billion kronen (approximately $250,000,000) and about three-fifths of the acreage is covered with pine and fir trees. The export of timber and wood pulp in 1919 was valued at 113,048,100 kronen; and in 1922 at 248,921,185. The Norwegian Afforestation Association has planted since 1906 between ten and fifteen million new trees annually. Agriculture is limited and the country imports much food supply.

The number of farms is about 250,000, of which 165,000 are of less than 5 acres and 65,000 between 5 and 25 acres. The importation of grain and flour has been monopolized by the Government Food Commission since 1916; it is obliged to purchase all wheat, rye and barley of good quality offered by home producers at the same prices for which it can deliver foreign grain. All grinding is done in Norway for the account of the state.

The country lacks coal but has become a great power producing country by utilizing by electrical transmission its greatest natural asset—water power, which is estimated to amount to 15,000,000 horsepower day and night. Of this the Government owns 2,000,000 and has developed 75,000. Private enterprise has developed about 1,600,000 horsepower. Engineering plans are under way to transmit hydro-electric power to Central Europe. Already Norway is feeling the impulse on its industries, which on Jan. 1, 1922, numbered 8,778 establishments, giving employment to 144,706 workers, and which have been developing on an export basis.

The chief mineral products are pyrites, copper ore, iron ore, nickel ore, silver and feldspar.

Norway, in 1923, had 2,148 miles of railroads, of which 1,877 are state owned; the work of converting these to electrical power is going on rapidly. The number of ships entering Norwegian ports in 1922 was 7,929 with a net tonnage of 5,317,795.

The population of Norway is singularly homogeneous, there being numbered of non-Norwegians only about 1 per cent., 20,000 Lapps or Finns and 8,000 Quains, both of Mongolian ancestry. This excludes about 50,000 foreign-born residents of the country before the war, many of whom returned to their native countries. Norwegians have emigrated in great numbers, chiefly to the United States and Canada. The United States Census of 1920 returned 363,862 residents of the United States as born in Norway.

Norway under its Constitution, adopted May 17, 1814, is a constitutional hereditary monarchy. Independent for centuries, Norway entered into a union with the Kingdom of Denmark in 1381. By treaty of Jan. 14, 1814, the King of Denmark ceded Norway to Sweden, but the Norwegian people declared themselves independent and elected a Danish Prince as their King. The foreign powers refused to recognize this election; as a result a convention on Aug. 14 proclaimed the independence of Norway in union with Sweden, and on Nov. 4 elected Charles XIII. of Sweden King of Norway. This union lasted until 1905. Disagreements having arisen, culminating in Norway's claiming the right to maintain its own consular service, Norway declared the union dissolved on June 7, and after negotiations a repeal of the union by mutual agreement was signed Oct. 26, 1905. After a plebiscite Prince Charles of Denmark was elected King and ascended the throne, taking the name of Haakon VII. A treaty guaranteeing the integrity of Norwegian territory was signed in October, 1907, by Norway, Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia.

The legislative power is vested in the Storthing, the members numbering 150, elected for three years by direct vote on universal suffrage of citizens, both male and female of 23 years of age. The Storthing divides itself into two sections, one-fourth of the membership forming the Lagthing, and three-fourths the Odelsthing, which consider the legislation separately, sitting in joint session on failure to agree separately, when decision is made by a two-thirds majority. The King may exercise the veto twice, but if the same bill is passed a third time it becomes law. The King appoints an executive Cabinet of at least eight Ministers, who may speak in the Storthing, but have no vote. There is a large measure of home rule throughout the country through local governing bodies elected by universal suffrage.

The Evangelical Lutheran religion is endowed by the state and its clergy are nominated by the King. All religions are tolerated.

Education is compulsory from seven to fourteen, and the school system is highly organized. There is, so to speak, no illiteracy. The University at Christiania, founded 1811, has 1,500 students and is subsidized by the state.

The army is a national militia with universal and compulsory service. The peace strength is 40,000 men, with a reserve of 315,000. The navy is designed for coast defense only and numbers about 1,200 officers and men, with all seafaring men between the ages of 20 and 44 enrolled on the active list and liable to conscription.

Norway in the reaction from the World War found herself in the grip of hard times in the year 1921, and her industries and commerce have suffered heavily. The unit of currency, the kroner (par of exchange, 26.8 cents), was quoted Oct. 15, 1924, at 14.10 cents.

Unemployment, which had been severe, was greatly reduced and reached on Aug. 1, 1924, its lowest point since 1920. Government unemployment aid reached a total of 150,000,000 kronen.

The United States Government on Feb. 26, 1923, paid to Norway $12,239,652 awarded by the International Court of Arbitration at The Hague in settlement of claims for the seizure of Norwegian vessels during the war.

Budget—1921-22 balanced at....kronen, 717,077,800
1922-23 balanced at....kronen, 622,801,100
1923-24 balanced at....kronen, 550,088,100
1924-25 balanced at....kronen, 539,000,000

A $25,000,000 loan was floated in the United States in August, 1924, for foreign debt adjustments and to meet deficits. The national debt on June 30, 1924, was $423,383,720.

Norway's commerce was:

Imports,	1920,	calendar year	kronen, 3,029,900,000
"	1921,	calendar year	kronen, 1,460,000,000
"	1922,	calendar year	kronen, 1,313,930,000
"	1923,	calendar year	kronen, 1,350,000,000
Exports,	1920,	calendar year	kronen, 1,241,800,000
"	1921,	calendar year	kronen, 576,000,000
"	1922,	calendar year	kronen, 787,490,000
"	1923,	calendar year	kronen, 831,000,000

Imports from Russia in 1923 amounted to $1,804,000 and exports to Russia $574,000.

Norway's trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21,	fiscal year	$57,920,018
"	1921-22,	fiscal year	29,789,272
"	1922-23,	fiscal year	32,049,328
"	1923-24,	fiscal year	20,283,288
Exports,	1920-21,	fiscal year	18,849,358
"	1921-22,	fiscal year	11,739,624
"	1922-23,	fiscal year	18,437,870
"	1923-24,	fiscal year	20,663,930

SPITZBERGEN.

AREA, about 25,000 square miles.

POPULATION, 1921, 1,503.

Spitzbergen, a mountainous group of islands in the Arctic Ocean between 76° 26′ and 80° 50′ north latitude and 10° 20′ and 32° 40′ east longitude, the largest being West Spitzbergen (12,000 square miles), lies about 370 miles due north of Norway, half-way to the Pole. Discovered by Norsemen in 1194 and rediscovered by Barents in 1596, the islands had been the resort of whalers of several nations. Ever since 1261 Norway has periodically asserted her claims to the islands, and from 1870 the demand became more insistent, increasing as Norwegian exploration discovered rich outcropping seams of coal—a necessity which Norway lacks. International conferences were held without result, the islands remaining a No Man's Land. The war put an end to negotiations, but, following action by the Peace Conference in 1919, a treaty was signed in Paris, Feb. 9, 1921, by the United States, Great Britain, Denmark, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, which put Spitzbergen under the flag of Norway, but not with unlimited sovereignty, as they set certain specified guarantees —no naval base to be established, the ships of all signatories to enjoy hunting and fishing privileges there, and equal treatment must be shown to all.

The development of the coal fields has proceeded rapidly. Norwegians own the two largest mining companies. The coal exported has been good steam coal; the output in 1921 was 172,500 tons, and in 1923, 334,000 tons, practically all of which went to Norwegian ports. There are large deposits of low-grade iron ore and gypsum, and signs of oil have been reported.

The population in the summer of 1921 was 1,503, and during the winter 1921-22, 980.

PALESTINE

(British Mandate in force Sept. 29, 1923.)

AREA, estimated, 9,000 square miles.

POPULATION, census of Oct. 23, 1922, 755,858; divided 589,564 Mohammedans, 83,794 Jews, 73,026 Christians, 7,028 Druses, 163 Samaritans, 265 Bahais, 1,454 Hindus, 408 Sikhs, and 156 Metawilehs.

CAPITAL, Jerusalem, population, census 1922, 62,578; other towns: Jaffa, 47,709; Haifa, 24,634; Gaza, 17,486; Hebron, 16,577; Nazareth, 7,424; Bethlehem, 6,658; Acre, 6,420.

British High Commissioner, Sir Herbert L. Samuel, G. B. E., appointed July 1, 1920.

United States Consul, at Jerusalem, Oscar S. Heizer.

Palestine, the Holy Land, lying between the Mediterranean Sea and the River Jordan, was formerly a vilayet of the Turkish province of Syria. It was conquered during the World War by British troops under General, now Field Marshal, Viscount Allenby, Jerusalem being surrendered Dec. 9, 1917. Jerusalem had been in Moslem hands since 1244, had been conquered and reconquered in the Crusades, and had been under the rule of the Turk since 1517. It remained under British Military Administration until July 1, 1920, when Sir Herbert L. Samuel was appointed High Commissioner and a civil government set up. The announced policy of Great Britain is to accord equal treatment to the people and to provide a national home for the Jews, permitting them to return to Palestine only as the development of that country guarantees the normal absorption of immigrants for rising industries and reclaimed agricultural lands. There were about 80 colonies in 1923 with about 18,000 colonists living on 163,000 acres, about 10 per cent. of the cultivated area. Jews maintain an agricultural experimental station in Haifa.

The total number of Jewish immigrants that have entered the Palestine from 1918 to March 1, 1923, was 27,000. During the first six months of 1923 the number was 4,724, being 1,886 men, 1,570 women, and 1,268 children. Jewish organizations in the United States in the years 1920-22 raised $6,000,000 to be devoted to the rebuilding of the Palestine. The city of Tel Aviv, near Jaffa, founded in 1909 by Jewish colonists, now has a population of 15,000, is built on modern lines, with stucco houses, broad streets, electric lights and a modern water supply. A £E75,000 loan was obtained in New York City June 15, 1923, through the sale of 6½ per cent. municipal bonds, to be used for improvements. Assessed value of its real estate is now $12,000,000.

A new constitution was promulgated on Sept. 1, 1922. It provides for a high commissioner, commander-in-chief and executive council. A legislative council is created consisting, in addition to the high commissioner, of ten official and twelve unofficial members, the latter to be elected and to include not less than two Christians and two Jews. This council has authority to pass ordinances, which must be approved by the high commissioner, who may reserve any ordinance for the consideration of the mandatory power. Freedom of conscience and of worship is assured and discrimination on the grounds of race, religion or language forbidden. English, Hebrew and Arabic are the official languages. All male Palestinians over 25 years of age are entitled to vote.

The Jewish population have an internal organization through an elective assembly which has chosen a national committee to represent them in dealing with the administration. The World Zionist Organization is recognized by the British Government and Palestine Administration as the agency of the Jewish people in all matters pertaining to the upbuilding of the Jewish National Home. A Moslem council controls Moslem Awkaf affairs.

The Arabs boycotted the first election, February, 1923, as a protest against the constitution, and it was declared null and void.

The government, on Dec. 1, 1922, maintained 50 town schools and 263 village schools, with 637 teachers of 19,000 pupils; 90 per cent. Moslem and 10 per cent. Christians. Privately supported are: Christian schools, 125 in number, with 11,500 pupils; Jewish schools, 175, with 18,000 pupils, and Moslem schools, 30, with 3,000 pupils. The educational budget for 1923-24 was £E102,754.

Both civil and religious courts have been established.

Jerusalem, the Holy City, is visited annually by large pilgrimages of Orthodox Greek Christians. The Mosque of Omar occupies the site of Solomon's Temple. It contains the sacrificial stone of Abraham and a relic of Mahomet. Bethlehem is also visited, the Church of the Nativity being reputed the oldest Christian church in existence.

Palestine proper is about the size of the State of Vermont with twice as many inhabitants. On the west is the coastal plain a hundred miles long and fifteen wide, fertile and well watered. In the centre is the plateau of Judea. The eastern border drops sharply into the depressed valley of the River Jordan and the Dead Sea, 46 miles long, with an average width of 8 miles, 1,292 feet below sea level. The country is capable of great agricultural development, dependent on irrigation. Olives, figs and grapes are grown in large quantities; also cereals. There are large flocks of sheep and goats. The Government is making an effort to reforest the country.

There were 474 miles of railroads in 1922, worked by the Palestine Government, and 125 miles (from Kantara to Rafa, known as the "Sinai Military Railway") worked by the Palestine Railways on behalf of the British War Office; and for the year 1923, 594 steamers of 1,213,247 tons, and 1,822 sailing vessels of 30,128 tons, entered the seaports—Jaffa, Haifa, Acre and Gaza.

The principal imports are cotton textiles, sugar, petroleum, cigarettes and rice; and the chief exports are oranges, soap, wines, melons, apricot port and almonds. Trade for 1923 was: Imports, £E5,124,945; exports, £E1,600,337 ($5,763,600). The Egyptian pound is worth $4.94 at par of exchange.

The revenue for 1922-23 was £E1,764,585; expenditures, £E1,837,173. The cost of Palestine to the British Exchequer was announced by Prime Minister MacDonald to the House of Commons as: 1920-21, £8,000,000; 1921-22, £3,155,000; 1922-23, £1,874,000; 1923-24, £1,400,000; and for 1924-25, estimated, more than £1,000,000.

PANAMA, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 33,667 square miles.

POPULATION, 1923, 442,522, excluding the Canal Zone.

CAPITAL, Panama, population, 1920, 66,851; Colon, 31,230.

President, Sr. Rodolfo Chiari, 1924-28, inaugurated Oct. 1, 1924.

Premier, Carlos L. Lopez (Justice).

Minister to the United States, Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro.

Consuls General, at New York, Eduardo Stagg; at New Orleans, Ernesto Brin. *Consuls*, at Boston, San Francisco, Atlanta, Kansas City, St. Louis, Fort Worth, Galveston, Denver, Lexington, Ky., and Detroit.

United States Minister, John Glover South.

United States Consuls, at Panama, George Orr; at Colon, vacant.

United States Governor of the Canal Zone, Col. Meriwether L. Walker, U. S. A., appointed Oct. 15, 1924.

The Republic of Panama, formerly a department of Colombia, declared its independence Nov. 3, 1903, and was recognized Nov. 13 by the United States. It occupies the entire isthmus of that name connecting North and South America, lying between the Caribbean Sea on the north and the Pacific on the south. The Costa Rican boundary line on the west has been a matter of dispute (see Costa Rica). The Colombian boundary line to the east was determined in 1921 by the Thompson-Urrutia Treaty.

By treaty Nov. 18, 1903, ratified Feb. 23, 1904, and with a supplemental (Taft) agreement of 1904, the United States acquired the right to construct the Panama Canal across the Isthmus, a strip (the Canal Zone) extending for five miles on each side of the Canal, the terminal cities of Cristobal, adjacent to Colon, and Balboa, adjacent to Panama, and islands for defensive purposes in the bay, in perpetuity and exclusive control for police, judicial, sanitary and other purposes The United States also has complete jurisdiction over sanitary and quarantine matters in the two cities of Colon and Panama and owns and operates the Panama Railroad, 47 miles long, connecting these cities. In return the United States paid Panama $10,000,000, and $250,000 a year, beginning after nine years.

The Taft agreement was abrogated, June 1, 1924, by proclamation of President in agreement with the Government of Panama, the status quo continuing pending the negotiation of a new treaty.

The civil population of the Canal Zone by census of June 30, 1924, was 24,143, of whom 7,805 were Americans; and 2,037 American men and 327 American women were employed by the Panama Canal and Railroad The other employees numbered 4,275, chiefly British West Indian Negroes. (For Canal Zone and for the Panama Canal, see Index.)

The soil of Panama is very fertile, but of the whole area more than half is wholly uncultivated. Immigration is encouraged. The forest resources are great. Stock raising is extensively carried on. The chief exports are bananas (from Almirante), cocoanuts, balata, hides, gum and tortoise shell.

The Constitution, adopted Feb. 13, 1904, and amended Dec. 26, 1918, provides for a Chamber of Deputies of 33 members (election to be held every four years beginning with 1924) and a President, also elected by direct vote for a four-year term, and not eligible for re-election. He appoints a Cabinet of five Ministers. There are eight provinces, each under a Governor elected by popular vote. The Roman Catholic religion prevails, but religious freedom is guaranteed. Primary education is free and compulsory. A university has been opened. There is no army, the national police numbers 69 officers and 750 men. Spanish is the official language and its use is compulsory.

Panama floated a loan of $4,500,000 in April, 1923, in New York, the proceeds to be used to construct a system of modern highways. Its mortgages on New York real estate were put up as collateral.

Panama is a member of the League of Nations.

Par of exchange	balboa = $1.00
Imports, 1921	$11,660,769
" 1922	10,268,549
" 1923	11,822,167
Exports, 1921	2,495,407
" 1922	2,487,479
" 1923	2,572,524
Budget—Receipts	6,408,880
Expenditures	3,989,968
Debt—Internal	None
External, U. S. gold	7,101,000

Trade with the United States was:

Imports, 1920-21	$32,179,004
" 1921-22	14,662,814
" 1922-23	18,211,471
" 1923-24	23,818,242
Exports, 1920-21	5,581,781
" 1921-22	3,535,566
" 1922-23	3,981,118
" 1923-24	4,344,499

PARAGUAY, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, estimated, 196,000 square miles.

POPULATION, estimated, 1,000,000.

CAPITAL, Asuncion, population, 1920, 99,836.

President, Dr. Eligio Ayala, assumed office April 10, 1923, on resignation of Eusebio Ayala. He was elected May 11, 1924, for the four years term.

Premier, Sr. Manuel Penna (Foreign).

Minister to the United States, none; legation in charge of the Consul General at New York.

Consuls General, at New York, William Wallace White; at Philadelphia, Rodman Wanamaker. *Consuls*, at Norfolk, New Orleans, Chicago, and Seattle.

United States Minister, vacant.

United States Consul, at Asuncion, Digby A. Willson.

Paraguay is an inland agricultural and pastoral country of South America, communicating with the South Atlantic by the Paraguay River, a tributary of the River Plata, and navigable by vessels of light draft up to Asuncion. A railroad, British owned, 272 miles long, connects the capital with the Argentine railroad system. It is bounded on the north by Bolivia and Brazil, on the east by Brazil and Argentina, on the south by Argentina, and on the west by Argentina and Bolivia. In area it is about the size of Nebraska. The high plateaus are suitable for cattle raising. The chief exports are hides, timber, cattle, yerba (mate) and tobacco.

The Constitution of 1870 is modelled on that of the United States, but more centralized. The history of Paraguay since its declaration of independence from Spain in 1811 has been one of constant dissensions, dictatorships, revolutions and wars. The Roman Catholic religion is established, but others are tolerated. Education is free and nominally compulsory. The university at Asuncion had 247 students in 1919.

The number of vessels entering Asuncion in 1922 was 3,016 of 314,388 tons.

Paraguay is a member of the League of Nations. She has a standing army of 1,900 and a reserve of 100,000.

Paraguay uses the Argentinian gold peso = 96.5 cents at par of exchange = 75 cents at current exchange, Oct. 15, 1924. The paper peso at that date was worth approximately 2 cents.

Imports, 1921	gold pesos 8,108,154
" 1922	" " 5,514,345
" 1923	" " 5,805,886
Exports, 1921	" " 8,988,450
" 1922	" " 9,599,007
" 1923	" " 7,320,399
Budget 1923-24—Receipts	gold pesos 950,616
"	paper pesos 101,239,700
Expenditures	gold pesos 1,156,335
"	paper pesos 99,253,320
Debt—Internal	paper pesos 87,813,400
External, sterling	£1,315,152

Trade with the United States was:

Imports, 1920-21	$980,357
" 1921-22	262,531
" 1922-23	477,796
" 1923-24	681,731
Exports, 1920-21	1,207,791
" 1921-22	1,161,732
" 1922-23	721,123
" 1923-24	311,689

PERSIA, KINGDOM OF

AREA, 628,000 square miles.

POPULATION, estimated, 10,000,000.

CAPITAL, Teheran, population, estimated, 280,000; other cities, Tabriz, 200,000; Ispahan, 100,000; Meshad, 80,000, and 42 cities of above 10,000.

Shah, infant son of Shah Ahmed Mirza, deposed March 21, 1924.

Premier and Regent, Reza Khan.

Administrator General of Finance, Dr. Arthur C. Millispaugh of the United States, appointed September, 1922.

Minister to the United States, Hussein Alai Khan.

Consul General, at New York, vacant. *Consulates*, at San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis and Philadelphia.

United States Minister, vacant.

United States Consul, at Teheran, Samuel W. Honaker.

Persia (Iran) is an ancient kingdom occupying the western and larger half of the great Iranian plateau, between the rivers Indus and Tigris in Southwestern Asia. It is bounded on the north by Transcaucasia (Russia), the Caspian Sea and Turkestan; on the east by Afghanistan and Beluchistan (British India); on the south by the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf; on the southwest by Mesopotamia (the Kingdom of Iraq); and on the west by Armenia. The boundaries are indeterminate—a cause of much friction. In size it equals the States of Idaho, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico combined. It is described as a "vast and miserably poor country with scanty population." The people are Moslems, mostly of the Shi'a sect, and education is largely limited to reading the Koran.

Across this plateau, which lies at an altitude of 4,000 to 8,000 feet, in the north central part, from northwest to southeast, stretches a desert, 800 miles long, varying from 100 to 200 miles wide. There are many peaks from 9,000 to 10,000 feet high. Fine forests cover the maritime plains and mountain slopes. Mineral deposits are undeveloped, but known to be considerable. Turquoise mines are worked crudely in Nishapur. Oil is produced near Ahwaz in Karun Valley, at the head of the Persian Gulf. The Anglo-Persian Oil Company holds the concession, covering nearly 500,000 square miles, and has large refineries at Abadan in the Shatt el Arab on the Persian side of the Tigris below Basra. The British Government bought control in this company in 1914 and increased its holdings in 1917 to $25,000,000. Prospecting is vigorously pushed.

Agriculture is the chief industry, wheat, barley, rice, fruits, gums, drugs, wool and cotton being the chief products. Some wines are famous. Persian carpets, all made on hand looms, are produced in Tabriz, Sultanabad and Kerman. The chief exports in 1922 were petroleum, cottons, carpets, fruits, opium and rice; the chief imports were textiles, sugar, tea and manufactures of metals. The British Empire, Russia, Egypt and Turkey are the best customers. There are fifteen regular trade routes along which goods are carried by caravans. Persia has but 350 miles of railroads. At the southern ports, all small, there entered in 1920-21 vessels of a total tonnage of 2,255,445, nearly all British; and at the Caspian ports 57,621, all Russian.

Persia has been in political turmoil for twenty years. A Constitution was forced from the Shah in 1906 that provides for a National Assembly, which has been convened three times. Government is in the hands of a Cabinet. In 1907, Great Britain and Russia, by a convention, while mutually engaging to respect the integrity and independence of Persia, marked off special "spheres of influence" for each, Russia taking about two-fifths of her territory in the north and Great Britain about one-quarter in the south, the remainder being a buffer zone. Persia, though a neutral in the World War, was constantly fought over, suffered heavily and the northwest provinces brought nearly to famine. The province of Azerbaijan, peopled by Tartars, in the extreme northwest, adjoining Armenia and Transcaucasia, with Baku, the great oil port on the Caspian as its capital, declared its independence in 1917, after the Russian debacle, and later became a Soviet republic.

On Aug. 9, 1919, Great Britain and Persia signed a treaty by which the former agreed to furnish expert advisers, military officers, munitions and modern military equipment, a loan of $10,000,000 to be secured by customs duties, and to build certain railroads. This agreement was never put in force and was denounced by Persia with the consent of Great Britain in February, 1921. Immediately (in March) Persia signed a treaty with the Russian Soviet Republic as a substitute for all previous Russo-Persian treaties, which established diplomatic relations, restored Firuzeh and Ashurada to Persia, annulled all concessions previously granted to Russians in Persia, turned over the Russian Discount and Loan Bank to the Persian Government, cancelled all Persian debts to Russia and abolished the capitulations.

Persia sent a delegation to Paris in 1919 to lay its claims before the Peace Conference, but was denied a hearing. Persia is a member of the League of Nations.

Agitation for the overthrow of the monarchy and the establishment of a democratic republic was very great but when success seemed assured on the Mohammedan New Year (March 21), 1924, veering public sentiment made the move abortive. The National Assembly however deposed the Shah, Ahmed Mirza (born June 29, 1898, succeeded his father, Mohammed Ali, who abdicated July 16, 1909), who was absent in Paris and installed his two-year-old son on the throne with Reza Khan, Prime Minister and head of the army, as Regent.

Unrest continued. On July 18, Major Robert Imbrie, Acting American Consul, was brutally killed at Teheran by a fanatical mob roused to violence. Teheran was put under martial law, the guilty soldier-murderer and two others were executed, proper apologies were made to the American Government. Major Imbrie's body was taken home on the U. S. S. Trenton at the expense of Persia, and an indemnity of $60,000 paid to the widow.

The United States offered on Nov 9 to remit the amount, $110,000, to be paid for the expense of bringing Major Imbrie's body home, the money to be used for the education of Persian students at institutions of higher learning in the United States.

The value of the foreign trade was:

Imports, 1921-22	$55,428,548
" 1922-23	56,285,370
Exports, 1921-22	45,635,890
" 1922-23	66,719,055

The foreign debt on Jan. 1, 1923, was approximately $23,000,000.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports, 1920-21	$1,762,667
" 1921-22	1,210,299
" 1922-23	606,798
" 1923-24	261,492
Exports, 1920-21	3,309,169
" 1921-22	3,139,514
" 1922-23	4,271,722
" 1923-24	5,646,601

PERU, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 533,916 square miles, with about 100,000 square miles in dispute.

POPULATION, estimated, 4,620,000, besides unenumerated savage tribes.

CAPITAL, Lima, population, 1920, 176,467; chief port, Callao, population, 52,843. Other cities are Arequipa, pop., est., 35,000; Iquitos, 15,000; Cuzco, 12,000.

President, Dr. Augusto B. Legula, 1919-1923, by coup d'etat July 4, 1919, legalized by Congress; he took the oath Oct. 15, 1919, for full term of five years.

Premier, Dr. Alejandrino Maguina (Justice)

Ambassador to the United States, Dr. Hernan Velarde.

Consuls General, at New York, Eduardo Higginson; at San Francisco, Salvador M. Cavero. *Consuls*, at Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Portland, Ore.; Charleston, Norfolk, Seattle, New Orleans and Cleveland. *Consul General*, at Panama for the Canal Zone, Guillermo Espantoso.

United States Ambassador, Miles Poindexter.

United States Consul, at Callao-Lima, Claude E. Guyant.

Peru is situated on the Pacific Coast of South America, bounded on the north by Ecuador, on the east by Brazil and Bolivia, and on the south by Chile. In area it equals the combined area of Texas, Arizona, Nevada and Utah. The territory, amounting to 100,000 square miles, in the northeast corner in the Amazon basin is in dispute between Colombia, Ecuador, Brazil and Peru, and the possession of the provinces of Tacna and Arica on the Pacific, containing the very valuable nitrate deposits, which were retained by Chile on defeating Peru in the war of the Pacific, 1879-82, has been long in dispute and is now the subject of diplomatic negotiations with the United States as mediator. The Protocol and Complementary Act, signed at the Washington Conference, was ratified by the Peruvian Congress on Sept. 12, by a vote of 94 to 3.

The Andes reach their highest altitudes in Peru, which contains seven peaks towering about 19,000 feet, of which Huasaran (altitude 22,050 feet). Huandoy (21,100 feet), Arequipa or Misti (20,013 feet) and Hualcan (20,000 feet) are the loftiest. The thirty mile wide strip of land along the Pacific is a desert except as it is irrigated from streams from the mountains; the uplands or western slopes of the Andes are well watered and also the eastern descent to the Amazon basin, tropical lowlands, very fertile, thickly wooded in parts with much wild rubber and thinly populated. Iquitos, the capital of this district is over 2,000 miles up the Amazon.

The mountains are rich in minerals and many valuable mines, some dating back to the Incas, are being worked. Peru produces 95 per cent. of the world's vanadium (354,433 kilos in 1923).

The output of copper, chiefly from the very rich Cerro de Pasco mines, was 33,284 metric tons in 1921, 36,408 in 1922, and 44,166 in 1923. Peru is third in production of silver, 306,498 kilogrammes in 1921, 409,635 in 1922, and 580,229 in 1923.

Petroleum output was 373,280 metric tons in 1920, 488,669 in 1921, 700,619 in 1922, and 751,710 in 1923, giving Peru eighth place as a producer. The cotton production is about 40,000 metric tons annually;

sugar production is about 350,000 metric tons. The clip of Alpaca wool in 1923 was about 67,000,000 pounds, and of sheep wool, 50,000,000.

There were in 1920, 1,984 miles of railroads, 1,385 being state railroads under control of the Peruvian Corporation. At Callao, in 1922, in the foreign trade there entered 601 steamers of 1,743,466 tons.

Under the new Constitution, Jan. 18, 1920, the Government is highly centralized. The President, the Senate (35 members) and the House of Representatives are all elected for five years. Absolute political and religious freedom is guaranteed. The Catholic religion is the state religion. The law of Feb. 5, 1921, makes elementary education compulsory and free. At Lima is the University (with, in 1920, 1,308 students), founded by Charles V. in 1551. Over 50 per cent. of the population are full-blooded Indians, including many uncivilized and unenumerated tribes; 40 per cent. are Mestizos, or of other mixed blood, and but 2 per cent. entirely of Caucasian blood. The lot of the Indians has been very bad. President Leguia put in motion an elaborate series of reforms to modernize the country, including the sanitation of 31 Peruvian cities, the reorganization of the army and navy, the reconstruction of the educational system, huge irrigation works, and the stamping out of yellow fever.

Foreign capital is heavily interested in Peru. The customs, Reserve Bank, naval and educational services are administered by American missions; the army by a French mission; the police by a Spanish mission; the postal and telegraph and 80% of the railway by English, and electric power in the capital by an Italian company.

Military service is compulsory; the standing army numbers 7,500, with 90,000 in the reserves. The navy is small. Peru is a member of the League of Nations.

Par of exchange, libra	$4.86
Rate of exchange, Oct. 15, 1923	$4.14
Imports, 1920	$89,220,968
" 1921	75,989,925
" 1922	51,479,812
Exports, 1920	171,578,198
" 1921	76,619,006
" 1922	90,847,348
Budget—1923, balanced at	£P6,895,603
" 1924	£P7,879,489
Debt, Dec. 31, 1923, Internal	$34,287,500
" " External	22,246,500
Trade with the United States was:	
Imports, 1920-21	$42,954,229
" 1921-22	12,496,799
" 1922-23	16,174,138
" 1923-24	22,675,761
Exports, 1920-21	40,822,263
" 1921-22	14,442,775
" 1922-23	16,019,670
" 1923-24	28,621,301

POLAND, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 1923, 149,140 square miles; of this the former Prussian portion was 17,789 square miles; Russian, 43,804, and Austrian, 30,481. Plebiscites in Silesia and East Prussia added more, and in 1923 the Vilna section in Lithuania with about 5,200 square miles was added. The boundaries are indeterminate.

POPULATION, Dec. 31, 1922, Poland in the boundaries of September, 1921, 27,372,447; Polish Upper Silesia, 980,296; Central Lithuania, 488,968; army, 312,452; total, 29,160,163. Of Polish nationality, 18,659,993.

CAPITAL, Warsaw, population, 931,176. Chief cities, Lodz, 451,813; Lemberg (Lwow), 219,193; Cracow, 181,700; Posen (Poznan), 169,793; Vilna (Wilno), estimated, 146,000; and sixteen others with population between 40,000 and 100,000.

President, Stanislaus Wojciechowski, born March 15, 1869, elected, Dec. 20, 1922, to succeed Gabriel Narutowicz, assassinated Dec. 16, 1922.

Prime Minister, Ladislas Grabski (Finance).

Minister to the United States, Dr. Ladislas Wroblewski.

Consuls General in the United States, at New York, Dr. Stefan Grotowski; at Chicago, George Barthel de Weydenthal; *Consuls*, at Pittsburgh, Buffalo and Detroit.

United States Minister, Alfred J. Pearson.

United States Consul General, at Warsaw, Louis H. Gourley.

The Republic of Poland was formed following the World War of reunited parts of the old kingdom dismembered about 150 years ago by Russia, Austria and Prussia. It is about the size of the States of West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, and in population is the sixth state in size in Europe.

Poland is bounded by Germany on the north and west; Latvia and Lithuania, north; Czechoslovakia and Roumania, south; Ukraine and Russia, east. Of the population about 18,000,000 are Catholic Poles and Slavs; 3,000,000 Jews; the others, Ruthenians, Germans, Lithuanians, Russians, etc. Absolute freedom of worship is guaranteed.

Poland is, except in the extreme south, an unbroken plain, across which three glacial movements have swept; average elevation, 480 feet; average rainfall, 21 to 23 inches; snowfall, 10 to 20 per cent. of total precipitation lasting 40 to 100 days.

The Allied Ambassadors' Conference, March 14, 1923, decided to recognize the eastern frontier of Poland, as established in the Treaty of Riga between Russia and Poland; also that the whole of East Galicia, which Poland had been allowed to occupy for four years, should pass to Polish sovereignty; and that Poland be confirmed in possession of Vilna (Wilno), the old capital of Lithuania, which Polish Gen. Zeligowski had seized in the lawless raid in October, 1920, and handed over to Poland.

Access to Free City of Danzig (Gdansk), formerly of the German Empire, as a port on the Baltic Sea, was granted by the Treaty of Versailles, and in 1922, Danzig was brought within the Polish customs frontier. Poland has begun to develop its own Baltic port, Gdynia, on Polish soil, in the "corridor" granted her just west of Danzig. A naval port has been started there with a harbor depth of forty feet.

The Vistula River gives navigation from Danzig south through Poland. A trans-European trade route is projected by canalizing the Vistula, cutting a canal to the Dneiper, and canalizing that river to the Black Sea at Odessa.

Fifty-one per cent. of the population engage in agriculture. There are approximately 44,478,000 acres arable; 13,000,000 pastures; 23,153,000 forests; 9,000,000 gardens and other uses. Heavy war losses have been recouped to within approximately 80 per cent. of normal agricultural productivity, and 1923 found 33,500,000 acres of arable land again under cultivation with a pre-war yield.

For the year 1923 the wheat yield from 2,512,000 acres was 1,351,000 metric tons; rye, 11,473,000 acres, 5,962,000 tons; barley, 2,962,000 acres, 656,000 tons; oats, 6,212,000 acres, 3,522,000 tons; potatoes, 5,629,000 acres, 26,494,000 tons; sugar beets, 336,000 acres, 2,575,000 tons.

Under the Land Reform Act of Dec. 17, 1920, some 1,000,000 acres, of which 625,000 were private property, have been taken over by the state; of this, 380,000 acres were distributed to private individuals and private institutions, 295,000 in the eastern provinces were distributed among 5,000 war settlers; and 276,000 acres were assigned to the Polish Land Distribution Offices, which parcelled out 51.6 per cent. to small farmers, 26 per cent. to non-farmers, 8.5 to employees on estates, 6.4 to large farmers and 7.5 to invalids and soldiers. The greater portion of the land taken over by the state consisted of extensive private properties which had been neglected. The maximum holdings were 400 hectares (988 acres), but the greater part were less than half that size, with a maximum of sixty hectares (148 acres), in industrial districts.

The Department of Reconstruction of the Ministry of Public Works reports that by Jan. 1, 1923, nearly 50 per cent. of the buildings destroyed during the war, or 780,037 of a total of 1,546,892, had been rebuilt, and the plans for 1923-24 provided for the completion of the reconstruction work, but financial difficulties caused a slowing up.

Polish Galicia has been a large producer of petroleum, but the production in 1922-23 has been only 60 per cent. of the pre-war average and is below the refining capacity. The output in 1920 was 765,004 metric tons; in 1921, 704,874 tons; in 1922, 713,000 tons; and in 1923, 737,182 tons, when the number of producing wells was 1,930. French capital is heavily invested and at present controls more than half the current production. The exports of refined petroleum products amounted to 314,941 metric tons in 1923.

Forests cover 23 per cent. of area; total 22,153,000 acres; state-owned, 29.5 per cent.; private, 70.5 per cent. Coniferous trees predominate, mostly Scotch pine, spruce, fir, larch; deciduous trees, beech, oak, alder, birch, elm, aspen, etc. Woodworking industries are important. Annual regrowth is estimated at 9,000,000,000 feet board measure, permitting exportation of about 5,500,000 tons, or about 8,000,000,000 feet, with constant demand.

In Upper Silesia, Poland acquired 1,300 square miles of the 4,100 involved. Most of mineral and industrial values were in Polish-acquired territory, which contains enough coal to mine annually 50,000,000 tons for 300 years. The normal coal production in Poland proper, Dumbrowa district, is 10,000,000 tons. Poland acquired virtually all the zinc mines, whence annually 180,000 tons are taken —18 per cent. of world's zinc; most of iron industry; twenty-two out of thirty-six blast furnaces. Rail-

ways there, which are nationalized, are to remain undivided for fifteen years with a Polish-German commission to supervise them and the industries. The major part of steel industry remains German.

The transfer of the southeastern part of Upper Silesia to Poland, which became effective in the summer of 1922, brought a wealth of coal. In 1923 that territory produced 26,479,946 tons as compared with a pre-war annual average production of 32,500,000 tons. Total production from all fields was 36,097,997 tons of which 12,912,792 tons were exported.

The production of iron ore in 1922 was 394,506 tons; of salt, 295,403 tons; and of potassium salts, 46,083 tons, all greater than pre-war figures. Zinc and lead production totalled 94,281 tons, about half of the pre-war production.

Of the sixty-two coal mines in the district forty-nine became Polish and eleven remained in Germany, two being part German and part Polish. It is estimated that 90 per cent. of the undeveloped coal fields are in Polish territory. Poland received all the twenty-four zinc works and eleven of the fourteen zinc mines with 82 per cent. of the output.

Iron and steel industries are highly developed; also chemicals and glass. Lwow (Lemberg) is the centre of the textile industry, with approximately 900,000 spindles. The output of the forty-seven mills in the Polish textile industry in 1922 exceeded pre-war production by 40 per cent. The cotton mills in 1923 had 2,305,400 spindles and 39,600 looms; and the woolen mills 480,400 spindles and 3,557 looms. The 68 sugar refineries in 1922-23 produced 255,950 tons of sugar. Unemployment decreased from 218,368 to 81,000 from Jan. 1. 1922, to Jan. 1, 1923; and to 54,923 on Nov. 1, 1923.

Poland had on Jan. 1, 1924, 10,206 miles of railroads all state-owned.

The imports in 1923 amounted to 3,194,000 metric tons valued at $215,793,000; exports 17,646,000 metric tons valued at $230,474,000.

The Polish Government in April, 1923, adopted a new unit of value, the 'zloty,' equivalent to a gold franc (=19.3 cents) The Polish mark fell heavily in sympathy with the German mark, being 29,000 to the dollar in January, 1922; 49,000 in March; about 150,000 on June 20; stiffening to 125,000 on July 12, but reacting to 250,000 on Aug. 31. The amount of paper marks outstanding on Jan. 1, 1923, was 793 billion marks; the issue in the first quarter of 1923 exceeded a trillion, or more than six times the revenue from taxation; and the total amount outstanding at the end of September, 1923, was 11,198 billion marks. A 10 per cent. property tax law payable semi-annually in six instalments and based on the zloty was passed in August and is estimated to yield a billion zloty ($193,000,000). This is distributed as follows: On farm and forest property, 500,000,000; on industry and commerce, 375,000,000; on other property, 125,000,000. The Government's expenditures the first half of 1923 were 4,593 billion marks (about $103,000,000), and revenues 2,963 billion marks (about $62,000,000), leaving a deficit of 1,990 billion marks (about $41,000,000) for this period.

Poland received from France in February, 1923, a credit of 400,000,000 francs to be used chiefly for military supplies. Marshal Foch on a formal visit to Poland in May, 1923, in response to an address of welcome, said: "I can again declare in the name of the French Government, which I represent, that France will always be ready to aid Poland in defense of her rights and maintenance of the existing treaties; and that we also count on Poland."

The national debt on Jan. 1, 1924, was: Internal, 61,485,871,287,603 Polish marks (about $42,659,000 at the exchange rate then ruling); foreign, about $280,000,000.

Premier Grabski on Aug. 27, 1924, instructed Minister Wroblewski to complete the refunding of the Polish debt to the U. S. amounting to $165,000,000 with interest, slightly more than $190,000,000.

Poland is governed under a Constitution adopted March 17, 1921, which calls for a two-chamber legislative body, Senate of 111 members, and House (Sejm) of 444 members, elected by universal suffrage, on a system of proportional representation which takes care of minorities. Freedom of press, religion, etc., is guaranteed. The President of the Republic is chosen by Parliament for a seven-year tenure, and appoints a Cabinet of Ministers responsible to Parliament. The Voyvodships have a considerable measure of home rule. There are a score of political parties.

The Polish Army, which numbered more than 1,000,000 during the Soviet-Polish war of 1920, was reduced to 270,000 by Sept. 1, 1923. Military service for two years is compulsory. Marshal Pilsudski resigned as Chief of Staff on May 29, 1923, and was succeeded by Gen. Stanislas Haller.

Poland is making a strong fight to eradicate illiteracy and its educational program provides for compulsory education for all children under sixteen years. Sufficient school buildings and trained teachers have yet to be provided. Elementary schools in 1922 numbered 25,000, with 3,000,000 pupils and 51,000 teachers: there were 726 secondary schools, with 211,000 pupils and 10,668 teachers; and 231, with 88,000 pupils, being State schools. There are six important universities—Warsaw, with 8,939 students in 1923; Lwow (Lemberg), 5,646; Cracow, 5,235; Poznan (Posen), 3,416; Wilno (Vilna), 2,202; and Lublin, 1,120. Warsaw and Lwow have Polytechnic Institutes.

Poland is a member of the League of Nations.

Par of exchange is the zloty.....19.30 cents
Exchange rate, Oct. 15, 1924.....19.22 cents
Budget 1923—Receipts.....zlotys 1,112,400,000
Expenditures... " 1,088,600,000

Trade of Poland and Danzig with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$37,520,659
"	1921-22	9,475,560
"	1922-23	12,550,965
"	1923-24	5,500,932
Exports,	1920-21	962,129
"	1921-22	1,204,679
"	1922-23	3,119,835
"	1923-24	3,123,307

PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 35,490 square miles, which includes the Azores, 922 square miles, and Madeira, 314, islands in the North Atlantic Ocean. Colonial possessions in Africa—Cape Verde Islands, 1,480 square miles; Guinea, 13,940; Principe and St. Thomas Islands, 360; Angola, 484,800; Mozambique, 426,712; total Africa, 927,292; in Asia—Goa, India, 1,469; Damao, India, 169; Timor, Malaysia, 7,330; Macao, China, 4; total Asia, 8,972. Grand total, 965,754.

POPULATION, census of 1920, 5,628,610, exclusive of the Azores, 1911, 242,613, and Madeira, 1911, 169,777; total, 412,390. Colonial possessions—Africa, 7,736,700; Asia, 1,001,153; total colonial possessions, 8,737,853. Grand total, 14,778,853.

CAPITAL, Lisbon, population, 1920, 489,667. Other cities, Oporto, population, 1920, 203,199; Setubal, 37,074; Funchal (Madeira), 24,687.

President, Dr. M. Teixeira Gomes (born 1862). 1923-27, elected Aug. 6, 1923.

Prime Minister, Rodriguez Gaspar.

Minister to the United States, Viscount d'Alte.

Consul General in the U. S., at New York, Jorge da Silveira Duarte d'Almeida. *Consuls*, at Chicago, Boston, New Orleans, San Francisco, Fall River, New Bedford. *Vice Consuls*, at Fresno, Los Angeles, Sacramento, Key West, Tampa, Brunswick, Baltimore, Lowell, Concord, Gulfport, Philadelphia, Providence, and Galveston. *Consul*, at Panama for the Canal Zone, Jose Augustin Arango.

United States Minister, Fred Morris Dearing.

United States Consul General, at Lisbon, W. Stanley Hollis; *Consuls*, at Loanda, Anglos, Francis H. Styles; at Oporto, Samuel H. Wiley; at Funchal, Madeira, William W. Ellis; at St. Michaels, the Azores, William F. Doty; at Lourenco Marques, East Africa, Cecil M. P. Cross; at Horta, Fayal, Azores, Reginald S. Castleman.

Portugal occupies the western part of the Iberian Peninsula, being bounded on the north and east by Spain and on the south and west by the Atlantic Ocean. Its area is 34,254 square miles, a little larger than the State of Maine. The Azores and Madeira Islands, in the North Atlantic, are politically an integral part of the republic. The country is mountainous and well watered to the north. About one-third of the land is cultivated. Vineyards abound, and wines, olive oil and fruit are largely produced. Wine-making is the chief industry. Forests of pine, oak, cork and chestnut cover 19 per cent. of the country, and cork, of which 175,000,000 pounds are produced annually, is the second largest industry. Portugal has much mineral wealth, but is undeveloped because of a scarcity of coal and poor transportation. The sardine fisheries are important. Hides and wool are also exported.

Portugal had in 1923, 2,040 miles of railroads, of which 843 were state owned. The merchant marine in 1917 numbered 206 vessels, with tonnage of 122,726; in 1923, 2,446 vessels of 4,865,880 tonnage entered the port of Lisbon.

Portugal, an independent state since the twelfth century, was a kingdom until Oct. 5, 1910, when a revolution drove King Manuel II. from the throne and proclaimed a republic. It is governed under a Constitution, adopted Aug. 20, 1911, which provides for a National Council of 164 members, elected

by direct vote of three years. and an Upper Chamber of 71 members, elected by the Municipal Councils, half renewable every three years The President is elected by both Chambers for a four-year term; he appoints the Ministers, who are responsible to the Chamber. Voters must be able to read and write. The army is raised by conscription and numbers 40,000, with reserves of 620,000. The navy personnel is 6,000.

The dominant religion is Roman Catholic; there is freedom of worship. Primary education is free and nominally compulsory; the republic has been showing increased interest in education, but the percentage of illiteracy is about 75. There are three universities.

Portugal is a member of the League of Nations.

The country has suffered greatly in the last two years from the depreciation of the escudo.

The escudo is the unit of currency, gold par being $1 0805. Exchange Oct. 15, 1924. $0.04

Budget. 1923-24—Receipts. escudos		666,576,163
	Expendit's, escudos	802,415,872
Debt, 1923—Internal escudos		2,342,427,186
	Foreign	£38,793,373

Trade of Portugal with the United States was:

Imports, 1920-21		$14,773,549
"	1921-22	7,219,158
"	1922-23	8,477,187
"	1923-24	6,691,819
Exports, 1920-21		5,991,230
"	1921-22	4,368,174
"	1922-23	4,333,849
"	1923-24	3,442,131

Trade of the Azores and Madeira Islands with the United States was:

Imports, 1920-21		$1,726,524
"	1921-22	897,555
"	1922-23	593,432
"	1923-24	778,716
Exports, 1920-21		2,442,687
"	1921-22	3,191,248
"	1922-23	2,144,009
"	1923-24	2,575,537

PORTUGUESE COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

Asiatic

Portuguese India includes Goa (capital, Panjiu), on the Malabar coast Damao, near Bombay, and Diu, a small island 140 miles from Damao; area 1,638 square miles, population, 548,472. Salt is produced in Goa and Damao, and manganese near Mormugao, where there are 20 mines Manganese is imported into the United States for steel-making as an essential The 1923-24 estimated revenue of this group was 1,694,251 escudos; expenditures, 1,892,274. imports. 4,751 000· exports, chiefly cocoanuts. copra fish, spices and salt, 1,401,000.

Macao, China, is on an island of the same name at the mouth of the Canton River; it has 74,668 population (1910). 2,171 of which were Portuguese, the rest Chinese a military force of 488 natives; and had (budget of 1923-24) a revenue of 4,963,763 escudos, and expenditures of 5,245,575• with imports in 1921 of 28 141,081 portacas, and exports of 17 112 291 The trade is mostly transit.

Portuguese Timor is the eastern part of the Malay island of that name, off the north coast of Australia Holland having the western part. The population in 1915 was 377 815. The 1922-23 budget balanced at 702,442 escudos. Imports, 1922, 805,475 escudos exports, coffee, sandalwood, sandal root, copra and wax, 532,810.

African.

The Cape Verde Islands, in the North Atlantic, longitude 25°, latitude 15°. 14 in number, Praia, capital, had a population of 149,793 in 1912, of which 4,799 were white Chief products are coffee, medicinal products. hides and millet. Receipts, budget of 1922, 2,783,000 escudos; expenditures, the same—a balanced budget.

Portuguese Guinea, on the coast of Senegambia, chief port Bissau has a population estimated at 289,000. In 1922 imports were 21,893,497 escudos; exports. chiefly rubber, wax, oils, ivory and hides, 13,489.621. The budget for 1923-24 balanced at 9,430,000 escudos.

Angola, Portuguese West Africa, has a 1,000-mile coast line stretching south from the mouth of the Congo It is governed by a High Commissioner, who resides in Loanda, with large powers. The Portuguese have owned it since 1575. Its area covers 484,800 square miles.

The native population in 1914 was estimated at 2,124,000. There were 52 Government schools, with 2,400 pupils The budget for 1923-24 was: Revenues, 203,725,000 escudos, expenditures, 203,725,000. The Government was authorized on March 26, 1921, to contract loans for development and colonization purposes up to the end of 1927 to a total amount of 60,000,000 escudos gold.

Chief products are coffee, rubber, wax, sugar, oil seeds, cocoanuts, ivory, cattle, fish, tobacco for local use, cotton, petroleum and asphalt. There are large deposits of malachite, copper, iron and salt, and gold has been found. Railway mileage is 818.

Mozambique, Portuguese East Africa, extends from Cape Delgado (10° 40' south latitude) to the Union of South Africa just below the capital, Lourenco Marques. To the west lies the Union of South Africa and Rhodesia (British). On the north is Tanganyika, formerly German East Africa, but surrendered to the British November, 1918; over 400 square miles of that territory, the Kionga Triangle, was transferred to Mozambique in 1919.

Mozambique has 428,132 square miles, and an estimated population of 3,150,000 natives and 10,500 whites. The budget estimates for receipts and expenditures for 1923 were 16,300,835 escudos. Chief products are sugar, cocoanuts, beeswax and mining products. Gold has been discovered and coal deposits exist. It has vast natural resources practically untouched. The principal ports are Mozambique, population in 1910, 363,000 (including 472 Europeans); Ibo, Quillame, Chinda, Beira and Lourenco Marques. In 1922 imports were 218,120,842 escudos; exports, 103,737,294.

Railroads are being pushed, the most important line being the Delagoa Bay to Pretoria, 347 miles.

The islands of S. Thome and Principe, 125 miles off the coast of Africa in the Gulf of Guinea, were discovered in 1471. The population in 1914 was 63,500. Chief products are cacao, coffee, rubber and cinchona. The 1923-24 budget balanced at 5,920,865 escudos. Imports in 1922 were 16,041,692 escudos; exports, 44,229,814.

Trade of Portuguese Africa with the United States was:

Imports, 1920-21		$9,218,606
"	1921-22	2,767,675
"	1922-23	3,202,762
"	1923-24	4,195,153
Exports, 1920-21		1,378,402
"	1921-22	1,881,146
"	1922-23	9,633,614
"	1923-24	14,665,604

ROME, THE SEE AND CHURCH OF

Supreme Pontiff, Pius XI. (Achille Ratti), born at Desio, May 30, 1857, created Archbishop of Milan, September, 1921, Cardinal, June 13, 1921, elected Pope (261st) in succession to Benedict XV., Feb. 6, 1922.

Secretary of State, Cardinal Gasparri..

(For members of the College of Cardinals and list of Popes consult the index.)

Apostolic Delegate to the United States, Archbishop Pietro Fumasoni-Biondi.

The Popes for many centuries, with some slight breaks, held temporal sovereignty over mid-Italy (the so-called Papal States), extending from sea to sea, comprising an area of some 16,000 square miles, with a population in the nineteenth century of over 3,000,000. This territory in the reign of Pius IX. was incorporated in the Kingdom of Italy, the sovereignty of the Pope being confined to the palaces of the Vatican and the Lateran in Rome and the villa of Castel Gandolfo by the Italian law of May 13, 1871; this law also guaranteed to the Pope and his successors in the chair of St. Peter a yearly indemnity of 3,225,000 lire ($622,425 at par of exchange), which allowance, however, remains unclaimed and unpaid.

The central administration of the Roman Catholic Church is carried on by eleven committees called Sacred Congregations, viz.: Holy Office, Consistorial Discipline of the Sacraments, Council, Religious, Propaganda Fide, Under Rites, Ceremonial, Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, Seminaries and Universities, Tribunals and various offices.

The Holy See maintains diplomatic relations with Austria, Bavaria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Japan, Jugo-Slavia, Latvia, Lithuania, Monaco, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Spain, together with most of the American republics except the United States, Cuba, Mexico and Uruguay.

London Catholic Directory gives the number of Catholics in British Empire as 14,439,941; in world, 316,888,975, of whom 309,718,779 are of the Latin rite.

The Holy Year of 1925 began on Christmas Eve, 1924, when the Porta Santa of St. Peter's was thrown open, to remain open until Christmas Eve, 1925. It is expected that 30,000 Catholic clergy will visit Rome, and that 1,500 Catholic Bishops will attend the Ecumenical Council to be held in 1925, the first since 1870.

ROUMANIA, KINGDOM OF

AREA, 122,282 square miles; divided, Old Roumania, 53,489; additions confirmed by the 1919 peace treaties, Bessarabia, 17,146; Bukovina, 4,030; Transylvania, 22,312; Crisana, 8,038; Maramuresh, 6,258; Banat, 11,009.

POPULATION, 17,393,149; divided, Old Roumania, 7,904,104; Bessarabia (joined March 1918), 2,344,800; Bukovina (joined November 1918), 800,098; Transylvania (joined December 1918), 2,678,367; Crisana, 1,316,981; Maramuresh, 766,666; Banat, 1,582,133 (Census of 1917) Roumanians by race number 13,000,000.

CAPITAL, Bucharest; population, 345,666; other cities, Kishineff (Bessarabia, population 300,000); Chisinau, 114,100; Cernauti, 87,128; Ismail, 85,600; Iasi (Jassy), 76,120; and 20 others from 25,000 to 75,000.

King, Ferdinand I., born Aug. 24, 1865; succeeded his uncle, King Carol, Oct. 11, 1914; married Jan. 10, 1893, Princess Marie, daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, granddaughter of Queen Victoria. *Heir*, Crown Prince Carol, born Oct. 15, 1893, married March 10, 1921, Princess Helen, eldest daughter of the late King Constantine of Greece; one son, Michel, born Oct. 25, 1921.

Prime Minister, Jon Bratiano (War).

Minister to the United States, Prince A. Bibesco.

Consul General in the United States, at New York, T. Tileston Wells; *Consuls*, at Chicago and Pittsburgh. *Vice Consuls*, at Indianapolis and Cleveland.

United States Minister, Peter Augustus Jay.

United States Consuls, at Bucharest, Ely E. Palmer; at Constanzia, Richard B. Haven.

Roumania, whose history began as a Roman colony, was formed within Turkey-in-Europe by the union of the Danubian principalities Wallachia and Moldavia, in 1861; proclaimed its independence May 21, 1877, during the Russo-Turkish war, and was so confirmed by the Treaty of Berlin in 1878, losing Bessarabia, however, to Russia. The World War resulted in the return of Bessarabia, the addition of Transylvania from Hungary and of Bukovina with part of the Banat, Crisana and Maramuresh from the Austro-Hungarian Empire, based on ethnological grounds. The country is now bounded on the north by Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland, on the east by the Ukraine (Russia) and the Black Sea, on the south by Bulgaria and Serbia, and on the west by Jugo-Slavia and Hungary. It is equal in size to the State of New Mexico. For about 300 miles the Danube forms its southern boundary; the last 250 miles of its course (from Oltenitza to the Black Sea) it flows through Roumania. The Dneister forms its northeast boundary for 300 miles. The Carpathian Mountains extend from north to south to the middle of the country, whence the Transylvanian Alps extend 200 miles due west. These mountains formed the old western boundary.

The forests are extensive (18,750,000 acres), and the timber industry important. The soil is very fertile, making the country a granary of Europe. Four-fifths of the population engages in agriculture and stock-raising. The production of wheat in 1921 was 2,138,146 tons; in 1922, 2,504,000 tons; and in 1923, 2,700,000 tons. Oats, barley and maize were up to pre-war average in 1923 with 925,000 tons, 1,501,000 tons, and 4,365,000 tons respectively.

Under the land reforms carried through since the armistice 13,099 properties, totaling 16,623,000 acres, had undergone expropriation by Feb. 15, 1923. Of the 16,623,000 acres in these properties, 11,079,948 were expropriated and had been distributed as follows: In Old Roumania 36,384 peasants had received 2,973,950 acres; in Bessarabia 282,311 peasants had received 2,257,652 acres; in Transylvania 5,907 peasants had received 1,605,512 acres; and in Bukovina 2,602 peasants had received 136,122 acres. The distribution was continuing slowly, one immediate result being a reduction in production during the readjustment.

The area sown to the chief grain crops in 1920 was 19,760,000 acres; this had increased in 1923 to 23,749,050, the pre-war acreage being about 29,500,000. The growth in the number of domestic animals is about in like proportion. Exports of cereals in 1923 reached 1,844,724 metric tons. The tobacco crop in 1920 was 5,000 tons. About 50,000 are employed in the oil fields, the largest industry, and 1,168,414 metric tons of petroleum was produced in 1921; 1,368,929 in 1922; and 1,508,829 in 1923. Salt mining in the lower Carpathians is a state monopoly. In 1922 production reached 285,212 tons. Output of coal in 1922 was 2,116,221 tons.

Roumania had in 1921 8,376 miles of railroads with a navigation service in the Black Sea and the Danube River, all state operated. The merchant marine has 158 vessels of 71,158 tonnage. In 1919 there entered Roumanian ports 10,546 vessels of 2,991,000 tonnage. The European Commission of the Danube, established in 1856 with sovereign powers over the navigation of that river, has its seat at Galatz. Constanza is the chief Black Sea port with a population of 40,000.

A new Constitution on March 27, 1923, replaced the Constitutions of the several countries which before had Constitutions—Old Roumania, Bessarabia, Transylvania and Bukovina. It provides for a Senate, partly composed of ex-officio members and partly of others indirectly elected, and for a Chamber of Deputies elected by "universal, equal, direct, compulsory and secret suffrage, on the basis of the representation of minorities." Mineral and other subsoil products are nationalized. Special franchises and monopolies are forbidden. The administration is centralized. It carries a sweeping bill of rights.

A new mining law was promulgated July 4, 1924, whereby foreign companies are given ten years to transfer up to 55 per cent. of their stock to Roumanian nationals. This especially concerns the oil field and has been protested. Very considerable increases in the tariffs for protection have been made.

Military service is compulsory. On Jan. 1, 1922, the effective strength was 230,000 men, there having been disorders in 1918 which called 400,000 men to the colors. Further reductions are in progress.

The navy consists of a small cruiser, six destroyers, two scout boats, and four gunboats, with a special Danube River naval force of 12 gunboats, 9 sloops, 4 river monitors, 8 destroyers and 7 torpedo boats. The naval base is at Sulina, on the Black Sea, chief port.

Of the population in 1918 there were 9,695,000 of the Orthodox Greek Church, 1,456,000 of the Greek Catholic Church, 1,483,000 of the Roman Catholic Church, 1,334,000 Protestants, 17,000 Armenians, 834,000 Jews and 44,000 Mohammedans. Liberty of worship is assured. Orthodox clergy are paid by the state, other clergy being subventioned.

Instruction is free and compulsory, "wherever there are schools." Intelligence is spreading, but in 1909, by a special census, 60.16 per cent. of the population over seven years of age was illiterate. Roumania is a member of the League of Nations.

The leu is the unit of currency, gold par being 19.3 cents. Exchange, Oct. 15, 1924, was 54 cents.

The Government announced a surplus for 1923 of 1,200,000,000 lei, most of which was made available for War Department expenditures. The budget for 1924 was balanced theoretically at 24,000,000,000 lei.

The consolidated external debt on Jan. 1, 1922, was about $100,000,000; and the internal consolidated debt was 16,892,000,000 lei; and the internal floating debt, 14,561,000,000 lei. Much of the war debt and reparation claims is as yet unadjusted.

Roumania, in 1922, informally notified the United States that she will be unable to pay any of the interest of her debt of $38,000,000 for four years, at the end of which time she intends to begin payment to the full extent of her ability.

Foreign trade was: Imports, 1921, $145,161,430; 1922, $82,229,448; exports, 1921, $100,807,126; 1922, $84,763,331.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$9,779,668
"	1921-22	2,577,415
"	1922-23	2,029,204
"	1923-24	1,309,042
Exports,	1920-21	55,065
"	1921-22	201,868
"	1922-23	166,302
"	1923-24	258,642

RUSSIA

(Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.)

AREA, 8,166,130 square miles; dependencies (Khiva, estimated, 14,000 square miles, and Bokhara, estimated, '83,000) 107,000 square miles; grand total, 8,273,130 square miles.

POPULATION, estimated, 1922, 131,546,065; dependencies, Khiva, estimated, 646,000; Bokhara, estimated, 1,250,000; total, 1,896,000; grand total, 133,442,065.

CAPITAL, Moscow, succeeding Leningrad (formerly Petrograd and St. Petersburg) as capital of Soviet Russia; population, 1923 census, 1,511,045; other principal cities, Leningrad, population, 1923, 1,067,328; Kiev, population, 1923, 403,730; Odessa, port on the Black Sea, population, 1923, 316,740; Kharkov, estimated, 250,000; Kazan, 1913, 195,300; Samara, 1923, 150,132; Vladivostok had in July 1, 1922, a registered population of 194,689, of which 84,894 were Russians, 82,864 Chinese, 10,691 Koreans and 8,887 Japanese.

President of the Council of People's Commissars, Alexis I. Rykov, elected Feb. 2, 1924.

Vice Presidents of the Council: Leo Kamenev; A. D. Tsiurupa, Premier of the Ukraine; M. D. Orakhelashvili, Premier of Transcaucasia, and V. Y. Chubar, Premier of White Russia.
Commissar for Army and Navy, Leon Trotzky.
Commissar for Foreign Trade, Leonid Krassin.
Commissar for Foreign Affairs, George Tchitcherin.
Commissar for Transportation, Y. C. Rudzutak.
Commissar for Posts and Telegraphs, I. N. Smirnov.
Commissar for Foodstuffs, A. P. Briukhanov.
Commissar for Finance, G. Sokolnikov.
Commissar for Labor. V. V. Schmidt.
Commissar for Peasants' and Workers' Inspection, V. V. Kuybyshev.
Chairman of Council of National Economy. M. Dzierzynski.
Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of Soviets, M. I. Kalinin (elected by the All-Russian Congress for a period of one year); *Co-Chairman*, Petrovsky (the Ukraine); Narimanov (Transcaucasia), and Cherviakov (White Russia).
Ambassador to the United States, no diplomatic relations with the Soviet Government.
Consuls General in the United States, at New York, Michel Ostinow; at Seattle, Wash., Nikolai Bogoyavlensky (also for Nome, Alaska); at Chicago, Antoine Volkoff. *Consuls*, at Boston, Joseph A. Conroy; at Philadelphia, William Tucker; at Pittsburgh, Georges Tchirkow; at San Francisco, George Romanovsky.

Russia stretches across two continents from the North Pacific to the Baltic. It occupies the northern part of Asia and the eastern half of Europe, from the Arctic to the Black Sea.

On March 12, 1917, the day of the revolution that destroyed Czardom, Imperial Russia comprised 8,764,586 square miles of territory, with 182,182,600 (official "revision" estimate of 1915) of population; this included 131,796,800 in European Russia; 13,229,100 in the Caucasus, 10,377,900 in Siberia, and 11,254,100 in the Central Asiatic provinces. The population analyzed 100,331,516 Aryans, the several branches of the Slavs forming 92 per cent. thereof, with half a dozen other races represented.

The changes wrought by the World War, the revolutionary movements in minor regions, treaty decrees of the Allied and Associated Governments and negotiations of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic as to political and economic relations brought dismemberment to the old empire and great modifications of territory and relationship toward the new federation (U. S. S. R.) of many of the old districts and provinces. Five independent states have risen in the west. In 1920 the Russian Soviet Government concluded treaties of peace with each: Esthonia, Feb. 2; Lithuania, July 12; Latvia, Aug. 11; Poland, Oct. 12; and Finland, Oct. 14; which recognized the territorial limitations of each or provided for further settlement. That same year agreement was reached by the Allied Powers whereby Roumania received Bessarabia, taken from her in 1878, subject to later discussion by Russia. The former Turkish province of Kars, also taken in 1878, was renounced by the Soviet in the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, March 3, 1918. The area and population lost were:

	Square Miles	Population
Poland (independent)	43,804	12,247,600
Finland (independent)	125,689	3,241,000
Esthonia (independent)	16,000	1,750,000
Latvia (independent)	27,000	1,500,000
Lithuania (independent)	22,890	2,246,000
Bessarabia (to Roumania)	17,330	2,213,000
Kars area (semi-autonomous)	7,780	492,000
Total	260,493	24,689,600

The Ukraine, nine provinces, 174,510 square miles (about the size of New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania), with 26,001,802 of population, was, by the Treaty of Riga, 1921, technically left as an independent state, so recognized by Soviet Russia and Poland. The subsequent establishment of a Soviet form of government, under direct Soviet influence, placed Ukrainia virtually in Russian territory. The People's Commissar of Internal Affairs on March 1, 1922, gave out these statistics:

RUSSIA OF 1922.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALISTIC REPUBLICS:

	Square Miles.	Population.
Soviet Russia Proper	1,290,440	65,751,898
Siberia	4,210,420	9,257,825
Far Eastern Republic	652,740	1,811,725
Ukraine	174,510	26,00[illegible],802
White Russia	23,290	1,634,223
Azerbaijan	33,970	2,096,973
Armenia	15,240	1,214,3[illegible]
Georgia	25,760	2,372,403
AUTONOMOUS REPUBLICS:		
Bashkir	40,420	1,268,132
Tartar	25,960	2,852,135
Crimea	15,060	761,600
Gorskala (Mount'n Repub.)	17,420	808,480
Daghestan	13,730	798,181
Kirghiz	843,640	5,058,553
Turkestan	577,400	7,201,551
AUTONOMOUS AREAS:		
Votiak	11,300	686,049
Zyrian	107,060	186,878
Kalmyk	38,440	126,256
Mari (Cheremiss)	6,040	300,069
Chuvash	6,720	758,161
LABOR COMMUNES:		
Karelia	28,890	144,392
German Volga Commune	7,680	454,368
Total	8,166,130	131,546,045
DEPENDENCIES:		
Khiva	24,000	646,000
Bokhara	83,000	1,250,000
Total	107,000	1,896,000

RUSSIAN STATES IN 1924.

Political realignments have been made in these groupings but figures are not available for exact boundaries and areas of the component parts as now organized. The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics on Jan. 30, 1924, was made up as follows, with the number of representatives each had in the council of nationalities:

SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLICS:	*Capitals*	*No. of Reps.*
Russian S. F. S. R.	Moscow	5
Ukrainian S. S. R.	Kharkov	5
White Russian S. S. R.	Minsk	5
Transcaucasian S. F. S. R.		
Azerbaijan S. S. R.	Baku	5
Armenian S. S. R.	Erivan	5
Georgian S. S. R.	Tiflis	5
AUTONOMOUS REPUBLICS:		
*a*Bashkir A. R.	Ufa	5
*a*Buriat-Mongol A. R.	Irkutsk	5
*a*Autonomous Mount'n R. (Gorskala)	Vladikavkaz	5
*a*Daghestan A. R.	Buinaksk	5
*a*Kirghiz A. R.	Orenburg	5
*a*Crimean A. R.	Simferopol	5
*a*Karelian A. R.	Petrozavodsk	5
*a*Tartar A. R.	Kazan	5
*a*Turkestan A. R.	Tashkent	5
*a*Yakut A. R.	Yakut	5
*a*German-Volga A. R.	Marxstadt	5
*c*Abkhasian A. R.		1
*c*Adjarian A. R.		1
*d*Kalmuk A. R.	Ellista	1
AUTONOMOUS TERRITORIES:		
*b*Karabakh Mount'n T.		1
*b*Nakhichevan A. T.		1
*c*South-Osstian A. T.		1
*d*Adegha-Circassian A.T.	Tokhtomukai	1
*d*Votiak A. T.	Izhevsk	1
*d*Kabardian-Balkarsk A. T.	Nalchik	1
*d*Karachai-Circassian A. T.	Batalpashinsk	1
*d*Komi (Zyrian) A. T.	Ust-Sischik	1
*d*Oirad A. T.	Ulala	1
*d*Mari A. T.	Krasnokokshaisk	1
*d*Chechen A. T.	Grozni	1
*d*Chuvash A. T.	Cheboxari	1
Total		100

—NOTE: (*a*) Autonomous Republics established by virtue of the decrees of Soviet Russia Proper (R. S. F. S. R.). (*b*) These two are recently constituted and were formerly part of Azerbaijan. (*c*) These three autonomous areas were recently constituted within the territory of Georgia. (*d*) Autonomous regions of Soviet Russia Proper (R. S. F. S. R.).

NOMINALLY INDEPENDENT BUT BOUND BY TREATY:

Bokahara People's Soviet Republic . . . . . Bokhara
Khorezm People's Socialist Soviet Republic . . . Khiva

Soviet Russia Proper (R. S. F. S. R.) consists of Great Russia (the whole territory of the former Russian Empire, peopled by the Great Russian population, including 40 former provinces of European Russia, 3 provinces of the northern Caucasus, the greater part of Siberia and the Far East to the Pacific Ocean), and territories with extensive rights of self government, as listed in the table. Out of the total area of the R. S. F. S. R., amounting to 8,098,244 square miles, with a population, according to the 1920 census, of 98,375,900; Great Russia, occupies 4,620,431 square miles, with a population

of 76,682,800. The autonomous republics and territories within it are mostly built up around large racial groups.

The Ukraine, which is larger than California, is the southwest division of European Russia, bordering on the Black Sea, and was the richest and mostly densely populated part of the old empire. The Dniester River forms its boundary, with Roumania on the southwest, and on the west it is bounded by Poland. The black soil is the richest in Russia; it is the great wheat growing district, and Odessa, on the Black Sea, with its large elevators, in pre-war days was a most important grain shipping port. There are large deposits of coal and iron. Of the country population 88 per cent. are Little Russians; but of the 5,000,000 urban population, or 34 per cent., 29 per cent. being Great Russians, and 32 per cent. Jews.

White Russia comprises the six eastern districts of the former Minsk Province, with Poland on its western boundary. Seventy-five per cent. of its population are White Russians, the remainder being Poles and Jews.

Georgia joined the federal republic, which was set up by Georgia, Armenia and Tartary, or Azerbaijan, in 1918; but became independent the following year. Tumult followed until 1921, when Soviet Russian armies occupied the land. An uprising of the people was put down in the summer of 1924 by troops of the Red Army. Eighty per cent. of the people are Georgian and Christians; 90 per cent. engage in agriculture, with tillage most crude. Batum is its important port on the Black Sea. Three automonous areas have been carved out of it.

Azerbaijan, another integral part of Transcaucasia, declared its complete independence on May 28, 1918, but its government was overthrown by the Bolshevists, in 1920, and it became aligned with Soviet Russia. The people are 75 per cent. Turko-Tartars, and Mohammedans, and 20 per cent. Armenians. Baku, the capital, is the centre of the most extensive oil industry of the Caspian region.

Armenia, first winning recognition of independence from Turkey and Germany, helped to form the Transcaucasian Republic in 1918, but soon declared its independence and was recognized by the Allies in 1920. It became a Soviet Republic the following year, aligning itself with Soviet Russia. Ninety-five per cent. of its population are Armenians, including some 450,000 refugees from Turkey. It has Persia on the south, Turkey on the west, Georgia on the north and is about the size of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island.

Bokhara, in central Asia, east of the Caspian, established a Soviet Government in September 1920, and concluded a military political agreement with Russia on March 4, 1921; 80 per cent. of the population is Uzbegs and Mohammedans.

Khiva, now called the Khorezm People's Soviet Republic, is bounded on the north by the Aral Sea, on the east by the Oxus River and on the south and west by the Russian Transcaspian province. The Khanate of Khiva was abolished in April, 1920, and an independent republic proclaimed. By a treaty between Russia and Khorezm that year a firm alliance was established and it receives from Russia a subsidy. Fifty per cent. of the population are Uzbegs and 30 per cent. Turkoman. The people are Mohammedan and the products are chiefly cotton and silk. Bokhara and Khiva are held to be "not ripe for Socialism".

The flag of the U. S. S. R. is red, bearing in the upper left canton a golden sickle and a golden hammer crossed, surmounted by a red star edged with gold. The canton is separated by a gold band from the field.

THE NEW FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

The All-Russian Central Executive Committee (of 386 members) on July 4, 1923, in Moscow, unanimously approved of a new Federal Constitution for the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. The committee on July 6, acting as a temporary Federal Parliament, elected Federal Commissars according to its provisions.

The Soviet republics that "united in a Federal state" in the agreement were the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic, which now includes Siberia and the Far Eastern Republic, The Ukraine, White Russia, and the Transcaucasian Federated Socialist Soviet Republic (Azerbaijan, Georgia and Armenia). The constitution was drawn up on the assumption that other states and dependencies will adhere to it and provides that "each federated republic has the right of freely withdrawing from the union" but "the consent of all member republics is necessary" to such a step. There is no bill of rights. Uniform citizenship was established but there are no electoral qualifications and no provision for a direct vote. District Soviet Congresses choose delegates to the Soviet Congress of the Union on a new basis of one delegate for every 25,000 voters in the city Soviets, and for every 125,000 inhabitants in the provincial Soviets.

The supreme power rests in a Congress called the Central Executive Committee of the Union, consisting of two Houses. One is the Federal Council of 414 (at first 371) members on the basis of population, and the other the Council of Nationalities (now numbering 100), chosen by each nation regardless of population, except that what are known as constituent "Autonomous Republics" have five representatives each, while "Autonomous Territories" have one representative each, as detailed in the table above.

The Federal Council is elected by the Federal Congress of Soviets, which corresponds to an Electoral College, meeting at Moscow annually. This electoral body will be about 2,000 strong, chosen by the state Soviets, which are chosen by the local District Soviets elected by the people.

The Council of Nationalities is chosen by the Provincial Soviets. Each of the two Houses names a Presidium or standing committee of seven, and the two Houses jointly name another seven, twenty-one in all, who constitute the nominal supreme authoritative body in Russia in the interim between the three yearly sessions of Congress.

The Central Executive Committee jointly elects Federal Commissars who are responsible to it and its Presidium on this basis: Five Commissariats or Ministries are wholly federal—those for Foreign Affairs, Army and Navy, Transportation (railroads), Postal and Telegraphs, and Foreign Trade (monopoly). Their authority is absolute throughout the Union and they appoint their own representatives in the several states. Five more Commissariats, are: The Supreme Council of National Economy, the Ministries of Food, Labor, Finance, and Peasants and Workers' inspection. These have parallel Commissars in the participating states chosen by the latter but approved by the Federal Commissars whose autnority is shared by them. This board of ten Federal Commissars thereupon constitutes the Supreme governing body of the Russian Federation and as such sign decrees, etc.

The Central Executive Committee, which must meet three times a year, issues legal codes, decrees, ordinances and orders, combines the legislative and administrative work of the Union and defines the activities of the Presidium, and of the Council of People's Commissars. It has the right to annul and suspend the decrees, etc., of the Presidium and of the Soviet Congresses of the several states, and of other authorities.

All decrees, dispositions, etc., must be published in all the six languages current in the Federated Republics (Russian, Ukrainian, White Russian, Georgian, Armenian and Turkish-Tartar).

Each participating state has also its own Commissars of Agriculture, the Interior, Justice, Popular Enlightenment, Sanitation and Soviet Welfare.

A Supreme Court is provided for, modelled after that of the United States, and an appointed Chief Attorney (Procurator).

Private property and land abolished, all forests, mines, waters having a national importance, all live stock and fixtures, model estates, and agricultural concerns, are national property. The state owns all factories, mines, railways and other means of production and transport, but may lease them to private individuals, corporations, or state trust. Universal military service is incumbent, but the privilege of defending the revolution with arms is reserved for the laboring classes only.

The united governmental Political Department of the union is established to "unite the revolutionary efforts of the Federated Republics in the struggle against the political and economic counter-revolutionaries and against espionage and banditry" and to direct the activities of the local organs which will function under a special law.

This new Constitution was ratified with some minor changes by the Second Soviet Congress, January 30, 1924.

This Congress numbered 2,124 delegates, but of these only 1,540 had the right to vote. These were distributed: Soviet Russia proper, 77 per cent.; The Ukraine, 16, Transcaucasia, 5; White Russia, 2; By nationalities they stood: Russians, 61 per cent.; Ukrainians, 12; White Russians, 2; Turko-Tartar, 7; Caucasians, 5; Jews, 5; Letts and Esthonians, 3; others, 5. Communists were 90 per cent. and non-partisans, 10; workers were 49 per cent.; peasants, 26; and office workers, 25; three per cent. were women.

The delegation from the R. S. F. S. R. (Soviet Russia proper) numbered 1,068, of which 236 were divided among the autonomous republics and territory within its border. The Transcaucasian S. F. S. R. delegation was divided: Azerbaijan, 24; Georgia, 25; Armenia, 12; the Ukraine S. S. R. had 225; and White Russia S. S. R., 17.

No mention of the all-powerful Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party appears

in the Constitution. This committee elected, or revised, yearly numbers 52 members, 34 substitutes, chooses from its members the Political Bureau, who are the real rulers of Russia. The Political Bureau, chosen on June 2, 1924, was: Bukharin, Zinoviev, Kamenev, Rykov, Stalin, Tomsky, Trotzky. Substitutes: Molotov, Kalinin, Rudzutak, Dzierzynski, Sokolnikov, Frunze. Bukharin, editor of the Pravda, was chosen to fill the place left vacant by Lenin's death. The General Secretary is Stalin.

The official statistics gave the strength of the Communist party on July 1, 1924, as 336,000 members, with 311,000 candidates; of this 79 per cent. are in Soviet Russia proper; 10 per cent. are women; 46 per cent. are workmen; 24 per cent. peasants.

THE RED INTERNATIONAL.

The Third (Red Communist) International on March 5, 1924, celebrated the fifth anniversary of its founding by Lenin in the Kremlin, at which time the Chairman, Zinoviev said: "We know ourselves. We are the Soviet Government, in Moscow and in Leningrad our home." Clara Zetkin said: "Indisputably the Russian Communist party conducts the affairs of all the world's proletarian organization."

At the meeting of the International in June, Zinoviev was re-elected President and on the Presidium appear Stalin, Bukharin, Rykof, Kemenev, Clara Zetkin and William Dunn of Montana.

Various degrees of recognition have been accorded the Government of Soviet Russia by Germany, Great Britain, France, Italy, Greece, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Danzig, Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Finland, Austria, Mexico and China. Diplomatic negotiations are under way with Japan and other countries. Great Britain, after prolonged negotiations and what seemed to be a complete break, signed a general treaty and a commercial treaty with the Soviet representative on Aug. 6, 1924. This provided for a Government loan. The treaty was violently opposed by both Conservatives and Liberals and had much to do with the overthrow of the British Labor Party at the polls.

The treaty with France, signed Oct. 17, reserves all rights of the French Government and of French citizens who held Russian bonds to the amount of about 12 billion gold francs and who had business interests in Russia.

Russia sent to Norway Mme. Alexandra Kilontai, the first woman Minister Plenipotentiary.

Nikolai Lenin (whose real name was Vladimir Uyitsch Ulianoff), organizer and leader of the Bolshevik revolution and Premier of Soviet Russia, died on Jan. 21, 1924, after months of illness. His funeral was a remarkable outpouring of popular grief and his body, embalmed in a glass covered coffin, lies in a mausoleum by the wall of the Kremlin as a shrine.

BOLSHEVIST CONTROL.

Cataclysmic events took place when Imperial Russia fell on March 12, 1917, and revolutionary forces took over the Government, Czar Nicholas II. abdicating. A provisional Government was set up by the Duma, Russia's national legislative body, with Prince George Lvoff as the head, Alexander Kerensky becoming Premier on Aug. 6, 1917. The All-Russian Congress of Workmen's, Soldiers' and Peasants' Deputies finally seized the power in a revolutionary movement on Nov. 7, 1917, the Military Revolutionary Committee of the Soviet of Petrograd having wrested the Government away from Kerensky, Lenin and Trotzky were leaders.

The official name of the Government became the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic, and it was officially announced that this Communism was fashioned on the Karl Marxian social and economic theories. The basic demand was that only actual workers laborers, should have part in government. The dictatorship of the proletariat was set up.

Russia withdrew from her alliance with the Allied and Associated Governments in the World War and signed the Brest-Litovsk treaty of peace with Germany, March 3, 1918.

All right of private property was abolished. The Government took over all transport, communication, industry, food, money, the productive processes of all activities, title to lands, stocks of goods, and assumed disposition of the products of industry and the produce of agriculture.

By the end of December, 1917, the theories of nationalization were in almost absolutely complete operation, confiscation having proceeded without limitation. Private capital was no longer permissible.

CAPITAL EXPROPRIATED.

Disregarding the comparatively small number of private estates and residences in Russia, practically all the foreign capital in that country was represented by investments in banking, industrial, and trading establishments. According to the data of the Petrograd Institute of Economic Research (published in the Soviet paper Izvestiya of June 24, 1922), the aggregate capitalization of these investments in January, 1917, amounted to 2,242,974,000 gold rubles, made up of stock and share capital to the extent of 1,986,772,000 rubles and bonds to the amount of 256,202,000 rubles (the gold ruble equals $0.5146).

These investments were distributed among the following classes of commercial enterprises:

ENTERPRISE.	*Gold Rubles.*
Mining industry	834,320,100
Metallurgical industry	392,709,600
Urban real estate	259430,900
Credit institutions	237,200,000
Textile industry	192,494,000
Chemical industry	83,593,200
Trading establishments	80,715,200
Foodstuffs manufacture	37,330,500
Paper and printing arts	31.404,800
Transports, roads, and rolling stock	26,650,000
Sawmills and woodworking industry	25,736,500
Mineral-working industry	18,239,300
Animal-products industry	14,450,000
Insurance	8,700,000
Total	2,242,974,100

The foreign investments were distributed as follows:

NATIONALITY.	Invested in all Russia.	Per Cent.	Expropriated by Soviet Russia.
	Gold Rubles.		*Gold Rubles.*
French	731,746,600	32.6	648,089,700
British	507,479,800	22.6	500,563,700
German	441,593,200	19.7	317,475,500
Belgian	321,602,500	14.3	311,812,400
American	117,750,000	5.2	117,750,000
Dutch	35,456,700	1.6	36,456,700
Swiss	32,479,100	1.5	31,666,700
Swedish	23,772,300	1.1	16,646,700
Danish	14,737,700	0.7	14,537,700
Austrian	7,550,000	0.4	5,900,000
Italian	2,506,200	0.1	2,106,200
Norwegian	2,300,000	0.1	2,300,000
Finnish	2,000,000	0.1	2,000,000
Total	2,242.974,100	....	2,007,305.300

The investments included in the first column and not expropriated are those in territories like Latvia, Poland, etc., now beyond the boundaries of Soviet Russia.

For various reasons the Soviets at last decided to modify materially the degree to which Communism, nationalization and the prohibition of private capital was to be enforced, there being yielding to the extent that private capital was permitted in some instances, official promulgation by the Government of the new economic policies (so-called "Nep.") in March, 1921, being that for the present the continuance of absolute Communism would not be insisted on.

Private capital could thus, though still under restrictions, operate in industry, and the individual citizen could possess certain kinds of property.

The new economic policy authorized free trading in food and other necessaries within the territory of the republic; it concentrated state control on nationalized enterprises and combined them into state autonomous trusts, 430 in number, with an enrolment of 4,144 establishments, employing 976,942 hands, under the direction of the Supreme Economic Council; it authorized the leasing of a vast majority of nationalized and state controlled enterprises, and by the end of 1921 10,226 enterprises had been leased, of which 58% were taken by private individuals, 36.5% by co-operative associations, and 5.5% by local Soviets; it provided for the institution of a state bank and encouraged co-operation. The corn levies were replaced by a much smaller food tax to be collected directly from the peasants, who under the new policy were allowed to acquire actual possession of the land, though technical ownership remains with the state.

Lenin, on his last public appearance before the Communist Internationale in November, 1922, told the party that the new economic policy was a manoeuvre of withdrawal, which had achieved the stabilization of the ruble; that light industries were showing general improvement; that foreign trade had given the Government 20,000,000 gold rubles, which was to go to the restoration of heavy industry; and that Russian state capitalism holds in its hands the land, industry and trade in order to maintain the power of the workers and a non-hindered path to Socialism.

DECLINE OF POPULATION.

M. W. Mikhailovsky, director of the Central Statistical Office at Moscow, in an article on the

third Russian census, as quoted in a bulletin of the health section of the League of Nations, September, 1922, gives these figures on the decline of population in Russia. He bases his study on data for European Russia, Northern Caucasus, Siberia up to the Baikal Sea, the Kirghiz Republic and two governments of the Ukraine. He finds that in this area the population has declined from 102,793,000 in 1914 to 90,790,000 in 1920 (excluding the army, which was then estimated at 3,000,000 men), a decrease, including the army, of nearly 10 per cent. Instead of this decrease of 9,000,000 inhabitants, there would have been an increase of about 12,000,000, it is stated, if the rate of natural increase obtaining before the war had continued.

European Russia is said to have been the principal sufferer, whereas the population has diminished only slightly in the far-away Asiatic territories. The percentages of decrease given by M. Mikhailovsky are 14 per cent. for Northern Caucasus, 3 per cent. for Siberia and 4 per cent. for the Kirghiz Republic.

The decline in population is given as due to the following causes: (1) Emigration following the civil war, which is estimated as high as 2,000,000; (2) military losses in the World War, 2,500,000; (3) loss of life in the civil war, estimated at not less than 1,000,000; and (4) excess mortality, largely due to the great epidemics, about 3,500,000. The latter figure is stated as being probably an underestimate.

The census of Russia was taken in August, 1920, it should be noted, and since that time the famine has occurred which overshadows all previous scourges of this kind from which the country has suffered and the loss of lives from which is estimated in millions.

The disproportion of the sexes, especially in the rural districts, is highly significant. The sex distribution is given as follows:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Urban	9,788,000	10,904,000	20,692,000
Rural	51,241,000	59,613,000	110,854,000
Total	61,029,000	70,517,000	131,546,000

The birth rate in Russia, stated to have been extremely high before the war, averaging about 45 per 1,000 population, is said to have declined by more than 40 per cent.

The London Times on Sept. 1, 1922, printed a despatch from Riga saying that according to official Bolshevist figures the Cheka executed 1,766,118 persons before being renamed the supreme political administration last February. The total includes 6,775 professors and teachers, 8,800 doctors, 355,250 other intellectuals, 1,243 priests, 54,650 officers, 260,000 soldiers, 59,000 policemen, 12,950 landowners, 192,350 workmen and 815,100 peasants.

M. Lunacharsky, Peoples' Commisar for Education, reported to the Russian Central Executive Committee on Oct. 10, 1924, that since 1922 the general level of education showed a great decline. Before the war Russia had 62,000 elementary schools, with 4,500,000 children. There were now but 49,000 with 3,500,000 pupils. Secondary schools had diminished by 1,500, and of the 4,000 kindergarten institutions created in the early days of the revolution, only 700 now remain. The schools are badly equipped, unheated, and the cost of text books and writing utensils prohibitive. The total sum assigned in 1924 in the budget for education is 60,000,000 rubles, nearly 20,000,000 more than in 1923, but he said it is hardly sufficient to raise the salaries of the teachers to $13 a month in the towns and $8 in the rural districts.

In December, 1923, a decree was issued absolutely forbidding teaching of any sort except in the Communist schools. On May 21, 1924, a decree was issued which virtually eliminates students of the bourgeois class from the high schools and universities which will affect nearly 100,000, of non-proletarian origin. Only those students designated by the Communist party and the Trade Union organizations will be eligible to enter the universities, which were declared to be overcrowded. Census of 1923 showed that there were in all Russia 4,655 professors and 2,698 journalists, one half of whom were in Moscow.

Military service is compulsory. The Red army numbers about 600,000 men and is on a peace footing. Each division contains three infantry regiments and numbers 8,700 if on the frontier, or 6,721 if in the interior, with 48 guns in the first instance and 16 in the latter. The allotment is: Russian, 39 divisions; Turkestan, 4; Georgian, 1; Azerbaijan, 1; Armenian, 1; Far Eastern Republic, 2. There are between 40 and 60 batteries of heavy artillery, and 14 cavalry divisions. Much attention is given to aviation and the corps has many good Italian machines. The navy is being built up but is at present inconsiderable, and accurate figures of its strength are not available.

Russia is not a member of the League of Nations.

RESOURCES OF RUSSIA.

The Russian domains comprehend every phase of climate except the distinctly tropical, and have varied topography. It has vast plains, some virtually desert, some actually or potentially productive; many high mountain ranges, and a distinctive geologic feature is the Russian steppes—broad plains of shifting sandy formation.

In the main, however, Russia proper begins in the centre with a series of low tablelands, and slopes in the direction of the Baltic, Black and Caspian Seas, and toward the White Sea and the Arctic Ocean to the north.

The Ural Mountains form the boundary between Russia proper and the main body of Asia; the Caucasian Mountains are on the southern line, between the Black Sea and the Caspian. Extensive forests occupy much of the central portions, total forest area being about 500,000 square miles.

The rivers are important as actual or potential channels of commerce—the Dnieper and Dniester, flowing into the Black Sea, the Dnieper being part of the proposed trans-European waterway from the Black Sea at Odessa to the Baltic Sea at Danzig; the Volga and Ural flowing into the Caspian Sea; the Neva flowing into the Gulf of Finland; and the Petchora flowing into the Arctic Ocean. There are 42,091 miles of rivers, lakes and canals navigable for steamers.

The areas controlled by Russia comprehend nearly every material natural resource of modern civilization—minerals of all kinds, base and precious; every variety of timber, excepting tropical, every character of cereals, vegetable and fruit lands; being as near to self-contained, economically, as any other power, excepting the British Empire.

Approximately 500,000,000 acres of forested areas are to a large degree potentially agricultural when the timber has been removed. The by and large estimate is that, under development such as has been attained in other civilized countries, Russia would have close to 700,000,000 acres of cultivable lands, or the equivalent of more than 1,000,000 square miles of actually tilled lands, which is more than like areas in the United States.

What Russia was capable of producing before the war and the Bolshevik revolution was shown in the official statistics of the former empire printed in THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1923.

AGRICULTURE.

The chief interest is in agriculture.

During the revolution over 1,080,000,000 acres of land belonging to the landowners were acquired by the peasantry. In addition the peasants seized and distributed among themselves over 48,000,000 acres belonging to the richer strata of the peasantry. In 1922 the People's Commissariat for Food reported that 50 per cent. of the farms having arable lands and meadows, were less than 14.5 acres and 45 per cent between 14.5 and 35.7 acres.

The crop area of the Soviet Union, according to the Russian Central Statistical Bureau, in 1923 was about 177,120,000 acres of which 149,850,000 were sown to grain producing these crops: wheat, 245.3 millions of bushels; rye, 548.7; barley, 157.9; oats, 402.8; buckwheat, 49.7; millet, 118.1; corn, 66.5. The gross cereal crops in the three great grain regions in 1923, were: European Russia, 21.3 million short tons; Asiatic Russia, 2.9; The Ukraine, 14.4; total, 38.6 million short tons. In 1922 it was 40 million tons and in 1921, the year of famine, 31 million tons.

The crop failure in 1924 affected the Provinces of the lower Volga, the Middle Volga and the Northern Caucasus.

Before the war, Russia's annual average grain export was 12,540,075 long tons, of which 4,173,800 was wheat. Since the war Russia has had to call on other countries, chiefly the United States, for food to feed millions who were starving.

The grain exported in 1923 totaled 1,598,766 long tons, of which 382,110 was wheat and 813,460 rye. Germany was the largest customer, taking 471,266 tons; the Netherlands, 285,544; France, 180,743; Finland, 100,178; Denmark, 99,691; Italy, 93,566; Turkey, 91,733; Norway, 75,237, and Belgium, 56,565.

Official reports for the season 1923-24 on the sugar beet crop were: acreage 600,000 (one-third of pre-war figures); yield of beets, 2,566,387 long tons; yield of sugar, 366,742 long tons. The state operated 110 refineries producing 346,776 long tons and 10 were leased from the state by private parties.

The yield of flaxseed in 1923 was 308,000 short tons; of hempseed, 300,200 tons; and of sunflower seed, 1,640,000 tons.

The total area of land under farms controlled by the state in Soviet Russia in 1923 was approximately six million acres, which represents 3.6 per cent. of the total area of land formerly held by private land owners.

The petroleum deposits constitute one of the most

important of the many natural resources of the country. The entire industry is nationalized and is controlled by the All Russia Naphtha Syndicate, which is subordinate to the Central Fuel Administration of the Council of National Economy. Over 200 individual concerns previously operated by private companies have been absorbed. During the revolutionary period much damage was done to the oil properties and since then the industry has been handicapped by lack of labor, equipment and technical personnel, and by inadequate and inefficient transportation. Gross production in 1923 showed an increase of 11 per cent. over 1922, but was only slightly more than half the pre-war output. In March, 1924, 1,736 wells were in operation in the Baku district; 241 in the Grozny; and about 50 in the Emba. Production in 1923 was 38,167,000 barrels as contrasted with 34,358,000 barrels in 1922 and 71,262,006 barrels in 1913.

The net coal output for the year Oct. 1, 1922 to Sept. 30, 1923, was officially reported to be 7,971,730 long tons, chiefly from the Donetz basin, as contrasted with 6,866,210 long tons in 1921-22. The average number of workers was 154,963.

Russia is normally the world's greatest source of platinum, the Russian share in 1912 and 1913 being from 250,000 to 300,000 troy ounces of the world total of 267,000 to 313,000.

Unmined iron ore is estimated at nearly 1,000,000,000 tons, considerable of it being in the Ukraine, economically convenient to transport to the Black Sea.

There are very large mineral resources in the Ural Mountains. Gold and silver are mined there, also salt, zinc and copper.

The Government operates all the major manufacturing and mining industries. Production increased in 1923 but still remains hardly one-third of pre-war production.

According to the figures of the Central Statistical Administration of the Supreme Council of National Economy, published in March, 1914, out of 439 trusts and economic managements enjoying the rights of trusts, throughout the territory of the Union of Soviet Republics, 72 trusts are under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council of National Economy of the Union. These 72 trusts include the largest industrial combines, which, according to the number of their workers, represent about two-thirds of all the Soviet industry; they employ 831,342 workers out of a total of 1,171,831 workers employed in all the enterprises throughout the territory of the Union of Soviet Republics which are under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council of National Economy. Soviet Russia proper is in control of a considerably larger number of trusts, viz. 322, but the total number of workers employed in them is only 288,352, or 24 per cent. of all the workers in the enterprises of the Soviet Federation, and 31 per cent. of those in the enterprises, the importance of which is of Federal scope. Under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council of National Economy of the Ukraine, of White Russia and of Transcaucasia, are 39 trusts, with 54,417 workers.

Unemployment was reported on Jan. 1, 1923, as 832,400; on July 1, 1923, 625,900; on Jan. 1, 1924, 793,900, and on April 1, 1924, was estimated as over 1,000,000. On Jan. 1, 1924, of the unemployed, 24 per cent were industrial workers, 36, office and professional workers, and 39 unskilled and peasants. The main relief for the unemployed comes from social insurance, a levy of 2 per cent. being made on all wages, and paid by the employer only.

The "centrosoyuz" (Central Union of Consumers Co-operators) on foreign markets, had a total turnover in 1923 of £3,620,372, of which the New York Branch office had £818,008, or 27 per cent.

Zinoviev, at the Communist Party convention in Moscow, May 28, announced that applications for concessions from all countries up to April 1 numbered 1,072, of which 55 were granted and 259 were rejected.

On Oct. 3, it was announced that W. A. Harriman & Co., of New York, had been given the concession for exploitation of the Georgian manganese fields for twenty years. The Americans agreed to pay the Soviet a royalty of $3 a ton up to the time they construct a railroad, harbor, mines and improvements, after which the Government will receive $4. The Americans are to ship a total of 2,750,000 tons during the first five years, and the Soviet Government expects to ultimately receive a total of $38,000,000. The fields are in the Chicatouri district, cover ten acres and are estimated to contain 100,000,000 tons of ore.

The budget for 1923-24 showed receipts of 1,880,000,000 gold rubles, with a deficit of 184,400,000 gold rubles covered by paper rubles and treasury notes. The budget for 1924-25 estimated receipts at 2,080,000,000 gold rubles, anticipating a deficit of 80,000,000 gold rubles.

A new single tax on the land to be levied on a sliding scale depended on how much land was farmed, what the crops were, etc., was put into effect in May, 1924; it is to be paid in cash and it is estimated that it will yield $200,000,000 from about 20,000,000 peasant holdings. Next in importance as yielders of revenue are the trading tax, income and property tax, excise and local taxes, in that order. An internal lottery loan of 100,000,000 gold rubles was issued, of which 60,000,000 were allotted to (that is, forced upon)the taxpayers.

On Jan. 1, 1924, just prior to the monetary reorganization, the total chervonetz notes in circulation amounted to 273,200,000 rubles. On Aug. 1 the amount in circulation was 308,000,000 rubles; of treasury bills, 162,100,000 rubles; of silver, 134,700,000 rubles, and of small change in scrip, 20,100,000 rubles; or a total 216,900,000 rubles of currency issued by the Treasury. The chervonetz equals 10 gold rubles or $5.14.

The gross receipts for all railroads (the mileage in 1922 was 42,504) for the fiscal year 1922-23 amounted to 295,000,000 gold rubles, and the State subsidies for the railroads totaled 86,000,000 gold rubles. The daily loadings of cars averaged 11,603; passenger traffic amounted 9,026,000,000, as against 18,219,000,000 in 1913; 43.7 per cent. of the locomotives were in serviceable condition. Condition of the roadbeds compels a reduction in the speed limit of the trains.

FOREIGN TRADE.

The last three months of the calendar year 1923, with their large exports of grain, definitely turned balance of Soviet Russia's foreign trade in its own favor.

The valuation of all imports and exports in gold rubles at pre-war market prices had been rendered necessary because the rapidly depreciating Soviet currency furnished no stable medium for calculation and comparison.

Imports for the calendar year 1923, figured at the 1913 prices, were valued at 144,100,000 gold rubles, against exports of 9,705,800,000 rubles, giving a favorable balance of 9,700,000 rubles. On the basis of approximate current prices instead of 1913 prices, exports total 307,300,000 rubles and imports 200,100,000 rubles, making the favorable balance on a current-price basis equal roughly to 107,200,000 rubles.

In addition to commercial imports, famine relief supplies to the value of 34,400,000 rubles were imported during the calendar year, as against similar imports of 183,800,000 rubles during the calendar year 1922.

Compared with the calendar year 1922, the value of exports (calculated at 1913 prices) increased more than 2½ times, and more than tenfold in comparison with 1921, while imports fell off by one-half and by one-third, respectively. Whereas over one-third of the imports of 1922 consisted of foodstuffs (exclusive of contributed famine relief supplies), imports of foodstuffs in 1923 amounted to but 7.4 per cent. of total.

In 1922 imports of raw materials and semi-manufactured products represented only 14.6 per cent. of the total, whereas in 1923 this group accounted for 44.2 per cent. of the total.

At the same time exports showed a corresponding shift for the group of foodstuffs from 5.3 per cent. in 1922 to 56.8 per cent. in 1923; for raw materials and semi-finished goods, from 90.8 per cent. to 42.4 per cent. of total. The general distribution of Russian exports in 1923 by groups of commodities is thus found to be closely approaching that of 1913, when foodstuffs accounted for 52.2 per cent. of total exports and raw materials and semi-finished goods accounted for 36.9 per cent., these two groups comprising the bulk of Russian exports.

The total foreign trade of Russia in 1923, calculated at 1913 prices, amounted to but 12.1 per cent. of total exports and imports for 1913.

The Government monopoly of foreign trade was firmly maintained during the year. According to data for the operating year 1922-23 Soviet state institutions, including government organizations and mixed companies controlled by the Soviet Government, accounted for 96.7 per cent. of all exports and for 97.3 per cent. of all imports; the rest represented the part played by purely private initiative in the foreign trade of Soviet Russia.

In the total summaries imports from the United States are valued at 18,696,000 gold rubles at 1913 prices, of which 16,447,000 was accounted for by raw cotton, representing a quantity of 124,000 bales. The chief exports to the United States were furs ($550,000).

Russia's imports from the United States in 1923, according to the customs figures computed at 1913 prices, represent 12.9 per cent. of total imports, and the exports to the United States 0.4 per cent. of total exports, while the entire trade with the

United States amounted to 5.6 per cent. of trade with all countries, as against 3.9 per cent. in 1913.

In 1913 Russian imports from the United States amounted to 79,000,000 rubles, or 5.8 per cent. of total Russian imports; exports to the United States reached only 14,000,000 rubles, or 0.9 per cent. of total Russian exports; the total trade with the United States represented 3.9 per cent. of Russian trade with all countries.

The Soviets reported the total foreign trade turnover for the fiscal year from Oct. 1, 1922, to Sept. 30, 1923, to be 283,316,000 gold rubles, while the total for the first half of the fiscal year 1923-24 (i.e., to March 31, 1924) was 262,765,000 gold rubles.

The Soviet Government has been exercising a rigid control over imports, and any one desirous of purchasing goods in that country or selling goods to it must deal with the proper Soviet institution, either directly or in the last instance.

Trade with the United States as reported by the Department of Commerce was:

Russia in Europe.

Imports,	1920-21	$17,111,758
"	1921-22	13,830,070
"	1922-23	10,356,948
"	1923-24	22,451,635
Exports,	1920-21	1,055,146
"	1921-22	22,153
"	1922-23	965,280
"	1923-24	4,926,805

The Ukraine.

Imports,	1921-22	$5,915,811
"	1922-23	5,067,528
"	1923-24	1,094,506
Exports,	1921-22	47,389
"	1922-23	52,513
"	1923-24	54,283

Armenia and Kurdistan.

Imports,	1921-22	$526,081
"	1922-23	21,668
"	1923-24	279,654
Exports,	1921-22	3,163
"	1922-23	19,027
"	1923-24	114,357

Russia in Asia.

Imports,	1920-21	$979,245
"	1921-22	863,622
"	1922-23	99,325
"	1923-24	1,358,456
Exports,	1920-21	3,564,488
"	1921-22	327,019
"	1922-23	223,576
"	1923-24	97,005

SALVADOR, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 7,225 square miles.

POPULATION, estimated, Jan. 1, 1923, 1,550,000.

CAPITAL, San Salvador, population 80,756. Other cities: Santa Ana, 60,679; San Miguel, 30,406.

President, Sr. Don Alfonso Quinonez Molina, 1922-27.

Premier, Dr. Reyes Arrieta Rossi (Foreign).

Minister to the United States, vacant; Charge d'Affaires, Dr. Don Hector David Castro.

Consul General, at New York, Leonilo Montalvo.

Consuls, at New Orleans, St. Louis, San Francisco, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Los Angeles.

United States Minister, Montgomery Schuyler.

United States Consul, at San Salvador, William J. McCafferty.

Salvador lies along the Pacific Ocean with Honduras as its northeast boundary, and Guatemala on the northwest. Its coast line is 160 miles long and its average breadth 60 miles. It is about the size of the State of New Jersey. Along the sea is a narrow low alluvial plain and the interior is a plateau about 2,000 feet above sea level, containing a number of volcanic cones. Earthquakes are frequent; that of June 8, 1917, destroyed much of the capital and three other towns; even greater damage was done to the capital on April 28, 1919. It has luxuriant forests and abundant mineral deposits, which are undeveloped. Mestizos and Indians form two-thirds of the population.

The agricultural production for 1923 amounted to $36,699,000, of which coffee (60,000 metric tons, valued at $16,800,000) was the chief crop; corn (250,000 tons, valued at $12,500,000) was second; and sugar (20,000 tons, valued at $2,000,000) was third. Tobacco, indigo, henequen lumber, rice, balsam and hides are also exported. Cotton cultivation has begun, the output in 1923 being 55 metric tons, valued at $33,000.

Under the Constitution of 1824, modified last in 1886, a President for four years and a single chamber of 70 deputies for a year are elected by universal suffrage. The President appoints a Ministry of four members. The dominant religion is Roman Catholic. Education is free and compulsory. The army numbers 7,500, with reserves of 25,000. There are 253 miles of narrow gauge railroads. In 1922, 520 steamers, tonnage 857,543, entered its ports. Salvador is a member of the League of Nations.

(For part in Federation of Central America see Honduras.)

Par of exchange, colon		50 cents
Imports,	1920	$12,628,370
"	1921	8,468,494
"	1922	7,639,296
Exports,	1920	17,943,827
"	1921	8,479,548
"	1922	16,213,807
Budget,	1922—Receipts	5,771,332
	Expenditures	6,120,473
Debt—Internal	colones silver	20,271,409
	External (consolidated)	19,750,000

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$6,205,186
"	1921-22	4,614,934
"	1922-23	4,866,947
"	1923-24	5,521,543
Exports,	1920-21	6,980,175
"	1921-22	1,987,102
"	1922-23	4,739,990
"	1923-24	3,158,444

SAN MARINO, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 38 square miles.

POPULATION, census of June, 1920, 12,027.

San Marino, situated in the Apennines near Rimini, in the heart of Italy, claims to be the oldest state in Europe and to have been founded in the fourth century. Its treaty of friendship with the Kingdom of Italy, concluded June 28, 1907, was revised in 1921. It has an extradition treaty with the United States and other countries. Agriculture and stock raising are practically the only industries. It is governed by a Great Council of 60 members elected by popular vote, two of whom are chosen to exercise executive power for a term of six months. It maintains a military force of 39 officers and 950 men. Revenue for 1922-23 was 3,482,218 lire and expenditures 3,659,614 lire.

SANTO DOMINGO.

(See Dominican Republic.)

SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES, KINGDOM OF THE

JUGO-SLAVIA.

AREA, 96,134 square miles.

POPULATION, Census of 1920, 12,017,323.

CAPITAL, Belgrade, population, 1919, 111,740; other cities, Zagred (Agram), 108,338; Ljubliana, 53,306; Sarajevo, 66,317; Novi Sad, 39,147; Split, 25,042; Nish, 25,000.

King of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Alexander I., born Dec. 17, 1888; Prince Regent from June 24, 1914, to Aug. 16, 1921, when his father, King Peter I., died; married June 8, 1922, at Belgrade, Princess Marie, second daughter of the King and Queen of Roumania. *Heir*, their son, Prince Peter, born Sept. 6, 1923.

Prime Minister, M. Liouba Davidovitch.

Minister to the United States, Dr. Ante Tresich Pavichich.

Consul General in the United States, New York, Pavle Karovitch, *Consuls*, at Chicago, San Francisco, Denver and Cleveland.

United States Minister at Belgrade, H. Percival Dodge.

United States Consuls, Belgrade, Kenneth S. Patton; at Zagreb, Leslie A. Davis.

Serbia, which had since the Battle of Kossovo, in 1389, been a vassal principality of Turkey, was established as an independent kingdom by the Treaty of Berlin, July 13, 1878. By the Balkan wars of 1913 her boundaries were enlarged by the annexation of Old Serbia. The Government of Austria-Hungary laid the assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand (June 28, 1914) to a Serbian plot and by invasion following her ultimatum brought on the World War of 1914-18. Serbia was overrun and suffered enormously, but in October, 1918, her army again occupied Nish and on Nov. 3, 1918, reoccupied the capital, Belgrade. At the dissolution of the Austrian-Hungarian Empire, the National Assembly of the former Hungarian provinces of Croatia and Slovenia proclaimed their independence and a National Council was established, to which representatives of other Slav states of the old empire, including Bosnia and Herzegovina, were admitted, and union with Serbia as the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (Jugo-Slavia) became effective on Dec. 29, 1918, when a Ministry was formed.

On Nov. 29, 1918, the National Parliament of Montenegro, which had been recognized as an independent state by the Treaty of Berlin in 1870, deposed King Nicholas, who was then in exile, and decided to unite with Serbia. This union became a fact on the death of King Nicholas, March 1, 1921, and Montenegro officially disappeared from the map of Europe on July 13, 1922, when the Council of Ambassadors sitting in Paris to ratify the boundaries of Jugo-Slavia and Albania recognized the fact that its union was an accomplished fact.

Representation of the Kingdom of Montenegro is maintained in New York City by Luigi Criscuolo as Delegate Plenipotentiary "with particular duties referring to Montenegrins in the United States who have not become and have no desire to become citizens of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes." The State Department at Washington has revoked the exequatur of the former Montenegrin Consul General.

Jugo-Slavia is bounded by Italy and the Adriatic Sea on the west, by Austria and Hungary on the north, by Bulgaria and Greece on the east, and by Albania and Greece on the south. Its area and population by provinces is approximately as follows:

Districts.	Area, Sq. Miles.	Populat'n Census of 1920.
North Serbia	19,286	2,655,078
South Serbia	17,651	1,474,560
Montenegro	3,733	199,857
Bosnia and Herzegovina	19,768	1,889,929
Dalmatia	4,916	621,429
Croatia and Slavonia	16,920	2,739,593
Slovenia	6,253	1,056,464
Voyvodina	7,607	1,380,413
Total	96,134	12,017,323

According to nationality there are approximately 9,730,000 Slavs, 500,000 Germans, 490,000 Hungarians, 480,000 Albanians, 180,000 Roumanians, and 10,000 Italians. According to religion there are approximately 5,460,000 Greek Orthodox (the state religion), 4,475,000 Roman Catholics, 1,337,000 Mohammedans and 300,000 of other religions. Under a concordat with the Vatican a Roman Catholic Archbishop of Belgrade is to be established.

The Constitution, adopted June 28, 1921, provides for a single Legislative Chamber of 419 members elected for four years, one Deputy to every 40.000 inhabitants. The Chamber (Skuptchina), elected March 18, 1923, is made up as follows: 122 Radicals, 52 Democrats, 3 Socialists, 70 Croatian Agrarians (Raditch party), 9 SerbAgrarians, 18 Mohammedans, 22 Catholic People's Party and 43 scattering.

Elementary education is nominally compulsory and is free. There are three universities, Belgrade with 7,668 students in 1921; Zagreb, 3,249; and Ljubliana, 769.

The army has been reorganized on a nominal peace strength of 150,000. Compulsory service is in force.

The principal exports are grain, cattle, timber and prunes; imports, agricultural and animal products, machinery and chemicals. Serbia is an agricultural country of small peasant holdings. Over one-third of its area is covered with forests. There are valuable coal and iron mines and some lead and copper. The state owns 4,722 of the 5,696 miles of railroads. The river navigation of the Danube and the Save is important. Access to seaports, Fiume and Salonica, is guaranteed by treaty.

The unit of currency is the dinar or crown; par of exchange, 20.3 cents; exchange, Oct. 15, 1924, 1.41 cents.

The budget for 1924-25 is balanced at 10,405,000,000 dinars ($128,262,435 converted at dinar exchange rate April 1, 1924, i. c., $0.012327.)

The foreign debt on Jan. 1, 1923 was: Pre-war debt converted at par, $169,999,000, but converted at current exchange rates of currency in which payable (principally francs at 6 cents) $53,345,000; war debts to British, French and American Governments at par, $451,950,000, but at current rate of exchange $258,780,000; pre-war debts of Austria-Hungary assumed at agreed exchange rates $4,452,000; American loan of 1922, $15,250,000; total foreign debt at par $641,651,000; at current exchange conversions, $331,827,000.

The internal debt was 3,825,269,000 dinars equal at current exchange to about $38,250,690; and is mostly non-interest bearing. The amount of paper money in circulation on Jan. 1, 1923, was 5,039,883,135 dinars; and on Jan. 1, 1924, 5,790,240,920 dinars.

Imports,	1921	$98,930,343
"	1922	90,186,262
Exports,	1921	58,320,000
"	1922	51,676,326
"	1923	86,244,000

Trade with the United States, including that of Albania, and of Fiume up to 1923, was:

Imports,	1920–21	$1,326,528
"	1921–22	1,831,187
"	1922–23	1,483,524
"	1923–24	522,390
Exports,	1920–21	72,956
"	1921–22	155,920
"	1922–23	165,328
"	1923–24	256,840

SIAM, KINGDOM OF

AREA, 194,568 square miles, of which about 45,000 is in the Malay Peninsula.

POPULATION, census of 1911-12, last available, 8,266,408. Official estimate, 1922, 9,322,000.

CAPITAL, Bangkok, population, 1923, 745,640.

King, Rama VI. (Chao Fa Maha Vajiravudh); born Jan. 1, 1881; succeeded on Oct. 23, 1910, on the death of his father, King Chulalongkorn I.; married, Aug. 27, 1922, Princess Lakshimi Lavan. *Heir*, his half-brother, Prince Chao Fa Asdang Tejavudh, born May 12, 1889.

Foreign Minister, Prince Dewawongse.

Minister to the United States, Phya Buri Navarasth.

Consuls General in the United States, at New York, F. Warren Sumner; at San Francisco, Henry G. W. Dinkelspiel. *Consuls*, at Chicago and Philadelphia.

United States Minister, Edward E. Brodic.

United States Consul, at Bangkok, Charles H. Albrecht.

Siam is situate in Southeastern Asia, with Burma (British India) on the northwest and west and French Indo-China on the northeast and east, and the Gulf of Siam, which makes on the Pacific Ocean, on the south and east. It also occupies the neck of the Malay Peninsula as far as the Federated Malay States (British). It is of rolling topography, with large areas susceptible to irriga tion, of which about 300,000 acres were brought under water in 1922.

Bangkok, the capital, in the delta of the Menam, is a convenient modern city drained and cleaned, well lighted and beautified with spacious parks. The port handles 85 per cent. of the foreign trade.

There are many large forests, teakwood being an important article of export. Labor is higher than in almost any other Oriental country. The chief product is rice, the national food, and heavily exported, with 6,325,000 acres of it under cultivation in 1921, and an average of 1,070,000 tons exported annually. There are 80 rice mills in the Bangkok district. Livestock in 1923 was 6,767 elephants, 165,782 horses and ponies, 2,971,814 bullocks, and 3,298,220 buffaloes, all of which are used as beasts of burden. Annual exports of teak average about 70,000 tons, worth about $6,000,000.

Mineral resources are extensive and varied, including tungsten, wolfram, coal, iron, manganese, antimony, and quicksilver. Tin also is abundant, exports having been 6,979 tons in 1923, and normally in previous years up to 8,800 tons.

In 1923 there were 1,485 miles of state railways. In 1922-23, 990 vessels entered the port of Bangkok, of 1,008,825 tonnage, mostly of British registry.

Executive power vests in the King, who is advised by a Cabinet. Formerly there was a Council of State, which has been succeeded by the Legislative Council of Ministers and others, not less than twelve, appointed by the King. Present membership is forty. It supervises the legislation of the Kingdom, being charged with the task of perfecting the statutes. Laws must be signed by the King.

Prof. Francis B. Sayre of Harvard University, son-in-law of former President Woodrow Wilson, is adviser in international law to the King.

Buddhism is the prevailing religion. In 1920 there were 13,885 temples, with 153,330 priests. Schools are controlled by the Minister of Education, excepting those for military, naval and legal training, and some which are under royal patronage. In 1921 there were 445 Government schools, with 1,324 teachers and 41,191 pupils; 2,526 non-Government primary schools with 3,092 teachers and 127,957 pupils. About 11 per cent. of the people were literate in the last census.

Every able-bodied man serves in the army. The navy has 5,000 active and 20,000 reserve men. In 1920 there were over 15,000 Boy Scouts. Siam is a member of the League of Nations.

The tical is the unit of the currency, its gold par being 37.69 cents.

Principal revenues are from opium, land capitation, excise, railways, mines, forests, and customs.

The budget for 1924-25 is: Revenue, 84,000,000 ticals; expenditures, 93,125,688 ticals.

The national debt was 94,936,458 ticals (£9,909,-

860) on March 31, 1923; the loans were all made for and spent on works of public utility.

The foreign trade was: Imports, 1920-21,$66,298,000; 1921-22, $60,173,000; exports, 1920-21, $29,310,000; 1921-22, $74,022,000.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$2,442,756
"	1921-22	820,148
"	1922-23	833,455
"	1923-24	915,574
Exports,	1920-21	290,075
"	1921-22	138,607
"	1922-23	235,325
"	1923-24	152,402

THE SOUDAN

(Anglo-Egyptian.)

AREA, 1,014,400 square miles.

POPULATION, estimated, 1923, 5,912,400.

CAPITAL, Khartoum, including Khartoum North, on the Blue Nile, population, 1923, 45,116. Below on the White Nile, Omdurman, the old Dervish capital, population, 78,000.

Governor General of Soudan, Major Gen. Sir Lee O. F. Stack, G. B. E., C. M. G., appointed 1919.

The Soudan is bounded by Egypt on the north, the line being the 22° north latitude; the Red, Sea and Eritrea (Italian) and Abyssinia on the east; Uganda (British) and the Belgian Congo on the south, and French Equatorial Africa on the west. Its greatest length north and south is 1,650 miles, and its greatest breadth east and west is about 1,200 miles. The northern zone consists of the Libyan desert, on the west, and the mountainous Arabian desert, extending to the Red Sea on the east, separated by the narrow valley of the Nile; the central zone has large areas of fertility, including the rainlands of Kassala and Tokar, the Gezira plain and the pastures and gum forests of Kordofan; and the southern equatorial belt where the soil is richest and watered by tropical rains.

The White Nile flows north through the middle of the country; the Blue Nile, rising in the mountains of Abyssinia, flows northwest to its junction at Khartoum with the White Nile to make the Nile that flows on in a huge S curve to enter Egypt at Wadi Halfa.

Two large dams for impounding the waters, one the Makwar dam in the Blue Nile, for irrigation of the Gezira country between the rivers, and the other at Gebel Aulia in the White Nile, 24 miles south of Khartoum, to hold up double the quantity of water stored by the Aswan dam for the benefit of Egypt, are under way after being suspended by the war. The Governor General has authorized (1922) a loan of £7,000,000 to facilitate the completion of these works; it has been approved by the British Government. This will make it possible to bring 100,000 acres under cotton cultivation. The amount now producing cotton is 87,475 acres, product 5,400 tons.

The new Kassala railway (217 miles) opens up a new region. It is expected the Gash Delta, when fully developed, will produce a minimum of 100,000 bales of good Egyptian cotton yearly.

The population, which was estimated at 9,000,000 in 1884, decreased to 2,000,000 under Dervish misrule through war, famine and disease. The inhabitants are partly Arabs, partly Negroes and partly Nubians of mixed Arab and Negro blood; the Arabs and Nubians are all Mohammedans. The Mahdist rebellion in 1884, culminating in the fall of Khartoum and the death of Gen. Gordon Jan. 26, 1885, forced the Egyptian Government to withdraw from the Soudan, retaining only Wadi Halfa on the Nile and Suakin on the Red Sea as frontier ports. The Dervishes were overthrown by Lord Kitchener with the Anglo-Egyptian army at Omdurman, Sept. 2, 1898. On the reconquest of the Soudan an agreement was signed Jan. 19, 1899, between Egypt and Great Britain, which fixed the boundary, provided for the administration of the territory by a Governor General appointed by Egypt with the consent of Great Britain (aided since 1910 by a council) who should make laws by proclamation, and providing that the British and Egyptian flags should fly together. Free trade with Egypt was provided for also and the import and export of slaves was forbidden, together with the import of arms, ammunition and spirits. The civil and criminal codes are based on those of Egypt and India.

The country has prospered under the Anglo-Egyptian rule, though suffering agriculturally during seasons of low water in the Nile and by depression consequent on the past years of the war when the exports of grain and cattle almost entirely ceased. Cotton can be grown successfully with increased irrigation and transportation facilities. Rich forests are of great extent and the Soudan is the chief source of the world's supply of gum arabic, the exports being 14,569 tons, valued at ££523,023 in 1922. Of ivory, 45 tons, valued at ££78,819, were exported in 1920; 38 tons, ££32,000, in 1921; 56 tons ££63,308 in 1922; and 41 tons, ££56,112 in 1923.

The Soudan railroad reached Khartoum in 1899. A line from Atbara across the Arabian desert to Port Soudan and Suakin on the Red Sea was opened in 1906. A bridge has been built over the Blue Nile at Khartoum and another over the White Nile near Hillet Abbas. The total length of railroads is about 1,500 miles.

A fleet of Government passenger and freight steamers is maintained on the Nile and its tributaries with a scheduled service covering over 2,500 miles.

The future control of the Soudan has not been settled. Egypt claims it as an integral part, and her Prime Minister, Zaghloul Pasha, on a visit to London, presented a demand that Great Britain terminate the joint sovereignty and get out. Prime Minister MacDonald declined to consider the proposition, declaring that Great Britain would never abandon the Soudan nor tolerate any attempt to disturb its administration.

The budget for 1923 balanced at £E3,465,000.

The foreign trade was: Imports, 1922, $19,308,120; 1923, $21,897,628; exports, 1922, $9,050,199; 1923, $12,016,206. The exports to the United States, chiefly gum arabic, amounted to $797,619 in 1922, and $1,431,472 in 1923; imports were $481,122 in 1922 and $446,526 in 1923.

SPAIN, KINGDOM OF

AREA, Continental Spain, 190,050 square miles; including the Balearic and the Canary Islands, 194,783 square miles; Spanish Colonies in Africa, including Spanish Morocco, 129,470; total, 324,253.

POPULATION, census of Dec. 31, 1920 (including the Balearic Islands, 338,894; and the Canary Islands, 473,497), 21,347,335; Colonies, 786,391; total, 22,133,726.

CAPITAL, Madrid; population, census of Dec. 31, 1922, 764,139; other cities, Barcelona, 720,311; Valencia, 247,932; Sevilla, 209,024; Zaragoza, 143,755; Murcia, 143,578; Bilbao, 114,738 Granada, 104,079; and twenty-seven others larger than 30,000.

King, Alfonso XIII.; born May 17, 1886, after the death of his father, King Alfonso XII.; succeeding on birth; married, May 31, 1906, Princess Victoria Eugenie, daughter of Prince Henry of Battenberg and Princess Beatrice, youngest daughter of Queen Victoria of Great Britain; *Heir*, his eldest son, Prince Alfonso, born May 10, 1907. There are three other sons and two daughters.

Premier and Head of the Military Directorate, Gen. Miguel Primo de Rivera, Marquis d'Estella.

Ambassador to the United States, Senor Don Juan Riano y Gayangos.

Consul General in the United States, at New York, Alejandro Berea y Rodrigo; *Consuls*, at Philadelphia, New Orleans, Galveston, San Francisco, St. Louis and Chicago. *Vice-Consuls* are maintained at Mobile, Los Angeles, Fernandina, Key West, Pensacola, Tampa, Brunswick, Savannah, Boise, Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, Gulfport, Cincinnati, Portland, Ore.; Pittsburgh, Brownsville, El Paso, Houston, Port Arthur, Norfolk, Seattle and Clarksburg.

United States Ambassador, Alexander P. Moore.

United States Consul General, at Barcelona, Ralph J. Totten. *Consuls*, at Madrid, Augustin W. Ferrin; at Bilbao, Henry M. Wolcott; at Cadiz, Lucien N. Sulton; at Seville, William C. Burdett; at Malaga, Austin C. Brady; at Valencia, Clement S. Edwards; at Teneriffe, Canary Islands, William P. George; at Santander, Leonard G. Dawson; at Vigo, Henry T. Wilcox.

Spain is bounded on the west by Portugal and the Atlantic Ocean, on the north by the Atlantic and by France, on the east and south by the Mediterranean Sea, the British fortified station Gibraltar being at the southernmost tip, guarding the entrance to the Mediterranean from the Atlantic. The Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean (capital Palma; area 1,935 square miles, population 338,894) and the Canary Islands (area 2,807 square miles, population 473,497), in the Atlantic, are provinces of Spain; Ceuta, a fortified post in Africa, opposite Gibraltar (area 5 square miles, population 34,708), is part of the Province of Cadiz.

Spain occupies the entire Iberian peninsula with the exception of Portugal. The lofty Pyrenees separate it from France. The interior is a high inclosed plateau traversed east and west by mountain ranges and deficient in rainfall. However, 88.45 per cent. of the soil is regarded as productive

or potentially so, crops and fruit being gathered from more than one-third of the productive area, and a quarter of it is given over to grazing.

The land is largely held by small proprietors. Of the 3,426,083 paying land taxes the large estates number 277,188. About 10,500,000 acres are planted to wheat, the product in 1922 being 85,517,780 hundredweight; about 9,000,000 acres were given to other cereals; 3,311,499 acres of vineyards in 1922 produced 9,150,055,173 pounds of grapes, yielding 678,250,752 gallons of wine, the wine exported that year being valued at about $33,000,000.

Spain leads as a producer of olives. The yield from 3,985,881 acres in 1923 was 1,539,551 metric tons of olives and 289 114 tons of oil. Oranges and nuts are largely exported; also exports flax, hemp and pulse.

Silk culture is carried on in Valencia, Murcia and other localities. There are 55 sugar factories, 1922 production being about 137,881 short tons.

Domestic animals in 1921, estimated, were 722,-183 horses, 1,294,912 mules, 1,137,980 asses, 3,718,-189 cows, 20,521,677 sheep, 4,298,056 goats, 5,151,988 swine, 4,268 camels (in the Canary Islands), and 25,102,973 poultry.

Spain has large mineral wealth. Iron abounds, with coal, lead, copper, asphalt, tin, wolfram, manganese, quicksilver, silver, sulphate of soda, salt, sulphur, and phosphorus. Platinum has lately been discovered. Mining industries employed in 1922, 102,504 men, 2,151 women and 14,211 boys and girls under 18 years of age. The 1922 metal output was valued at 460,708,518 pesetas; and the ore output at 290,395,411 pesetas, a decline in each case of 25 per cent. from 1921. Coal production was 4,765,523 tons, iron and steel, 552,146 tons, lead, 119,387 tons, copper, 25,539 tons, and quicksilver, 32,923 bottles.

Cotton and woolen goods for domestic use are manufactured to a considerable amount, the normal employment of cotton spindles being 2,614,000, and woolen spindles, 662,000. The Government encourages cotton cultivation.

Paper making and glass works are important.

Fisheries in 1920 employed 30,612 boats and 148,720 men, the catch being valued at 374,079,838 pesetas, the most important products being sardines, tuna fish and cod.

Railway mileage in 1924 was 9,956, privately owned, but subsidized by the Government.

The merchant marine in 1923 was composed of 1,198 steamships of 1,008,890 net tons, and 591 sailing vessels of 97,491 net tons. Bilbao and Barcelona are the principal ports. In 1922 vessels entering numbered 19,033 of 20,305,998 tonnage, of which 9,566 of 6,841,712 were of Spanish registry.

Spain was once overrun by the Moors, who swept across the Mediterranean and went even into France. They were expelled from Europe in 1609, having entered Europe in 711, and for those centuries dominated that part of the European continent, leaving many marks in customs and habits impressed to this day on the Spanish people. However, the language remains in general Castillian, with variations in each separate region. Spain's colonial period was brilliant and extended to the Americas and the Philippines. She lost Mexico and her Central and South American colonies by revolution a hundred years ago, and in 1898 Cuba secured her independence, and she lost the Philippines, Guam and Porto Rico to the United States as a result of the Spanish-American War. Now her colonial possessions are confined to Morocco in North Africa, Spanish Guinea and a few islands along the Guinean coast. In the north there are 400,000 Basques, of a distinctly different race and language; and there are 50,000 gypsies.

The Government is that of a constitutional monarchy, the Constitution dating from 1876. It provides for a sovereign and the Cortes, composed of two Houses, the Senate and the Congress, equal in authority, 360 Senators and 417 Deputies in the Congress. Election requirements are complicated. The last twenty years has seen a very marked tendency toward democracy, numerous disturbances having occurred, with Socialists as the moving force.

The Spanish troops in Morocco were defeated at Tifrarauin on Aug. 20 by Abdul Krim's tribal forces with casualties amounting to 800. The place was relieved on Aug. 23 by Spanish troops from Melilla, but the fact that 56,000 Spanish soldiers in the protectorate were defied by less than 11,000 Moors roused all Spain against the Government. Labor uprisings and a Separatist movement in Catalonia followed.

Leading officers of the army formed an organization to stamp out radicalism and revolution and retrieve the situation in Morocco. They sent an ultimatum to Premier Alhucemas. Failing to get results, Capt. Gen. Primo de Rivera, Marquis d'Estella, Governor General of Barcelona, seized the city on Sept. 13, 1923, and started a revolt against the Government which spread throughout the country without bloodshed. The King refused to support the Cabinet and punish the Generals, and the Madrid garrison stood by the army leaders. On the 14th the Ministry resigned and the obnoxious Minister of Foreign Affairs, Santiago Alba, fled to France. King Alfonso then invited Gen. Primo de Rivera to take charge of the Government, which he undertook as Premier on the 15th with the backing of a military directorate of six Generals, Cavalcanti, Saro, Daban, Berenguer, and the Duke of Tetuan among them, presided over by Gen. Munoz Coba, Captain General of Madrid. He named a new Cabinet, dismissed the High Commissioner for Morocco, Sr. Luis Silvela, appointed Gen. Luis Aizpuru, former Minister of War, in his place, and named new military commanders for the military districts. The King dissolved the Cortes, leaving Gen. Primo de Rivera the responsible power in Spain whose decrees would have the force of laws. Among the first acts of the directorate were the canceling of railway subsidies, a credit of 10,000,000 pesetas for the cultivation of cotton in Spain, another of 20,000,000 for preparing the seven great rivers for use in irrigation, help for new industries, repression of profiteering and negotiation of a new commercial treaty with the United States.

Renewed outbreaks of hostilities in Morocco marked the summer of 1924. Gen. Primo de Rivera took personal command of the troops in Morocco in October. The war expenses reached 5,000,000 pesetas a day.

The Roman Catholic is the national religion, all the people adhering excepting about 30,000 (Protestants, 7,000; Jews, 4,000). The Constitution requires state support of the church.

There is a heavy percentage of illiteracy, in 1900, 64; in 1910, 59 and in 1920, 45—showing steady improvement. Although there has been a compulsory education law since 1857, it has not been rigidly enforced. There are (1920) 2,932,720 pupils in the public schools, with about 52,500 in secondary institutions. Spain has 11 universities, attended by 23,000 students, which attain high culture.

In 1923, 93,246 emigrated, including 42,000 farmers, who went to Cuba and Argentina. About 542,000,000 pesetas are remitted to Spain yearly by Spaniards domiciled abroad.

Military service is compulsory, the peace establishment being set at about 300,000, with reserves in addition.

The navy has nine vessels of from 2,134 to 15,700 tons and 51 auxiliaries. A building programme for six years from 1915 called for 59 additional vessels, but the work was delayed.

Spain was neutral in the Great War and is a member of the League of Nations.

The unit of the currency is the peseta, its gold par being 19.3 cents; rate of exchange on Oct. 15, 1924, was 13.43.

Imports,	1921	pesetas	2,833,804,000
"	1922	"	3,036,880,000
"	1923	"	3,062,678,000
Exports,	1921	"	1,584,204,000
"	1922	"	1,453,264,000
"	1923	"	1,596,020,000

Revenues in 1923-24 amounted to 2,658 millions of pesetas and expenditures to 3,327 millions of pesetas. The budget for 1924-25 estimates revenues at 2,777 millions of pesetas and expenditures at 2,941 millions of pesetas.

The consolidated debt on Jan. 1, 1924 was 12,-365,594,466 pesetas and the floating debt was 3,-747,277,500 pesetas.

Trade of Spain with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$118,578,676
"	1921-22	66,408,756
"	1922-23	62,091,820
"	1923-24	69,253,633
Exports,	1920-21	32,154,558
"	1921-22	27,626,411
"	1922-23	32,816,131
"	1923-24	30,713,673

Trade of the Canary Islands with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$3,335,505
"	1921-22	1,905,926
"	1922-23	2,149,638
"	1923-24	1,858,270
Exports,	1920-21	208,573
"	1921-22	307,541
"	1922-23	240,461
"	1923-24	208,997

SPANISH COLONIES IN AFRICA.

AREA, 129,470 square miles; divided, Rio de Oro and Adrar, 109,200; Ifni, 965; Spanish Guinea, 10,810; Fernando Po and others near Guinea, 795; and Spanish Morocco, 7,700.

POPULATION, 786,391; Morocco, 550,000; others near Guinea, 236,391.

The colonies of Spain are now relatively unimportant, in sharp contrast with those which she held in the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The Guinean lands are undeveloped, and small values are taken therefrom. All figures are mere estimates.

Spain has given France the right of pre-emption in case of the sale of any of these African colonies or the adjacent islands.

Morocco, over a part of which Spain exercises a protectorate and where she has in 1922 and 1923 suffered severe military setbacks, is less developed than the French Algerian and other African possessions. (See Morocco.)

Exports to Spain from Fernando Po in 1917 were 6,261,379 pesetas; imports from Spain, 3,137,750.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$118,412
"	1921-22	606,394
"	1922-23	1,132,391
"	1923-24	400,711
Exports,	1920-21	117

SWEDEN, KINGDOM OF

AREA, 173,157 square miles.

POPULATION, census of Dec. 31, 1920, 5,904,489 (estimated, Jan. 1, 1923, 5,987,520).

CAPITAL, Stockholm; population, 1923, 424,944; other cities, Goteborg, 228,258; Malmo, 114,796; Norrkoping, 58,358; and 29 with more than 10,000 population.

King, Gustaf V.; born June 16, 1858; succeeded on the death of his father, Oscar II., on Dec. 8, 1907; married, Sept. 20, 1881, Princess Victoria, daughter of Friedrich, Grand Duke of Baden.

Heir, Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf, born Nov. 11, 1882; married, June 15, 1905, Princess Margaret (died May 1, 1920), daughter of the Duke of Connaught and granddaughter of Queen Victoria; has five sons and one daughter; married, Nov. 3, 1923, Lady Louise Mountbatten.

Premier, Hjalmar Branting (Foreign), Oct. 15, 1924,

Minister to the United States, Capt. Axel Wallenberg.

Consul General in the United States, at New York, Olaf Herman Lamm. *Consuls*, at Boston, Chicago and San Francisco. *Vice-Consuls* are maintained at Mobile, Los Angeles, San Diego, Denver, Jacksonville, Pensacola, Savannah, Sioux City, New Orleans, Baltimore, Detroit, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Missoula, Omaha, Jamestown, N. Y., Grand Forks, Cleveland, Oklahoma City, Portland, Ore., Philadelphia, Galveston, Salt Lake City, Norfolk, and Seattle.

United States Minister, Robert Woods Bliss.

United States Consul General, at Stockholm, Claude I. Dawson. *Consuls*, at Malmo, Charles H. Heisler; at Goteborg, Walter H Sholes.

Sweden occupies the eastern and largest part of the Scandinavian peninsula in northwest Europe. The Kjolen mountain range separates it from Norway in the west, and the Gulf of Bothnia and the Tornea River from Finland on the east. The Baltic Sea separates it from the Baltic states and Germany on the southeast and south and the Cattegat from Denmark on the southwest.

Lakes and rivers are more numerous in Sweden than in any other European country except Finland. The amount of hydroelectric development in 1924 was 1,355,000 horse power, with nearly 72,000 more under construction and 4,500,000 more available.

Although of broken, mountainous topography, it contains much productive land, well watered, on which the Swedes have attained high efficiency in agriculture. Half the people are on farms, which number about 430,000; of which 120,000 are under 5 acres, and 270,800 between 5 and 50 acres. Sweden's total area divides 9.4 per cent. arable, 2.3 per cent. meadows, 59.4 per cent. forests, which are largely susceptible of cultivation after removal of the trees and which yield large annual timber cuts. Lumber exports in 1923 were valued at $82,929,652, and wood pulp and paper at $83,511,212.

The crops in 1923 were valued at 1,116,356,000 kronor. The wheat harvest was 317,000 tons from 402,379 acres; 576,051 tons of rye; 301,119 tons of barley; 1,146,016 tons of oats; 2,035,409 tons of potatoes, and 456,491 tons of sugar beets.

Iron ore production was 6,464,347 metric tons in 1921; 6,201,247 in 1922; and 5,597,703 in 1923. Iron and steel production from 193 mills in 1923 totaled 780,100 metric tons, of which 232,900 were exported. About 400,000 tons of coal and 55,000 tons of sulphur pyrites are mined annually. Iron ore mining is most extensive north from the Arctic Circle. The iron and steel industries—Swedish steel being of especial value for tool making—are mostly in the central part. Much machinery is manufactured, with considerable porcelain production. In 1920 the value of the industrial output was about 5,483,406,498 kronor, with 308,283 men, 60,289 women, 36,177 boys and 12,632 girls under 18 years of age employed in factories.

Unemployment, which amounted to 163,000 on Jan. 31, 1922, fell to 37,300 by Oct. 31, and rose to 55,491 by Jan. 31, 1923, was met by Government doles amounting to about $16,000,000 in 1922 and in 1923, by doles and relief construction operations amounting to $7,796,900. With increased activity in business, unemployment declined almost 5,000 a month in 1923, reaching 11,900 on Nov. 1, increasing to 16,100 on Jan. 1, 1924, then declining to 7,000 on June 1, and 4,750 on Sept. 1, which is considered normal. The number of emigrants in 1923 was 25,278; in 1922, 8,014.

On Aug. 1, 1923, the Swedish merchant fleet consisted of 1,270 steamers of 955,993 gross tons, 866 motor ships of 226,017 gross tons, and 788 sailing vessels of 100,415 gross tons, aggregating 2,924 ships of 1,282,425 gross tons. Goteborg was the most important port in 1920, with 431,967 of ship tonnage; Stockholm next, with 264,594. In 1922 there entered Swedish ports, 26,065 vessels of 10,280,046 tonnage. In 1921, 131,982 ships and boats passed through the canals of Sweden.

In 1923 Swedish railways were of 9,548 miles, of which 3,487 were state-owned.

The Government is a constitutional monarchy, executive power being vested in the King, advised by a Council of State, headed by the Minister of State or Premier. The Legislature has two Chambers, the first of 150 members and the second of 230 members. Suffrage is universal for all over 25 years of age of both sexes.

A plebiscite was taken in Sweden, Sunday, Aug. 27, 1922, on a consultative referendum on prohibition. The official result of the vote was 922,122 against prohibition, 886,232 for, a majority of 37,890 out of 1,808,354 votes cast. Fifty-three per cent. of the Stockholm vote was cast by women. Of this 53 per cent. 44 was against and 9 in favor of prohibition. At Gothenburg, the second city in Sweden, 23,355 women voted against prohibition and 11,904 in favor. In Malmo, the third city, 15,141 women voted against and 4,511 for.

The present system of restricted liquor traffic, devised by Dr. Ivan Bratt, was put into effect in 1914, replacing the Gothenburg system, which abolished the saloon and established certain hours when liquor could be sold.

Briefly, the Bratt system is this: All wine and spirits in Sweden containing over 3.6 per cent. alcohol are sold through the Wine and Spirits Central, the only organization in Sweden having the right to manufacture and to sell liquor wholesale. This organization sells to 120 local companies in as many local districts throughout Sweden, and these in turn supply individuals as well as hotels and restaurants. Individual buying is controlled by the "motbok," a booklet with detachable slips on which its owner must sign his name every time he buys strong liquor. The "motbok" entitles its owner to four litres of spirits a month, although in some parts of Sweden, such as the northern provinces, where the prohibition forces are strong, the quantity is two litres. Applying for a "motbok" is like applying for a passport. Usually only one member of a family may have one of these books, exception being made in the case of sons who have reached the age of 25.

In public places, such as hotels and cafes, the amount of spirits to be sold is based on the amount of food consumed, with a certain maximum quantity permitted.

The Wine and Spirits Central has bought out all the private wine merchants in Sweden, and the shareholders of it and of the local companies which it serves are entitled to only 5 per cent. on their money. The balance of the profits go to the Government. Three main ideas run through the Bratt system: Reduction of the general ration of distilled and spirituous liquors through a central control, denial of liquor to alcoholics and persons who are known to abuse drink, and elimination of all private interest in the liquor traffic. Under this law Sweden now derives a revenue of 110,000,000 crowns from the liquor traffic.

In 1913, before the present restrictive measures went into effect, the total Swedish consumption of distilled and spirituous liquors was 38.7 millions of litres. In 1923 the total consumption was 28.6 millions of litres, a reduction of 27 per cent. But even these figures are far too modest, for in 1913 distilled liquors were sold by scores of private dealers, the figures for which are lacking. Arrests for drunkenness in Sweden have gone down 49 per cent. In 1913 there were 58,909 arrests for drunkenness in the kingdom. In 1921 there were 30,081. The Katarina Hospital in Stockholm, which is the central receiving hospital for cases of the kind, reports a

reduction of 61 per cent. in chronic alcoholism. In 1913 it had 584 cases; in 1921, 228.

The population is very homogeneous, being entirely of the Scandinavian branch of the Aryan family, except about 30,000 Finns and 10,000 Lapps. Emigration has sent about 2,200,000 Swedes abroad, of whom 1,500,000 are in America and 370,000 in Finland. Most of the people are Lutheran Protestant, which is the state religion, but complete freedom of worship exists. Education is compulsory from 7 to 14 years of age, and besides the many higher institutions of learning (including two universities) which attain great culture, schooling is so general that army recruits in 1910 were only 0.16 per cent. illiterate.

Compulsory military service is required, with volunteering permitted, 665,000 men being on the army rolls, with 400,000 reserves. The peace establishment in 1923 was 97,667. The navy has 13 vessels of from 3,600 to 7,180 tons, with 10 destroyers, 4 torpedo gunboats, 27 torpedo boats and 14 submarines. The active personnel is 5,500. For the 1922-24 program Sweden is to expend 15,000,000 kroner on submarines.

The unit of the currency is the krona, its gold par being 26.8 cents. Rate of exchange, Oct. 1, 1924, was 26.61.

Sweden resumed gold payments on April 1, 1924, having a gold reserve then in the Riksbank of 270,700,000 kroner and a note circulation of 503,600,000 kroner on April 15.

Imports, 1922, kroner, 1,114,760,900 ($298,595,416)
" 1923, kroner, 1,294,500 000 ($359,725,680)
Exports, 1922 kroner, 1,152,376,732 ($309,194,548)
" 1923, kroner, 1,142,000,000 ($304,392,524)

The budget for 1924-25 is balanced at 648,891,700 kroner ($173,902,976), and that for 1923-24 at 737,561,400 kroner ($197,666,348).

The public debt on Jan. 1, 1924, was 1,643,055,870 kroner ($440,338,973), of which 1,596,950,000 kroner ($427,982,500) is funded, contracted mostly for productive purposes, therefore representing, not net liability but investment, the interest on state investments covered by this debt being more than the interest thereon.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$76,615,673
"	1921-22	30,082,053
"	1922-23	36,996,750
"	1923-24	44,723,228
Exports,	1920-21	27,905,342
"	1921-22	23,203,575
"	1922-23	38,841,107
"	1923-24	35,314,248

SWITZERLAND, CONFEDERATION OF

AREA, 15,976 square miles.

POPULATION, census of Dec. 1, 1920, 3,880,320.

CAPITAL, Berne, population, 104,626; other cities, Zurich, population, 207,161; Basel, 135,976; Geneva, 135,059; St. Gall, 70,437; Lausanne, 68,583 and 19 above 10,000 population.

President, for 1925, Dr. Jean M. Musy.

Vice-President, for 1925, Ernest Chuard.

Minister to the United States, Marc Peter.

Consuls to the United States, at New York, Louis H. Junod; at Philadelphia, Charles Vuilleumier; at New Orleans, Paul U. Thalman; at Chicago, Ernest Buhler; at San Francisco, John Freuler; at Denver, Paul Weiss; at St. Louis, Gaston Dubois; at Seattle, Frederick Strasser; at Cincinnati, Emil Frederic Glaser; at Portland, Ore., Paul O. Brandenberger.

United States Minister, Hugh S. Gibson.

United States Consul General, at Zurich, vacant;

Consuls, at Berne, Thornwell Haynes; at Geneva, Lewis W. Haskell; at Basel, Calvin M. Hitch; at St. Gall, vacant; at Lucerne, James J. Murphy.

Switzerland is bounded on the west by France, the north by Germany, the east by Austria and Italy and the south by Italy. It is mostly mountainous, having many high peaks of the Swiss Alps, with many fertile and productive valleys between, in which dairying flourishes, and much foodstuff is produced. The German language is spoken by a majority of the people in 19 of the 25 cantons, French in five, and Italian in one. In 1920, there were 412,306 foreigners in the country, and in 1910 German was spoken by 2,594,298 persons, French by 793,264, Italian by 302,578; Romansch by 40,122; and 23,031 other languages. There are estimated to be about 300,000 peasant proprietors.

Of the total area, 28.4 per cent. is unproductive. Of the productive area, 35.8 per cent. is devoted to meadows, 29 per cent. to forests; 18.7 per cent. to fruits, and 16.4 per cent. to crops and gardens. In 1921 there were 97,282 tons of wheat produced from 111,275 acres, 39,599 tons of rye from 50,000 acres, 44,063 tons of oats from 53,075 acres, with large quantities of potatoes. Dairy products are the chief agricultural interest, vast quantities of condensed milk and of various forms of chocolate being produced. Wine and tobacco also are produced. In the last census, 1920, there were 129,269 horses, 3,581 mules, 891 donkeys, 2,112,115 cattle, 242,553 sheep, 546,112 swine, and 333,852 goats.

The Swiss Confederation has enacted that the forest area, 3,744 square miles, or 2,396,270 acres, shall never be reduced, the law applying to national cantonal and private forests, re-planting being provided for. Over 16 million trees, chiefly coniferous, have been planted yearly for three years.

There were, in 1920, 218 establishments for fish culture.

Switzerland has important clock and watch works, and large embroidery works. In 1920 there were 8,787 factories and in 1922, 8,055.

Subsidies to various industries—watchmaking, milk, hotel, cereals, potatoes, stock-raising, embroidery, in 1921 amounted to 48 millions of francs, in 1922 to 32.3 millions and in 1923, 52.5 millions were so earmarked in the budget. For the relief of unemployment 469 millions of francs had been expended between Oct. 29, 1919, and June 1, 1923. The number unemployed reached a maximum of 146,302 on Feb. 28, 1922; by May 1, 1924, it had declined to 23,195. Government aid was suppressed by Federal decree on June 30, 1924. In 1923 the number of persons employed in factories was 337,398.

In February, 1924, a referendum was taken on an amendment permitting the Federal Council to prolong the working week from 48 hours to 54 in times of serious economic crisis. It was rejected by a vote of 431,34 to 314,009.

In 1922 5,787 Swiss emigrated and in 1923 up to Oct. 1, 6,202.

In a referendum late in 1922 a proposal for a capital levy was heavily defeated—the vote being 735,894 to 109,686.

Railway mileage in 1920 was 3,719 state owned and 34 miles of foreign lines, the cost of construction up to 1918 having been 2,476,247,157 francs. A comprehensive plan for electrification was adopted in 1918 to be completed in thirty years.

The electrification of the line from Chiasso to Basel, 197½ miles, was completed and opened on June 1, 1924, bringing the total mileage electrified up to 315.

The Government is a confederation of the 25 cantons, which are joined under a Federal Constitution (that of May 29, 1874, being now in force), with large powers of local control retained by each canton. The national authority vests in a parliament of two chambers, a "Standerat" or State Council, and a "Nationalrat" or National Council—the first of 44 members, the second of 189 members. There is universal suffrage, and in many cantons the people meet in popular assemblies to vote directly under absolute democratic methods. Switzerland has maintained its unity since the men of the three cantons of Uri, Schwyz and Lower Unterwald formed a defensive league in 1291, and became formally independent of the Holy Roman Empire in 1648.

There is complete freedom of worship. In 1920 there were 2,218,589 Protestants, 1,586,826 Roman Catholics, and 20,955 Jews. Protestants are in a majority in 12 of the cantons, and Catholics in 10.

Instruction is obligatory, about 600,000 puplis being taught in the lower schools, with many technical schools and seven universities with about 7,000 students. The percentage of illiteracy is low.

A referendum in the interest of prohibition, calling for an extension of the state liquor monopoly and placing a big import duty on all foreign liquors, was rejected at the polls on June 3, 1923, by a vote of 352,772 to 259,741.

The national defense depends on the National Militia, with compulsory service. Fortifications defend the St. Gothard Pass on the south and the Rhone River valley. The army always has been efficient and for many generations has been constantly in effective condition.

Switzerland was neutral in the great war and is a member of the League of Nations, of which Geneva is the seat.

In the winter of 1922-23 there was a large increase in tourist traffic. More than 50 per cent. of those who visit the first class hotels are Americans, the next being British with less than 20 per cent. The summer season was equally good and the total income for the year was about $83,000,000.

The unit of the currency is the franc, its gold par being 19.3 cents. Rate of exchange on Oct. 15, 1924, was 19.18.

The budget for 1924 estimates revenues at 256,850,000 francs and expenditures at 294,670,000 francs. The budget deficit in 1921, 1922 and 1923 was 127, 79, and 45 million francs, due largely to subsidies.

The total public debt on June 1, 1923, amounted to 2,200,875,000 francs, exclusive of railway debt.

Imports in 1921 were valued at $399,554,286; in 1922, at $369,491,745; and in 1923, at $432,723,814. Exports in 1921 were valued at $310,193,593; in 1922, at $339,983,782; and in 1923 at $339,719,495. The value of the chief exports in 1923 were: Textiles, $137,592,000; watches and clocks, $41,794,737; cheese, $13,015,920; and chocolate, $4,923,237.

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$25,632,565
"	1921-22	5,016,246
"	1922-23	5,036,388
"	1923-24	8,385,180
Exports,	1920-21	46,797,810
"	1921-22	41,556,266
"	1922-23	34,870,445
"	1923-24	37,183,389

SYRIA.

(French Mandate.)

AREA, estimated, 60,000 square miles.

POPULATION, census of 1923: Great Lebanon, 628,863; Aleppo, 604,000; Damascus, 594,000; Alaouite, 261,000; Djebel Druse, 50,000; Bedouin nomads (estimated), 250,000. Total, 2,981,863.

ADMINISTRATIVE CAPITAL, Beirut, population 80,000. Chief cities, Damascus, population, estimated, 170,000; Aleppo, 140,000; Homs, 60,000; Hama, 35,000; Alexandretta, chief port, 15,000.

French High Commissioner, Gen. Maxim Weygand.

United States Consuls, at Aleppo, Parker W. Buhrman; at Beirut, Paul Knabenshue; at Damascus, Edward M. Groth.

Syria is a former province of Turkey lying south of Anatolia with Mesopotamia on the east, Transjordania and Palestine on the south and the Mediterranean on the west. It is about the size of the State of Georgia. It was made an independent state by the Treaty of Sevres, Aug. 10, 1920, and the mandate given to France by the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers. The boundary line on the north has been readjusted by a treaty between France and the Nationalist Government of Turkey, and the Palestine boundary by Franco-British agreement, Dec. 23, 1920.

The French development of Syria provides for a federative state of three provinces, Aleppo (the district around Latakia), Alaouite, and Damascus. Great Lebanon was proclaimed a state Sept. 1, 1920, with Beirut as its capital and given a flag, the French tricolor with a cedar on the white ground. About 1,020,000 of the population are of the orthodox Mohammedan faith.

The French have put down banditry and built a system of excellent roads so that thousands of automobiles are now in operation, 1,800 in Beirut alone. The Aleppo-Bagdad route follows the ancient caravan trail, the 65 miles of desert providing a hard gravel highway. The Beirut-Bagdad motor mail inaugurated Dec. 20, 1923, makes the distance, 550 miles, in 24 hours. Street cleaning and fire-fighting departments have been put in operation in Damascus. The direct administration is being put largely in native hands.

Schools in 1923 numbered 461 public, with 30,145 pupils and 990 subsidized private, with 75,242 pupils.

The eastern part of the country is dry, being cut off from the sea moisture-laden winds by mountains. Irrigation is essential to cultivation. Tobacco, wheat, fruit, wine and silk are the chief products. Mineral wealth is unimportant. Great Lebanon, which extends along the Mediterranean for 120 miles, with an average width of 30 miles, produces olives, wheat, grapes, oranges and mulberry trees, and also supports much livestock.

Important railroad lines are Beirut to Damascus, with connections at Royak to Homs, Homa and Aleppo and from Tripoli, a promising seaport, to Aleppo, where connection is made with the Bagdad railroad. Damascus, with "the Street called Straight," famous in the time of the Apostles, is one of the oldest cities in the world, and 35 miles northwest of it are the magnificent ruins of Heliopolis. Beirut is the seat of the Syrian Protestant College founded by the Rev. Dr. Daniel Bliss in 1864, which shares with Robert College in Constantinople American educational honors in the Levant.

The budget for 1923 showed revenues of 6,259,000 Syrian pounds (about $4 at par) and expenditures of 6,427,000 Syrian pounds, showing a deficit of about $72,000. France has spent for Syria's benefit 405,000,000 francs appropriated in the French budgets for 1919-22; this exclusive of the upkeep of her military forces in Syria which for those four years was 1,782,000,000 francs.

Imports,	1922	francs 502,000,000 ($41,164,000)
"	1923	francs 550,000,000 ($33,550,000)
Exports,	1922	francs 110,000,000 ($ 9,020,000)
"	1923	francs 240,000,000 ($14,640,000)

Trade of Syria and Palestine with the United States was:

Imports,	1921-22	$3,167,822
"	1922-23	3,382,960
"	1923-24	2,536,716
Exports,	1921-22	752,949
"	1922-23	1,721,848
"	1923-24	2,600,017

TURKEY, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, approximately 494,538 square miles, but boundaries are indeterminate. In Europe, 10,882 square miles.

POPULATION, approximately, 14,378,000. In Europe, 1,000,000; in Anatolia, 13,878,000.

CAPITALS, Constantinople, population, 1924, 880,998; Nationalist capital in Anatolia, Angora, 35,000; other cities, Smyrna, 93,846; Konia, 71,104; Brussa, 66,664; Adana, 64,110; Adrianople, 56,343.

President and Commander-in-Chief, Mustapha Kemal Pasha, re-elected August, 1923.

Premier, Gen. Ismet Pasha (Foreign Affairs).

President of the Assembly, Fethi Bey.

Governor of Constantinople, Gen. Selaheddin Adil Pasha.

Grand National Assembly at Angora has complete control. The Assembly on Nov. 2, 1922, declared itself invested with sovereign rights, that the Sultanate be abolished, that the present Sultan be deposed as Caliph (spiritual head of Islam), and that a suitable member of the house of Osman be appointed to that place. The Sultan, Mohammed VI., on Nov 17 boarded the British battleship Malaya and was taken to Malta. On the 18th the National Assembly elected to the Caliphate the heir to the Sultanate, Abdul Medjid Effendi (born May 25, 1868), the cousin of Sultan Mohammed VI. On March 2, 1924, the Grand National Assembly deposed the Caliph (who fled to Switzerland) and declared the Caliphate vested in the Assembly.

Diplomatic and Consular Interests of Turkey in the United States are cared for by Spain (which see).

United States High Commissioner, at Constantinople, Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol, U. S. N.

United States Consul General, at Constantinople Gabriel Bie Ravndal. *Consul*, at Smyrna, R. A. Wallace Treat.

Up to the beginning of the World War Turkey, or the Ottoman Empire, included European Turkey, Anatolia, Arabia, Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia, Armenia dn Kurdistan, also groups of islands in the Aegean Sea.

So late as 1916, the areas of the Turkish Empire totalled about 710,224 square miles, with about 21,273,900 of population. Cyprus and Egypt had passed to British domination—Cyprus annexed, and Egypt under a protectorate. There remained, therefore, in the Turkish Empire, 10,882 square miles of area with 1,891,000 of population in and around Constantinople and Adrianople on the north of the Straits; in Asia Minor, including Ismid (opposite Constantinople), Brussa, Bigha, Smyrna, Kastamuni, Angora, Konia, Adana, Sivas and Trebizond, 199,272 square miles, with 10,186,900 of population; Armenia and Kurdistan, 71,900 square miles, with 2,000,000 of population; Mesopotamia, 143,250 square miles, with 2,000,000 of population; Syria, 114,530 square miles, with 3,675,100 of population; and the Hejaz and Yemen in Arabia, 170,300 square miles, with 1,050,000 of population; a total of 710,224 square miles, with 21,273,900 of population.

In Asia, a part of Armenia has adopted a Soviet government and is at least in harmonious agreement with Soviet Russia. Syria has passed under the mandate of France (which see), Mesopotamia has been created the dependent kingdom of the Iraq (which see); Palestine under the mandate of Great Britain (which see); and Arabia (which see) has asserted its independence as the Kingdom of the Hejaz, Imamate of Yemen and other divisions.

There remained to the Turkish Empire under the treaty then Constantinople and its hinterland, about 880 square miles, with about 1,200,000 population, and Anatolia with about 480,000 square miles, and about 13,878,000 population. If to these figures is added Thrace, transferred from Greece to Turkey by agreement of the powers following the successful campaign of Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the Nationalist leader (of which

later), with its 10,000 square miles and 670,000 population, the total will be approximately 494,538 square miles and 14,548,800 population. This total included Smyrna, population now 98,846, the most important city and port in Anatolia, and its hinterland, which, while retaining Turkish sovereignty, had been turned over by the treaty to Greece for administration with military control, and with the promise that a plebiscite might be granted in 1925 to decide under which rule it should continue. Turkey now, therefore, is about the size of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona.

CONTROL OF THE STRAITS.

European Turkey before the war included Constantinople and Thrace on the northwest side of the waters which connect the Mediterranean Sea with the Black Sea—so that Turkey controlled the Straits of the Dardanelles—historic vantage point, politically, economically and diplomatically, of events touching the Near East, with deep significance also regarding Far Eastern interests.

The Ottoman Empire was at that time under German domination, with German officers training the Turkish army, and Berlin more or less influencing the policy of the Sultan at Constantinople. Turkey was a unit of the Central Powers' military and geographical resources in the World War, and, defeated, was dismembered by the conquerors.

The Balkan wars of 1913 had reduced the European area dominated by Turkey, leaving her only that part of Thrace from Adrianople east to the Black Sea and south to Enos on the Aegean; but it left her completely the mistress of the Straits of the Dardanelles.

The Treaty of Sevres (Paris), following the World War, further diminished Turkish territory, giving all Thrace to Greece except a triangle 30 miles by 40, containing a neutral zone, along the immediate border of the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora and the Bosporus on both the European and the Asiatic sides, to secure equal passage rights to all nations. All fortifications were to be demolished. The Straits were to remain open in peace and in war for all craft and to be neutral in time of war. They were not to be subject to blockade or other hostile acts.

A Commission of the Straits was named to have complete control of the navigation of the Straits, on which sit representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Turkey, Greece, and, if and when joining the League of Nations, of Russia and Bulgaria. The United States was offered a seat. After final peace settlements had been effected, Constantinople was to return to Turkish administration.

The Allied occupation of Constantinople became complete on March 16, 1920; with the Allied High Commission controlling affairs the power of the Sultan and his Ministers was nullified and became almost entirely nominal.

The real power in the Turkish Empire was seized by the Grand National Assembly and responsible Ministry set up by the Nationalists at Angora, in Anatolia, which was the most genuinely Turkish section of the old Ottoman Empire after the last Chamber of Deputies, sitting at Constantinople, was dissolved April 11, 1920. The Assembly voted on Jan. 20, 1921, a Fundamental Law, which was in fact a new Constitution for Turkey. It declared that all sovereignty belonged to the people and that all power was vested in its representatives—the Grand National Assembly. It provided for universal suffrage without religious or race distinction and recognized the right of minorities to freedom and protection. It contained a programme of social reform.

Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the soldier and able diplomatist who brought all this about, was chosen President of the Assembly and Commander in Chief. He had served well in Gallipoli under Gen. Liman von Sanders and found the nucleus of the Nationalist movement in his own troops after the war. The movement was spurred on by the Treaty of Sevres, which dismembered the Turkish Empire but had not been ratified. Executive powers were given to ten commissioners, elected from the membership of the Assembly and responsible to it, who performed the duties of a Cabinet under the Presidency of Reouf Bey.

RISE OF KEMAL PASHA.

Nominally regarded by the Sultan as in rebellion, Kemal established a government at Angora, entered into alliance with Soviet Russia regarding the division of the Caucasus and control of the Black Sea, arranged the Syrian boundaries with France, the mandatory power, saw that Pan-Islamism was preached, organized his army, drove the Greeks back from the Bagdad railroad in 1921 and in September, 1922, hurled a well organized, well disciplined force upon them and drove them back to the Aegean Sea, capturing Smyrna, which was devastated by fire. Following that victory he pushed on to the Dardanelles, refusing to recognize the neutral zone set up. The French and Italian Governments withdrew their troops, but the British reinforced and strengthened their garrison at Chanak, on the Asiatic side, backing it up with warships. As the two forces faced each other, the situation yielded to diplomatic treatment. Kemal's demand that Greece give up Thrace to Turkey, as well as yielding its claims to Smyrna and the Aidin district, was assented to by military representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, Turkey and Greece, at a conference in Mudania in October. An agreement was reached for a later peace conference to attempt permanently to settle all questions, the Allies meanwhile to continue as arranged in control of the waterways and land neutral areas, under existing general terms.

On Sept. 26 Secretary Hughes indorsed the Allies peace note and declared that the United States was in accord regarding the effective freedom of the Straits and the protection of racial and religious minorities. Soviet Russia, which had not been invited to the conference, in a note to the powers on the same date, protested against the exclusion from the conference of countries directly interested in the freedom of the Dardanelles and declared Russia would refuse to recognize any decision unless she were a party to the agreement.

The conference of the Allied Powers with Turkey met in Lausanne Nov. 20, 1922; the peace conference broke up on Feb. 4, 1923, and on March 6 Britain, Italy, Japan, Jugo-Slavia, Roumania, Turkey and Greece; and at the second conference dealing with the Straits representatives of Russia, the Ukraine, Georgia and Bulgaria were to have seats.

The Lausanne Conference sat for eleven weeks. Agreement was reached in many points, but the Turkish delegation balked at the final draft of the treaty presented to them, and were directed by the National Assembly to refuse to sign it. The conference broke up on Feb. 4, 1923, and on March 6 the Grand National Assembly formally rejected the treaty.

THE LAUSANNE TREATY.

The conference reassembled at Lausanne on April 23, and finally reached an agreement, the treaty being signed on July 24. The treaty concluded peace between Greece and Turkey, recognized the detached mandated states and established the boundaries as set forth above, but included Karagach and the railroad station there in the Adrianople district. It also provided for the compulsive exchange of Greeks in Turkey for Turks in Greece; but left the Armenian problem unsolved. Turkey won her freedom from the judicial capitulations, but with the proviso that foreign legal advisers will be empowered to receive complaints relating to arrest and imprisonment of foreigners. All valid pre-war concessions are to be maintained, readapted to present economic conditions and subject to arbitration. References to the Ottoman debt were removed from the treaty to be subject of mutual agreement between Turkey and the bondholders. The tariff of 1916 was upheld. The Straits (by a special annexed "convention") are thrown open to the warships and merchantmen of all nations.

The Grand National Assembly ratified the treaty at Angora on Aug. 23, and on the following day at midnight the Allies began the evacuation of the territory they had occupied since the armistice, including Karagach and the islands of Imbros and Tenedos. The last detachments of British, French and Italians troops embarked on transports on Oct. 2 and sailed accompanied by all the warships save one cruiser and two destroyers of each power, left as temporary visitors.

On Oct. 6 the Turkish troops re-entered Constantinople led by Shukri Naili Pasha's Iron Brigade amid wild scenes of popular rejoicing, the immolation of sheep and prayers. Premier Baldwin told the British House of Commons that the occupation of Constantinople had cost Great Britain £29,115,000.

Great Britain, France, Greece, Japan and Turkey have ratified the treaty.

Ismet Pasha and Joseph Grew, United States Minister to Switzerland, on Aug. 6, at Ouchy, signed a treaty of amity and commerce between the United States and Turkey. It provides for most-favored-nation treatment and the abrogation of the capitulations in accord with the Lausanne Treaty.

REPUBLIC WITH NEW CONSTITUTION.

A new Grand National Assembly numbering something over 200 was elected in the summer and convened at Angora on Aug. 13. It re-elected Mustapha Kemal Pasha President and he named Fethi Bey Premier but continued the old Ministers in office. In October a new Constitution was adopted

proclaiming the Republic of Turkey with a President elected for four or five years. The National Assembly will have legislative powers only, the executive power being intrusted to a Cabinet responsible to the Assembly. A Council of State, the members appointed by the President, will fulfil the functions usually cared for by a parliamentary Upper House.

The Grand National Assembly on April 10 ratified the so-called Chester railway and mining concession which Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, U. S. N., had had under negotiation with various Turkish Governments for fifteen years and which had been finally agreed to and signed by Feyzi Bey, Turkish Minister of Public Works, and Major K. E. Cloyton-Kennedy, a Canadian, and Arthur Chester, son of the Admiral, as representatives of the Ottoman-American Development Co. It granted to American interests the right to develop practically all of Anatolia, and included the development of the Mosul oil region, and the construction of 1,200 miles of railroads in the whole Mesopotamian fields where oil deposits are estimated as worth $500,000,000. The concession was, briefly, for the right to construct some 2,400 miles of railway in Eastern Anatolia, as well as through the Mosul oil region to the Persian border, with branch lines to the Black Sea and also to a point on the Gulf of Alexandretta, where the syndicate receives the right to undertake vast port developments. The right of exploitation and development of all mineral beds, mineral waters, petroleum deposits, copper and other deposits within a zone of twenty kilometres on either side of the projected railway lines was likewise granted to the syndicate.

As the company did not begin work within the required seven months the concessions lapsed and were annulled by the Turkish Government.

The railway mileage in 1924 was 1,859.

A revised Constitution was unanimously adopted by the Assembly on April 23, 1924. It contained clauses designed to limit the citizenship of non-Turks and non-Moslems, and limits the franchise to males over 18. A strict prohibition law passed in 1923 had so disastrous an effect on production and brought such a loss of revenue that a new law was passed on April 8, 1924, continuing the liquor traffic under heavy taxes and a measure of Government control.

Mohammedans form the vast majority of the people of Anatolia, and about half the population of Constantinople. Mohammedism is the state religion. The laws of the empire rest on the Koran. The chief ecclesiastical dignitary is the Sheik ul Islam whose functions are chiefly judicial and legal, and who is a member of the Cabinet.

Agriculture is the chief industry of the Turks, products being tobacco, which goes to almost all world marts, cereals, cotton, figs, nuts, fruits of almost all varieties, opium and gums. There are large forests.

Turkey has large mineral resources, not yet developed, chrome ore, zinc, manganese, antimony, copper, borax, emery, asphalt, meerschaum, some coal and lignite, salt, some gold and silver, and petroleum on lands bordering the Marmora Sea.

Turkish fisheries are regarded as important, but manufactures are small and methods crude.

Turkey suffered severely during the twelve long years of war. The destruction of Smyrna, devastation of cultivated areas, lack of transportation, and the deportation of the skilled Christian workers kept the output of the country in 1923 far below pre-war average. The Government has made efforts to assist the peasant and is undertaking the building of railroads, but in its efforts to build up a purely Turkish Moslem state many prohibitive duties and restrictive laws and regulations have been put into force. In the compulsive exchange of population 1,000,000 Greeks, and Armenians left the country and by May 1924, 300,000 Moslem refugees had been brought in.

The majority of the Turkish refugees had some capital and were settled upon land vacated by the Greeks. Reconstruction is proceeding, but slowly. In 40,000 villages there are only 3,200 schools and 5,500 underpaid teachers; 85 per cent. of the population is illiterate.

The Government is handicapped by lack of money, for the taxpaying capacity of the country has been impaired by war conditions. It is, however, proceeding with railway construction in accordance with the new policy of Government ownership and operation.

The budget 1924-25 provides for expenditures of £T140,433,370 ($73,868,953, converted at $0.5264 the average exchange rate for the first four months of 1924); and estimated revenues of £T129,214,610 ($67,966,885). The deficit for 1923-24 was about £T12,000,000.

The nominal amount of the public debt is approximately £442,000,000 of which £287,000,000 represents her floating debt, which includes paper money in circulation to the amount of £T158,748,584. According to the Lausanne Treaty the pre-war public debt, amounting to £129,000,000, will be distributed between Turkey and the territories detached after the Balkan War and the World War. This distribution has not taken place but it is estimated that 60 per cent. would remain a charge against Turkey.

Trade statistics are incomplete and unreliable, but it is estimated that imports for 1923 amounted to 458,743,592 kilos valued at £T144,722,517; and exports amounted to 350,483,915 kilos valued at £T84,648,468.

In 1923 the shipping calling at or passing Constantinople in transit numbered 4,281 of 6,500,178 tonnage.

Trade with the United States as reported by the United States Department of Commerce was:

TURKEY IN EUROPE.

Imports,	1920-21	$19,791,911
"	1921-22	19,216,628
"	1922-23	6,236,768
"	1923-24	2,020,227
Exports,	1920-21	4,327,237
"	1921-22	8,627,489
"	1922-23	10,794,089
"	1923-24	7,546,745

TURKEY IN ASIA.

Imports,	1920-21	$9,843,255
"	1921-22	3,917,153
"	1922-23	718,013
"	1923-24	408,696
Exports,	1920-21	17,171,475
"	1921-22	12,174,482
"	1922-23	7,867,686
"	1923-24	4,866,179

THE UKRAINE.

(See under Russia.)

URUGUAY, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, 72,153 square miles.

POPULATION, estimated, Dec. 31, 1923, 1,603,000.

CAPITAL, Montevideo; population, 1922, 350,956. There are three cities between 20,000 and 30,000.

President, Jose Serrato, 1923-1927; inaugurated March 1, 1923.

President of the Administrative Council, Julio Maria Sosa.

Premier, Dr. Lorenzo Vicens Thievent (Interior).

Minister to the United States, Dr. Jacobo Varela.

Consul General, at New York, Jose Richling; *Consuls*, at Chicago, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Savannah, Portland, Me., and St. Louis. *Vice Consuls* are maintained at Mobile, Jacksonville, Brunswick, Pascagoula, Kansas City, Albany, Pittsburgh, Galveston, Port Arthur, Newport News, Norfolk, Richmond, and Seattle.

United States Minister, Hoffman Philip.

United States Consul, at Montevideo, Thomas H. Bevan.

Uruguay, the smallest republic in South America, is bounded on the north and east by Brazil, on the south by the South Atlantic Ocean and the River Plate, and on the west by Argentina, the boundary line being the River Uruguay, which is navigable from the Plate to Salto, 200 miles north. In area it is slightly larger than the combined States of New York, Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut. Lying between latitudes 30° and 35° south and consisting of rolling grassy plains, it enjoys an extraordinarily healthy climate with a uniform temperature. It is agricultural and pastoral. About 1,700,000 acres are under cultivation; of this, in 1922-23, 662,072 acres produced 140,220 metric tons of wheat, and 676,504 produced 122,576 tons of maize. The chief exports are meat, wool and hides.

In 1923 there entered the port of Montevideo 2,232 ocean-going vessels of 8,877,808 net tonnage. Great Britain is the best customer, with the United States second.

Uruguay declared her independence of Spain Aug. 25, 1825. The present Constitution, as amended, came into force March 1, 1919. It provides for universal franchise for males over 18 and for proportional representation. The President is elected for four years by direct vote. He shares executive power with the National Administrative Council, which consists of nine members, six of the majority party and three of the largest minority—three retiring every two years—all elected by direct popular vote. The President appoints the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, War and the Interior and

has supreme control of these departments. The Council appoints the Ministers of Finance, Public Work, Industry and Education and has control. Congress has two Houses—the Senate of 19 members, chosen for six years by an electoral college, one-third retiring every two years; and a House of Representatives of 90 members, chosen for three years by direct vote. There are 19 departments, which have ample home rule.

Church and state are separated and there is complete religious toleration. The majority of the people are Roman Catholic. Primary education is compulsory and free. The educational system is highly progressive. The university at Montevideo had 4,165 students in 1922. Schools and hospitals are plentiful, and the prison at Montevideo is a model penal institution. The death penalty was abolished in 1907.

Uruguay had in 1922, 1,660 miles of railroads, mostly British owned, of which 1,060 miles are under state guarantee. The Bank of the Republic has a paid-up capital of $20,335,955. Its President and directors are appointed by the Government. It has the exclusive right to issue notes. The Government in 1912 created a National Insurance Bank and gave it a monopoly of issuing insurance. The standing army, in which service is voluntary, numbers, 18,500, with a reserve of 157,439 in the National Guard service, which is compulsory.

Uruguay has made great advances in social welfare legislation and administration during the last 12 years. The republic is a member of the League of Nations.

Par of exchange.....peso (paper) = $1.0342
Rate of exchange, Oct. 15, 1924.....89.07 cents.

The budget for 1922-23 resulted in a deficit of $7,306,383. That for 1923-24 is: Revenues, $43,-689,203; expenditures, $43,644,698.

The debt on Jan. 1, 1923, was: Internal, $47,509,-388, external, $128,850,535; international (Brazilian) $2,243,000.

Imports,	1921	$93,855,260
"	1922	81,778,640
Exports,	1921	70,265,252
"	1922	77,458,046
"	1923	100,786,901

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$27,960,135
"	1921-22	9,702,557
"	1922-23	13,483,761
"	1923-24	17,349,432
Exports,	1920-21	17,564,731
"	1921-22	11,588,604
"	1922-23	26,525,298
"	1923-24	6,875,439

VENEZUELA, REPUBLIC OF

AREA, approximately 393,976 square miles.
POPULATION, census of 1920, 3,000,000.
CAPITAL, Caracas; population, 1920, 92,212. Chief cities, Maracaibo, population, 46,706; Valencia, 20,466; Barquisimeto, 23,943; chief port, La Guaira.

President, Gen Juan Vicente Gomez, 1922-29. Assumed office June 24, 1922.

Premier, Dr. F. Baptista Galindo (Interior).

Minister to the United States, Senor Dr. Don Pedro Manuel Arcaya.

Consuls General, at New York, Pedro Rafael Rincones; at New Orleans, Mario Briceno Iragorri. *Consuls*, at Boston, St. Louis, Philadelphia. Consulates are also maintained at Mobile, San Francisco, Atlanta, Chicago, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Oklahoma, Fort Worth, Galveston, Norfolk and Seattle. *Consul General*, at Colon, C. Z.; Carlos Elias Villanueva.

United States Minister, Willis C. Cook.

United States Consuls, at Caracas, vacant; at Maracaibo, vacant; at Puerto Cabello, Wm. P. Garrety.

Venezuela is the northernmost state of South America and is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, on the east by British Guiana, on the south by Brazil and Colombia and on the west by Colombia. It stretches from 12° 26' north to within two degrees of the Equator. The climate is tropical, hot and unhealthy in the coastal and river regions. In area it is as large as the States of Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas combined. The spurs of the Eastern Andes and the foothills are covered with dense forest, and the high plateaus provide excellent grazing. The River Orinoco (over 1,600 miles in length) flows through many stretches of level prairies (llanos) and is navigable for 700 miles for large steamers and for 200 miles further for smaller vessels. A natural river or canal, the Casiquiare, unites its upper reaches with the Rio Negro, a tributary of the Amazon. The island of Margarita (area of 400 square miles), noted for its pearl fishing, with Tortuga and some 70 other islands, belongs to Venezuela, but Trinidad, at the mouth of the Orinoco, is British and Curacao and others off the coast are Dutch.

Agriculture and cattle raising are the chief industries, and the chief exports are coffee, cacao, balata, hides, gold, rubber and asphalt. Imports are chiefly textiles, machinery and hardware. The country is rich in metals, but is mostly undeveloped, and petroleum is found in the Lake Maracaibo district.

The production of petroleum for the year 1922 was 334,923 metric tons; for 1921, 218,246; for 1920, 69,539; for 1919, 45,914. The law concerning hydrocarbons, promulgated June 30, 1920, states clearly the rights and privileges of foreigners in the development of oil lands. Both British and American oil interests have secured possessions in the Maracaibo district.

There are (1923) 661 miles of railroads, Caracas (altitude 4,017 feet), the capital, being connected with its seaport, La Guaira, by a railroad 22 miles long which is famous for its magnificent views. The roads of the country have been greatly improved of late years.

In 1921, 1,061 vessels of 1,252,903 tonnage entered Venezuelan ports.

Venezuela was the first of the Spanish colonies in South America to formally declare her independence (July 5, 1811), following the disturbing conditions in Spain caused by Napoleon. After severe fighting, the Republic of Colombia, of which the present states of Colombia, Venezuela and Ecuador formed the three departments, was established Dec. 17, 1819, under the Presidency of the liberator, Gen. Simon Bolivar. In May, 1830, a convention recreated the Republic of Venezuela and adopted a constitution. Separation from Columbia was amicable, but the boundary separating the two republics has never been determined. Both agreed in 1881 to submit the question to the arbitration of the King of Spain. His award, made in 1891, did not satisfy, and on one occasion the two countries were on the verge of war. The dispute was submitted to the arbitration of Switzerland in 1915 and Swiss engineers surveyed the territory, May 26-June 11, 1923, by airplane and camera. The 2,500,000 acres are being accurately mapped and a report will be ready by Dec. 31, 1924. The territory in dispute is an almost uninhabited tract of the head waters of the Orinoco.

For 60 years the Brazil boundary line was in dispute, but that was settled in 1905. In the dispute with Great Britain over the boundary of British Guiana, Venezuela, on the refusal of her request for arbitration, broke off diplomatic relations and appealed to the United States for aid. This President Cleveland gave in 1895, taking a strong, even belligerent, attitude, based on the Monroe Doctrine. Following diplomatic negotiations, a board awarded the major portion of the territory to Great Britain and gave Venezuela title to valuable territory at the mouth of the Orinoco.

Venezuela has had many revolutions and many revisions of its Constitution since the first was adopted in 1819. That now in force was adopted June 13, 1914. It provides for a President, elected by Congress for seven years, a Senate of 40 members, elected for three years, and a House of Deputies of about 77 members, elected for three years. There are twenty autonomous states, a federal district and two territories. The Roman Catholic is the state religion, but religious liberty is guaranteed. Primary education is free and nominally compulsory. Higher education has been much improved under recent administrations. By a law promulgated in June, 1919, military service was made compulsory. A standing army of 8,000 is maintained with 87,000 in the reserve. Venezuela is a member of the League of Nations.

Par of exchange.....bolivar = 19.3 cents
Rate of exchange, Oct. 15, 1924.....19.25 cents
Imports, 1921.....$18,433,114
Exports, 1921.....25,777,057
Budget—1922-23 balanced at..bolivars, 61,706,000
1923-24 balanced at..bolivars, 62,845,000
1924-25 Receipts....bolivars, 66,167,000
Expenditures bolivars, 63,354,500
Debt—Internal, Jan. 1, 1923..bolivars, 44,883,870
External.....bolivars, 69,919,222

Trade with the United States was:

Imports,	1920-21	$17,459,628
"	1921-22	7,585,267
"	1922-23	10,277,240
"	1923-24	15,238,664
Exports,	1920-21	12,312,183
"	1921-22	12,409,533
"	1922-23	13,893,909
"	1923-24	14,127,349

ENGLISH RULERS.

Year Acces.	Name.	Year Acces.	Name.
A. D.		A. D.	
51	Caractacus (taken prisoner to Rome).	924	Athelstan, eldest son of Edward.
61	Boadicea (defeated the Romans).	940	Edmund I., 5th son of Edward the Elder.
451	Hengist and Horsa (Saxons).	946	Edred, his brother.
470	Aella (Saxon), King of Sussex.	955	Edwy, eldest son of Edmund I.
515	Arthur, King of the Britons.	959	Edgar the Peaceable.
686	Ceadwalla, King of Wessex.	975	Edward II. the Martyr.
802	Egbert (unites Saxons in Heptarchy).	979	Ethelred II., his half brother.
839	Ethelwolf, son of Egbert.	1016	Edmund (Ironsides).
858	Ethelbold, his son.	1017	Canute, the Dane.
860	Ethelbert.	1035	Harold (Harefoot), son of Canute.
866	Ethelred, his brother.	1040	Canute II. (Hardicanute).
878	Alfred the Great.	1042	Edward the Confessor.
901	Edward the Elder.	1066	Harold II., son of Earl Godwin.

Name.		Accs.	Died.	Age.	Rgd
	THE HOUSE OF NORMANDY.				
William I....	Obtained Crown by conquest	1066	1087	60	21
William II...	Third son of William I.	1087	1100	40	13
Henry I.....	Youngest son of William I.	1100	1135	67	35
Stephen.....	Third son of Stephen, Count of Blois, by Adela, fourth daughter of William I.	1135	1154	60	19
	THE HOUSE OF PLANTAGENET.				
Henry II....	Son of Geoffery Plantagenet, by Matilda, only daughter of Henry I.	1154	1189	56	35
Richard I....	Eldest surviving son of Henry II.	1189	1199	42	10
John.....	Sixth and youngest son of Henry II.	1199	1216	49	17
Henry III...	Eldest son of John.	1216	1272	65	56
Edward I....	Eldest son of Henry III.	1272	1307	68	35
Edward II...	Eldest surviving son of Edward I.	1307	1327	43	20
Edward III..	Eldest son of Edward II.	1327	1377	65	50
Richard II...	Son of the Black Prince, eldest son of Edward III.	1377	1399 (dep.)	34	22
	THE HOUSE OF LANCASTER.				
Henry IV....	Son of John of Gaunt, 4th son of Edward III.	1399	1413	47	13
Henry V.....	Eldest son of Henry IV.	1413	1422	34	9
Henry VI....	Only son of Henry V. (deposed 1461)	1422	1471	49	39
	THE HOUSE OF YORK.				
Edward IV..	His grandfather was Richard, son of Edmund, 5th son of Edward III., and his grandmother, Ann, was great-granddaughter of Lionel, third son of Edward III.	1461	1483	41	22
Edward V....	Eldest son of Edward IV.	1483	1483	13	0
Richard III..	Younger brother of Edward IV.	1483	1485	35	2
	THE HOUSE OF TUDOR.				
Henry VII...	Son of Edmund, eldest son of Owen Tudor, by Katherine, widow of Henry V.; his mother, Margaret Beaufort, was great-grand-daughter of John of Gaunt	1485	1509	53	24
Henry VIII..	Only surviving son of Henry VII.	1509	1547	56	38
Edward VI..	Son of Henry VIII., by Jane Seymour	1547	1553	16	6
Mary I.....	Daughter of Henry VIII., by Catharine of Aragon	1553	1558	42	5
Elizabeth....	Daughter of Henry VIII., by Anne Boleyn	1558	1603	70	44
	THE HOUSE OF STUART.				
James I.....	Son of Mary Queen of Scots, granddaughter of James IV., and Margaret, daughter of Henry VII.	1603	1625	59	22
Charles I....	Only surviving son of James I.	1625	1649	48	24
	COMMONWEALTH DECLARED MAY 19, 1649.				
Cromwells...	Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector	1653	1658	59	..
	Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector, resigned May 25, 1659	1658	1712	86	..
	THE HOUSE OF STUART (Restored).				
Charles II...	Eldest son of Charles I.	1660	1685	55	25
James II....	Second son of Charles I. (Deposed 1688. Interregnum Dec. 11, 1688, to Feb. 13, 1689)	1685	1701	68	4
William III.. and Mary II.	Son of William Prince of Orange, by Mary, daughter of Charles I. / Eldest daughter of James II. and wife of William III.	1689	1702 1694	51 32	13 6
Anne.....	Second daughter of James II.	1702	1714	49	12
	THE HOUSE OF HANOVER.				
George I.....	Son of Elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James I.	1714	1727	67	13
George II...	Only son of George I.	1727	1760	77	33
George III...	Grandson of George II.	1760	1820	82	59
George IV...	Eldest son of George III.	1820	1830	68	10
William IV..	Third son of George III.	1830	1837	72	7
Victoria.....	Daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, 4th son of George III.	1837	1901	81	63
	THE HOUSE OF SAXE-COBURG.				
Edward VII.	Eldest son of Victoria	1901	1910	68	9
	THE HOUSE OF WINDSOR.				
George V....	Second and surviving son of Edward VII	1910	....	..	..

RULERS OF SCOTLAND.
(The date is that of accession.)

A. D.	Name.	A. D.	Name.	A. D.	Name.	A. D.	Name.
330	Fergus I.	684	Eugenius V.	893	Donald VI.	1165	William.
357	Eugenius I.	686	Eugenius VI.	904	Constantine III.	1214	Alexander II.
404	Fergus II.	698	Amberkeletus.	943	Malcolm I.	1249	Alexander III.
420	Eugenius II.	699	Eugenius VII.	953	Indulfus.	1286	Margaret (Norway)
451	Dongardus.	715	Mordachus.	961	Duff.	1292	John Balliol.
457	Constantine I.	730	Etfinus.	965	Cullen.	1298	Sir W. Wallace, Reg.
479	Congallus I.	761	Eugenius VIII.	970	Kenneth III.	1306	Robert I (Bruce).
501	Goranus.	764	Fergus III.	994	Constantine IV.	1329	David II.
535	Eugenius III.	767	Solvathius.	995	Kenneth IV.	1370	Robert II.
558	Congallus II.	787	Achaius.	1003	Malcolm II.	1390	Robert III.
569	Kinnatellus.	819	Congallus III.	1033	Duncan I.	1406	James I.
570	Aidanus.	824	Dongal.	1040	Macbeth.	1437	James II.
605	Kenneth.	831	Alpine.	1057	Malcolm III	1460	James III.
606	Eugenius IV	834	Kenneth II.	1095	Duncan II.	1488	James IV.
621	Ferchard I.	854	Donald V.	1098	Edgar.	1513	James V.
632	Donald IV.	858	Constantine II.	1107	Alexander I.	1542	Mary.
646	Ferchard II.	874	Eth (Lightfoot).	1124	David I.	1567	James VI (succeeded to Eng. throne in 1603 at the union.)
664	Maldunus.	876	Gregory.	1153	Malcolm IV.		

RULERS OF FRANCE.

A. D.	Name.
481	Clovis founds Kingdom of the Franks
511	Childebert, Thierry, Clotaire and Clodomir (four sons of Clovis).
558	Clotaire (Sole King of France)
562	Caribert, Gontran, Sigebert and Childeric.
584	Clotaire II (King of Soissons).
596	Thierry II and Theodobert II (Kings Paris and Austrasia)
613	Clotaire III (Sole King France)
628	Dagobert and Charibert.
638	Sigebert II and Clovis II.
654	Childeris II (King Austrasia).
679	Thierry III. (King all France)
692	Clovis III.
695	Childebert III.
711	Dagobert III.
716	Childeric II.
720	Thierry IV.
737	Charles Martel (Duke of the Franks).
742	Childeric III.
751	Pepin (Le Bref), founder of Carlovingian.
768	Charles (the Great) and Carloman.
771	Charlemagne (sole monarch)
814	Louis I (le Debonnaire).
840	Charles (the Bald).
877	Louis II (the Stammerer).
879	Louis III and Carloman II.
885	Charles II. (the Gross).
888	Eudes or Odo.
893	Charles III. (the Simple).
923	Rodolph (Raoul)
936	Louis IV.
954	Lotherius.
986	Louis V.
987	Hugh Capet.
996	Robert (the Wise).
1031	Henry I.
1060	Philip I (the Fair).
1108	Louis VI (le Gros).
1137	Louis VII (le Jeune).
1180	Philip II (Augustus).
1223	Louis VIII.
1226	Louis IX (Saint Louis).
1270	Philip III. (the Bold).
1285	Philip IV. (the Fair).
1314	Louis X. (Hutin).
1316	John I.
1316	Philip V. (the Long).
1322	Charles IV (the Fair).
1328	Philip VI (of Valois).
1350	John II (Jean).
1364	Charles V (the Wise).
1380	Charles VI.
1422	Charles VII.
1461	Louis XI.
1483	Charles VIII.
1498	Louis XII.
1515	Francis I.
1547	Henry II.
1559	Francis II.
1560	Charles IX.
1574	Henry III.
1589	Henry IV (the Great) of Navarre.
1610	Louis XIII. (the Just).
1643	Louis XIV (the Great).
1715	Louis XV (the Well-beloved.)
1774	Louis XVI.
1793	Louis XVII (never reigned)
	FIRST REPUBLIC.
1792	National Convention.
1795	Directory.
1799	Consulate.
	FIRST EMPIRE.
1804	Napoleon (Bonaparte) I.
1814	Louis XVIII.
1824	Charles X.
1830	Louis Philippe.
	SECOND REPUBLIC.
1848	Louis Napoleon elected Pres.
	EMPIRE RESTORED.
1852	Louis Napoleon elected Emp
	THIRD REPUBLIC.
1871	Thiers, Louis Adolphe.
1873	MacMahon, Marshal.
1879	Grevy, Paul J.
1887	Sadi-Carnot, M.
1894	Casimir-Perier, Jean P. P.
1895	Faure, Francois Felix
1899	Loubet, Emile.
1906	Fallieres, Armand.
1913	Poincare, Raymond.
1920	Deschanel, Paul
1920	Millerand, Alexandre.
1924	Doumergue, Gaston.

KINGS OF GERMANY AND EMPERORS OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE, 534-1806.

A. D.	Name.
534	Theodobert (King of Metz).
548	Theodebald (King of Metz)
840	Lotharius.
843	Lewis (of Bavaria).
876	Charles (the Bald).
887	Arnulf
900	Louis IV.
911	Conrad I.
919	Henry (the Fowler).
936	Otho (the Great) (Empress, 962).
973	Otho II.
983	Otho III.
1002	Henry II.
1024	Conrad II (the Salic).
1039	Henry III.
1056	Henry IV.
1106	Henry V.
1125	Lotharius II.
1138	Conrad III.
1152	Frederick I (Barbarossa).
1190	Henry VI.
1198	Philip.
1208	Otho IV.
1215	Frederick II.
1250	Conrad IV.
1256	Interregnum (till 1273.)
1273	Rodolph (of Hapsburg), 1st of Austrian family.
1292	Adolphus (of Nassau.)
1298	Albert I (of Austria).
1308	Henry VII.
1314	Louis V (of Bavaria).
1347	Charles IV.
1378	Wenceslaus.
1400	Rupert.
1410	Josse (Marquis of Brandenburg).
1411	Sigismund.
1438	Albert II.
1440	Frederick IV.
1493	Maximilian I.
1519	Charles V.
1558	Ferdinand I.
1564	Maximilian II.
1576	Rudolph II.
1612	Matthias.
1619	Ferdinand II.
1637	Ferdinand III.
1658	Leopold I.
1705	Joseph I.
1711	Charles VI.
1740	Maria Theresa (of Austria, till 1780).
1742	Charles VII.
1745	Francis I (of Lorraine).
1765	Joseph II.
1790	Leopold II.
1792	Francis II. (to 1806.)

RULERS OF PRUSSIA.

A. D.	Name.
1134	Albert I (1st Elector of Brandenburg).
1616	John, Sigismund (Elector, Duke of Prussia).
1619	George William.
1640	Frederick William ("The Great Elector").
1688	Frederick.
1701	Frederick crowned King of Prussia.
1713	Frederick William I.
1740	Frederick II ("the Great").
1786	Frederick William II.
1797	Frederick William III.
1840	Frederick William IV.
1861	William I.
1871	William I. (made German Emperor, Jan. 18, 1871).
1888	Frederick.
1888	William II. (abdicated, Nov. 9, 1918).

NOTE TO GERMANY AND PRUSSIA—The German Empire was restored on Jan. 1, 1871, and King William I. of Prussia was proclaimed German Emperor, at Versailles, Jan. 18, 1871. On his death he was succeeded by King Frederick of Prussia, and the latter in turn by William II.

William II. (Kaiser Wilhelm) abdicated as King of Prussia and German Emperor, as of Nov. 9, 1918, all the rest of the sovereigns of the German states quit too, one by one, and the German Empire became a Republic, under the Presidency of Frederick Ebert. The Constitution was adopted July 31, 1919.

THE POPES.

Date Elect. or Consc.	Name of Pope.	Date Elect. or Consc.	Name of Pope.	Date Elect. or Consc.	Name of Pope.	Date Elect. or Consc.	Name of Pope.
41	B. Petrus.	202	St. Zephyrinus.	296	St. Marcellinus	422	St. Codestinus I.
67	St. Linus.	218	St. Calixtus I.	307	St. Marcellus.	432	St. Sixtus III.
79	St. Cletus.	222	St. Urbanus I.	309	St. Eusebius.	440	St. Leo I.
91	St. Clemens I.	230	St. Pontianus.	310	St. Melchiades.	461	St. Hilarus.
100	St. Evaristus.	235	St. Anterus.	314	St. Sylvester.	468	St. Simplicius.
109	St. Alexander.	236	St. Fabianus.	336	St. Marcus.	483	St. Felix III.
119	St. Sixtus.	251	St. Cornelius.	337	St. Julius I.	492	St. Gelasius.
128	St. Telesphorus.	253	St. Lucius.	352	St. Liberius.	496	St. Anastasius II.
138	St. Hyginus.	254	St. Stephanus I.	366	St. Damasus.	498	St. Symmachus.
142	St. Pius.	257	St. Sixtus II.	384	St. Siricius.	514	St. Hormisdas.
157	St. Anicetus.	259	St. Dionysius.	398	St. Anastasius I.	523	St. Joannes I.
168	St. Soter.	269	St. Felix I.	402	St. Innocentius I.	526	St. Felix IV.
177	St. Eleutherus.	275	St. Eutychianus.	417	St. Zosimus.	530	Bonifacius II.
190	St. Victor I.	283	St. Caius.	418	St. Bonifacius I.	532	Joannes II.

THE POPES—*Continued.*

Date Elect. or Consc.	Name of Pope.	Date Elect. or Consc.	Name of Pope.	Date Elect. or Consc.	Name of Pope.	Date Elect. or Consc.	Name of Pope.
535	St. Agapetus I.	882	Marinus I.	1118	Gelasius II.	1458	Pius II.
536	St. Silverius.	884	Hadrianus III.	1119	Calixtus II.	1464	Paulus II.
537	Vigilus.	885	Stephanus VI.	1124	Honorius II.	1471	Sixtus IV.
555	Pelagius.	891	Formosus.	1130	Innocentius II.	1484	Innocentius VIII.
560	Joannes III.	896	Bonifacius.	1143	Coelestinus II.	1492	Alexander VI.
574	Benedictus.	896	Stephanus VII.	1144	Lucius II.	1503	Pius III.
578	Pelagius II.	897	Romanus.	1145	Eugenius III.	1503	Julius II.
590	St. Gregorius I.	897	Theodorus II.	1153	Anastasius.	1513	Leo X.
604	Sabinianus.	898	Joannes IX.	1154	Hadrianus IV.	1522	Hadrianus VI.
607	Bonifacius III.	900	Benedictus IV.	1159	Alexander III.	1523	Clemens VII.
608	St. Bonifacius IV.	903	Leo V.	1181	Lucius III.	1534	Paulus III.
615	St. Deusdedit.	903	Christophorus.	1185	Urbanus III.	1550	Julius III.
619	Bonifacius V.	904	Sergius III.	1187	Gregorius VIII.	1555	Marcellus II.
625	Honorius.	911	St. Anastasius III.	1187	Clemens III.	1555	Paulus IV.
640	Severinus.	913	Lando.	1191	Coelestinus III.	1559	Pius IV.
640	Joannes IV.	914	Joannes X.	1198	Innocentius III.	1565	St. Pius V.
642	Theodorus I.	928	Leo VI.	1216	Honorius III.	1572	Gregorius XIII.
649	St. Martinus.	929	Stephanus VIII.	1227	Gregorius IX.	1585	Sixtus V.
654	St. Eugenius I.	931	Joannes XI.	1241	Coelestinus IV.	1590	Urbanus VII.
657	St. Vitalianus.	936	Leo VII.	1243	Innocentius IV.	1590	Gregorius XIV.
672	Adeodatus.	939	Stephanus IX.	1254	Alexander IV.	1591	Innocentius IX.
676	Donus.	942	Marinus II.	1261	Urbanus IV.	1592	Clemens VIII.
678	St. Agatho.	946	Agapetus II.	1265	Clemens IV.	1605	Leo XI.
682	St. Leo II.	955	Joannes XII.	1271	Gregorius X.	1605	Paulus V.
684	St. Benedictus II.	963	Leo VIII.	1276	Innocentius V.	1621	Gregorius XV.
685	Joannes V.	964	Benedictus V.	1276	Hadrianus V.	1623	Urbanus VIII.
686	Canon.	965	Joannes XIII.	1276	Joannes XXI.	1644	Innocentius X.
687	St. Sergius I.	973	Benedictus VI.	1277	Nicolaus III.	1655	Alexander VII.
701	Joannes VI.	974	Benedictus VII.	1281	Martinus IV.	1667	Clemens IX.
705	Joannes VII.	983	Joannes XIV.	1285	Honorius IV.	1670	Clemens X.
708	Sisinnius.	984	Bonifacius VII.	1288	Nicolaus IV.	1676	Innocentius XI.
708	Constantinus I.	985	Joannes XV.	1294	St. Coelestinus V.	1689	Alexander VIII.
715	St. Gregorius II.	996	Gregorius V.	1294	Bonifacius VIII.	1691	Innocentius XII.
731	St. Gregorius III.	999	Sylvester II.	1303	Benedictus XI.	1700	Clemens XI.
741	St. Zacharias.	1003	Joannes XVII.	1305	Clemens V.	1721	Innocentius XIII.
752	Stephanus II.	1003	Joannes XVIII.	1316	Joannes XXII.	1724	Benedictus XIII.
752	Stephanus III.	1009	Sergius IV.	1334	Benedictus XII.	1730	Clemens XII.
757	St. Paulus I.	1012	Benedictus VIII.	1342	Clemens VI.	1740	Benedictus XIV.
767	Constantinus.	1024	Joannes XIX.	1352	Innocentius VI.	1758	Clemens XIII.
768	Stephanus IV.	1033	Benedictus IX.	1362	Urbanus V.	1769	Clemens XIV.
772	Hadrianus I.	1045	Gregorius VI.	1370	Gregorius XI.	1775	Pius VI.
795	St. Leo III.	1046	Clemens II.	1378	Urbanus VI.	1800	Pius VII.
816	Stephanus V.	1048	Damasus II.	1378	Clemens VII.	1823	Leo XII.
817	St. Paschalis I.	1049	St. Leo IX.	1394	Benedictus XIII.	1829	Pius VIII.
824	Eugenius II.	1055	Victor II.	1389	Bonifacius IX.	1831	Gregorius XVI.
827	Valentinus.	1057	Stephanus X.	1404	Innocentius VII.	1846	Pius IX.
827	Gregorius IV.	1058	Benedictus X.	1406	Gregorius XII.	1877	Leo XIII.
844	Sergius II.	1059	Nicolaus II.	1409	Alexander V.	1903	Pius X.
847	St. Leo IV.	1061	Alexander II.	1410	Joannes XXIII.	1914	Benedictus XV.
855	Benedictus III.	1073	St. Gregorius VII.	1417	Martinus V.	1922	Pius XI.
858	St. Nicolaus I.	1086	Victor III.	1431	Eugenius IV.		(Born May 30, 1857, at Desio, Italy.)
867	Hadrianus II.	1088	Urbanus II.	1447	Nicolaus V.		
872	Joannes VIII.	1099	Paschalis II.	1455	Calixtus III.		

ROMAN RULERS.

B. C.	Name.
752	Romulus.
715	Numa Pompilius.
672	Tullus Hostilius.
640	Ancus Martius.
616	Tarquinius Priscus.
578	Servius Tullius.
534	Tarquinius Superbus.
509	Tarquins, expelled.
498	Lartius, 1st Dict.
488	Tribunes created.
483	Quaestors instit.
456	Cincinnatus, Dict.
453	Tribunes incr., 5 to 10.
445	Milit. Trib. created.
437	Censorship instit.
391	Marcus F. Camillus, Dict.
325	Papirius Cursor, Dict.
301	Fabius Maximus and Valerius Corvus.
260	Provin. Quaestors inst.
217	Fabius Maximus, Dict.
183	Cato, the Elder, Censor.
82	Sylla, Dict.
70	Crassus and Pompey, Cons'ls.
59	Pompey.
49	Julius Caesar.
43	Octavius Caesar, Mark Antony and Lepidus, 2nd Triumvirate.
31	Octavius (Caesar) Emp.
A. D.	
14	Tiberius.
37	Caligula (Caius.)
41	Claudius.
54	Nero.
68	Galba.
69	Otho.
69	Vitellius.
70	Vespasian.
79	Titus.
81	Domitian.
96	Nerva.
98	Trajan.
117	Adrian (or Hadrian.)
138	Antoninus Pius.
161	Marcus Aurelius Antoninus and Lucius Verus.
171	Marcus Aurelius (alone).
180	Commodus.
192	Pertinax; Julianus.
193	Septimius Severus.
211	Caracalla and Geta.
212	Caracalla (alone).
217	Macrinus.
218	Heliogabalus.
222	Alexander Severus.
235	Maximinus.
238	Gordianus I.; Gordianus II.
238	Pupienus and Balbinus.
238	Gordianus III.
244	Philip the Arabian.
249	Decius.
251	Gallus.
254	Valerianus.
260	Gallienus.
268	Claudius II.
270	Aurelian.
275	Tacitus.
276	Probus.
282	Carus.
283	Carinus and Numerianus.
284	Diocletian.
305	Galerius and Constantius.
306	Constantine the Great.
330	Constantine removes seat of Empire to Constantinople.
337	Constantine II., Constans and Constantius.
361	Julian the Apostate.
363	Jovian.
364	Valentinian (West), Valens (East).
367	Gratian (West).
375	Valentinian II. (West).
379	Theodosius the Great (East).
394	Theodosius (East and West).
395	Arcadius (East), Honorius (West).
408	Theodosius II. (East).
425	Valentinian III. (West).
450	Marcian (East).
455	Petronius Maximus (West).
455	Avitus (West).
457	Leo the Great (East).
457	Majorianus (West).
461	Severus (West).
467	Anthemius (West).
472	Olibius (West).
473	Glycerius (West).
474	Julius Nepos (West).
474	Zeno (East).
475	Augustulus Romulus (West).
476	Rome taken by Odoacer, King of Italy; extinction of Western Empire.

ROMAN EMPIRE OF THE EAST.

A. D.	Ruler.
491	Anastasius.
518	Justin I.
527	Justinian I.
565	Justin II.
578	Tiberius II.
582	Maurice.
602	Phocas.
610	Heraclius.
641	Constantine III.
641	Constans II.
668	Constantine IV. (Pogonatus)
685	Justinian II.
695	Leontius.
698	Tiberius III.
705	Justinian II. (again).
711	Philippicus Bardanes.
713	Anastasius II.
716	Theodosius III.
718	Leo (the Isaurian).
741	Constantine V. (Copronymus)
775	Leo IV.
780	Constantine VI. (Porphyrogenitus).
797	Irene
797	Nicephorus.
811	Michael (Curopalatts).
813	Leo V. (the Armenian).
820	Michael (Balbous).
829	Theophilus.
842	Michael III.
867	Basilius.
886	Leo VI. (the Philosopher).
911	Constantine VII
919	Constantine and Romanus.
959	Romanus II.
$63	Nicephorus Phocus.
969	John Zemisses.
976	Basilius.
1025	Constantine VIII.
1028	Romanus Argyrus.
1034	Michael IV.
1041	Michael (Caliphales).
1042	Constantine (Monomachus).
1054	Theodora (Empress).
1056	Michael VI.
1057	Isaac (Comnenus).
1059	Constantine X. (Ducas).
1068	Romanus Diogenes.
1071	Michael Ducas.
1078	Nicephorus (Boton).
1081	Alexius I. (Comnenus).
1118	John (Comnenus).
1143	Manuel (Comnenus).
1180	Alexius II. (Comnenus).
1183	Andronicus (Comnenus).
1185	Isaac Angelus.
1195	Alexius Angelus (the Tyrant).
1203	Alexius IV.
1204	Alexius V. *At Nicæa.*
1204	Theodore Lascaris I.
1222	John III. Ducas.
1255	Theodore Lascaris II.
1259	John IV. Lascaris. *Restored to Constantinople.*
1261	Michael VIII.
1282	Andronicus II.
1295	Michael IX. (Regent).
1328	Andronicus III.
1341	John Palaeologus I.
1347	John Cantacuzenus (Regent).
1376	Andronicus IV.
1379	John Palaeologus I. (restored).
1391	Manuel II.
425	John Palaeologus II.
1448	Constantine XIII. (Palaeologus).
1453	Constantinople taken by the Turks, extinction of the Eastern Empire.

ANCIENT AUTHORS, GREEK. (B. C. years are in Italics. Earliest dates are approximate.)

B.	D.	Name.	Subj.	B.	D.	Name.	Subj.	B.	D.	Name.	Subj.
389	*314*	Aeschines	Orat.	...	7	Dionysius	Hist.	*522*	*439*	Pindar	Poet.
525	*456*	Aeschylus	Dram.	...	118	Epictetus	Stoic.	*429*	*347*	Plato	Philos.
...	*560*	Aesop	Tales	*342*	*270*	Epicurus	Philos.	49	120	Plutarch	Biog.
563	*478*	Anacreon	Poet.	*480*	*406*	Euripides	Dram.	*207*	*122*	Polybius	Hist.
287	*212*	Archimedes	Physi.	*484*	*424*	Herodotus	Hist.	*495*	*405*	Sophocles	Dram.
448	*380*	Aristophanes	Dram.	*87*	*54*	Hesiod	Poet.	*54*	10	Strabo	Geog.
384	*322*	Aristotle	Philos.	*460*	*377*	Hippocrates	Medic.	...	255	Theocritus	Poet.
...	194	Athenaeus	Antiq.	*962*	*927*	Homer	Poet.	*332*	*287*	Theophrastus	Philos.
382	*322*	Demosthenes	Orat.	*436*	*338*	Isocrates	Orat.	*471*	*401*	Thucydides	Hist
50	13	Diodorus	Hist.	*342*	*292*	Menander	Dram.	*430*	*357*	Xenophon	Hist.

ANCIENT AUTHORS, LATIN. (B. C. years are in Italics.)

B.	D.	Name.	Subj.	B.	D.	Name.	Subj.	B.	D.	Name.	Subj.
330	390	Ammianus, M	Hist	*59*	*17*	Livy	Hist.	35	95	Quintilian	Critic.
125	200	Apuleius	Satir.	38	65	Lucan	Poet.	*86*	*34*	Sallust	Hist.
100	169	Aulus Gellius	Satir.	*180*	*103*	Lucilius	Satir.	*5*	65	Seneca	Moral.
470	515	Bolthius	Philos.	*96*	*52*	Lucretius	Philos.	25	100	Silius, Italicus	Poet.
102	*44*	Caesar, Julius	S.-Hist.	...	415	Macrobius	Gram.	61	96	Stalius	Poet.
232	*147*	Cato, the Elder	Orat.	43	104	Martial	Poet.	70	150	Suetonius	Biog.
87	*54*	Catullus	Poet.	*100*	*30*	Nepos	Hist.	55	117	Tacitus	Hist.
107	*43*	Cicero	Orat.	*43*	18	Ovid	Poet.	*185*	*159*	Terence	Dram.
365	408	Claudian	Poet.	34	62	Persius	Satir.	*54*	*18*	Tibullus	Poet.
239	*169*	Ennius	Satir.	*254*	*184*	Plautus	Dram.	*70*	*19*	Virgil	Poet.
60	140	Juvenal	Satir.	23	79	Pliny	Natur.	*70*	*16*	Vitruvius	Arch.
65	*8*	Horace	Poet.	62	113	Pliny the Youn'r.	Essays.				

AUTHORS OF NOTE.

MODERN AMERICAN.

Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.	Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.
1838	1918	Adams, Henry	Hist., Biog.	1843	1916	James, Henry	Fiction.
1832	1888	Alcott, Louisa M	Fiction.	1779	1843	Key, Francis Scott	Poet.
1836	1907	Aldrich, Thos. B	Fiction.	1833	1888	Locke, David R	Humor.
1779	1843	Allston, Wash	Poet.	1807	1882	Longfellow, Henry W	Poet.
1780	1851	Audubon, J. J	Naturalist.	1813	1891	Lossing, Benson J	History.
1800	1891	Bancroft, George	History.	1819	1891	Lowell, Jas. Russell	Poet.
1771	1810	Brown, Chas. Brockden	Fiction.	1841	1913	Miller, Joaquin	Poet.
1794	1878	Bryant, William C	Poet.	1822	1908	Mitchell, Donald G	Humor.
1845	1912	Carleton, Will	Poet.	1779	1863	Moore, Clement C	Poet.
1802	1880	Child, Lydia M	Miscellaneous.	1814	1877	Motley, J. L	History.
1835	1910	Clemens, Samuel L	Humor.	1850	1896	Nye, Edgar W	Humor.
1789	1851	Cooper, J. Fenimore	Fiction.	1737	1809	Paine, Thomas	Politics.
1845	1909	Crawford, F. Marion	Fiction.	1823	1893	Parkman, Francis	History.
1812	1894	Curtis, Geo. Ticknor	History.	1791	1852	Payne, John H	Poet.
1824	1892	Curtis, Geo. Wm	Editorial.	1779	1860	Paulding, J. K	Biography.
1787	1879	Dana, R. H	Poet.	1785	1866	Pierpont, Rev. John	Hymns.
1815	1882	Dana, R. H. jr	Biography.	1809	1849	Poe, Edgar Allan	Poet.
1795	1820	Drake, Jos. Rodman	Poet.	1790	1859	Prescott, William H	History.
1703	1758	Edwards, Jonathan	Religion.	1822	1872	Read, Thos. Buch	Poet.
1837	1902	Eggleston, Edw	Fiction.	1762	1824	Rowson, Susan	Fiction.
1803	1882	Emerson, Ralph W	Essay.	1816	1887	Saxe, John Godfrey	Poet.
1850	1895	Field, Eugene	Poet.	1791	1865	Sigourney, Lydia H	Poet.
1817	1881	Fields, Jas. T	Biography.	1806	1870	Simms, W. Gilmore	Fiction.
1842	1901	Fiske, John	History.	1833	1908	Stedman, Edmund C	Poet.
1706	1790	Franklin, Benjamin	Biography.	1825	1903	Stoddard, Rich. Henry	Poet.
1839	1897	George, Henry	Economics.	1812	1896	Stowe, Harriet Beecher	Fiction.
1793	1863	Goodrich, Samuel G	Geography.	1825	1878	Taylor, Bayard	Travel.
1822	1909	Hale, Edw. Ev	Essay.	1836	1894	Thaxter, Celia	Poet.
1790	1867	Halleck, Fitz-Greene	Poet.	1817	1862	Thoreau, Henry D	Philosopher.
1848	1908	Harris, Joel C	Humor.	1791	1871	Ticknor, George	History.
1839	1902	Harte, Bret	Fiction.	1827	1905	Wallace, Lew	Fiction.
1804	1864	Hawthorne, Nathaniel	Fiction.	1834	1867	Ward, Artemus	Humor.
1830	1886	Hayne, Paul	Poet.	1829	1900	Warner, Chas. Dudley	Essay.
1819	1881	Holland, J. G	Poet.	1758	1843	Webster, Noah	Dictionary.
1809	1894	Holmes, Oliver W	Poet.	1753	1794	Wheatley, Phyllis (col'd)	Poet.
1770	1842	Hopkinson, Jos	Songs.	1819	1892	Whitman, Walt	Poet.
1819	1910	Howe, Julia Ward	Poet.	1807	1892	Whittier, John G	Poet.
1783	1859	Irving, Washington	Fiction.	1807	1867	Willis, Nathaniel P	Essay.

ENGLISH.

Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.	Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.
1832	1904	Arnold, Edwin	Poet.	1800	1859	Macaulay, Thomas B.	Essays.
1515	1568	Ascham, Roger	Philosophy.	1828	1909	Meredith, George	Novelist.
1775	1817	Austen, Jane	Fiction.	1806	1873	Mill, J. Stuart	Economics.
1561	1626	Bacon, Francis	Essays.	1608	1674	Milton, John	Poet.
1615	1691	Baxter, Richard	Religion.	1779	1852	Moore, Thomas	Poet.
1584	1616	Beaumont, Francis	Drama.	1480	1535	More, Sir Thomas	Economics.
1748	1832	Bentham, Jeremy	Political.	1632	1703	Pepys, Samuel	Biography.
1723	1780	Blackstone, William	Law.	1688	1744	Pope, Alex.	Poet.
1740	1795	Boswell, James	Biography.	1592	1644	Quarles, Francis	Poet.
1816	1855	Brontë, Charlotte	Fiction.	1552	1618	Ralelgh, Sir Walter	History.
1806	1861	Browning, Elizabeth B.	Poet.	1814	1884	Reade, Charles	Fiction.
1812	1889	Browning, Robert	Poet.	1689	1761	Richardson, Samuel	Fiction.
1628	1688	Bunyan, John	Religion.	1763	1855	Rogers, Samuel	Poet.
1729	1797	Burke, Edmund	Essays.	1828	1882	Rossetti, D. Gab	Poet.
1759	1796	Burns, Robert	Poet.	1819	1900	Ruskin, John	Art.
1612	1680	Butler, Samuel	Poet.	1771	1832	Scott, Sir Walter	Fiction.
1788	1824	Byron (Geo. Gordon)	Poet.	1564	1616	Shakespeare, William	Drama.
1777	1844	Campbell, Thomas	Poet.	1792	1822	Shelley, Percy Bysshe	Poet.
1795	1881	Carlyle, Thomas	History.	1723	1790	Smith, Adam	Economics.
1328	1400	Chaucer, Geoffrey	Poet.	1771	1845	Smith, Sidney	Essays.
1772	1834	Coleridge, S. T.	Poet.	1721	1771	Smollett, Tobias	Fiction.
1670	1729	Congreve, William	Drama.	1774	1843	Southey, Robert	Poet.
1864	1924	Corelli, Marie	Fiction.	1552	1599	Spenser, Edm.	Poet.
1731	1800	Cowper, William	Poet.	1820	1903	Spencer, Herbert	Science.
1809	1882	Darwin, Charles	Evolution.	1672	1729	Steele, Richard	Essays.
1661	1731	Defoe, Daniel	Fiction.	1713	1768	Sterne, Lawrence	Fiction.
1785	1859	De Quincey, Thomas	Essays.	1850	1894	Stevenson, Robert L.	Fiction.
1812	1870	Dickens, Charles	Fiction.	1796	1874	Strickland, Agnes	History.
1804	1881	Disraeli, Benjamin	Fiction.	1667	1745	Swift, Jonathan	Fiction.
1631	1700	Dryden, John	Poet.	1837	1909	Swinburne, Alg. C.	Poet.
1819	1880	Eliot, George	Fiction.	1840	1893	Symonds, John A.	History.
1707	1754	Fielding, Henry	Fiction.	1613	1667	Taylor, Jere	Religion.
1685	1732	Gay, John	Fables.	1809	1892	Tennyson, Alfred	Poet.
1737	1794	Gibbon, Edward	History.	1811	1863	Thackeray, W. M.	Fiction.
1728	1774	Goldsmith, Olivet	Poet.	1700	1748	Thomson, James	Poet.
1716	1771	Gray, Thomas	Poet.	1815	1882	Trollope, Anthony	Fiction.
1591	1674	Herrick, Robert	Poet.	1484	1536	Tyndale, William	Religion.
1798	1845	Hood, Thomas	Poet.	1820	1893	Tyndall, John	Scientific.
1711	1776	Hume, David	History.	1593	1683	Walton, Izaak	Angling.
1825	1895	Huxley, Thos. Henry	Scientist.	1674	1748	Watts, Isaac	Hymns.
1709	1784	Johnson, Samuel	Dictionary.	1720	1793	White, Gilbert	Nat. History.
1574	1637	Jonson, Ben	Drama.	1856	1900	Wilde, Oscar	Drama.
1796	1821	Keats, John	Poet.	1770	1850	Wordsworth, William	Poet.
1775	1834	Lamb, Charles	Essays.	1640	1715	Wycherly, William	Drama.
1491	1555	Latimer, Hugh	Religion.	1324	1384	Wyckliffe, John	Religion.
1632	1704	Locke, John	Philosophy.	1684	1765	Young, Edw	Poet.

FRENCH.

Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.	Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.
1079	1142	Abelard, Pierre	Philosophy.	1850	1893	de Maupassant, Guy.	Fiction.
1799	1850	Balzac, Honore	Fiction.	1803	1870	Merimee, Prosper	Fiction.
1732	1799	Beaumarchais, P.	Drama.	1622	1673	Moliere, Jean B.	Drama.
1780	1857	Beranger, Pierre	Poet.	1533	1592	Montaigne, Mich.	Essays.
1707	1788	Buffon, Geo. L.	Nat. History.	1623	1662	Pascal, Blaise	Essays.
1768	1848	Chateaubriand, Fr.	Philosophy.	1495	1553	Rabelais, Fr.	Stories.
1445	1509	Comines, Phil.	History.	1639	1699	Racine, Jean	Drama.
1798	1857	Comte, Auguste	Philosophy.	1823	1892	Renan, Ernest	Religion.
1606	1684	Corneille, Pierre	Drama.	1712	1778	Rousseau, J. J.	Essays.
1792	1867	Cousin, Victor	Metaphysics.	1737	1814	Saint Pierre, J. H.	Fiction.
1769	1832	Cuvier, Geo. L.	Nat. History.	1804	1876	Sand, Geo	Fiction.
1840	1897	Daudet, Alph	Fiction.	1831	1908	Sardou, Victorien	Drama.
1596	1650	Descartes, Rene	Philosophy.	1626	1696	Sevigne, Mme. de	Letters.
1713	1784	Diderot, Denis	Encyclopedia.	1766	1817	Stael, Mme. de	Fiction.
1803	1870	Dumas, Alex.	Fiction.	1804	1857	Sue, Eugene	Fiction.
1821	1890	Feuillet, Oct.	Fiction.	1828	1893	Taine, H. A.	History.
1821	1880	Flaubert, Gustave	Fiction.	1797	1877	Thiers, Louis	History.
1621	1695	Fontaine, Jean	Fables.	1805	1859	Tocqueville, A. C. de	History.
1337	1410	Froissart, Jean	History.	1828	1905	Verne, Jules	Fiction.
1787	1874	Guizot, Fran.	History.	1431	1484	Villon, Francois	Poet.
1802	1885	Hugo, Victor	Fiction.	1694	1778	Voltaire, Fr.	Essays.
1668	1747	Le Sage, A. R.	Fiction.	1840	1902	Zola, Emile	Fiction.

GERMAN.

Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.	Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.
1812	1882	Auerbach, Berth.	Fiction.	1814	1873	Muhlbach, Louise	Fiction.
1592	1670	Comenius, J. A. (Bohem.)	Pedagogy.	1823	1900	Muller, Max	Philosophy.
1762	1814	Fichte, J. G.	Philosophy.	1789	1850	Neander, J. A.	History.
1749	1832	Goethe, J. W.	Poet.	1776	1831	Niebuhr, B. G.	History.
1785	1863	Grimm, J. L.	Philosophy.	1844	1900	Nietzsche, Fr. W.	Philosophy.
1786	1859	Grimm, W. K.	Philosophy.	1795	1886	Ranke, Leop. von	History.
1770	1831	Hegel, Geo. W.	Philosophy.	1763	1825	Richter, J. P. F.	Humor.
1797	1856	Heine, Heinrich	Poet.	1779	1859	Ritter, Carl	Geography.
1769	1859	Humboldt, Alex. von	Travel.	1494	1578	Sachs, Hans	Poet.
1724	1804	Kant, Immanuel	Philosophy.	1819	1893	Schaff, Philip	History.
1646	1716	Leibnitz, G. W.	Philosophy.	1759	1805	Schiller, Friedrich	Poet.
1803	1873	Liebig, Baron von	Chemistry.	1767	1845	Schlegel, Wilhelm	Critic.
1483	1546	Luther, Martin	Religion.	1822	1892	Schliemann, Heinrich	Archaeology.
1817	1903	Mommsen, Th.	History.	1788	1860	Schopenhauer, Arthur	Philosophy.

DANISH.

Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.	Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.
1805	1875	Andersen, Hans Chr.	Tales.	1809	1876	Muller, F. P.	Poet. Dram.
1587	1637	Arreboe, Anders.	Poet.	1480	1554	Pedersen, Chr.	Relig.
1684	1754	Holberg, Ludwig.	History.	1791	1862	Petersen, Niels.	History.
1789	1862	Ingemann, B. S.	Fict. Poet.	1756	1821	Pram, Chr. H.	Tales, Poet.
1634	1703	Kingo, Thos.	Poet.	1751	1833	Treschow, Niels.	Philosophy.
1783	1857	Molbech, Chr.	Hist. Crit.				

ITALIAN.

Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.	Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.
1749	1803	Alfieri, Vittorio	Poet, Drama.	1564	1642	Galileo, Galilei	Scientist.
1474	1533	Ariosto, Ludovico	Poet.	1469	1527	Machiavelli, Nic.	History.
1313	1375	Boccaccio, Giovanni	Tales.	1304	1384	Petrarch, Francesco	Poet.
1500	1571	Cellini, Benvenuto	Memoirs.	1773	1842	Sismondi, J. C.	History.
1265	1321	Dante, Alighieri	Poet.	1544	1595	Tasso, Torquato	Poet.
1846	1908	De Amicis, Edmundo	Fiction.				

NORWEGIAN.

Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.	Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.
1684	1754	Holberg, Ludvig	Drama, Hist.	1833	1907	Bugge, Sophus	Folklore.
1808	1845	Wergeland, Henrik	Poet, Drama.	1828	1906	Ibsen, Henrik	Drama.
1807	1874	Welhaven, J. S. C.	Poet.	1832	1910	Bjornson, B.	Poet, Drama.
1802	1829	Abel, N. H.	Mathematics.	1833	1908	Lie, Jonas	Fiction.
1810	1863	Munch, P. A.	History.	1849	1906	Kielland, A. L.	Fiction.
1835	1918	Sars, J. E.	History.	1813	1896	Aasen, Ivar	Poet

SPANISH.

Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.	Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.
1332	1407	Ayala, Pedr. L. de	Poet.	1534	1597	Herrera, Ferd.	Poet.
1198	1268	Berceo, Gonz.	Poet.	1300	1360	Hita, J. R. de	Poet.
1600	1681	Calderon, Pedro	Drama.	1760	1828	Moratin, L. F.	Drama.
1524	1579	Camoens, Luiz (P't'gese)	Poet.	1585	1648	Tellez, Gabriel	Drama.
1474	1566	Casas, Las	History.	1503	1536	Vega, Garcil	Poet.
1547	1616	Cervantes, Miguel	Fiction.	1562	1635	Vega, Lope de	Drama.
1040	1099	Cid, El	Poet.	1485	1557	Vicente, Gil (Portuguese)	Drama.
1551	1634	Espinel, Vic.	Poet.	1750	1798	Yriarte, Juan	Proverbs.

SWEDISH.

Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.	Born.	Died.	Name.	Subject.
1627	1695	Arrhenius, Clas	History.	1793	1828	Erik, Joh. S.	Poet.
1740	1795	Bellman, Karl M.	Poet.	1803	1876	Mellin, Gust. H.	Fiction.
1796	1868	Beskow, Bernh. von	Drama, Poet.	1799	1837	Nicander, Karl A.	Poet.
1801	1865	Bremer, Fred'ka	Fiction.	1688	1772	Swedenborg, Emman'l.	Philosophy.
1791	1844	Dahlgren, Karl J.	Poet.	1782	1846	Tegner, Esaias	Poet.
1708	1763	Dalin, Olaf	History.	1754	1808	Thorild, Thos.	Hist., Poet.

SOME LITERARY PSEUDONYMS.

Pen Name.	Real Name.	Pen Name.	Real Name.
Adeler, Max	Clark, Charles Heber.	"Josiah Allen's Wife"	Holley, Marietta.
Arp, Bill	Smith, Charles H.	June, Jenny	Croly, Mrs. David G.
Ayres, Alfred	Osman, Thomas E.	Kerr, Orpheus C.	Newell, Robert C.
Bede, Cuthbert	Bradley, Rev. Edward	Kirke, Edmund	Gilmore, James R.
Billings, Josh	Shaw, Henry W.	Lee, Vernon	Paget, Violet.
Breitmann, Hans	Leland, Charles Godfrey.	Leslie, Amy	Brown, Lillie West.
Carroll, Lewis	Dodgson, Rev. C. L.	Leslie, Mrs. Frank	Wilde, Mrs. Miriam F. F.
Carter, Nick	Coryell, J. Russell.	Logan, Olive	Sikes, Mrs. W. Wirt.
Conway, Hugh	Hume, Fergus.	Lothrop, Amy	Warner, Anna Bartlett.
Corelli, Marie	Mackay, Eva Mary.	Loti, Pierre	Viaud, L. M. Julien.
Craddock, Charles Egbert	Murfree, Mary N.	Lyall, Edna	Bayly, Ada Ellen.
Crinkle, Nym	Wheeler, Andrew C.	Maclaren, Ian	Watson, Rev. John.
D'Ache, Caran	Poire, Emmanuel.	Macleod, Fiona	Sharp, William
"Dagonet"	Sims, George R.	Malet, Lucas	Harrison, Mrs. William.
Dooley, Martin	Dunne, Finley Peter.	"Maori"	Inglis, James.
"Droch"	Bridges, Robert.	Marlit, E.	John, Henriette Eugenie.
"Duchess, The"	Hungerford, Mrs.	Marvel, Ik	Mitchell, Donald G.
Eliot, George	Evans, Marian.	Meredith, Owen	Lytton, Earl of.
Fane, Violet	Currie, Lady.	Miller, Joaquin	Miller, Cincinnatus Heine.
Finn, Mickey	Jarrold, Ernest.	Mulock, Miss	Craig, Mrs. G. L
"Fitznoodle"	Vallentine, B. B.	Nasby, Petroleum V.	Locke, David.
Forrester, Francis	Wise, Daniel.	Nordau, Max	Sudfeld, Simon.
Forrester, Frank	Herbert, Henry William.	North, Christopher	Wilson, John.
"Fra Elbertus"	Hubbard, Elbert.	Optic, Oliver	Adams, Rev. William T.
France, Anatole	Thibault, Jacques Anatole	O'Reilly, Miles	Halpin, Charles G.
"Gath"	Townsend, George Alfred.	O'Rell, Max	Blouet, Paul.
Gorki, Maxim	Peshkov, A. Maximovitch	"Ouida"	Ramee, Louise de la.
Grand, Mme. Sarah	McFall, Mrs.	Partington, Mrs.	Shillaber, Benjamin P.
Green, Anna Katherine	Rohlfs, Mrs. Charles.	Perkins, Eli	Landon, Melville D.
Greenwood, Grace	Lippincott, Sara Jane.	Phœnix, John	Derby, George H.
Greville, Henri	Durand, Mme.	"Porte Crayon"	Strother, David H.
"H. H."	Jackson, Helen Hunt.	Prout, Father	Mahony, Francis S.
Haliburton, Hugh	Robertson, James Logie.	Quad, M.	Lewis, C. B.
Hamilton, Gail	Dodge, Mary Abigail.	"Rita"	Booth, Mrs. E. M. J. von
"Hard Pan"	Bonner, Geraldine.	Rives, Amelie	Troubetskoi, Princess.
Harland, Marion	Terhune, Mrs. Mary V.	Schreiner, Olive	Cronwright, Mrs. S. C.
Harrod, Frances	Forbes-Robertson, Frances	Sharp, Luke	Barr, Robert.
Hobbes, John Oliver	Craigie, Mrs. Pearl.	Sylva, Carmen	Elizabeth, Queen of Roumania.
"Holland"	Edwards, E. J.	Thanet, Octave	French, Alice
Hope, Anthony	Hawkins, Anthony Hope.	Twain, Mark	Clemens, Samuel L.
Iron, Ralph	Cronwright, Mrs. S. C.	Ward, Artemus	Browne, Chas. F.
"Ivory Black"	Janvier, Thomas A.		
Johnson, Benjamin F.	Riley, James Whitcomb.		

SHAKESPEARIAN TABLE.

Character.	Lines to Speak.	Character.	Lines to Speak.	Character.	Lines to Speak.
Hamlet	1,569	Macbeth	705	Mistress Page	361
Richard III	1,161	Cleopatra	670	Viola	353
Iago	1,117	Prospero	665	Julia ("Two Gentlemen")	323
Othello	888	Romeo	618	Volumnia	315
Coriolanus	886	Petruchio	583	Beatrice	309
Timon	863	Touchstone	516	Lady Macbeth	261
Antony (Cleopatra's)	829	Imogen	541	Katherine (in "The Shrew")	220
Lear	770	Helen ("All's Well")	479	Miranda ("Tempest")	142
Richard II	755	Isabella	426	Perdita	128
Brutus	727	Desdemona	389	Cordelia	115

SHORT DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY.

Born.	Died.	Name.	Occupation.
1807	1873	Agassiz, L. J. R.	Scientist.
1763	1848	Astor, John Jacob	Merchant.
1810	1891	Barnum, P. T.	Showman.
1813	1887	Beecher, Henry W.	Preacher.
1775	1863	Beecher, Lyman	Preacher.
1800	1872	Bennett, James Gordon	Newspaper.
1841	1918	Bennett, J. G., 2d	Newspaper.
1830	1893	Blaine, James G.	Statesman.
1735	1820	Boone, Daniel	Hunter.
1800	1859	Brown, John	Abolitionist.
1756	1836	Burr, Aaron	Statesman.
1829	1894	Childs, Geo. W.	Newspaper.
1808	1873	Chase, Salmon P.	Jurist.
1799	1859	Choate, Rufus	Lawyer.
1832	1917	Choate, Joseph H.	Lawyer.
1777	1852	Clay, Henry	Statesman.
1796	1856	Clayton, John M.	Statesman.
1845	1917	Cody, William F.	Scout.
1829	1888	Conkling, Roscoe	Lawyer.
1791	1883	Cooper, Peter	Philanthropist
1786	1836	Crockett, David	Hunter.
1839	1876	Custer, Geo. A.	Soldier.
1819	1897	Dana, Chas. A.	Newspaper.
1808	1889	Davis, Jefferson	Confederate.
1779	1820	Decatur, Stephen	Naval.
1838	1917	Dewey, George	Admiral.
1817	1895	Douglass, Fred. (colored)	Freedman.
1804	1897	Dow, Neal	Prohibitionist.
1820	1887	Eads, James B.	Bridge builder
1604	1690	Eliot, John	Missionary.
1803	1889	Ericsson, John	Inventor.
1818	1901	Evarts, William M.	Statesman.
1801	1870	Farragut, David G.	Admiral.
1819	1892	Field, Cyrus W.	Atlantic Cable
1813	1890	Fremont, John C.	Explorer.
1765	1815	Fulton, Robert	Inventor.
1805	1879	Garrison, W. Lloyd	Abolitionist.
1750	1831	Girard, Stephen	Merchant.
1836	1892	Gould, Jay	Railways.
1810	1888	Gray, Asa	Botanist.
1811	1872	Greeley, Horace	Newspaper.
1757	1804	Hamilton, Alexander	Statesman.
1737	1793	Hancock, John	Signer.
1838	1905	Hay, John	Statesman.
1832	1881	Hayes, I. I.	Explorer.
1736	1799	Henry, Patrick	Statesman.
1812	1886	Hoe, R. M.	Inventor.
1819	1867	Howe, Elias	Inventor.
1833	1899	Ingersoll, Robert G.	Agnostic.
1747	1792	Jones, Paul	Naval.
1807	1870	Lee, Robert E.	Soldier.
1663	1728	Mather, Cotton	Preacher.
1734	1806	Morris, Robert	Financier.
1791	1872	Morse, S. F. B.	Inventor.
1795	1869	Peabody, George	Philanthropist
1644	1718	Penn, William	Founder.
1811	1884	Phillips, Wendell	Abolitionist.
1847	1911	Pulitzer, Joseph	Newspaper.
1718	1790	Putnam, Israel	Soldier.
1733	1833	Randolph, John	Statesman.
1754	1832	Red Jacket (Indian)	Chief.
1735	1818	Revere, Paul	Patriot.
1786	1866	Scott, Winfield	Soldier.
1820	1891	Sherman, William T.	Soldier.
1823	1900	Sherman, John	Statesman.
1797	1874	Smith, Gerrit	Abolitionist.
1580	1631	Smith, Capt. John	Adventurer.
1816	1902	Stanton, Elizabeth C.	Suffrage.
1812	1883	Stephens, Alex	Statesman.
1803	1876	Stewart, Alexander T.	Merchant.
1779	1845	Story, Joseph	Jurist.
1859	1918	Sullivan, John L.	Pugilist.
1832	1902	Talmage, T. de Witt	Preacher.
1768	1813	Tecumseh (Indian)	Chief.
1814	1886	Tilden, Samuel J.	Statesman.
1740	1809	Trumbull, Jonathan	Soldier.
1823	1878	Tweed, William M.	Politician.
1794	1877	Vanderbilt, Cornelius	Railways.
1782	1852	Webster, Daniel	Statesman.
1795	1825	Whitney, Eli	Inventor.
1839	1898	Willard, Frances E.	Prohibitionist.
1801	1877	Young, Brigham	Mormon.

PAINTERS AND SCULPTORS.

AMERICAN.

B'n.	D'd.	Name.
1779	1843	Allston, Wash.
1814	1893	Beard, Jas. H.
1828	1902	Bierstadt, Albert
1833	1905	Boughton, Geo. H.
1827	1892	Bradford, Wm.
1814	1889	Brown, Geo. L.
1808	1889	Chapman, J. G.
1826	1900	Church, F. E.
1801	1848	Cole, Thos.
1737	1815	Copley, John
1814	1857	Crawford, Thos.
1812	1868	Elliott, Chas. L.
1846	1917	Ezekiel, Sir Moses
1808	1884	Freeman, Jas. E.
1823	1880	Gifford, S. R.
1825	1857	Glass, Jas. W.
1805	1852	Greenough, Horatio
1828	1901	Hart, Jas. M.
1824	1879	Hunt, Wm. M.
1816	1906	Huntington, Dan
1801	1846	Inman, Henry
1825	1894	Inness, Geo.
1824	1906	Johnson, Eastman
1818	1872	Kensett, J. F.
1816	1868	Leutze, E.
1777	1807	Malbone, Ed. G.
1813	1884	Matteson, T.
1824	1887	May, Edn. H.
1828	1891	McEntee, J.
1815	1883	Mills, Clark
1829	1901	Moran, Edw.
1811	1885	Page, Wm.
1741	1826	Peale, Chas. W.
1778	1860	Peale, Remb.
1805	1873	Powers, Hiram
1850	1914	Ream, Vinnie
1829	1904	Rogers, John
1848	1907	Saint-Gaudens, Aug.
1817	1881	Staigg, Rich. M.
1819	1895	Story, Wm. W.
1756	1828	Stuart, Gilbert
1783	1872	Sully, Thos.
1756	1843	Trumbull, John
1776	1852	Vanderlyn, John
1836	1923	Vedder, Elihu
1830	1910	Ward, J. Q. A.
1803	1889	Weir, Rob. W.
1738	1820	West, Benj.
1835	1903	Whistler, J. A. M.
1825	1855	Woodville, R. C.

ENGLISH.

B'n.	D'd.	Name.
1833	1898	Burne-Jones, Edw.
1776	1837	Constable, John
1793	1865	Eastlake, Chas.
1755	1826	Flaxman, John
1825	1899	Foster, Birket
1727	1788	Gainsborough, T.
1791	1866	Gibson, John
1679	1764	Hogarth, Wm.
1802	1873	Landseer, Edwin
1830	1896	Leighton, Fred.
1811	1870	Maclise, Daniel
1829	1896	Millais, J. E.
1839	1894	Pettie, John
1756	1823	Raeburn, Henry
1723	1792	Reynolds, Sir Joshua
1734	1802	Romney, Geo.
1828	1882	Rossetti, D. G.
1775	1851	Turner, J. M. U.
1817	1904	Watts, Geo. F.
1775	1856	Westmacott, Sir R.
1785	1841	Wilkie, David

FRENCH.

B'n.	D'd.	Name.
1834	1904	Bartholdi, F. A.
1795	1875	Barge, A. L.
1822	1899	Bonheur, Rosa
1825	1905	Bouguereau, W.
1845	1902	Constant, Benj.
1796	1875	Corot, J. B. C.
1819	1877	Courbet, Gustave
1817	1878	Daubigny, C. F.
1748	1825	David, Louis J.
1789	1856	David, P. J.
1799	1863	Delacroix, Eugene
1797	1856	Delaroche, Paul
1807	1876	Diaz, N. Virgil
1833	1883	Dore, Gustave
1811	1889	Dupre, Jules
1820	1876	Fromentin, Eugene
1824	1904	Gerome, J. L.
1628	1715	Girardon, Fr.
1741	1828	Houdon, J. A.
1798	1880	Lemaire, Ph. H.
1848	1884	Lepage, J. B.
1600	1682	Lorrain, Claude
1815	1891	Meissonier, J. L. E.
1814	1875	Millet, J. F.
1594	1665	Poussin, Nicolas
1758	1823	Prudhon, Pierre
1840	1917	Rodin, Aug.
1812	1867	Rousseau, P. E. T.
1795	1858	Scheffer, Ary
1810	1865	Troyon, Constant
1789	1863	Vernet, Carlo
1714	1789	Vernet, Claude J.
1684	1721	Watteau, Ant.

GERMAN.

B'n.	D'd.	Name.
1783	1867	Cornelius, Peter von
1805	1882	Drake, Friedrich
1471	1528	Durer, Albert
1853	1918	Hodler, Ferd.
1497	1543	Holbein, Hans
1805	1874	Kaulbach, Wilm. von
1648	1722	Kneller, Godfrey
1617	1680	Lely, Peter
1840	1884	Makart, Hans
1789	1869	Overbeck, John F.
1777	1857	Rauch, C. D.
1804	1861	Rietschel, Ernst
1828	1899	Schreyer, Adolphe
1802	1848	Schwanthaler, L. M.

ITALIAN.

B'N.	D'd.	Name.	B'N.	D'd.	Name.	B'N.	D'd.	Name.
1400	1474	Amadeo, G. A.	1500	1571	Cellini, Benvenuto	1488	1537	Lombardi, Alf.
1487	1531	Andrea del Sarto.	1494	1534	Correggio, A. A.	1483	1520	Raphael (Sanzio)
1475	1517	Bartolommeo, Fra.	1616	1686	Dolci, Carlo	1575	1642	Reni, Guido
1481	1559	Benvenuto, Tisio G.	1581	1641	Domenichino	1400	1481	Robbia, Lucca della
1475	1564	Buonarotti (Michael Angelo).	1449	1494	Domenico (Ghir)	1615	1673	Salvator Rosa
			1400	1486	Fiesole, Minoda	1512	1594	Tintoretto
1697	1768	Canale, Ant.	1477	1511	Giorgione	1477	1576	Titian
1757	1822	Canova, Ant.	1276	1336	Giotto (di Bordone)	1528	1588	Veronese, Paul
1560	1609	Carraci, Annibale	1240	1302	Giovanni (Cimabue)	1452	1519	Vinci, Leonardo da

FLEMISH AND DUTCH.

1836	1912	Alma-Tadema, L.	1632	1696	Meer Jan, ver	1625	1681	Ruysdael, Jacob
1605	1691	Cuyp, Albert	1610	1685	Ostade, Adr. van	1610	1694	Teniers, David
1613	1683	Dow, Gerard	1625	1654	Potter, Paul	1599	1641	Vandyck, Anton
1584	1666	Hals, Franz	1608	1699	Rembrandt, Paul	1633	1707	Van de Velde, Wm.
1460	1531	Matsys, Quintin	1577	1640	Rubens, Peter P.	1366	1440	Van Eyck, Hubert & Jan

SPANISH.

1786	1827	Alvarez, Don Jose	1838	1874	Fortuny, Mariano	1599	1660	Velasquez, Diego
1601	1667	Cano, Alonzo	1618	1682	Murillo, B. E.	1598	1662	Zurbaran, Franc.

MUSICAL COMPOSERS.

B'N.	D'd.	Name.	Nat.	B'N.	D'd.	Name.	Nat.	B'N.	D'd.	Name.	Nat.
1710	1778	Arne, Thos. A...	Eng.	1797	1848	Donizetti, Gaet'o	It.	1794	1870	Moscheles, Ign...	Ger.
1740	1802	Arnold, Sam'l...	Eng.	1812	1883	Flotow, F. von..	Ger.	1756	1791	Mozart, Wolfg...	Ger.
1767	1838	Attwood, Thos..	Eng.	1583	1625	Gibbons, Orlan..	Eng.	1819	1880	Offenbach, Jac..	Ger.
1685	1750	Bach, Jo.....	Ger.	1714	1787	Gluck, Chris....	Ger.	1825	1889	Ouseley, Sir F. A.	Eng.
1770	1827	Beethoven, L. von	Ger.	1818	1893	Gounod, Chas...	Fr.	1514	1594	Palestrina, Giov.	It.
1802	1835	Bellini, Vinc....	It.	1701	1759	Graun, C. H....	Ger.	1561	1594	Peri, Jacopo....	It.
1803	1869	Berlioz, Hector..	Fr.	1741	1813	Gretry, Andro...	Fr.	1728	1800	Piccinni, Nicola..	It.
1804	1885	Benedict, Sir J...	Ger.	1843	1907	Grieg, Edvard...	Nor.	1757	1831	Pleyel, I. J.....	Aus.
1808	1870	Balfe, M. W....	Ir.	1685	1759	Handel, G. F....	Sax.	1658	1695	Purcell, Henry...	Eng.
1816	1875	Bennett, Sir Wm.	Eng.	1799	1868	Halevy, J. E....	Fr.	1822	1882	Raff, J. J.....	Swiss.
1838	1897	Bendl, Karl.....	Boh.	1732	1809	Haydn, Joseph..	Aus.	1683	1764	Rameau, J. P...	Fr.
1839	1875	Bizet, Leo.....	Fr.	1791	1833	Herold, Louis...	Fr.	1767	1821	Romberg, Andr..	Fr.
1722	1795	Benda, Georg...	Boh.	1728	1804	Hiller, Joh.....	Prus.	1792	1868	Rossini, Giaco...	It.
1842	1918	Boito, Arrigo....	It.	1832	1882	Jaell, Alfred....	Aus.	1829	1894	Rubinstein, A. G..	Russ.
1710	1779	Boyce, Wm.....	Eng.	1673	1739	Keiser, Reinh...	Ger.	1659	1725	Scarlatti, Aleso..	It.
1740	1806	Boccherini.....	It.	1832	1911	Lecocq, Chas....	Fr.	1797	1828	Schubert, Franz..	Aus.
1786	1855	Bishop, Sir H. R.	Eng.	1694	1746	Leo, Leonardo...	It.	1810	1856	Schumann, Rob't	Sax.
1833	1897	Brahms, Joh....	Ger.	1811	1886	Liszt, Franz.....	Hung.	1585	1672	Schutz, Heinr...	Ger.
1538	1623	Byrde, Wm.....	Eng.	1620	1677	Lock, Matt.....	Eng.	1778	1851	Spontinj, Gasp...	It.
1604	1674	Carissimi, Giac..	It.	1633	1687	Lully, J. B.....	It.	1784	1859	Spohr, Ludwig...	Ger.
1550	1600	Cavaliere, Emil..	It.	1813	1887	Macfarren, G. A.	Eng.	1804	1849	Strauss, Joh....	Aus.
1844	1891	Cellier, Alfred...	Eng.	1792	1872	Mason, Lowell...	Amer.	1842	1900	Sullivan, Sir Arth	Eng.
1760	1842	Cherubini, Maria	It.	1809	1847	Mend's'n-B'.th'y	Ger.	1523	1585	Tallis, Thos....	Eng.
1809	1849	Chopin, Francis..	Pol.	1797	1870	Mercadante, Sav.	It.	1840	1893	Tschaikowsky, P.I	Rus.
1752	1832	Clementi, Muzio.	It.	1794	1864	Meyerbeer, Jac..	Ger.	1500	1560	Tye, Chris.....	Eng.
1810	1884	Costa, Sir Mich..	It.	1566	1651	Monteverde, C..	It.	1813	1901	Verdi, Giusep...	It.
1677	1727	Croft, Wm.....	Eng.	1563	1604	Morley, Thos....	Eng.	1813	1883	Wagner, Rich...	Ger.

SINGERS.

1823	1894	Alboni, Marie...	It.	1820	1887	Lind, Jenny.....	Swdn.	1833	1882	Phillips, Adel....	Eng.
1857	1921	Bispham, David.	Amer.	1808	1836	Malibran, M.....	Fr.	1818	1900	Reeves, Sims....	Eng.
1788	1856	Bordogni, G.....	It.	1749	1833	Maria, Gertr....	Ger.	1810	1890	Ronconi, G.....	It.
1846	1896	Campanini, L....	It.	1810	1883	Mario, Cav.....	It.	1795	1854	Rubini, Giov....	It.
1873	1921	Caruso, Enrico..	It.	1836	1909	Murska, Ilma de.	It.	1822	1882	Rudersdorf, H...	Russ.
1855	1917	De Reszke, Edw.	Pol.	1781	1861	Novello, Vinc..	Eng.	1806	1854	Sontag, Hetty...	Ger.
1816	1889	Formes, Karl....	Ger.	1836	1874	Parepa-Rosa, Eu.	Scot.	1800	1876	Tamburini, A..	It.
1811	1869	Grisi, G.....	It.	1798	1865	Pasta, Guid....	Eng.	1807	1886	Tichatscheck, J..	Ger.
1794	1858	La Blache, L....	It.	1843	1919	Patti, Adelina...	Span.	1753	1833	Todi, Luisa.....	Port.

VIOLINISTS.

1810	1880	Bull, Ole.....	Nor.	1884	1908	Sarasate, P. M..	Span.	1813	1869	Haberbier, E....	Ger.
1653	1713	Corelli, Arc.....	It.	1815	1894	Sivori, Ern.....	It.	1814	1889	Henselt, Adolf...	Bav.
1824	1893	Eichberg, J.....	Ger.	1692	1770	Tartini, G.....	It.	1806	1888	Herz, Henry....	Aus.
1716	1796	Giardini, F.....	It.	1753	1824	Viotti, Jean.....	It.	1788	1837	Hummel, J.....	Ger.
1831	1907	Joachim, Jos....	Ger.	1820	1881	Vieuxtemps, H..	Bel.	1784	1849	Kalkbrenner, F..	Ger.
1832	1875	Laub, Ferd.....	Ger.	1845	1908	Wilhelmji, A. D.	Ger.	1713	1780	Krebs, Joh.....	Sax.
1697	1764	Le Clair, J. M..	Fr.	1845	1884	Brassin, Louis...	Fr.	1799	1862	Mayer, Chas....	Ger.
1819	1890	Leonhard, Hub..	Bel.	1809	1886	D'Albert, Chas..	Ger.	1838	1898	Mills, S. B.....	Eng.
1790	1861	Lipinski, Karl..	Pol.	1811	1850	Dulcken, Louis..	Ger.	1784	1838	Ries, Ferd.....	Swiss.
1781	1840	Paganini, Nic...	It.	1761	1812	Dussek, L.....	Boh.	1797	1843	Schoberlechner, F	Aus.
1831	1903	Rappoldi, Ed....	Aus.	1829	1869	Gottschalk, L...	U. S.	1868	1920	Powell, Maud...	U. S.
1830	1898	Remenyi, Edw...	Hung.								

BYGONE STAGE STARS.

B'N.	D'd.	Name.	B'N.	D'd.	Name.	B'N.	D'd.	Name.
1838	1891	Barrett, Lawr.	1716	1779	Garrick, David	1832	1918	Mitchell, Maggie
1845	1923	Bernhardt, Sarah	1859	1919	Goodwin, Nat. C.	1847	1920	O'Neill, James
1833	1893	Booth, Edwin	1844	1922	Hare, Sir John	1871	1921	Opp, Julie
1796	1852	Booth, Junius B.	1873	1918	Held, Anna	1821	1858	Rachel, Mlle.
1887	1918	Castle, Vernon	1838	1905	Irving, Henry	1860	1916	Rehan, Ada
1850	1924	Claxton, Kate	1829	1905	Jefferson, Joseph	1836	1903	Robson, Stuart
1838	1899	Daly, Augustin	1787	1833	Kean, Edmund	1861	1922	Russell, Lillian
1850	1898	Davenport, Fanny	1811	1868	Kean, Charles	1755	1831	Siddons, Mrs. Sarah
1857	1923	De Belleville, Fred.	1843	1917	Kendall, Wm. H.	1853	1917	Tree, Sir Beerbohm
1820	1897	Drew, Mrs. John	1793	1873	Macready, Wm. Chas.	1853	1923	Wainwright, Marie
1859	1924	Duse, Eleonora	1837	1885	McCullough, John	1819	1888	Wallack, Lester
1823	1918	Ellsler, Effie (1st)	1857	1907	Mansfield, Richard	1838	1922	Ward, Genevieve
1824	1879	Fechter, Charles	1861	1923	Martinot, Sadie	1841	1919	Wyndham, Sir Chas.
1806	1872	Forrest, Edwin						

STAGE FAVORITES.

Name.	Birthplace.	Born.
Adams, Maude	Salt Lake City, Utah	1872
Albani, Emma	Chambly, Canada	1852
Alda, Frances	New Zealand	1882
Allen, Viola	Alabama	1869
Ames, Winthrop	North Easton, Mass.	1871
Anderson, Mary	Sacramento, Cal.	1859
Anglin, Margaret	Ottawa, Canada	1876
Arbuckle, Maclyn	San Antonio, Tex.	1866
Arthur, Julia	Hamilton, Ontario	1869
Ashwell, Lena	England	1872
Barrymore, Ethel	Philadelphia	1879
Barrymore, John		1882
Bates, Blanche	Portland, Ore.	1873
Bentley, Irene	Baltimore	
Bernard, Sam	Birmingham, England	1863
Bingham, Amelia	Hicksville, Ohio	1869
Blauvelt, Lillian Evans	Brooklyn	1874
Bodanzky, Artur	Vienna, Austria	1877
Bonci, Alessandro	Cesena, Italy	1870
Burke, Billie	Washington, D. C.	1886
Burt, Laura	Isle of Man	1875
Butt, Clara	Southwick, England	1873
Cahill, Marie	Brooklyn	
Calvé, Emma	Aveyron, France	1866
Cameron, Beatrice	Troy, N. Y.	1868
Campbell, Mrs. Patrick	London	1865
Carter, Mrs. Leslie	Lexington, Ky.	1862
Carus, Emma	Berlin	1879
Cavalieri, Lina	Rome	1884
Cawthorn, Joseph	New York	1868
Chase, Pauline	Washington, D. C.	1885
Claire, Ina	Washington, D. C.	1892
Coghlan, Rose	England	1853
Cohan, George M.	Providence, R. I.	1878
Collier, William	New York	1868
Conquest, Ida	New York	1876
Courtenay, William L.	Worcester, Mass.	1875
Courtleigh, William L.	Guelph, Ontario	1869
Cowl, Jane	Boston	1884
Crane, William H.	Leicester, Mass.	1845
Crosman, Henrietta	Wheeling, W. Va.	1865
Daly, Arnold	Brooklyn	1875
Daniels, Frank	Boston	1860
Dawn, Hazel	Ogden, Utah	1891
Destinn, Emmy	Prague	1878
De Angelis, Jefferson	San Francisco	1859
D'Arville, Camille	Holland	1863
De Merode, Cleo	Paris	1874
D'Orsay, Lawrance	North'ptons're, Eng.	
De Reszke, Jean	Warsaw, Poland	1850
De Silva, N.		1868
De Wolfe, Elsie	New York	1865
Dixey, Henry E.	Boston	1859
Dressler, Marie	Cobourg, Canada	1869
Drew, John	Philadelphia	1853
Eames, Emma Hayden	Shanghai	1867
Earle, Virginia	Cincinnati	1875
Edeson, Robert	New Orleans	1868
Elliott, Maxine	Rockland, Me.	1871
Elisler, Effie	Philadelphia	1858
Eltinge, Julian	Boston	1883
Evesson, Isabel	St. Louis	1870
Fairbanks, Douglas	Denver	1883
Farnum, Dustin	Hampton Beach, N. H.	1876
Farnum, William	Buckport, Me.	1876
Farrar, Geraldine	Melrose, Mass.	1882
Faversham, William	London	1868
Ferguson, Elsie L.	New York	1883
Fernandez, Bijou	New York	
Fields, Lew	New York	1867
Filkins, Grace	Philadelphia	
Fischer, Alice	Indiana	1875
Fiske, Minnie Maddern	New Orleans	1865
Forbes-Robertson, Sir J.	London	1853
Foy, Eddie	New York	1854
Frederick, Pauline	Boston	1884
Friganza, Trixie	Cincinnati	1870
Gadski, Johanna	Anklam, Prussia	1872
Galland, Bertha	New York	1877
Galli-Curci, Amelita	Milan, Italy	1889
Garden, Mary	Scotland	1877
Genée, Adeline	Jutland, Denmark	1882
George, Grace	New York	1880
Gillette, William	Hartford, Ct.	1855
Gilman, Mabelle	New York	1880
Glaser, Lulu	Allegheny City, Pa.	1876
Gluck, Alma	Roumania	1886
Goodrich, Edna	Logansport, Ind.	1883
Gordon, Kitty	England	1878
Guilbert, Yvette	Paris	1868
Hackett, James K.	Wolfe Island, Ont.	1869
Harned, Virginia	Boston	1868
Hauptmann, Gerhart	Salzbrunn, Austria	1862
Hedman, Martha	Ostersund, Sweden	1888
Hempel, Frieda	Leipzig	1885
Herne, Chrystal	Boston	1883
Heron, Bijou	New York	1863
Hilliard, Robert C.	New York	1857
Hitchcock, Raymond	Auburn, N. Y.	1870
Hofmann, Josef	Casimir, Cracow	1877
Holland, Joseph J.	New York	1860
Hopper, De Wolf	New York	1858
Hopper, Edna Wallace	San Francisco	1874
Houdini, Harry	Appleton, Wis.	1873
Illington, Margaret	Bloomington, Ill.	1881
Irving, Isabel	Bridgeport, Ct.	1871
Irwin, May	Whitby, Ont.	1862
Janis, Elsie	Delaware, O.	1889
Jeffreys, Ellis	Ireland	1868
Jerome, Jerome K.	Walsall, England	1859
Jorn, Carl	Riga, Russia	1873
Kalich, Bertha	Lemberg, Galicia	1874
Keane, Doris	Michigan	1885
Kendal, Mrs. W. H.	Lincolnshire, Eng.	1849
Kidder, Kathryn	Newark	1868
Kreisler, Fritz	Vienna	1875
Kubelik, Jan	Michle, Bohemia	1880
Labia, Maria	Italy	1883
Lackaye, Wilton	Loudoun County, Va.	1862
Langtry, Lily	St. Saviour's, Eng.	1852
Lauder, Harry	Portobello, Scotland	1870
Levey, Ethel	San Francisco	1881
Lipman, Clara	Chicago	1869
Lloyd, Violet	London	1879
Loftus, Cissie	Glasgow	1876
Lohr, Marie	Sydney	1890
Lotta (Crabtree)	New York	1847
Lou-Tellegen, M.	Amsterdam	1885
Mack, Andrew	Boston	1863
Mann, Louis	New York	1865
Mannering, Mary	London	1876
Mantell, Robert B.	Ayrshire, Scotland	1854
Marlowe, Julia	Caldbeck, England	1870
Martin, Ricardo	Hopkinsville, Ky.	1879
Maude, Cyril	London	1862
May, Edna	Syracuse	1875
Mayo, Margaret	Illinois	1882
McCormack, John	Athlone, Ireland	1885
McDonald, Christie	Picton, N. S.	1875
McIntyre, Frank	Ann Arbor, Mich.	1879
McLean, R. D.	New Orleans	1859
McRae, Bruce	India	1867
Melba, Nellie	Melbourne	1866
Millard, Evelyn	England	1873
Miller, Henry	London	1860
Millward, Jessie	England	1861
Morris, Clara	Toronto	1849
Nazimova, Alla	Yalta, Crimea, Russia	1879
Neilson-Terry, Phyllis	London	1892
Nethersole, Olga	London	1870
Nielson, Alice	Nashville, Tenn.	1876
Norworth, Jack	Philadelphia	1879
Olcott, Chauncey	Providence, R. I.	1860
O'Neill, Nance	Oakland, Cal.	1875
Paderewski, Ignace J.	Poland	1860
Palmer, Minnie	Philadelphia	1860
Pavlowa, Anna	Russia	1885
Phillips, Frank	Russia	1888
Power, Tyrone	London	1869
Powers, James T.	New York	1862
Prince, Adelaide	London	1866
Rankin, Phyllis		1874
Reeve, Ada	London	1876
Ring, Blanche	Boston	1876
Roberts, Florence	New York	1871
Robson, May	Australia	1868
Rockwell, Florence	St. Louis	1883
Rorke, Kate	London	1866
Rorke, Mary	London	1858
Russell, Annie	Liverpool	1864
Sanderson, Julia	Springfield, Mass.	1887
Scheff, Fritzi	Vienna	1880
Schumann-Heink, E.	Lieben, Austria	1861
Scott, Cyril	Ireland	1866
Scotti, Antonio	Naples	1866
Sembrich, Marcella	Lemberg, Austria	1858
Shannon, Effie	Cambridge, Mass.	1867
Shattuck, Truly	San Miguel, Cal.	1876
Shaw, Mary	Wolfboro, N. H.	1860
Skinner, Otis	Cambridge, Mass.	1858
Slezak, Leo	Schonberg, Austria	1876
Sothern, Edward H.	New Orleans	1859
Sousa, John Philip	Washington, D. C.	1854
Spong, Hilda	Australia	1875
Stahl, Rose	Montreal	1875
Stanislawski, Constant	Moscow	1863
Starr, Frances	Oneonta, N. Y.	1886
Stevenson, Charles A.	Dublin	1850
Stone, Fred Andrew	Denver	1873
Summerville, Amelia	Kildare, Ireland	
Taliaferro, Edith	Boston	1892
Taliaferro, Mabel	New York	1887
Tanguay, Eva	Marbleton, Canada	1878
Taylor, Laurette	New York	1887
Tempest, Marie	London	1866
Templeton, Fay	Little Rock, Ark.	1865

STAGE FAVORITES.

Name.	Birthplace.	Born.	Name.	Birthplace.	Born
Terriss, Ellaline	Falkland Islands	1872	Warde, Frederick	Warrington, England.	1851
Terry, Ellen (Alice)	Coventry, England	1848	Ware, Helen	San Francisco	1877
Tetrazzini, Luisa	Florence	1874	Warfield, David	San Francisco	1866
Teyte, Maggie	Wolverhampton, Eng.	1891	Waring, Herbert	London	1857
Thursby, Emma	Brooklyn	1857	Warner, Henry Byron	London	1876
Tilley, Vesta	Worcester, England	1864	Weber, Joseph	New York	1867
Tyler, Odette	Savannah	1869	Wheatley, Walter	Joplin, Mo.	1885
Tynan, Brandon	Dublin	1879	Williams, Fritz	Boston	1865
Vanbrugh, Irene	Exeter, England	1872	Wilson, Francis	Philadelphia	1854
Vanbrugh, Violet	Exeter, England	1867	Wise, Thomas A	Faversham, England	1865
Victoria, Vesta	Leeds, England	1873	Wright, Huntley	London	1869
Walker, Charlotte	Galveston	1878	Yohe, May	Pennsylvania	1869
Ward, Fannie	St. Louis	1875	Ysaye, Eugene	Liege, Belgium	1858

THE PRINCIPAL LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD.

There are said to be 3,424 spoken languages or dialects in the world, distributed as follows: America, 1,624; Asia, 937; Europe, 587; Africa, 276.

The English language is spoken by more than 150,000,000 of people.

German	by more than		120,000,000	of	people.
Russian	"	"	90,000,000	"	"
French	"	"	60,000,000	"	"
Spanish	"	"	55,000,000	"	"
Italian	"	"	40,000,000	"	"
Portuguese	"	"	30,000,000	"	"

Although the war has added some few words to the English language, the number is less than 10,000. The English language contains approximately 700,000 words. Of this total nearly one-half consists of scientific terminology seldom met outside of text-books and of archaic, obsolescent or obsolete terms.

Various estimates of the sources of English words have been made at different times. On the basis of the Lord's Prayer, George Hickes calculated that nine-tenths of our words were of Saxon origin. Sharon Turner's estimate was that the Norman were to the Saxon as 4 to 6. Trench computed 60 per cent. Saxon; 30 per cent. Latin, including those received through French; 5 per cent. Greek, and 5 per cent. other sources. Prof. W. W. Skeat in the recently published fourth edition of his Dictionary, which contains approximately 20,000 words, shows the following sources:

Anglo-Saxon and English, 3,681; Low German, 126; Dutch, 207; Scandinavian, 693; German, 333.

French from Low German, 54; French from Dutch or Middle Dutch, 45; French from Scandinavian, 63; French from (1) German, 85; French from (2) Middle High German, 27; French from (3) Old High German, 154; French from (4) Teutonic, 225; French (Romance languages), 297; French from Latin, 4,842; French from Late Latin, 828; French from Italian, 162.

Celtic, 170; Latin (direct), 2,880; Provencal, from Latin, 25; Italian, 99; Spanish, 108; Portuguese, 21.

Greek direct or through Latin, Late Latin, French or other sources, 2,493; Slavonic, 31; Lithuanian, 1.

Asiatic: Aryan languages, including Persian and Sanskrit, 163; European non-Aryan languages, 20.

Semitic: Hebrew, 99; Arabic, 272.

Asiatic: Non-Aryan, not Semitic, including Malay, Chinese, Japanese, Tatar, Australian, 135; African languages, 32; American, 102; Hybrid, 675; unknown, 12.

Total, 19,160.

As regards the number of words in the principal other languages no estimate of any practical value has been made in recent years, but existing dictionaries show the following facts:

The vocabulary of the New Standard Dictionary of the English Language aggregates approximately 450,000 words. If the dead words of our speech be added, the total, as shown by the Oxford Historical Dictionary, would reach 700,000 words for the English tongue, living and dead.

The German word-book (Kurschner's Universal-Konversations-Lexikon) contains not more than 300,000 words, including personal names.

Grimm's Dictionary of the German Language contains approximately 150,000 words; Littre's Dictionary of the French Language, 210,000 words; Dahl's Dictionary of the Russian Language, 140,000 words; Carlos de Ochoa's Dictionary of the Spanish Language, 120,000 words; Petrocchi's Dictionary of the Italian Language, 140,000 words.

This table was prepared by Dr. Frank H. Vizetelly, Managing Editor of the Standard Dictionary.

Esperanto, an "international language," was invented in the last century by a Russian, Dr. L. L. Zamenhoff of Warsaw, Poland. The first book in Esperanto was published in 1887.

Ro, a so-called "universal language," was invented by the Rev. Edward P. Foster of Marietta, Ohio. The first publication, an eight-page outline, was issued in 1906.

POETS-LAUREATE OF ENGLAND.

There is no authentic record of the origin of the office of Poet-Laureate of England. According to Warton, there was a *Versificator Regis*, or King's Poet, in the reign of Henry III. (1216-1272), and he was paid 100 shillings a year. Geoffrey Chaucer (1328-1400) assumed the title of Poet-Laureate, and in 1389 got a royal grant of a yearly allowance of wine. In the reign of Edward IV. (1461-1483) John Kay held the post. Under Henry VII. (1485-1509) Andrew Bernard was the Poet-Laureate, and was succeeded under Henry VIII. (1509-1547) by John Skelton. Next came Edmund Spenser, who died in 1599; then Samuel Daniel, who died in 1619, and after him, Ben Jonson (1574-1637). Sir William Davenant was appointed in 1638. John Dryden was appointed in 1670 but was deposed at the Revolution. The others, with the date of appointment, when known, have been: Thomas Shadwell, 1689; Nahum Tate, 1692; Nicholas Rowe, 1715; the Rev. Laurence Eusden, 1718; Colly Cibber, 1730; William Whitehead, 1758, on the refusal of Gray; Rev. Thomas Warton, 1785, on the refusal of Mason; Henry J. Pye, 1790; Robert Southey, 1813, on the refusal of Sir Walter Scott; William Wordsworth, 1843; Alfred Tennyson, 1850; Alfred Austin, 1896; Robert Bridges, 1913.

FORM OF ADDRESS FOR PERSONS OF RANK.

An *Emperor* is to be addressed, in a letter, as "Sire," or "Your Imperial Majesty."

A *King* or *Queen* is to be addressed, in a letter, as "Sire" (or "Madam"), or "Your Majesty." The envelope is to be addressed, "The King's (or Queen's) Most Excellent Majesty."

Princes and *Princesses*, and other persons of royal blood, are addressed as "His (or Her) Royal Highness." Here, as in the cases above, a letter may begin "May it please," following with the words "Your Majesty" or "Your Royal Highness." "May it please" goes well at the start of any letter.

A *Duke* or *Marquis* is "My Lord Duke" (or "Marquis"), a Duke is "His (or Your) Grace." A Marquis is also "My Lord," or "Your Lordship."

An *Earl* or a *Baron* is 'My Lord," or "Your Lordship," as "the Right Honorable."

A *Viscount* is "the Right Honorable."

A *Baronet* or a *Knight* is "Sir."

Wives of any peer may be addressed as "Madam," with the further alternative of "Your Ladyship," or "Your Grace," if she is of high rank. Women of peers may be addressed also as "the Right Honorable," or "the Honorable," according to the rank. The wife of an Earl is a *Countess*.

A *Cardinal* is "Your (or His) Eminence." An *Archbishop* is "My Lord" or "His Grace." A *Bishop* is "My Lord." An *Archdeacon* is "Venerable Sir."

An *Ambassador* is "Your Excellency." A *Minister Plenipotentiary* is "Sir."

Memorable Dates.

NOTE.—Consult also the various other collections of dates, such as Battles of the Revolution, Great Battles of the Civil War, Marine Disasters, Chief Political Assassinations, Tables of Rulers, Authors, etc.

B.C.

4731-4454 (Petrie) IV Dynasty in Egypt; pyramids of Giza built.
2267-13 (about) Reign of Hammurabi, founded old Babylonian Empire.
2000-1580 (about) Reign of Shepherd Kings in Egypt.
1700 (about) Israelites descend into Egypt.
1580-1250 (about) Egypt in height of splendor.
1453 First Olympic games.
1350 (?) Death of King Tutankhamen of Egypt.
1300 (about) Exodus of the Israelites.
1193-83 (?) Trojan war; fall of Troy.
1100-850 Tyre at height of its greatness.
1047-17 David King in Jerusalem.
1017-978 Solomon King; building of Temple in Jerusalem.
850 Carthage founded.
776 Olympic Era began.
753 Rome founded.
721 Downfall of Samaria; captivity of the ten tribes.
701 Siege of Jerusalem by Sennecherib.
667 Byzantium founded.
608 Fall of Nineveh; conquest of Assyria.
587 Destruction of the Temple of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar.
585-72 Siege and capture of Tyre.
562-52 (?) Buddha born.
551 Confucius born.
538 Fall of Babylon; conquered by Cyrus.
537 Restoration of the Jews under Cyrus.
525 Egypt conquered by Cambyses; end of independence.
510 Expulsion of Tarquin from Rome.
490 Greeks defeat Persians at Marathon.
480 Xerxes defeated Greeks at Thermopylae.
431-04 Peloponnesian War.
401 Cyrus killed by Artaxerxes at Cunaxa.
399 Execution of Socrates.
390 Rome taken by the Gauls.
356 Temple of Diana at Ephesus burned.
336-23 Reign and conquests of Alexander the Great.
284 Alexandrian Library founded; burned 47 B. C. and 640 A. D.
264-41 First Punic War.
218 Hannibal crosses Alps; beginning second Punic War.
201 Scipio dictates peace to Carthage.
149 Third Punic War begins.
146 Carthage destroyed by Romans.
60 First triumvirate in Rome; Pompey, Caesar and Crassus.
58-51 Caesar conquered Gaul and Britain.
44 Assassination of Julius Caesar.
31 Battle of Actium; defeat of Antony.
27 Octavian as Augustus becomes first Roman Emperor.
4 Birth of Jesus Christ.

A.D.

29 The Crucifixion.
64 Burning of Rome; first persecution of Christians.
70 Jerusalem destroyed by Titus.
79 Pompeii and Herculanean destroyed by eruption of Mt. Vesuvius.
116 Roman Empire at its greatest extent.
313 Constantine converted to Christianity.
330 Roman capital moved to Byzantium, henceforth known as Constantinople.
410 Sacking of Rome by Alaric; Britain abandoned.
451 Huns under Attila defeated at Chalons.
476 End of Western Roman Empire.
481 Kingdom of Franks founded by Clovis.
622 Mohammed's flight from Mecca (the Hejira).
624-32 Saracen conquest of Arabia.
632-51 Saracen conquest of Persia.
634-37 Saracen conquest of Syria.
640-46 Saracen conquest of Egypt.
640 Alexandrian library burned.
709 Saracen conquest of Africa completed.
711 Saracens cross into Spain.
732 Saracens defeated at Tours by Charles Martel.
756 Moorish kingdom in Spain founded.
786-809 Haroun-al-Rashed; Eastern Caliphate at height of power.
787 Danes land in England.
800 Charlemagne (768-814) crowned at Rome.
1000 Leif Ericson, the Norseman, discovered America.
1001 First Mohammedan invasion of India.
1066 Battle of Hastings; Norman conquest of Britain.
1096-99 The first of the Crusades (Godfrey of Bouillon, leader); capture of Jerusalem.
1147-49 The second Crusade (Conrad III, Louis VII, leaders).
1172 Ireland conquered by Henry II.
1187 Saladin recaptures Jerusalem.
1189-92 The third Crusade (Frederick Barbarossa; Philip II, Richard Coeur de Lion, leaders; Acre captured.
1202-4 The fourth Crusade (Count Baldwin of Flanders).
1206 Jenghis Khan, founder of Mogul Empire, begins his rule; conquers China, 1215; Central Asia, 1221.
1215 King John of England granted Magna Charta, June 15.
1228-29 The fifth Crusade (Frederick II).
1233 The Inquisition established in Spain by Pope Gregory IX; revived there in 1480; suppressed by Napoleon in Spain in 1808; restored in 1814; finally abolished in 1820.
1248-54 The sixth Crusade, under Louis IX (St. Louis).
1258 Assembly of Knights and Burgesses of England (the "Mad Parliament").
1259-92 Reign of Mongol Emperor, Kublai Khan.
1265 First representative Parliament in England.
1270 St. Louis dies in Tunis, on the last Crusade.
1271-95 Marco Polo's travels in Far East.
1291 Origin of Swiss Confederation.
1295 First regular English Parliament; it became a legislative power in 1308.
1338 Beginning of One Hundred Years' War.
1348 Outbreak of the "Black Death" disease in Europe.
1381 Wat Tyler's rebellion, England.
1415 Battle of Agincourt, Oct. 25.
1431 Joan of Arc was burned, May 30, in France.
1453 Constantinople taken by the Turks.
1455 The Wars of the Roses began.
1462 The Bible was first printed at Mentz.
1471 Caxton set up his printing press.
1486 Bartholomew Dias rounds Cape of Good Hope.
1492 Christopher Columbus discovers America, Oct. 12.
1497 Cabot discovers east coast of Canada, June 24.
1498 Vasco da Gama reaches India by sea.
—— Savonarola burned as heretic, at Florence, Italy.
1513 Balboa discovers Pacific Ocean, Sept. 25.
1517 The Reformation began in Germany; persecution of Protestants commenced in France.
1519-21 Conquest of Mexico by Cortes.
1531-35 Pizarro conquers Peru.
1534 Cartier ascended St. Lawrence River.
—— Act of Supremacy makes the King head of the Church of England.
1535 First English Bible printed.
1536-9 Monasteries closed in England.
1565 Revolt of the Netherlands began.
—— St. Augustine, Fla., settled.
1572 St. Bartholomew massacre, France, Aug. 24.
1587 Execution of Mary, Queen of Scots, Feb. 8.
1588 Spanish Armada defeated, July 21-29.
1598 Edict of Nantes, giving toleration to Huguenots, signed April 13.
1603 Union of England and Scotland.
1607 Jamestown, Va., settled, May 13.
1609 Hudson River first explored, Sept.
1615 Champlain entered Lake Ontario.
1618 Thirty Years' War in Germany began.
1685 Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.
1693 Beginning of England's national debt.
—— Earthquake in Sicily, 60,000 killed, Sept.
1694 Founding of the Bank of England.
1703 Earthquake in Japan, 200,000 killed, Feb. 2.
—— Founding of St. Petersburg, Russia.
1704 Gibraltar taken by the English, July 24; Battle of Blenheim, Aug. 13.
1707 Union of England and Scotland.
1713 Peace of Utrecht, April 11.
1714 Accession of House of Hanover, Aug. 1.
1715 First Jacobite rebellion in Great Britain; the second in 1745.
1717 Snow fell 10 to 20 ft. deep in New England, Feb. 20-24.
1720 South Sea Bubble burst; financial panic.
1745 Battle of Fontenoy, April 30; siege and capture of Louisburg by New England Colonial troops, June 17.
1754-63 French and Indian War in America.
1755 Earthquake in Portugal, 50,000 killed at Lisbon, Nov. 1.
1756 Black Hole suffocation in Calcutta.
1765 Stamp Act enacted by Parliament, March 22.
—— N. Y., R. I., Del., Mass., Conn., N. J., Pa. Md. and S. C. hold Stamp Act Congress at N. Y. City and issue a Declaration of Rights, Oct. 7.

1770 Boston Massacre, March 5.
1772 First partition of Poland; second, 1793; third, 1795.
1773 Tea destroyed in Boston Harbor, Dec. 16.
1774 First Continental Congress, Sept. 5-Oct. 26, Philadelphia.
1775 First American Anti-Slavery Society founded by Quakers, April 14, Phila.
—— Battle of Lexington, April 19.
—— Second Continental Congress agrees on Articles of Confederation, May 20.
—— Mecklenburg, North Carolina, Declaration of Independence, May 20.
—— Washington chosen head of American Army, June 15.
—— Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17.
1776 Tom Paine publishes "Common Sense."
—— Declaration of Independence, July 4.
—— Battle of Long Island, Aug. 27.
—— Battle of Harlem Heights, Sept. 16.
—— Nathan Hale executed, Sept. 22.
—— Washington crossed the Delaware River, Dec. 25-26, and defeated British at Trenton, N. J.
1777 Washington wins Battle of Princeton, Jan. 3.
—— Stars and Stripes flag adopted by Fourth Continental Congress, June 14.
—— Battle of Bennington, Vt., Aug. 16.
—— Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga, Oct. 17.
—— Articles of Confederation adopted by Congress, Nov. 15.
1778 Wyoming Valley, Pa., massacre, by Indians and Tories, July 4.
—— N. H., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. Y., Va. and S. C. sign the Articles of Confederation, July 9; N. C., July 21; Ga., July 24; N. J., Nov. 26.
—— French fleet arrives in Narragansett Bay, July 29.
—— Franklin negotiates U. S. treaty with France, recognizing American independence, Feb. 6.
1779 Delaware signs Articles of Confederation, Feb. 12-May 5.
—— Capt. Cook killed in Hawaii, Feb. 14.
—— Capture of Serapis by Paul Jones, Sept. 23.
1779-80 Long Island Sound frozen over.
1780 Bank of Philadelphia chartered (first in U. S.), March 1.
—— Major Andre captured, Sept. 23; hanged, Oct. 2.
1781 Congress announces complete ratification of Articles of Confederation, March 1.
—— Cornwallis surrenders at Yorktown, Oct. 19.
1782 Preliminary peace articles between U. S. and Great Britain signed at Paris, Nov. 30; definitive treaty signed Sept. 3, 1783.
1783 Congress demobilizes American Army, Oct. 18-Nov. 3; British evacuated New York, Nov. 25; Washington delivers his farewell address at Fraunces's Tavern, N. Y., Dec. 4; resigns his army commission, Dec. 23, and retires to Mt. Vernon, Va.
—— Earthquake in Calabria, Italy, 60,000 killed, Feb. 4.
1784 Congress ratifies peace treaty with Great Britain, Jan. 14.
—— First daily paper in America, Advertiser, issued at Phila.
—— John Fitch operated his steamboat on Delaware River.
1786 Shays's rebellion in Massachusetts.
1787 U. S. Constitution drawn up at a convention of delegates from the States at Phila., May 14-Sept. 17.
—— Warren Hastings impeached; acquitted, 1795, April 23.
1788 First settlement in Australia, Jan. 26.
1789 First Presidential election, February.
—— U. S. Constitution in effect in ratifying States, March 4.
—— First U. S. Congress meets, N. Y., April 6.
—— Washington inaugurated President, April 30.
—— The French Revolution began; Bastille stormed July 14.
—— U. S. Supreme Court created, Sept.
1792 France proclaimed a Republic, Sept. 21.
—— First U. S. Mint established, April 2.
—— First Canadian Legislature.
—— Cotton gin invented by Eli Whitney.
1793 Canada forbids slave importation.
—— Louis XVI. of France executed, Jan. 21.
1796 Vaccination discovered by Jenner.
1797 Earthquake on west coast South America, 41,000 killed at Quito, Feb. 4.
1798 The Irish rebellion.
—— Lord Nelson defeats French fleet in Battle of the Nile, Aug. 1.
1799 Bonaparte declared First Consul, Nov.
—— George Washington died, Dec. 14.
1800 Sixth Congress (2d session) meets (for first time) at Washington, Nov. 17.
—— Battle of Marengo, June 14; Battle of Hohenlinden, Dec. 3.
1801 Union of Great Britain and Ireland, Jan. 1; first Parliament of United Kingdom.
1803 England and France renew war.
—— Louisiana purchased from the French.
1804 Napoleon Bonaparte proclaimed Emperor of France, May 18.
1805 Battle of Trafalgar; death of Nelson, Oct. 21.
—— Battle of Austerlitz, Dec. 2.
1806 End of the Holy Roman Empire.
1807 British take Copenhagen.
—— Abolition of slave trade in British dominions, March 25.
—— Peace of Tilsit, July 7.
—— Fulton's first steamboat voyage, New York to Albany, Aug. 11.
1811-12 Earthquake in bed of Mississippi River, south of mouth of Ohio River; destroyed small towns and created Reelfoot Lake, 14 miles long.
1812 Second United States war with Great Britain, declared June 19.
—— The French expedition to Moscow; city burned by the Russians, Sept. 16.
1813 Perry's victory on Lake Erie, Sept. 10.
—— Russia, Prussia and Austria unite against Napoleon; he wins Battle of Dresden, Aug. 26-29; decisively beaten at Leipzig, Oct. 16-19; Wellington drives the French from Spain.
1814 Stephenson invents the locomotive.
—— Scott's "Waverley" published.
—— Allies capture Paris, March 31; Napoleon abdicates, April 11; Louis XVIII. restored to throne, May 3; Congress of Vienna opened, Nov. 3.
—— British burned White House at Washington, Aug. 24.
—— Battle of Lake Champlain, Macdonough's victory, Sept. 11.
—— Treaty of Ghent, Dec. 24.
1815 Jackson defeated British at New Orleans, Jan. 8.
—— Napoleon returned from Elba to France, March 1; the "Hundred Days," March 20-June 22; Napoleon defeated at Waterloo, June 18; sent to St. Helena, Oct. 16; Holy Alliance formed Sept 26.
1817 Work begun on Erie Canal, July 4; formal opening at New York, Nov. 4, 1825.
1818 Imprisonment for debt abolished at New York, Dec. 6.
1819 First steamboat crossed the Atlantic. This was the Savannah, which went from New York to Savannah (March 28-April 12), and went from Savannah to Liverpool (May 22-June 20).
—— Florida acquired from Spain, Feb. 22.
1821 Napoleon died at St. Helena, May 5.
—— Mexico wins independence from Spain.
1821-29 Greek War for independence.
1822 Famine in Ireland.
—— Revolution in Portugal; separation of Brazil.
1823 Monroe Doctrine declared, Dec. 2.
1824 Visit of Lafayette to America.
1825 Trade unions allowed in England.
1828 First passenger railroad in United States (the Baltimore and Ohio) was begun, July 4.
—— War between Russia and Turkey.
—— Catholics readmitted to Parliament.
1829 Welland Canal opened.
1830 Revolution in France, Orleanist succession.
1832 Nullification ordinance in South Carolina, Nov. 19.
1833 Steamship Royal William crossed from Nova Scotia to England.
—— Fire at New York; 70 houses burned.
—— First opera house opened at N. Y., Nov. 18.
—— Abolition of slavery throughout British Empire.
1834 Last lottery in England, Aug. 28.
1835 Morse invented the electric telegraph.
—— Great fire in New York City, Dec. 16-17; 674 buildings burned.
1838 Fire destroyed 1,158 buildings at Charleston, S. C., April 27.
1839 Earthquake at Martinique; 700 killed.
1840 British opium war with China.
1841 Upper and Lower Canada united, Feb. 10.
1842 Fire at Hamburg, Germany, destroyed 1,992 buildings, May 4.
1843 First telegraph line in U. S., Washington to Baltimore.
1845 Texas annexed.
—— Fire destroyed 1,000 buildings at Pittsburgh, Pa., April 10.
—— Fire destroyed 1,300 buildings at N. Y., June 28; and 600 buildings at Albany.
1846 Sewing machine completed by Howe.
—— McCormick's reaping machine perfected.
—— The Irish potato famine.
—— British corn laws repealed, June 26.
—— War with Mexico began; treaty signed July, 4, 1848.
1847 Battle of Chapultepec, Sept. 13.

1848 Louis Philippe dethroned in France; second Republic set up. Revolutionary uprisings in many European countries.
—— Washington Monument, at Washington, D. C., begun July 4.
—— Fire destroyed 3,000 buildings at Constantinople, Aug. 16.
—— Gold discovered in California, Jan. 24.
—— Fugitive Slave Law passed.
1851 Gold discovered in Australia, Feb. 12.
—— Fire destroyed 2,500 buildings at San Francisco, May 3-5; also 500 buildings there June 22.
—— First International Exhibition, London.
1852 Louis Napoleon became Emperor of France.
1853 Crimean War began.
1854 Japan opened by Commodore Perry.
1855 Sebastopol falls; Crimean War ends, Sept. 8.
1857 The great mutiny in India; broke out May 10.
—— The Dred Scott decision.
—— First Atlantic cable begun to be laid, Valentia, Ireland, Aug. 5; first messages, Aug. 5, 1858.
1858 East India Company dissolved, Aug. 2; government of India transferred to the British Crown.
1859 John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry, Va., Oct. 16.
—— First petroleum well opened, Titusville, Pa., by Edward L. Drake; Aug. 26.
—— War between Austria and Sardinia (assisted by France); Battle of Magenta, June 4; Battle of Solferino, June 24.
1860 Prince of Wales visited the U. S.
—— South Carolina seceded, Dec. 20.
1861 Emancipation of the Russian serfs.
—— Victor Emmanuel becomes King of Italy.
—— Southern Confederacy formed, Feb. 8; elected Jefferson Davis President, Feb. 9; Fort Sumter fired on, April 12; Lincoln called for volunteers, April 15; Queen Victoria's proclamation of neutrality, May 13; Battle of Bull Run, July 21; McClellan given command of Union Army, Nov. 1; Mason and Slidell affair, Nov. 8.
1862 Grant captures Forts Henry and Donelson, Feb. 6 and 16; Monitor defeats Merrimac, March 9; Farragut captured New Orleans, April 25; McClellan's Peninsula Campaign, March-August; Battles of Antictam, Sept. 17; Fredericksburg, Dec. 13.
1863 Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation (issued Sept. 22, 1862), in effect Jan. 1.
—— Hooker defeated at Chancellorsville, May 2-4; Lee defeated at Gettysburg, July 1-3; Grant captures Vicksburg, July 4; Battles of Chickamauga, Sept. 19-20; Lookout Mountain, Nov. 24; Missionary Ridge, Nov. 25.
—— Draft riots at N. Y. City, July 13-16.
—— French set up Maximilian, Austrian Archduke, as Emperor of Mexico; on their withdrawal, Feb., 1867, he was captured, and executed, June 19.
1864 War between Prussia and Denmark.
—— Grant made Commander-in-Chief, March 12; Battles of the Wilderness, May 5-6; of Spotsylvania, May 8-21; Cedar Creek, Oct. 19; Sherman's March to Atlanta, May-July; he captured Savannah, Dec. 21; U. S. S. Kearsarge sinks the raider Alabama, June 19.
1865 Lee surrendered at Appomattox, April 9.
—— Lincoln shot by J. Wilkes Booth, at Washington, April 14; died April 15.
1866 Fire destroyed centre of Portland, Me., and made 2,000 homeless, July 4.
—— Fenians invaded Canada.
—— Second Atlantic cable laid. First (1857-8) had lasted only a little while.
—— Fire destroyed 2,500 buildings at Quebec, Canada, Oct. 13.
1867 Alaska purchased from Russia, March 30.
—— The Dominion of Canada established, July 1.
1867-68 Abolition of the Shogunate and restoration of the Mikado in Japan; feudalism abolished in 1871; Constitution promulgated in 1889.
1868 President Andrew Johnson impeached, tried and acquitted, March-May.
—— U. S.-China (Burlingame) treaty, July 4.
—— Earthquake in Peru and Ecuador, 25,000 killed, Aug. 13-15.
—— Queen Isabella flees from Spain, Sept. 30.
1869 Financial "Black Friday" in New York, Sept. 24.
—— Red River rebellion in Canada.
—— Suez Canal opened, Nov. 17.
1870 Franco-Prussian War begun, July 19; France proclaimed a Republic, Sept. 4.
—— Rome added to Kingdom of Italy.
1871 The German Empire re-established, Jan. 18.
—— The great fire in Chicago, Oct. 8-11; 18,000 bldgs. destroyed; est. loss, $196,000,000.
1872 Col. Jas. Fisk, Jr., "King of Wall Street," shot at N. Y. by Edw. S. Stokes, Jan 6; he died two days later; Stokes got 4 years in prison.
—— The great fire in Boston, Nov. 9; 748 buildings destroyed.
1873 Fifth Avenue Theatre burned, N. Y., Jan. 1.
—— "Boss" W. M. Tweed at N. Y. convicted of fraud.
—— Panic at N. Y. began with bank failures on Sept. 20.
1876 Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.
1876 Jarrett and Palmer train, New York to San Francisco, left Jersey City May 31; arrived San Francisco June 4; time of journey, 83 hours 45 minutes.
—— Telephone invented by Bell.
—— Hallett's Reef (Hell Gate) blown up, Sept. 2.
—— Brooklyn Theatre fire, Dec. 5; 289 lives lost.
1877 Russia declares war on Turkey, April 24.
—— Fire swept over 600 acres of City of St. John, N. B., June 20; 100 lives lost.
—— Eleven Molly Maguires hanged at Pottsville, Pa., for murders, June 21.
1878 Congress at Berlin, June 13-July 13, settles the Turkish question. Bulgaria, Montenegro, Serbia and Roumania made independent.
—— "L" opened in New York, April 30.
—— Masked burglars got $2,757,700 at Manhattan Savings Institution, N. Y., Oct. 27.
—— Incandescent electric lamp invented by Edison.
1879 English massacred at Cabul, Sept. 4.
1881 East River frozen over, people crossed on foot.
—— President Garfield shot, July 2; died Sept. 14.
—— Fire kills 850 at Ring Theatre, Vienna, Dec. 8.
1882 Fire destroyed most of Kingston, Jamaica, Dec. 11.
—— Tuberculosis germ discovered by Dr. Koch.
1883 Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria and Italy. (Renewed in 1887, 1891 and 1896.)
—— Brooklyn Bridge opened, May 24.
1884 Panic at N. Y., failure of Marine Bank and Jas. R. Keene, May 5.
—— Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty presented to U. S., at Paris, July 4.
1885 Death of Gordon at Khartoum, Jan. 26.
—— First electric street railway in U. S., at Baltimore, opened Sept. 1.
—— Hell Gate rocks blown up, Oct. 10.
1886 Haymarket Anarchist riots, Chicago; 7 police killed, 60 wounded, May 4.
—— Steve Brodie jumped from Brooklyn Bridge, July 23.
—— Charleston, S. C., earthquake, Aug. 31.
—— Statue of Liberty on Bedloe's Island unveiled in presence of 1,000,000 people, The World raised $100,000 to erect pedestal, Oct. 28.
1887 Fire kills 200 at Opera Comique, Paris, May 25; and 200 at theatre, Exeter, England, Sept. 4.
—— Flood in Hoang-Ho River, China; 900,000 perish.
—— Interstate Commerce Law, Feb. 4.
1888 Great blizzard in eastern part of U. S., March 11-14.
1889 Brazil became a republic.
—— Johnstown, Pa., flood, May 31; 2,209 lives lost.
1891 Park Place disaster, N. Y., 64 killed, Aug. 22.
1892 Fire destroyed 28 lives at Hotel Royal, N. Y., Feb. 6; and 600 in building, St. John's, N.F., July 8.
—— Pinkerton guards killed several steel strikers at Homestead, Pa., July 16.
1893 World's Fair at Chicago, opened May 1.
—— Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii deposed, Jan. 16.
1894 Chinese-Japanese War began, July 25; Battle of Yalu, Sept. 17; treaty of Shimonoseki, April 17, gave Japan Liaotung Peninsula, Formosa and the Pescadores.
—— Hawaii made a republic, July 4.
—— First gasoline vehicle in operation, July 4.
—— Capt. Dreyfus degraded, Dec. 23; restored to rank, July 12, 1906.
1895 Roentgen ray discovered by W. K. Roentgen, a German physicist.
—— Cuban Revolution began, Feb. 20.
1896 President Cleveland appointed Venezuela Boundary Commission, Jan. 1; treaty signed, Feb. 2, 1897.
—— "Greater New York" bill signed, May 11.
—— Tornado killed several hundred at St. Louis, May 17.
—— Defeat of Italian Army by Menelek at Adowa in Abyssinia, March 1.
1897 The Turkish-Greek War.
—— Fire killed 150 at Charity bazaar, Paris, May 4.
1898 U. S. battleship Maine blown up in harbor of Havana, Cuba, Feb. 15; 260 lost.

1898 War began between Spain and the United States. Diplomatic relations broken, April 21; Cuban blockade declared, April 22; war declared by Spain, April 24, by United States, April 25.
—— Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay, May 1.
—— Battles of San Juan and El Caney, July 1-3.
—— Battle of Santiago de Cuba, July 3.
—— Annexation of Hawaii to U. S., July 7.
—— Peace protocol signed between the United States and Spain, Aug. 12.
—— Peace treaty signed by American and Spanish delegates at Paris, Dec. 10, the U. S. acquiring the Philippines and Porto Rico.
—— Battle of Omdurman, Sept. 2; Sudan recovered.
1899 Spanish treaty ratified by U. S. Senate, Feb. 6.
—— Universal Peace Conference at Hague called by Czar, May 18.
—— The South African War began, Oct. 11; Gen. Cronje surrendered, Feb. 27; Ladysmith relieved, Feb. 28; Pretoria surrendered, June 5, 1900; war ended, May 31, 1902.
—— Philippine-American War began, Feb. 4.
—— Windsor Hotel fire (N. Y.), March 17; 45 lives lost.
1900 Chicago drainage canal opened, Jan. 2.
—— Paris Exposition opened, April 15.
—— Boxer insurrection in China, June; Peking captured by foreign allies, Aug. 14.
—— Great fire at Ottawa and Hull, Canada, April 26.
—— Hoboken docks and ships fire, June 30; 145 lives lost; $10,000,000 property destroyed.
—— The Galveston tornado, Sept. 8; 6,000 lives lost.
1901 Death of Queen Victoria, Jan. 22.
—— J. P. Morgan organized U. S. Steel Corp.
—— Aguinaldo captured by Gen. Funston, March 23.
—— Northern Pacific Railway stock "corner" and panic, May 9.
—— Pan-American Exposition, May 1-Nov. 2.
—— Jacksonville, Fla., swept by $11,000,000 fire, May 3.
—— Assassination of President McKinley, Sept. 6.
—— Marconi signalled letter "S" across Atlantic from England to Newfoundland, Dec. 12. First message sent in Dec., 1902.
1902 St. Pierre, Martinique, destroyed by eruption of Mt. Pelee, May 8; about 30,000 lives lost.
—— Pennsylvania coal strike of 145,000 anthracite miners, May 12. Settled by President Roosevelt's commission, Oct. 23.
—— Fire destroyed 456 buildings at Paterson, N. J., Feb.; and 115 people at a church, Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 20.
—— Cuban Republic inaugurated, May 20.
—— First International Arbitration Court opened, Hague, October.
1903 Kishineff massacre.
—— Alaska boundary treaty ratified by U. S., Feb. 11.
—— U. S.-Philippine cable completed, message sent around the world in 12 minutes, July 4.
—— Panama Revolution, Nov. 3; republic recognized by U. S., Nov. 6.
—— First successful mechanical aeroplane flight by the Wright brothers, Dec. 17.
—— Fire kills 602 at Iroquois Theatre, Chicago, Dec. 30.
1904 The great fire in Baltimore, Feb. 7; 2,500 buildings destroyed.
—— The Russo-Japanese War began, Feb. 6.
—— St. Louis Exposition opened, May 1.
—— The United States occupied Panama Canal Zone.
—— Subway opened, New York, Oct. 27.
1905 Port Arthur surrendered to Japanese, Jan. 2.
—— Battle of Mukden, Feb. 20-Mar. 15.
—— Battle of Sea of Japan, May 27-28.
—— Peace terms between Japan and Russia agreed on at Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 25; treaty signed Sept. 5.
—— Norway dissolved union with Sweden.
—— Earthquake killed 1,500 at Valparaiso, Chili; property loss, $100,000,000.
1906 San Francisco earthquake and conflagration; over 500 lives were lost; property loss, $400,000,000; April 18-19.
1907 Earthquake killed 1,400, Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 14.
—— Wall Street's "silent panic," March 14.
—— Coal mine fire killed 400, Fairmount, W. Va.
—— Jamestown Exposition opened, April 26.
—— Bridge over St. Lawrence at Quebec collapsed, Aug. 29.
—— U. S. Judge K. M. Landis, Chicago, fined Standard Oil $29,240,000 for rebating; the decision was upset on appeal, Aug. 3.
—— U. S. battleship fleet left Hampton Roads, Va., for cruise around the world, Dec. 16; reached Hampton Roads on return, Feb. 22, 1909.
1908 Fire killed 169 at theatre, Boyertown, Pa., Jan. 13; and 174 at school at Collinwood, Ohio, March 4.
—— Chelsea, Mass., fire, April 12.
—— Gov. Hughes signed bill abolishing race track gambling in N. Y. State, June 11.
—— District of Columbia Supreme Court sentenced Samuel Gompers and others to prison for contempt of court in Bucks stove case, Dec.
—— Earthquakes in Sicily and Calabria killed 76,000, Messina partly destroyed, Dec. 28.
1909 R. E. Peary, U. S. N., discovered North Pole, April 6.
—— Hudson-Fulton celebration, New York, Sept.-Oct.-Nov.
1910 Republic of Portugal established.
—— Union of South Africa formed, May 31.
1911 U. S. Supreme Court ordered Standard Oil combine dissolved, May 15; same decree as to American Tobacco Co., May 29.
—— The Italian-Turkish War began Sept. 29.
—— Postal banks established in United States, at N. Y., Chicago, St. Louis and Boston, Aug. 1.
—— Triangle waist factory fire, N. Y., 148 killed, March 25.
—— Flood in Yangtse River, China; 100,000 drowned.
—— President Diaz of Mexico resigned, May 25.
—— The South Pole discovered, Dec. 14, by Capt. Roald Amundsen.
—— China proclaimed a republic.
1912 Balkan War began.
—— Equitable Building burned, Jan. 9; 6 lives lost.
—— Steamship Titanic wrecked by iceberg off Canadian coast, April 14-15; 1,517 lost.
1913 Ohio and Indiana floods, March 25-27; 732 lives lost. In Brazos, Tex., floods, 500 died.
—— Peace Palace at Hague dedicated.
—— Mine explosion, Cardiff, Wales, 400 killed, Oct. 14.
—— Zeppelin balloon, Z-2, exploded over Johannisthal, Germany, 28 died, Oct. 17.
1914 World War began in Europe. Archduke Francis of Austria assassinated at Sarajevo, June 28; Austria declared war on Serbia, July 28; Germany invaded France at Cirey, Russian troops invaded Germany, Aug. 2; Germans entered Liege, Aug. 7; British Expeditionary Force landed in France, Aug. 16; Germans occupied Brussels, Aug. 20; Japan declared war on Germany, Aug. 23; Austria declared war on Japan, Aug. 25; Louvain bombarded and damaged, Aug. 25; Battle of the Marne, Sept. 6-10; Germans occupied Antwerp, Oct. 9; De Wet's rebellion in South Africa, Oct. 28; Japanese capture Tsingtau, Nov. 7; first battle of Ypres, Nov. 9; German cruiser Emden destroyed at Cocos Island, Nov. 10.
—— United States Marines landed at Vera Cruz, Mex., April 21.
—— Great fire in Salem, Mass., June 25; 1,000 buildings destroyed.
—— Panama Canal opened, Aug. 15.
—— Cape Cod Canal opened.
1915 British naval victory, North Sea, off Dogger Bank, Jan. 24; German official submarine "blockade" of Great Britain began, Feb. 18; British "Orders in Council" to prevent commodities reaching or leaving Germany, March 1; second battle of Ypres, April 22-28 (first poison gas attack of war); Germans invade Baltic provinces of Russia, April 30; Italy denounces treaty of Triple Alliance, May 4; steamship Lusitania sunk by German submarine off Head of Kinsale, Ireland, May 7; 1,198 lives lost, of which 124 were Americans. The submarine was the J-20, commanded by Capt. Schweiger; steamship Arabic sunk Aug. 19; Allied forces land at Salonica, Oct. 5; Nurse Cavell shot at Brussels, Oct. 12; Italian liner Ancona sunk, Nov. 9.
—— Panama - Pacific International Exposition opened, Feb. 20.
—— Wireless communication between Japan and United States established, July 27.
1916 Germans attack Verdun, Feb. 21-28; rebel rising in Dublin, April 24; naval battle off Jutland, May 31; third battle of Ypres, June 2; battle of Somme, July 1-10; second battle of Somme, July 14-Aug. 5; Capt. Fryatt executed, July 27; President Wilson's Peace Note published, Dec. 20.

1916 Columbus, New Mexico, raided by Villa, Mar. 9; Pershing entered Mexico to punish Villa, March 15; Fight at Parral, Mexico, April 12; Agreement, May 2; Protocol of withdrawal signed November 24.

—— Black Tom dock explosion and fire, Jersey City, July 30; $33,000,000 loss.

1917 Germany begins unrestricted submarine warfare, Feb. 1; United States broke off diplomatic relations with Germany, Feb. 3; United States declared a state of war existed with Germany, April 6; Russian Czar abdicates, March 15; first American troops landed in France, June 26; Russia proclaimed a Republic, Sept. 15; first shot by American troops in France, Oct. 27; first American casualties in France, Nov. 3; Bolshevists under Lenin seize supreme power in Russia, Nov. 7; Battle of Cambrai, Nov. 20-Dec. 4; United States declared a state of war existed with Austria, Dec. 7; Jerusalem captured, Dec. 9

—— King Constantine of Greece abdicated June 12.

—— Halifax disaster, Dec. 6; explosion of a munition ship in harbor in collision caused fire that laid in ruins one-third of the city; killed 1,226, with 400 others missing; destroyed 3,000 houses, with $20,000,000 damage.

1918 Peace signed at Brest-Litovsk between the Bolsheviks on the one side, and Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey on the other, March 3; peace signed between Germany and Finland, March 7; battle of the Somme, March 21 to April 6; Paris bombarded by long range guns at distance of 75 miles, March 23; British naval forces raid Zeebrugge and Ostend, April 22; pro-German plot discovered in Ireland, Sinn Fein leaders arrested, May 17; battle of the Aisne, May 27-June 5; Czar Nicholas of Russia, the Empress, their four daughters and one son, Prince Dolgoroukoff, Dr. Bodkin, a lady-in-waiting and a nurse were shot by Bolshevik orders at Ekaterinburg, July 16; at Perm, also in July, the Bolshevists assassinated the Czar's brother, Grand Duke Michael, and at Alapaievsky, north of Ekaterinburg, they killed the Grand Dukes Sergius Mikhailovitch, Igo Constantinovitch and Ivan Constantinovitch; German retreat across the Marne begins, July 19; battle of St. Mihiel, Sept. 12-16; United States troops take St. Mihiel, Sept. 13; battle of the Meuse-Argonne, Sept. 20 to Nov. 11; Franco-American attack in Argonne, Sept. 26; British attack breaks Hindenburg line, Sept. 27; Bulgaria signs armistice and surrenders, Sept. 29; Ferdinand of Bulgaria abdicates, Oct. 5; United States troops capture St. Etienne, Oct. 6.

—— Allies capture Cambrai, Le Cateau and Roncroy, Oct. 9; Allies occupy Ostend, Bruges and Lille, Oct. 17; Germans in third peace note accept President Wilson's terms and recall submarines to their bases, Oct. 20; British and Italians cross the Piave, Oct. 27; armistice granted to Turkey, Oct. 30; Hungarian Republic proclaimed in Budapest, and Republic of German-Austria in Vienna, Nov. 1; Austria accepts truce terms, Nov. 4; United States troops capture Sedan, Nov. 7; revolution in Kiel and Hamburg, Nov. 7; Bavaria proclaimed a republic, Nov. 8; the Kaiser abdicates, Nov. 9; he flees to Holland, Nov. 10; armistice in World War signed, Nov. 11; German fleet surrenders to British, Nov. 21; United States troops enter Mainz, Dec. 6; American troops crossed the Rhine, Dec. 13.

—— Malbone St. Tunnel rail (B. R. T.) wreck, 97 killed, 100 hurt, Nov. 2.

1919 Peace Conference opens informally at Paris, Jan. 12; formally inaugurated at Versailles, Jan. 18; treaty signed at Versailles, June 28, by the Treaty Plenipotentiaries of Germany and the Allied Powers; President Wilson gave the treaty to the Senate, July 10; ratified by the German National Assembly, July 10; by the British Parliament, July 25; and by King George, July 31; by the King of Italy, Oct. 7; by France, Oct. 13, and by Japan, Oct. 27; rejected by the United States Senate, Nov. 19.

—— Three U. S. Navy seaplanes left Trepassy, Newfoundland, May 16; one, the N-C 4, reached the Azores, May 17; Lisbon, May 27; Plymouth, England, May 31; Harry G. Hawker and MacKenzie Grieve fell in mid-ocean on an attempted flight, May 18, from Newfoundland to Ireland but were rescued; John Alcock and A. W. Brown made, June 14-15, a non-stop air flight from Newfoundland to Ireland; a British dirigible balloon, R-34, left Scotland, July 2, and descended at Mineola, L. I., July 6. It left for England, July 10, and arrived there July 13. The U. S. transcontinental air flight, New York to San Francisco and return, Oct. 8-18, was won by Lieut. W. B. Maynard and Lieut. Alex. Pearson.

—— Nation-wide bomb plot; at the home of Attorney Gen. Palmer, the Red was killed by his own bomb, June 2.

—— Airplane service between New York and Chicago began July 1.

—— Big port strike at N. Y., Boston, etc., began July 16.

—— Dirigible balloon exploded, falling on Illinois Trust and Savings Bank Building, Chicago, killing 10; July 21.

—— Thirty-one killed, 500 injured, in race riot, at Chicago, July 27.

—— Boston police strike, began Sept. 9.

—— Steel workers strike all over U. S., beginning Sept. 22; railway strike in England began Sept. 27; soft coal miners in U. S. began strike Oct. 31.

1920 The United States Senate for the second time defeated the German treaty, March 19.

—— The U. S. transport Buford (Soviet Ark) took to Finland Emma Goldman, Alexander Berkman and 200 other Reds (Dec. 1919-Jan., 1920).

—— The Eighteenth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution, providing for Nation-wide Prohibition, was proclaimed in effect Jan. 16.

—— The Nineteenth Amendment, giving suffrage to women, was proclaimed in effect Aug. 26.

—— Wall St., N. Y., bomb explosion, killed over 30; injured over 100; did over $2,000,000 property damage, Sept. 16.

1921 President Harding signed joint resolution (passed by House June 30, by Senate July 1) of Congress declaring peace with Germany and Austria, July 2. The treaty was signed Aug. 25, at Berlin, by United States and German representatives; was ratified Sept. 17 by the German National Council; ratified by the United States Senate (66 to 20) on Oct. 18.

—— Sinn Feiners burned Custom House, Dublin, May 25.

—— Arkansas River floods and rain swept away 665 houses at Pueblo, Col., making 3,500 persons homeless; property loss over $20,000,000; 1,500 dead or missing, June 3-4.

—— Explosion on a new gas plant at Oppau, on the Rhine, Germany, killed hundreds and destroyed property worth millions, Sept. 21.

—— Collapse and explosion of dirigible balloon, ZR-2, over Hull, England; 42, including U. S. Naval men, were killed, Aug. 24.

—— Limitation of Armaments Conference met at Washington, Nov. 11; it adjourned Feb. 6, 1922.

1922 Roof of Knickerbocker (movie) Theatre collapsed at Washington, D. C.; 98 died from injuries, Jan. 28.

—— Dirigible balloon Roma exploded descending at Hampton, Va.; 34 died of injuries, Feb. 21.

—— Irish Free State established, Dec. 6.

—— Last British troops of occupation evacuated Dublin, Dec. 17.

—— Fourteen republics of Russia combined, in convention at Moscow, and formed themselves into The United Soviets of the World, Dec. 20.

1923 French and Belgian troops began occupation of the Ruhr, Jan. 11.

—— The world's friendship airplane S-C II. reached Rio Janeiro, from New York, Feb. 8.

—— 100th anniversary of Delaware & Hudson, first centennial of an American railroad, was celebrated at New York City April 23.

—— Earthquake, followed by fires and tidal waves, destroyed part of Tokio and Yokohama, over 100,000 were killed, Sept. 1.

1924 Allies and Germany, in Agreement of London, accepted Dawes Reparation Plan, Aug. 16; French troops began evacuation of Ruhr by marching out of Offenburg and Appenweier, Aug. 18; the Agreement of London was formally signed Aug. 30 at London by Germany and the powers concerned, and Owen D. Young of the United States assumed duties as Agent General of Reparation Payments.

NOTABLE MARINE DISASTERS IN 100 YEARS.

(Figures indicate number of lives lost.)

1829—June 4. U. S. steam frigate, Fulton, destroyed by magazine explosion at Brooklyn Navy Yard; 26.
1831—April 9. Brig Billow wrecked on Ragged Island, Nova Scotia; 137.
—Aug. 19. Immigrant ship Lady Sherbrooke, Ireland to Quebec, wrecked off Cape Ray; 273.
—Steam packet, Rothesay Castle, wrecked near Liverpool; 100.
1832—April 9. Steamship Brandywine burned on Mississippi River near Memphis; 110.
1833—May 11. Ship Lady of the Lake, England to Quebec, hit by iceberg; 215.
—Aug. 30. Ship Amphitrite, bound for Australia with British women convicts, wrecked off Boulogne, France; 128.
1836—Oct. 25. Steamboat Royal Tar, burned in Penobscot Bay; 32.
—Nov. 21. American ship Bristol, England to New York, wrecked of Far Rockaway Beach, N. Y.; 77.
1837—Jan. 2. American bark Mexico, England to New York, wrecked on Hempstead Beach, near Point Lookout, N. Y.; 62.
—Feb. 16. British ship Jane and Margaret, England to New York, lost near Isle of Man; 200.
—May 9. Steamer Sherrod burned on Mississippi River; 175.
—Aug. 15. Steamboat Dubuque, blew up on Mississippi River near Bloomington, Wis.
—Oct. 9. Steamboat Home, New York to Charleston, wrecked off Ocracoke; 100.
—Oct. 29. Steamboat Monmouth sunk in collision on Mississippi River; 234.
1838—April 25. Steamboat Moselle blown up on Ohio River, near Cincinnati, Ohio; 100.
—June 14. Steamboat Pulaski, Savannah to Baltimore, blew up off North Carolina; 140.
—June 16. Steamboat Washington burned on Lake Erie; 50.
—Nov. 21. East Indianman Protector, wrecked off Bengal; 170.
—Nov. 25. Steamboat Gen. Brown, blew up on Mississippi River, at Helena, Ark.; 60.
1840—Jan. 13. Steamboat Lexington, New York to Stonington, burned off Edens Neck, L. I.; 140.
—Aug. 9. Brig Florence, Rotterdam to New York, foundered off Newfoundland; 60.
1841—Jan. 4. Steamer Thames, Dublin to Liverpool, wrecked off St. Ives; 56.
—Feb. 19. Ship Governor Fenner, England to New York, sunk in collision off Holyhead, England; 122.
—March 11. Steamer President, New York to Liverpool, with 136 persons on board; never heard from.
—April 19. American ship William Browne, England to Philadelphia, sunk by iceberg; 70.
—Aug. 9. Steamer Erie burned on Lake Erie; 175.
—Aug. 28. Transports Abercrombie, Robinson and Waterloo, wrecked off Cape of Good Hope; 189.
1842—April 14. Steamboat Medora, blew up at Baltimore; 28.
—June 28. Steamboat Edna, burned near mouth of Mississippi River; 33.
—July 9. Steamer Shamrock, blew up on St. Lawrence River; 68.
—Oct. 13. Steamer Eliza strikes snag below mouth of Ohio River, and sinks; 30.
—Nov. 13. East Indiaman Reliance, China to London, wrecked off Morlemont, near Boulogne; 109.
—Nov. 26. Phoenix wrecked in storm off coast of Newfoundland; many lives lost.
1844—Feb. 28. Steamer De Soto and Buckeye collide, Buckeye sinks; 60.
—Oct. 23. Steamer Lucy Walker explodes three boilers at New Albany, Ind.; 50.
—Dec. 14. Steamer Belle of Clarksville run down by Louisiana and sunk; 30.
1846—Feb. 12. Steamer Tweed lost off Yucatan; 60.
—June 27. Brig Sutley from Pictou, N. S., to Fall River, Mass., wrecked in Vineyard Sound; 30.
—Dec. 8. U. S. Brig Somers struck by squall off Vera Cruz and sunk; 44.
1847—April 28. Emigrant ship Exmouth, Londonderry to Quebec; 200.
—May 19. Brig Carrick, foundered in St. Lawrence River; 170.
—Nov. 19. Steamers Talisman and Tempest in collision on Ohio River; 100.
—Nov. 21. Steamer Phoenix burned on Lake Michigan; 240.
—Dec. 20. British steam frigate Avenger, wrecked off north coast of Africa; 200.
1848—Jan. 8. Boilers of steamer Blue Ridge on Ohio River explode; 30.
—Aug. 12. Steamer Edward Bates blew up; 28.
—Aug. 24. American emigrant ship Ocean Monarch, from Liverpool, burned off Carnarvonshire, North Wales; 200.
1849—Nov. 15. Steamer Louisiana explodes at New Orleans; 60.
—Nov. 16. Emigrant ship Caleb Grimshaw burned at sea; 60.
1850—March 7. Steamer Orville St. John, burned near Montgomery, Ala.; 30.
—March 30. Steamer Royal Adelaide wrecked off Margate; 400.
—April 27. Steamer Anthony Wayne, Sandusky to Buffalo, on Lake Erie, explodes boiler and sinks; 38.
—June 15. Steamship Orion strikes rock on shore north of Portpatrick; 50.
—June 17. Steamer Griffith burned on Lake Erie; 300.
—Nov. 12. Emigrant ship Edmund, Limerick to New York, wrecked off coast of Ireland; 100.
1852—Jan. 24. Steamer Amazon burned off Scilly Islands; 100.
—Feb. 26. Troopship Birkenhead, Queenstown to Cape of Good Hope, wrecked; 454.
—July 27. Steamboat Henry Clay, burned on Hudson River; 70.
—Aug. 20. Steamer Atlantic sunk by collision on Lake Erie; 250.
—Sept. 4. Steamboat Reindeer, blew up on Hudson River; 38.
1853—Feb. 15. Steamship Queen Victoria, wrecked near Dublin; 67.
—Feb. 16. The Independence burned off coast Lower California; 140.
—May 3. Immigrant ship William and Mary, sunk at Bahamas; 170.
—May 20. Ship Aurora, from New York, vanished at sea; 25.
—Sept. 29. Emigrant ship Annie Jane wrecked off coast of Scotland; 348.
—Dec. 23-31. Steamer San Francisco, bound for California with 700 United States troops, foundered at sea; 240.
—Dec. 30. Ship Staffordshire, Liverpool for Boston, grounded near Seal Island; 178.
1854—Jan. 20. Emigrant ship Tayleur wrecked off Lambay; 380.
—Jan. 28. Steamer Georgia, burned at New Orleans; 60.
—March 5. Steamboat Caroline, burned on Mississippi at mouth of White River; 45.
—March. Steamer City of Glasgow, Liverpool to Philadelphia, with 450 passengers, never heard from.
—April 15. Steamer Secretary blew up in San Pablo, Cal. Bay; 50.
—April 16. Ship Powhatan, Havre to New York, grounded on Long Beach, N. Y.; 311.
—May 10. Troopship Lady Nugent, from Madras, foundered in a storm; 400.
—Sept. 27. Steamer Arctic, from Liverpool, sunk in collision in fog, 40 miles off Cape Race, N. F.; 350.
—Nov. 13-16. Eleven transports with supplies for the army in the Crimea wrecked in storm on Black Sea; 500.
1855—May 1. Emigrant ship John wrecked off Falmouth; 200.
1856—Jan. 30. Chilian warship Cazador wrecked; 314.
—Sept. 23. Steamer Pacific, Collins Line, vanished at sea; 240.
—July 17. Steamer Northern Indiana, burned on Lake Erie; 30.
—Sept. 24. Steamer Niagara, burned on Lake Michigan; 60.
—Nov. 2. Steamer Lyonnais sunk off Nantucket in collision; 260.
1857—Feb. 26. Steamer Tempest, Anchor Line; 150 on board; never heard from.
—May 31. Steamer Louisiana, burned near Galveston, Tex.; 55.
—June 26. Steamer Montreal, Quebec to Montreal, burned; 250.
—Aug. 20. Ship Dunbar wrecked near Sydney, Australia; 120.
—Sept. 12. Steamer Central America, Havana to New York, sunk; 400.
1858—June 13. Steamboat Pennsylvania exploded on Mississippi River, near Memphis; 160.
—Sept. 13. Steamer Austria, Hamburg to New York, burned in midocean; 471.
1859—Feb. 27. Steamboat Princess, blew up near Baton Rouge, La.; 25.
—April 27. American ship Pomona, Liverpool to New York, wrecked; 400.
—Oct. 25. Steamer Royal Charter wrecked on the Anglesea coast; 446.

1860—Jan. 6. Steamer Northerner, wrecked near Cape Mendocino; 38.
—Feb. 19. Steamer Ondine, sunk in collision with Heroine, at Biddeford; 60.
—Feb. 19. American ship Luna wrecked off Barfleur; 100.
—Feb. 19. Steamer Hungaria wrecked near Cape Sable, N. S.; 205.
—June 24. Steamer Ben W. Lewis, blew up at Cairo, Ill.; 50.
—Sept. 8. Steamer Lady Elgin sunk by collision on Lake Michigan; 287.
1861—June 4. Steamer Canadian, sunk by ice, Strait of Belle Isle; 35.
1863—Feb. 7. British steamer Orpheus wrecked off coast of New Zealand; 190
—April 27. Steamer Anglo-Saxon wrecked in fog off Cape Race, N. F.; 237.
1864—Nov. 4. British steamship Racehorse, wrecked off Chefoo, China; 99.
1865—April 27. Steamboat Sultana with exchanged Union prisoners of war aboard, destroyed on Mississippi River, 7 miles above Memphis, by boiler explosion; 1,400.
—Aug. 24. Emigrant ship Eagle Speed foundered near Calcutta; 265.
—Dec. 24. Steamer Constitution, wrecked off Cape Lookout; 40.
1866—Jan. 11. Steamer London foundered in Bay of Biscay; 220.
—Jan. 30. Steamer Missouri, boilers exploded on Ohio River; 100.
—Jan. 30. Steamer Miami, boilers exploded on Mississippi River; 150.
—May. Steamer Gen. Grant, wrecked off New Zealand; 87.
—Oct. 3. Steamer Evening Star, New York to New Orleans, foundered; 250.
1867—Oct. 29. Royal mail steamers Rhone and Wye and about fifty vessels driven ashore and wrecked at St. Thomas, West Indies, by a hurricane; 1,000.
1868—March 18. Steamboat Magnolia, blew up on Ohio River; 80.
—April 9. Steamer Sea Bird burned on Lake Michigan; 100.
—April 17. Anchor liner United Kingdom, vanished at sea; 80.
—Dec. 4. Steamboats United States and America, burned in collision on Ohio River, near Warsaw, Ill.; 72.
1869—Oct. 27. Steamer Stonewall burned below Cairo, Ill.; 200.
1870—Jan. 24. American ship Oneida sunk in collision off Yokohama; 115.
—Jan. 28. Inman Line steamer City of Boston, New York to Liverpool, vanished at sea; 177.
—Sept. 7. British warship Captain foundered off Finisterre; 472.
—Oct. 19. Steamer Cambria lost off Inishtrahull; 170.
—Oct. 20. Steamer Varuna, New York for Galveston, sunk off Florida coast; 72.
1871—Jan. 14. Steamer T. L. McGill, burned on Mississippi River; 58.
—Jan. 27. Steamer Kensington collides with bark Templar off Cape Hatteras, both wrecked; 150.
—Jan. 28. Steamer H. R. Arthur explodes; 87.
—July 30. Staten Island ferryboat Westfield's boilers exploded in New York harbor; 100; 200 injured.
—Dec. 20. Steamer Delaware wrecked off Scilly rocks; 45.
—Dec. 23. Steamer America, Buenos Ayres to Montevideo, burned; 60.
1872—April 11. Steamer Oceanus explodes; 40.
—Aug. 30. Steamer Metis sunk in collision on Long Island Sound; 50.
—Oct. 8. Scanderia of Anglo-Egyptian line,' left port, never heard from; 38.
—Oct. 22. Steamship Missouri, New York for Havana, burned at sea; 32.
1873—Jan. 22. British steamer Northfleet sunk in collision off Dungeness; 300.
—April 1. White Star steamer Atlantic wrecked off Nova Scotia; 547.
—Aug. 8. Steamboat Wawasset, burned in Potomac River; 75.
—Aug. 23. Steamboat Geo. Wolfe, blew up on Mississippi River; 30.
—Sept. 27. Steamship Ismailia, Anchor liner, lost at sea; 52.
—Nov. 23. French Line steamer Ville du Havre, New York to Havre, in collision with ship Loch Earn and sunk in sixteen minutes; 230.
1874—July 26. Steamboat Pat Rogers, burned on Ohio River; 50.
—Dec. 6. Emigrant ship Cospatrick burned at sea; 470.
1875—May 7. Hamburg mail steamer Schiller, wrecked in fog on Scilly Islands; 200.
—Sept. 9. Steamboat Equinox, wrecked in Lake Michigan; 26.
—Nov. 4. American steamer Pacific sunk by collision off Cape Flattery; 236.
—Nov. 9. Steamer City of Waco, burned off Galveston; 53.
—Dec. 6. Steamer Deutschland, Bremen to New York, wrecked at mouth of the Thames; 157.
—Dec. 31. American ship Harvest Queen, sunk in collision off Queenstown; 27.
1876—Dec 29. British ship Circassian stranded on Bridgehampton Beach, L. I.; 28.
1877—Jan. 5. American steamer George Cromwell stranded off Cape St. Mary's, Newfoundland; 30.
—Jan. 20. American steamer George Washington stranded off Mistaken Point, Newfoundland; 25.
—Jan. Colombo of Wilson Line left port, never heard from; 44.
—July 15. British steamer Eten wrecked off Valparaiso; 100.
—Nov. 24. United States sloop-of-war Huron wrecked off North Carolina coast; 100.
—Nov. Steamer Atacama wrecked off Caldera, Chili; 104.
1878—Jan. 31. Steamer Metropolis wrecked off North Carolina; 100.
—March 24. British training ship Eurydice foundered near the Isle of Wight; 300.
—Sept. 3. British steamer Princess Alice sunk in collision in the Thames; 700.
—Sept. 28. German steamship Hermann Ludwig, vanished at sea; 50.
—Dec. 10. Steamship Emily B. Sonder, sank off Cape Hatteras; 38.
—Dec. 17. British Steamship Homer, vanished at sea; 43.
—Dec. 18. French steamer Byzantin sunk in collision in the Dardanelles; 210.
1879—Jan. 11. British steamship Zanzibar, left port, never heard from; 48.
—Feb. 12-16. Thirteen American fishing schooners foundered off George's Bank, Newfoundland; 144.
—Feb. 18. British steamship Surbiton, left port, never heard from; 33.
—March 19. British steamship Bernicia, left port, never heard from; 45.
—Nov. 7. American steamship Champion wrecked in collision with ship Lady Octavia, 15 miles from Delaware lightship; 31.
—Dec. 2. Steamer Borusia sank off the coast of Spain; 174.
1880—Jan. 31. British training ship Atlanta left Bermuda with 290 men; never heard from.
—June 11. American steamer Narragansett, wrecked in collision near Cornfield Point Shoal, Long Island Sound; 27.
—June 28. Steamboat Seawanhaka, burned in East River off Ward's Island; 24.
—Aug. American steamer San Salvador lost at sea, Honduras to Cuba; 29.
—Aug. 29. Steamer City of Vera Cruz foundered off Florida coast; 68.
—Oct. 16. American steamer Alpena foundered on Lake Michigan; 60.
—Nov. 24. French steamer Uncle Joseph sunk by collision off Spezzia; 250.
1881—Jan. 8. British steamship City of Limerick, vanished at sea; 43.
—May 24. Steamer Victoria, capsized in Thames River, Canada; 200.
—Aug. 30. Steamer Teuton wrecked off the Cape of Good Hope; 200.
—Nov. 13. British steamship City of London, vanished at sea; 41.
1882—July 4. Steamer Sciota wrecked in collision on Ohio River; 57.
—Sept. 14. Northwest transit service steamer Asia, foundered between Ontario and Sault Ste Marie; 98.
1883—Jan. 3. British steamship Straits of Dover, left port, never heard from; 27.
—May 3. Grapples burned near Bute Inlet, Vancouver Island; 70.
—July 3. Steamer Daphne capsized in the Clyde; 124.
—Nov. 14. Steamer Manistee, sank in Lake Michigan; 30.
1884—Jan. 18. American steamer City of Columbus wrecked off Gay Head Light, Mass.; 99.
—April 3. Steamer Daniel Steinman wrecked off Sambro Head, N. S.; 131.
—April 18. Bark Pomena in collision with steamer State of Florida off coast of Ireland, both vessels sunk; 150.
—July 22. Spanish steamer Gigon and British steamer Lexham in collision off Cape Finisterre; both sunk; 150.
—Sept. 22. British gunboat Wasp wrecked off Donegal; 52.
—Dec. 24. British steamship Coniston vanished at sea; 27.

1885—Jan. 20. British steamship Fernwood left port, never heard from; 25.
—Jan. 20. British steamship Preston left port, never heard from; 29.
—Jan. 24. British steamship Clanders left port, never heard from; 27.
—Feb. 15. British steamship Humber left port, never heard from; 56.
—Nov. 7. British steamer Algoma stranded at Isle Royal, Lake Superior; 48.
—Dec. 26. Three American schooners lost at sea between Gloucester and St. George's bank; 42.
1886—March 14. Steamer Oregon, Cunard Line, Liverpool to New York, in collision with unknown schooner 18 miles east of Long Island; passengers and crew saved.
—May 30. British steamship Ly-ee-moo wrecked off Australia; 70.
—Oct. 5. Flues of steamer La Mascotte collapsed and vessel burned near Crawford's Landing, Mo.; 34.
—Dec. 17. American bark Atlantic stranded at Golden Gate, Cal.; 27.
1887—Jan. 20. Steamer Kapunda in collision with bark Ada Melmore off coast of Brazil; 300.
—April. American ship St. Stephen, Port Townsend for San Francisco, lost at sea; 27.
—July 10. American sloop yacht Mystery on pleasure trip capsizes off Barren Island, Jamaica Bay, N. Y.; 25.
—Oct. 29. American steamer Vernon founders on Lake Michigan; 41.
—Nov. 15. British steamer Wah Yeung burned; 400.
—Nov. 19. Steamer W. A. Scholten sunk by collision in the English Channel; 134.
1888—Jan. 4. American ship Alfred D. Snow stranded off coast of Ireland; 30.
—Feb. 27. American ferryboat Julia explodes boiler at South Vallejo, Cal.; 30.
—Aug. 14. Steamship Geiser sunk by collision with the Thingvalla; 105.
—Sept. 12. Italian steamship and steamship La France collide near Canary Islands; 89.
—Oct. 3. American bark Ohio stranded near Point Hope, Alaska; 25.
—Dec. 24. Steamer Kate Adams burned near Commerce Landing; 33.
1889—March 16. United States warships Trenton, Vandalia and Nipsic and German ships Adler and Eber wrecked on Samoan Islands; 147.
—May 13. American steamship Alaskan founders at sea between Astona, Ore., and San Francisco; 26.
—Oct. 3. Steamer Corona explodes; 38.
—Dec. 31. British steamship Erin of National Line, left port, never heard from; 72.
1890—Jan. 2. Steamer Persia wrecked on Island of Corsica; 130.
—Feb. 17. British steamer Duburg wrecked in China Sea; 400.
—March 1. British steamship Quetta wrecked off Cape York; 124.
—Sept. 19. Turkish frigate Ertogrul foundered off coast of Japan; 540.
—Oct. 29. Steamship Viscaya, New York for Havana, sunk in collision off Barnegat, N. J.; 70.
—Nov. 10. British cruiser Serpent wrecked in storm off coast of Spain; 167.
—Nov. 26. British steamship Thanemore vanished at sea; 43.
—Dec. 27. British steamer Shanghai burned in China Sea; 100.
1891—March 17. Steamer Utopia, Anchor Line, sunk by collision off Gibraltar; 574.
—April 16. British ship St. Catharis wrecked off Carolina Island; 90.
—April 22. Chilian warship Blauco Encalada blown up in Caldera Bay; 200.
—Sept. 10. Italian steamship Taormina sunk in collision in Mediterranean; 50.
—Nov. 2. Steamship Enterprise sank in Bay of Bengal; 77.
—Dec. 18. Steamer Abyssinia, Guion Line, burned at sea.
1892—Jan. 13. Steamer Namchow wrecked in China Sea; 414.
—May 22. Brazilian warship sank near mouth of La Plata River; 120.
—Sept. 1. Steel steamer Western Reserve broke in two on Lake Superior; 26.
—Oct. 28. Steamer Roumania, Anchor Line, wrecked off Portuguese coast; 113.
1893—Feb. 8. Steamer Trinacria, Anchor Line, wrecked off coast of Spain; 115.
—Feb. 11. White Star steamer Naronic, Liverpool to N. Y. on maiden voyage; vanished.
—May 29. British steamship Germania foundered in Bay of Bengal; 64.
—June 22. British battleship Victoria sunk by collision with her sister ship Camperdown off Tripoli; 350.
—Nov. 2. Ward Liner, City of Alexandria, Havana for New York, burned at sea; 30.
1894—Feb. 2. United States corvette Kearsarge wrecked on Roncador Reef.
—June 25. Steamship Norge, wrecked on Rockall Reef, North Atlantic; 600.
—Nov. 1. Steamer Wairarapa wrecked off coast of New Zealand; 134.
1895—Jan. 30. German steamer Elbe sunk in collision with British steamer Crathie in North Sea; 335.
—March 11. Spanish cruiser Reina Regenta foundered in the Atlantic at entrance to the Mediterranean; 400.
—May 28. French steamer Dom Pedro wrecked on coast of Galicia; 100.
1896—June 17. Steamer Drummond Castle wrecked off Brest, France; 250.
1898—Feb. 15. United States battleship Maine blown up in Havana harbor; 260.
—July 4. French Line steamer La Bourgogne, in collision with British sailing ship Cromartyshire; 560.
—Oct. 14. Steamer Mohegan, Atlantic Transport Line, wrecked off the Lizard; 170.
—Nov. 26-27. Steamer Portland, from Boston, lost off Cape Cod; 157.
1900—June 30. Fire at Hoboken destroyed or damaged several steamships including the Main, the Bremen and the Saale, and damaged North German Lloyd and Hamburg American docks; 145 lives lost; property damage over $10,000,000.
1901—Feb. 22. Pacific mail steamer Rio de Janeiro wrecked in San Francisco harbor; 128.
—April 1. Turkish transport Asian wrecked in Red Sea; 180.
—Dec. 2. British sloop of war Condor vanished of Esquimalt, B. C.; 104.
1902—July 21. Steamer Primus sunk in collision with steamer Hansa, on the Elbe; 112.
1903—June 7. French steamer Libau sunk in collision near Marseilles; 150.
1904—June 15. Steamship General Slocum took fire going through Hell Gate, East River; 1,021.
—June 28. Steamer Norge wrecked off Scottish coast; 646.
1905—Sept. 13. Japanese warship Mikasa sunk by explosion; 599.
1906—Jan. 21. Brazilian battleship Aquidaban sunk near Rio Janeiro by explosion of powder magazine; 212.
—Jan. 22. American steamer Valencia lost off Vancouver Island; 129.
—Aug. 4. Italian emigrant ship Sirio wrecked off Cape Palos; 350.
—Oct. 21. Russian steamer Variag on leaving Vladivostok accidentally struck by a torpedo and sunk; 140.
1907—Jan. British steamship, Bengwerm foundered in North Sea; 24.
—Feb. 12. Steamer Larchmont sunk in Long Island Sound; 131.
—Feb. 21. British steamer Berlin stranded off the Hook of Holland; 100.
—Feb. 24. Austrian steamer Imperatrix wrecked; 137.
—March 12. Explosion on French battleship Jena killed 117.
—July 20. American steamers Columbia and San Petro collided on the California coast; 100.
—Nov. 26. Turkish steamer Kaptan, foundered in North Sea; 110.
1908—Feb. 3. Steamship St. Cuthbert burned off Nova Scotia; 15.
—March 23. Japanese steamer Matsu Maru sunk in collision near Hakodate; 300.
—April 25. British cruiser Gladiator sunk in collision with American Liner St. Paul off Isle of Wight; 30.
—April 30. Japanese training cruiser Matsu Shima sunk by explosion off the Pescadores; 200.
—July 28. Steamer Ying King foundered off Hongkong; 300.
—Aug. 24. Steamship Folgenender wrecked; 70.
—Nov. 6. Steamer Taish sunk in storm; 150.
—Nov. 27. Steamer San Pablo sunk off the Philippines; 100.
1909—Jan. 23. Collision between steamer Florida and White Star steamer Republic, latter sunk off Nantucket Lightship during a fog; 6.
—Aug. 1. British steamer Waratah, from Sydney via Port Natal for London, left Port Natal July 26; never heard from; 300.
—Nov. 14. Steamer Scyne sunk in collision with steamer Onda off Singapore; 100.
1910—Feb. 9. French Line steamer General Chanzy wrecked off Minorca; 200.
1911—Feb. 2. Steamship Abenton wrecked; 70.
—April 2. Steamship Koombuna wrecked; 150.
—April 23. Steamship Asia ran aground; 40.
—Sept. 5. Steamship Tuscapel wrecked; 80.

1911—Sept. 25. French battleship Liberte sunk by explosion at Toulon; 285.
—Nov 23. Destroyer Harusame sunk off coast of Japan, 45.
—Nov. 23. Steamship Roumania sunk in Adriatic; 60.
1912—Jan. 11. Russ, Russian steamer, foundered in Black Sea; 172.
—Jan. 18. Hall Line steamship Wistow Hall wrecked off North Haven, Aberdeenshire, Scotland; 53 Lascars.
—Feb. 13. Ryoha Maru and Mori Maru, Japanese steamers, sunk in collision off Nagasaki; 46.
—March 5. Spanish steamship Principe de Asturias struck rock off Sebastian Point and sunk; 500.
—March 16. British steamer Oceana sunk in collision in British Channel; 15.
—March 21. Passenger steamship Cachepol sunk off coast of Peru; British officers, 25 passengers; crew of 45 Chilian sailors; 80.
—March 28. British steamship Koombana lost in typhoon off Australian coast; 130.
—April 8. Nile, excursion steamer, sunk in collision near Cairo, Egypt; 200.
—April 14-15. White Star steamship Titanic sunk after collision with iceberg in North Atlantic; 1,517.
—April 30. Steamer Texas blown up by mine at entrance to Gulf of Smyrna; 64.
—June 20. Steamer Hungarian burned on lower Danube; 23.
—Sept. 23. Russian steamer Obnevka sunk in Dvina River; 115.
—Sept. 28. Japanese steamer Kickermaru sunk off coast of Japan; 1,000.
—Oct. 7. Steamer Fagundes Varelia burned off Brazilian coast; 18.
—Nov. 1. Steamer Cecilia sunk in Lake St. Louis, Quebec; 16.
1913—Jan. 2. Steamer El Dorado lost in storm on Atlantic coast; 39.
—Jan. 4. Steamer Julia Luckenbach sunk in collision with British freighter Indrakuala in Chesapeake Bay; 15.
—Jan. 7. Oil steamer Rosecrans wrecked on Oregon coast; 33.
—Jan. 9. Steamer James T. Staples sunk in Tombigbee River, Alabama; 18; 10 injured.
—Jan. 16. British steamer Veronese wrecked near Oporto, Portugal; 16.
—March 1. British steamer Calvadas lost in blizzard in Sea of Marmora; 200.
—March 5. German torpedo-boat destroyer S-178 sunk in collision with cruiser Yorck, near Heligoland; 66.
—March 7. British steamer Alum Chive destroyed by dynamite explosion, Baltimore; 50.
—May 24. Steamer Nevada sunk by mine in Gulf of Smyrna; 40.
—Aug. 18. Steamer State of California wrecked near Juneau, Alaska; 40.
—Oct. 9. Steamship Volturno wrecked by fire and explosion in midocean; 135.
—Nov. 6. Steamer collier Bridgeport wrecked in St. Lawrence River; 44.
—Dec. 5. Swedish steamer Malmverget foundered on Norway coast; 45.
—Dec. German steamer Acilia wrecked near Terra del Fuego; 98.
1914—Jan. 30. Old Dominion steamship Monroe sunk off coast of Virginia; 41.
—March 31. Sealing steamer Southern Cross wrecked in Belle Isle Strait; 173.
—April 28. Steamer Benj. Noble, off Duluth; 20.
—May 15-21. Steamship Luckenbach wrecked off coast of South Carolina; 29.
—May 29. Canadian Pacific steamship Empress of Ireland sunk in collision with Danish collier Storstad in St. Lawrence; 1,024.
—Sept. 18. Steam schooner Francis H. Leggett wrecked near mouth of Columbia River, Oregon; 80.
—Oct. 30. British hospital ship Robrilla wrecked on coast near Whitby, England; 54.
1915—March 24. United States submarine F-4 sunk off Honolulu, H. I.; 26.
—April 3. Dutch steamer Prins Maurits lost off Cape Hatteras; 44.
—May 7. Cunard Line steamship Lusitania, bound from New York to England, sunk in 18 minutes by German submarine boat, shortly after 2 P. M., when going 18 knots an hour, 10 miles off the Old Head of Kinsale, southeast tip of Ireland; 1,198 (including 124 Americans).
—July 24. Steamer Eastland overturned in Chicago River; 812.
—Aug. 13-14. Steamship Marowijne, in Gulf of Mexico; 97.
—Aug. 16. Dredge San Jacinto wrecked off Galveston, Tex.; 50.
—Aug. 16. Dredge Sam Houston wrecked off Galveston, Tex.; 56.
—Sept. 28. Steamship Isabel foundered in Long Island Sound; 14.
—Nov. 2. Steamer Santa Clara wrecked on Oregon coast; 15.
—Nov. 11. Steamer Charles A. Luck lost on Lake Superior; 18.
1916—Jan. 22. Steamship Pollentia foundered in mid-Atlantic.
—Feb. 3. Steamer Daijin Baru sunk in Pacific; 164.
—Feb. 26. French auxiliary cruiser Provence sunk in Mediterrancan. Of nearly 4,000 on board but 870 were saved.
—May 9. Steamship Roanoke wrecked off coast of California; 41.
—June 5. River packet Eleanore capsized in Mississippi, north of Memphis, Tenn.; 30.
—Aug. 1. British steamer Ecuador sunk by explosion off coast of Chili; 20.
—Aug. 11. Greek steamer Eletheria burned in Aegean Sea; 40.
—Aug. 16. American steamer Admiral Clark wrecked in South Atlantic; 20.
—Aug. 29. United States cruiser Memphis wrecked at Santo Domingo; 33.
—Aug. 29. Chinese steamer Hsin Yu sunk off coast of China; 1,000.
—Aug. 29. Japanese steamer Wakatsu Maru wrecked on coast of Japan; 105.
—Oct. 20. Steamer James B. Colgate wrecked on Lake Erie; 21.
—Oct. 20. Steamer Merida lost on Lake Erie; 20.
—Nov. 3. London and N. W. Railway steamship Connemara and British steamship Retriever collided and sank in Irish Sea; 92.
1917—May 15. Ship Standard wrecked in Bering Sea; 25.
—July 1. French steamer Himalaya sunk by explosion in the Mediterranean; 28.
—July 9. The British warship Vanguard blown up at her dock in a British port; 800.
—July 27. Japanese freighter Koto Hira Maru wrecked on island near Alaska; loss, $1,000,000.
—Nov. 10. Steamer Castalia wrecked on Lake Superior; 22.
1918—Feb. 24. Red Cross liner Florizel wrecked near Cape Race, N. F.; 92.
—Feb. 26. United States naval tug Cherokee lost in storm off Delaware Capes; 29.
—March 18. British steamer Batiscan lost off Nova Scotia; 41.
—April 25. Chinese steamship Klang-Kwan sunk in collision off Hankow; 500.
—May 1. American steamship City of Athens sunk in collision off Delaware coast; 66.
—June 14. The U. S. S. Cyclops, 19,360 tons displacement, left the Barbados, West Indies, on March 4, 1918, and has not been heard of since. She had on board a crew of 15 officers and 221 men; also as passengers 6 officers and 51 enlisted men.
—July 6. River steamer Columbia sunk in Illinois River at Wesley City; 87.
—July 12. Japanese battleship Kawachi blown up in Tokayama Bay; 500.
—Oct. 3. American steamer Lake City sunk off Key West, Fla.; 30.
—Oct. 4. American steamer Herman Frasch sunk in collision off Nova Scotia; 50.
—Oct. 24. Canadian steamship Princess Sophia sunk on coast of Alaska; 350.
1919—Jan. 1. British steam yacht lost off Stornoway, Scotland; only 30 of 300 saved.
—Jan. 11. Steamer Yuma sunk en route Pedro d'Macoris to New York; 79.
—Jan. 17. French steamer Chaonia lost in Straits of Messina; 460.
—April 4. Italian transport Umbria struck a mine and sank; 100 injured.
—Sept. 3. British destroyer S-19 sunk by Russian mine; 24.
—Sept. 9. American steamship Corydon foundered in Bahama Channel; 27.
—Oct. 28. Steamship Muskegon sunk in Lake Michigan; 16.
—Nov. 9. American steamship Polar Land vanished off Nova Scotia; 51.
—Nov. 15. Steamship John Owen sunk in Lake Superior; 23.
—Nov. 23. Steamship Myron sunk in Lake Superior; 18.
—Dec. 18. Oil tanker J. A. Chanslor sunk off Cape Blanco, Ore.; 37.
—Dec. 18. British steamship Manxman lost off Nova Scotia; 40.
—Dec. 29. Belgian steamship Anton von Driel sunk at St. Mary's Bay, Newfoundland; 26.
1920—Jan. 10. British steamship Troveal sunk in Channel; 35.
—Jan. 12. French steamship sunk in Bay of Biscay; 500.

1920—Jan. 22. U. S. tanker Meliero broke in two off Florida; 22.
—Jan 29. American steamship Fortune sunk off Jekyl Island, Ga; 13.
—Feb. 7. American steamship Pollas wrecked off Rockland, Me; 10.
—April 18 American steamship Wm. O'Brien sunk in Atlantic Ocean in storm; 40.
—Aug. 20. American ore carrier Superior City, by collision, Lake Superior; 29.
1921—Spanish steamer Santa Isabel, storm-wrecked near Villagarcia; 214
—Feb. 26. U. S. Destroyer Woolsey, by collision off Panama; 16.
—March 18. Steamer Hongkong hit rock near Swatow, China; 1,000.
—March 23. U. S. naval tug Conestoga, vanished in Pacific; 43.
—April 11. Steamer Col. Bowie, Gulf of Mexico; 19.
—Oct. 8. Steamer Rowan, off British Isles; 27.
1922—Jan. 4. Greek torpedo boat blew up at Piraeus; 55.
—March 23. British submarine sunk by destroyer, in practice, off Gibraltar; 23.
—April 25. French coal steamer sunk by storm off Brittany; 32.
—May 20. British steamer Egypt, in collision off France; 98.
—June 4. Excursion steamer Villa Franca sunk off Hohenau, Paraguay; 80.
—June 16. Brazilian liner Avare upset at Hamburg dock; 24.
—Aug. 26. French battleship, France, 23,000 tons, hit rock and sank off Quiberon Bay; 3.
—Aug. 26. Japanese cruiser, Niitaka, sank in storm off Kamchatka; 300.
—Aug. 29. Chilian steamer, Itata, sank in storm off Coquimbo; 301.
—Sept. 9. German steamer Hammonia, sank in storm off Vigo, Spain; 30.
—Dec. 13. Tug Reliance, sunk in storm in Lake Superior; 27.
—Dec. 16. French hospital ship, Vinh-Long, burned in Sea of Marmora; 15.
1923—Jan. 25. American oil tanker, San Leonardo, burned at Tampico, Mexico; 22.
—March 10. Greek transport, Alexander, sank off Piraeus; 150.
—April 23. Portuguese mail steamer, Mossamedes, went aground at Cape Frio, Southwest Africa; 220.
—Aug. 21. Japanese submarine sank at dock at Kobe; 85.
—Aug. 30. Danish excursion steamer, Freya, foundered off Hoejer, in hurricane; 200.
—Sept. 3. Fleet of seven U. S. destroyers, including the Delphy, S. P. Lee, Chauncey, Fuller, Woodbury, Nicholas, and Young, went on rocks in fog off Honda Point, 75 miles north of Santa Barbara, Cal.; 22.
1924—Jan. 10. British submarine L-24, sunk off Portland, England, in collision with British battleship, Resolution; 43.
—March 11. Ward Line steamship, Santiago, sunk by storm off Cape Hatteras; 25.
—March 19. Japanese submarine, 43, sunk in collision of Sasebo, with Japanese battleship Tatsuta; 49.
—July 11. Irish freight steamer Lismore, off Wexford; 19.
—July 11. Japanese freight steamer Nippon Yusen Kaisha, in gale of Goto Island; 57.

For later marine disasters see Chronology.

HIGHEST LATITUDES REACHED IN POLAR EXPLORATIONS.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C., Gilbert Grosvenor, LL. D., President.)

The following is a record of the highest latitudes attained in Arctic and Antarctic exploration during the past three hundred years in the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, both by land and by sea: * Represents new records.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION—WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

COMMANDER.	Date.	No. Lat.	Locality.
*John Davis	1588	72° 12′	Sanderson's Hope, in West Greenland Waterways.
William Baffin	1616	77° 45′	Ellesmere Land.
William Morton, Elisha Kent Kane Expedition	1854	82° 27′	Cape Constitution.
Sir Edward Augustus Inglefield	1859	78° 28′	Smith Sound.
Dr. Isaac I. Hayes	1861	81° 35′	Cape Lieber, Grinnell Land.
Capt. Charles Frederick Hall	1871	82° 2′	Near Thank God Harbor.
*A. H. Markham, Nares Expedition	1875	83° 20′	Northeast Grinnell Land.
*James B. Lockwood and Gen. David L. Brainard, Gen. A. W. Greely Expedition	1882	83° 24′ 5″	Greenland Coast.
*Robert E. Peary	1892	83° 27′	Greenland Coast.
Robert E. Peary	1902	84° 17′	Grinnell Land.
*Robert E. Peary (Apr. 21)	1906	87° 6′	North of Greenland.
*Robert E. Peary (Apr. 6)	1909	90°	The North Pole.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION—EASTERN HEMISPHERE.

COMMANDER.	Date.	No. Lat.	Locality.
*William Barents	1596	79° 49′	Spitzbergen & Gr'nland Sea.
*Henry Hudson	1607	80° 23′	Spitzbergen & Gr'nland Sea.
*Phipps	1773	80° 48′	Spitzbergen & Gr'nland Sea.
*Scoresby the Elder	1806	81° 30′	Spitzbergen & E. Greenland.
*Sir William Edward Parry	1827	82° 45′	North of Spitzbergen.
Baron Nordenskjold and Otter	1868	81° 42′	Spitzbergen.
J. Payer	1873	81° 50′	Franz Josef Land.
*Fridtjof Nansen	1893-5	86° 4′	North of Franz Josef Land.
Frederick George Jackson	1894-7	81° 20′	Franz Josef Land.
Prince Luigi Amadeo	1899	82° 4′	Franz Josef Land.
*Capt Cagni, Duke of Abruzzi's Expedition	1899	86° 34′	North of Franz Josef Land.
Ziegler Polar Expedition	1904	82°	Franz Josef Land.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

COMMANDER.	Date.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Means.
*Capt. James Cook (Jan. 30)	1774	71° 10′ S.	106° 54′ W.	Sailing vessel
*James Weddell	1823	74° 15′ S.	34° 17′ W.	Sailing vessel
Admiral Charles Wilkes Expedition	1839	70° S.	105° W.	Sailing vessel
*Capt. James Clark Ross (Feb. 22)	1842	78° 10′ S.	161° 27′ W.	Sailing vessel
*Carstens E. Borchgrevink (Feb.)	1900	78° 34′ S.	164° 10′ W.	Steamship and sledge journeys.
*Capt. Robert F. Scott (Dec. 30)	1902	82° 17′ S.	163° E.	Steamship and sledge journeys.
*Sir Ernest Shackleton (Jan. 9)	1909	88° 23′ S.	162° E.	Steamship and sledge journeys.
*Roald Amundsen (Dec. 14)	1911	90°	.....	Steamship and sledge journeys.
Capt. Robert F. Scott (Jan. 18)	1912	90°	.....	Steamship and sledge journeys.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook claimed to have discovered the North Pole on April 21, 1908.

Captain Cagni, on his journey in 1899, reached 86° 34′ N., 64° E—at that time the most northerly point attained by man—within 206 miles of the North Pole. Sir Ernest Shackleton in 1908 personally led the party which pushed to latitude 88° 20′ S., 162° E. longitude, surpassing his predecessors by 366 geographical miles and reaching within 97 miles of the South Pole. Admiral Charles Wilkes first saw the Antarctic Continent on January 16, 1840, at 158° E. longitude.

CHIEF POLITICAL ASSASSINATIONS SINCE 1831.

1831—Oct. 9. Capo d'Istria, Count, Greek Statesman.
1848—June 27. Denis Affre, Archbishop of Paris.
—Nov. 15. Rossi, Comte Pellegrino, Roman Statesman.
1854—March 27. Ferdinand, Charles III., Duke of Parma.
1860—Aug. 13. Daniel, Prince of Montenegro.
1865—April 14. Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States; died April 15, 1865.
1868—June 10. Michael, Prince of Serbia.
1870—Dec. 28. Prim, Marshal of Spain.
1871—May 24. Georges Darboy, Archbishop of Paris, by Communists.
1872—Feb. 8. Richard, Earl of Mayo, Governor General of India.
1876—June 14. Abdul Aziz, Sultan of Turkey.
1878—Sept. 7. Mehemet Ali, Pacha, by Albanians.
1881—March 13. Alexander II, of Russia.
—July 2. James A. Garfield, President of the United States; died Sept. 19, 1881..
1893—Oct. 28. Carter H. Harrison, Sr., Mayor of Chicago.
1894—June 24. Marie François Sadi-Carnot, President of France.
1895—July 25. Stanislaus Stambouloff, Premier of Bulgaria.
1896—May 1. Nasr-ed-Din, Shah of Persia.
1897—Aug. 8. Canovas Del Castillo, Prime Minister of Spain.
—Aug. 25. Juan Idiarte Borda, President of Uruguay.
1898—Feb. 18. Jose Maria Reyna Barrios, President of Guatemala.
—Sept. 10. Empress Elizabeth of Austria.
1899—July 26. General Ulisses Heureuax, President of the Dominican Republic.
1900—Jan. 30. William Goebel, Governor of Kentucky.
—July 29. Humbert, King of Italy.
1901—Sept. 6. William McKinley, President of the United States; died Sept. 14, 1901.
1903—June 11. Alexander, King of Serbia, and his wife, Queen Draga.
1904—June 16. Bobrikoff, Gov-General of Finland.
—July 28. Von Plehve, Russian Minister of the Interior.
1905—Feby. 6. Soisalon Soininen, Procurator General of Finland.
—Feb. 17. Sergius, Grand Duke of Russia.
—June 13. Delyannis, Grecian Premier.
—July 11. Major-Gen. Count Shuvaloff, Russia.
—Dec. 30. Ex-Governor Frank Stuenenberg, Idaho.
1906—Aug. 26. Gen. Count Alexis Ignatieff, Russia.
1907—Jan. 9. Gen Pavlov, St. Petersburg.
—March 11. M. Petkoff, Bulgarian Premier, at Sofia.
—Aug. 31. Premier Mirza Ali Hzam, Persia.
1908—Feb. 1. Carlos, King of Portugal.
—Feb. 1. Louis Philippe, Crown Prince of Portugal.
1909—Oct. 26. Prince Ito, of Japan.
1910—Feb. 21. Premier Pasha Ghali, Egypt.
1911—Sept. 14. Peter Arcadowitch Stolypin, Premier of Russia.
—Nov. 19. Ramon Caceres, President of the Dominican Republic.
1912—Nov. 12. Jose Canalejas, Prime Minister of Spain.
1913—Jan. 23. Nazim Pasha, Turkish Minister of War.
—Feb. 4. Manuel E. Arujo, Premier of Salvador.
—Feb. 23. Francisco I. Madero, President of Mexico.
—Feb. 23. Jose Pino Suarez, Vice-President of Mexico.
—March 18. George King of Greece.
1914—June 28. Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary and his wife, Countess Sophie Chotek, Duchess of Hohenberg.
—July 31. Jean D. Jaures, French Socialist leader.
1915—July 28. Guillaume Sam, President of Hayti.
1916—May 19. General Chen Chi-Nei, of Chinese Revolutionary Party.
1918—July 5. General Count von Mirbach, German Ambassador to Russia, at Moscow.
—July. Czar of Russia and family.
—July 31. German Field Marshal Von Eichhorn, in the Ukraine.
—Oct. 21. Count Karl Sturgkh, Austrian Premier, at Vienna.
—Nov. Count Stephen Tisza, ex-Pres., Hungarian Privy Council, at Budapest.
—Dec. 14. Sidonio Paes, President of Portugal.
1919—Feb. 20. Habibullah Khan, Ameer of Afghanistan, at Laghman.
—"Red Czar," Yankel Sverdov, at Moscow, early in 1919.
—Feb. 21. Kurt Eisner, Bavarian Premier at Munich.
—April 12. War Minister Neuring at Dresden, Saxony.
—Oct. 8. Hugo Haase, Pres. German Socialist Party at Berlin.
1920—May 20. Gen. Venustiano Carranza, President of Mexico, at Tlaxcaltenago.
—June 13. Essad Pasha, Albanian leader, at Paris.
—Aug. 20. Droubi Pasha, Syrian Premier, near Haifa.
—Dec. 17. Inspector O'Sullivan of British Army, at Dublin Castle.
1921—March 8. Senor Dato, Premier of Spain; at Madrid.
—March 15. Talaat Pasha, Ex-Grand Vizier of Turkey, at Berlin.
—July 21. M. Dras Kovics, Jugo-Slav Minister of Interior, at Delnice, Croatia.
—Aug. 26. Mathias Erzberger, ex-German Vice-Chancellor, by two youths, near Offenberg, Baden.
—Oct. 19. Portuguese Premier Antonio Granjo, Ex-Pres. Machado dos Santos, and two other high officials, Lisbon.
—Oct. 22. Bulgarian Minister of War, M. Demitroff, at Kostendil.
—Nov. 4. Ta Kashi Hara, Japanese Premier, at Tokio, by Korean youth.
—Nov. 20. Dr. Z. Jones, Governor of San Juan Province, Argentina; Buenos, Ayres.
1922—Feb. 14. Heikki Ritavowi, Finnish Minister of the Interior, at Helsingfors, by a merchant.
—April 7. Jemal Azmyk Bey, Ex-Gov. of Trebizond and B. E. Chakir, of the Turkish Committee of Union and Progress, by an Armenian, at Berlin.
—June 22. Field Marshal Sir Henry H. Wilson, by two Irishmen, at London.
—June 24. Dr. Walter Rathenau, German Foreign Minister, by two German youths, at Berlin.
—July 25. Djemel Pasha, Ex-Turkish (Unionist) Minister of Marine, Afghan Army Chief of Staff, by two Armenians, at Tiflis, Republic of Georgia.
—Aug. 22. Gen Michael Collins, Irish Free State Premier, by rebels, near Bandon, County Cork.
—Dev. 16. Gabriel Narutowicz, first President of the Polish Republic; by Capt. Niewadomski, an artist, at Warsaw, The assassin was executed Jan. 31, 1923.
—Dec. 20. Jas. Dwyer, Sec. Irish Free State Peace Committee, at Dublin.
1923—Feb. 8. Metropolitan George, Chief of the Russian Church in Poland; by a Russian monk, Warsaw.
—Feb. 9. Sultan Ishan, anti-Soviet Mussulman leader; by Selim Pasha, in Bokhara.
—May 10. Vaslov Vorovsky, Soviet Russia's Minister at Rome, and one of the uninvited Russian delegation at Near East Conference, by M. A. Contradi, a Swiss ex-Russian Army officer, whose relatives had been tortured in Russia, at Lausanne.
—June 4. Cardinal Soldevilla y Romera, Archbishop of Saragossa, by anti-clericals, near that city.
—June 15. Ex-Premier Alex. Stamboulisky, shot while fleeing, Vetren, Bulgaria.
—June 29. Gen. J. C. Gomez, 1st Vice-President of Venezuela, killed in bed, at Caracas.
—July 20. Gen. Francisco "Pancho" Villa, ex-rebel leader, by Herrera avengers at Parral, Mexico.
—Aug. 26. M. Daskaloff, Bulgarian Ambassador to Czecho-Slovakia, by young Bulgarian, at Prague.
—Aug. 27. Gen. Tellini, and two other members of the Italian Commission to delimitize the Albanian frontier, by ambushed soldiers, in Greece, near the frontier.
1924—June 10. Giacomo Matteotti, moderate Socialist leader in Italian Parliament, kidnapped near Rome; slain body found, Aug. 15.
—June 14. M. Petkoff, Bulgarian Agrarian leader, at Sofia.
—June 30. Israel de Haan, Executive Sec. Orthodox Agudatle Israel, at Jerusalem.

HIGH STRUCTURES ABROAD.

The height in feet of certain noted spires and structures abroad is as follows:

Eiffel Tower, Paris, 1,000; Ulm Cathedral spire, 529; Cologne Cathedral, 510; Great Pyramid (Egypt), 480; Strassburg Cathedral, 468; St. Peter's, Rome, 448; St. Stephen's Cathedral, Vienna, 441; Salisbury Cathedral, 404; Toraccio of Cremona, 396; Freiburg Cathedral, 385; Amiens Cathedral, 383.

Church of St. Peter, Hamburg, 380; the Cathedral, Florence. 376; Hotel de Ville, Brussels, 374; Torre Asinelli, Bologna, 370; St. Paul's, London, 360; Church of St. Isaac, Leningrad, 336; Cathedral, Frankfort-on-the-Main, 326; Bell Tower, St. Mark's, Venice, 323; Hotel des Invalides, Paris, 310.

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE ANCIENT WORLD.

The **Pyramids of Egypt** and the **Sphinx**—They are situated close to the west bank of the Nile River, nearly opposite the City of Cairo, and were built, so it is said, by Petrie and other modern scholars, in the years between 4731 B. C., and 4454 B. C.

The pyramids were royal tombs and near them were many other mausoleums, among them King Tutankhamen's, which was entered in 1924 and is still being explored.

The largest of the pyramids, Cheops, is 461 feet high, 746 feet square at the base, covers 12 acres of ground, and consists of large blocks of stone.

The Sphinx, hewn of solid granite, has the head of a man and the crouching body of a lion. The body, shoulders to rump, is 146 feet long; the forelegs and paws are 35 feet long; the top of the head is 100 feet above the ground. The head is 28 feet 6 inches high.

The **Hanging Gardens of Babylon** were near the Euphrates River, in the palace of King Nebuchadnezzar, 60 miles south of the present City of Bagdad, and not far from the eastern border of the Syrian Desert of Northern Arabia. The terraced gardens, planted with flowers and small trees, with fountains and refectories interspersed, were 75 to 300 feet above the ground. Water was stored in a reservoir on the top terrace and was piped down to the gardens. They date from about 600 B. C.

The **Temple of Diana** in Asia Minor, at Ephesus, an ancient but now vanished city on the east side of the Aegean Sea, south of Smyrna, was built in the Fifth Century B. C. by the Ionian cities, as a joint monument, from plans by the architect Ctesiphon. The building was of marble, 425 x 225 feet and the roof was supported by 127 columns of Parian marble each 60 feet high and each weighing about 150 tons. In 356 B. C., the temple was burned by Herostratus, a crank who wanted notoriety. Rebuilt of lesser beauty, the temple stood 600 years, until the Goths burned the port, 262 A. D.

The **Statue of Jupiter Olympus**, in the valley of Olympia, province of Elis, 12 miles or so inland from the west coast of the southern peninsula of Greece, which anciently was called the Peloponnesus. Jupiter was the supreme god of the Romans and Greeks. The latter called him Zeus.

The statue, begun by the Greek sculpture, Phidias, after he had been banished from Athens in 432 B. C., was of marble encrusted with ivory and the draperies were of beaten gold. The bearded god was in a sitting posture, with an olive wreath on his head. In his right hand was the figure of Victory; in the left, a sceptre.

The **Tomb of Mausolus**, King of Caria, in Asia Minor, at Halicarnassus, on the eastern side of the Aegean Sea, opposite Greece. It was built of marble about 352 B. C., by Queen Artemisia, the widow, was named **Mausoleum**, and was remarkable for its beauty, and its magnificent interior. It was destroyed by an earthquake. The Queen, by the way, would have been called Diana by the old Romans because Artemis is the Greek equivalent.

The **Pharos of Alexandria**, a white marble light-house or watch-tower, on the island of Pharos, in the port of Alexandria, Egypt, was completed by King Ptolemy Philadelphus, in 283 B. C. The island had been joined by Alexander the Great to the mainland of Egypt by a causeway when he founded Alexandria. The structure cost $850,000. Fires were used as a beacon by night, but whether they were kindled on top of the tower, or in the upper chamber and were thus made visible through windows, is not certainly known. The architect was Sostratus.

The **Colossus of Rhodes** was a brass statue of the Greek sun-god, Apollo, 70 cubits (about 109 feet) high, erected by Charles of Lindus, at the port of the City of Rhodes, on the island of Rhodes, in the eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea, off the coast of Asia Minor, north of Alexandria. It took 12 years to build, cost 300 talents ($258,000), was completed about 280 B. C., and was thrown down 224 B. C., by an earthquake. There it lay on the ground until 672 A. D. when the Turkish Government, the Saracens having seized Rhodes, sold the statue to a Jew of the city of Edessa, who broke and pulled the huge brass image into pieces, and took them back with him into Mesopotamia, loaded on the backs of 700 camels. Modern scholars say there is no evidence whatever of the truth of the old legend that the statue straddled the entrance to the port, so that a full-rigged ship could sail between the legs. So far as now known the statue stood close to the shore, and probably was intended, like the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor, to serve as a lighthouse.

THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.

Besides the so-called Seven Wonders of the World, described above, there were many other ancient marvels of architecture and construction, among them the **Great Wall of China**, which was built in the Third Century B. C., and extended along the Northern frontier of that country, from the northern part of the Gulf of Pechili, on the Yellow Sea, north of Peking, in a zigzag course, to the border of Turkestan, a distance of 1,728 miles, through only 1,300 miles as a bird flies.

The wall, which has crumbled into heaps in many places, was 20 feet thick at the bottom and 15 feet thick at the top; it was over 25 feet high, with towers over 35 feet high at intervals of 200 to 300 yards; on top it was paved with bricks a foot square and the wall was faced on both sides with granite blocks, the filling being earth and stones.

Following the national boundary line as it did, the Great Wall crossed mountains, gorges, plains, rivers, valleys, overcoming all natural obstacles. Built to keep out the war-like hordes from Mongolia and Manchuria, then collectively known as Tartars, it served its purpose for a thousand years.

THE TOWER OF BABEL.

The Tower of Babel, at the Chaldean City of Ur, in lower Mesopotamia, has completely disappeared, but a well-authenticated clay tablet gives its exact dimensions.

The base of the tower was 300 x 300 feet, tapering through 7 stages to the Shrine at the top.

The height also was 300 feet.

The smaller sister of the Tower of Babel is the **Ziggurat** at Ur, which is 195 x 130 feet at the base and probably more than 150 feet high.

This monument is being excavated by a joint expedition of the University of Pennsylvania and the British Museum.

The great **Ziggurats**, or Towers, like those of Babel, says C. L. Wooley, director of excavations, are believed to be imitations of the hills where the Sumarians worshipped their gods before they settled in the plain of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers. The **Ziggurat** of Ur is the best preserved of these towers.

Earlier excavations brought forth inscribed clay cylinders in which Nabonidus (Belshazzar), the last King of Babylon, told how he had completed the tower left unfinished by Ur-Engur and his son Dungi, Kings of Ur at about 2300 B. C., a comparatively late date in the history of Ur, which had flourished for 2,000 years or more before.

Ur-Engur and his son Dungi, however, antedated Abraham by 200 years, so that patriarch must have seen the tower before he left Ur.

It is supposed that emigrants from Ur took away with them the worship of the moon god Sin and transplanted it to Mount Sinai, thus giving Sinai its name.

OTHER WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

Stonehenge, an assemblage of huge shaped stones in 3 circles, one within another, on Salisbury Plain, 90 miles or so southwest of London, England. The outer circle is 100 feet in diameter, the next within is 75 feet in diameter, and the circle inside that one has a diameter of 40 feet. Extending around the outer circle is a deep trench 333 feet in diameter. The stones of the outer circle, originally about 30 in number, average 12 x 6 x 3 feet, fastened in couples by blocks fixed across the tops. The stones in the inner circles are smaller. Nearby, stone hammers, etc. have been excavated. It is not known whether Stonehenge was a sepulchre, or a Druid Sun-temple, or what-not. The remains according to astronomers, may date back to 1680 B. C., that is, to the new Stone Age or to the Bronze Age. There are similar monuments in France and in other places in the British Isles; also on Christmas Island, South of Java.

The **Catacombs**, or subterranean tombs, were a feature of human burials in Egypt and in Asia Minor thousands of years before the Christian Era. The name is applicable, also, to the Baths of Cleopatra, at Alexandria, and to the ancient underground burial places in Etruscan Italy. Indeed, caves were among man's earliest abodes in life as well as in death.

The Catacombs at Rome were the sepulchres of the early Christians, and consisted of more than 40 groups of labyrinths, or galleries and chambers, covering 615 acres, sometimes extending 5 stories (70 feet) below the surface of the ground.

The **Circus Maximus**, at Rome, built 605 B. C., by King Tarquin and rebuilt and enlarged by Julius Caesar some years before the birth of Christ, was 312 feet high, 1,875 feet long, and 625 feet wide. It then held 150,000 spectators, but the capacity was increased to 385,000 in the Fourth Century A. D. The place was used for games, and for horse

and chariot races. The only circus still standing in Rome was built 311 A. D., by Maxentius (Marcus Aurelius Valerius). The Romans built circuses all over Italy, at Constantinople, and wherever they went in France, Spain, and other countries.

The Coliseum, or Colosseum, at Rome, one of the largest amphitheatres in the world, was begun by the Emperor Vespasian and finished by the Emperor Domitian, 82 A. D. In 238 A. D. a fourth story was added. The ruins still stand. The building, elliptical, was 615 x 510 feet, and the floor of the arena was 281 x 176 feet. The walls were stone; the seats, marble; 50,000 persons could sit, 20,000 could stand. The cost was 10.000,000 crowns ($15,000,000). The work of construction was done by 12,000 slaves from Jerusalem. Wild animals were kept in dens under the floor. Thousands of persons, including early Christians, perished in combats with lions and tigers. Gladiators also fought there.

The Mosque of St. Sophia, at Constantinople, was built as a Christian Cathedral by the Roman Emperor Justinian, 531-538 A. D., in the form of a Greek cross, 269 x 143 feet with a flattened dome 180 feet high, set in a cluster of cupolas and minarets. The brick walls are lined on the inside with marble plundered from Greek temples. The Sultan of Turkey, Mohammed II, turned the cathedral into a mosque in 1453 A. D.

The Leaning Tower of Pisa is one of the so-called wonders of the middle ages. It is a round, 8-story bell-tower and was built of marble, in 1154 A. D., it is 188 feet high, and the top is 16 feet out of the perpendicular. The architect had no such intention, but the foundations gradually sank during construction, wherefore certain changes were made in the colonnades on the upper stories so that they were wider apart on the lean-to side.

The Porcelain Tower of Nankin, was built in that ancient capital of South China in the early part of the 15th Century. It was an octagonal 8-story tower, 261 feet high. The Taiping revolutionists destroyed it, along with many government buildings in 1853.

The Vatican at Rome is the largest residence in the world, containing several thousand rooms. It stands on the north side of the River Tiber and its nucleus was a house built in the time of the Emperor Constantine. It was enlarged from time to time and has been the only regular home of the Roman Pontiffs since they abandoned their palace at Avignon, France, in 1377. The place contains vast treasures of art, literature, and archaeology.

The Cathedral of St. Peter, at Rome, the largest church in the world, begun in 1506 by Pope Julius, and completed in 126 years, covers 18.000 sq. yds. and is 636 feet long, with a nave, or cross-section, 151 feet long. The top of the cross on the dome is 435 feet above the ground.

GREAT INVENTIONS.

AMERICAN.

Invention.	Inventor.	Date.	Invention.	Inventor.	Date.
Lightning rod	Franklin	1752	Gasoline motor (auto)	Selden	1879
Steamboat	Fitch	1784	Automatic knot-tying harvester machine	Appleby	1880
Steamboat	Fulton	1793	Chrome tanning	Schulz	1884
Nail machine	Perkins	1787	Trolley car	Van Depoele & Sprague	1884-87
Cast-iron plough	Newbold	1797	Type-bar casting (linotype)	Mergenthaler	1885
Cotton gin	Whitney	1793	Cash register	Patterson	1885
Carding (textile) machine	Whittemore	1797	Electric furnace reduction	Cowles	1885
High-pressure steam engine	Evans	1799	Split-phase induction motor	Tesla	1887
Screw propeller	Stevens	1804	Single-type composing machine	Lanston	1887
Tack machine	Blanchard	1806	Rotary converter	Bradley	1887
Electro-magnet	Henry	1828	Recording adding machine	Burroughs	1888
Revolver (pistol)	Colt	1835	Transp'rent photograph film	Eastman	1888
Electric telegraph	Morse	1835	Calcium carbide	Willson	1888
Vulcanized rubber	Goodyear	1839	Electric welding	Thomson	1889
Sewing machine	Howe	1846	Electrolytic alkali prod'ction	Castner	1890
Electric locomotive	Vail	1851	Carborundum	Acheson	1891
Monitor (warship)	Ericsson	1861	Harveyized armor plate	Harvey	1891
Airbrake	Westinghouse	1869	Alternate-current motor	Tesla	1892
Celluloid	Hyatt	1870	Motion-picture machine	Edison	1893
Welt machine	Goodyear	1871	Dry-air process for blast furnace	Gayley	1894
Block signals for railways	Robinson	1872	Disk ploughs (modern type)	Hardy	1896
Automatic car-coupler	Janney	1873	High-speed steel	Taylor & White	1901
Typewriter	Sholes	1873	Aeroplane	Orville & Wilbur Wright	1903
Quadruplex telegraph	Edison	1874	Hydro-aeroplane	Glenn H. Curtiss	1911
Water gas	Lowe	1875	Machine gun	Isaac N. Lewis	1912
Mowing machine (differential gear)	Eickemeyer (R.)	1876	Gas engine (compound)	Eickemeyer (C.)	1921
Telephone	Bell	1876			
Talking machine	Edison	1877			
Incandescent lamp	Edison	1878			
Arc lamp	Brush	1879			

In 1892, it is claimed, the first gasoline automobile in the U. S. was operated by C. A. Duryea.

The American-made motor truck was introduced about 1904.

FOREIGN.

Invention.	Date	Inventor.	Nationality.	Invention.	Date	Inventor.	Nationality.
Printing (block)	593	Unknown	Chinese	Centrifugal creamer	1880	De Laval	Swedish
Gunpowder	1320	Schwartz	German	Manganese steel	1884	Hadfield	English
Flying shuttle	1733	Kay	English	Smokeless powder	1886	Vielle	French
Spinning jenny	1764	Hargreaves	English	Mantle burner	1890	Welsbach	Austrian
Steam engine	1765	Watt	English	By-product coke oven	1893	Hoffman	Austrian
Leyden jar	1745	Kleist	German	Wireless teleg. (low frequency)	1895	Preece	English
Voltaic pile	1800	Volta	Italian	Wireless teleg. (high frequency)	1896	Marconi	Italian
Electro-mag. telegraph	1836	Wheatstone	English	Electric steel	1900	Heroult	French
Duplex telegraphy	1853	Gintl	Austrian	Diesel oil motor	1900	Diesel	German
Dynamite	1867	Nobel	Swedish	Depth bomb	1903	W. T. Unge	Swedish
Siphon recorder	1874	Thompson	English				
Gas engine, Otto cycle	1877	Otto	German				

Movable type were invented in China in the tenth century; by Coster, in Europe, in 1438. Cut metal type were invented by Gutenberg, German, in 1455.

HOW TO AVOID LIGHTNING.

Do not stay on a beach or in a field when dark clouds are overhead or coming slowly. Get under cover or lie down.

Do not stand under a tree with thick foliage. The body, particularly the skin, is a better conductor than the trunk of the tree.

Don't stand in a doorway or at a window by a chimney. The lightning follows to some extent any draft or column of rising air, especially warm air.

It is dangerous to be near a flagpole or a metal clothesline.

Stock should not be tied near a wire fence.

There is no sense in going to bed. Standing on glass or rubber or any good insulator, a woolen blanket for example, will give more security and more confidence.

If near a person who has been struck, make every effort to resuscitate him. Rarely does lightning kill outright.

If in a trolley car and a flash comes in and burns the fuses with a roar, sit still.

If you have a radio, cut it out during a thunder storm. The antennae should be grounded direct and all wires kept outside.

If your house is provided with good lightning rods you need not have much fear. Dwelling houses in city blocks are practically safe.

IMPORTANT TUNNELS OF THE WORLD.

Alberg—Under the Alps at the Arl Mountains, and extends from Langen to St. Anton, 6¾ miles; opened 1884.

Andes Mountains—See "Trans-Andine."

Baltimore—The first use of electric motive power on the railroads in this country was on the *Baltimore and Ohio Railroad* in 1895 at Baltimore, Md. The main line of this railroad passes under the principal business portion of the city in tunnels which were completed in 1894.

The main tunnel under Howard Street is over 7,000 feet in length and represents one of the pioneer efforts leading up to present subway systems. Methods were originated of supporting adjacent structures and of controlling quicksand and underground streams encountered during construction. Through the quicksand areas, the adjacent ground was solidified by forcing large quantities of cement grout into it under heavy pressure

Electrical motive power was adopted to eliminate objectionable smoke and gases in the tunnels. Power was, at first, supplied from overhead wires, but in 1902 this was replaced by a third-rail system.

The electrified section totals about seven miles in length and is a part of the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio between New York and Washington.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has 2 tunnels under Baltimore: *Union Tunnel*, north of Union Station built by the Union Railroad Company of Baltimore in 1871; a two-track tunnel, 3,400 ft. long, located under the bed of Hoffman Street from Bond Street to Greenmount Avenue *Baltimore Potomac Tunnels*, south of Union Station, built by the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company in 1873; two-track tunnels under Wilson Street from North Avenue to Pennsylvania Avenue, 4,960 ft. long and under Winchester Street from Fremont Avenue to Gilmore Avenue, 2,190 ft., a total length of 7,150 ft. Pennsylvania Avenue Station is located at the opening between the tunnels.

Big Bend—Drains the Feather River in California, 2 miles; opened 1886.

Bitter Root Mountains (Montana and Idaho)—10,100 feet long.

Blackwell—Under River Thames, England, 1½ miles; opened 1897.

Busk-Ivanhoe Tunnel on the Colorado Midland R. R., 9,600 feet long, single track, under the Continental Divide, in Lake and Pitkin Counties.

Cascade Mountain—Through the Cascade Mountains in Washington, 3 miles.

Catskill Aqueduct—92 miles to N. Y. City, and 35 miles of distributing tunnels deep down under the city itself; partly opened in 1915, completely in 1917.

The *Shandaken Tunnel*, a part of the Catskill water supply system, is used to deliver the water of Schoharie Creek to the Ashokan reservoir. It is 18.1 miles long, the longest tunnel in the world. It is concrete-lined, 10¼ feet wide and 11½ feet high, with a capacity of 600,000,000 gallons a day. It was put into service on Feb. 9, 1924.

Connaught—Through Selkirk Mountains, under Rogers Pass, Canada; on Canadian Pacific Railway, double track, about five miles long; completed 1916.

Continental Divide, for the Denver and Salt Lake R. R., 6.4 miles long (under survey).

Croton Aqueduct—33⅓ miles to N. Y. City; opened 1888.

Cumberland—Under Cumberland Mountains, Tennessee, 8,000 feet long.

Detroit (Mich. Central Ry.)—Under Detroit River.

Gallitzin Tunnel, through the Alleghany Mountains at Gallitzin, 11 miles west of Altoona, Pa., is 3,600 ft. long; was built in 1854, for two tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad. In 1904 a new single track tunnel was built parallel with the old tunnel, through which is operated one westbound track, another westbound track being operated through the old tunnel, replacing the original two tracks in order to give added clearance. The two eastbound tracks through the mountain use what is known as New Portage Tunnel, 1,610 ft. long, which was built by the State of Pennsylvania in 1855, and purchased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in 1857.

Gunnison—Southwestern Colorado, 6 miles; opened 1909.

Hoosac—Through Hoosac Mountain, Mass., 4¾ miles; opened 1873.

Khojak Pass—India, Quetta to Kandahar, 2 miles.

Loetschberg—Through the Alps, in Oberland, Switzerland, 9¼ miles; opened June 20, 1913, costing nearly $10,000,000.

Mont Cenis—Italy to France, under the Col de Frejus, 8 miles; opened 1871.

Mont d'Or—Between France and Switzerland, was bored through October 2, 1913. The tunnel pierces the Jura Mountains from Fresne to Vallorbe, and is 3¾ miles long.

Mt. Roberts—From the shore of Gastineau Channel at Juneau, Alaska, into Silver Bow Basin, 1 1-3 miles.

Otira—In New Zealand, 5½ miles.

Rove—Northwest from l'Estaque, France, part of canal connecting Marseilles with Rhone River; 4½ miles, 72 feet wide, 47 feet high; opened 1916.

Rothschönberg—Drains the Felberg mines, Saxony, 3½ miles; opened 1877.

St. Clair—Under St. Clair River from Sarnia, Ont., to Port Huron, Mich., 2 miles; opened 1891.

St. Gothard—Through the Alps, connects Goschenen with Airolo, in Switzerland, 9½ miles; opened 1881.

Severn—From Monmouthshire to Gloucestershire, England, 4½ miles; opened 1886.

Simplon—Through the Alps, 12½ miles; opened 1905.

Southern Pacific and Central Pacific Railroad tunnels: *Chatsworth Park*, through Coast Range Mountains, in Los Angeles County, Cal., 1.4 miles; *San Fernando*, through Coast Range Spur 1.32 miles.

Spiral—The tunnels on the Canadian Pacific Railway, between Hector and Fields, B. C., consist of two spiral tubes, the westerly, 3,255 feet long, under Cathedral Mountain; and the easterly, 2,921 feet long, under Mt. Ogden, with the Kicking Horse River between. This line was built to reduce grades through the Kicking Horse Pass, and cut the gradient on the line from 4.5% to 2.2%, and cost approximately $1,500,000.

Strawberry—Through the Wasatch Mountains.

Sutro—Drains the Comstock Lode in Nevada, 4½ miles; opened 1879.

Totley—England, 3¾ miles.

Trans-Andine Ry. Tunnel—5 miles long, 10,486 feet above sea level and affords direct communication between Valparaiso and Buenos Ayres; opened April 5, 1910.

Wasserfluth—In the Alps, between Bunnadern and Lichtensteig, Switz., 2 miles, opened 1909.

Woodhead—Liverpool to Birkenhead, England, under the River Mersey, 3 miles.

COAL-MINE DISASTERS IN THE U. S. IN WHICH 100 OR MORE WERE KILLED.

Date.	Name of Mine	Location of Mine.	Nature of Accident.	Killed.
1869....Sept. 6	Avondale	Plymouth, Pa.	Mine fire	179
1884....March 13	Laurel	Pocahontas, Va.	Explosion	112
1891....Jan. 27	Mammouth	Mount Pleasant, Pa.	Gas explosion	109
1892....Jan. 7	No. 11	Krebs, Okla.	Explosion	100
1900....May 1	Winter quarters Nos. 1 and 4.	Scofield, Utah	Coal dust explosion	200
1902....May 19	Fraterville	Coal Creek, Tenn.	Coal dust explosion	184
1902....July 10	Rolling Mill	Johnstown, Pa.	Gas explosion	112
1903....June 30	Hanna No. 1	Hanna, Wyo.	Mine explosion and fire	169
1904....Jan 25	Harwick	Cheswick, Pa.	Coal dust explosion	179
1905....Feb. 20	Virginia City	Virginia City, Ala.	Coal dust explosion	108
1907....Dec. 6	Monongah Nos. 6 and 8	Monongah, W. Va.	Coal dust explosion	361
1907....Dec. 19	Darr	Jacobs Creek, Pa.	Coal dust explosion	239
1908....Nov. 28	Rachel and Agnes	Marianna, Pa.	Coal dust explosion	154
1909....Nov. 13	St. Paul No. 2	Cherry, Ill.	Mine fire	259
1911....April 8	Banner	Littleton, Ala.	Coal dust explosion	128
1913....Oct. 22	Stag Canon No. 2	Dawson, N. M.	Coal dust explosion	263
1914....April 28	Eccles Nos. 5 and 6	Eccles, W. Va.	Gas explosion	181
1915....March 2	Layland No. 3	Layland, W. Va.	Coal dust explosion	112
1917....April 27	Hastings	Hastings, Col.	Coal dust explosion	121
1923....Feb. 8	Dawson No. 1	Dawson, N. M.	Coal dust explosion	120
1924....March 8	No. 2	Castle Gate, Utah	Coal dust explosion	174
1924....April 28	Benwood	Benwood, W. Va.	Fire and explosion	115

METALS AND THEIR DISCOVERERS.

(Prepared by George Steiger, Chief Chemist, U. S. Geological Survey.)
(Where there is a date, it is the year of discovery.)

Aluminum (see note below).
Antimony, salts known to the ancients.
Arsenic, salts known to the ancients.
Barium, 1779.
Bismuth, 1739, Pott.
Cadmium, 1817, Stromeyer.
Caesium, 1860, Bunsen and Kirchoff.
Calcium, salts known to the ancients.
Cerium, 1803, Klaproth.
Chromium, 1797, Vauquelin.
Cobalt, 1735, Brandt (name used by ancients).
Columbium, 1801, Hatchett.
Copper, known to the ancients.
Dysprosium, 1886, Lecoq de Boisbaudran.
Erbium.
Europium, 1901, Demarcay.
Gadolinium, 1886, Marignac and Lecoq de Boisbaudran.
Gallium, 1875, Lecoq de Boisbaudran.
Germanium, 1886, Winkler.
Glucinum, 1797, Vauquelin.
Gold, known to the ancients.
Holium, discovered since 1840.
Indium, 1863, Rich and Richter.
Iridium, 1804, Tennant.
Iron, known to the ancients.
Lanthanum, 1839, Mosander.
Lead, known to the ancients.
Lithium, 1817, Arfvedson.
Lutecium, 1907, Urbain.
Magnesium.
Manganese
Mercury, known to the Greeks 300 B. C.
Molybdenum, 1778, Scheele.
Neodymium, 1885, Weisbach.
Nickel.
Osmium, 1804, Tennant.
Palladium, 1803, Wollaston.
Platinum, 1750, Wood and Watson (possibly known much earlier but not recognized).
Potassium, salts known in very early times; difference between potassium and sodium shown by Du Monceau in 1736.
Praseodymium, 1885, Welsbach.
Rhodium, 1804, Wollaston.
Radium, 1898, P. and S. Curie.
Rubidium, 1860, Bunsen and Kirchoff.
Ruthenium.
Samarium, 1879, Lecoq de Boisbaudran.
Scandium, 1879, Nilson.
Selenium.
Silver, known to ancients.
Sodium, salts known to the ancients. The difference between sodium and potassium shown in 1736 by Du Monceau.
Strontium.
Tantalum, 1802, Ekeberg.
Tellurium.
Terbium, 1843, Mosander.
Thallium, 1861, Crooks.
Thorium, 1818, Berzelius.
Thulium, 1879, Cleve.
Tin, known to the ancients.
Titanium, 1791, McGregor.
Tungsten, 1781, Scheele (?)
Uranium, 1789, Klaproth.
Vanadium, 1801, Del Rio.
Yttrium.
Ytterbium, 1878, Marignac.
Zinc, known to the ancients in the alloy brass.

Note—The word "Alumen" or its Greek equivalent was used in very early times to denote a salts with an astringent taste.

Paracelsus considered it to be different for he pointed out that its "corpus" was a mixture of earths. Its "corpus" was confused with lime until 1746 when Potts showed that the base was really an argillaceous earth, and in 1754 Marggraf proved clearly that the base was entirely different from lime and that it contained alum earth united with silica.

Wöhler first reduced it in the form of a metallic powder, but it was not until 1845 that he produced it as a compact metal.

Hafnium was discovered originally ten years ago by Prof. Alexander Scott of the British Museum, but he did not then know, it is said, that he had found a new element, supposing it was merely a new oxide obtained from New Zealand black sand.

Early in 1924 Prof. F. von Hevessy of Hungary, working in a Danish Government laboratory, found hafnium in cryolite from Greenland, and he identified it as a new element and named it "hafnium," which was the old Latin name for Copenhagen.

He could not isolate the element, this being done later by Prof. Scott, who converted the oxide into a few grains of a cinnamon-color powder—pure hafnium.

BOILER EXPLOSIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From "The Locomotive," Hartford, Conn.)

Year Ending December 31.	Number of Explosions.	Persons. Killed.	Persons. Injured.	Year Ending December 31.	Number of Explosions.	Persons. Killed	Persons. Injured	Year Ending December 31.	Number of Explosions.	Persons. Killed.	Persons. Injured.
1900	373	268	520	1908	470	281	531	1916	499	199	375
1901	423	312	646	1909	550	227	422	1917	506	149	289
1902	391	304	529	1910	533	280	506	1918	449	130	340
1903	383	293	522	1911	499	222	416	1919	526	186	342
1904	391	220	394	1912	537	278	392	1920	652	137	262
1905	450	383	585	1913	499	180	369	1921	620	158	312
1906	431	235	467	1914	467	148	315	1922	753	132	332
1907	471	300	420	1915	403	132	236	1923	751	150	318

18,023,584 MOTOR VEHICLES IN THE WORLD IN 1923.

Country.	Vehicles	Country.	Vehicles.	Country.	Vehicles	Country.	Vehicles.
Aden	343	Colombia	2,430	Hongkong	799	Panama Rep.	815
Alaska	725	Costa Rica	325	Hungary	2,962	Paraguay	457
Algeria	8,715	Cuba	26,500	Iceland & Faroe Islands	175	Persia	865
Angola	500	Czechoslovakia	9,159	India	48,629	Peru	3,500
Arabia	300	Danzig	1,135	Irish Free State	16,000	Philippines	15,400
Argentina	85,850	Denmark	42,201	Italy	75,000	Poland	10,000
Australia	118,091	Dominic'n Rep	2,110	Jamaica	2,817	Porto Rico	9,500
Austria	14,325	D'tch E. Indies	33,151	Japan	10,500	Portu. E. Africa	9,600
Azores	201	Dutch Guiana	140	Jugoslavia	2,314	Roumania	385
Bahama Is	551	D'tch W. Indies	321	Latvia	398	Russia	9,750
Barbados	1,125	Ecuador	620	Lithuania	650	Salvador	14,000
Belgian Congo	45	Egypt	6,650	Madagascar	255	Samoa	525
Belgium	57,000	Esthonia	430	Madeira Is	184	Siam	170
Bolivia	450	Finland	2,300	Malta	470	Spain	1,941
Brazil	28,000	Fiume	201	Martinique	983	Sweden	53,000
Brit. E. Africa	1,905	France	444,812	Mauritius	1,872	Switzerland	43,000
Brit. Guiana	1,400	French Guiana	110	Mesopotamia	105	Syria	23,039
Brit Honduras	99	Fr. Indo-China	4,272	Mexico	24,485	Taiwan	1,920
Brit. Malaya	4,000	Fr. W. Africa	796	Morocco	5,377	Trinidad	130
Brit. S. Africa	38,000	Germany	152,068	Netherlands	18,489	Tunis	2,050
Brit. W. Africa	6,050	Gibraltar	150	Newfoundl'd	800	Turkey	3,219
Bulgaria	745	Gold Coast	4,000	New Zealand	44,864	United Kingd.	1,400
Canada	642,571	Greece	4,800	Nicaragua	200	United States	642,853
Canary Is	1,859	Guadeloupe	590	Norway	12,863	Uruguay	15,092,177
Ceylon	4,062	Guatemala	575	Oceania	326	Venezuela	13,000
Chile	8,000	Hayti	685	Palestine	1,000		3,800
China	8,847	Hawaii	16,825	Panama C. Z.	2,127	Total	18,023,584
Chosen	1,050	Honduras	240				

CLASSIFICATION OF ROCKS AND DIVISIONS OF GEOLOGIC TIME.

(Prepared by the U. S. Geological Survey.)

The rocks composing the earth's crust are grouped by geologists into three great classes—igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic. The igneous rocks have solidified from a molten state. Those that have solidified beneath the surface are known as intrusive rocks. Those that have flowed out over the surface are known as effusive rocks, extrusive rocks, or lavas. The term volcanic rock includes not only lavas but bombs, pumice, tuff, volcanic ash and other fragmental materials thrown out from volcanoes. Sedimentary rocks are formed by the accumulation of sediment in water (aqueous deposits or eolian deposits). The sediment may consist of rock fragments or particles of various sizes (conglomerate, sandstone, shale); of the remains or products of animals or plants (certain limestones and coal); of the product of chemical action or of evaporation (salt, gypsum, &c.); or of mixtures of these materials. A characteristic feature of sedimentary deposits is a layered structure known as bedding or stratification. Metamorphic rocks are derivatives of igneous or sedimentary rocks produced through mechanical or chemical activities in the earth's crust. The unaltered sedimentary rocks are commonly stratified, and it is from their order of succession and that of their contained fossils that the fundamental data of historical geology have been deduced.

Era.	Period.	Epoch.	Characteristic Life.
Cenozoic (Recent Life.)	Quaternary.	Recent. Pleistocene, or Glacial.	"Age of man." Animals and plants of modern types.
	Tertiary.	Pliocene. Miocene. Oligocene. Eocene.	"Age of mammals." Possible first appearance of man. Rise and development of highest orders of plants.
Mesozoic. (Intermediate Life.)	Cretaceous.	Upper. Lower	"Age of reptiles." Rise and culmination of huge land reptiles (dinosaurs). First appearance of birds and mammals; and palms and hardwood trees.
	Jurassic.		
	Triassic		
Paleozoic. (Old Life.)	Carboniferous.	Permian. Pennsylvanian. Mississippian.	"Age of amphibians." Dominance of tree ferns and huge mosses. Primitive flowering plants and earliest cone-bearing trees. Beginnings of backboned land animals. Insects.
	Devonian.		"Age of fishes." Shellfish (mollusks) also abundant. Rise of amphibians and land plants.
	Silurian.		Shell-forming sea animals dominant. Rise of fishes and of reef-building corals.
	Ordovician.		Shell-forming sea animals. Culmination of the buglike marine crustaceans known as trilobites. First trace of insect life.
	Cambrian.		Trilobites, brachiopods and other sea shells. Seaweeds (algae) abundant. No trace of land animals.
Proterozoic. (Primordial Life.)	Algonkian.		First life that has left distinc record. Crustaceans, brachiopods and seaweeds.
	Archean.	Crystalline Rocks.	No fossils found.

BIG DAMS.

Name and Location of Dam; When Opened.	Height.	Length of Dam.	Storage Capacity.	Cost.
Built by Engineers' Corps, U. S. Army, for Navigation—	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Million Gals.*	*Dollars.*
Keokuk (Mississippi River, Keokuk, Iowa) 1913	53	4,359	.....	24,000,000
Twin City (Mississippi River, below Minneapolis) ..1917	38	574	.....	1,368,000
Hales's Bar (Tennessee River, near Chattanooga)...1913	60	1,200	.....	6,924,000
No. 17 (Black Warrior River, Ala.) 1915	81	1,170	.....	3,106,000
Built by Engineers' Corps, U. S. Army, for Power—				
Wilson, Tennessee River .....Unfinished	142	4,500	.....	51,000,000
Built by the City of New York for Water Supply—				
Ashokan (Olive Bridge, N. Y., Catskill Watershed) .1915	252	4,650	130,400	31,067,000
Schoharie (Schoharie Co., N.Y., Catskill Watershed)1924	182	2,000	20,000	14,093,000
Kensico (Westchester Co., N. Y., Bronx and Byram Watershed) 1915	307	1,825	30,573	15,171,000
Croton Falls (Westch'r Co., N. Y., Croton W't'rsh'd) .1911	167	1,900	15,753	4,319,000
Croton Lake (Westch'r Co., N. Y., Croton W't'rsh'd)1905	297	2,168	33,815	9,337,000
Built by U. S. Government for Irrigation Purposes—				
Roosevelt (Ariz., Salt River) 1911	280	1,125	513,000	4,091,000
Arrowrock (Idaho, Boise River) 1915	349	1,100	91,238	4,497,000
Pathfinder (Neb.-Wyo., No. Platte River) 1909	218	432	348,660	2,208,000
Elephant Butte (N. Mex.-Tex., Rio Grande River)..1916	306	1,675	860,000	5,015,000
Tieton (Wash., Yakima River) 1925	244	905	65,985	4,500,000
Shoshone (Wyo., Shoshone River) 1910	328	200	148,783	1,671,000
Built by Turlock and Modesto Irrigation District—				
Don Pedro (Cal., Tuolumne River) 1923	283	1,040	95,000	3,750,000
Built for Power or Drinking Purposes—				
Wachusett (Mass.)	207	1,476	.....	2,378,000
Boonton (N. J.)	103	2,150	.....	1,700,000
Foreign—				
Assouan (Egypt, River Nile) 1912	113	6,400	281,338	18,660,000
Burrinjuok (Australia, New South Wales)	148	784	251,317	3,680,000
Tansa (India)	118	8,800	.....	988,000
Poona (India)	108	5,136	.....	630,000
Mohne (Germany)	...	1,346	.....	5,000,000
Vyrny (Wales)	136	1,350	.....	2,957,000

Cost figures for Croton Lake and Croton Falls and Don Pedro cover dam construction only. Tieton dam is to be finished in 1925.

Distances of the World.

TRAVELLING DISTANCES IN EUROPE.

(From the U. S. War Department's *Official Table of Distances;* mostly by rail, some by rail and water, the figures cover. in statute miles, the shortest generally-travelled routes.)

City.	Amsterdam.	Athens.	Berlin.	Berne.	Brussels.	Christiania.	Constantinople.	Copenhagen.	Edinburgh.	Lisbon.	London.	Madrid.	Paris.	Leningrad.	Rome.	Stockholm.	Vienna.
Amsterdam	0	1734	402	531	140	929	1808	526	660	1511	260	1233	332	1418	1094	930	754
Athens	1734	0	1563	1269	1792	2249	416	1846	2282	2567	1882	2155	1600	2257	825	2250	1129
Berlin	402	1563	0	611	505	686	1488	283	1063	1842	663	1564	663	1016	1053	687	434
Berne	531	1269	611	0	430	1241	1685	838	1036	1475	636	1063	354	1627	635	1242	631
Brussels	140	1792	505	430	0	1043	1793	640	625	1371	225	1093	192	1521	993	1044	739
Christiania	929	2249	686	1241	1043	0	2174	403	1579	2386	1179	2108	1207	900	1739	358	1120
Constantinople	1808	416	1488	1685	1793	2174	0	1771	2597	2998	2197	2586	1915	2182	1256	2175	1054
Copenhagen	526	1846	283	838	640	403	1771	0	1176	1983	776	1705	804	1299	1336	404	717
Edinburgh	660	2282	1063	1036	625	1579	2597	1176	0	1861	400	1583	682	2079	1583	1580	1543
Lisbon	1511	2567	1842	1475	1371	2386	2998	1983	1861	0	1461	412	1179	2858	1742	2387	2040
London	260	1882	663	636	225	1179	2197	776	400	1461	0	1183	282	1679	1183	1180	1143
Madrid	1233	2155	1564	1063	1093	2108	2586	1705	1583	412	1183	0	901	2580	1330	2109	1762
Paris	332	1600	663	354	192	1207	1915	804	682	1179	282	901	0	1679	901	1208	861
Leningrad	1418	2257	1016	1627	1521	900	2182	1299	2079	2858	1679	2580	1679	0	1905	542	1128
Rome	1094	825	1053	635	993	1739	1256	1336	1583	1742	1183	1330	901	1905	0	1740	777
Stockholm	930	2250	687	1242	1044	358	2175	404	1580	2387	1180	2109	1208	542	1740	0	1121
Vienna	754	1129	434	631	739	1120	1054	717	1543	2040	1143	1762	861	1128	777	1121	0

OTHER TRAVELLING DISTANCES IN EUROPE, IN STATUTE MILES.

(From the U. S. War Department's *Official Table of Distances.*)

Amsterdam, to—*Antwerp*, 113; *Bremen*, 232; *Cologne*, 151; *Hamburg*, 303; *Hanover*, 238; *Kiel*, 373; *Moscow*, 1,602; *Rotterdam*, 50; *The Hague*, 39.

Athens, to—*Brindisi*, 431; *Naples*, 660; *Salonica*, 300; *Trieste*, 859.

Berlin, to—*Antwerp*, 454; *Basel*, 545; *Berne*, 611; *Bremen*, 215; *Cologne*, 359; *Dresden*, 108; *Dusseldorf*, 342; *Essen*, 317; *Frankfurt*, 335; *Genoa*, 875; *Geneva*, 702; *Hanover*, 161; *Kiel*, 225; *Konigsberg*, 366; *Leipsic*, 100; *Lubeck*, 162; *Magdeburg*, 88; *Moscow*, 1,200; *Munich*, 406; *Nurnberg*, 301; *Posen*, 158; *Rotterdam*, 422; *St. Gall*, 575; *Saarbrucken*, 466; *Stuttgart*, 438; *The Hague*, 422; *Ulm*, 437; *Warsaw*, 388; *Wiesbaden*, 360.

Berne, to—*Brindisi*, 838; *Geneva*, 98; *Genoa*, 325; *Hamburg*, 616; *Lausanne*, 61; *Lucerne*, 59; *Marseilles*, 390; *Milan*, 231; *Moscow*, 1,811; *Naples*, 790; *Zurich*, 81.

Brussels, to—*Antwerp*, 27; *Basel*, 364; *Boulogne*, 159; *Bremen*, 346; *Calais*, 135; *Cologne*, 139; *Hamburg*, 417; *Kiel*, 488; *Leipsic*, 465; *Moscow*, 1,705; *Ostend*, 78.

Christiania, to—*Bergen*, 306; *Gothenburg*, 222; *Moscow*, 1,300; *Trondhjem*, 349.

Constantinople, to—*Adrianople*, 198; *Batum*, 674; *Beirut*, 976; *Brindisi*, 847; *Gibraltar*, 2,099; *Lake Burgas*, 124; *Marseilles*, 1,552; *Moscow*, 2,300; *Naples*, 1,101; *Odessa*, 395; *Smyrna*, 558.

Copenhagen, to—*Danzig*, 539; *Dover*, 784; *Hamburg*, 222; *Helsingfors*, 889; *Kiel*, 152; *Malmo*, 20; *Moscow*, 1,483; *Riga*, 801.

Edinburgh, to—*Glasgow*, 47; *Liverpool*, 223; *Manchester*, 216; *Moscow*, 2,263.

Lisbon, to—*Moscow*, 3,042; *Oporto*, 213.

London, to—*Aldershot*, 37; *Bath*, 107; *Bishop's Rock*, 469; *Bremen*, 482; *Brighton*, 51; *Bristol*, 119; *Cambridge*, 53; *Canterbury*, 60; *Chatham*, 34; *Dover*, 78; *Dresden*, 743; *Falmouth*, 307; *Folkestone*, 71; *Genoa*, 2,538; *Gibraltar*, 1,556; *Glasgow*, 402; *Havre*, 234; *Kiel*, 624; *Lisbon*, direct, 1,223; *Liverpool*, 200; *Manchester*, 184; *Moscow*, 1,863; *Naples*, 2,679; *Oxford*, 64; *Plymouth*, 140; *Portsmouth*, 74; *Rotterdam*, 210; *Sheffield*, 163; *Southampton*, 80; *The Hague*, 224; *Yarmouth*, 122.

Madrid, to—*Barcelona*, 425; *Bordeaux*, 538; *Boulogne*, 1,059; *Cadiz*, 439; *Carthagena*, 326; *Gibraltar*, 456; *Malaga*, 383; *Marseilles*, 765; *Moscow*, 2,764; *Oporto*, 381; *Saragossa*, 212; *Valencia*, 304.

Paris, to—*Amiens*, 81; *Antwerp*, 219; *Bordeaux*, 363; *Boulogne*, 158; *Bremen*, 511; *Brest*, 387; *Brindisi*, 1,169; *Calais*, 185; *Chateau-Thierry*, 59; *Cherbourg*, 230; *Cologne*, 304; *Dijon*, 196; *Dover*, 204; *Frankfurt*, 424; *Geneva*, 390; *Genoa*, 591; *Hamburg*, 582; *Havre*, 142; *Kiel*, 652; *Leipsic*, 647; *Lille*, 156; *Lyons*, 318; *Marseilles*, 536; *Metz*, 244; *Milan*, 557; *Moscow*, 1,863; *Munich*, 571; *Nancy*, 219; *Naples*, 1,056; *Orleans*, 78; *Port Said*, 2,251; *Rheims*, 97; *Rouen*, 86; *St. Nazaire*, 286; *Saumur*, 183; *Strassburg*, 312; *The Hague*, 296; *Toulon*, 578; *Turin*, 488; *Versailles*, 11.

Leningrad, to—*Fusan* (Chosen), 7,723; *Helsingfors*, 272; *Moscow*, 400; *Mukden* (China), 6,971; *Odessa*, 1,205; *Peking* (China), 6,249; *Port Arthur* (Manchuria), 5,930; *Riga*, 365; *Sebastopol*, 1,355; *Vladivostok*, 5,809; *Warsaw*, 694; *Vilna*, 436.

Rome, to—*Brindisi*, 394; *Florence*, 196; *Genoa*, 310; *Lausanne*, 640; *Marseilles*, 565; *Milan*, 404; *Moscow*, 2,023; *Naples*, 155; *Pisa*, 207; *Spezia*, 254; *Turin*, 413; *Venice*, 378.

Stockholm, to—*Gothenburg*, 284; *Haparanda* (Sweden), 839; *Helsingfors*, 270; *Kiel*, 556; *Malmo*, 384; *Moscow*, 942; *Trondhjem*, 530.

Vienna, to—*Antwerp*, 766; *Belgrade*, 386; *Bucharest*, 236; *Budapest*, 173; *Cologne*, 600; *Genoa*, 657; *Moscow*, 1,246; *Munich*, 290; *Southampton*, 1,223; *Strassburg*, 549; *Trieste*, 366; *Venice*, 399; *Warsaw*, 434; *Vilna*, 692.

DISTANCES FROM EUROPEAN PORTS TO PORTS IN OTHER CONTINENTS.

(Including, also, certain places in Europe; statute miles; water routes; data by U. S. Hydrographic Office.)

Antwerp, Belgium, to—*Aden*, Arabia (via Suez), 5,424; *Panama*, 5,586; *Pernambuco*, Brazil, 4,815.

Brest, France, to—*Colon*, C. Z., 5,090; *Guantanamo Bay*, Cuba, 4,366; *Rio de Janeiro*, Brazil, 5,575.

Cherbourg, France, to—*Dover*, England, 168; *Kiel*, Germany, via Dover, 1,070; *Southampton*, England, 97.

Gibraltar, to—*Aden*, 3,824; *Alexandria*, 2,084; *Algiers*, 489; *Barcelona*, 594; *Colon*, 4,989; *Constantinople*, 2,099; *Fayal*, Azores, 1,305; *Hongkong* (via Suez), 9,683; *Leghorn*, 1,008; *Manila* (via Suez), 9,641, (via Panama), 15,802; *Marseilles*, 798; *Naples*, 1,131; *Odessa*, 2,499; *Panama*, 5,038; *Port Said*, Egypt, 2,217; *Punta Arenas*, 7,350; *Smyrna*, Asia Minor, 1,925; *Sydney*, Australia (via Suez), 11,788, (via Panama), 14,013; *Toulon*, France, 812; *Trieste*, 1,950; *Tripoli*, 1,287; *Yokohama* (via Suez), 11,353.

Liverpool, to—*Cape Town*, 7,001; *Colombo*, Ceylon (via Suez), 7,700; *Disko* (Godhavn), Greenland, 2,461; *Funchal*, Madeira, 1,644; *Gibraltar*, 1,490; *Ivigtut*, Greenland, 1,867; *Kinchow*, China (via Suez), 12,580; *Las Palmas*, Canary Is., 1,912; *Manila* (via Suez), 11,111; *St. Thomas*, W. I., 4,116; *Shanghai* (via Suez), 12,201; *Tientsin* (via Suez), 12,992.

London, to—*Calcutta* (via Suez), 9,183; *Cape Town*, So. Africa, 7,069; *Foochow*, China (via Suez), 11,643; *Hongkong*, China (via Suez), 11,227; *Manila* (via Suez), 11,119; *Paramarimbo*, Guiana, 4,623; *Pernambuco*, Brazil, 4,763; *Singapore*, Straits Settlement (via Suez), 9,555; *Sydney*, Australia (via Suez), 13,362; *Tampico*, Mexico. 5.918.

DISTANCES BETWEEN PORTS IN ASIA.

(Statute miles; water routes; data by U. S. Hydrographic Office.)

CITY.	Amoy.	Batavia.	Canton.	Colombo.	Foochow.	Hongkong.	Manila.	Shanghai.	Singapore.	Swatow.	Vladivostok.	Weihaiwei.	Yokohama.
Amoy	0	2270	430	3724	230	334	777	683	1902	161	1596	1072	1533
Batavia	2270	0	2121	2138	2466	2052	1795	2904	606	2165	3812	3293	3678
Canton	430	2121	0	3570	624	96	822	1077	1748	306	1990	1466	1921
Colombo	3724	2138	3570	0	3914	3496	3399	4367	1825	3618	5280	4756	5167
Foochow	230	2466	624	3914	0	529	906	541	2092	356	1457	930	1401
Hongkong	334	2052	96	3496	529	0	727	981	1674	211	1894	1370	1825
Manila	777	1795	822	3399	906	727	0	1338	1578	717	2202	1725	2023
Shanghai	683	2904	1077	4367	541	981	1338	0	2545	808	1135	534	1199
Singapore	1902	606	1748	1825	2092	1674	1578	2545	0	1796	3458	2934	3345
Swatow	161	2165	306	3618	356	211	717	808	1796	0	1722	1198	1653
Vladivostok	1596	3812	1990	5280	1457	1894	2202	1135	3458	1722	0	1153	1093
Weihaiwei	1072	3293	1466	4756	930	1370	1725	534	2934	1198	1153	0	1274
Yokohama	1533	3678	1921	5167	1401	1825	2023	1199	3345	1653	1093	1274	0

OTHER DISTANCES BETWEEN ASIATIC PORTS.

Aden, to—*Bombay*, 1,912; *Colombo*, 2,433; *Karachi*, 1,705; *Maskat*, 1,390; *Port Said*, 1,608; *Suez*, 1,509; *Sunda Strait*, 4,433.

Basra, to—*Mascat*, 887; *Port Said*, 3,895.

Bombay, to—*Calcutta*, 2,466; *Colombo*, 1,042; *Karachi*, 576; *Maskat*, 989; *Singapore*, 2,824.

Calcutta, to—*Penang*, 1,490; *Port Said*, 5,402; *Rangoon*, 886; *Singapore*, 1,895.

Chefoo, to—*Dairen*, 104; *Shanghai*, 573; *Weihaiwei*, 51; *Yokohama*, 1,313.

Colombo, to—*Calcutta*, 1,425; *Madras*, 681; *Rangoon*, 1,438; *Singapore*, 1,825.

Dairen, to—*Chemulpo*, 334; *Kobe*, 1,205; *Shanghai*, 616.

Guam, to—*Hongkong*, 2,098; *Manila*, 1,728; *Shanghai*, 1,943; *Yokohama*, 1,558.

Hongkong, to—*Apia* (Samoa), 5,606; *Cebu*, 1,105; *Pago Pago*, 5,698.

Karachi, to—*Basra*, 1,367; *Maskat*, 547.

Kiaochow, to—*Shanghai*, 434.

Kobe, to—*Hakodate*, 935; *Nagasaki*, 456; *Shimonoseki*, 281; *Yokohama*, 398.

Madras, to—*Calcutta*, 890.

Manila, to—*Cebu*, 450; *Iloilo*, 416; *Jolo*, 633; *Pago Pago*, 5,188; *Wake*, 3,192; *Yap*, 1,329.

Nagasaki, to—*Manila*, 1,504; *Port Arthur*, 692; *Shanghai*, 527; *Vladivostok*, 755.

Rangoon, to—*Singapore*, 1,287.

Shanghai, to—*Tientsin*, 852; *Tsingtau*, 435.

Singapore, to—*Bangkok*, 970; *Kudat*, 1,059; *Nagapatam*, 1,806; *Penang*, 435; *Saigon*, 747.

Taku, to—*Chefoo*, 236; *Shanghai*, 797; *Tientsin*, 55.

Vladivostok, to—*Hakodate*, 496; *Taku*, 1,415.

Yokohama, to—*Chemulpo*, 1,190; *Hakodate*, 613; *Tientsin*, 1,687.

DISTANCES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

(Statute miles; data by U. S. War Dept.)

Manila (Luzon Is.), to—*Aparri* (Luzon Is.), 441; *Bacolod* (Negros Is.), 395; *Balanga* (Luzon Is.), 30; *Batangas* (Luzon Is.), 70; *Bautista* (Luzon Is.), 101; *Calamba* (Luzon Is.), 35; *Candon* (Luzon Is.), 207; *Catbalogan* (Samar Is.), 397; *Cebu* (Cebu Is.), 451; *Dagupan* (Luzon Is.), 122; *Iba* (Luzon Is.), 117; *Iloilo* (Panay Is.), 391; *Jolo* (Sulu Archipelago), 769; *Laoag* (Luzon Is.), 281; *Legaspi* (Luzon Is.), 411; *Lucena* (Luzon Is.), 87; *Nueva Caceres* (Luzon Is.), 543; *San Fernando* (Luzon Is.), 167; *Santa Cruz* (Luzon Is.), 61; *Tacloban* (Leyte Is.), 429; *Vigan* (Luzon Is.), 161; *Zamboanga* (Mindanao Is.), 671.

Aparri, to—*Dagupan*, 282; *San Fernando*, 221; *Vigan*, 161.

Bacolod, to—*Iloilo*, 28.

Batangas, to—*Cebu*, 356; *Iloilo*, 306; *Jolo*, 684; *Nueva Caceres*, 439; *Tacloban*, 337; *Zamboanga*, 586.

Bautista, to—*Dagupan*, 21.

Candon, to—*Vigan*, 24.

Catbalogan, to—*Cebu*, 145; *Iloilo*, 184; *Jolo*, 532; *Tacloban*, 48; *Zamboanga*, 434.

Cebu, to—*Jolo*, 397; *Iloilo*, 201; *Legaspi*, 236; *Nueva Caceres*, 66; *San Fernando*, 17; *Tacloban*, 171; *Zamboanga*, 290.

Dagupan, to—*Candon*, 98; *San Fernando*, 45; *Santa Cruz*, 71; *Vigan*, 116.

Iba, to—*Santa Cruz*, 39.

Iloilo, to—*Bacolod*, 28; *Jolo*, 378; *Legaspi*, 260; *Tacloban*, 210; *Zamboanga*, 280.

Jolo, to—*Zamboanga*, 98.

Laoag, to—*Vigan*, 53.

Legaspi, to—*Nueva Caceres*, 178.

Lucena, to—*Nueva Caceres*, 414; *Santa Cruz*, 78; *Tacloban*, 304; *Zamboanga*, 493.

Nueva Caceres, to—*Legaspi*, 178; *San Fernando*, 4.

San Fernando, to—*Vigan*, 63.

Tacloban, to—*Zamboanga*, 441.

Vigan, to—*Santa Cruz*, 42.

HAWAIIAN DISTANCES (STATUTE MILES).

Honolulu, to—*Guam Is.*, 3,842; *Hanapepe Bay*, 131; *Hilo*, 263; *Kahuku*, 71; *Kahului*, 112; *Kalaupapa*, 59; *Kamehameha* (Fort), 9; *Kaunakakai*, 60; *Kawaihae*, 175; *Lahaina*, 86; *Laupehoehoe*, 239; *McGregor's Landing*, 102; *Mahukona*, 186; *Makena*, 114; *Manila*, via San Bernardino Strait, 5,475; *Nawiliwili*, 109; *Pago Pago*, Samoa, 2,606; *Pearl Harbor*, 6; *Ruger* (Fort), 6; *San Francisco*, 2,418; *Schofield Barracks*, 27; *Waianae*, 33; *Waimanalo*, 14; *Waipahu*, 14; *Yokohama*, 3,915.

DISTANCES IN JAPAN (STATUTE MILES).

Nagasaki, to—*Omuta*, 123; *Shimonoseki*, 166.

Tokio, to—*Kobe*, 377; *Kokura*, 715; *Nagasaki*, 819; *Nikko*, 91; *Yokohama*, 18.

DISTANCES IN CHINA (STATUTE MILES).

Harbin, to—*Dalny*, 584; *Mukden*, 339; *Port Arthur*, 603; *Vladivostok*, 483.

Mukden, to—*Fusan* (Chosen), 752.

Pekin, to—*Chingwankiao*, 252; *Hankow*, 754; *Mukden*, 524; *Taku*, 117; *Tientsin*, 87.

Shanghai, to—*Hankow*, 596; *Nanking*, 193.

Tientsin, to—*Chingwangtao*, 167; *Kaiping*, 87; *Leichwang*, 105; *Linsi*, 97; *Mukden*, 435; *Peitaiho*, 154; *Shanghai*, 825; *Tangku*, 27; *Tongshan*, 81; *Wait*, 91.

FROM ASIATIC PORTS TO PORTS OUTSIDE THAT CONTINENT (STATUTE MILES.)

Aden, to—*Gibraltar*, 3,824; *Jibuti* (Africa), 153; *Melbourne*, 7,473; *Port Said*, 1,608; *Suez*, 1,509; *Wellington*, 9,073; *Zanzibar*, 2,038.

Amoy, to—*Honolulu*, 5,281.

Batavia, to—*Honolulu*, 6,833.

Bombay, to—*Cape Town*, 5,469; *Zanzibar*, 2,935.

Calcutta, to—*Marseilles* (via Suez), 7,156; *Port Said* (via Suez), 5,402.

Canton, to—*Caroline Is.*, 2,907; *Honolulu*, 5,689.

Chefoo, to—*Honolulu*, 5,162.

Colombo, to—*Liverpool* (via Suez), 7,709; *Naples* (via Suez), 5,313; *Port Said* (via Suez), 4,010; *Suez*, 3,908.

Foochow, to—*London* (via Suez), 11,643.

Hobart, Tasmania, to—*Melbourne*, 544.

Hongkong, to—*Gibraltar* (via Suez), 9,991; *Hamburg* (via Panama), 16,776; *Honolulu*, 5,593; *Liverpool* (via Magellan), 20,074; *London* (via Suez), 11,227.

Manila, to—*Bremen* (via Suez), 11,464; *Liverpool* (via Suez), 11,111; *London* (via Suez), 11,119; *Melbourne*, 5,214; *Port Darwin*, 2,112; *Sydney*, 4,568.

Nagasaki, to—*Dutch Harbor*, Alaska, 3,661.

Petropavlovsk, to—*Kiska Is.*, Alaska, 834.

Shanghai, to—*Liverpool* (via Panama), 15,668; *New Orleans* (via Panama), 12,046.

Singapore, to—*Liverpool* (via Suez), 9,503.

Smyrna, Asia Minor, to—*Athens*, 251; *Genoa*, 1,284; *Gibraltar*, 1,925.

Tientsin, to—*Liverpool* (via Suez), 12,786.

Vladivostok, to—*Liverpool* (via Suez), 12,992.

DISTANCES BETWEEN WEST INDIES, CARIB AND GULF PORTS.

(Statute miles; trade routes; data by U. S. Hydrographic Office.)

CITY.	Cape Haytien.	Cartagena.	Colon.	Curacao.	Galveston.	Havana.	Key West.	La Guayra	New Orleans.	Pensacola.	Port Royal.	St. Thomas.	Trinidad.	Vera Cruz.
Cape Haytien	0	803	324	544	1823	1245	1301	707	1702	1639	546	934	1054	1739
Cartagena	803	0	941	774	1576	727	713	864	1368	1255	373	509	1023	1615
Colon	941	324	0	805	1719	1155	1226	969	1601	1548	629	1185	1315	1635
Curacao	774	544	805	0	2069	1325	1312	172	1945	1854	668	527	538	2005
Galveston	1576	1823	1719	2069	0	886	872	2233	451	514	1428	2057	2537	717
Havana	727	1245	1155	1325	886	0	106	1488	694	593	844	1207	1720	937
Key West	713	1301	1226	1312	872	106	0	1474	658	527	860	1193	1689	1001
La Guayra	864	707	969	172	2233	1488	1474	0	2107	2016	837	552	408	2174
New Orleans	1358	1702	1601	1945	451	694	658	2107	0	263	1304	1848	2376	909
Pensacola	1255	1639	1548	1854	514	593	533	2016	263	0	1238	1736	2250	957
Port Royal	373	546	629	668	1428	844	860	837	1304	1238	0	805	1152	1367
St. Thomas	509	934	1185	527	2057	1207	1193	552	1848	1736	805	0	597	2110
Trinidad	1023	1054	1315	538	2537	1720	1689	408	2376	2250	1152	597	0	2494
Vera Cruz	1615	1739	1635	2005	717	937	1001	2174	909	957	1367	2110	2494	0

OTHER WEST INDIES DISTANCES.

(Statute miles; shortest navigable routes: data by U. S. Hydrographic Office.)

Havana, to—*Belize*, 608; *Bluefields*, 940; *Cienfuegos*, 555; *Ponce*, 1,130; *Port-au-Prince*, 782; *Progreso*, 495; *Puerto Mexico*, 967; *San Juan*, 1,126; *Santiago*, 1,149; *Santo Domingo*, 1,095.

Key West, to—*Belize*, 679; *Cedar Keys*, 334; *Nassau*, 374; *Nipe Bay*, 500; *Nuevitas*, 381; *Pointe a Pitre*, 1,492; *Ponce*, 1,116; *Port-au-Prince*, 749; *Port Castries*, 1,564; *Port of Spain*, 1,707; *Port Tampa*, 261; *Puerto Cabello*, 1,437; *Puerto Mexico*, 956; *Rio Grande*, river's mouth, 967; *St. Croix*, 1,225; *Samana Bay*, 934.

Pensacola, to—*Belize*, 979; *Kingston*, 1,244, *Nassau*, 949; *Pointe a Pitre*, 2,035; *Port Limon*, 1,457; *Port of Spain*, 2,249; *Sabine*, 469.

DISTANCES BETWEEN SOUTH AMERICAN (CARIBBEAN AND ATLANTIC) PORTS.

Asuncion, to—*Buenos Ayres*, 952.

Buenos Ayres, to—*Colon*, 6,276; *Punta Arenas*, 1,593; *Rosario*. 242; *Victoria*, 1,580.

Montevideo, to—*Bahia Blanca*, 537; *Buenos Ayres*, 140; *Punta Arenas*, 1,505.

Pernambuco, to—*Bahia*, 459; *Buenos Ayres*, 2,512; *Montevideo*, 2,380; *Punta Arenas*, 3,751; *Rio de Janeiro*, 1,244.

Rio de Janeiro, to—*Buenos Ayres*, 1,325; *Montevideo*, 1,194; *Punta Arenas*, 2,582; *Rio Grande do Sul*, 866.

DISTANCES BETWEEN SOUTH AMERICAN (PACIFIC) PORTS.

(Statute miles; trade routes; data by U. S. Hydrographic Office.)

CITY.	Antofagasta.	Arica.	Caldera.	Callao.	Coquimbo.	Esmeraldas.	Guayaquil.	Iquique.	Lota.	Mollendo.	Pacasmayo.	Paita.	Pisco.	Punta Arenas.	Valparaiso.
Antofagasta, Chili	0	374	248	936	456	1961	1693	258	953	480	1289	1496	821	2299	663
Arica, Chili	374	0	601	683	808	1709	1441	1127	1306	158	1035	1244	567	2650	1016
Caldera, Chili	248	601	0	1129	226	2148	1879	484	723	698	1480	1682	1013	2067	433
Callao, Chili	936	683	1129	0	1308	1047	778	759	1762	539	372	582	147	3076	1504
Coquimbo, Chili	456	808	226	1308	0	2319	2051	693	524	901	1655	1853	1193	1869	234
Esmeraldas, Ecuador	1961	1709	2148	1047	2319	0	410	1785	2750	1565	694	484	1176	4037	2509
Guayaquil, Ecuador	1693	1441	1879	778	2051	410	0	1517	2482	1297	426	215	907	3769	2241
Iquique, Chili	258	1127	484	759	693	1785	1517	0	1190	253	1111	1320	645	2535	901
Lota, Chili	953	1306	723	1762	524	2750	2482	1190	0	1392	2097	2284	1649	1371	309
Mollendo, Peru	480	158	698	539	901	1565	1297	253	1392	0	891	1100	423	2734	1108
Pacasmayo, Peru	1289	1035	1480	372	1655	694	426	1111	2097	891	0	232	501	3396	1848
Paita, Peru	1496	1244	1682	582	1853	484	215	1320	2284	1100	232	0	710	3571	2043
Pisco, Peru	821	567	1013	147	1193	1176	907	645	1649	423	501	710	0	2969	1390
Punta Arenas, Chili	2299	2650	2067	3076	1869	4037	3769	2535	1371	2734	3396	3571	2969	0	1656
Valparaiso, Chili	663	1016	433	1504	234	2509	2241	901	309	1108	1848	2043	1390	1656	0

PANAMA CANAL DISTANCES.

The following figures show, in statute miles, the distances from the nearest end of the Panama Canal to chief ports of the world. From Colon, at the Gulf end, to Panama Roads, at the Pacific end, is 50 miles. Data by U. S. Hydrographic Office.

COLON TO GULF AND ATLANTIC PORTS.

Baltimore, 2,189; *Bordeaux*, 5,295; *Boston*, 2,484; *Brunswick*, Ga., 1,785; *Buenos Ayres*, 6,276; *Campeche*, 1,344; *Charleston*, S. C., 1,801 *Galveston*, 1,719; *Gibraltar*, 4,989; *Glasgow*, 5,208; *Guantanamo Bay*, 801; *Havana*, 1,155; *Halifax*, 2,668; *Hamburg*, 5,838; *Hampton Roads* 2,036; *Havre*, 5,313; *Jacksonville*, 1,768; *Key West*, 1,226; *Kingston*, Jamaica, 634; *Liverpool*, 5,237; *Manzanillo*, Cuba, 793; *Maracaibo*, Venez., 691; *Mobile*, 1,604; *Montevideo*, 6,144; *Nassau*, N. P., 1,585; *New Orleans*, 1,616; *New York*, 2,273; *Norfolk*, 2,049; *Para*, 2,659; *Pensacola*, 1,576; *Pernambuco*, 3,774; *Philadelphia*, 2,241; *Plymouth*, England, 5,130; *Ponce*, P. R., 1,074; *Port Arthur*, Tex., 1,710; *Port Limon*, 221; *Port of Spain*, Trinidad, 1,335; *Port Tampa*, 1,396; *Portsmouth*, N. H., 2,504; *Puerto Barrios*, Guatemala, 828; *Puerto Cabello*, Venez., 944; *Puerto Cortes*, Hond., 844; *Rio de Janeiro*, 5,008; *Sabine*, Tex., 1,700; *St. Thomas*, W. I., 1,185; *San Juan*, P. R., 1,143; *Santiago*, Cuba, 786; *Tampico*, 1,710; *Trinidad*, 1,315; *Tuxpam*, Mex., 1,676; *Vera Cruz*, 1,635; *Willemsted*, Curacao, 803; *Wilmington*, N. C., 1,992.

PANAMA ROADS TO PACIFIC PORTS.

Acajutla, Salvador, 959; *Acapulco*, Mex., 1,642; *Amalpa*, Honduras, 858; *Apia*, Samoa, 6,575; *Arica*, Chili. 2,212; *Auckland*, 7,499; *Bombay*, 14,921; *Calcutta*, 13,989; *Callao*, 1,550; *Cape Engano*, Luzon, 10,324; *Colombo*, 13,919; *Guam*, 9,199; *Guayaquil*, 913; *Hongkong*, 10,588; *Honolulu*, 5,395; *Iquique*, 2,288; *Los Angeles*, 3,354; *Magdalena Bay*, 2,608; *Manila*, 10,764; *Melbourne*, 9,130; *Port Townsend*, Wash., 4,589; *Portland*, Ore., 4,455; *Punta Arenas*, Chili, 4,541; *Seattle*, 4,630; *Salina Cruz*, Mex., 1,347; *San Diego*, 3,274; *San Francisco*, 3,737; *Shanghai*, 9,853; *Singapore*, 12,097; *Sydney*, 8,837; *Tacoma*, 4,653; *Valparaiso*, 3,013; *Vancouver*, 4,643; *Vladivostok*, 9,020; *Wellington*, 7,491; *Yokohama*, 8,846.

TRAVELLING DISTANCES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Statute miles; shortest direct routes; data from War Department's *Official Table of Distances.*)

CITY.	Baltimore.	Bismarck.	Boston.	Charleston, S. C.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	Cleveland.	Denver.	Galveston.	Indianapolis.	Kansas City.	Los Angeles.
Albany	332	1676	201	881	832	742	480	1866	1880	764	1283	3063
Annapolis	25	1666	444	545	822	589	471	1846	1573	699	1206	2986
Asheville	519	1567	938	292	723	438	700	1606	1157	548	966	2741
Atlanta	689	1577	1108	309	733	488	750	1529	912	598	889	2496
Augusta, Me	589	2047	170	1138	1203	1113	851	2237	2166	1135	1654	3434
Baltimore	0	1641	419	549	797	593	446	1831	1577	703	1210	2990
Birmingham	803	1497	1222	476	653	481	743	1371	774	506	735	2358
Bismarck	1641	0	1877	1859	844	1129	1201	1115	1742	1028	936	1900
Boston	419	1877	0	968	1033	943	681	2067	1996	965	1484	3264
Buffalo	396	1369	498	945	525	445	183	1559	1583	467	969	2749
Burlington, Vt	490	1834	234	1039	990	900	638	2024	2038	922	1441	3221
Charleston, S. C.	549	1859	968	0	1015	730	992	1838	1221	840	1198	2805
Charl'st'n, W. Va.	427	1340	846	705	496	211	329	1467	1318	321	827	2607
Cheyenne	1801	995	2037	1850	1004	1289	1361	107	1253	1188	710	1305
Chicago	797	844	1033	1015	0	285	357	1034	1148	184	451	2231
Cincinnati	593	1129	943	730	285	0	262	1257	1157	110	617	2397
Cleveland	446	1201	681	992	357	262	0	1391	1400	284	757	2537
Dallas	1618	1453	1903	1130	970	977	1222	834	322	927	517	1459
Deming	2266	1870	2551	2082	1555	1673	1795	755	975	1575	1038	723
Denver	1831	1115	2067	1838	1034	1257	1391	0	1146	1159	636	1422
Des Moines	1155	706	1391	1260	358	643	715	725	1027	542	221	1967
Detroit	617	1116	750	990	272	260	171	1306	1352	276	715	2495
Elmira	252	1515	401	801	671	591	329	1705	1729	613	1115	2895
El Paso	2177	1894	2462	1993	1466	1584	1706	779	886	1486	949	812
Ft. Wayne	649	992	869	896	148	166	187	1182	1206	119	570	2350
Ft. Worth	1652	1443	1937	1162	1004	999	1256	802	344	961	507	1427
Galveston	1577	1742	1996	1221	1148	1157	1400	1146	0	1105	806	1698
Grand Rapids	791	1029	881	1039	245	309	279	1219	1333	261	636	2416
Greensboro	328	1713	747	332	869	584	702	1797	1273	694	1157	2857
Hannibal	1016	904	1266	1040	282	423	556	812	984	293	199	1979
Harrisburg	84	1557	428	633	713	556	383	1747	1661	616	1135	2915
Hartford	299	1804	117	848	960	870	608	1994	1876	892	1411	3191
Helena	2326	685	2562	2475	1529	1814	1886	908	2054	1713	1277	1290
Houston	1520	1685	1939	1164	1100	1109	1352	1074	48	1057	749	1641
Indianapolis	703	1028	965	840	184	110	284	1159	1105	0	519	2299
Jackson	1052	1559	1470	725	747	730	992	1239	505	715	697	1864
Jacksonville	795	1932	1214	268	1088	822	1084	1869	1031	932	1233	2615
Kansas City, Mo.	1210	936	1484	1198	451	617	757	636	806	519	0	1780
Key West	1317	2454	1736	790	1610	1344	1606	2391	1553	1454	1755	3137
Lansing	667	1065	821	1012	221	282	221	1255	1342	255	672	2452
Leavenworth	1244	965	1513	1232	480	651	786	638	835	553	29	1809
Lexington, Ky	617	1211	1025	648	367	82	344	1279	1128	192	639	2419
Little Rock	1104	1373	1566	860	633	627	885	1094	515	590	527	1818
Los Angeles	2990	1900	3264	2805	2231	2397	2537	1422	1698	2299	1780	0
Louisville	702	1150	1057	707	306	114	376	1192	1043	112	552	2332
Madison, Wis	927	714	1163	1145	130	415	487	1003	1235	314	513	2293
Memphis	971	1329	1390	727	534	494	756	1120	663	492	484	1966
Milwaukee	882	771	1118	1100	85	370	442	1119	1233	269	536	2316
Montgomery	864	1593	1283	484	749	605	867	1468	737	603	832	2321
Nashville	811	1289	1243	597	445	300	562	1241	895	298	601	2198
New Haven	262	1828	157	811	984	826	644	2018	1839	887	1406	3186
New Orleans	1158	1742	1577	802	930	836	1098	1349	419	899	868	2003
New York	187	1753	232	736	909	751	579	1943	1764	812	1331	3111
Norfolk	184	1796	579	391	952	667	638	1923	1509	777	1283	3063
Odgen	2285	1079	2521	2334	1488	1773	1845	591	1687	1672	1194	821
Oklahoma City	1458	1279	1760	1214	835	882	1079	737	551	784	343	1492
Omaha	1285	817	1521	1334	488	773	845	538	1000	672	194	1821
Pensacola	1027	1756	1446	647	912	768	1030	1592	662	766	995	2246
Philadelphia	95	1661	324	644	817	660	487	1851	1672	720	1239	3019
Pittsburgh	314	1312	673	811	468	311	135	1502	1476	371	890	2670
Plattsburg	501	1845	282	1050	1001	911	649	2035	2049	933	1452	3232
Portland, Me	528	1986	109	1077	1142	1052	790	2176	2105	1074	1593	3373
Portland, Ore	3050	1437	3286	3119	2253	2538	2610	1376	2522	2437	1979	1129
Raleigh	313	1741	732	260	897	612	710	1878	1334	722	1238	2918
Reno	2824	1618	3060	2873	2027	2312	2384	1130	2226	2211	1733	601
Richmond	156	1709	575	393	865	580	553	1836	1461	690	1196	2976
St. Louis	932	1024	1217	920	284	339	536	918	864	241	278	2058
St. Paul	1195	446	1431	1413	398	683	755	909	1296	582	490	2192
San Antonio	1729	1720	2141	1373	1208	1217	1460	1079	266	1165	784	1432
San Diego	3117	2027	3319	2932	2358	2524	2664	1549	1825	2426	1907	127
San Francisco	3068	1862	3304	3117	2271	2556	2628	1374	2173	2455	1977	475
Savannah	658	1871	1077	115	1027	743	1005	1823	1075	853	1183	2659
Seattle	2995	1458	3231	3248	2198	2483	2555	1559	2827	2382	2050	1312
Spokane	2675	1059	2911	2849	1878	2163	2235	1282	2428	2062	1651	1497
Springfield, Ill	914	936	1165	952	185	321	455	914	963	197	298	2078
Toledo	559	1088	794	932	244	202	113	1278	1301	225	662	2442
Tucson	2490	2194	2775	2306	1779	1897	2019	1092	1199	1799	1262	499
Washingt'n, D.C.	40	1631	459	509	787	553	437	1810	1537	663	1170	2950

TRAVELLING DISTANCES IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

CITY.	Min'e-apolis.	New Orle-ans.	New York.	Phila-del-phia.	Port-land, Me.	Port-land, Ore.	Rich-mond, Va.	St. Louis.	San Fran-cisco.	Seattle	Wash-ingt'n, D. C.
Albany	1240	1490	145	237	310	3085	488	1016	3103	3030	372
Annapolis	1230	1154	212	120	553	3075	152	928	3093	3020	36
Asheville	1131	738	706	614	1047	2887	379	688	2885	2921	479
Atlanta	1141	493	876	784	1217	2810	549	611	2808	2939	649
Augusta, Me	1611	1747	402	494	61	3456	745	1387	3474	3401	629
Baltimore	1205	1158	187	95	528	3050	156	932	3068	2995	40
Benson	1714	1456	2563	2471	2836	1676	2428	1510	1022	1859	2402
Billings	882	1906	2199	2107	2432	991	2155	1316	1416	1012	2077
Birmingham	1061	355	990	898	1331	2684	736	485	2682	2813	763
Bismarck	436	1742	1753	1661	1986	1437	1709	1024	1862	1458	1631
Boston	1441	1577	232	324	109	3286	575	1217	3304	3231	459
Buffalo	933	1281	396	416	607	2778	552	719	2796	2723	436
Burlington, Vt	1398	1648	303	395	230	3243	646	1174	3261	3188	530
Charleston, S. C	1423	802	736	644	1077	3119	393	920	3117	3248	509
Charleston, W. Va	904	944	614	522	955	2749	369	549	2767	2694	387
Cheyenne	897	1456	1913	1821	2146	1269	1869	930	1267	1452	1791
Chicago	408	930	909	817	1142	2253	865	284	2271	2198	787
Cincinnati	693	836	751	660	1052	2538	580	339	2556	2483	553
Cleveland	765	1098	579	487	790	2610	553	536	2628	2555	437
Dallas	1017	515	1739	1647	2012	2210	1370	686	1934	2515	1578
Deming	1538	1280	2387	2295	2660	1852	2252	1334	1198	2035	2226
Denver	919	1349	1943	1851	2176	1376	1836	918	1374	1559	1810
Des Moines	270	1058	1267	1175	1500	1931	1223	340	1929	2055	1145
Detroit	680	1096	648	668	859	2525	724	488	2543	2470	608
Elmira	1079	1372	250	272	510	2924	408	865	2942	2869	292
El Paso	1449	1191	2298	2206	2571	1941	2163	1245	1287	2124	2137
Ft. Wayne	556	1002	761	669	978	2401	746	342	2419	2346	689
Ft. Worth	1007	547	1773	1681	2046	2178	1402	720	1902	2483	1612
Galveston	1306	419	1764	1672	2105	2522	1461	864	2173	2827	1537
Grand Rapids	593	1115	779	811	990	2438	889	469	2456	2383	764
Greensboro	1277	854	515	423	856	3078	188	879	3076	3067	288
Hannibal	468	838	1105	1013	1375	2120	1003	120	2118	2208	976
Harrisburg	1121	1204	196	104	537	2966	240	857	2984	2911	124
Hartford	1368	1457	112	204	226	3213	455	1144	3231	3158	339
Helena	1121	2145	2438	2346	2671	752	2394	1555	1252	773	2316
Houston	1249	362	1707	1615	2048	2450	1404	816	2079	2755	1480
Indianapolis	592	899	812	720	1074	2437	690	241	2455	2382	663
Jackson	1123	183	1239	1147	1580	2615	985	535	2339	2747	1012
Jacksonville	1496	612	982	890	1323	3165	639	966	3058	3294	755
Kansas City, Mo	500	868	1331	1239	1593	1979	1196	278	1977	2050	1170
Key West	2018	1134	1504	1412	1845	3687	1161	1488	3580	3816	1277
Lansing	629	1151	719	717	917	2474	774	478	2492	2419	658
Leavenworth	501	897	1365	1273	1622	1954	1230	312	1952	2018	1204
Lexington, Ky	775	754	804	712	1134	2560	559	361	2558	2561	577
Little Rock	937	471	1291	1199	1675	2506	1037	349	2293	2577	1064
Los Angeles	2202	2003	3111	3019	3373	1129	2976	2058	475	1312	2950
Louisville	714	787	865	774	1166	2473	644	274	2471	2504	662
Madison, Wis	278	1016	1039	947	1272	2093	995	371	2248	2052	917
Memphis	893	396	1158	1066	1499	2463	904	305	2441	2534	931
Milwaukee	335	1015	994	902	1227	2168	950	369	2356	2113	872
Montgomery	1157	318	1051	959	1392	2818	724	619	2764	2947	824
Nashville	853	623	998	906	1352	2522	744	323	2520	2651	771
New Haven	1392	1420	75	167	266	3237	418	1128	3255	3182	302
New Orleans	1306	0	1345	1253	1686	2725	1042	718	2446	2918	1118
New York	1317	1345	0	92	341	3162	343	1053	3180	3107	227
Norfolk	1360	1090	347	256	688	3205	87	1005	3223	3150	201
Ogden	1381	1890	2397	2305	2630	851	2353	1414	783	1034	2275
Oklahoma City	843	752	1596	1504	1869	2113	1391	543	1803	2344	1418
Omaha	381	1062	1397	1305	1630	1785	1353	414	1783	1909	1275
Pensacola	1320	243	1214	1122	1555	2990	887	791	2689	3119	987
Philadelphia	1225	1253	92	0	433	3070	251	961	3088	3015	135
Pittsburgh	876	1147	441	349	782	2721	418	612	2739	2666	302
Plattsburg	....	1659	314	406	267	3254	657	1185	3272	3199	541
Portland, Me	1550	1686	341	433	0	3395	684	1326	3413	3340	568
Portland, Ore	1815	2725	3162	3070	3395	0	3118	2199	772	183	3040
Raleigh	1305	915	500	408	841	3159	157	960	3157	3095	273
Reno	1920	2429	2936	2844	3169	800	2892	1953	24	983	2814
Richmond	1273	1042	343	251	684	3118	0	918	3136	3063	116
St. Louis	588	718	1053	961	1326	2199	918	0	2197	2328	892
St. Paul	10	1296	1307	1215	1540	1825	1263	578	2154	1784	1185
San Antonio	1284	571	1916	1824	2250	2455	1613	924	1907	2760	1689
San Diego	2329	2130	3238	3146	3500	1256	3103	2185	602	1439	3077
San Francisco	2164	2446	3180	3088	3413	772	3136	2197	0	955	3058
Savannah	1435	656	845	753	1186	3104	502	905	3102	3233	618
Seattle	1774	2918	3107	3015	3340	183	3063	2328	955	0	2985
Spokane	1437	2519	2787	2695	3020	368	2743	1929	1140	309	2665
Springfield, Ill	500	782	1009	917	1274	2222	901	99	2221	2310	874
Toledo	652	1038	701	609	903	2497	692	437	2515	2442	550
Tucson	1762	1504	2611	2519	2884	1628	2476	1558	974	1811	2450
Washington, D. C	1195	1118	227	135	568	3040	116	892	3058	2985	0

AIR LINE DISTANCES BETWEEN STATE CAPITALS.

(Compiled in statute miles by the U. S. Geological Survey.)

CAPITAL.	Albany.	Annapolis.	Atlanta.	Augusta	Austin.	Baton Rouge	Bismarck	Boise.	Boston.	Carson.	Charleston.	Cheyenne.	Columbia.
Albany	0	291	842	230	1575	1279	1350	2119	139	2385	509	1592	716
Annapolis	291	0	568	505	1345	1020	1336	2067	378	2299	281	1499	426
Atlanta	842	568	0	1068	817	459	1244	1833	936	1988	353	1227	193
Augusta	230	505	1068	0	1803	1508	1500	2279	149	2561	739	1778	931
Austin	1575	1345	817	1803	0	391	1155	1369	1693	1389	1073	849	1010
Baton Rouge	1279	1020	459	1508	391	0	1242	1643	1383	1721	770	1060	642
Bismarck	1350	1336	1244	1500	1155	1242	0	782	1485	1092	1143	441	1358
Boise	2119	2067	1833	2279	1369	1643	782	0	2256	357	1826	606	1990
Boston	139	378	936	149	1693	1383	1485	2256	0	2523	621	1731	791
Carson	2385	2299	1988	2561	1389	1721	1092	357	2523	0	2040	800	2162
Charleston	509	281	353	739	1073	770	1143	1826	621	2040	0	1243	302
Cheyenne	1592	1499	1227	1778	849	1060	441	606	1731	800	1243	0	1388
Columbia	716	426	193	931	1010	642	1358	1990	791	2162	302	1388	0
Columbus	514	354	436	740	1066	803	1008	1718	642	1945	133	1145	426
Concord	119	390	952	116	1693	1393	1441	2215	63	2488	625	1699	816
Denver	1626	1517	1209	1820	771	1008	533	638	1765	789	1253	97	1377
Des Moines	1017	918	739	1215	815	782	506	1155	1156	1382	672	582	862
Dover	259	53	618	463	1398	1071	1374	2111	322	2346	334	1546	469
Frankfort	660	456	307	889	914	644	1003	1669	782	1872	176	1078	360
Harrisburg	231	91	611	458	1359	1051	1274	2016	335	2258	286	1458	489
Hartford	83	278	845	228	1602	1291	1425	2190	92	2451	529	1656	703
Helena	1883	1860	1694	2030	1362	1576	533	290	2018	645	1638	520	1834
Indianapolis	674	519	427	895	926	704	880	1565	805	1782	262	984	489
Jackson	1147	896	351	1376	467	141	1148	1609	1255	1717	638	1012	542
Jefferson City	1004	844	547	1221	655	565	717	1294	1137	1479	570	693	696
Lansing	540	487	620	739	1133	928	850	1595	678	1849	336	1053	630
Lincoln	1187	1077	833	1385	731	780	462	1014	1325	1222	820	423	979
Little Rock	1134	919	455	1362	444	304	944	1414	1256	1542	640	813	643
Madison	791	728	698	981	997	878	614	1343	929	1595	521	801	772
Montgomery	986	714	146	1212	690	318	1257	1791	1081	1922	489	1187	324
Montpelier	126	417	962	139	1676	1392	1368	2146	152	2425	622	1640	840
Nashville	826	596	215	1055	752	470	1030	1633	942	1806	321	1021	358
Oklahoma	1362	1179	755	1582	359	505	802	1140	1492	1246	899	557	940
Olympia	2387	2373	2196	2522	1771	2036	1040	402	2519	567	2153	983	2343
Phoenix	2159	2007	1588	2366	869	1240	1097	736	2295	582	1729	664	1777
Pierre	1332	1281	1124	1502	984	1084	171	789	1470	1060	1053	318	1253
Providence	132	332	900	190	1664	1350	1482	2250	40	2513	591	1719	752
Raleigh	542	250	355	752	1168	814	1372	2051	609	2248	242	1458	183
Richmond	403	112	470	614	1265	926	1349	2059	474	2276	236	1478	317
Sacramento	2486	2399	2082	2663	1465	1805	1191	442	2625	101	2139	900	2257
St. Paul	975	945	901	1143	1045	1007	392	1144	1112	1418	746	647	991
Salem	2424	2393	2180	2571	1703	1990	1074	350	2559	433	2161	954	2334
Salt Lake	1954	1869	1580	2134	1074	1359	693	295	2093	431	1612	370	1748
Santa Fe	1778	1627	1229	1986	605	927	813	771	1914	794	1350	381	1414
Springfield	848	705	509	1063	801	652	739	1389	982	1599	442	802	622
Tallahassee	1025	737	230	1242	802	411	1434	1966	1102	2086	568	1363	311
Topeka	1169	1028	726	1378	617	646	595	1108	1305	1288	758	504	884
Trenton	176	125	693	380	1461	1142	1373	2122	243	2367	389	1568	552
Washington, D. C.	311	29	543	528	1317	993	1316	2043	393	2273	252	1474	405

CAPITAL.	Columbus.	Concord	Denver	Des Moines	Dover	Frankfort	Harrisburg	Hartford	Helena	Indianapolis	Jackson	Jefferson City	Lansing
Albany	514	119	1626	1017	259	660	231	83	1883	674	1147	1004	540
Annapolis	354	390	1517	918	53	456	91	278	1860	519	896	844	487
Atlanta	436	952	1209	739	618	307	611	845	1694	427	351	547	620
Augusta	740	116	1820	1215	463	889	458	228	2030	895	1376	1221	739
Austin	1066	1693	771	815	1398	914	1359	1602	1362	926	467	655	1133
Baton Rouge	803	1393	1008	782	1071	644	1051	1291	1576	704	141	565	928
Bismarck	1008	1441	533	506	1374	1003	1274	1425	533	880	1148	717	850
Boise	1718	2215	638	1155	2111	1669	2016	2190	290	1565	1609	1294	1595
Boston	642	63	1765	1156	322	782	335	92	2018	805	1255	1137	678
Carson	1945	2488	789	1382	2346	1872	2258	2451	645	1782	1717	1479	1849
Charleston	133	625	1253	672	334	176	286	529	1638	262	638	570	336
Cheyenne	1145	1699	97	582	1546	1078	1458	1656	520	984	1012	693	1053
Columbia	426	816	1377	862	469	360	489	703	1834	489	542	696	630
Columbus	0	1000	1247	722	1000	1000	1000	1000	1247	1000	1000	1000	1000
Concord	1000	0	1754	1146	1000	1000	1000	1000	2000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Denver	1247	1754	0	1000	1247	1000	1247	1247	1000	1000	1247	1000	1247
Des Moines	722	1146	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Dover	1000	1000	1247	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	1247	1000	1000	1000	1000
Frankfort	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Harrisburg	1000	1000	1247	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	1247	1000	1000	1000	1000
Hartford	1000	1000	1247	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1247	1000	1000	1000	1000
Helena	1247	2000	1000	1000	1247	1000	1247	1247	0	1000	1247	1000	1247
Indianapolis	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	1000	1000
Jackson	1000	1000	1247	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1247	1000	0	1000	1000
Jefferson City	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000
Lansing	1000	1000	1247	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1247	1000	1000	1000	0
Lincoln	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Little Rock	1000	1000	1247	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1247	1000	1000	1000	1000
Madison	1000	1000	1247	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1247	1000	1000	1000	1000
Montgomery	1000	1000	1247	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1247	1000	1000	1000	1000
Montpelier	1000	1000	1247	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1247	1000	1000	1000	1000
Nashville	1000	1000	1247	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1247	1000	1000	1000	1000
Oklahoma	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Olympia	1000	1000	1247	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1247	1000	1000	1000	1000
Phoenix	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Pierre	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Providence	1000	1000	1247	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1247	1000	1000	1000	1000
Raleigh	1000	1000	1247	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1247	1000	1000	1000	1000
Richmond	1000	1000	1247	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1247	1000	1000	1000	1000
Sacramento	1000	1000	1247	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1247	1000	1000	1000	1000
St. Paul	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Salem	1000	1000	1247	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1247	1000	1000	1000	1000
Salt Lake	1000	1000	1247	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1247	1000	1000	1000	1000
Santa Fe	1000	1000	1247	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1247	1000	1000	1000	1000
Springfield	1000	1000	1247	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1247	1000	1000	1000	1000
Tallahassee	1000	1000	1247	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1247	1000	1000	1000	1000
Topeka	1000	1000	1247	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1247	1000	1000	1000	1000
Trenton	1000	1000	1247	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1247	1000	1000	1000	1000
Washington, D. C.	1000	1000	1247	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1247	1000	1000	1000	1000

CAPITAL.	Lincoln	Little Rock	Madison	Montgomery	Montpelier	Nashville	Oklahoma	Olympia	Phoenix	Pierre	Providence	Raleigh	Richmond
Albany	1187	1134	791	986	126	826	1362	2387	2159	1332	132	542	403
Annapolis	1077	919	728	714	417	596	1179	2373	2007	1281	332	250	112
Atlanta	833	455	698	146	962	215	755	2196	1588	1124	900	355	470
Augusta	1385	1362	981	1212	139	1055	1582	2522	2366	1502	190	752	614
Austin	731	444	997	690	1676	752	359	1771	869	984	1664	1168	1265
Baton Rouge	780	304	878	318	1392	470	505	2036	1240	1084	1350	814	926
Bismarck	462	944	614	1257	1368	1030	802	1040	1097	171	1482	1372	1349
Boise	1014	1414	1343	1791	2146	1633	1140	402	736	789	2250	2051	2059
Boston	1325	1256	929	1081	152	942	1492	2519	2295	1470	40	609	474
Carson	1222	1542	1595	1922	2425	1806	1246	567	582	1060	2513	2248	2276
Charleston	820	640	521	489	622	321	899	2153	1729	1053	591	242	236
Cheyenne	423	813	801	1187	1640	1021	557	983	664	318	1719	1458	1478
Columbia	979	643	772	324	840	358	940	2343	1777	1253	752	183	317
Columbus	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Concord	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Denver	1247	1247	1247	1247	1247	1247	1000	1247	1000	1000	1247	1247	1247
Des Moines	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Dover	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Frankfort	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Harrisburg	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Hartford	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Helena	1247	1247	1247	1247	1247	1247	1000	1247	1000	1000	1247	1247	1247
Indianapolis	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Jackson	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Jefferson City	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Lansing	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Lincoln	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Little Rock	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Madison	1000	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Montgomery	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Montpelier	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Nashville	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Oklahoma	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Olympia	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Phoenix	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	1000
Pierre	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	1000	1000
Providence	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	1000
Raleigh	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000
Richmond	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0
Sacramento	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
St. Paul	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Salem	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Salt Lake	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Santa Fe	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Springfield	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Tallahassee	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Topeka	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Trenton	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Washington, D. C.	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

CAPITAL.	Sacramento	St. Paul	Salem	Salt Lake	Santa Fe	Springfield	Tallahassee	Topeka	Trenton	Washington, D. C.
Albany	2486	975	2424	1954	1778	848	1025	1169	176	311
Annapolis	2399	945	2393	1869	1627	705	737	1028	125	29
Atlanta	2082	901	2180	1580	1229	509	230	726	693	543
Augusta	2663	1143	2571	2134	1986	1063	1242	1378	380	528
Austin	1465	1045	1703	1074	605	801	802	617	1461	1317
Baton Rouge	1805	1007	1990	1359	927	652	411	646	1142	993
Bismarck	1191	392	1074	693	813	739	1434	595	1373	1316
Boise	442	1144	350	295	771	1389	1966	1108	2122	2043
Boston	2625	1112	2559	2093	1914	982	1102	1305	243	393
Carson	101	1418	433	431	794	1599	2086	1288	2367	2273
Charleston	2139	746	2161	1612	1350	442	568	758	389	252
Cheyenne	900	647	954	370	381	802	1363	504	1568	1474
Columbia	2257	991	2334	1748	1414	622	311	884	552	405
Columbus	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Concord	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Denver	1247	1000	1247	1247	1247	1247	1247	1247	1247	1247
Des Moines	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Dover	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Frankfort	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Harrisburg	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Hartford	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Helena	1247	1000	1247	1247	1247	1247	1247	1247	1247	1247
Indianapolis	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Jackson	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Jefferson City	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Lansing	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Lincoln	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Little Rock	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Madison	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Montgomery	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Montpelier	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Nashville	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Oklahoma	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Olympia	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Phoenix	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Pierre	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Providence	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Raleigh	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Richmond	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Sacramento	0	1000	1247	1247	1247	1247	1247	1247	1247	1247
St. Paul	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Salem	1247	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Salt Lake	1247	1000	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Santa Fe	1247	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Springfield	1247	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	1000	1000	1000
Tallahassee	1247	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	1000	1000
Topeka	1247	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000	1000
Trenton	1247	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000
Washington, D. C.	1247	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0

DISTANCES BY WATER FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Algiers	5,767	Liverpool	5,312
Amsterdam	5,634	London	5,582
Barbados	2,468	Marseilles	6,081
Barcelona	5,879	Montevideo	7,102
Belize	979	Naples	6,412
Bermuda	1,946	New York	2,001
Bluefields	1,393	Pensacola	263
Bordeaux	5,469	Philadelphia	1,967
Boston	2,285	Port au Prince	1,404
Buenos Ayres	7,233	Port Royal	1,304
Calcutta	12,900	Progreso	640
Campeche	749	Quebec	3,371
Cape Haytien	1,368	Queenstown	5,046
Cape Town	9,392	Rio de Janeiro	5,965
Charleston, S. C.	1,363	St. John, N. B.	2,477
Cienfuegos	1,008	St. John's, N. F.	3,021
Constantinople	7,384	San Juan, P. R.	1,768
Copenhagen	6,257	Santiago	1,302
Gibraltar	5,289	Santo Domingo	1,737
Havana	694	Tampico	819
Hamburg	5,935	Trinidad	2,376
Key West	658	Vera Cruz	909

DISTANCES BY WATER FROM GALVESTON.

Algiers	5,951	La Guayra	2,233
Amsterdam	5,846	Liverpool	5,496
Bahia	5,438	London	5,766
Barbados	2,604	Marseilles	6,265
Barcelona	6,063	Montevideo	7,358
Bermuda	2,130	Naples	6,596
Boston	2,469	New Orleans	451
Buenos Ayres	7,490	New York	2,186
Cape Haytien	1,576	Norfolk	1,954
Campeche	710	Pensacola	514
Charleston, S. C.	1,548	Pernambuco	4,987
Colombo	11,692	Philadelphia	2,151
Constantinople	7,568	Port au Prince	1,612
Curacao	2,069	Port Royal	1,428
Fayal	4,180	Port Said	7,682
Funchal	4,936	San Juan, P. R.	1,976
Genoa	6,456	Santo Domingo	1,875
Gibraltar	5,473	Tampico	545
Halifax	2,720	Trinidad	2,560
Havana	886	Tuxpam	610
Hamburg	6,119	Vera Cruz	717
Key West	872	Yucatan Channel	801

AIR-LINE DISTANCES BETWEEN STATE CAPITALS—*Continued.*

CAPITAL.	Columbus.	Concord.	Denver.	Des Moin's	Dover.	Frankfort.	Harrisburg.	Hartford.	Helena.	Indianapolis.	Jackson.	Jefferson City.
Albany	514	119	1626	1017	259	660	231	83	1883	674	1147	1004
Annapolis	354	390	1517	918	53	456	91	278	1860	519	896	844
Atlanta	436	952	1209	739	618	307	611	845	1694	427	351	547
Augusta	740	116	1820	1215	463	889	458	228	2030	895	1376	1221
Austin	1066	1693	771	815	1398	914	1359	1602	1362	926	467	655
Baton Rouge	803	1393	1008	782	1071	644	1051	1291	1576	704	141	565
Bismarck	1008	1441	533	506	1374	1003	1274	1425	533	880	1148	717
Boise	1718	2215	638	1155	2111	1669	2016	2190	290	1565	1609	1294
Boston	642	63	1765	1156	322	782	335	92	2018	805	1255	1137
Carson	1945	2488	789	1382	2346	1872	2258	2451	645	1782	1717	1479
Charleston	133	625	1253	672	334	176	286	529	1638	262	638	570
Cheyenne	1145	1699	97	582	1546	1078	1458	1656	520	984	1012	693
Columbia	426	816	1377	862	469	360	489	703	1834	489	542	696
Columbus	0	633	1163	566	402	159	324	553	1521	168	664	500
Concord	633	0	1746	1128	348	779	342	115	1974	792	1262	1121
Denver	1163	1746	0	610	1565	1083	1482	1687	551	998	971	690
Des Moines	566	1128	610	0	965	519	876	1078	975	409	669	221
Dover	402	348	1565	965	0	509	105	234	1900	569	948	895
Frankfort	159	779	1083	519	509	0	451	691	1493	129	505	396
Harrisburg	324	342	1482	876	105	451	0	243	1801	492	921	823
Hartford	553	115	1687	1078	234	691	243	0	1953	718	1163	1050
Helena	1521	1974	591	975	1900	1493	1801	1953	0	1378	1518	1147
Indianapolis	168	792	998	409	569	129	492	718	1378	0	563	332
Jackson	664	1262	971	669	948	505	921	1163	1518	563	0	448
Jefferson City	500	1121	690	221	895	396	823	1050	1147	332	448	0
Lansing	205	650	1087	478	524	315	424	602	1377	224	787	498
Lincoln	723	1298	442	170	1125	656	1040	1246	861	560	690	286
Little Rock	623	1253	779	478	972	474	924	1165	1313	483	207	265
Madison	394	898	839	239	769	412	673	856	1132	283	746	343
Montgomery	555	1097	1158	753	763	409	755	990	1675	511	227	541
Montpelier	610	90	1681	1076	384	763	353	173	1900	762	1258	1085
Nashville	333	943	1020	524	649	175	607	850	1485	251	330	340
Oklahoma	851	1480	504	473	1232	723	1170	1404	1075	688	473	365
Olympia	2035	2473	1028	1487	2413	2006	2313	2463	514	1852	1995	1651
Phoenix	1664	2274	586	1155	2059	1553	1988	2211	908	1496	1270	1165
Pierre	937	1432	398	391	1324	908	1227	1402	586	793	997	582
Providence	618	95	1751	1141	284	755	305	65	2016	783	1223	1115
Raleigh	374	637	1459	900	289	382	324	523	1873	495	703	769
Richmond	343	499	1489	904	152	408	191	386	1864	495	807	804
Sacramento	2045	2590	887	1482	2446	1970	2359	2552	732	1882	1805	1577
St. Paul	618	1073	705	233	984	631	884	1046	918	503	887	442
Salem	2048	2515	986	1490	2434	2007	2337	2499	541	1859	1958	1689
Salt Lake	1515	2059	371	951	1915	1446	1827	2020	402	1353	1334	1057
Santa Fe	1283	1893	284	780	1678	1174	1606	1830	815	1115	932	784
Springfield	353	964	813	241	754	280	676	897	1216	185	519	159
Tallahassee	662	1127	1330	929	781	537	797	1015	1853	654	371	719
Topeka	678	1284	499	207	1078	586	1001	1221	976	510	558	192
Trenton	435	265	1592	986	84	559	112	153	1903	603	1016	934
Wash'gt'n, D.C.	328	412	1491	893	82	428	97	303	1838	493	868	817

DISTANCES BY WATER FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Acajutla	2,817	Port Townsend	887
Acapulco	2,111	Prince Rupert	1,387
Amapala	2,978	Punta Arenas	7,132
Antofagasta	5,484	Salaverry	4,319
Arica	5,241	Salina Cruz	2,459
Caldera	5,636	San Blas	1,632
Callao	4,591	San Diego	521
Chimbote	4,381	San Jose	2,758
Coquimbo	5,766	Santa Barbara	332
Corinto	3,009	Seattle	926
Dutch Harbor	2,748	Seward	1,959
Esmeralda	3,849	Sitka	1,499
Guayaquil	4,047	Sydney	7,766
Guaymas	1,716	Tacoma	951
Hongkong	7,262	Talcahuano	6,069
Honolulu	2,408	Tientsin	6,815
Magdalena Bay	1,154	Tumaco	3,864
Manila	7,164	Valdivia	6,227
Nagasaki	6,068	Valparaiso	5,919
Pago Pago	4,779	Vancouver	935
Pisagua	5,289	Victoria, B. C.	858
Pisco	4,718	Yokohama	5,223

DISTANCES BY WATER FROM LOS ANGELES.

Adelaide	8,544	Portland, Ore	1,139
Auckland	6,515	Saigon	8,525
Bangkok	9,163	San Diego	112
Batavia	9,117	San Francisco	423
Bombay	12,251	Shanghai	6,859
Colombo	11,235	Singapore	9,058
Freemantle	9,817	Sydney	7,498
Hongkong	7,493	Tahiti	4,112
Honolulu	2,566	Tientsin	7,164
Manila	7,520	Tsingtau	6,938
Melbourne	8,097	Vladivostok	5,747
Monterey	331	Wellington	6,746
Nagasaki	6,416	Yokohama	5,572

DISTANCES BY WATER FROM SEATTLE.

Bellingham	89	Portland, Ore	415
Dutch Harbor	1,966	Shanghai	6,316
Hongkong	6,943	Sitka	932
Honolulu	2,774	Tacoma	29
Los Angeles	1,320	Vancouver	139
Manila	6,923	Vladivostok	5,029
Nome	2,635	Yokohama	4,900

AIR-LINE DISTANCES BETWEEN STATE CAPITALS—*Continued.*

CAPITAL.	Lansing.	Lincoln.	Little Rock.	Madison.	Montgom'y.	Montpelier.	Nashville.	Oklahoma.	Olympia.	Phoenix.	Pierre.	Providence.
Albany	540	1187	1134	791	986	126	826	1362	2387	2159	1332	132
Annapolis	487	1077	919	728	714	417	596	1179	2373	2007	1281	332
Atlanta	620	833	455	698	146	962	215	755	2196	1588	1124	900
Augusta	739	1385	1362	981	1212	139	1055	1582	2522	2366	1502	190
Austin	1133	731	444	997	690	1676	752	359	1771	869	984	1664
Baton Rouge	928	780	304	878	318	1392	470	595	2036	1240	1084	1350
Bismarck	850	462	944	614	1257	1368	1030	802	1040	1097	171	1482
Boise	1595	1014	1414	1313	1791	2146	1633	1140	402	736	789	2250
Boston	678	1325	1256	929	1081	152	942	1492	2519	2295	1470	40
Carson	1849	1222	1542	1595	1922	2425	1896	1246	567	582	1060	2513
Charleston	336	820	640	521	489	622	321	899	2153	1729	1053	591
Cheyenne	1053	423	813	801	1187	1640	1021	557	983	664	318	1719
Columbia	630	979	643	772	324	840	358	940	2343	1777	1253	752
Columbus	205	723	623	394	555	610	333	851	2035	1654	937	618
Concord	650	1298	1253	898	1097	90	943	1480	2473	2274	1432	95
Denver	1087	442	779	839	1158	1681	1020	504	1028	586	398	1751
Des Moines	478	170	478	239	753	1076	524	473	1487	1155	391	1141
Dover	524	1125	972	769	763	384	649	1232	2413	2059	1324	284
Frankfort	315	656	474	412	409	763	175	723	2006	1553	908	755
Harrisburg	424	1040	924	673	755	353	607	1170	2313	1988	1227	305
Hartford	602	1246	1165	856	990	173	850	1404	2463	2211	1402	65
Helena	1377	861	1313	1132	1675	1900	1485	1075	514	908	583	2016
Indianapolis	224	560	483	283	511	762	251	688	1892	1496	793	783
Jackson	787	690	207	746	227	1258	330	473	1995	1270	997	1223
Jefferson City	498	286	265	343	541	1085	340	365	1651	1165	582	1115
Lansing	0	648	696	254	723	601	471	863	1889	1627	846	665
Lincoln	648	0	484	408	819	1246	625	372	1365	985	307	1310
Little Rock	696	484	0	596	381	1234	324	300	1795	1135	791	1228
Madison	254	408	596	0	758	842	497	682	1646	1393	554	918
Montgomery	723	819	381	758	0	1105	263	677	2167	1493	1122	1045
Montpelier	601	1246	1234	842	1105	0	933	1448	2396	2228	1363	178
Nashville	471	625	324	497	263	933	0	603	1990	1443	911	912
Oklahoma	863	372	300	682	677	1448	603	0	1532	840	634	1469
Olympia	1889	1365	1795	1646	2167	2396	1990	1532	0	1097	1100	2519
Phoenix	1627	985	1135	1393	1493	2228	1443	840	1097	0	981	2276
Pierre	806	307	791	554	1122	1366	911	634	1100	981	0	1463
Providence	665	1310	1228	918	1046	178	912	1469	2519	2276	1463	0
Raleigh	570	1038	772	762	497	667	456	1059	2386	1899	1287	570
Richmond	513	1055	849	736	615	529	525	1122	2378	1958	1280	436
Sacramento	1950	1322	1634	1696	2013	2526	1902	1336	589	634	1161	2615
St. Paul	460	339	706	225	942	1007	691	695	1430	1284	359	1106
Salem	1914	1356	1763	1665	2140	2441	1978	1488	145	985	1112	2557
Salt Lake	1418	793	1146	1164	1527	1997	1390	862	698	506	637	2083
Santa Fe	1248	613	774	1018	1146	1848	1071	474	1173	382	668	1895
Springfield	340	378	377	227	546	927	296	524	1727	1314	632	962
Tallahassee	850	999	552	917	179	1149	421	841	2344	1638	1301	1064
Topeka	642	134	351	430	699	1241	526	267	1472	990	439	1286
Trenton	527	1150	1029	779	839	301	709	1280	2413	2099	1333	207
Wash'gt'n, D C.	468	1051	890	706	688	436	567	1151	2352	1979	1258	358

DISTANCES BY WATER FROM BOSTON.

Amsterdam	3,721	Havana	1,629
Antwerp	3,693	Halifax	438
Aux Cayes	1,878	Hamburg	3,995
Baltimore	737	Liverpool	3,372
Bangor, Me	224	London	3,641
Barcelona	4,076	Mobile	2,173
Batavia	11,844	Montreal	1,436
Bath, Me	137	Norfolk	597
Belfast, Me	193	Philadelphia	547
Bermuda	792	Progreso	2,117
Bombay	9,206	Queenstown	3,106
Bordeaux	3,528	Rio de Janeiro	5,460
Brunswick, Ga	1,110	St. John, N. B	329
Buenos Ayres	6,727	St. Johns's, N. F	1,019
Calcutta	11,130	St. Thomas, W. I	1,742
Cape Town, S. Afr	7,723	San Juan, P. R	1,711
Charleston, S. C	973	Sandy Hook	287
Constantinople	5,582	Santiago	1,779
Copenhagen	4,317	Savannah	1,057
Galveston	2,437	Singapore	11,531
Gibraltar	3,487	Tampico	2,589
Glasgow	3,290	Vera Cruz	2,554

DISTANCES BY WATER FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Amsterdam	4,033	Liverpool	3,743
Antwerp	4,064	London	4,012
Bahia	4,763	Marseilles	4,650
Baltimore	109	Mobile	1,875
Barbados	2,118	Naples	4,981
Belize, Brit. Hond	1,928	Norfolk	299
Bermuda	841	Pernambuco	4,313
Buenos Ayres	6,815	Port Castries	2,019
Cadiz	3,793	Trinidad	2,232
Charleston, S. C	687	Puerto Cortez	2,003
Copenhagen	4,688	Rio de Janeiro	5,547
Curacao	2,026	St. Helena	5,952
Ft. de France	1,985	St. Vincent, C. V. Is	3,470
Genoa	4,840	San Juan, P. R	1,696
Gibraltar	3,858	Sandy Hook	258
Glasgow	3,661	Santo Domingo	1,703
Havana	1,331	Savannah	772
Halifax	863	Tampico	2,296
Hamburg	4,365	Trieste	5,799
Havre	3,840	Trinidad	2,211
Jacksonville	876	Vera Cruz	2,249
Key West	1,264	Wilmington, N. C	609

AIR-LINE DISTANCES BETWEEN STATE CAPITALS—*Continued.*

CAPITAL.	Raleigh.	Richmond.	Sacramento.	St. Paul.	Salem.	Salt Lake.	Santa Fe.	Spri'g-field.	Tallahassee.	Topeka.	Trenton.	Washingt'n, D. C.
Albany	542	403	2486	975	2424	1954	1778	848	1025	1169	176	311
Annapolis	250	112	2399	945	2393	1869	1627	705	737	1028	125	29
Atlanta	355	470	2082	901	2180	1580	1229	509	230	726	693	543
Augusta	752	614	2663	1143	2571	2134	1986	1063	1242	1378	380	528
Austin	1168	1265	1465	1045	1703	1074	605	801	802	617	1461	1317
Baton Rouge	814	926	1805	1007	1990	1359	927	652	411	646	1142	993
Bismarck	1372	1349	1191	392	1074	693	813	739	1434	595	1373	1316
Boise	2051	2059	442	1144	350	295	771	1389	1966	1108	2122	2043
Boston	609	474	2625	1112	2559	2093	1914	982	1102	1305	243	393
Carson	2248	2276	101	1418	433	431	794	1599	2086	1288	2367	2273
Charleston	242	236	2139	746	2161	1612	1350	442	568	758	389	252
Cheyenne	1458	1478	900	647	954	370	381	802	1363	504	1568	1474
Columbia	183	317	2257	991	2334	1748	1414	622	311	884	552	405
Columbus	374	343	2045	618	2048	1515	1283	353	662	678	435	328
Concord	637	499	2590	1073	2515	2059	1893	964	1127	1284	265	412
Denver	1459	1489	887	705	986	371	284	813	1330	499	1592	1491
Des Moines	900	904	1482	233	1490	951	780	241	929	207	986	893
Dover	289	152	2446	984	2434	1915	1678	754	781	1078	84	82
Frankfort	382	408	1970	631	2007	1446	1174	280	537	586	559	428
Harrisburg	324	191	2359	884	2337	1827	1606	676	797	1001	112	97
Hartford	523	386	2552	1046	2499	2020	1830	897	1015	1221	153	303
Helena	1873	1864	732	918	541	402	815	1216	1853	976	1903	1838
Indianapolis	495	495	1882	503	1899	1353	1115	185	654	510	603	493
Jackson	703	807	1805	887	1958	1334	932	519	371	558	1016	868
Jefferson City	769	804	1577	442	1639	1057	784	159	719	192	934	817
Lansing	570	513	1950	460	1914	1418	1248	340	850	642	527	468
Lincoln	1038	1055	1322	339	1356	793	613	378	999	134	1150	1051
Little Rock	772	849	1634	706	1763	1146	774	377	552	351	1029	890
Madison	762	736	1696	225	1665	1164	1018	227	917	430	779	706
Montgomery	497	615	2013	942	2140	1527	1146	546	179	699	839	688
Montpelier	667	529	2526	1007	2441	1997	1848	927	1149	1241	301	436
Nashville	456	525	1902	691	1978	1390	1071	296	421	526	709	567
Oklahoma	1059	1122	1336	695	1488	862	474	524	841	267	1280	1151
Olympia	2385	2378	589	1430	145	698	1173	1727	2344	1472	2413	2352
Phoenix	1899	1958	634	1284	985	506	382	1314	1638	990	2099	1979
Pierre	1287	1280	1161	359	1112	637	668	632	1301	439	1333	1258
Providence	570	436	2615	1106	2557	2083	1895	962	1064	1286	207	358
Raleigh	0	139	2346	987	2389	1825	1527	662	493	960	372	233
Richmond	139	0	2375	959	2391	1848	1580	677	628	993	235	96
Sacramento	2346	2375	0	1520	447	532	878	1698	2176	1386	2468	2373
St. Paul	987	959	1520	0	1456	992	929	397	1111	428	985	924
Salem	2389	2391	447	1456	0	633	1100	1727	2315	1454	2440	2370
Salt Lake	1825	1848	532	992	633	0	476	1171	1698	866	1936	1843
Santa Fe	1527	1580	878	929	1100	476	0	933	1303	609	1718	1599
Springfield	662	677	1698	397	1727	1171	933	0	714	326	787	678
Tallahassee	493	628	2176	1111	2315	1698	1303	714	0	878	862	715
Topeka	960	993	1386	428	1454	866	609	326	878	0	1113	1001
Trenton	372	235	2468	985	2440	1936	1718	787	862	1113	0	151
Wash'gt'n, D. C.	233	96	2373	924	2370	1843	1599	678	715	1001	151	0

ALASKA DISTANCES.

(From the War Department's Official Table of Distances; statute miles.)

Fort Davis, to—*Cape Nome*, 4; *Dawson*, B. C., 1,725; *Dutch Harbor* (Unalaska), 757; *Ft. Egbert*, 1,594; *Ft. Gibbon*, 1,019; *Portland*, Ore., 2,928; *Rampart City*, 1,094; *San Francisco*, 3,700; *Seattle*, 2,745; *Ft. St. Michael*, 119; *Vancouver Barracks*, Wash., 2,918.

Fort Egbert, to—*Dawson*, B. C., 130; *Ft. Gibbon*, 575; *Seattle*, 1,811; *Skagway*, 695; *Ft. St. Michael*, 1,475; *Valdez*, 1,559.

Fort Liscum, to—*Dutch Harbor*, 935; *Fairbanks* (winter), 538; (summer), 2,412; *Juneau*, 752; *Portland*, Ore., 1,858; *Port Valdez*, 3; *Ft. St. Michael*, via Dutch Harbor, 1,741; *Seattle*, 1,675; *Seward*, 168; *Skagway*, 867; *Vancouver Barracks*, 1,848; *Ft. Seward*, 847.

Fort St. Michael, to—*Anvil City*, 115; *Barr's Harbor*, 310; *Boundary*, 1,500; *Cape Nome*, 115; *Cape York*, 221; *Cape Topok*, 102; *Circle City*, 1,330; *Dawson*, B. C., 1,605; *Dutch Harbor*, 806; *Eagle City*, 1,475; *Fairbanks*, 1,134; *Ft. Yukon*, 1,255; *Ft. Gibbon*, 900; *Kaltag*, 625; *King Is.*, 219; *Kokrines*, 800; *Koserefski*, 410; *Koyukuk*, 700; *Porcupine River's Mouth*, 1,245; *Nome*, 115; *Port Clarence*, 232; *Port Hamilton*, 1,035; *Postoltk* (mouth of Yukon River), 65; *Rampart City*, 975; *Rapids*, 935; *Russian Misston*, 320; *Seattle*, via Dutch Harbor, 2,794; *Selkirk*, B. C., 1,781; *Skagway*, 2,170; *Tanana River* (mouth of), 900; *White Horse*, B. C., 2,058; *White River*, B. C., 1,686.

Skagway, to—*Bennett*, B. C., 41; *Cape Nome*, via Dawson, 2,285; *Circle City*, 840; *Ft. Davis*, via Dawson, 2,289; *Dawson*, 565; *Dutch Harbor*, via Valdez, 1,796; *Eagle City*, 695; *Ft. Selkirk*, B. C., 383; *Ft. Yukon*, 915; *Ft. Gibbon*, 1,270; *Juneau*, 115; *Ft. Liscum*, 867; *Portland*, Ore., 1,299; *Port Townsend*, Wash., 1,068; *Rampart City*, 1,195; *Ft. St. Michael*, via Dawson. 2,170; *San Francisco*, 2,071; *Seattle*, 1,116; *Sitka*, 219; *Valdez*, 864; *Vancouver Barracks*. 1,289; *Ft. Seward*, 20; *White Horse*, B. C., 111; *Wrangell*, 365.

FOREIGN MAIL TIME AND DISTANCES FROM NEW YORK CITY.

(Data by the office of the Postmaster General.)

Name of Place.	D'ys in Tr'n sit.	Statute Miles.	Name of Place.	D'ys in Tr'n sit.	Statute Miles.
Abo, Finland	17	4,665	Liverpool, England	10	3,707
Adelaide, Australia	32	11,843	Loanda, Portuguese West Africa	37	9,189
Aden, Aden	20	7,530	London, England	9	3,964
Alexandria, Egypt	17	6,135	Madras, British India	36	10,434
Algiers, Algeria	14	4,192	Madrid, Spain	13	4,851
Amsterdam, Netherlands	11	4,043	Magdalena Bay, Mexico	5	4,345
Antigua, British West Indies	8	1,810	Manila, Philippine Islands	30	11,206
Antofogasta, Chili	18	4,787	Maracaibo, Venezuela	12	2,598
Antwerp, Belgium	11	4,015	Marseilles, France	12	4,506
Athens, Greece	18	5,432	Martinique, French West Indies	10	1,963
Auckland, New Zealand	27	9,732	Mayaguez, Porto Rico	6	1,614
Bagdad, Mesopotamia	42	14,229	Melbourne, Australia	31	11,253
Bahia, Brazil	17	4,709	Mexico City, Mexico	6	3,760
Bangkok, Siam	38	14,039	Milan, Italy	13	4,466
Barbados, British West Indies	12	2,106	Montevideo, Uruguay	17	7,037
Barcelona, Spain	12	4,697	Moscow, Russia	18	5,535
Batavia (Island), Dutch East Indies	35	11,991	Mozambique, Portuguese East Africa	42	10,470
Beirut, Syria	20	6,475	Munich, Germany	12	4,534
Belgrade, Jugoslavia	13	5,217	Naples, Italy	15	4,837
Belize, British Honduras	6	1,962	Nassau, Bahamas	3	1,108
Berlin, Germany	12	4,597	Natal, South Africa	30	11,974
Berne, Switzerland	12	4,349	Nice, France	12	4,665
Bluefields, Nicaragua	12	2,304	Odessa, Ukraine	19	6,185
Bombay, British India	25	9,434	Oporto, Portugal	12	5,337
Bordeaux, France	10	3,821	Pago Pago, Samoa (Island)	18	7,970
Boulogne, France	10	3,859	Panama, Panama	7	2,323
Bremen, Germany	11	4,294	Papeete, Tahiti	17	7,210
Brindisi, Italy	15	5,282	Para, Brazil	15	3,392
Brisbane, Queensland, Australia	32	10,400	Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	15	2,688
Brussels, Belgium	11	4,137	Paris, France	10	3,946
Bucharest, Roumania	18	6,084	Penang, Straits Settlements	34	11,280
Budapest, Hungary	13	4,965	Pernambuco, Brazil	18	4,522
Buenaventura, Colombia	10	2,728	Petrograd, Russia	18	5,639
Buenos Ayres, Argentina	18	6,914	Plymouth, England	9	3,609
Cadiz, Spain	14	3,649	Ponce, Porto Rico	6	1,684
Cairo, Egypt	17	6,265	Port Antonio, Jamaica	6	1,639
Calcutta, British India	28	11,324	Port au Prince, Haiti	6	1,580
Callao, Peru	13	3,873	Port Limon, Costa Rica	13	2,357
Cape Haiti, Haiti	6	1,478	Port of Spain, Trinidad	8	2,340
Cape Town, South Africa	27	11,033	Port Said, Egypt	19	5,922
Cartagena, Colombia	9	2,134	Prague, Czechoslovakia	12	4,738
Cayenne, French Guiana	16	2,818	Progreso, Mexico	6	1,853
Celebes (Island), Dutch East Indies	37	13,246	Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic	6	1,463
Cherbourg, France	10	3,715	Puerto Cabello, Venezuela	9	2,422
Christiania, Norway	13	4,342	Punta Arenas, Chili	25	6,863
Christiansted, St. Croix, Virgin Islands	6	1,687	Quebec, Quebec	2	555
Cienfuegos, Cuba	6	1,937	Queenstown, Ireland	10	3,441
Cologne, Germany	11	4,250	Rangoon, British India	33	12,210
Colombo, Ceylon	30	9,932	Reykjavik, Iceland (Reykjavik)	15	5,350
Colon, Panama	7	2,273	Riga, Lettonia	17	5,102
Constantinople, Turkey	22	5,809	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	13	5,493
Copenhagen, Denmark	13	4,639	Rome, Italy	14	4,854
Cork, Ireland	10	3,220	Rotterdam, Netherlands	10	4,016
Curacao, Dutch West Indies	9	2,037	Saigon, Cochin China	26	12,492
Danzig (Free City of)	13	4,863	St. Helena	26	9,280
Delagoa Bay, Portuguese East Africa	36	11,520	St. John's, Newfoundland	3	628
Dresden, Germany	13	4,669	St. Kitt's, British West Indies	8	1,800
Dublin, Ireland	10	4,287	St. Lucia, British West Indies	10	2,012
Florence, Italy	13	4,683	St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands	18	3,356
Frankfort on the Main, Germany	12	4,363	Salonica, Greece	16	5,676
Freetown, Sierra Leone, West Africa	21	7,125	Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic	10	1,715
Funchal, Madeira Islands	15	3,184	San Juan, Porto Rico	5	1,611
Geneva, Switzerland	11	4,310	Santiago, Chili	22	5,398
Genoa, Italy	13	4,561	Seychelles Islands	42	9,485
Gibraltar	13	3,714	Shanghai, China	28	9,530
Glasgow, Scotland	10	3,656	Singapore, Straits Settlements	36	13,358
Granada, Spain	14	5,187	Sofia, Bulgaria	15	5,804
Greytown, Nicaragua	11	2,816	Southampton, England	9	3,782
Guadeloupe, French West Indies	9	1,903	Stockholm, Sweden	15	5,405
Guatemala, Guatemala	7	2,645	Stuttgart, Germany	13	4,376
Georgetown, British Guiana	13	2,553	Suez, Egypt	17	6,023
Guantanamo Bay, Cuba	6	1,519	Sumatra (Is.), Netherlands East Indies	37	11,856
Guayaquil, Ecuador	18	3,236	Suva, Fiji Islands	22	8,762
Havana, Cuba	3	1,560	Sydney, New South Wales	30	11,496
Hague, The, Holland	11	4,083	Tampico, Mexico	5	2,338
Halifax, Nova Scotia	2	686	Teneriffe, Canary Islands	18	3,544
Hamburg, Germany	11	4,317	Tiflis, Georgia	20	6,685
Hamilton, Bermuda	2	784	Trieste, Italy	13	4,743
Havre, France	9	3,792	Trinidad, British West Indies	8	2,212
Helsingfors, Finland	17	4,734	Turin, Italy	13	4,560
Hongkong, China	23	10,453	Turks Islands	5	1,550
Honolulu, Hawaii	12	5,599	Tuxpam, Mexico	6	2,514
Iquique, Chili	17	4,611	Valetta, Malta Island	17	4,846
Jacmel, Haiti	6	1,715	Valparaiso, Chili	21	5,335
Jerusalem, Palestine	23	6,035	Venice, Italy	13	4,631
Johannesburg, South Africa	32	8,665	Vera Cruz, Mexico	7	2,323
Kingston, Jamaica	5	1,697	Vienna, Austria	14	4,795
Kristiansand, Norway	12	4,166	Vladivostok, Siberia	25	11,343
La Guayra, Venezuela	9	2,127	Warsaw, Poland	14	4,857
La Paz, Bolivia	18	4,692	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	2	586
Las Palmas, Canary Islands	17	3,414	Yokohama, Japan	18	8,717
Lima, Peru	14	3,807	Zanzibar, Kenya Colony	37	10,678
Lisbon, Portugal	12	5,342			

GREAT OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

(This list is compiled from Lloyd's 1924-'25 Register of Shipping.)

NOTE—Length between perpendiculars means the length from the stem to the fore part of the rudder post. Except for the very largest ships, this is the length that gives the best basis of comparison.

The Leviathan's length-over-all is 950 feet 7 inches; her length under water is 927 feet 6 inches; normal horsepower, 66,000; maximum horsepower, 100,000; quadruple screw; turbine engines.

She was originally built as the German S. S. Vaterland, and commissioned in 1914; used as U. S. troop ship in World War; reconditioned at cost of $8,500,000, and put into American service in 1923.

She is an oil burner.

NAME.	Registered Tonnage.	L'gth Bet. Perp'dic.	Breadth.	Depth.
		Ft.In.	*Ft.In.*	*Ft.In.*
Leviathan, U. S.	59,957	907 6	100 3	58 2
Majestic, Br.	56,551	915 5	100 1	58 2
Berengaria, Br.	52,226	883 6	98 3	57 1
Olympic, Br.	46,439	852 5	92 5	59 5
Aquitania, Br.	45,647	868 9	97 0	49 7
Paris, Fr.	34,569	735 4	85 3	59 1
Homeric, Br.	34,351	751 0	83 3	48 6
Columbus, Ger.	32,354	750 0	83 0	48 9
Mauretania, Br.	30,696	762 2	88 0	57 1
Belgenland, Br.	27,132	700 4	75 4	44 7
Empress of Scotland, Br.	25,128	677 5	77 5	50 2
Adriatic, Br.	24,541	709 2	75 5	52 6
Rotterdam, Hol.	24,149	650 5	77 4	47 3
Baltic, Br.	23,884	709 2	75 6	52 6
George Washington, U. S.	23,788	699 1	78 2	50 1
France, Fr.	23,666	689 2	75 6	48 5
Duilio, It.	23,228	601 4	75 9	50 1
Minnetonka, Br.	21,998	600 8	80 4	49 4
Empress of Australia, Br.	21,861	589 9	75 2	41 5
Minnewaska, Br.	21,716	600 8	80 4	49 4
Giulio Cesare, It.	21,657	602 4	76 5	46 3
Empress of Canada, Br.	21,517	627 0	77 9	42 2
America, U. S.	21,144	668 8	74 3	47 8
Cedric, Br.	21,073	680 9	75 3	44 1
Celtic, Br.	21,026	680 9	75 3	44 1
Mooltan, Br.	20,847	600 8	73 4	31 6
Moloja, Br.	20,837	600 8	73 4	48 6
Albert Ballin, Ger.	20,815	602 5	79 0	51 6
Deutschland, Ger.	20,602	602 5	79 0	51 6
Minnesota, U. S.	20,602	622 0	73 5	41 5
Cap Polonio, Ger.	20,576	637 7	72 3	39 5
Franconia, Br.	20,158	601 3	73 7	40 6
Oronsay, Br.	20,000	630 0	75 0	47 0
Orama, Br.	20,000	632 0	75 3	33 0
Caronia, Br.	19,782	650 0	72 2	40 2
Scythia, Br.	19,730	600 7	73 8	40 7
Laconia, Br.	19,680	601 3	73 7	40 6
Samaria, Br.	19,602	601 5	73 7	40 7
Carmania, Br.	19,566	650 4	72 2	40 0
Agamemnon, U. S.	19,361	684 3	72 3	40 2
Arundel Castle, Br.	19,023	630 5	72 5	41 5
Windsor Castle, Br.	18,967	632 4	72 5	41 6
Ohio, Br.	18,940	590 8	72 0	37 6
Conte Verde, It.	18,765	570 2	74 2	35 9
Lapland, Br.	18,565	605 8	70 4	37 4
Ceramic, Br.	18,495	655 1	69 4	43 8
Mount Vernon, U. S.	18,372	685 4	72 2	40 5
Empress of France, Br.	18,357	571 4	72 4	41 7
Republic, U. S.	17,910	599 0	68 2	48 3
Montlaurier, Br.	17,282	590	68 3	38
Minnekahda, U. S.	17,281	620 5	68 4	47 3
Resolute, U. S.	17,258	596 0	72 3	40 2
Transylvania, Br.	17,250	550 0	70 0	42 7
Nieuw Amsterdam, Hol.	17,149	600 3	68 9	35 6
Conte Rosso, It.	17,048	570 2	74 2	35 9
Tuscania, Br.	16,991	552 3	70 3	38 6
De Grasse, Fr.	16,950	550 0	71 0	46 6
Empress of Asia, Br.	16,909	570 1	68 2	42 0
Empress of Russia, Br.	16,810	570 2	68 2	42 0
Reliance, U. S.	16,798	592 0	72 3	39 7
California, Br.	16,792	550 0	70 2	38 8
Arabic, Br.	16,786	590 2	69 7	38 9
Regina, Br.	16,500	575 3	67 8	41 2
Doric, Br.	16,484	575 5	67 9	41 2
Montcalm, Br.	16,418	549 5	70 2	40 2
Montrose, Br.	16,402	548 7	70 2	40 3
Mongolia, Br.	16,385	551 6	72 0	38 5
Hansa, Ger.	16,376	660 9	67 3	40 3
Cameronia, Br.	16,365	552 4	70 4	38 8
Pittsburgh, Br.	16,322	575 4	67 8	41 2
Montclare, Br.	16,314	549 5	70 2	40 2
Moldavia, Br.	16,277	552 4	71 7	38 4
Lancastria, Br. (ex-Tyrrhenia)	16,243	552 8	70 4	38 8
Narkunda, Br.	16,227	581 4	69 4	27 7
Orca, Br.	16,063	550 3	67 3	43 0
Cleveland, Br. (ex-King Alexander)	15,746	588 9	65 3	46 7
Montroyal, Br.	15,646	548 8	65 7	36 7
Andes, Br.	15,620	570 3	67 3	33 3
Almanzora, Br.	15,551	570 0	67 3	33 3
Orduna, Br.	15,499	550 3	67 3	43 0
Orbita, Br.	15,486	550 3	67 3	43 0
Veendam, Hol.	15,450	550 2	67 3	41 1
Manchuria, U. S.	15,445	600 0	65 3	31 1
Volendam, Hol.	15,434	550 2	67 3	32 6
G. Harrison Smith, Br.	15,371	550 6	72 3	44 1
Massilia, Fr.	15,147	577 1	64 1	37 0
Euripides, Br.	14,947	550 7	67 4	44 1
Arlanza, Br.	14,930	570 3	65 3	33 3
Megantic, Br.	14,878	550 4	67 3	41 2
Ormonde, Br.	14,853	580 5	66 7	40 5
Aramis, Fr.	14,664	541 3	65 0	44 7
Lutetia, Fr.	14,654	579 0	64 1	36 7
Ulysses, Br.	14,626	563 2	68 4	40 2
Orduz, Br.	14,588	550 0	67 3	35 1
Nestor, Br.	14,547	563 2	68 4	31 2
Taiyo Maru, Jap.	14,457	560 0	65 3	31 2
Saxonia, Br.	14,197	580 0	64 2	38 4
President Harding, U. S.	14,187	516 5	72 2	27 8
President Lincoln, U. S.	14,187	516 5	72 2	27 8
President Madison, U. S.	14,187	516 5	72 2	27 8
President Roosevelt, U. S.	14,187	516 5	72 2	27 8
President Jefferson, U. S.	14,174	516 5	72 2	27 8
President McKinley, U. S.	14,127	516 5	72 2	27 8
President Wilson, U. S.	14,127	516 5	72 2	27 8
President Jackson, U. S.	14,124	517 0	72 2	27 8
President Cleveland, U. S.	14,123	517 0	72 2	36 8
President Pierce, U. S.	14,123	517 0	72 2	27 8
President Taft, U. S.	14,123	517 0	72 2	27 8
President Grant, U. S.	14,119	517 0	72 2	27 8
Oropesa, Br.	14,072	530 0	66 3	41 2
William Rockefeller, U. S.	14,054	554 9	75 3	43 0
John D. Archbold, U. S.	14,054	570 2	75 1	42 6
Melita, Br.	14,000	520 0	67 2	41 8
Minnedosa, Br.	13,000	520 0	67 2	41 8
Andania, Br.	13,950	520 2	65 3	39 2
Ansonia, Br.	13,912	520 0	65 3	39 1
Ascania, Br.	13,900	519 0	65 0	43 0
Gelria, Hol.	13,868	541 1	65 8	35 3
Antonia, Br.	13,867	519 9	65 3	39 1
Esperance Bay, Br.	13,853	530 9	68 3	39 9
Largs Bay, Br.	13,851	530 9	68 3	39 9
Moreton Bay, Br.	13,850	530 6	68 3	39 9
Jervis Bay, Br.	13,839	530 6	68 3	39 9
Hob on's Bay, Br.	13,837	530 6	68 3	39 9
Southern Cross, U. S.	13,789	516 5	72 2	27 8
American Legion, U. S.	13,736	516 5	72 2	27 8
Pan American, U. S.	13,712	517 0	72 0	27 8
Western World, U. S.	13,712	517 0	72 0	41 0
Andre Lebon, Fr.	13,682	508 2	61 6	45 8
Mongolia, U. S.	13,639	600 0	65 3	31 1
Cap Norte, Ger.	13,615	499 5	64 0	38 7
Antonio Delfino, Ger.	13,502	499 5	64 0	38 7
Athenia, Br.	13,465	524 3	66 4	38 1
Niagara, Br.	13,415	524 7	66 3	34 5
Tenyo Maru, Jap.	13,402	552 0	61 9	35 5
Balmoral Castle, Br.	13,361	570 0	64 6	38 9
Edinburgh Castle, Br.	13,330	570 2	64 7	38 7
Munchen, Ger.	13,325	526 9	65 0	34 7
Voltaire, Br.	13,248	510 3	64 4	30 9
Vandyck, Br.	13,233	510 6	64 3	39 3
Chilore, U. S.	13,154	560 0	72 2	40 5
Barraboal, Br.	13,148	519 9	64 4	37 8
Baradine, Br.	13,144	519 9	64 4	37 8
Ascania, Br.	13,090	519 0	65 0	43 0
San Fernando, Br.	13,056	530 4	69 4	42 2
Shinyo Maru, Jap.	13,039	538 0	61 9	35 5
Balranald, Br.	13,039	519 8	64 2	29 8
Bendigo, Br.	13,039	519 8	64 2	37 8
San Felix, Br.	13,037	530 4	69 4	42 2
Ballarat, Br.	13,033	519 8	64 2	37 8
San Fabian, Br.	13,031	530 5	69 4	42 2
Aurania, Br.	13,000	532 0	65 0	43 0
Paul Lecat, Fr.	12,989	510 7	61 6	42 0
Stavangerfjord, Nor.	12,977	532 5	64 2	29 3
Kenilworth Castle, Br.	12,975	570 2	64 5	38 7
Armadale Castle, Br.	12,973	570 1	64 5	39 0
San Gerardo, Br.	12,915	530 2	68 5	42 1
San Gaspar, Br.	12,910	530 2	68 5	42 1
San Florentine, Br.	12,842	530 4	68 6	42 0
Stockholm, Swed.	12,835	547 1	62 1	34 6
Albania, Br.	12,768	523 1	64 0	43 9
Porthos, Fr.	12,692	510 8	61 6	42 1
Suevic, Br.	12,686	550 2	63 3	39 9
Rochambeau, Fr.	12,678	559 4	63 7	43 3
Runic, Br.	12,663	550 2	63 3	39 9
City of Los Angeles, U. S.	12,642	560 2	62 3	35 9

GREAT OCEAN STEAMSHIPS—*Continued.*

Name.	Registered Tonnage.	L'gth Bet. Perp'dic.	Breadth.	Depth.
		Ft.In.	*Ft.In.*	*Ft.In.*
Presidente Wilson, It.	12,578	477 5	60 2	43 2
Walmer Castle, Br.	12,546	570 5	64 4	38 6
Rijndam, Hol.	12,535	550 3	62 3	26 2
Kungsholm, Br.	12,500	550 3	62 3	34 0
Champolion, Fr.	12,500	508 5	62 7	43 8
Metagama, Br.	12,420	500 4	64 2	37 9
Saxon, Br.	12,385	570 5	64 4	38 6
Corinthic, Br.	12,367	500 3	63 3	45 0
Athenic, Br.	12,366	500 3	63 3	45 0
Sophocles, Br.	12,361	500 4	63 2	39 6
Ionic, Br.	12,352	500 3	63 3	45 0
Diogenes, Br.	12,341	500 4	63 2	39 6
Pesaro, It.	12,335	525 6	62 3	35 6
San Melito, Br.	12,286	530 0	66 5	33 5
Canopic, Br.	12,268	578 3	59 3	35 8
Oroya, Br.	12,257	525 3	62 8	32 1
Medic, Br.	12,222	550 2	63 3	39 9
Persic, Br.	12,221	550 2	63 3	39 9
La Fayette, Fr.	12,220	546 7	64 0	34 8
Rotorua, Br.	12,184	526 4	61 4	33 3
Devonian, Br.	12,153	582 0	60 3	38 3
Orvieto, Br.	12,133	535 3	64 0	38 6
Osterley, Br.	12,129	535 0	63 2	34 1
San Lorenzo, Br.	12,097	527 5	66 6	42 0
San Gregorio, Br.	12,093	537 2	66 6	33 9
Colombo, It.	12,087	518 0	64 0	24 2
Cadillac, Br.	12,074	530 2	66 3	33 8
Saranac, Br.	12,070	530 5	66 3	42 7
Orsova, Br.	12,036	536 2	63 3	34 3
San Nazario, Br.	12,029	525 5	66 5	41 4
San Geronimo, Br.	12,028	525 5	66 5	33 9
Arcadian, Br.	12,015	520 3	62 3	31 8
Henry Ford II, U. S.	12,000	590 0	62 0	32 0
Providence, Fr.	11,996	511 8	59 7	43 5
Suffern, Br.	11,994	528 3	62 3	34 2
Kroonland, U. S.	11,933	560 0	60 2	38 4
San Fraterno, Br.	11,929	527 3	66 6	42 7
Patria, Fr.	11,885	487 2	59 2	40 1
San Patricio, Br.	11,877	530 0	66 6	33 5
Frederick VIII, Dan.	11,850	523 5	62 3	38 3
Korea Maru, Jap.	11,810	557 7	63 2	40 8
Mahana, Br.	11,796	500 9	63 3	39 6
Siberia Maru, Jap.	11,785	551 7	63 2	21 8
Jan Pieterszoon Coen, Hol.	11,692	503 2	60 5	35 8
Zeeland, Br.	11,667	561 6	60 2	38 2
Haverford, Br.	11,635	531 0	59 2	27 2
Orcoma, Br.	11,577	511 6	62 2	29 1
Northumberland, Br.	11,573	520 7	64 2	38 1
Huntingdon, Br.	11,509	530 5	63 0	31 9
Darro, Br.	11,484	500 7	62 3	40 2
Demerara, Br.	11,484	500 7	62 3	40 2
Desna, Br.	11,483	500 7	62 3	40 2
Deseado, Br.	11,477	500 7	62 3	40 2
Sierra Cordoba, Ger.	11,469	490 5	61 8	34 3
King Alexander, Br.	11,455	550 3	63 3	34 9
Cumberland, Br.	11,446	520 0	64 2	29 0
Philoctetes, Br.	11,446	511 9	63 2	41 1
Kaisar-I-Hind, Br.	11,430	520 0	61 2	33 1
Achilles, Br.	11,426	507 4	63 2	41 1
Slamat, Dutch.	11,406	482 5	62 0	35 0
Sierra Morena, Ger.	11,400	491 2	65 8	34 0
Transbalt, Rus.	11,397	501 1	62 2	46 3
Sierra Ventana, Ger.	11,392	490 5	61 8	34 3
Sphinx, Fr.	11,375	478 0	60 7	40 6
Tyndareus, Br.	11,347	507 0	63 2	41 6
Esperia, It.	11,346	492 1	61 7	34 1
Thuringia, Ger.	11,343	473 6	60 7	41 9
Cuba, Fr.	11,337	476 0	62 3	35 1
Sarpedon, Br.	11,321	499 0	62 3	34 9
Petroclus, Fr.	11,314	498 8	63 3	26 4
Llanstephan Castle, Br.	11,293	500 5	63 3	37 2
Hororata, Br.	11,243	511 1	64 2	32 0
Themistocles, Br.	11,231	500 6	63 3	39 4
Demosthenes, Br.	11,223	500 6	62 3	39 4
Berrima, Br.	11,202	500 3	62 3	37 8
Borda, Br.	11,199	500 0	62 2	37 8
Drottningholm, Swed.	11,182	510 0	60 0	38 0
Bernalia, Br.	11,181	500 1	62 2	29 8
Tamiahua, U. S.	11,170	500 .0	71 2	31 2
La Savoie, Fr.	11,168	563 1	60 0	35 9
Beltana, Br.	11,167	500 1	62 2	37 8
Remuera, Br.	11,158	485 0	62 3	41 0
Espagne, Fr.	11,155	537 8	60 8	39 0
Omar, Br.	11,103	523 1	60 1	34 9
Antenor, Br.	11,100	497 5	62 3	34 9
Macedonia, Br.	11,089	530 4	60 4	25 5
Avon, Br.	11,073	520 3	62 3	31 8
Cambridge, Br.	10,964	524 5	65 7	37 3
Grampian, Br.	10,955	485 7	60 2	38 1
Norfolk, Br.	10,946	520 7	64 2	38 1
Malwa, Br.	10,941	540 0	61 3	24 6
Fushimi Maru, Jap.	10,936	513 0	63 5	37 5
Morea, Br.	10,911	540 0	61 2	24 7
City of Paris, Br.	10,902	484 7	59 3	32 6
Mantua, Br.	10,902	540 0	61 3	24 6
Robert Dollar, Br.	10,893	523 5	65 7	37 5
Tjibesar, Jap.	10,836	500 1	63 7	39 2
Cristobal Colon, Sp.	10,833	499 4	61 0	32 3
Vancolite, Br.	10,831	500 3	68 0	30 5
Bremen, Ger.	10,826	523 5	60 2	34 7
Victolite, Br.	10,825	500 4	68 2	40 0
Marburn, Br.	10,743	500 6	59 2	39 8
Andrea F. Luckenbach, U.S.	10,725	496 0	68 2	37 2
Ruahine, Br.	10,720	480 6	60 3	32 1
Bergensfjord, Nor.	10,709	512 4	61 2	29 4
Marloch, Br.	10,687	520 0	60 4	38 0
Suwa Maru, Jap.	10,672	516 0	62 6	34 9
Cornwall, Br.	10,669	495 1	63 1	40 3
Lewis Luckenbach, U.S.	10,662	496 0	68 0	40 0
Vauban, Br.	10,660	495 5	60 8	28 7
Malancha, Br.	10,572	518 0	63 7	35 4
President Adams, U. S.	10,558	502 1	62 2	28 3
President Garfield, U. S.	10,558	502 1	62 2	28 3
Alfonso XIII, Sp.	10,551	480 0	61 0	32 3
President Harrison, U. S.	10,533	502 1	62 2	28 3
President Hayes, U. S.	10,533	502 1	62 2	28 3
President Monroe, U. S.	10,533	502 1	62 2	28 3
President Van Buren, U. S.	10,533	502 1	62 2	28 3
Araguaya, Br.	10,530	515 2	61 3	30 5
Johan de Witt, Hol.	10,519	482 2	59 2	34 8
President Polk, U. S.	10,513	502 1	62 2	28 3
Chicago, Fr.	10,502	508 4	57 8	39 5
Vestris, Br.	10,494	495 5	60 8	28 7
Italia, It.	10,484	499 3	60 2	34 6
Macharda, Br.	10,464	518 0	63 7	35 4
Doristar, Br.	10,441	499 8	64 0	37 0
Winifredian, Br.	10,428	552 5	59 3	28 9
Haruna Maru, Jap.	10,421	495 0	62 0	37 0
President Arthur U. S.	10,421	523 5	60 1	34 7
Hakone Maru, Jap.	10,420	495 0	62 0	37 0
Marglen, Br.	10 417	515 3	59 8	23 8
Hakozaki Maru, Jap.	10,413	495 0	62 0	37 0
Waimana, Br.	10,389	477 6	63 1	31 3
Agwismith, Br.	10,388	500 0	68 2	29 3
Agwistone, Br.	10,388	500 0	68 2	29 3
Kamakura Maru, Jap.	10,362	495 0	62 0	37 0
Diomed, Br.	10,354	491 0	62 4	31 1
Infanta Isabel De Borbon, Sp.	10,348	481 9	61 3	32 7
Calchas, Br.	10,304	490 8	62 4	39 6
Leconte de Lisle, Fr.	10,300	452 8	61 0	40 5
Menelaus, Br.	10,278	495 5	62 3	39 6
Perseus, Br.	10,276	490 5	62 3	39 6
Briton, Br.	10,248	530 3	60 3	36 2
Ixlon, Br.	10,229	506 0	60 3	39 5
Talthybius, Br.	10,224	506 0	60 3	39 5
Kanroi, Jap.	10,222	478 7	67 3	38 1
Yorkshire, Br.	10,184	482 4	58 3	40 4
Flandria, Hol.	10,171	450 1	59 2	41 7
City of Nagpur, Br.	10,138	469 9	59 3	40 0
Reina Victoria Eugenia, Sp.	10,137	480 0	61 3	40 7
Hellig Olav, Dan.	10,136	500 8	58 3	37 6
Mosella, Fr.	10,123	484 2	59 3	27 2
Meduana, Fr.	10,123	481 5	59 2	35 2
General Belgrano, Ger.	10,121	491 6	59 1	35 6
Vasari, Br.	10,117	486 0	59 3	27 4
Main, Fr.	10,058	500 1	58 4	28 8
Aeneas, Br.	10,058	493 0	60 4	28 6
Fontainebleau, Fr.	10,015	479 0	59 0	38 0
Oscar II, Dan.	10,012	500 8	58 3	29 2
Tilawa, Br.	10,006	451 0	59 3	36 8
Anchises, Br.	10,000	493 0	60 4	28 6
Talma, Br.	10,000	451 0	59 3	36 8

500,000 LBS. OF FOOD EATEN ON ONE VOYAGE OF LEVIATHAN.

The amount of food consumed on one round trip of the Leviathan was as follows:

Potatoes, 60,000 lbs.; cabbage, 20,000 lbs.; carrots, 14,000 lbs.; apples, 600 boxes; grapes, 2,000 lbs.; oranges, 400 boxes; tomatoes, 1,600 lbs.; butter, 15,000 lbs.; eggs, 80,000; milk, 2,000 qts.

Meat, 186,000 lbs.; ham, 20,000 lbs.; fish, 56,000 lbs.; game, 6,000 lbs.; jams, etc., 20,000 lbs.; flour, 70,000 lbs.; sugar, 16,000 lbs.; tea and coffee, 3 tons; tobacco, 2,240 lbs.; cigarettes, 250,000.

THE MERCHANT FLEETS OF THE WORLD.

(Figures, compiled by Lloyd's Register of Shipping, cover all sailing, motor, steam, etc., vessels of 100 tons or over.)

On July 1.	No. of Ships.	Gross Tonnage.	On July 1.	No. of Ships.	Gross Tonnage.	On July 1.	No. of Ships.	Gross Tonnage.	On July 1.	No. of Ships.	Gross Tonnage.
1890...	32,174	21,118,528	1899...	27,816	27,613,851	1908...	30,524	40,920,551	1917...	.....	.....
1891...	32,277	22,912,753	1900...	27,840	28,957,358	1909...	30,536	41,447,825	1918...	.....	.....
1892...	31,983	23,672,698	1901...	28,209	30,479,971	1910...	30,053	41,912,520	1919...	29,255	50,919,273
1893...	31,926	24,236,865	1902...	28,630	32,302,412	1911...	30,082	43,144,909	1920...	31,595	57,314,065
1894...	30,640	24,547,597	1903...	28,901	33,501,855	1912...	30,316	44,600,677	1921...	33,206	61,974,653
1895...	30,288	25,086,199	1904...	29,283	34,786,132	1913...	30,591	46,970,113	1922...	33,935	64,370,786
1896...	29,801	25,593,186	1905...	29,750	35,998,180	1914...	30,836	49,089,552	1923...	33,507	65,166,238
1897...	28,280	25,889,044	1906...	30,087	37,550,477	1915...	30,720	49,261,769	1924...	32,956	64,023,567
1898...	27,982	26,543,360	1907...	30,197	39,435,788	1916...	30,167	48,683,136			

On July 1, 1924, steam vessels numbered 26,923, with 59,464,900 gross tonnage; motor vessels numbered 953, of 1,654,546 gross tonnage; and there were 3,932 sailing vessels of 2,509,427 gross tons.

On July 1, 1924, the merchant fleets of the world included 26,923 steam vessels of 59,464,900 gross tons, and 953 motor ships of 1,654,546 gross tons. The rest were sailing vessels.

Of the steamships, there were: American, 3,892; British (United Kingdom), 7,902; German, 1,758; French, 1,480; Japanese, 1,811; Norwegian, 1,438; Dutch, 920; Italian, 881.

Of the sailing vessels, America had 1,041; Great Britain, 390; Germany, 97; France, 317; Norway, 89; Holland, 55; Italy, 328.

Of the sailing vessels, 804 were of steel, and 204 of iron.

MERCHANT FLEETS OF CHIEF NATIONS.

On July 1.	United States.	Great Britain.	Germany	France.	Japan.	Norway.	Holland.	Italy.	Belgium.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
1870.....	4,246,507	5,617,693	982,355	1,072,241	.....	1,022,515	389,526	1,012,164	30,149
1880.....	4,068,034	6,574,513	1,181,525	919,298	89,309	1,518,658	328,281	999,196	75,666
1890.....	4,424,497	7,978,538	1,433,413	944,013	145,692	1,705,699	255,711	820,716	75,946
1900.....	5,164,839	9,304,108	1,941,645	1,037,726	863,830	1,508,118	346,923	945,008	113,259
1901.....	5,524,218	9,608,420	2,093,033	1,110,988	917,971	1,467,089	382,102	999,918	110,457
1902.....	5,797,902	10,054,770	2,203,804	1,217,614	944,458	1,451,116	404,680	1,018,807	106,182
1903.....	6,087,345	10,268,604	2,322,045	1,235,341	989,612	1,443,904	395,695	1,044,758	102,760
1904.....	6,291,535	10,554,520	2,352,575	1,349,327	1,124,695	1,451,425	399,633	1,032,614	102,737
1905.....	6,456,543	10,735,582	2,469,292	1,387,220	1,273,467	1,482,094	411,307	1,025,603	199,733
1906.....	6,674,969	11,167,332	2,629,093	1,400,542	1,392,798	1,547,884	436,749	1,000,797	112,515
1907.....	6,938,794	11,485,099	2,790,435	1,402,647	1,481,206	1,569,964	447,666	995,260	120,187
1908.....	7,365,445	11,541,394	2,825,449	1,452,495	1,544,921	1,581,146	458,345	1,020,062	152,325
1909.....	7,388,755	11,585,878	2,859,307	1,444,338	1,602,283	1,479,684	511,246	1,071,193	187,444
1910.....	7,508,082	11,555,663	2,903,570	1,451,648	1,647,629	1,526,156	534,275	1,107,187	191,132
1911.....	7,638,790	11,698,508	3,023,725	1,462,639	1,833,354	1,646,030	565,613	1,320,653	166,420
1912.....	7,714,183	18,213,620	4,628,983	2,052,518	1,344,991	2,292,596	1,129,906	1,298,582	271,684
1913.....	7,886,551	18,696,237	5,082,061	2,201,164	1,500,014	2,457,890	1,309,849	1,521,942	304,386
1914.....	7,928,688	19,256,766	5,459,296	2,319,438	1,708,386	2,504,722	1,496,455	1,668,296	352,124
1915.....	8,389,429	19,541,368	4,706,027	2,285,728	1,826,068	2,529,188	1,522,547	1,736,545	276,427
1916.....	8,469,649	19,134,857	4,151,552	2,216,643	1,917,453	2,771,022	1,508,916	1,896,534	272,160
1917.....	8,871,037	19,637,418	3,156,008	2,152,524	2,059,064	2,307,164	1,552,382	1,757,605	233,606
1918.....	9,924,518	21,035,149	3,225,294	2,029,884	2,299,405	1,806,576	1,288,225	1,283,790	193,538
1919.....	12,907,300	16,555,471	3,503,380	2,233,631	2,325,266	1,857,829	1,591,911	1,370,097	313,276
1920.....	16,324,024	18,330,424	672,671	3,245,194	2,995,878	2,114,190	1,848,348	2,406,958	464,659
1921.....	17,026,002	19,571,554	717,450	3,652,249	3,354,806	2,584,058	2,225,787	2,650,573	551,031
1922.....	16,986,196	19,295,637	1,887,408	3,845,792	3,586,918	2,600,861	2,632,713	2,866,335	.....
1923.....	16,952,018	19,281,549	2,590,073	3,737,244	3,604,147	2,551,912	2,625,741	3,033,742	605,050
1924.....	15,956,967	19,105,838	2,953,671	3,498,233	3,842,707	2,505,393	2,556,417	2,832,212	560,597

The merchant ships of the countries named in the above table, on July 1, 1924, numbered as follows—United States, 5,128; Great Britain, 8,559; Germany, 2,003; France, 1,857; Japan, 2,055; Norway, 1,753; Holland, 1,082; Italy, 1,299; Belgium, 251.

The merchant ships of the other nations, on July 1, 1924, numbered as follows (gross tonnage in parentheses)—Argentina, 215 (199,185); Brazil, 375 (464,734); Canada, 926 (1,189,242); Chile, 147 (181,092); China, 168 (248,108).

Cuba, 70 (59,523); Danzig, 44 (99,358); Denmark, 764 (1,035,943); Esthonia, 108 (45,897); Finland, 322 (207,952); Greece, 409 (761,210); Honduras, 22, (46,840); Jugo-Slavia, 125 (141,509); Latvia, 69 (46,281).

Panama, 15 (85,593); Peru, 38 (70,821); Portugal, 279 (301,308); Roumania, 39 (71,183); Russia (Soviet), 397 (338,792).

Spain, 950 (1,239,521); Sweden, 1,405 (1,254,550) Turkey, 134 (105,148); Uruguay, 68 (79,920).

IDLE SHIPPING OF PRINCIPAL MARITIME COUNTRIES (GROSS TONS).

Country.	Jan. 1, 1922.	Jan. 1, 1923.	Jan. 1, 1924.	Country.	Jan. 1, 1922.	Jan. 1, 1923.	Jan. 1, 1924.
Idle in home c'ntry:				France.....	1,085,000	730,000	450,000
United States:				Italy.....	585,000	472,000	427,000
Shipping Board.	4,314,000	4,411,000	3,564,000	Netherlands.....	327,000	330,000	235,000
Shipping Board tankers.....	214,000	214,000	163,000	Norway.....	207,000	53,000	50,000
Privately owned	781,000	703,000	541,000	Sweden.....	204,000	22,000	.....
G'vt'm't owned other than U.S.				Greece.....	170,000	76,000	122,000
Shipping B'd..	.....	.....	3,000	Japan.....	120,000	99,000	29,000
				Belgium.....	275,000	170,000	86,000
				Denmark.....	161,000	17,000	13,000
				Spain.....	530,000	520,000	128,000
Total U. S....	5,309,000	5,328,000	4,271,000	Idle in for. c'ntries..	192,000	195,000	83,000
United Kingdom..	1,769,000	1,010,000	909,000	Grand total...	10,934,000	9,022,000	6,803,000

MERCHANT SHIPPING UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES (GROSS TONS).

Country.	Jan. 1, 1923.	June 20, 1923.	Jan. 1, 1924.	Country.	Jan. 1, 1923.	June 30, 1923.	Jan. 1, 1924.
United Kingdom...	1,469,000	1,337,000	1,395,000	Japan.....	94,000	72,000	63,000
United States.....	139,000	133,000	91,000	Germany.....	416,000	301,000	336,000
Italy.....	211,000	141,000	119,000	Others.....	293,000	286,000	218,000
France.....	188,000	170,000	110,000				
Netherlands.....	143,000	99,000	112,000	Total.....	2,953,000	2,539,000	2,444,000

SHIPBUILDING IN THE WORLD SINCE 1911.

(Figures compiled by Lloyd's Register of Shipping.)

YEAR.	United Kingdom.		Dominions.		Austria-Hungary.		Denmark.		France.		Germany.		Holland.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1911...	772	1,803,844	62	19,662	16	37,836	18	18,689	79	125,472	154	255,532	113	93,050
1912...	712	1,738,514	84	34,790	12	38,821	22	26,103	80	110,734	165	375,317	112	99,439
1913...	688	1,932,153	91	48,339	17	61,757	31	40,932	89	176,095	162	465,226	95	104,296
1914...	656	1,083,553	80	47,534	11	34,335	25	32,815	33	114,052	89	387,192	130	118,153
1915...	327	650,919	31	22,014	....	.....	23	45,198	6	25,402	....	.....	120	113,075
1916...	306	608,235	40	31,571	....	.....	28	35,277	9	42,752	....	.....	201	180,197
1917...	286	1,162,896	105	94,471	....	.....	23	20,445	6	18,828	....	.....	146	148,779
1918...	301	1,348,120	206	279,904	....	.....	13	26,150	3	13,715	....	.....	74	74,026
1919...	612	1,620,442	263	358,728	....	.....	46	37,766	34	32,633	....	.....	100	137,086
1920...	618	2,055,624	103	203,644	....	.....	30	60,669	50	93,449	....	.....	99	183,149
1921...	426	1,538,052	54	129,675	....	.....	37	77,238	65	210,663	242	509,064	98	232,402
1922...	235	1,031,081	39	62,765	....	.....	23	41,016	62	184,509	195	575,264	60	163,132
1923...	222	645,651	44	41,263	....	.....	24	49,479	27	96,644	117	358,273	35	65,632

YEAR.	Italy.		Japan.		Norway.		Sweden.		United States.		Other Countries.		World Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1911...	14	17,401	109	44,359	71	35,435	11	9,427	142	171,569	38	17,864	1,599	2,650,140
1912...	27	25,196	168	57,755	89	50,255	22	13,968	174	284,223	52	46,654	1,719	2,901,769
1913...	38	50,356	152	64,664	74	50,637	25	18,524	205	276,448	83	43,455	1,750	3,332,882
1914...	47	42,981	32	85,861	61	54,204	26	15,163	94	200,762	35	36,148	1,319	2,852,753
1915...	30	22,132	26	49,408	59	62,070	27	20,319	84	177,460	10	13,641	743	1,201,638
1916...	10	56,654	55	145,624	52	42,458	34	26,769	211	504,247	18	14,296	964	1,688,080
1917...	11	38,906	104	350,141	44	46,103	34	26,760	326	997,919	27	32,538	1,112	2,937,786
1918...	15	60,791	198	489,924	51	47,723	36	39,583	929	3,033,030	40	34,478	1,866	5,447,444
1919...	32	82,713	133	611,883	82	57,578	53	50,971	1,051	4,075,385	16	26,725	2,483	7,144,549
1920...	82	133,190	140	456,642	30	38,855	46	63,823	509	2,474,253	52	96,368	1,759	5,861,666
1921...	85	164,748	43	227,425	35	51,458	27	65,911	173	1,006,413	78	63,465	1,377	4,341,679
1922...	42	101,177	49	83,419	23	32,391	14	30,038	59	119,138	45	27,881	852	2,467,084
1923...	21	66,523	44	72,475	48	42,619	10	20,118	83	172,817	14	6,097	701	1,643,181

Other countries (1923) include: Belgium, 5 (1,102 tons); Spain, 7 (4,488 tons); total excludes Austria-Hungary.

The figures do not include in any of the years, either warships or vessels under 100 tons gross, and cover only vessels actually launched.

The total launches in 1923 include thirty-six vessels of about 304,000 tons with steam turbines.

SIZE OF VESSELS LAUNCHED IN THE WORLD DURING 1923.

COUNTRIES WHERE BUILDING.	100 to 499 Tons.			500 to 999 Tons.			1,000 to 1,999 Tons.			2,000 to 3,999 Tons.			4,000 to 5,999 Tons.		6,000 to 7,999 Tons.		8,000 to 9,999 Tons.		10,000-14,999.	15,000-19,999.	20,000, Above.	Total.
	Steam.	Motor.	Sail.	Steam.	Motor.	Sail.	Steam.	Motor.	Sail.	Steam.	Motor.	Sail.	Steam.	Motor	Steam.	Motor.	Steam.	Motor.	Steam.			
Belgium	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
British Dominions	10	5	14	4	..	1	1	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	44
Danzig	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Denmark	..	..	..	2	1	..	12	..	..	3	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
France	2	1	2	2	..	..	3	..	1	6	..	..	2	..	6	..	..	1	1	..	..	27
Germany	12	7	1	8	4	..	22	1	..	20	..	..	12	5	5	..	5	2	4	..	1	109
Great Britain and Ireland	31	3	17	23	1	5	60	1	..	16	5	..	19	6	17	4	3	1	6	1	3	222
Holland	6	1	6	6	1	2	2	..	..	5	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	35
Italy	1	..	6	..	..	..	3	1	..	2	..	..	1	1	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	21
Japan	15	2	..	8	1	..	6	..	..	7	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	44
Norway	18	4	1	5	..	..	18	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
Spain	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Sweden	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
United States of America	12	3	3	12	4	11	7	5	5	2	2	..	6	..	7	..	4	..	..	..	..	83
Other Countries	..	5	5	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Total	113	40	56	74	14	19	141	10	6	69	12	..	45	17	43	5	15	4	13	1	4	701

NOTABLE BRIDGES.

(Revised by Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.)

RIVER.	Location.	Channel Span.	Completed.
CANTILEVER.		*Feet.*	
St. Lawrence	Quebec	1,800	1917
Firth of Forth	Scotland	1,710	1888
East	Queensboro	1,182	1909
Monongahela	Pittsburgh	812	1904
Mississippi	Memphis	790	1892
Ohio	Sciotoville, O	775	1918
Ohio	Beaver, Pa	769	1910
Mississippi	Thebes, Ill	671	1905
Colorado	Red Rock, Cal	660	1890
SUSPENSION.			
Delaware	Philadelphia	1,686	*
East	Williamsburg	1,600	1904
East	Brooklyn	1,596	1883
Hudson	Poughkeepsie	1,500	*
East	Manhattan	1,470	1909
Ohio	Cincinnati	1,057	1867, 1898
Ojuela, Mex	Mampimi	1,030	1900
Ohio	Wheeling	1,010	1849, 1862
Cauca, Colombia	Colombia	940	1894
STEEL ARCH.			
East	Hell Gate, N. Y.	978	1917
Niagara	Niagara Falls	840	1898
Colorado	Topock, Ariz	592	1916
Cuyahoga	Cleveland	591	1917
Niagara	Niagara Falls	550	1897
Connecticut	N. Walpole, N. H.	540	1905
Mississippi	St. Louis (Eads)	520	1874
Harlem	Wash'gt'n B'dge.	509	1889
Mississippi	St. Louis	502	1874
SIMPLE TRUSS.			
Ohio	Metropolis, Ill	720	1917
Mississippi	St. Louis	668	1918
St. Lawrence	Quebec	640	1917
Miami	Eliz'b'thtown, O.	586	1906
Ohio	Metropolis, Ill	552	1917
Ohio	Louisville	546	1894
Ohio	Cincinnati	542	1889
Delaware	Philadelphia	533	1896

* Under construction.

FAST OCEAN AND AIR PASSAGES.

Sailing Ships—Columbus, in 1492, sailed from Spain (Palos) to the Gulf of Mexico in thirty-seven days.

The American-built clipper, the Lightning, of the Black Ball (British) Australian Line, on March 1, 1854, sailed 435 nautical miles, on way from Boston to Liverpool, on her maiden voyage. A gale was blowing and the ship's log showed a speed as high as 18½ miles an hour. The same vessel, on March 19, 1857, sailed 430 nautical miles, on way from Liverpool to Melbourne, Australia. The clipper Donald McKay, Black Ball Line, on Feb. 27, 1855, sailed 421 nautical miles on maiden voyage from Boston to Liverpool.

The fastest day's record on a sailing ship on any sea—437 miles—was made by the Sovereign of the Seas, on a passage from New York to San Francisco. The Flying Cloud made 433½ miles in one day, New York to San Francisco.

THE CLIPPER SHIPS.

The quickest passage of a clipper ship across the Atlantic was made, it is asserted in maritime circles, by the Dreadnaught, which cleared from New York on June 15, 1859, and arrived off Cape Clear, Ireland, on June 27—12 days. The clipper Red Jacket, built at Rockland, Me., sailed from Sandy Hook, N. Y., to Liverpool in 13 days 1 hour 25 minutes. The Dreadnaught once went from New York to Liverpool in 13 days 8 hours. She was built in 1853 at Newburyport, Mass. She was 217 feet long, 40 feet wide, 26 feet deep, 1,443 gross tons. She was lost July 4, 1869, on Cape Penas, northeast of Terra del Fuego, South America, on the way from Liverpool to San Francisco.

The sailing ship Northern Light went from San Francisco to Boston, via Cape Horn, in 76 days and 8 hours. The Andrew Jackson sailed from New York to San Francisco in 80 days and 4 hours. The Dreadnaught went from Honolulu to New Bedford, Mass., 13,470 miles, in 82 days. The Sovereign of the Seas sailed from Honolulu to New York in 88 days. The Natchez sailed from Canton, China, to New York in 76 days. The Trade Wind, in 1853, sailed from San Francisco to New York in 75 days. The Lightning, in 1854, sailed from Australia to Liverpool in 64 days. The bark Dawn of New York sailed from Buenos Ayres to New York in 36 days. The Nabob, of Boston, went from New York to Rangoon (Burmah), India, in 75 days. The Flying Dutchman in 1852-3 made a round trip, New York to San Francisco and return (27,220 miles), in 201 days. On the way home she sailed from San Francisco to Cape Horn in 35 days.

STEAMSHIP RECORDS.

Steamships—The first steamship to cross the Atlantic was the Savannah, 350 tons, built at New York City, which left Savannah, Ga., on May 24, 1819, and reached Liverpool in 26 days, during eighteen of which she used her side-paddles. The Great Western, on her maiden voyage, from Bristol England, to New York, covered the distance in April, 1838, in 15 days. The Sirius, in April, 1838, went from England to New York in 18½ days. The Britannia, first Cunard liner, in July, 1840, came from Liverpool to New York in 14 days 8 hours. The Great Western's best record across the ocean was 10 days 10 hours 15 minutes. In May, 1851, the Pacific reduced the Atlantic record to 9 days 19 hours 25 minutes. The Persia, in 1856, did it in 9 days 1 hour 45 minutes; the Scotia, in 1866, in 8 days 2 hours 48 minutes; the City of Brussels, in 1869, in 7 days 22 hours 3 minutes; the Baltic, in 1873, in 7 days 20 hours 9 minutes; the City of Berlin, in 1875, in 7 days 15 hours 48 minutes; the Arizona, in 1880, in 7 days 7 hours 23 minutes; the Alaska, in 1882, in 6 days 18 hours 37 minutes; the Etruria, in 1888, in 6 days 1 hour 55 minutes; the Majestic, in 1891, in 5 days 18 hours 8 minutes; the Lucania, in 1894, in 5 days 7 hours 23 minutes; the Lusitania, in 1908, in 4 days 15 hours; the Mauretania, in 1910, in 4 days 10 hours 41 minutes, at the rate of 26.06 knots an hour. The foregoing records, since and including 1856, are between New York and Queenstown.

LEVIATHAN'S QUICK TRIP.

The Leviathan, June 22, 1923, on a trial 25-hour run from Jupiter Inlet Light, Florida, to a point off Cape Henry, Virginia, made 687 nautical miles at an average rate of 27.07 knots an hour; and reached an average speed of 28.04 knots an hour for 75.7 miles.

The Mauretania, in 1924, went from Cherbourg to New York—3,157 miles—in 5 days 3 hours 20 minutes, at the rate of 25.60 knots an hour. Her best day's run was 642 knots.

The Mauretania, in August, 1924, went from New York to Cherbourg, 3,098 miles, in 5 days 1 hour 49 minutes, at an average speed of 26.25 knots an hour.

The Mauretania, in September, 1924, went from New York to Plymouth in 4 days 21 hours 57 minutes.

The best run from New York to Havre was made by the France, of the French Line, in 5 days 17 hours.

The day's run record—676 knots (27.04 an hour)—was made by the Mauretania, in January, 1911.

The Olympic, in July, 1922, made 27.81 knots an hour for several hours.

The quickest run from New York to San Francisco, via Straits of Magellan, was made by the Santa Catalina, an oil burner, in 1914, in 45 days 21 hours 50 minutes.

PACIFIC RECORDS.

The following log of the voyage of the Santa Catalina is compiled from the records of the owners of the ship, W. R. Grace & Co., of New York.

Steamship *Santa Catalina*—Sailed from New York April 13th, 1914, at 7 A. M., arriving at San Pedro May 27th, 9.40 P. M., with a total steaming time of 44 days 14 hours and 40 minutes, and covering a total mileage of 12,649 miles, thus giving an average of 11.8 nautical miles per hour. She left San Pedro May 29th, at 12.25 P. M., arriving in San Francisco May 30th, at 7.35 P. M., steaming time being 1 day 7 hours and 10 minutes. The total time from New York to San Francisco, via San Pedro, being 45 days 21 hours and 50 minutes, covering a total distance of 12,929 miles, or an average of 11.8 miles per hour.

FAST RUN BY U. S. CRUISER OMAHA.

The light cruiser Omaha, of the U. S. Navy, in 1923 (May 8-11), steamed from Diamond Head, Oahu, Hawaii, to the San Francisco Light Vessel, a distance of 2,091 miles, in 3 days 3 hours 40 minutes 40 seconds.

The average speed on the voyage was 27.76 miles an hour.

The maximum day's run for 24 hours was 690 miles, or an average of 28.75 miles an hour.

The elapsed time of the passage was taken from the "A" chronometer of the Omaha vessel with allowance made for daily rate. Computation of maximum day's run was made by celestial observations. These included sights of sun, both A. M. and P. M., with observation of stars at A. M. and P. M. twilight.

DESTROYERS AND MOTOR BOATS.

The U. S. destroyer Cole made 43.75 miles an hour on her trial sea trip. The motor boat Miss America, in 1920, on Lake George, N. Y., went at the rate of 77.85 miles an hour; the motor boat Maple Leaf VII. (August, 1921) made 80 miles an hour on the Solent, England.

The U. S. scout cruiser Milwaukee made 41.4 miles an hour in her trial trip, 1923, off Puget Sound.

FASTEST TRIPS AROUND THE WORLD.

1889, by Nellie Bly, 72 days 6 hours 11 minutes; 1903, by Henry Frederick, 54 days 7 hours 2 minutes; 1911, by Andre Jaeger-Schmidt, 39 days 19 hours 42 minutes 38 seconds; 1913, by John H. Mears, 35 days 21 hours 36 minutes.

NOTED AIR FLIGHTS.

For particulars of the flight of the U. S. Army planes around the world in 1924 see Aviation.

The U. S. Army (Fokker) monoplane T-2 flew without a stop, May 2-3, 1923, from Roosevelt Field, Mineola, N. Y., to Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal. (2,520 miles), in 26 hours 50 minutes 38 2-5 seconds.

The U. S. naval seaplane NC-4 (Read), in 1919 (May 16-27), flew from Trepassy, British North America, via the Azores, to Lisbon, Portugal, 2,150 miles, in 26 hours 45 minutes, actual flying time.

A British biplane (Alcock-Brown), in 1919 (June 14-15), flew from St. John's, N. F., to Clifden, Ireland, 1,960 miles, in 16 hours 12 minutes.

The British dirigible balloon R-34 (Scott), in 1919 (July), flew from East Fortune, Scotland, to Mineola, N. Y., 3,130 miles, in 108 hours 12 minutes, and returned from Mineola to Pulham, England, 3,200 miles, in 74 hours 56 minutes.

A hydroplane flew in 1922 from Portugal to Brazil.

RAILROAD TRAIN SPEED.

On Friday, July 6, 1923, a special train on the New Haven system (carrying photographs of the Dempsey-Gibbons boxing match at Shelby, Mont.) went from New York to Boston, 234 miles, in 4 hours and 5 minutes.

NOTABLE FAST RUNS OF PASSENGER TRAINS FOR LONG DISTANCES.

DATE.	Railroad.	Terminals.	Distance, Miles.	INCLUSIVE. Time, H. M.	Miles Per Hour.
May, 1848	Great Western (England)	London—Didcot	53.25	0.47	68
April, 1895	Pennsylvania	Camden—Atlantic City	58.3	0.45¾	76.50
Aug., 1895	London & Northwestern	London—Aberdeen	540	8.32	63.28
Sept., 1895	N. Y. Central "World Flyer"	Albany—Syracuse	148	2.10	68.3
April, 1897	Lehigh Val., Black Diamond Exp.	Alpine, N. Y.—Geneva Junc., N. Y.	43.96	0.33	80
Mar., 1902	Burlington Route	Eckley—Wray	14.8	0.9	98.7
Mar., 1903	Atlantic Coast Line	Jacksonville—Savannah	172	2.32	70.7
April, 1904	Michigan Central	Niagara Falls—Windsor	225.66	3.11½	70.74
July, 1904	Great Western (England)	Paddington—Bristol	118.5	1.24	84.6
June, 1905	Pennsylvania	Chicago—Pittsburgh	468	7 20	63.53
June, 1905	Lake Shore & Mich. Southern	Buffalo—Chicago	525	7.50	69.69
June, 1905	New York Central	Chicago—New York	960.5	15.56	60.28
July, 1905	Pennsylvania	Washington, Ohio—Fort Wayne	81	1.4	75.84
Feb., 1911	Pennsylvania	Altoona—Philadelphia	235	3.29	67.2
April, 1911	"20th Century Ltd.," on L. Shore	Toledo—Elkhart	133	1.46	75.28
May, 1912	"20th Century Ltd.," on L. Snore	Elkhart—Toledo	133	1.47	74.26

FAST RECORDED RUNS FOR SHORT DISTANCES.

DATE.	Railroad.	Terminals.	Distance, Miles.	Time, M. S.	Miles Per Hour.
May, 1893	N. Y. Central & H. R.	Crittenden—"Empire State Exp."	1	0.32	112.5
Aug., 1895	Pennsylvania	Landover—Anacosta	5.1	3.00	102
Jan., 1899	Burlington Route	Siding—Arion	2.4	1.20	108
Mar., 1901	Plant System	Run from Fleming to Jacksonville	5	2.30	120
Jan., 1903	N. Y. Central & H. R.	Palmyra—Macedon	7.29	4.00	109.35
April, 1904	Michigan Central	Crisman—Lake	3.73	2.00	111.90
July, 1904	Philadelphia & Reading	Egg Harbor—Brigantine Junction	4.8	2.30	115.20
Oct., 1904	N. Y. Central & H. R.	Croton—Ossining	3.51	2.00	105

The fastest time on record for a distance of over 440 miles was made by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R. from Buffalo to Chicago in June, 1905. noted above. The fastest long distance run less than 440 miles was on the New York Central R. R., September 11, 1895, from New York to Buffalo, 436½ miles, in 407 minutes actual time. Average speed, 64¼ miles an hour, with two stops and 28 slow-ups, and on January 1, 1903, from Albany to Buffalo, 302 miles, in 295 minutes.

On August 15, 1898, on P. & R. and C. R. R. of N. J., "Royal Blue Line," between Elizabeth, N. J. and Jenkintown, a distance of 69 miles, in 61 minutes, including 2 slow-ups, some of the miles being traversed in 38 seconds.

The Jarrett and Palmer special theatrical train, Jersey City to Oakland (San Francisco), 3,311 miles, May 31-June 4, 1876, 83 hours 45 minutes; average speed, 39.53 miles per hour.

In May, 1906, the "Harriman Special" made the run from Oakland, Cal., to New York City in 71 hours 27 minutes.

A special train of an engine and two cars, which was run in January, 1911, to carry J. P. Morgan from Washington to New York over the Pennsylvania Railroad, made the trip of 226.8 miles in 3 hours 55 minutes and 30 seconds, or at the rate of 57.8 miles an hour.

The record time between Los Angeles and Chicago, via the Sante Fe Lines, 2,230 miles, is 44 hours and 54 minutes (46 miles an hour) made by the "Scotty"-the-Miner special in July, 1905.

Mrs. Alfred H. Smith, wife of the President of the New York Central Lines, who was killed by a fall from his horse in Central Park, left Los Angeles on March 9, 1924, in a special train on the Sante Fe system and arrived at Chicago in 49 hours and 17 minutes. Another special train took her 961.5 miles to New York City in 19 hours 54 minutes. The cross-continent record run thus was made in 69 hours 11 minutes.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC STATISTICS OF THE WORLD.

(From data compiled by the Bureau of Railway Economics, Washington, D. C.)

COUNTRY.	Passengers Carried in Year.	Tons of Freight Carried in Year.	Capital.	Operating Revenues.	Operating Expenses.	Year.
			Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	
Argentina	58,891,405	40,620,693	1,408,830,764	175,316,467	132,906,359	1918
Australia	274,549,967	31,301,379	998,444,534	108,178,275	79,077,642	1916
Austria	301,915,375	175,067,219	1,746,517,847	233,387,566	176,559,793	1913
Belgium	207,193,257	74,218,532	532,168,550	65,980,138	48,032,103	1913
Brazil	48,351,056	10,778,743		88,174,397	78,996,677	1915
Bulgaria	4,184,719	2,363,467	64,135,251	6,729,717	4,321,849	1914
Canada	50,737,294	127,543,687	2,341,038,368	330,220,150	273,955,436	1918
China	25,475,379	20,777,886	170,932,212	30,983,209	13,694,723	1918
Denmark	2,949,544	8,093,179	86,614,116	24,662,968	28,971,604	1919
Egypt	27,910,000	5,018,492		24,984,450	16,049,537	1917
France	547,885,773	229,301,308	3,895,584,986	396,786,737	252,300,073	1913
Germany			5,045,641,405	1,114,346,685	924,165,968	1917
Holland	64,288,328	145,703,354		40,156,584		1917
India	459,732,400	102,100,320	1,783,371,158	279,914,379	135,604,714	1919
Italy		42,607,588		259,004,649	244,137,280	1918
Japan	245,234,480	54,602,406	593,171,996	91,487,284	42,058,458	1918
New Zealand	11,725,645	6,285,147	176,010,020	24,277,178	16,106,180	1919
Norway	26,550,463	6,510,876	101,125,416	20,524,635	22,549,200	1918
Russia	216,042,000	288,351,000	3,316,674,020	542,664,427	338,254,699	1911
Siam	2,578,066	445,954	22,224,377	1,864,551	761,397	1918
Sweden	75,694,330	61,581,099	339,733,476	73,853,394	60,443,716	1916
Switzerland	103,642,226	21,303,692	454,508,505	55,848,471	50,608,980	1918
Union of South Africa	51,493,889	15,804,472	457,006,898	74,371,211	56,844,968	1919
United Kingdom	1,591,146,000	416,672,532	6,565,974,264	751,718,522	498,918,447	1916
United States	1,084,997,896	2,305,824,940	20,084,021,468	4,880,953,480	3,982,068,197	1918

PRINCIPAL RIVERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Total number of navigable streams in United States, 295, tributary as follows, the total navigable length in miles being in parentheses—Atlantic, 148 (5,365); Gulf, not including the Mississippi, 53 (5,212); Mississippi and branches, 54 (13,912); Canada, 2 (315); Pacific, 38 (1,606). Total navigable length, 26,410 miles.

The Hudson was one of the earliest rivers of the country to be improved by the Government. Work began even before 1822 by the State of New York, at which time the Erie and Champlain both emptied into the pool created by the State dam at Troy, finished about that year. Work by the United States began in 1834.

NAMES.	Sources.	Mouths.	Length Miles
Alabama	Junction of Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers, Ala	Mobile River	350
Alleghany	Near Raymond, Pa	Ohio River	350
Altamaha	Ocmulgee and Oconee Rivers, Ga	Atlantic Ocean	150
Androscoggin	Umbagog Lake, Me	Kennebec River	160
Apalachicola	Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers, Ga	Gulf of Mexico	90
Arkansas	Rocky Mountains, Col	Mississippi River	2,000
Atchafalaya	Point Coupee Parish, La	Gulf of Mexico	200
Big Black	So. E. Missouri	White River, Ark	400
Big Horn	Rocky Mountains, Wyo	Yellowstone River	500
Black	Adirondack Lakes, N. Y	Lake Ontario	190
Black Warrior	Locust and Mulberry Rivers, Ala	Tombigbee River	300
Brazos	In the Staked Plain, Tex	Gulf of Mexico	850
Canadian	Northeastern New Mexico	Arkansas River	900
Cape Fear	Haw and Deep Rivers, N. Car	Atlantic Ocean	250
Chattahoochee	In Habersham County, Ga	Apalachicola River	500
Cheyenne	Eastern Wyoming	Missouri River	500
Chickasawha	Kemper County, Miss	Pascagoula River	200
Chowan	Meheran and Nottaway Rivers, N. Car	Albemarle Sound	50
Cimarron	Raton Mountains, N. Mex	Arkansas River	650
Colorado	In the Staked Plain, Tex	Matagorda Bay	650
Colorado	Junction of Green and Grand Rivers, Utah	Gulf of California	1,360
Columbia	Upper Columbia Lake, B. C	Pacific Ocean	1,400
Conecuh	Pike County, Ala	Escambia River, Fla	175
Connecticut	Connecticut Lake, N. H	Long Island Sound	410
Coosa	Oostanaula and Etowah Rivers, Ga	Alabama River	350
Cumberland	Junction of Poor and Straight Forks, Ky	Ohio River	650
Delaware	Catskill Mountains, N. Y	Delaware Bay	375
Des Moines	Lake Shetek, Minn	Mississippi River	450
Dolores	San Juan Mountains, Col	Grand River	250
Edisto	North and South Edisto Rivers, S. Car	Atlantic Ocean	150
Escambia	Monroe County, Ala	Pensacola Bay	50
Flint	Near Atlanta, Ga	Apalachicola River	350
Fox	Green Lake County, Wis	Green Bay	250
Genesee	Near Raymond, Pa	Lake Ontario	145
Gila	Tuscan Mountains, N. Mex	Colorado River	550
Grand	Southern Iowa	Missouri River	200
Grand	Hillsdale County, Mich	Lake Michigan	280
Grand	Grand Lake, Col	Green River	350
Great Kanawha	Blue Ridge Mountains, N. Car	Ohio River	450
Green	Lincoln County, Ky	Ohio River	350
Greenbrier	Pocahontas County, W. Va	Great Kanawha River	175
Gunnison	Saguache Range, Col	Grand River	200
Hackensack	Rockland County, N. Y	Newark Bay	50
Holston	North and South Forks Rivers, Tenn	Tennessee River	350
Housatonic	Taghanic Mountains, Mass	Long Island Sound	150
Hudson	Lake Sanford, Adirondack Mountains, N. Y	New York Bay	350
Humboldt	Elko County, Nev	Humboldt Lake	375
Illinois	Des Plaines River, Wis	Mississippi River	435
Indian	Eastern Florida	Atlantic Ocean	100
James	Formed by Jackson's and Cowpasture Rivers, Va	Chesapeake Bay	450
Kalamazoo	Hillsdale County, Mich	Lake Michigan	200
Kansas	Junction of Smoky Hill Fork and Solomon River, Kan	Missouri River	300
Kaskaskia	Champaign County, Ill	Mississippi River	320
Kennebec	Moosehead Lake, Me	Atlantic Ocean	175
Kentucky	Cumberland Mountains, Ky	Ohio River	250
Menominee	Brule and Michigamie Rivers, Mich	Green Bay	125
Merrimac	White Mountains, N. H	Atlantic Ocean	150
Minnesota	Big Stone Lake, S. Dak	Mississippi River	475
Mississippi	Lake Itasca, Northern Minnesota	Gulf of Mexico	2,486
Missouri	Rocky Mountains, Southwestern Montana	Mississippi River	2,945
Mobile	Junction of Tombigbee and Alabama Rivers, Ala	Mobile Bay	50
Mohawk	Lewis County, N. Y	Hudson River	160
Monongahela	Formed by West Fork and Tygart's Valley Rivers, W. Va	Alleghany River	300
Neches	Van Zandt County, Tex	Sabine Lake, Tex	350
Neosho	Morris County, Kan	Arkansas River	400
Neuse	Person County, N. C	Pamlico Sound	300
Ocmulgee	Northern Georgia	Altamaha River	280
Oconee	Altamaha River, Ga	Ocmulgee River	270
Ohio	Junction of Alleghany and Monongahela Rivers, Pa	Mississippi River	950
Osage	Lyon County, Kan	Missouri River	460
Pamlico	Lower part of Tar River (which see.)		
Passaic	Morris County, N. J	Newark Bay	100
Pearl	Winston County, Miss	Gulf of Mexico	350
Pecos	Rocky Mountains, N. Mex	Rio Grande	800
Pedee (Yadkin)	Blue Ridge Mountains, N. C	Winyaw Bay, S. C	300
Penobscot	Somerset County, Me	Penobscot Bay	350
Platte	Sweetwater River, Wyo	Missouri River	1,260
Powder	Big Horn Mountains, Wyo	Yellowstone River	400
Potomac	Alleghany Mountains, W. Va	Chesapeake Bay	450
Rappahannock	Blue Ridge Mountains, Va	Chesapeake Bay	155
Red	In the Staked Plain, Tex	Mississippi River	1,200
Red (of North)	Lake Traverse, Minn	Lake Winnipeg	700
Red Lake River	Red Lake, Minn	Red River of the North	135
Rio Grande	San Juan Mountains, Col	Gulf of Mexico	1,800
Roanoke	Formed by Dan and Staunton Rivers, Va	Albemarle Sound	240
Rock	Koshkonong Lake, Wis	Mississippi River	330
Sabine	Northern Texas	Gulf of Mexico	460
Sacramento	Near Sisson, Cal	Suisun Bay	600
St. Croix	Douglas and Bayfield Counties, Wis	Mississippi River	200

Names.	Sources.	Mouths.	Length Miles.
St. Francis	St. Francois County, Mo	Mississippi River	460
St. John's	Brevard and Osceola Counties, Fla	Atlantic Ocean	400
St. Joseph	Hillsdale County Mich	Lake Michigan	260
San Joaquin	Sierra Nevada Mountains, Cal	Sacramento River	350
Santee	Junction of Wateree and Congaree Rivers, S. C	Atlantic Ocean	150
Savannah	Formed by Tugaloo and Kiowee Rivers, S. C	Atlantic Ocean	450
Schuylkill	Near Pottsville, Pa	Delaware River	130
Scioto	Auglaize County, Ohio	Ohio River	225
Shenandoah	Northern Virginia	Potomac River	200
Snake	Yellowstone National Park, Wyo	Columbia River	950
Sunflower (Big)	Coahoma County, Miss	Yazoo River	200
Susquehanna	N. or E. Branch, Lake Schuyler and Otsego Lake, N. Y.	Chesapeake Bay	256
Susquehanna	West Branch, near Raymond, Pa	Susquehanna River	250
Suwanee	Okefinokee Swamp, Ga	Gulf of Mexico	200
Tallahatchee	Northern Mississippi	Yazoo River	240
Tallapoosa	Paulding County, Ga	Coosa River	250
Tar	Granville County, N. C	Pamlico Sound	220
Tennessee	Formed by Clinch and Holston Rivers, Tenn	Ohio River	1,200
Tombigbee	Prentiss County, Miss	Mobile River	475
Trinity	Northern Texas	Galveston Bay	530
Wabash	Mercer County, Ohio	Ohio River	550
Waccamaw	Southern North Carolina	Great Pedee River	550
Washita	Western Arkansas (also called Ouachita)	Red River	550
White	Northwestern Arkansas	Mississippi River	800
Willamette	Cascade Range, Ore	Columbia River	275
Wisconsin	Northern Wisconsin	Mississippi River	400
Yazoo	Junction of Tallahatchee and Yalobusha Rivers, Miss	Mississippi River	300
Yellowstone	Rocky Mountains, Wyo	Missouri River	1,100
Yukon	Lake Lindeman, Yukon District, Canada	Bering Sea	2,200

The Missouri River connects with the Mississippi 20 miles above St. Louis. Its total length from its source to the Gulf of Mexico is 4,221 miles.

PRINCIPAL FOREIGN RIVERS.

River.	Outflow.	Lgth M's.	River.	Outflow.	Lgth M's.	River.	Outflow.	Lgth M's.
Albany	Hudson Bay	610	Irawadi	Bay of Bengal	1,250	Po	Adriatic Sea	420
Amazon	Atlantic Ocean	3,900	Jordan	Dead Sea	200	Red	Lake Winnipeg	545
Amu Darya	Aral Sea	1,500	Kazan	Hudson Bay	445	Rhine	North Sea	700
Amur	Gulf Tartary	2,900	Koksoak	Hudson Bay	535	Rhone	Gulf of Lyons	500
Ashwanipi	(See Hamilton)		Kootenay	Columbia Riv	400	Rio Negro	Amazon Riv	1,400
Assiniboine	Red Riv. of N.	450	La Plata	Atlantic Ocean	2,300	Riv. of Doubt	Riv. Madeira	950
Athabaska	Arctic Ocean	765	Lena	Arctic Ocean	2,600	Saguenay	St. Law. Riv	405
Backs	Arctic Ocean	605	Liard	Arctic Ocean	550	St. John	Bay of Fundy	500
Brahm'putra	Bay of Bengal	1,680	Loire	Bay of Biscay	650	St. Lawrence	Gulf St. Law	2,150
Bug	Dneiper Riv	500	Mackenzie	Beaufort Sea	2,525	St. Maurice	St. Law. Riv	325
Churchill	Hudson Bay	1,000	Madeira	Amazon Riv	2,000	Salwin	Gulf of Martaban	1,750
Columbia	Pacific Ocean	1,150	Magdalena	Caribbean Sea	950			
Congo	Atlantic Ocean	2,900	Manikugan	St. Lawr. Riv	310	S. Francisco	Atlantic Ocean	1,200
Coppermine	Arctic Ocean	525	Maros	Theiss River	500	Sask'tch'wan	Lake Winnipeg	1,205
Danube	Black Sea	1,725	Marne	Seine River	310	Seine	English Chan	475
Darling	Murray River	1,160	Mekong	China Sea	2,500	Severn	Hudson Bay	420
Dnieper	Black Sea	1,400	Meuse (Ms)	North Sea	575	Shannon	Atlantic Ocean	250
Dniester	Black Sea	800	Murray	Indian Ocean	2,310	Souris	Hudson Bay	450
Drave	Danube Riv	450	Nelson	Hudson Bay	1,660	Tagus	Atlantic Ocean	550
Dubawnt	Hudson Bay	580	Niger	Gulf of Guinea	2,900	Thames	North Sea	215
Ebro	Mediterranean	400	Nile	Mediterranean	4,000	Theiss	Danube Riv	800
Elbe	North Sea	700	Nottaway	Hudson Bay	400	Tigris	Euphrates	1,150
English	Hudson Bay	330	Ob	Gulf of Ob	3,200	Ural	Caspian Sea	1,400
Euphrates	Persian Gulf	1,700	Oder	Baltic Sea	550	Vistula	Gulf of Danzig	630
Fraser	Pacific Ocean	695	Orange	Atlantic Ocean	1,100	Volga	Caspian Sea	2,300
Gambia	Atlantic Ocean	500	Orinoco	Atlantic Ocean	1,600	Weser	North Sea	300
Ganges	Bay of Bengal	1,500	Ottawa	St. Law. Riv	685	Winnipeg	Hudson Bay	475
Garonne	Bay of Biscay	385	Paraguay	Parana River	1,500	Yangtse	Yellow Sea	3,100
Hamilton	Esquimau Bay	350	Parana	Atlantic Ocean	2,450	Yenisei	Arctic Ocean	2,800
Hwang (Yellow)	Gulf Pechili	2,700	Peace	Arctic Ocean	1,065	Yukon	Bering Sea	2,300
Indus	Arabian Sea	1,700	Pilcomayo	Paraguay Riv	1,000	Zambezi	indian Ocean	1,600

Canadian drainage basins, area, in square miles—Atlantic, 554,000; Hudson Bay, 1,486,000; Pacific, 387,300; Arctic, 1,290,000.

The Ottawa River, in its upper course, north of Pembroke, is over 5,000 feet deep.

FAMOUS WATERFALLS OF THE WORLD.

Name and Location.	Height in feet.	Name and Location.	Height in feet.	Name and Location.	Height in feet.
Gavarnie, France	1,385	Schaffhausen, Switzerland	100	Vettis, Norway	950
Grand, Labrador	2,000	Seven Falls, Colorado	266	Victoria, Africa	400
Kaieteur, British Guiana	800	Skjaeggedalsfos, Norway	530	Voringfos, Norway	600
Minnehaha, Minnesota	50	Shoshone, Idaho	210	Yellowstone(upper), Montana	110
Missouri, Montana	90	Snoqualmie, Washington	268	Yellowstone (lower), Montana	310
Montmorenci, Quebec	265	Staubbach, Switzerland	1,000	Yguassu, Brazil	210
Multnomah, Oregon	850	Stirling, New Zealand	500	Yosemite (upper), California	1,436
Murchison, Africa	120	Sutherland, New Zealand	1,904	Yosemite (middle), California	626
Niagara, New York-Ontario	164	Takkakaw, British Columbia	1,200	Yosemite (lower), California	400
Rjukan, Norway	780	Twin, Idaho	180		

The brink of Niagara Falls has moved 7 miles west in 30,000 years; the present rate of erosion is 2½ to 4 feet a year in the Horseshoe Falls. The force of the water tears away the brink quicker in the Canadian concave than in the straight front of the American Falls.

HEIGHT OF YOSEMITE WATERFALLS ABOVE SEA-LEVEL.

The height in feet above sea-level of the waterfalls in Yosemite Valley is as follows—Upper Yosemite, 6,525; Lower Yosemite, 4,420; Nevada, 5,907; Vernal, 5,044; Illilouette, 5,816; Bridalveil, 4,787; Ribbon, 7,008; Widow's Tears, 6,466.

CANALS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Canals in italics are ship canals.)

Class, State and Name.	Points Connected.	Opened.	Total Length.	Canal Length.	Width.	Depth.	Cost of Construction & Improvem't.
		Year.	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Dollars.*
Private or State Canals	.....	.....	1,547.17	956.83	.....	.....	316,351,329
MASSACHUSETTS.							
Cape Cod Ship	Buzzard-Cape Cod Bay.	1914	13.00	7.68	200	25	13,500,000
NEW YORK.							
Erie and branches	Troy-Tonawanda	1825	340.40	122.40	150	12	139,214,929
Champlain	Whitehall-Troy	1822	62.66	23.55	125	12	21,691,584
Oswego	Oswego-Three Rivers	1828	23.50	23.50	200	12	12,994,329
Cayuga and Seneca	Mays Pt.-Ith's-M't'r F'll	1839	92.23	.....	200	12	8,153,326
Black River	Rome-Lyons Falls	1849	35.00	35.00	42	4	3,894,952
NEW JERSEY.							
Delaware and Raritan	N. Brunsw'k-Bordent'n	1834	44.00	44.00	80	8	5,113,749
Del. and Rar. (feeder)	Raven Rock-Trenton	1834	22.00	22.00	60	6	
Morris	Jersey City-Easton, Pa.	1836	106.69	106.69	40	5	2,759,888
PENNSYLVANIA.							
Schuylkill Nav. Co	Phila.-Port-Clinton	1825	89.96	50.33	58	6	11,055,557
Leh'h Coal and Nav. Co.	Mauch Chunk-Easton	1821	47.25	37.25	60	6	4,633,109
Del. Division Canal	Easton-Bristol	1916	59.25	59.25	45	6	2,433,356
DELAWARE.							
Chesapeake and Delaware	Del.R.-Chesapeake Bay.	1829	29.63	13.63	60	10	5,000,000
MARYLAND.							
Chesapeake and Ohio	Wash.,D.C.-Cumb'd.Md.	1850	184.50	180.70	68	6	14,000,000
VIRGINIA.							
Lake Drum. (Dis. Sw,)	Eliz. R.,Va-Pas'k R, N. C.	1794	23.00	22.00	70	9	3,301,000
NORTH CAROLINA.							
Fairfield	Fairfield-Alligator River.	1868	4.00	4.00	26	7	60,000
ILLINOIS.							
Illinois and Michigan	Chicago-La Salle	1848	95.00	95.00	60	6	9,429,606
Chicago Drain. and Ship.	Chicago-Lockport	1900	38.60	32.35	226	22	55,208,889
MICHIGAN.							
Torch Lake	Torch Lake-Torch Bay	1875	4.00	4.00	110	20	597,075
LOUISIANA.							
New Basin	N. Or.-L. Ponchartrain	1836	6.50	6.50	100	10	1,384,634
Old Basin	N. Or.-St. Johns Bayou	1794	5.50	2.00	84	5	227,352
Harvey's	Miss. R. at N. Orleans	1835	36.50	13.00	75	6	750,000
Company's	Miss. R. at La Fourche	1836	97.00	25.00	100	6	600,000
Lake Borgne	Miss. R.-Lake Borgne	1900	7.00	7.00	100	6	350,000
Government Canals	.....	.....	281.39	281.39	.....	.....	58,238,594
NEW YORK.							
Black Rock	E. B'k Niag. R. at Buff'o.	1914	3.20	3.20	200	20	3,943,702
DELAWARE.							
Lewes	Del. Bay-Rehoboth Bay.	1916	12.00	12.00	.....	3	150,126
VIRGINIA.							
Albemarle and Ches'ke	Eliz. R.-No. Lan 'g R.	1860	11.10	11.10	.....	8	560,213
SOUTH CAROLINA.							
Estherville-Minim Creek	Santee R.-Winyah Bay	1906	5.00	5.00	20	6	174,620
FLORIDA							
Channel	Apal'la R.-St.And's Bay.	1915	36.50	36.50	.....	5	505,930
MICHIGAN.							
St. Marys Falls-South	Ar'nd Falls-St. Marys R.	1855	1.60	1.60	260	25	9,046,349
St. Marys Falls-North	Ar'nd Falls-St. Marys R.	1914	1.60	1.60	260	25	5,041,291
Keweenaw	L.Sup.-Por.B'y-Kew.B'y	1873	25.00	25.00	.....	20	1,786,379
St. Clair Flats	St. Clair R.-Lake St. Clair	1889	3.33	3.33	300	20	1,288,891
ILLINOIS.							
Illinois and Mississippi	La Salle, Ill.-Miss. R.	1907	75.00	75.00	80	7	7,555,999
KENTUCKY.							
Louisville and Portland	A'd Ohio R. F'ls at Lou'le	1830	2.00	2.00	200	9	6,960,920
WISCONSIN.							
Sturgeon Bay-L. Mich.	Sturgeon Bay-L. Mich.	1881	1.36	1.36	160	21	559,637
ALABAMA.							
Mus. Sh ls & Elk R. Sh'ls	Mus. Sh'ls & Elk R. Sh'ls	1890	18.00	18.00	.....	5	3,191,726
Colbert Shoals	At Colbert Shoals	1911	8.06	8.06	.....	7	2,322,179
TEXAS.							
Port Arthur	Tayl's B'y'u-Sabine Pass.	1899	7.00	7.00	150	26	1,471,880
Galveston and Brazos	W. Gal. Bay-Brazos R.	1853	36.00	36.00	.....	4	233,654
Sabine Neches	Pt. Art'r Canal-Sabine R.	1916	16.00	16.00	90	25	443,933
OREGON.							
Willamette River	Will't Falls nr. Ore. City	1873	0.66	0.66	.....	2	841,186
Cascades	At the Cascades	1896	0.57	0.57	90	8	3,913,198
Dalles-Celilo	The Dalles-Celilo Falls	1915	8.50	8.50	.....	8	4,730,594
WASHINGTON.							
Port Townsend-Oak Bay	Port Townsend-Oak Bay.	1915	0.91	0.91	.....	15	73,322
Lake Washington Ship	PugetSound-Lake Wash.	1916	8.00	8.00	.....	30	3,442,865
Canalized Rivers	.....	.....	.....	4,385.06	.....	.....	108,919,650
NEW YORK.							
Hudson River	Waterford-Hudson	1915	.....	38.00	.....	14	3,807,833
PENNSYLVANIA.							
Monongahela	Pittsb'h-Fairm't, W. Va.	1879	.....	128.00	.....	6	8,105,050
Ohio	Pittsburgh-Cairo	1885	.....	968.50	.....	9	39,603,695
Alleghany	Pittsburgh-Natrona	1902	.....	24.00	.....	4	1,454,424
WEST VIRGINIA.							
Great Kanawha	Loup Cr. Sh'ls-Pt. Pleas.	1889	.....	90.00	.....	6	4,248,042
Little Kanawha	Mouth to Creston	1874	.....	48.00	.....	4	259,082
NORTH CAROLINA.							
Cape Fear River	K'gs Bl'ff-Browns Land'g	1916	.....	32.00	.....	8	824,462
SOUTH CAROLINA.							
Congaree	G'v's St. B'ge-Col.-Gr'by	1904	.....	2.00	.....	6	281,000
OHIO.							
Muskingum	Dresden-Marietta	1840	.....	91.00	.....	6	2,360,690
ILLINOIS.							
Illinois	La Salle-Grafton	1889	.....	223.00	.....	6	2,903,757
Wabash	Gr. Rapids nr. Mt. Carl.	1893	.....	12.00	.....	4	260,000
Galena	At Galena	1894	.....	6.00	.....	2	100.000

Class, State and Name.	Points Connected.	Opened.	Total Length.	Canal Length.	Width.	Depth.	Cost of Construction and Improvement.
		Year.	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Dollars.*
WISCONSIN.							
Fox	Portage City-Green Bay.	1856	.....	176.00	.....	5	3,894,159
MINNESOTA.							
Mississippi River	St. P.-Min'lis; Keo'k, Ia. (D's M n's Rap's); Moline, Ill. (R'k Is. Rap's)	1907 1877 1907	.....	19.36	.....	7 7 6	8,354,430
MISSOURI.							
Osage River	Mouth to 7 miles above.	1906	.....	7.00	.....	3	635,809
KENTUCKY.							
Kentucky	Carrollton-Beattyville	1844	.....	255.00	.....	6	4,094,442
Green and Barren	G.R.-Mam.C.; B.R-B.G.	1841	.....	225.50	.....	5	2,774,365
Big Sandy, and Tug and Levisa Forks	Louisa	Catlettsburg. Gallup Saltpetre	1897	.....	39.00	.....	6	1,568,659
Rough	Mouth-Hartford	1896	.....	29.50	.....	4	106,500
TENN. AND KY.							
Cumberland	Nashville-Burnside, Ky.	1905	.....	326.10	.....	6	3,221,836
Cumberland	Below Nash. 192.60 miles	1905	.....	192.60	.....	6	2,092,173
ALABAMA.							
Black War'r, Tombigbee	McG.Sh.,S'd'sFy,N'sSh.	1895	.....	362.50	.....	6	9,652,881
Coosa	Rome, Ga.-R'side, Ala.	1890	.....	165.50	.....	3	2,357,517
ARKANSAS.							
Upper White	1m.b'w B't'sv'le to Guion	1904	.....	33.00	.....	3	813,197
Ouachita	F'k'nSh.,Ark.,toM'r'e,La	1912	.....	119.00	.....	6	1,819,511
TEXAS.							
Trinity River	Dallas-White Rock Sh'ls.	1909	.....	330.50	.....	7	1,928,038
Brazos River	Mouth-Waco	1915	.....	424.00	.....	4	1,326,933
OREGON.							
Yamhill	Mouth-McMinnville	1900	.....	18.00	.....	3	72,165

Figures in above table are as gathered by U. S. Census Bureau for 1916, except as to Erie Canals, which are up to 1921.

CANALS IN CANADA.

	Cost.	L'gth.	Depth.		Cost.	L'gth	Depth.
	Dollars.	*Miles.*	*Feet.*		*Dollars.*	*Miles.*	*Feet.*
Chambly	780,997	12	7	Trent	18,850,018	240	6- 8½
Cornwall	7,246,304	11¼	14	Welland	29,406,405	26¾	14
Lachine	14,132,685	8½	14–18	Welland Ship	29,620,549	25	25–30
Rideau	4,210,274	133¼	5	Williams- Farrans Pt.	877,091	1¼	14
Soulanges	7,904,044	14	15	burg Rapide Plat.	6,143,468	7½	14
Sault Ste. Marie	4,935,809	1¼	19.5	Galops	2,159,881	3⅔	14

Welland Ship Canal is under construction, and is not yet open for traffic.

The Queenstown-Chippawa Power Canal of the Ontario Hydroelectric Commission, total cost about $80,000,000 (of which $15,000,000 is yet to be spent), was opened Dec. 28, 1921, at Niagara Falls, Ont. Construction was begun in 1917; 275,000 horse-power generators are installed (Feb., 1923) and the horse-power is to be increased ultimately to 550,000. The canal is 12¾ miles long.

SOME FOREIGN CANALS.

	Length, Miles.	Depth, Feet.	Bottom Width, Feet.	Estimated Cost.
Suez—Mediterranean and Red Seas	103	35	108	$127,000,000
Cronstadt—Leningrad	16	20½	.....	10,000,000
Manchester—Manchester and Liverpool	35½	28	120	85,000,000
Kaiser Wilhelm (Kiel Canal)—Baltic and North Seas	61	36	72	40,000,000
Elbe and Trave	41	10	72	6,000,000
Berlin-Stettin (Hohenzollern Canal)	136	9.8	32–39	12,500,000
Marseilles—River Rhone	60	.....	82	20,000,000
Odense—Denmark	5	20	.....	1,321,000

In 1922 there passed through the Kiel Canal 39,210 merchant vessels, aggregating 12,575,987 net tons; 74 per cent. of the ships were German.

SUEZ CANAL STEAM VESSEL TRAFFIC.

Year.	No. of Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Year.	No. of Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Year.	No. of Vessels.	Net Tonnage.
1870	486	436,609	1888	3,440	6,640,834	1906	3,975	13,445,504
1871	765	761,467	1889	3,425	6,783,187	1907	4,267	14,728,434
1872	1,082	1,160,743	1890	3,389	6,890,094	1908	3,795	13,633,283
1873	1,173	1,367,767	1891	4,207	8,698,777	1909	4,239	15,407,527
1874	1,264	1,631,650	1892	3,559	7,712,028	1910	4,533	16,581,898
1875	1,494	2,009,984	1893	3,341	7,659,060	1911	4,969	18,324,794
1876	1,457	2,096,771	1894	3,352	8,039,175	1912	5,373	20,275,120
1877	1,663	2,355,447	1895	3,434	8,448,383	1913	5,085	20,033,884
1878	1,593	2,269,678	1896	3,409	8,560,283	1914	4,802	19,409,495
1879	1,477	2,263,332	1897	2,986	7,899,373	1915	3,708	15,266,155
1880	2,026	3,057,421	1898	3,503	9,238,603	1916	3,110	12,325,347
1881	2,727	4,136,779	1899	3,607	9,895,630	1917	2,353	8,368,918
1882	3,198	5,074,808	1900	3,441	9,738,152	1918	2,522	9,251,601
1883	3,307	5,775,861	1901	3,699	10,823,840	1919	3,986	16,013,802
1884	3,284	5,871,500	1902	3,708	11,248,413	1920	4,009	17,574,657
1885	3,624	6,335,752	1903	3,761	11,907,288	1921	3,975	18,118,999
1886	3,100	5,767,655	1904	4,237	13,401,835	1922	4,345	20,743,245
1887	3,137	5,903,024	1905	4,116	13,134,105	1923	4,621	22,730,162

Of the total net tonnage in 1923 in the Suez Canal, 14,264,214 tons were British; 2,178,058 were Dutch; 1,294,400, French; 1,213,691, German; 986,283, Japanese; 614,128, American.

Passengers in 1923 numbered 246,331. Receipts in 1923 from freight were 171,961,613 francs; from passengers, 2,227,853 francs.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

(Opened for Navigation August 15, 1914. Gov., Col. Jay J. Morrow, U. S. Army. Balboa Heights.)

The Panama Canal was built between latitudes 8 and 9 N. across the Isthmus of Panama at its narrowest part but one. The saddle through which it crosses the continental divide was originally about 335 feet above sea level. Gold Hill, the highest point immediately alongside the channel of the Canal, rises 540 feet above sea level. The Canal has a length of 43.8 nautical miles from deep water in the Atlantic to deep water in the Pacific. The Canal extends at sea level from its starting point in Limon Bay to Gatun, 5.77 miles. At Gatun the sea level section ends in a flight of three pairs of locks, forming the steps to Gatun Lake, with its normal elevation 85 feet above the sea.

Gatun Lake was formed by damming the Chagres Valley, and excess water, wasted through the spillway, finds its way to sea through the old course of the Lower Chagres. The Canal proceeds up the valley of the Chagres 20.55 miles to Gamboa, and in this section relatively little excavation was required. At Gamboa begins the real drive through the divide, the famous Culebra Cut. It is 6.97 nautical miles long, 300 feet wide at bottom, and extends to Pedro Miguel lock and dam, on the Pacific slope of the divide. Here one lock lowers the ship to Miraflores Lake, a small body about a mile long, with its surface 55 feet above the sea. At the south end of this lake are Miraflores locks, which, in two steps, lower the ship to the Pacific. A sea level channel 7 miles long carried past Balboa and out into the Pacific.

The minimum depth of the channel is 41 feet, and in parts of Gatun Lake it is about 80 feet deep. The lock chambers have a clear width of 110 feet and length of 1,000 feet, giving ample handling room for the largest ship yet built. Gatun dam, by which Gatun Lake was formed, is a big, gently sloping mound, built by pumping sand and clay into the space between two ridges of rock and earth. It is 1¼ miles long and ½ mile wide at its base. Its crest is 105 feet above sea level and the width of the dam at the top is 100 feet.

The Panama Railroad extends between Colon and Panama on the eastern side of the Canal.

The Canal Zone is the strip of land extending five miles on either side of the axis of the Canal, but not including the cities of Panama and Colon, which remain within the Republic of Panama. It has an area of 441½ square miles, including land and water. It was granted to the United States by the treaty made with Panama, February 26, 1904. The United States paid $10,000,000 for the Zone, and makes an annual payment in addition of $250,000.

Three years ago, for purposes of accounting, a part of the total cost of constructing the Panama Canal was written off to national defense.

The total thus written off, which now stands at $112,618,082.12, was arrived at more or less arbitrarily, but it represents as nearly as may be the cost of features and additional facilities (not including fortifications) included in the design of the Canal for military or naval reasons, which might have been omitted if there had been none but commercial interests to serve.

This leaves as of June 30, 1924, a balance of $235,684,662.00 as the investment in the Canal proper (canal fixed property) and an additional sum of $4,017,642.46 invested in equipment (Canal transit equipment).

There is also $29,136,620.07 invested in auxiliary business enterprises other than those conducted with funds of the Panama Railroad Company.

In 1924 (fiscal year) the net income of the Panama Canal from tolls, taxes, license fees, fines and postal receipts was $16,307,948.50, and the net profit on auxiliary business operations was $901,624.12.

Fifteen vessels of a tonnage of 78,651, with 133,776 tons of cargo passed from the Pacific to the Atlantic May 2, 1924, paying $80,365 in tolls.

One-half of all the cargo passing through the Canal in 1924 was contributed by the United States intercoastal trade. The westbound cargo in this trade totalled 2,719,240 tons, and the east bound cargo, including California crude oil, 10,808,138 tons. Oil traffic declined, Jan-June, 1924.

After the United States intercoastal trade, the most important trade routes through the Canal are: West coast of North America and Europe, which contributed 11.5 per cent. of all cargo in transit: east coast of the United States and the west coast of South America, 10 per cent.; Europe and west coast of South America, 7.4 per cent.; the east coast of the United States and the Far East, 6.6 per cent.

All of the principal trade routes showed increases in the tonnage of cargo handled during the fiscal year 1924, with the exception of that between the east coast of the United States and the Far East, where there was a decline of 5.8 per cent.

COMMERCIAL TRAFFIC THROUGH THE PANAMA CANAL.

Month.	No. of Ships.	Net Tons (P. C.).	Gross Tons (Registered).	Tolls.	Cargo Tons.
July, 1923	474	2,310,027	2,956,850	$2,124,830.02	2,337,784
August, 1923	454	2,232,590	2,859,103	2,050,656,97	2,168,750
September, 1923	413	2,044,552	2,614,314	1,902,453.61	2,168,703
October, 1923	427	2,139,475	2,744,385	1,988,607.69	2,127,567
November, 1923	436	2,193,865	2,820,420	2,058,188.61	2,218,295
December, 1923	506	2,516,491	3,198,453	2,335,729.81	2,494,634
January, 1924	476	2,400,040	3,060,817	2,216,855.01	2,427,332
February, 1924	418	2,108,879	2,687,166	1,964,155.59	2,243,616
March, 1924	429	2,136,079	2,727,211	1,997,138 83	2,272,472
April, 1924	403	2,053,171	2,625,612	1,903,761.27	2,158,721
May, 1924	417	2,085,670	2,666,462	1,955,764.91	2,353,986
June, 1924	377	1,928,039	2,451,577	1,792,821.22	2,022,850
Fiscal Year, 1924	5,230	26,148,878	33,412,370	24,289,603.16	26,994,710
Fiscal Year, 1923	3,967	18,605,786	23,632,941	17,507,630.52	19,567,875
Fiscal Year, 1922	8,736	11,417,459	14,361,083	11,193,383.47	10,884,910
Fiscal Year, 1921	2,892	11,415,876	14,522,415	11,261,919.31	11,599,214
Fiscal Year, 1920	2,478	8,546,044	11,059,819	8,493,082.56	9,374,499
Fiscal Year, 1919	2,024	6,124,990	7,876,603	6,156,118.95	6,916,621
Fiscal Year, 1918	2,069	6,574,073	9,371,339	6,264,765.71	7,532,031
Fiscal Year, 1917	1,803	5,798,557	8,530,821	5,631,781.66	7,058,563
Fiscal Year, 1916	758	2,396,162	3,596,529	2,399,830.42	3,094,114
Fiscal Year, 1915	1,075	3,792,572	5,416,787	4,343,383.69	4,888,454

Canal was closed by slides from September 18, 1915 to April 15, 1916.

COMMERCIAL TRAFFIC BY VESSELS' NATIONALITY (Fiscal Year 1924).

Nationality.	No. of Ships.	Net Tons (P. C.).	Gross Tons (Registered).	Tolls.	Cargo Tons.
British	1,265	6,097,611	7,811,900	$5,814,983.85	6,051,842
Chilean	47	176,472	255,669	157,035.25	107,147
Danish	65	245,929	297,361	229,205.17	317,274
Danzig	11	88,276	98,671	72,498.00	54,764
Dutch	102	551,761	661,759	480,807.74	573,929
French	83	386,640	491,588	428,571.60	407,249
German	150	660,156	776,915	604,085.65	737,103
Greek	1	4,038	5,219	3,958.75	6,562
Italian	43	164,448	222,725	170,565.90	125,156
Japanese	171	815,468	1,040,370	844,976.31	935,245
Norwegian	136	546,633	671,328	496,876.96	539,101
Panaman	21	43,056	57,513	40,804.19	35,719
Peruvian	70	189,046	296,067	127,183.38	102,136
Spanish	45	172,572	230,583	160,336.90	67,903
Swedish	39	161,993	177,279	130,935.00	220,517
United States	2,947	15,806,899	20,264,273	14,843,327.71	16,654,435
Miscellaneous	34	37,880	51,150	35,811.20	58,628

THE ALTITUDES OF THE GLOBE.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST CONTINENTAL ALTITUDES.

CONTINENTS.	Highest Point.	Elevation (Ft.)	Lowest Point.	Below Sea Level (Ft.)
North America.	Mount McKinley, Alaska	20,300	Death Valley, California	276
South America.	Mount Aconcagua, Chili-Argentina	23,290	Sea level	...
Europe	Mont El Bruz, Caucasus	18,465	Caspian Sea, Russia	86
Asia	Mount Everest, India-China	29,141	Dead Sea, Palestine	1,290
Africa	Kibo Peak (Kilimanjaro), Brit. E. Af.	19,456	Desert of Sahara	230
Australia	Mount Kosciusko, New South Wales	7,777	Lake Eyre, South Australia	38

Approximate mean elevation (feet)—North America, 1,300; South America, 1,300; Europe, 980; Asia, 1,600; Africa, 1,600; Australia, 800.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST ALTITUDES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Data supplied by the United States Geological Survey. Sign — means below sea level.)

NOTE.—For extended tables of altitudes of places, mountains and lakes in the various States of the Union, see the 1922 ALMANAC.

STATE.	HIGHEST POINT.			LOWEST POINT.			Approximate Mean Elevation (Feet).
	Name.	County.	Elevation (Feet).	Name.	County.	Elevation (Feet).	
Alabama	Cheaha Mountain	Clay-Talladega	2,407	Gulf of Mexico	...	Sea lev.	500
Alaska	Mount McKinley	...	20,300	Pacific Ocean	...	Sea lev.	...
Arizona	S. Francisco Peak	Coconino	12,611	Colorado R.	Yuma	100	4,100
Arkansas	Blue Mountain Magazine Mountain	Polk-Scott Logan	2,800 2,800	Ouachita R.	Ashley-Un.	55	650
California	Mount Whitney	Inyo-Tulare	14,501	Death Valley	Inyo	—276	2,900
Canal Zone	Cerro Galera	S. W. part Zone	1,223	...	...	Sea lev.	...
Colorado	Mount Elbert	Lake	14,420	Arkansas R.	Prowers	3,350	6,800
Connecticut	Bear Mountain	Litchfield	2,355	L. I. Sound	...	Sea lev.	500
Delaware	Centreville	New Castle	440	Atlantic Ocean	...	Sea lev.	60
Dist. of Col.	Tenleytown	N. W. part	420	Potomac R.	...	Sea lev.	150
Florida	Iron Mountain	Polk	325	Atlantic Ocean	...	Sea lev.	100
Georgia	Brasstown Bald	Towns-Union	4,768	Atlantic Ocean	...	Sea lev.	600
Guam	Jumullong Manglo	...	1,274	Pacific Ocean	...	Sea lev.	...
Hawaii	Mauna Kea	Hawaii	13,823	Pacific Ocean	...	Sea lev.	...
Idaho	Hyndman Peak	Blaine-Custer	12,078	Snake R.	Nez Perce	720	5,000
Illinois	Charles Mound	Jo Daviess	1,241	Mississippi R.	Alexander	279	600
Indiana	Carlos	Randolph	1,210	Ohio R.	Vanderb'g	316	700
Iowa	On N. boundary	Osceola	1,600	Mississippi R.	Lee	477	1,100
Kansas	On W. boundary	Gre'ley-Wal'ce	4,135	Verdigris R.	Montg'm'y	700	2,000
Kentucky	Big Black Mountain	Harlan	4,150	Mississippi R.	Fulton	257	750
Louisiana	N.W.part of county	Claiborne	400	Gulf of Mexico	...	Sea lev.	100
Maine	Mount Katahdin	Piscataquis	5,273	Atlantic Ocean	...	Sea lev.	600
Maryland	Backbone Mountain	Garrett	3,340	Atlantic Ocean	...	Sea lev.	350
Massachusetts	Mount Greylock	Berkshire	3,505	Atlantic Ocean	...	Sea lev.	500
Michigan	Porcupine Mountains	Ontonagon	2,023	Lake Erie	...	573	900
Minnesota	Mesabi Range	St. Louis	1,920	Lake Superior	...	602	1,200
Mississippi	Near Iuka	Tishomingo	780	Gulf of Mexico	...	Sea lev.	300
Missouri	Taum Sauk M't'n	Iron	1,750	St. Francis R.	Dunklin	230	800
Montana	Granite Peak	Carbon	12,850	Kootenai R.	Flathead	1,800	3,400
Nebraska	S.W.part of county	Banner	5,350	S.E. cor. State	Richardson	825	2,600
Nevada	Boundary Peak	Esmeralda	13,145	Colorado R.	Clark	470	5,500
New Hampshire	Mt. Washington	Coos	6,293	Atlantic Ocean	...	Sea lev.	1,000
New Jersey	High Point	Sussex	1,805	Atlantic Ocean	...	Sea lev.	250
New Mexico	North Truchas Peak	Rio Arriba	13,306	Red Bluff	Eddy	2,876	5,700
New York	Mount Marcy	Essex	5,344	Atlantic Ocean	...	Sea lev.	900
North Carolina	Mount Mitchell	Yancey	6,711	Atlantic Ocean	...	Sea lev.	700
North Dakota	Summit of county	Bowman	3,500	Pembina	Pembina	790	1,900
Ohio	Near Bellefontaine	Logan	1,550	Ohio R.	Hamilton	425	850
Oklahoma	Black Mesa	Cimarron	4,800	Red R.	Mc Curtain	300	1,300
Oregon	Mount Hood	Clackamas R.	11,253	Pacific Ocean	...	Sea lev.	3,300
Pennsylvania	Negro Mountain	Somerset	3,213	Delaware R.	...	Sea lev.	1,100
Philippine Islands	Mount Apo	Mindanao Is.	9,610	Pacific Ocean	...	Sea lev.	...
Porto Rico	Luquillo Mountains	Humacao	3,532	Atlantic Ocean	...	Sea lev.	...
Rhode Island	Durfee Hill	Providence	805	Atlantic Ocean	...	Sea lev.	200
Samoa	Lata Peak	Tau Island	3,056	Pacific Ocean	...	Sea lev.	...
South Carolina	Sassafras Mountain	S. C.-N. C. line	3,548	Atlantic Ocean	...	Sea lev.	350
South Dakota	Harney Peak	Pennington	7,242	Big Stone Lake	Roberts	962	2,200
Tennessee	Clingman's Dome	Tenn.-N. C. line	6,644	Mississippi R.	Shelby	182	900
Texas	El Capitan	Culberson	9,020	Gulf of Mexico	...	Sea lev.	1,700
Utah	Kings Peaks	Wasatch	13,498	Beaverd'm Ck.	Franklin	2,000	6,100
Vermont	Mount Mansfield	Chit'd'n-L'm'le.	4,406	LakeChampl'n	Franklin	95	1,000
Virginia	Mount Rogers	Grayson-Smyth	5,719	Atlantic Ocean	...	Sea lev.	950
Virgin Islands	Crown Hill	Is. St. Thomas.	1,550	Atlantic Ocean	...	Sea lev.	...
Washington	Mount Rainier	Pierce	14,408	Pacific Ocean	...	Sea lev.	1,700
West Virginia	Spruce Knob	Pendleton	4,860	Potomac R.	Jefferson	240	1,500
Wisconsin	Rib Hill	Marathon	1,940	Lake Michigan	...	582	1,050
Wyoming	Gannett Peak	Fremont	13,785	B. Fourche R.	Crook	3,100	6,700
U. S. (ex. Alaska)	Mount Whitney	Inyo-T'l're. Cal.	14,501	Death Valley	Inyo, Cal.	—276	2,500

The loftiest peak in the Philippines is Mount Apo, on Mindanao Island, 9,610 feet.
The highest point in Porto Rico is in the Luquillo Mountains, 3,532 feet.

SOUTH AMERICAN PEAKS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Aconcagua	23,290	Nevado de Sorata	21,286	Juncal	20,500	Tolima	18,320
Tupungato	23,000	Illimani	21,181	Azupe de Copiapo	19,700	El Potra	18,045
Seehama	22,349	Veladeres	21,000	Cayambe	19,534	Huila	18,000
Cerrodel Merced'io	22,000	Chuquibamba	21,000	Licancaur	19,521	Aconquija	17,740
Huascaran	21,812	Parinacota	20,950	Cotopaxi	19,500	Maipo	17,421
Llullayaco	21,500	Antofalla	20,900	Chipicani	18,898	Ruiz	17,400
Chimborazo	21,424	Nevado de Famantina	20,700	Arequipa	18,373	Sangay	17,124
Incanguassi	21,400			Herveo	18,350	Santa Isabel	16,760

CHIEF ASIAN PEAKS.

THE HIMALAYAS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Mount Everest	29,141
Godwin-Austen (K2 or Dapsang)	28,278
Kinchinjinga	28,156
Makalu	27,790
Dhawalagirl	26,826
Nanga-Parbat	26,629
Nandadevi	25,700
Chumalhari	23,944
Trisul	23,400
Dunagiri	23,200
Kedarnath	22,900
Panch Chuli	22,700
Api	22,700
Nanda Kot	22,600
Badarinath	22,400
Yirnajang	21,300
Dhaola-dhar (White Mt.)	17,000

OTHER ASIAN PEAKS.

Mountains and Country.	*Feet.*
Tiratch-Mir, Afghanistan	25,400
Ulug Mustagh, Thibet	25,300
Tengri Khan, China	24,132
Aling Gungri, Thibet	24,000
Kinting-Shan, China	18,000
Koh-i-Dena, Persia	17,000
Hong-Shan, China	16,400
Klutchev, Kamchatka	15,750
Belukha ("White"), Siberia	14,800
Kinabalu, Borneo	13,690

British expeditions in 1922 and 1924 failed to scale Mount Everest or to ascertain its exact height.

ALASKAN MOUNTAINS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Alverstons	14,493	McKinley	20,300	Crillon	12,730	Illamna	10,020	Riggs	11,783
Bear	14,850	Sanford	16,210	Deborah	12,840	Jarvis	12,230	Root	12,950
Blackburn	16,140	St. Ellas	18,024	Drum	12,000	La Perouse	10,756	Russell	11,600
Bona	16,420	Vancouver	15,680	George	10,000	Lituya	11,832	Sanford	13,210
Fairweather	15,400	Augusta	14,070	Haydon	11,921	Lodge	10,514	Seattle	10,175
Foraker	17,100	Anderson	10,770	Hayes	13,940	Matazhat	13,480	Spurr	11,070
Hubbard	14,950	Bertha	10,180	Hess	12,030	Redoubt	10,200	Wrangell	14,000
Hunter	14,960	Cook	13,750	Huxley	12,560	Regal	13,400		

CANADIAN PEAKS—ROCKY AND SELKIRK RANGES.

Mountains.	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Robson	13,068	Forbes	12,000	Douglas	11,700	Victoria	11,500
Columbia	12,500	Assiniboia	11,800	Goodwin	11,600	Lyell	11,500
Alberta	12,500	Twins	11,800				

Greenland's only high peak is Peterman, 9,000 feet.

MEXICO.

Mountains.	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains.*	*Feet.*
Citlaltepetl (Peak of Orizaba)	18,564	Nevado de Toluca	14,950	Nauhcampatepetl	13,400	GUATEMALA.	
Popocatepetl	17,543	Malinche	14,630	Volcan de Colima	12,750	Tajamulco	13,800
Ixtaccihuatl	16,960	Nevado de Colima	14,100	Tancitaro	12,650	Tacana	13,300

EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN PEAKS.

DAUPHINE ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Pic des Ecrins	13,462
La Meije	13,081
Pic d' Ailefrode	13,000
Mont Pelvoux	12,973

GRAIAN ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Grand Parodis	13,300
La Grivola	13,028
Grand Casse	12,780
Mont Pourri	12,491
Dent Parassee	12,137

PENNINE ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Mont Blanc (Calotte)	15,781
Mte. Rosa	15,217
Mischabelhorner (Dom.)	14,935
Lys Kamm	14,889
Weisshorn	14,804
Matterhorn	14,780
Dent Blanche	14,318
Grand Combin	14,164

BERNESE ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Finsteraarhorn	14,026
Alestschhorn	13,803
Jungfrau	13,671
Monch	13,438
Bietschhorn	12,969
Wetterhorn (Mittelhorn)	12,166
Balmhorn	12,100
Blumlisalp	12,041

MARITIME ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Aiguille de Chambeyron	11,155
Grand Rioburent	11,142
Rocca dell' Argentera	10,617
Pointe Haute de Mary	10,537

COTTIAN ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Monte Viso	12,605
Monte Chardonnet	12,373
Clamarella	12,081
Mont Albaron	12,014
Roche Melon	11,621

NORTH SWISS ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Todi	11,887
Bifertenstock	11,237
Scheerhorn	11,142
Oberalpstock	10,925
Segneshorn	10,870
Claridenstock	10,709
Piz Tumbif	10,663

LOMBARD ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Monte Adamello	11,832
Presanella (Cima di Nardis)	11,688
Care Alto	11,352
Crozzon di Larls	10,889

CENTRAL TYROL ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Gross Glockner	12,405
Wild Spitz	12,390
Weiskugel	12,277
Gross Venediger	12,053

RHAETIAN ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Piz Bernina	13,294
Piz Roseg	12,936
Orteler Spitze	12,814
Konigs Spitze	12,646
Monte Cevalde	12,505
Monte della Disgrazia	12,074
Pallon della Mare	12,038

S. TYROL & VENETIAN ALPS.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Marmolata	11,045
Cimon della Pala	11,000
Sorapis	10,798

THE PYRENEES.

Mountains.	*Feet.*
Maladetta	11,165
Pic des Possets	11,045
Mont Perdu	10,994
Pic de Vignemale	10,792
Pic Long	10,478

THE CAUCASUS RANGE. (EUROPE—ASIA).

Mountains.	*Feet.*
El Bruz	18,465
Koshtan-tau	17,096
Dykh-tau	17,054
Shkara	17,038
Yanga	16,880
Kasbek	16,346
Tetnuld	15,935
Mizhirgi-tau	15,932
Ushba	15,409
Adaikhokh	15,274

AFRICA AND AUSTRALASIA.

Mountains and Country.	*Feet.*	*Mountains and Country.*	*Feet.*	*Mountains and Country.*	*Feet.*
Ruwenzori, Africa	20,150	Ras Dashan, Abyssinia	15,150	Charles Louis, New Guinea	18,000
Kilimanjaro (2 peaks): 1—Kibo; 2—Mawenzi, Ger. E. Africa	19,456 17,570	Ala Goz, Abyssinia	14,277	Cook, New Zealand	12,350
		Pico de Teide, Teneriffe	12,200	Dividing Range, Australia	7,300
		Jabel Ayashi, Morocco	14,000		

CHIEF VOLCANIC PEAKS OF THE WORLD.

Peak and Country.	*Altitude.*	*Peak and Country.*	*Altitude.*	*Peak and Country.*	*Altitude.*
Sahama, Bolivia	21,000	Fujiyama, Japan	12,365	Ruapehu, New Zealand	9,008
Pomarepe, Chili	20,500	Erebus, South Pacific	12,360	Hualalai, Hawaii	8,275
Cotopaxi, Ecuador	19,550	Semeru, Java	12,000	Cosegulna, Nicaragua	5,830
Misti, Peru	19,200	Kirungu-Cha-Gungo, Central Africa	11,300	Aso-San, Japan	5,600
Demavena, Persia	18,000			La Pelee, Martinique, W. I.	5,200
Popocatepetl, Mexico	17,843	Irazu, Costa Rica	11,200	Hecla, Iceland	5,100
Sangay, Ecuador	17,124	Turri Alba, Costa Rica	10,900	Kilauea, Hawaii	4,400
Ararat, Persia	17,000	Terror, South Pacific	10,884	Vesuvius, Italy	4,300
Mauna Loa, Hawaii	13,675	Etna, Italy	10,755	Soufriere, St. Vincent, W. I.	4,050
Santa Marla, Guatemala	12,500	Ontake, Japan	10,000	Stromboli, Mediterranean Isle	3,040
Fuego, Guatemala	12,500	Tateyama, Japan	10,000	Skaptar Jokul, Iceland	2,790

CHIEF SUBMARINE CABLES OF THE WORLD.

Companies.	No. of Cables.	Length Nau't'l Miles.
All American Cables, Inc.	40	22,138
N. Y. City to Fisherman's Point, Guantanamo Bay (U. S. Naval Station), Cuba; thence via Colon to Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chili, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Salvador, Uruguay. There are extensions from Guantanamo Bay to Santiago, Cuba, and to Porto Rico.		
Galveston, Texas, to Vera Cruz and Puerto Mexico; thence to all republics of Central and South America.		
Commercial Cable Co.	21	22,242
Transatlantic System—Waterville (Ireland) to St. John's (Newfoundland).		
Waterville to Canso (Nova Scotia).		
Waterville to Azores Islands.		
Azores Islands to Canso.		
Communication in Europe—Waterville to Havre (France).		
Waterville to Weston-Super-Mare (England).		
Azores Islands to Havre, France.		
Communication on the American Coast—St. John's to New York.		
Canso N. S., to New York.		
Canso to Rockport, Mass., Portaux-Basques, N. F., to Canso, N. S.		
Commercial Pacific Cable Co.	6	10,029
San Francisco to Honolulu, to Midway Island, to Guam, to Manila, to Shanghai, and Guam to Bonin Island (Japan).		
Commercial Cable Co. of Cuba	2	1,550
New York to Havana, Cuba.		
Miami, Fla., to Havana.		
Western Union Telegraph Co.	38	25,002
Transatlantic Sections:		
Western Union Telegraph Company:		
Penzance, England to Bay Roberts, Nfld. (two cables).		
Anglo-American Telegraph Company:		
Penzance, England to Bay Roberts, Nfld.		
Valentia, Ireland to Hearts Content, Nfld. (four cables).		
Western Union Telegraph Company:		
Rockaway Beach, N. Y. to Azores Islands (to be laid 1924).		
Penzance, England to Valentia, Ireland (three cables).		
Hearts Content, Nfld. to North Sydney, N. S.		
North Sydney, N. S. to Canso, N. S.		
Canso, N. S. to Rockaway Beach N. Y. (two cables).		
Miami, Fla. to Key West, Fla.		
Miami, Fla. to Barbados, W. I.		
Anglo-American Telegraph Company:		
Hearts Content, Nfld. to North Sydney, N. S. (two cables).		
North Sydney, N. S. to Canso, N. S.		
Canso, N. S. to Duxbury, Mass.		
Bay Roberts, Nfld. to Rockaway Beach, N. Y.		
Bay Roberts, Nfld. to North Sydney, N. S.		
Gulf of Mexico System.		
Compagnie Francaise des Cables Telegraphiques	29	14,657
Brest to Horta, to N. Y.; Brest to St. Pierre Miquelon, to Cape Cod, to N. Y.; Brest to London; Brest to London to Liverpool; Brest to Senegal (Dakar); to Pernambuco, Brazil.		
The West Indies system which connects N. Y. by the U. S. and Hayti cable from Cape Hayti, covers Porto Rico, Martinique, and Guadeloupe, Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, Cayenne, French Guiana. Also Cuba, Santo Domingo, Curacao and Venezuela (Caracas).		
African Direct Telegraph Co	8	2,882
Western Telegraph Co.	43	28,837
Carcavellos, near Lisbon (Portugal), to Madeira, to St. Vincent (Cape Verde Islands), to Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Fayal (Azores) to St. Vincent (Cape Verde Islands). Ascension Island to Buenos Ayres. Maranham, Brazil, to Barbados, West Indies.		
Cuba Submarine Telegraph Co.	11	1,343
Direct West India Cable Co.	2	1,267
Eastern and South African Telegraph Co.	18	12,083
Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Co.	32	30,918
Eastern Telegraph Co.	162	56,217
Grande Compagnie des Telegraphes du Nord	38	8,422
Halifa. and Bermudas Cable Co.	1	852
"Imperial" (ex-German Cable System) owned by British Government.	4	6,373
Penzance, England, to Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, thence to Halifax, N. S.		
Penzance, England, to the Azores, thence to Halifax, N. S.		
U. S. & Hayti Telegraph & Cable Co.	1	1,391
U. S. Military Cable, Seattle to Seward, Alaska	19	2,699
West African Telegraph Co.	8	1,470
West Coast of America Telegraph Co.	7	2,039
West India & Panama Telegraph Co.	22	4,355

GREAT AQUEDUCTS.

When Built.	Length, Miles.	Total.	Place Supplied.	Builder.
B. C.				
312	10	Aqua Appia	Rome	Appius Claudius.
144	60	Aqua Marcia	Rome	Q. Marcius.
33	15	Aqua Julia	Rome	
27	25	Nismes (Pont du Gard)	Nismes, France	
A. D.				
38 }	46	Aqua Claudia	Rome	
52 }	59	Anio Novus	Rome	
360	10	Arceuil	Paris	Julian. Rebuilt 1634, 1777.
1550	8	Belgrade Valley	Constantinople	Sultan Solyman II.
1801–1822	60	Canal de l'Ourcq	Paris	City of Paris.
1837–1842	38	Croton	New York City	City of New York.
1859 *	35	Loch Katrine	Glasgow	City of Glasgow.
1869	83	Vanne	Paris	City of Paris.
1869–1873	56	Kaiserbrunn	Vienna	City of Vienna.
1875–1878	16	Sudbury	Boston	City of Boston.
1875–1881	7	Gunpowder	Baltimore	City of Baltimore.
1882–1885	16	Adriatic	Venice	City of Venice.
1880–1891	68	Vyrnwy	Liverpool	City of Liverpool.
1905–1917	110	Catskill	New York City	City of New York.
1908–1913	250	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	Municipality.
1915–1919	97	Greater Winnipeg Water	Winnipeg and environs.	Greater Winnipeg.

CATSKILL AND CROTON AQUEDUCTS.

Particulars of the Catskill and Croton Aqueducts, which supply the City of New York with water, are contained in the article on the water supply of that municipality, elsewhere in the ALMANAC.

TELEPHONE DEVELOPMENT OF PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD.

(Compiled from latest available records by the Chief Statistician of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, New York City.)

City (or Exchange Area).	No. of Telephones.	Per 100 Pop.	City (or Exchange Area).	No. of Telephones.	Per 100 Pop.	City (or Exchange Area).	No. of Telephones.	Per 100 Pop.
Amsterdam	33,768	4.8	Hamburg-Altona	113,882	9.8	New York	1,186,573	19.9
Antwerp	14,794	3.2	Havana	30,436	6.5	Omaha	60,870	28.4
Auckland	14,215	8.5	Jersey City	55,333	8.9	Osaka	61,500	4.7
Baltimore	104,618	13.0	Kobe	19,700	3.1	Paris	185,000	6.3
Berlin	357,062	9.3	Kyoto	18,700	3.0	Peking	32,000	2.4
Birmingham	29,588	2.3	Leeds	14,308	2.6	Leningrad	8,966	0.8
Bombay	9,166	0.8	Leipzig	46,918	7.7	Philadelphia	307,964	15.9
Boston	370,331	22.2	Liverpool	40,700	3.4	Pittsburgh	158,585	17.7
Breslau	31,168	5.8	London	364,494	5.1	Prague	22,296	3.3
Brussels	33,479	3.8	Los Angeles	218,662	21.9	Rio de Janeiro	29,975	2.6
Budapest	44,095	4.7	Lyons	12,000	2.1	Rome	14,164	2.2
Buenos Ayres	76,186	4.4	Madras	2,395	0.5	Rotterdam	26,690	5.0
Buffalo	87,773	15.3	Manchester	51,644	3.2	Santiago, Chili	8,569	1.7
Calcutta	10,372	0.8	Marseilles	13,000	2.2	St. Louis	163,157	16.9
Canton	2,570	0.3	Melbourne	54,081	6.6	San Francisco	187,452	25.9
Chicago	691,488	23.8	Mexico City	24,500	2.7	Shanghai	18,351	1.2
Christiania	32,441	12.5	Milan	17,258	2.4	Sheffield	12,618	2.5
Cincinnati	122,660	19.1	Milwaukee	103,577	18.0	Stockholm	107,979	25.4
Cleveland	162,720	15.8	Minneapolis	106,798	24.8	Sydney	66,545	7.0
Cologne	41,748	6.5	Montreal	107,459	11.4	Tokio	108,700	4.7
Copenhagen	105,851	14.5	Moscow	24,950	1.7	Toronto, Ont.	128,496	21.0
Danzig	13,075	3.6	Munich	50,005	7.9	Vienna	86,000	4.6
Detroit	190,210	15.1	Naples	6,437	0.8	Warsaw	30,874	3.3
Dresden	38,437	6.5	Newark	68,904	13.0	Washington, D. C.	110,969	24.1
Dublin	12,000	3.0	New Orleans	45,065	9.7	Zurich	21,583	10.8
Glasgow	44,128	3.4						

The population figures cover telephone area of the city, which may extend considerably beyond the municipal boundaries.

FOREIGN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH STATISTICS.

Country.	Telephones.		Telegrams Sent		Country.	Telephones.		Telegrams Sent.	
	Number.	Per 100 of Population.	Total Yearly.	Per Capita.		Number.	Per 100 of Population.	Total Yearly.	Per Capita.
Australia	258,477	4.6	16,296,000	3.0	Japan	519,630	0.9	60,670,000	1.1
Austria	133,400	2.0	8,700,000	1.3	Jugo-Slavia	24,178	0.2	6,144,000	0.5
Belgium	96,516	1.3	5,390,000	0.7	Netherlands	185,122	2.6	5,820,000	0.8
Canada	944,029	10.4	15,165,000	1.7	Norway	158,310	5.8	4,490,000	1.6
Czechoslovakia	84,330	0.6	5,047,000	0.4	Poland	99,593	0.4	6,940,000	0.3
Denmark	276,589	8.3	2,352,000	0.7	Russia	112,000	0.1	22,888,000	0.2
France	524,592	1.3	64,385,000	1.7	Sweden	394,535	6.6	4,165,000	0.7
Germany	2,073,308	3.5	57,178,000	1.0	Switzerland	167,440	4.3	3,049,000	0.8
Great Britain	1,045,928	2.3	65,316,000	1.4					
Hungary	70,816	0.9	6,590,000	0.8	United States	15,369,454	13.7	185,000,000	1.7
Italy	125,100	0.3	20,011,000	0.5					

RAILWAY AND TELEGRAPH LINES OF THE WORLD.

(Figures cover latest available year, usually 1919.)

Country.	Length of Railways, Miles.	Telegraphs.		Country.	Length of Railways, Miles.	Telegraphs.	
		Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.			Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.
Argentina	22,587	54,812	164,707	Hayti	114	124	124
Australia	25,657	64,811	137,663	Hungary	13,589	16,682	110,195
New Zealand	3,009	13,813	50,742	India, British	36,616	87,814	357,472
Austria	3,892	8,377	47,965	Italy	11,891	35,901	227,165
Belgium	5,451	5,206	28,014	Japan	7,834	27,629	119,138
Bolivia	1,354	5,114	6,843	Luxemburg	330	339	794
Brazil	18,662	26,037	45,047	Mexico	15,840	28,086	51,716
Bulgaria	1,824	3,701	11,653	Netherlands	2,113	5,218	27,073
Canada	39,058	52,664	229,598	Norway	2,010	15,044	73,180
Cent. Am. Costa Rica	402	1,533	15,170	Paraguay	266	2,050	2,050
Guatemala	516	4,523	4,523	Persia	97	6,312	10,754
Honduras	360	4,529	4,529	Peru	1,889	9,321	78,510
Nicaragua	209	2,825	3,637	Portugal	2,047	4,671	12,540
Panama	301	1,004	3,618	Roumania	2,382	5,944	16,039
Salvador	241	2,357	2,357	Russia	29,996	153,168	537,208
Chili	5,611	18,181	32,942	Serb, Croat State	3,390	7,271	27,026
China	6,836	42,097	56,280	Siam	1,333	4,532	6,353
Colombia	740	12,117	12,117	Spain	9,347	31,285	69,894
Cuba	3,200	5,065	6,184	Sweden	9,385	13,819	47,500
Czechoslovakia	8,303	13,890	67,082	Switzerland	3,719	5,679	24,174
Denmark	2,641	2,269	8,479	Turkey	3,842	19,269	37,231
Dominican Republic	408	1,071	1,071	Union of South Africa	10,049	15,951	53,850
Ecuador	365	4,370	4,370	United Kingdom	23,709	81,000	264,480
Egypt	4,565	10,869	28,436	United States	264,233	245,560	1,433,978
Finland	2,553		10,517	Uruguay	1,654	4,819	6,214
France	31,958	120,738	452,192	Venezuela	535	5,814	5,814
Germany	39,600	148,192	475,551				
Greece	1,460	5,748	10,253	Other and total	730,988	1,576,659	5,711,006

NOTE TO THE ABOVE TABLE.

Brazil telegraph lines do not include 17,159 miles of rail wires and 11,267 miles of cables; Canada wires do not include 12,017 miles owned by Government; Egypt wires do not include Soudan; Italy wires do not include Eritrea and Libia; U. S. rail figures do not include Alaska and Hawaii.

Weights and Measures.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

(Data by the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce.)

UNITS OF WEIGHT AND MEASURE.

The fundamental unit of the metric system is the meter, the unity of length. From this the units of capacity (liter) and of weight (gram) were derived. All other units are the decimal subdivisions or multiples of these. These three units are simply related, e. g., for all practical purposes 1 cubic decimeter equals 1 liter and 1 liter of water weighs 1 kilogram. The metric tables are formed by combining the words "meter," "gram," and "liter" with the six numerical prefixes, as in the following tables.

Prefixes. Meaning.		Units.	Prefixes. Meaning.		Units.
milli- = *one-thousandth*...	.001		deka- = *ten*.....	10	
centi- = *one-hundredth*...	.01	"meter" *for length*	hecto- = *one hundred*.....	100	"liter" *for capacity.*
deci- = *one-tenth*.....	.1	"gram" *for weight or mass.*	kilo- = *one thousand*....	1000	
.....*Unit* = *one*.....	1.				

METRIC CONVERSION.

Millimeters × .03937 = inches.
Millimeters ÷ 25.4 = inches.
Centimeters × .393 = inches.
Centimeters ÷ 2.54 = inches.
Meters × 39.37 = inches.
Meters × 3.28 = feet.
Meters × 1.094 = yards.
Kilometers × .621 = miles.
Kilometers ÷ 1.6093 = miles.
Kilometers × 3280.7 = feet.
Square millimeters × .00155 = square inches.
Square millimeters ÷ 645 = square inches.
Square centimeters × .155 = square inches.
Square centimeters ÷ 6.45 = square inches.
Square meters × 10.764 = square feet.
Square kilometers × 247.1 = acres.
Square kilometers × .3861 = square miles.
Hectares × 2.471 = acres.
Hectares × .003861 = square miles.
Cubic centimeters ÷ 16.387 = cubic inches.
Cubic centimeters ÷ 3.70 = fluid drams (U. S. P.).
Cubic centimeters ÷ 29.57 = fluid ounces (U. S. P.).
Cubic meters × 35.314 = cubic feet.
Cubic meters × 1.308 = cubic yards.
Cubic meters × 264.2 = gallons (231 cubic inches).
Litres × 61.023 = cubic inches.
Litres × 33.84 = fluid ounces (U. S. P.).
Litres × .2642 = gallons (231 cubic inches).
Litres ÷ 3.78 = gallons (231 cubic inches).
Litres ÷ 28.317 = cubic feet.
Hectoliters × 3.53 = cubic feet.
Hectoliters × 2.84 = bushels (2150.42 cubic inches).
Hectoliters × .131 = cubic yards.
Hectoliters ÷ 26.42 = gallons (231 cubic inches).
Grammes × 15.432 = grains.
Grammes (water) ÷ 29.57 = fluid ounces.
Grammes ÷ 28.35 = ounces avoirdupois.
Grammes per cubic centimeter ÷ 27.7 = pounds per cubic inch.

Joule × .7376 = foot pounds.
Kilograms × 2.2046 = pounds.
Kilograms × 35.3 = ounces avoirdupois.
Kilograms ÷ 907.18 = short tons (2,000 pounds).
Kilograms per square centimeter × 14.223 = pounds per square inch.
Kilogram meters × 7.233 = foot pounds.
Kilo per meter × .672 = pounds per foot.
Kilo per cubic meter × .62 = pounds per cubic foot.
Kilo per cheval × 2.235 = pounds per horse power.
Kilowatts × 1.34 = horse power (33,000 foot pounds per minute).
Watts ÷ 746 = horse power.
1 Watt = .00134 horse power = 44.3 foot pounds per minute.
Calories × 3.968 = B. T. U. (British Thermal Unit).
Cheval vapeur × 0.986 = horse power.
Centigrade × 1.8 + 32 = degrees Fahrenheit.
Gravity Paris = 980.94 centimeters per second.

NOTE.—*Joule:* C. G. S. unit of both mechanical and electrical energy. Equivalent to work done or heat generated in keeping up for one second a current of one ampere against a resistance of one ohm, or in raising the potential of one coulomb by one volt. Equal to 10,000,000 ergs or .738324 foot pound.

Calory: One of two recognized units of heat, of which the greater calory is amount of heat necessary to raise one kilogram of water 1° C.; the lesser or small calory being the amount of heat necessary to raise one gram of water 1° C.

Foot pound, horse power, and cheval or cheval vapeur, as generally defined, vary from place to place by ½% because of variations in the intensity of gravity. The relations given here are for the international standard gravity, which gives an acceleration of 980.665 c m per second.

Units of Length.

Fundamental Units—A meter (m) is a unit of length equivalent to the distance between the defining lines of the international prototype meter at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures when this standard is at the temperature of melting ice (0° C).

A yard (yd.) is a unit of length equivalent to 3600-3937 of a meter.

Multiples and submultiples:

1 kilometer = 1000 meters.
1 hectometer = 100 meters.
1 dekameter = 10 meters.
1 decimeter = 0.1 meter.
1 centimeter = 0.01 meter.
1 millimeter = 0.001 meter = 0.1 centimeter.
1 micron = 0.000001 meter = 0.001 millimeter.

1 millimicron = 0.000000001 meter = 0.001 micron.
1 foot = 1-3 yard = 1200-3937 meter.
1 inch = 1-36 yard = 1-12 foot = 100-3937 meter.
1 link = 0.22 yard = 7.92 inches.
1 rod = 5½ yards = 16½ feet.
1 chain = 22 yards = 100 links = 66 feet = 4 rods.
1 furlong = 220 yards = 40 rods = 10 chains.
1 statute mile = 1760 yards = 5280 feet = 320 rods.
1 hand = 4 inches.
1 point = 1-72 inch.
1 mil = 0.001 inch.
1 fathom = 6 feet.
1 span = 9 inches = 1-8 fathom.
1 nautical mile } = United States = 6080.20 feet.
1 sea mile } = 1.151553 statute miles
1 geographical mile } = 1853.249 meters.

Units of Area.

Fundamental Units:

A square meter is a unit of area equivalent to the area of a square the sides of which are 1 meter.

A square yard is a unit of area equivalent to the area of a square the sides of which are 1 yard.

Multiples and Submultiples:

1 square kilometer = 1,000,000 square meters.
1 hectare or square hectometer = 10,000 square meters.
1 are or square dekameter = 100 square meters.
1 centare = 1 square meter.
1 square decimeter = 0.01 square meter.
1 square centimeter = 0.0001 square meter.

1 square millimeter = 0.000001 square meter = 0.01 square centimeter.
1 square foot = 1-9 square yard.
1 square inch = 1-1296 square yard = 1-144 square foot.
1 square link = 0.0484 square yard = 62.7264 square inches.
1 square rod = 30.25 square yards = 272.25 square feet = 625 square links.
1 square chain = 484 square yards = 16 square rods = 100,000 square links.
1 acre = 4840 square yards = 160 square rods = 10 square chains.
1 square mile = 3,097,600 square yards = 640 acres = 259,000 hectares.

Units of Volume.

Fundamental Units:

A cubic meter is a unit of volume equivalent to a cube the edges of which are 1 meter.

A cubic yard is a unit of volume equivalent to a cube the edges of which are 1 yard.

Multiples and Submultiples:

1 cubic kilometer = 1,000,000,000 cubic meters.
1 cubic hectometer = 1,000,000 cubic meters.
1 cubic dekameter = 1,000 cubic meters.
1 stere = 1 cubic meter.
1 cubic decimeter = 0.001 cubic meter.
1 cubic centimeter = 0.000001 cubic meter = 0.001 cubic decimeter.
1 cubic millimeter = 0.000000001 cubic meter = 0.001 cubic centimeter.
1 cubic foot = 1-27 cubic yard.
1 cubic inch = 1-46656 cubic yard = 1-1728 cubic foot.
1 board foot = 144 cubic inches = 1-12 cubic foot.
1 cord = 128 cubic feet.

Units of Capacity.

Fundamental Units:

A liter is a unit of capacity equivalent to the volume occupied by the mass of 1 kilogram of pure water at its maximum density (at a temperature of 4° C, practically) and under the standard atmospheric pressure (of 760 mm). It is equivalent in volume to 1.000027 cubic decimeters.

A gallon is a unit of capacity equivalent to the volume of 231 cubic inches.

A bushel is a unit of capacity equivalent to the volume of 2150.42 cubic inches.

Multiples and Submultiples:

1 hectoliter = 100 liters.
1 dekaliter = 10 liters.
1 deciliter = 0.1 liter.
1 centiliter = 0.01 liter.
1 milliliter = 0.001 liter = 1.000027 cubic centimeters.
1 liquid quart = 1-4 gallon = 57.75 cubic inches.
1 liquid pint = 1-8 gallon = 1-2 liquid quart = 28.875 cubic inches.
1 gill = 1-32 gallon = 1-4 liquid pint = 7.21875 cubic inches.
1 fluid ounce = 1-128 gallon = 1-16 liquid pint.
1 fluid dram = 1-8 fluid ounce = 1-128 liquid pint.
1 minim = 1-60 fluid dram = 1-480 fluid ounce.
1 firkin = 9 gallons.
1 peck = 1-4 bushel = 537.605 cubic inches.
1 dry quart = 1-32 bushel = 1-8 peck = 67.200625 cubic inches.
1 dry pint = 1-64 bushel = 1-2 dry quart = 33.600-3125 cubic inches.
1 barrel (for fruit, vegetables and other dry commodities) = 7056 cubic inches = 105 dry quarts.

Units of Mass.

Fundamental Units:

A kilogram is a unit of mass equivalent to the mass of the international prototype kilogram at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures.

An avoirdupois pound is a unit of mass equivalent to 0.4535924277 kilogram.

A gram is a unit of mass equivalent to one-thousandth of the mass of the international prototype kilogram.

A troy pound is a unit of mass equivalent to 5760-7000 of that of the avoirdupois pound.

Multiples and Submultiples:

1 metric ton = 1000 kilograms.
1 hectogram = 100 grams = 0.1 kilogram.
1 dekagram = 10 grams = 0.01 kilogram.
1 decigram = 0.1 gram.
1 centigram = 0.01 gram.
1 milligram = 0.001 gram.
1 avoirdupois ounce = 1-16 avoirdupois pound.
1 avoirdupois dram = 1-256 avoirdupois pound = 1-16 avoirdupois ounce.
1 grain = 1-7000 avoirdupois pound = 10-4375 avoirdupois ounce = 1-5760 troy pound.
1 apothecaries' pound = 1 troy pound = 5760-7000 avoirdupois pound.
1 apothecaries' or troy ounce = 1-12 troy pound = 480-7000 avoirdupois pound = 480 grains.
1 apothecaries' dram = 1-96 apothecaries' pound = 1-8 apothecaries' ounce = 60 grains.
1 pennyweight = 1-20 troy ounce = 24 grains.
1 apothecaries' scruple = 1-3 apothecaries' dram = 20 grains.
1 metric carat = 200 milligrams = 0.2 gram.
1 short hundredweight = 100 avoirdupois pounds.
1 long hundredweight = 112 avoirdupois pounds.
1 short ton = 2000 avoirdupois pounds.
1 long ton = 2240 avoirdupois pounds.

METRIC EQUIVALENTS.

Feet	Meters	Meters	Feet	Cubic Yards	Cubic Meters	Cubic Meters	Cubic Yards	Miles	Kilometers	Kilometers	Miles
1	0.30480	1	3.28083	1	0.76456	1	1.30794	1	1.6093	1	0.62137
2	.60960	2	6.56167	2	1.52912	2	2.61589	2	3.2187	2	1.24274
3	.91440	3	9.84250	3	2.29368	3	3.92383	3	4.8280	3	1.86411
4	1.21920	4	13.12333	4	3.05824	4	5.23177	4	6.4374	4	2.48548
5	1.52400	5	16.40417	5	3.82280	5	6.53971	5	8.0467	5	3.10685
6	1.82880	6	19.68500	6	4.58736	6	7.84766	6	9.6561	6	3.72822
7	2.13360	7	22.96583	7	5.35192	7	9.15560	7	11.2654	7	4.34959
8	2.43840	8	26.24667	8	6.11648	8	10.46354	8	12.8748	8	4.97096
9	2.74321	9	29.52750	9	6.88104	9	11.77148	9	14.4841	9	5.59233
10	3.04801	10	32.80833	10	7.64559	10	13.07943	10	16.0935	10	6.21370
1	3.35281	1	36.08917	1	8.41015	1	14.38737	1	17.7028	1	6.83507
2	3.65761	2	39.37000	2	9.17471	2	15.69531	2	19.3122	2	7.45644
3	3.96241	3	42.65083	3	9.93927	3	17.00326	3	20.9215	3	8.07781
4	4.26721	4	45.93167	4	10.70383	4	18.31120	4	22.5309	4	8.69918
5	4.57201	5	49.21250	5	11.46839	5	19.61914	5	24.1402	5	9.32055
6	4.87681	6	52.49333	6	12.23295	6	20.92708	6	25.7496	6	9.94192
7	5.18161	7	55.77417	7	12.99751	7	22.23503	7	27.3589	7	10.56329

Naut. Miles	Kilometers	Kilometers	Naut. Miles	Acres	Hectares	Hectares	Acres	Liquid Quarts	Liters	Liters	Liquid Quarts
1	1.8532	1	0.53959	1	0.40469	1	2.47104	1	0.9463	1	1.0567
2	3.7065	2	1.07919	2	0.80937	2	4.94209	2	1.8927	2	2.1134
3	5.5597	3	1.61878	3	1.21406	3	7.41313	3	2.8390	3	3.1701
4	7.4130	4	2.15837	4	1.61875	4	9.88418	4	3.7853	4	4.2268
5	9.2662	5	2.69796	5	2.02344	5	12.35522	5	4.7317	5	5.2836
6	11.1195	6	3.23756	6	2.42812	6	14.82626	6	5.6780	6	6.3403
7	12.9727	7	3.77715	7	2.83281	7	17.29731	7	6.6243	7	7.3970
8	14.8260	8	4.31674	8	3.23750	8	19.76835	8	7.5707	8	8.4537
9	16.6792	9	4.85634	9	3.64219	9	22.23940	9	8.5170	9	9.5104
10	18.5325	10	5.39593	10	4.04687	10	24.71044	10	9.4633	10	10.5671

Gallons	Liters	Liters	Gallons	Pounds	Kilos	Kilos	Pounds	Bushels	Hectoliters	Hectoliters	Bushels
1	3.7853	1	0.26418	1	0.45359	1	2.2046	1	0.35238	1	2.8378
2	7.5707	2	0.52836	2	0.90718	2	4.4092	2	0.70477	2	5.6756
3	11.3560	3	0.79253	3	1.36078	3	6.6139	3	1.05715	3	8.5135
4	15.1413	4	1.05671	4	1.81437	4	8.8185	4	1.40953	4	11.3513
5	18.9267	5	1.32089	5	2.26796	5	11.0231	5	1.76192	5	14.1891
6	22.7120	6	1.58507	6	2.72155	6	13.2277	6	2.11430	6	17.0269
7	26.4973	7	1.84924	7	3.17515	7	15.4324	7	2.46668	7	19.8647
8	30.2827	8	2.11342	8	3.62874	8	17.6370	8	2.81907	8	22.7026
9	34.0680	9	2.37760	9	4.08233	9	19.8416	9	3.17145	9	25.5404
10	37.8533	10	2.64178	10	4.53592	10	22.0462	10	3.52383	10	28.3782

One square mile equals 2.59 square kilometers. One square kilometer equals 0.3861 square miles.

ELECTRICAL UNITS.

The watt is the unit expressing electrical power as horsepower (hp) represents power in mechanics, it is equal to the product of the volts (pressure) times amperes (rate of flow). Thus, 2 volts times 2 amperes would give in a direct current circuit 4 watts Electrical energy is sold at so much per watt hour or more generally at a given amount per kilowatt hour—which means 1,000 watt hours. This may represent 1 watt for 1,000 hours or 1,000 watts for 1 hour. 746 watts are equal to one horsepower or inversely 1 kilowatt (kw) is equal to about 1½ horsepower.

The horsepower represents the power required to lift a weight of 33,000 pounds 1 foot in 1 minute or 550 pounds 1 foot in 1 second.

The ohm is the unit of electrical resistance and represents the physical property of a conductor which offers a resistance to the flow of electricity, permitting just 1 ampere to flow at 1 volt of pressure. For example, 1,000 feet of copper wire of No. 10 B. and S. gauge has just 1 ohm of resistance and allows the flow of 1 ampere at 1 volt.

UNITED STATES WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Apothecaries' Weight: 20 grains = 1 scruple; 3 scruples = 1 dram; 8 drams = 1 ounce; 12 ounces = 1 pound.

Avoirdupois Weight (short ton): 27 11-32 grains = 1 dram; 16 drams = 1 ounce; 16 ounces = 1 pound; 25 pounds = 1 quarter; 4 quarters = 1 cwt.; 20 cwt. = 1 ton.

Avoirdupois Weight (long ton): 27 11-32 grains = 1 dram; 16 drams = 1 ounce; 16 ounces = 1 pound; 112 pounds = 1 cwt.; 20 cwt. = 1 ton.

Troy Weight: 24 grains = 1 pennyweight; 20 pennyweights = 1 ounce; 12 ounces = 1 pound.

Circular Measure: 60 seconds = 1 minute; 60 minutes = 1 degree; 30 degrees = 1 sign; 12 signs = 1 circle or circumference.

Cubic Measure: 1,728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot; 27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard.

Dry Measure: 2 pints = 1 quart; 8 quarts = 1 peck; 4 pecks = 1 bushel.

Liquid Measure: 4 gills = 1 pint; 2 pints = 1 quart; 4 quarts = 1 gallon; 31½ gallons = 1 barrel; 2 barrels = 1 hogshead.

Long Measure: 12 inches = 1 foot; 3 feet = 1 yard; 5½ yards = 1 rod or pole; 40 rods = 1 furlong; 8 furlongs = 1 statute mile (1,760 yards or 5,280 feet); 3 miles = 1 league.

Mariners' Measure: 6 feet = 1 fathom; 120 fathoms = 1 cable length; 7½ cable lengths = 1 mile; 5,280 feet = 1 statute mile; 6,085 feet = 1 nautical mile.

Paper Measure: 24 sheets = 1 quire; 20 quires = 1 ream (480 sheets); 2 reams = 1 bundle; 5 bundles = 1 bale.

Square Measure: 144 square inches = 1 square foot; 9 square feet = 1 square yard; 30¼ square yards = 1 square rod or perch; 40 square rods = 1 rood; 4 roods = 1 acre; 640 acres = 1 square mile; 36 square miles (6 miles square) = 1 township.

Time Measure: 60 seconds = 1 minute; 60 minutes = 1 hour; 24 hours = 1 day; 7 days = 1 week; 365 days = 1 year; 366 days = 1 leap year.

The Anglo Saxon acre was one furlong long and one chain wide.

175 troy pounds equal 144 avoirdupois pounds; 175 troy ounces equal 192 avoirdupois ounces.

KNOTS AND MILES.

The **U. S. and British Statute Mile** is 5,280 feet. The **British Admiralty Knot** or **Nautical Mile** is 6,080 feet. The **Statute Knot** is 6,082.66 feet, and is generally considered the standard. The number of feet in a statute knot is arrived at thus: The circumference of the earth is divided into 360 degrees, each degree containing 60 knots or (360x60) 21,600 knots to the circumference. 21,600 divided into 131,385,456—the number of feet in the earth's circumference—gives 6,080.20 feet—the length of a standard knot or mile.

A **Knot** = 1.152 statute miles; a **Fathom** = 6 feet; a **Cable** = 606.97 feet.

The **Norwegian Mile** equals more than seven English or American miles, the exact relation being 7.021. The **Swedish Mile** is equivalent to 6.64 American miles; the **Austrian**, to 4.71 American miles; the **Danish**, to 4.68; the **German** (geographic), to 4.61; the **Dutch**, to 3.46; the **Swiss**, to 2.99; the **Russian**, to 0.66; the **French** kilometre, to 0.62.

STANDARD NEWSPAPER MEASURES.

Type is measured by the number of "points" in the height of the face thereof. A "point" is approximately one-seventy-second of an inch (actually .01383 inch). There are 996 "points" in 35 centimetres. Nonpareil type, the size generally used by newspapers, is a 6-point type, and therefore sets 12 lines to an inch, measuring up and down the column. Twenty-four lines of nonpareil type make what is commonly called a "stick." There are usually ten "sticks" of type in a newspaper column. The smallest type in ordinary use is ruby, which is 3½ points in height. Diamond type is 4 or 4½ points; pearl, 5 points; agate, 5½ points, nonpareil, 6 points, minion, 7 points; brevier, 8 points; bourgeois, 9 points; long primer, 10 points; small pica, 11 points; pica, 12 points; English, 14 points; great primer, 18 points. The news columns in The World are almost 2 and three-sixteenths inches wide, equal to 12½ "picas" or pica M-quads. Each size of type has its own M-quad, which is the square of the face of the capital M of that size of type. A quadrat, or quad, is the type without a letter on it, and is used in spacing between words and in filling out blank lines. The quad is usually of four sizes—N-quad, M-quad, 2M-quad, and 3M-quad.

ROMAN AND ARABIC NUMERALS.

I	1	VI	6	XI	11	XVI	16	XXX	30	LXXX	80
II	2	VII	7	XII	12	XVII	17	XL	40	or XXC	80
III	3	VIII	8	XIII	13	XVIII	18	L	50	XC	90
IV	4	IX	9	XIV	14	XIX	19	LX	60	C	100
V	5	X	10	XV	15	XX	20	LXX	70	CC	200

CCC	300	DCCC	800				
CCCC	400	CM	900				
D	500	M or					
DC	600	clc	1000				
DCC	700	MM	2000				

NOTE—A dash line over a numeral multiplies the value by 1,000: thus, $\overline{X}$=10,000; $\overline{L}$=50,000; $\overline{C}$=100,000; $\overline{D}$=500,000; $\overline{M}$=1,000,000; $\overline{CLIX}$=159,000; $\overline{DLIX}$=559,000.

Other general rules in Roman numerals are as follows: (1), repeating a letter repeats its value—XX=20; CCC=300; (2), a letter placed after one of greater value adds thereto—VI=6; DC=600; (3), a letter placed before one of greater value subtracts therefrom—IV=4.

Arabic numerals are those now commonly in use—0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, etc.

MEDICAL SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

℞ (Lat. Recipe), take; āā, of each; ℔, pound; ʒ, ounce; ʒ, drachm; ℈, scruple; ♏, minim, or drop; O or o, pint; f ʒ, fluid ounce; f ʒ, fluid drachm; as, ℥ ss, half an ounce; ℥ i, one ounce; ℥ iss, one ounce and a half; ℥ ij, two ounces; gr., grain; Q. S., as much as sufficient; Ft. Mist., let a mixture be made; Ft. Haust., let a draught be made; Ad., add to; Ad lib., at pleasure; Aq., water; M., mix; Mac., macerate; Pulv., powder; Pil., pill; Solv., dissolve; St., let it stand; Sum., to be taken; D., dose; Dil., dilute; Filt., filter; Lot., a wash; Garg., a gargle; Hor. Decub., at bed time; Inject., injection; Gtt., drops; ss, one-half; Ess., essence.

VELOCITY OF SOUND.

Fahrenheit.	Feet Per Sec.	Mile Per Sec.	Mile.	Seconds.	Fahrenheit.	Feet Per Sec.	Mile Per Sec.	Mile.	Seconds.	Fahrenheit.	Feet Per Sec.	Mile Per Sec.	Mile.	Seconds.
30°	1,030	0.1951	1	5.13	20°	1,080	0.2045	1	4.88	70°	1,130	0.2140	1	4.68
20°	1,040	0.1970	1	5.08	32°	1,092	0.2068	1	4.83	80°	1,140	0.2159	1	4.63
10°	1,050	0.1989	1	5.03	40°	1,100	0.2083	1	4.80	90°	1,150	0.2178	1	4.59
0	1,060	0.2008	1	4.98	50°	1,110	0.2102	1	4.78	100°	1,160	0.2197	1	4.55
10°	1,070	0.2027	1	4.93	60°	1,120	0.2121	1	4.73	110°	1,170	0.2216	1	4.51

SPEED OF A FALLING BODY.

In the first second of its descent a body falls 16 feet; second second, 16+32=48 feet; third second, 16+64=80 feet; fourth second, 16+96=112 feet; fifth second, 16+128=144 feet; nth second, 16+32 (n-1) feet.

The total distance fallen by a body at the end of the nth second is 16n2 feet, thus at the end of the first second it has fallen 16 feet, at the end of the second 64 feet, at the end of the fifth 400 feet. The figures given above are only approximate ones and in them no account is taken of air resistance. As the air resistance encountered by a falling body depends on the shape and size of the body no general rule can be given for taking account of it, except to say that the air resistance increases with the velocity. The force of gravity on a body one mile above the surface of the earth is less than if the body were at the surface of the earth by about one-twentieth of one per cent.

WEIGHT OF WATER.

1	cubic inch	.03617	pound.	1	cylindrical foot	6.0	U. S. gals.
12	cubic inches	.434	pound.	2.282	cylindrical feet	112.0	pounds.
1	cubic foot	62.5	pounds.	45.64	cylindrical feet	2240.0	pounds.
1	cubic foot	7.48052	U. S. gals.	1	imperial gallon	10.0	pounds.
1.8	cubic feet	112.0	pounds.	11.2	imperial gallons	112.0	pounds.
35.84	cubic feet	2240.0	pounds.	224	imperial gallons	2240.0	pounds.
1	cylindrical inch	.02842	pound.	1	U. S. gallon	8.355	pounds.
12	cylindrical inches	.341	pound.	13.44	U. S. gallons	112.0	pounds.
1	cylindrical foot	49.10	pounds.	268.8	U. S. gallons	2240.0	pounds.

NOTE.—The centre of pressure of water against the side of the containing vessel or reservoir is at two-thirds the depth from the surface. One cubic foot of salt water weighs 64.3 pounds.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY AND WEIGHT OF SUBSTANCES.

Figures are *averages*, those for weight show lbs. per cubic foot; specific gravities of air and gases are compared to water in this table; and the term *specific gravity* is used as expressing the weight in grams per cubic centimeter.

Substance.	Specific Gravity	Weight.	Substance.	Specific Gravity	Weight.	Substance.	Specific Gravity	Weight.
Air	.001	.076	Glass	2.90	186.0	Pine	.40	25.0
Alcohol (pure)	.793	49.43	Gold (pure)	19.26	1204.0	Platinum	21.5	1342.0
" (proof sp.)	.916	57.2	Granite	2.70	170.0	Quartz	2.65	165.0
Aluminum	2.60	162.0	Hemlock	.40	25.0	Ruby	3.90	.....
Antimony	6.67	416.0	Hickory	.85	53.0	Salt	.....	60.0
Ash wood	.752	47.0	Hydrogen gas	.....	.005	Sapphire	3.9	.....
Asphalt	1.4	87.3	Ice	.92	57.4	Silver	10.5	655.0
Brass	8.1	504.0	Iron (pig)	7.2	450.0	Slate	2.8	175.0
Bronze	8.5	529.0	Ivory	1.82	114.0	Snow	.....	8.5
Chestnut wood	0.66	41.0	Lard	.95	59.3	Spruce	.40	25.0
Coal (hard)	1.50	93.5	Lead	11.38	709.6	Steel	7.85	490.0
Coal (soft)	1.30	83.0	Mahogany	.85	53.0	Sulphur	2.0	125.0
Coke	1.00	62.5	Marble	2.6	164.4	Sycamore wood	.59	37.0
Copper (cast)	8.7	542.0	Mercury, at 32	13.62	849.0	Tar	1.0	62.4
Cork	.25	15.6	Naphtha	.848	52.9	Tin (cast)	7.35	459.0
Diamond	3.50	.....	Nitrogen gas	.....	.074	Topaz	3.55	.....
Earth (dry)	.....	76.0	Oak wood	.95	59.3	Walnut wood	.61	38.0
Emerald	2.70	.....	Oil, olive	.92	57.3	Water	1.0	62.42
Ether	.716	44.6	Oxygen gas	.001	.085	Wine	.998	62.3
Fat	.93	58.0	Petroleum	.878	54.8	Zinc	7.0	437.5
Flint	2.6	162.0						

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC WEIGHTS.

Atomic Weight is the weight of an atom of a chemical element as compared with that of an atom of hydrogen. *Specific Gravity* of a substance is the weight of any volume thereof compared with an equal volume of water.

Element.	Symbol.	Atomic Weight.	Element.	Symbol.	Atomic Weight.	Element.	Symbol.	Atomic Weight.
Aluminum	Al	27.0	Holmium	Ho	163.5	Rhodium	Rh	102.9
Antimony	Sb	120.2	Hydrogen	H	1.008	Rubidium	Rb	85.45
Argon	A	39.9	Indium	In	114.8	Ruthenium	Ru	101.7
Arsenic	As	74.96	Iodine	I	126.92	Samarium	Sa	150.4
Barium	Ba	137.37	Iridium	Ir	193.1	Scandium	Sc	45.1
Bismuth	Bi	209.0	Iron	Fe	55.84	Selenium	Se	79.2
Boron	B	10.9	Krypton	Kr	82.92	Silicon	Si	28.1
Bromine	Br	79.92	Lanthanum	La	139.0	Silver	Ag	107.88
Cadmium	Cd	112.40	Lead	Pb	207.20	Sodium	Na	23.00
Calcium	Ca	40.07	Lithium	Li	6.94	Strontium	Sr	87.63
Carbon	C	12.005	Lutecium	Lu	175.0	Sulphur	S	32.06
Cerium	Ce	140.25	Magnesium	Mg	24.32	Tantalum	Ta	181.5
Cesium	Cs	132.81	Manganese	Mn	54.93	Tellurium	Te	127.5
Chlorine	Cl	35.46	Mercury	Hg	200.6	Terbium	Tb	159.2
Chromium	Cr	52.0	Molybdenum	Mo	96.0	Thallium	Tl	204.0
Cobalt	Co	58.97	Neodymium	Nd	144.3	Thorium	Th	232.15
Columbium	Cb	93.1	Neon	Ne	20.2	Thulium	Tm	169.9
Copper	Cu	63.57	Nickel	Ni	58.68	Tin	Sn	118.7
Dysprosium	Dy	162.5	Niton	Nt	222.4	Titanium	Ti	48.1
Erbium	Er	167.7	Nitrogen	N	14.008	Tungsten	W	184.0
Europium	Eu	152.0	Osmium	Os	190.9	Uranium	U	238.2
Fluorine	F	19.0	Oxygen	O	16.00	Vanadium	V	51.0
Gadolinium	Gd	157.3	Palladium	Pd	106.7	Xenon	Xe	130.2
Gallium	Ga	70.1	Phosphorus	P	31.04	Ytterbium	Yb	173.5
Germanium	Ge	72.5	Platinum	Pt	195.2	Yttrium	Yt	89.33
Gold	Au	197.2	Potassium	K	39.10	Zinc	Zn	65.37
Helium	He	4.00	Radium	Ra	226.0	Zirconium	Zr	90.6

MELTING POINTS OF CHEMICAL ELEMENTS ETC.

(By the Bureau of Standards, U. S. Dept. of Commerce.)

As nearly as may be, all values, in particular the standard points, have been reduced to a common scale—the thermodynamic scale. For all purposes, except the most accurate investigations, the thermodynamic scale is identical with any of the gas scale. At high temperatures some of the values are quite uncertain; thus, while the melting point of platinum may be considered accurately known to 10° C., that of tungsten is possibly uncertain by 50° C. or more. Temperatures centigrade are rounded off, and the exact Fahrenheit equivalents are usually given.

MELTING POINTS OF THE CHEMICAL ELEMENTS.

Element.	C.	F.	Element.	C.	F.	Element.	C.	F.
Helium	—271	—456	Bismuth	271	520	Scandium	?	.....
Hydrogen	—259	—434	Thallium	302	576	Silicon	1420	2588
Neon	—252?	—423	Cadmium	320.9	609.6	Nickel	1452	2646
Fluorine	—223	—369	Lead	327.4	621.3	Cobalt	1480	2696
Oxygen	—218	—360	Zinc	419.4	786.9	Yttrium	1490	2714
Nitrogen	—210	—346	Tellurium	452	846	Iron	1530	2786
Argon	—188	—306	Antimony	630.0	1166.0	Palladium	1553	2827
Krypton	—169	—272	Cerium	640	1184	Chromium	1615	2939
Xenon	—140	—220	Magnesium	651	1204	Zirconium	1700?	3090
Chlorine	—101.5	—150.7	Aluminum	658.7	1217.7	Columbium (Niobium)	1700?	3090
Mercury	— 38.87	— 37.97	Radium	700	1292	Thorium	1700 mo.	3090 mo.
Bromine	— 7.3	+ 18.9	Calcium	810	1490	Vanadium	1720	3128
Caesium	+ 26	79	Lanthanum	810?	1490	Platinum	1755	3191
Gallium	30	86	Strontium	caba?	.....	Ytterbium	?	.....
Rubidium	38	100	Neodymium	840?	1544	Titanium	1800	3272
Phosphorus	44	111	Arsenic	850	1562	Uranium	1850	3360
Potassium	62.3	144.1	Barium	850	1562	Rhodium	1950	3542
Sodium	97.5	207.5	Praseodymium	940	1724	Boron	2200–2500?	4000–4500
Iodine	113.5	236.3	Germanium	958	1756	Iridium	2350?	4260
Sulphur	s1112.8 s2119.2 s3106.8	235.0 246.6 224.2	Silver	960.5	1760.9	Ruthenium	2450?	4440
			Gold	1063.0	1945.5	Molybdenum	2550	4620
			Copper	1083.0	1981.4	Osmium	2700?	4890
Indium	155	311	Manganese	1230	2246	Tantalum	2900	5250
Lithium	186	367	Beryllium (Glucinum)	1280	2336	Tungsten	3400	6152
Selenium	217 220	423 428	Samarium	1300–1400	2370–2550	Carbon	3600	6500
Tin	231.9	449.4						

OTHER STANDARD TEMPERATURES.

Substance.	Phenomenon.	C.	F.	Substance.	Phenomenon.	C.	F.
Oxygen	Boiling	—183.0	—297.4	Water	Boiling	100	212
Carbon dioxide	Sublimation	— 78.5	—109.3	Naphthalene	Boiling	217.96	424.33
Sodium sulphate	Transformat'n into anhydrous salt	32.384	90.291	Benzophenone	Boiling	305.9	582.6
				Sulphur	Boiling	444.6	832.3
				Sodium chloride	Freezing	801.	1474.

TEMPERATURE OF STEAM.

(Gauge pressure = 0 = atmospheric pressure = 14.7 lbs. per square inch absolute pressure.)

Gauge Pressure Lbs. per Sq. Inch.	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit.	Gauge Pressure Lbs. per Sq. Inch.	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit.	Gauge Pressure Lbs. per Sq. Inch.	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit.	Gauge Pressure Lbs. per Sq. Inch.	Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit.
1	216.3	12	244.3	32	277.0	80	323.9
2	219.4	14	248.3	34	279.6	85	327.6
3	222.4	16	252.1	40	286.9	90	331.1
4	225.2	18	255.7	45	292.5	95	334.5
5	227.9	20	259.2	50	297.8	100	337.8
6	230.5	22	262.5	55	302.7	105	341.0
7	233.0	24	265.6	60	307.4	110	344.0
8	235.4	26	268.6	65	311.8	115	347.0
9	237.7	28	271.5	70	316.0	120	350.0
10	240.0	30	274.3	75	320.0	125	352.8

TENSILE STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.

EXPRESSED IN POUNDS PER SQUARE INCH.

Materials.	Lbs.	Materials.	Lbs.	Materials.	Lbs.	Materials.	Lbs.
METALS.		METALS.		METALS.		WOODS.	
Alum'um casting	15,000	Hard copper wire	60,000	Nickel vanadium steel	99,700	Poplar	7,000
" sheets	24,000	Cast iron	20,000	Chrome nickel vanadium steel	129,100	Redwood	8,500
" wire	50.000	" steel	60,000	Manganese steel (cast)	90,000	Spruce	14,500
" bars	28,000	Wrought iron	50,000	Manganese steel (quenched)	140,000	White pine	12,000
Nickel alum'um	40,000	Carbon steel (not annealed)	60,000	WOODS.		Yellow pine	11,000
Alum'um bronze	70,000	Carbon steel (annealed)	55,000	Ash	14,000	Red fir	10,000
Manganese "	60,000	Nickel steel (annealed)	80,000	Black walnut	12,000	Yellow fir	12,000
Phosphor "	46,000	Nickel steel oil tempered	90,000	Beech	14,500	Teak	14,000
Tobin "	66,000	Rivet steel	53,000	Cedar	10,000	MISCELLANEOUS.	
Bronze gun metal	35,000	Steel for bridges	60,000	Chestnut	10,000	Blue stone	1,400
Platinum wire (annealed)	32,000	Medium steel	65,000	Elm	13,400	Granite	600
Platinum wire (not annealed)	56,000	Vanadium steel (cast)	70,000	Hemlock	8,700	Limestone	1,000
Tin	3,500	Chromium nickel steel	81,400	Hickory	15,000	Marble	700
Gold (cast)	20,000	Chromium vanadium steel	100,000	Locust	22,000	Sandstone	1,000
Silver (cast)	40,000			Lignum vitae	11,000	Bricks (common)	200
Lead	2,000			Maple	10,500	Bricks (best hand pressed)	400
Zinc	5,400			White oak	14,500	Ordinary single leather belting	3,000
Brass (cast)	24,000			Live oak	13,000	Ordinary double leather belting	3,000
Copper (cast)	24,000					Cotton belting	6,000
Soft copper wire	35,000						

Tensile Strength is resistance to separation. The fibres of wood are strongest near the centre of the trunk or limb.

COMMON FRACTIONS REDUCED TO DECIMALS.

8ths.	16ths	32ds.	64ths		8ths.	16ths	32ds.	64ths		8ths.	16ths	32ds.	64ths	
			1	.015625				23	.359375				45	.703125
		1	2	.03125	3	6	12	24	.375			23	46	.71875
			3	.046875				25	.390625				47	.734375
	1	2	4	.0625			13	26	.40625	6	12	24	48	.75
			5	.078125				27	.421875				49	.765625
		3	6	.09375		7	14	28	.4375			25	50	.78125
			7	.109375				29	.453125				51	.796875
	2	4	8	.125			15	30	.46875		13	26	52	.8125
			9	.140625				31	.484375				53	.828125
		5	10	.15625	4	8	16	32	.5			27	54	.84375
			11	.171875				33	.515625				55	.859375
	3	6	12	.1875			17	34	.53125	7	14	28	56	.875
			13	.203125				35	.546875				57	.890625
		7	14	.21875		9	18	36	.5625			29	58	.90625
			15	.234375				37	.578125				59	.921875
2	4	8	16	.25			19	38	.59375		15	30	60	.9375
			17	.265625				39	.609375				61	.953125
		9	18	.28125	5	10	20	40	.625			31	62	.96875
			19	.296875				41	.640625				63	.984375
	5	10	20	.3125			21	42	.65625	8	16	32	64	1.
			21	.328125				43	.671875					
		11	22	.34375		11	22	44	.6875					

MULTIPLICATION AND DIVISION TABLE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	27	54	81	108	135	162	189	216	243	270
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	28	56	84	112	140	168	196	224	252	280
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	29	58	87	116	145	174	203	232	261	290
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	30	60	90	120	150	180	210	240	270	300
6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	31	62	93	124	155	186	217	248	279	310
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	32	64	96	128	160	192	224	256	288	320
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	33	66	99	132	165	198	231	264	297	330
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	34	68	102	136	170	204	238	272	306	340
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	35	70	105	140	175	210	245	280	315	350
11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	36	72	108	144	180	216	252	288	324	360
12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	37	74	111	148	185	222	259	296	333	370
13	26	39	52	65	78	91	104	117	130	38	76	114	152	190	228	266	304	342	380
14	28	42	56	70	84	98	112	126	140	39	78	117	156	195	234	273	312	351	390
15	30	45	60	75	90	105	120	135	150	40	80	120	160	200	240	280	320	360	400
16	32	48	64	80	96	112	128	144	160	41	82	123	164	205	246	287	328	369	410
17	34	51	68	85	102	119	136	153	170	42	84	126	168	210	252	294	336	378	420
18	36	54	72	90	108	126	144	162	180	43	86	129	172	215	258	301	344	387	430
19	38	57	76	95	114	133	152	171	190	44	88	132	176	220	264	308	352	396	440
20	40	60	80	100	120	140	160	180	200	45	90	135	180	225	270	315	360	405	450
21	42	63	84	105	126	147	168	189	210	46	92	138	184	230	276	322	368	414	460
22	44	66	88	110	132	154	176	198	220	47	94	141	188	235	282	329	376	423	470
23	46	69	92	115	138	161	184	207	230	48	96	144	192	240	288	336	384	432	480
24	48	72	96	120	144	168	192	216	240	49	98	147	196	245	294	343	392	441	490
25	50	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250	50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500
26	52	78	104	130	156	182	208	234	260										

SQUARES, SQ. ROOTS, CUBES AND CU. ROOTS OF NOS. 1 TO 100.

No.	Sq.	Cube.	Square Root.	Cube Root.	No.	Sq.	Cube.	Square Root.	Cube Root.	No.	Sq.	Cube.	Square Root.	Cube Root.
.1	.01	.001	0.316	.464	23	529	12167	4.795	2.843	63	3969	250047	7.937	3.979
.15	.022	.003	0.387	.531	24	576	13824	4.899	2.884	64	4096	262144	8.000	4.000
.2	.04	.008	0.447	.585	25	625	15625	5.000	2.924	65	4225	274625	8.062	4.020
.25	.062	.015	0.500	.630	26	676	17576	5.099	2.962	66	4356	287496	8.124	4.041
.3	.09	.027	0.548	.669	27	729	19683	5.196	3.000	67	4489	300763	8.185	4.061
.35	.122	.042	0.592	.705	28	784	21952	5.291	3.036	68	4624	314432	8.246	4.081
.4	.16	.064	0.633	.737	29	841	24389	5.385	3.072	69	4761	328509	8.306	4.101
.45	.202	.091	0.671	.766	30	900	27000	5.477	3.107	70	4900	343000	8.366	4.121
.5	.25	.125	0.707	.794	31	961	29791	5.567	3.141	71	5041	357911	8.426	4.140
.55	.302	.166	0.742	.819	32	1024	32768	5.656	3.174	72	5184	373248	8.485	4.160
.6	.36	.216	0.775	.843	33	1089	35937	5.744	3.207	73	5320	389017	8.544	4.179
.65	.422	.274	0.806	.866	34	1156	39304	5.831	3.239	74	5476	405224	8.602	4.198
.7	.49	.343	0.837	.888	35	1225	42875	5.916	3.271	75	5625	421875	8.660	4.217
.75	.562	.421	0.866	.909	36	1296	46656	6.000	3.301	76	5776	438976	8.717	4.235
.8	.64	.512	0.894	.928	37	1369	50653	6.082	3.332	77	5929	456533	8.775	4.254
.85	.722	.614	0.922	.947	38	1444	54872	6.164	3.362	78	6084	474552	8.831	4.272
.9	.81	.729	0.949	.965	39	1521	59319	6.245	3.391	79	6241	493039	8.888	4.290
.95	.902	.857	0.975	.983	40	1600	64000	6.324	3.420	80	6400	512000	8.944	4.308
1	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	41	1681	68921	6.403	3.448	81	6561	531441	9.000	4.326
2	4	8	1.414	1.259	42	1764	74088	6.480	3.476	82	6724	551368	9.055	4.344
3	9	27	1.732	1.442	43	1849	79507	6.557	3.503	83	6889	571787	9.110	4.362
4	16	64	2.000	1.587	44	1936	85184	6.633	3.530	84	7056	592704	9.165	4.379
5	25	125	2.236	1.710	45	2025	91125	6.708	3.556	85	7225	614125	9.219	4.396
6	36	216	2.449	1.817	46	2116	97336	6.782	3.583	86	7396	636056	9.273	4.414
7	49	343	2.645	1.912	47	2209	103823	6.855	3.608	87	7569	658503	9.327	4.431
8	64	512	2.828	2.000	48	2304	110592	6.928	3.634	88	7744	681472	9.380	4.448
9	81	729	3.000	2.080	49	2401	117649	7.000	3.659	89	7921	704969	9.434	4.464
10	100	1000	3.162	2.154	50	2500	125000	7.071	3.684	90	8100	729000	9.486	4.481
11	121	1331	3.316	2.224	51	2601	132651	7.141	3.708	91	8281	753571	9.539	4.497
12	144	1728	3.464	2.289	52	2704	140608	7.211	3.732	92	8464	778688	9.591	4.514
13	169	2197	3.605	2.351	53	2809	148877	7.280	3.756	93	8649	804357	9.643	4.530
14	196	2744	3.741	2.410	54	2916	157464	7.348	3.779	94	8836	830584	9.695	4.546
15	225	3375	3.873	2.466	55	3025	166375	7.416	3.803	95	9025	857375	9.746	4.562
16	256	4096	4.000	2.519	56	3136	175616	7.483	3.825	96	9216	884736	9.798	4.578
17	289	4913	4.123	2.571	57	3249	185193	7.549	3.848	97	9409	912673	9.848	4.594
18	324	5832	4.246	2.620	58	3364	195112	7.615	3.870	98	9604	941192	9.899	4.610
19	361	6859	4.358	2.668	59	3481	205379	7.681	3.893	99	9801	970299	9.949	4.626
20	400	8000	4.472	2.714	60	3600	216000	7.746	3.914	100	10000	1000000	10.000	4.641

SQUARE ROOTS AND CUBE ROOTS, 1000 TO 2000.

Number.	Square Root.	Cube Root.	Number.	Square Root.	Cube Root.	Number.	Square Root.	Cube Root.	Number.	Square Root.	Cube Root.
1000	31.62	10.00	1255	35.43	10.79	1510	38.86	11.47	1765	42.01	12.09
1005	31.70	10.02	1260	35.50	10.80	1515	38.92	11.49	1770	42.07	12.10
1010	31.78	10.03	1265	35.57	10.82	1520	38.99	11.50	1775	42.13	12.11
1020	31.94	10.07	1275	35.71	10.84	1530	39.12	11.52	1785	42.25	12.13
1025	32.02	10.08	1280	35.78	10.86	1535	39.18	11.54	1790	42.31	12.14
1030	32.09	10.10	1285	35.85	10.87	1540	39.24	11.55	1795	42.37	12.15
1035	32.17	10.12	1290	35.92	10.89	1545	39.31	11.56	1800	42.43	12.16
1045	32.33	10.15	1300	36.06	10.91	1555	39.43	11.59	1810	42.54	12.19
1050	32.40	10.16	1305	36.12	10.93	1560	39.50	11.60	1815	42.60	12.20
1060	32.56	10.20	1315	36.26	10.96	1570	39.62	11.62	1825	42.72	12.22
1065	32.63	10.21	1320	36.33	10.97	1575	39.69	11.63	1830	42.78	12.23
1075	32.79	10.24	1330	36.47	11.00	1585	39.81	11.66	1840	42.90	12.25
1080	32.86	10.26	1335	36.54	11.01	1590	39.87	11.67	1845	42.95	12.26
1085	32.94	10.28	1340	36.61	11.02	1595	39.94	11.68	1850	43.01	12.28
1090	33.02	10.29	1345	36.67	11.04	1600	40.00	11.70	1855	43.07	12.29
1095	33.09	10.31	1350	36.74	11.05	1605	40.06	11.71	1860	43.13	12.30
1100	33.17	10.32	1355	36.81	11.07	1610	40.12	11.72	1865	43.19	12.31
1105	33.24	10.34	1360	36.88	11.08	1615	40.19	11.73	1870	43.24	12.32
1110	33.32	10.35	1365	36.95	11.09	1620	40.25	11.74	1875	43.30	12.33
1115	33.39	10.37	1370	37.01	11.11	1625	40.31	11.76	1880	43.36	12.34
1120	33.47	10.38	1375	37.08	11.12	1630	40.37	11.77	1885	43.42	12.35
1125	33.54	10.40	1380	37.15	11.13	1635	40 44	11.78	1890	43.47	12.36
1130	33.62	10.42	1385	37.22	11.15	1640	40.50	11.79	1895	43.53	12.37
1135	33.69	10.43	1390	37.28	11.16	1645	40.56	11.80	1900	43.59	12.39
1140	33.76	10.45	1395	37.35	11.17	1650	40.62	11.82	1905	43.65	12.40
1145	33.84	10.46	1400	37.42	11.19	1655	40.68	11.83	1910	43.70	12.41
1150	33.91	10.48	1405	37.48	11.20	1660	40.74	11.84	1915	43.76	12.42
1155	33.99	10.49	1410	37.55	11.21	1665	40.80	11.85	1920	43.82	12.43
1160	34.06	10.51	1415	37.62	11.23	1670	40.87	11.86	1925	43.87	12.44
1165	34.13	10.52	1420	37.68	11.24	1675	40.93	11.88	1930	43.93	12.45
1170	34.21	10.54	1425	37.75	11.25	1680	40.99	11.89	1935	43.99	12.46
1175	34.28	10.55	1430	37.82	11.27	1685	41.05	11.90	1940	44.05	12.47
1180	34.35	10.57	1435	37.88	11.28	1690	41.11	11.91	1945	44.10	12.48
1185	34.42	10.58	1440	37.95	11.29	1695	41.17	11.92	1950	44.16	12.49
1190	34.50	10.60	1445	38.01	11.31	1700	41.23	11.93	1955	44.22	12.50
1195	34.57	10.61	1450	38.08	11.32	1705	41.29	11.95	1960	44.27	12.51
1200	34.64	10.63	1455	38.14	11.33	1710	41.35	11.96	1965	44.33	12.53
1205	34.71	10.64	1460	38.21	11.34	1715	41.41	11.97	1970	44.38	12.54
1210	34.79	10.66	1465	38.28	11.36	1720	41.47	11.98	1975	44.44	12.55
1215	34.86	10.67	1470	38.34	11.37	1725	41.53	11.99	1980	44.50	12.56
1220	34.93	10.69	1475	38.41	11.38	1730	41.59	12.00	1985	44.55	12.57
1225	35.00	10.70	1480	38.47	11.40	1735	41.65	12.02	1990	44.61	12.58
1235	35.14	10.73	1490	38.60	11.42	1745	41.77	12.04	1995	44.67	12.59
1245	35.28	10.76	1500	38.73	11.45	1755	41.89	12.06	2000	44.72	12.60

MINUTES OR SECONDS IN DECIMALS OF A DEGREE.

Min.	Degree.	Min.	Degree.	Min.	Degree.	Sec.	Degree.	Sec.	Degree.	Sec.	Degree.
1	0.016	21	0.350	41	0.683	1	0.00027	21	0.00583	41	0.01138
2	0.033	22	0.366	42	0.700	2	0.00055	22	0.00611	42	0.01166
3	0.050	23	0.383	43	0.716	3	0.00083	23	0.00638	43	0.01194
4	0.066	24	0.400	44	0.733	4	0.00111	24	0.00666	44	0.01222
5	0.083	25	0.416	45	0.750	5	0.00138	25	0.00694	45	0.01250
6	0.100	26	0.433	46	0.766	6	0.00166	26	0.00722	46	0.01277
7	0.116	27	0.450	47	0.783	7	0.00194	27	0.00750	47	0.01305
8	0.133	28	0.466	48	0.800	8	0.00222	28	0.00777	48	0.01333
9	0.150	29	0.483	49	0.816	9	0.00250	29	0.00805	49	0.01361
10	0.166	30	0.500	50	0.833	10	0.00277	30	0.00833	50	0.01388
11	0.183	31	0.516	51	0.850	11	0.00305	31	0.00861	51	0.01416
12	0.200	32	0.533	52	0.866	12	0.00333	32	0.00888	52	0.01444
13	0.216	33	0.550	53	0.883	13	0.00361	33	0.00916	53	0.01472
14	0.233	34	0.566	54	0.900	14	0.00388	34	0.00944	54	0.01500
15	0.250	35	0.583	55	0.916	15	0.00416	35	0.00972	55	0.01527
16	0.266	36	0.600	56	0.933	16	0.00444	36	0.01000	56	0.01555
17	0.283	37	0.616	57	0.950	17	0.00472	37	0.01027	57	0.01583
18	0.300	38	0.633	58	0.966	18	0.00500	38	0.01055	58	0.01611
19	0.316	39	0.650	59	0.983	19	0.00527	39	0.01083	59	0.01638
20	0.333	40	0.666	60	1.000	20	0.00555	40	0.01111	60	0.01666

AREAS OF CIRCLES.

To find the circumference of a circle multiply the diameter by 3.14159265 (commonly expressed as 3.1416). To find the area of a circle multiply the square of the diameter by .785398 (usually expressed as .7854). To find the cubic contents of a cylinder or pipe, multiply the area by the height or depth. Thus, a pipe 1 foot in diameter and 1 foot in length contains .7854 cubic feet. To find how many gallons are contained in a pipe or cylinder, divide the cubic contents by 231, which is the number of cubic inches in a United States gallon.

CIRCLE AREAS IN EIGHTHS OF A UNIT.

Diameter.	Circumference.	Area.	Diameter.	Circumference.	Area.	Diameter.	Circumference.	Area.	Diameter.	Circumference.	Area.
1-32	.09817	.0007	9-16	1.76715	.2485	1	3.14159	.7854	2	6.28319	3.1416
1-16	.19635	.0030	19-32	1.86532	.2768	1 1-16	3.33794	.8866	2 3-16	6.87223	3.7583
3-32	.29452	.0069	21-32	2.06167	.3382	1 3-16	3.73064	1.1075	2 5-16	7.26403	4.2000
3-16	.58904	.0276	11-16	2.15984	.3712	1 5-16	4.12334	1.3530	2 7-16	7.65763	4.6694
7-32	.68722	.0375	23-32	2.25802	.4057	1 7-16	4.51604	1.6230	2 9-16	8.05033	5.1572
9-32	.88357	.0621	25-32	2.45437	.4793	1 9-16	4.90874	1.9175	2 11-16	8.44303	5.6727
11-32	1.07992	.0928	27-32	2.65072	.5591	1 11-16	5.30144	2.2365	2 13-16	8.83573	6.2126
13-32	1.27627	.1296	29-32	2.84707	.6450	1 13-16	5.69414	2.5802	2 15-16	9.22843	6.7771

A square is equal in area to a circle when the side of the square equals 0.88623 multiplied by the diameter of the circle; or when the diameter of the circle equals 1.12838 multiplied by the side of the square.

Any straight line extending from the centre of a circle to the circumference is called a *radius*.

AMOUNT OF ONE DOLLAR AT COMPOUND INTEREST.

YEARS.	3%	4%	4½%	5%	6%	YEARS.	3%	4%	4½%	5%	6%
1.....	1.03	1.04	1.04	1.05	1.06	19.....	1.75	2.10	2.30	2.52	3.02
2.....	1.06	1.08	1.09	1.10	1.12	20.....	1.80	2.19	2.41	2.65	3.20
3.....	1.09	1.12	1.14	1.15	1.19	21.....	1.86	2.27	2.52	2.78	3.40
4.....	1.12	1.17	1.19	1.21	1.26	22.....	1.91	2.37	2.63	2.92	3.60
5.....	1.15	1.21	1.24	1.27	1.33	23.....	1.97	2.46	2.75	3.07	3.82
6.....	1.19	1.26	1.30	1.34	1.41	24.....	2.03	2.56	2.87	3.22	4.04
7.....	1.23	1.31	1.36	1.40	1.50	25.....	2.09	2.66	3.00	3.38	4.29
8.....	1.26	1.36	1.42	1.47	1.59	26.....	2.15	2.77	3.14	3.55	4.54
9.....	1.30	1.42	1.48	1.55	1.68	27.....	2.22	2.88	3.28	3.73	4.82
10.....	1.34	1.48	1.55	1.62	1.79	28.....	2.28	2.99	3.43	3.92	5.11
11.....	1.38	1.53	1.62	1.71	1.89	29.....	2.35	3.11	3.58	4.11	5.41
12.....	1.42	1.60	1.69	1.79	2.01	30.....	2.42	3.24	3.74	4.32	5.74
13.....	1.46	1.66	1.77	1.88	2.13	31.....	2.50	3.37	3.91	4.53	6.08
14.....	1.51	1.73	1.85	1.98	2.26	32.....	2.57	3.50	4.09	4.76	6.45
15.....	1.55	1.80	1.93	2.07	2.39	33.....	2.65	3.64	4.27	5.00	6.84
16.....	1.60	1.87	2.02	2.18	2.54	34.....	2.73	3.79	4.46	5.25	7.25
17.....	1.65	1.94	2.11	2.29	2.69	35.....	2.81	3.94	4.66	5.51	7.68
18.....	1.70	2.02	2.20	2.40	2.85	100.....	19.21	50.50	81.58	131.50	339.30

YEARS IN WHICH A GIVEN AMOUNT WILL DOUBLE AT INTEREST.

RATE.	At Simple Interest.	AT COMPOUND INTEREST. Compounded Yearly.	Compounded Semi-Annually.	Compounded Quarterly.	RATE.	At Simple Interest.	AT COMPOUND INTEREST. Compounded Yearly.	Compounded Semi-Annually.	Compounded Quarterly.
	Years.	*Years.*	*Years.*	*Years.*		*Years.*	*Years.*	*Years.*	*Years.*
1	100.00	69.660	69.487	69.237	6	16.67	11.896	11.725	11.639
1½	66.66	46.556	46.382	46.297	6½	15.38	11.007	10.836	10.750
2	50.00	35.003	34.830	34.743	7	14.29	10.245	10.074	9.966
2½	40.00	28.071	27.899	27.748	7½	13.33	9.584	9.414	9.328
3	33.33	23.450	23.278	23.191	8	12.50	9.006	8.837	8.751
3½	28.57	20.149	19.977	19.890	8½	11.76	8.497	8.327	8.241
4	25.00	17.673	17.501	17.415	9	11.11	8.043	7.874	7.788
4½	22.22	15.747	15.576	15.490	9½	10.52	7.638	7.468	7.383
5	20.00	14.207	14.035	13.949	10	10.00	7.273	7.103	7.018
5½	18.18	12.942	12.775	12.689	12	8.34	6.116	5.948	5.862

SIMPLE INTEREST TABLE.

TIME.		4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	TIME.		4%	5%	6%	7%	8%
$1.00	1 month.....	$.003	$.004	$.005	$.005	$.006	$100.00	4 days.....	$.045	$.053	$.066	$.077	$.089
"	2 months.....	.007	.008	.010	.011	.013	"	5 "	.056	.069	.082	.097	.111
"	3 "	.011	.013	.015	.017	.020	"	6 "	.067	.083	.100	.116	.133
"	6 "	.020	.025	.030	.035	.040	"	1 month...	.334	.416	.500	.583	.667
"	12 "	.040	.050	.060	.070	.080	"	2 months..	.667	.832	1.000	1.166	1.333
$100.00	1 day.....	.011	.013	.016	.019	.022	"	3 " ..	1.000	1.250	1.500	1.750	2.000
"	2 days.....	.022	.027	.032	.038	.044	"	6 " ..	2.000	2.500	3.000	3.500	4.000
"	3 "	.034	.041	.050	.058	.067	"	12 " ..	4.000	5.000	6.000	7.000	8.000

INTEREST ON $1,000 FOR ONE TO THIRTY DAYS (BASED ON 360-DAY YEAR).

DAYS.	3½%	4%	4½%	5%	6%	7%	DAYS.	3½%	4%	4½%	5%	6%	7%
	Dolls.	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*		*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*	*Dolls.*
1.....	0.0972	0.1111	0.125	0.1389	0.1667	0.1944	16.....	1.5555	1.7778	2.000	2.2222	2.6667	3.1111
2.....	0.1924	0.2222	0.250	0.2778	0.3333	0.3889	17.....	1.6528	1.8889	2.125	2.3611	2.8333	3.3055
3.....	0.2916	0.3333	0.375	0.4167	0.5000	0.5833	18.....	1.7500	2.0000	2.250	2.5000	3.0000	3.5000
4.....	0.3889	0.4444	0.500	0.5556	0.6667	0.7778	19.....	1.8472	2.1111	2.375	2.6389	3.1667	3.6944
5.....	0.4861	0.5555	0.625	0.6944	0.8333	0.9722	20.....	1.9444	2.2222	2.500	2.7778	3.3333	3.8889
6.....	0.5833	0.6667	0.750	0.8333	1.0000	1.1667	21.....	2.0417	2.3333	2.625	2.9167	3.5000	4.0833
7.....	0.6805	0.7778	0.875	0.9722	1.1667	1.3611	22.....	2.1389	2.4444	2.750	3.0555	3.6667	4.2778
8.....	0.7778	0.8889	1.000	1.1111	1.3333	1.5555	23.....	2.2361	2.5555	2.875	3.1944	3.8333	4.4722
9.....	0.8750	1.0000	1.125	1.2500	1.5000	1.7500	24.....	2.3333	2.6667	3.000	3.3333	4.0000	4.6667
10.....	0.9722	1.1111	1.250	1.3889	1.6667	1.9444	25.....	2.4305	2.7778	3.125	3.4722	4.1667	4.8611
11.....	1.0694	1.2222	1.375	1.5278	1.8333	2.1389	26.....	2.5278	2.8889	3.250	3.6111	4.3333	5.0555
12.....	1.1667	1.3333	1.500	1.6667	2.0000	2.3333	27.....	2.6250	3.0000	3.375	3.7500	4.5000	5.2500
13.....	1.2639	1.4444	1.625	1.8055	2.1667	2.5278	28.....	2.7222	3.1111	3.500	3.8889	4.6667	5.4444
14.....	1.3611	1.5555	1.750	1.9444	2.3333	2.7222	29.....	2.8194	3.2222	3.625	4.0278	4.8333	5.6389
15.....	1.4583	1.6667	1.875	2.0833	2.5000	2.9167	30.....	2.9167	3.3333	3.750	4.1667	5.0000	5.8333

RENT COLLECTION TABLE.

(By C. R. Swickard, Columbus, O.)

DAYS.	Month of 31 Days.	Month of 30 Days.	Month of 29 Days.	Month of 28 Days.	DAYS.	Month of 31 Days.	Month of 30 Days.	Month of 29 Days.	Month of 28 Days.
1.....	.0322	.0333	.0344	.0357	17.....	.5462	.5666	.5861	.6069
2.....	.0645	.0666	.0689	.0714	18.....	.5806	.5999	.6206	.6426
3.....	.0967	.0999	.1034	.1071	19.....	.6128	.6333	.6551	.6783
4.....	.1290	.1333	.1379	.1428	20.....	.6450	.6666	.6896	.7140
5.....	.1613	.1666	.1724	.1785	21.....	.6774	.6999	.7240	.7497
6.....	.1936	.1999	.2068	.2142	22.....	.7097	.7332	.7585	.7854
7.....	.2253	.2333	.2413	.2499	23.....	.7419	.7666	.7930	.8211
8.....	.2570	.2666	.2758	.2856	24.....	.7742	.7999	.8275	.8568
9.....	.2903	.2999	.3103	.3213	25.....	.8065	.8332	.8620	.8925
10.....	.3225	.3333	.3448	.3570	26.....	.8387	.8666	.8964	.9282
11.....	.3647	.3666	.3792	.3927	27.....	.8710	.8999	.9309	.9639
12.....	.3870	.3999	.4137	.4284	28.....	.8032	.9332	.9654	1.00
13.....	.4192	.4333	.4482	.4641	29.....	.9355	.9666	1.00	.....
14.....	.4516	.4666	.4827	.4998	30.....	.9677	1.00	.....	.....
15.....	.4838	.4999	.5172	.5355	31.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....
16.....	.5140	.5333	.5516	.5712					

Note—Multiply the total rental a month by the figure opposite the number of days due.

WAGE TABLES.

(Arranged on the basis of certain union scales.)

Hours.	35-Hr. Week.		40-Hr. Week.		44-Hour Week.				48-Hour Week.			
	$60 a Week.		$60 a Week.		$55 a Week.		$60 a Week.		$55 a Week.		$60 a Week.	
	Single Price.	1½ Price.	Single Price.	1½ Price.	Single Price.	1½ Price.	Single Price.	1½ Price.	Single Price.	1½ Price.	Single Price.	1½ Price.
¼	.43	.64	.38	.56	.31	.47	.34	.51	.29	.43	.31	.47
½	.86	1.29	.75	1.13	.63	.94	.68	1.02	.57	.86	.63	.94
¾	1.29	1.93	1.13	1.69	.94	1.41	1.02	1.53	.86	1.29	.94	1.41
1	1.71	2.57	1.50	2.25	1.25	1.88	1.36	2.05	1.15	1.72	1.25	1.88
2	3.14	5.14	3.00	4.50	2.50	3.75	2.73	4.09	2.29	3.44	2.50	3.75
3	3.43	7.71	4.50	6.75	3.75	5.63	4.09	6.14	3.44	5.16	3.75	5.63
4	6.86	10.29	6.00	9.00	5.00	7.50	5.45	8.18	4.58	6.87	5.00	7.50
5	8.57	12.86	7.50	11.25	6.25	9.38	6.82	10.23	5.73	8.59	6.25	9.38
6	10.29	15.43	9.00	13.50	7.50	11.25	8.18	12.27	6.88	10.31	7.50	11.25
7	12.00	18.00	10.50	15.75	8.75	13.13	9.55	14.32	8.02	12.03	8.75	13.13
8	13.71	20.57	12.00	18.00	10.00	15.00	10.91	16.36	9.17	13.75	10.00	15.00
9	15.43	23.14	13.50	20.25	11.25	16.88	12.27	18.41	10.31	15.47	11.25	16.88
10	17.14	25.71	15.00	22.50	12.50	18.75	13.64	20.45	11.46	17.19	12.50	18.75
11	18.86	28.29	16.50	24.75	13.75	20.63	15.00	22.50	12.60	18.91	13.75	20.63
12	20.57	30.86	18.00	27.00	15.00	22.50	16.36	24.54	13.75	20.62	15.00	22.50
13	22.29	33.43	19.50	29.25	16.25	24.38	17.73	26.59	14.90	22.34	16.25	24.38
14	24.00	36.00	21.00	31.50	17.50	26.25	19.09	28.64	16.04	24.06	17.50	26.25
15	25.71	38.57	22.50	33.75	18.75	28.13	20.45	30.68	17.19	25.78	18.75	28.13
16	27.43	41.14	24.00	36.00	20.00	30.00	21.82	32.73	18.33	27.50	20.00	30.00
17	29.14	43.71	25.50	38.25	21.25	31.88	23.18	34.77	19.48	29.22	21.25	31.88
18	30.86	46.29	27.00	40.50	22.50	33.75	24.54	36.82	20.63	30.94	22.50	33.75
19	32.57	48.86	28.50	42.75	23.75	35.63	25.91	38.86	21.77	32.66	23.75	35.63
20	34.29	51.43	30.00	45.00	25.00	37.50	27.27	40.91	22.92	34.37	25.00	37.50
21	36.00	54.00	31.50	47.25	26.25	39.38	28.64	42.95	24.06	36.09	26.25	39.38
22	37.71	56.57	33.00	49.50	27.50	41.25	30.00	45.00	25.21	37.81	27.50	41.25
23	39.43	59.14	34.50	51.75	28.75	43.13	31.36	47.04	26.35	39.53	28.75	43.13
24	41.14	61.71	36.00	54.00	30.00	45.00	32.73	49.09	27.50	41.25	30.00	45.00
25	42.86	.....	37.50	56.25	31.25	46.88	34.09	51.14	28.65	42.97	31.25	46.88
26	44.57	.....	39.00	58.50	32.50	48.75	35.45	53.18	29.79	44.69	32.50	48.75
27	46.29	.....	40.50	60.75	33.75	50.63	36.82	55.23	30.94	46.40	33.75	50.63
28	48.00	.....	42.00	.....	35.00	52.50	38.18	57.27	32.08	48.12	35.00	52.50
29	49.71	.....	43.50	.....	36.25	54.38	39.54	59.32	33.23	49.84	36.25	54.38
30	51.43	.....	45.00	.....	37.50	56.25	40.91	61.36	34.38	51.56	37.50	56.25
31	53.14	.....	46.50	.....	38.75	.....	42.27	.....	35.52	53.28	38.75	58.13
32	54.86	.....	48.00	.....	40.00	.....	43.64	.....	36.67	55.00	40.00	60.00
33	56.57	.....	49.50	.....	41.25	.....	45.00	.....	37.81	.....	41.25	.....
34	58.29	.....	51.00	.....	42.50	.....	46.36	.....	38.96	.....	42.50	.....
35	60.00	.....	52.50	.....	43.75	.....	47.73	.....	40.10	.....	43.75	.....
36	.....	.....	54.00	.....	45.00	.....	49.09	.....	41.25	.....	45.00	.....
37	.....	.....	55.50	.....	46.25	.....	50.45	.....	42.40	.....	46.25	.....
38	.....	.....	57.00	.....	47.50	.....	51.82	.....	43.54	.....	47.50	.....
39	.....	.....	58.50	.....	48.75	.....	53.18	.....	44.69	.....	48.75	.....
40	.....	.....	60.00	.....	50.00	.....	54.54	.....	45.83	.....	50.00	.....
41	.....	.....	.....	.....	51.25	.....	55.91	.....	46.98	.....	51.25	.....
42	.....	.....	.....	.....	52.50	.....	57.27	.....	48.13	.....	52.50	.....
43	.....	.....	.....	.....	53.75	.....	58.63	.....	49.27	.....	53.75	.....
44	.....	.....	.....	.....	55.00	.....	60.00	.....	50.42	.....	55.00	.....
45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51.56	.....	56.25	.....
46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52.71	.....	57.50	.....
47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53.85	.....	58.75	.....
48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55.00	.....	60.00	.....

NUMBER OF DAYS FROM A GIVEN DAY IN ONE MONTH TO SAME DAY IN ANY OTHER MONTH.

(Prepared by the Mutual Life Insurance Co., of New York.)

From To	Jan.	Feb.	March	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
February	334	365	28	59	89	120	150	181	212	242	273	303
March	306	337	365	31	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	122	153	183
July	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	121
September	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

HOW TO WRITE BILLIONS, TRILLIONS, ETC.

(From Commerce and Finance.)

The strain on the Arabic notation that is involved in writing the enormous figures of European currency circulations and debts has driven many writers to fall back on "plain English" in writing round numbers, as, for instance, we ourselves last week described the German mark circulation as having increased to "496.5 quintillions."

Of course we used the word "quintillion" in its American sense, which happens to be also its French sense, but in Great Britain and the other European countries the word has a very different meaning.

We set down herewith the numerals and their nomenclature in this country and France on the one hand and in Great Britain and the rest of Europe on the other, which it were well to keep in mind:

	U. S. and France.	Gt. Britain & Rest of Europ.
1,000,000	million	million
1,000,000,000*	billion	1,000 millions
	milliard	milliard
1,000,000,000,000	trillion	billion
1,000,000,000,000,000	quadrillion	1,000 billions
1,000,000,000,000,000,000	quintillion	trillion

* Our billion is called a milliard all over the European Continent. In Great Britain it is called indifferently a milliard or a thousand millions.

Thus while in France and this country the notation advances in periods of three figures, in Great Britain and the rest of Europe it advances in periods of six, our sextillion being there a thousand trillions, and so on.

FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Denominations.	Where Used.	American Equivalents.
Almude	Portugal	4.422 gals.
Ardeb	Egypt	7.6907 bu.
Are	Metric	0.02471 acre.
Arobe	Paraguay	25 lbs.
Arratel or libra	Portugal	1.011 lbs.
Arroba (dry)	Argentine Republic	25.3175 lbs.
"	Brazil	32.38 lbs.
"	Cuba	25.3664 lbs.
"	Portugal	32.38 lbs.
"	Spain	25.36 lbs.
"	Venezuela	25.4024 lbs.
" (liqu'd)	Cuba, Spain, and Venezuela	4.263 gals.
Arshine	Russia	28 in.
(sq.)	"	5.44 sq. ft.
Artel	Morocco	1.12 lbs.
Baril	Argentine Republic and Mexico	20.0787 gals.
Barrel	Malta (customs)	11.4 gals.
	Spain (raisins)	100 lbs.
Berkovets	Russia	361.12 lbs.
Boll or Bole	Scotland, Ireland	4 Winch'r bu.
Bongkal	India	832 grains.
Bouw	Sumatra	7,096.5 sq. metres
Bu	Japan	0.1 inch.
Butt (wine)	Spain	140 gals.
Caffiso	Malta	5.4 gals.
Candy	India (Bombay)	529 lbs.
"	India (Madras)	500 lbs.
Cantar	Egypt	99.05 lbs. av.
"	Morocco	113 lbs.
"	Syria (Damascus)	575 lbs.
"	Turkey	124.7036 lbs.
Cantaro (cantar)	Malta	175 lbs.
Carga	Mexico, Salvador	300 lbs.
Catty	China	1.333⅓ lbs.
"	Japan	1.31 lbs.
"	Java, Siam, Malac'a	1.35 lbs.
"	Sumatra	2.12 lbs.
Centaro	Central America	4.2631 gals.
Centner	Bremen, Brunswick	117.5 lbs.
"	Denmark, Norway	110 11 lbs.
"	Prussia	113.44 lbs.
"	Sweden	93.7 lbs.
"	Vienna	123.5 lbs.
"	Zollverein	110.24 lbs.
"	Double or metric	220.46 lbs.
Chetvert	Russia	5.7748 bu.
Chih	China	14 inches.
Cho	Japan	2.4507 acres.
Comb	England	4 bu.
Coyan	Sarawak	3.038 lbs.
"	Siam (Koyan)	2,667 lbs.
Cuadra	Argentine Republic	4.2 acres.
"	Paraguay	78.9 yds.
"	Paraguay (sq.)	8.077 sq. ft.
"	Uruguay	Nearly 2 acres.
Cubic meter	Metric	35.3 cu. ft.
Cwt. (hundredweight)	British	112 lbs.
Dessiatine	Russia	2.6997 acres.
"	Spain	1.599 bu.
Drachme	Greece	Half ounce.
Fanega (dry)	Central America	1.5745 bu.
"	Chile	2.575 bu.
"	Cuba	1.599 bu.
"	Mexico	1.54728 bu.
"	Uruguay (double)	7.776 bu.
"	Uruguay (single)	3.888 bu.
"	Venezuela	1.599 bu.
" (liquid)	Spain	16 gals.
Feddan	Egypt	1.03 acres.
Frail (raisins)	Spain	50 lbs.
Frasco	Argentine Republic	2.5096 qts.
"	Mexico	2.5 qts.
Frasila	Zanzibar	35 lbs.
Fuder	Luxemburg	264.17 gals.
Funt	Russia	0.9028 lb.
Garnice	Russian Poland	0.88 gal.
Gram	Metric	15.432 grains.
Hectare	"	2.471 acres.
Hectoliter: Dry	"	2.838 bu.
Liquid	"	26.417 gals.
Joch	Austria, Hungary	1.422 acres.
Ken	Japan	6 feet.
Kilogram (kilo)	Metric	2.2046 lbs.
Kilometer	"	0.621376 mile.
Klafter	Russia	216 cu. ft.
Koku	Japan	4.9629 Imp. bu.
Korree	Russia	3.5 bu.
Kwamme	Japan	8.28 lbs.

Denominations.	Where Used.	American Equivalents.
Last	Belgium, Holland	85.134 bu.
"	England (dry malt)	82.52 bu.
"	Germany	2 metric tons (4,480 lbs.)
"	Prussia	112.29 bu.
"	Russian Poland	11¾ bu.
"	Scotland, Ireland	10 quarters.
"	Spain (salt)	4,760 lbs.
League (land)	Paraguay	4,633 acres.
Li	China	2,115 ft.
Libra (lb.)	Argentine Republic	1.0127 lbs.
"	Central America	1.043 lbs.
"	Chile	1.014 lbs.
"	Cuba	1.0161 lbs.
"	Mexico	1.01465 lbs.
"	Peru	1.0143 lbs.
"	Portugal	1.011 lbs.
"	Spain	1.0144 lbs.
"	Uruguay	1.0143 lbs.
"	Venezuela	1.0161 lbs.
Liter	Metric	1.0567 quarts.
Livre (lb.)	Greece	1.1 lbs.
"	Guiana	1.0791 lbs.
Load	England (timber)	Sq., 50 cu. ft.
Manzana	Costa Rica	1 5-6 acres.
"	Nicaragua Salvad'r	1 727 acres
Mate	Bolivia	0.507 lb.
Maund	India	82 2-7 lbs.
Meter	Metric	39.37 inches.
Mil	Denmark	4.68 miles.
"	Denmark (geog'cal)	4.61 miles.
Milla	Nicaragua & Honduras	1.1493 miles
Mna	Greece	3.3069 lbs. av.
Morgen	Prussia	0.63 acre.
Ocque	Greece	2.84 lbs. av.
Oke	Egypt	2.8052 lbs.
"	Greece	2.84 lbs.
"	Turkey	2.82838 lbs.
Pic	Egypt	21¼ inches.
Picul	Borneo & Celebes	135.64 lbs.
"	China, Japan	133⅓ lbs.
"	Java	135.1 lbs.
"	Philippine Islands	137.9 lbs.
Pie	Argentine Republic	0.9478 foot.
"	Spain	0.91407 foot.
Pik	Turkey	27.9 inches.
Pood	Russia	36.112 lbs.
Pund (lb.)	Denmark & Sweden	1.102 lbs.
Quarter	Great Britain	8.252 bu.
"	London (coal)	36 bu.
Quintal	Argentine Republic	101.42 lbs.
"	Brazil	130.06 lbs.
"	Castile, Chile, Mexico and Peru	101.41 lbs.
"	Metric	220.46 lbs.
Rottle	Palestine	6 lbs.
Sack	England	4 bu.; of flour, it is 480 lbs.
Sagene	Russia	7 feet.
Salm	Malta	490 lbs.
Se	Japan	0.02451 acre.
Seer	India	1 lb. 13 ozs.
Shaku	Japan	11.9305 inches.
Sno	"	1.6 quarts.
Standard (Leningrad)	Lumber measure	165 cu. ft.
Stone	British	14 lbs.
Sun	Japan	1.193 inches.
Tael	Cochin-China	590.75 grs. (troy)
Tan	Japan	0.25 acre.
Tchetvert	Russia	5.77 Imper. bu., or 5.95 Winchester bu.
To	Japan	2 pecks.
Ton	Space measure	40 cu. ft.
Tonde (cereals)	Denmark	3.94783 Win. bu.
Tondeland	"	1.36 acres.
Tonne	France	2204.62 lbs. av.
Tsubo	Japan	6 ft. sq.
Tsun	China	1.41 inches.
Tunna	Sweden	4.5 bu.
Tunnland	"	1.22 acres.
Vara	Argentine Republic	34.1208 inches.
"	Central America	32.87 inches.
"	Chile and Peru	33.367 inches.
"	Cuba	33.384 inches.
"	Mexico	33 inches.
"	Spain	0.914117 yd
Vedro	Russia	2.707 gals.
Verst	"	0.663 mile.
Vlocka	Russian Poland	41.98 acres.
Wey	Scotland & Ireland	5 quarters.

The *carat*, used as a gem unit, weighs over 3 grains (3.168), or 205 milligrams.

The word also is used to denote the proportion of alloy in a metal: thus, pure gold is 24 carats fine.

FOREIGN COINS VALUED IN UNITED STATES MONEY.

(Proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury as of Oct. 1, 1924.)

Argentine Republic, G., ($0.9648) Currency; Paper, normally convertible at 44 per cent. of face value; now inconvertible.

Austria, G., Krone ($0.2026).

Belgium, G. and S., Franc ($0.1930). Member Latin Union.

Bolivia, G., Boliviano ($0.3893). 12½ bolivianos equal 1 pound sterling.

Brazil, G., Milreis ($0.5462). Currency; Government paper normally convertible at 16 pence (—$0.3244) per milreis; now inconvertible.

British Colonies in Australasia and Africa, G., Pound sterling ($4.8665).

British Honduras, G., Dollar ($1.0000).

Bulgaria, G., Leva ($0.1930).

Canada, G., Dollar ($1.00).

Chili, G., Peso ($0.3650). Currency; Inconvertible paper.

China, S., Tael, Haikwan (customs) ($0.9129). The tael is a unit of weight, not a coin. The customs unit is the Haikwan tael. The values of other taels are based on their relation to the value of the Haikwan tael. The Yuan silver dollar of 100 cents is the monetary unit of the Chinese Republic; it is equivalent to .644+ of the Haikwan tael. Dollar, Yuan ($0.5814). Mexican silver pesos issued under Mexican decree of Nov. 13, 1918, are of silver content approximately 41% less than the dollar here quoted; and those issued under decree of Oct. 27, 1919, contain about 51% less silver.

Colombia, G., Peso ($0.9733). Currency; Government paper and gold.

Costa Rica, G., Colon ($0.4653)

Cuba, G., Peso ($1.0000).

Czecho-Slovakia, G., Krone ($0.2026).

Denmark, G., Krone ($0.2680).

Dominican Republic, G., Dollar ($1.0000). U. S. money is principal circulating medium.

Ecuador, G., Sucre ($0.4867).

Egypt, G., Pound (100 piasters) ($4.9431). The actual standard is the British pound sterling, which is legal tender for 97⅛ piasters.

Finland, G., Markka ($0.1930).

France, G. and S., Franc ($0.1930). Member Latin Union.

Germany, G., Mark ($0.2382).

Great Britain, G., Pound sterling ($4.8665).

Greece, G. and S., Drachma ($0.1930). Member Latin Union.

Guatemala, S., Peso ($0.5473). Currency: Inconvertible paper.

Hayti, G., Gourde ($0.2000). Currency; National bank notes redeemable on demand in American dollars.

Honduras, S., Peso ($0.5473). Currency: Bank notes.

Hungary, G., Krone ($0.2026).

India (British), G., Mohur and Sovereign ($4.8665); S., Rupee ($0.2601). The British sovereign and half sovereign are legal tender in India at 10 rupees per sovereign.

Indo-China, S., Piaster ($0.5911).

Italy, G., Lira ($0.1930). Member Latin Union.

Japan, G., Yen ($0.4985).

Liberia, G., Dollar $1.0000). Currency: Depreciated silver token coins. Customs duties are collected in gold.

Lithuania, G., Litas ($0.1000).

Mexico, G., Peso ($0.4985).

Netherlands, G., Guilder (florin), ($0.4020).

Newfoundland, G., Dollar ($1.0000).

Nicaragua, G., Cordoba ($1.0000).

Norway, G., Krone ($0.2680).

Panama, G., Balboa ($1.0000).

Paraguay, G., Peso (Argentine), ($0.9648). Currency; Depreciated Paraguayan paper currency.

Persia, S., Kran ($0.1008). Currency: Silver circulating above its metallic value. Gold coin is a commodity only, normally worth double the silver.

Peru, G., Libra ($4.8665).

Philippine Islands, G., Peso ($0.5000).

Poland, G., Zloty ($0.1930).

Portugal, G., Escudo $1.0805). Currency: Inconvertible paper.

Roumania, G., Leu ($0.1930).

Russia, G., Ruble ($0.5146).

Salvador, G., Colon ($0.5000).

Serbia, G., Dinar ($0.1930).

Siam, G., Tical ($0.3709).

Spain, G. and S., Peseta ($0.1930). Valuation is for gold peseta; currency is notes of the Bank of Spain.

Straits Settlements, G., Dollar ($0.5678).

Sweden, G., Krona ($0.2680).

Switzerland, G., Franc ($0.1930). Member Latin Union.

Turkey, G., Piaster ($0.0440). (100 piasters equal to the Turkish £.).

Uruguay, G., Peso ($1.0342). Currency; Inconvertible paper.

Venezuela, G., Bolivar ($0.1930).

G, means gold standard country; S, silver. Value in U. S. money is stated in parentheses.

The Treasury does not quote in the above table the monetary units of some of the newly created countries of Central Europe because the countries have as yet no struck coinage.

Lithuania, which has been using the German mark, has adopted the *litas* (gold par of exchange, $0.10).

Latvia, which has been using the Russian ruble, has adopted the *lat* (gold par of exchange, $0.193).

Esthonia has the *Esthonian mark* (gold par of exchange, $0.193).

Russia also has been trying to stabilize its currency by use of a new standard, the *chervonets*, equivalent to 10 gold rubles (gold par of exchange, $5.146) and is issuing bank notes on that standard based on a gold reserve.

JAPANESE WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND MONEYS, WITH ENGLISH, AMERICAN, FRENCH AND GERMAN EQUIVALENTS.

JAPAN.	GREAT BRITAIN.	UNITED STATES.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.
Ri.....	2.44030 miles	2.44029 miles	3.92727 kilometres	3.92727 kilometre
Ri (marine).....	1.15152 miles	1.15151 miles	1.85318 kilometres	1.85318 kilometre
Square Ri.....	5.95505 sq. miles	5.95501 sq. miles	15.42347 kilometres	15.42347 quadrat-kilometre
Cho = 10 *Tan*... } = 3,000 *Tsubo* }	2.45064 acres	2.45062 acres	99.17355 ares	99.17355 ar
Tsubo.....	3.95369 sq. yards	3.95367 sq. yards	3.30579 centiares	3.30579 quadrat-metre
Koku = 10 *To*.. } = 100 *Sho* } .... " (Capacity of vessels).....	4.96005 bushels	47.65389 gals. (liquid) 5.11902 bush. (dry)	1.80391 hectolitre	1.80391 hectolitre
	1-10 of one ton	1-10 of one ton	1-10 de tonne	1-10 tonne
Kwan = 1,000 *Momme*.	8.26733 lb. (avoir.) 10.04711 lb. (troy)	8.26733 lb. (avoir.) 10.04711 lb. (troy)	3.75000 kilogrammes	3.75000 kilo-gramme
Kin = 160 *Momme*....	1.32277 lb. (avoir.) 1.60754 lb. (troy)	1.32277 lb. (avoir.) 1.60754 lb. (troy)	0.60000 kilo-gramme	0.60000 kilogramme
Momme.....	2.11644 drams	0.13228 oz. (avoir)	3.75000 grammes	3.75000 gramme
	2.41131 dwts.	0.12057 oz. (troy)		
Yen = 100 *Sen*.....	2s. 0d. 582.	0.4984 dollar	2.583 francs	2.0924 mark

The value of the yen is as follows: Prior to December, 1885, gold yen, 0.4 momme of pure gold; from January, 1886, to September, 1897, silver yen, 6.7 momme of pure silver; subsequent to October, 1897, gold yen, 0.2 momme of pure gold.

VALUE AND WEIGHT OF GOLD.

(By the United States Assay Office, New York.)

The unit in weighing gold is the troy ounce. A "fine" ounce means an ounce of pure gold. The mint value of gold does not fluctuate but remains constant at $20.67183462 per fine ounce. Troy measure is used in weighing gold. The grain is the same in both troy and avoirdupois measure but the ounce and the pound are not the same. The troy ounce contains 480 grains and the troy pound 5,760 grains, there being 12 ounces to the pound. The troy pound is never used in weighing gold, even when the weights of large quantities are to be computed. The avoirdupois ounce contains 437½ grains and the avoirdupois pound contains 7,000 grains, there being 16 ounces to the pound.

BRITISH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

A *ton* of water contains 35.943 cubic feet or 224 gallons. The ordinary *ton* weighs 2,240 pounds. A ship's *tun* holds 210 gallons. A *cargo ton* contains 40 cubic feet. The *ton-register*, the unit of capacity of a ship, is 100 English cubic feet. A *thread* of yarn is 1½ yards; a *skein* of cotton or silk is 120 yards; a *hank* of cotton or silk is 840 yards; a hank of *linen* is 30 yards. A *cable length*, used in nautical measure, is 606.97 feet.

BRITISH LIQUID MEASURE WITH UNITED STATES EQUIVALENTS.

Names.	Pounds of Water.	Cubic Inches.	Litres.	United States' Equivalents.
4 gills = 1 pint	1.25	34.66	0.56793	1.20032 liquid pints.
2 pints = 1 quart	2.5	69.32	1.13586	1.20032 " quarts.
2 quarts = 1 pottle	5	138.64	2.27173	2.40064 " "
2 pottles = 1 gallon	10	277.27	4.54346	1.20032 " gallons.
2 gallons = 1 peck	20	554.55	9.08692	1.03152 dry pecks.
4 pecks = 1 bushel	80	2219.36	36.34766	1.03152 " bushels.
4 bushels = 1 coomb	320	8872.77	145.39062	4.12606 " "
2 coombs = 1 quarter	640	17745.54	290.7813	8.2521 " "

(Dry measure)

Size of Barrels.

Firkin or quarter barrel	9 gallons	Tierce	42 gallons
Anker (10 gallons)	10 gallons	Hogshead of ale (1½ barrels)	54 gallons
Kilderkin, rundlet, or ½ barrel	18 gallons	Puncheon	72 gallons
Barrel	36 gallons	Butt of ale	108 gallons

ANCIENT GREEK AND ROMAN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

WITH AMERICAN EQUIVALENTS.

WEIGHTS.

The Roman libra or pound = 10 oz. 18 pwt. 13 5-7 gr., Troy.
The Attica mina or pound = 11 oz. 7 pwt. 16 2-7 gr., Troy.
The Attica talent (60 minae) = 56 lbs. 11 oz. 0 pwt. 17 1-7 gr., Troy.

DRY MEASURE.

The Roman modus = 1 pk. 2-9 pint.
The Attic choenix = nearly 1½ pints.
The Attic medimnus = 4 pk. 6 1-10 pints.

LIQUID MEASURE.

The cotyle = a little over ½ pint.
The cyathus = a little over 1½ pints.
The chus = a little over 6⅔ pints.

LONG MEASURE.

The Roman foot = 11 3-5 inches.
The Roman cubit = 1 ft. 5⅔ inches.
The Roman pace = 4 ft. 10 inches.
The Roman furlong = 604 ft. 10 inches.
The Roman mile = 4,835 feet.
The Grecian cubit = 1 ft. 6⅓ inches.
The Grecian furlong = 504 ft. 4 1-5 inches.
The Grecian mile = 4,030 feet.

MONEY.

The quadrans = 1 1-10 mills.
The as = 1 3-10 mills.
The sestertius = 3.58 + cents.
The sestertium (1,000 sestertii) = $35.80.
The denarius = 14.35 + cents.
The Attic obolus = 2.39 + cents.
The drachma = 14.35 + cents.
The mina (100 drachmae) = $14.35 +.
The talent (60 minae) = $861.00.
The Greek stater was worth $4; the Persian, $5.35. Each coin was of silver, composed of 20 drachmas, each drachma equal in value to 19½ cents, American money.

The modern drachma equals 19.3 cents. The Greek stater weighed 134.75 grains avoirdupois. The Roman aureus was worth $4.50.

BIBLICAL WEIGHTS REDUCED TO TROY WEIGHT.

The Gerah, one-twentieth of a Shekel, 12 grains; the Bekah, half a Shekel, 5 pennyweight; the Shekel, 10 pennyweight; the Maneh, 60 Shekels, 2 lbs. 6 oz.; the Talent, 50 Manehs, or 3,000 Shekels, 125 lbs.

ENERGY RESOURCES OF THE WORLD.

The United States is literally the most powerful country in the world, according to a statement made by Dr. Thomas T. Read of the Federal Bureau of Mines, before the School of Foreign Service of Georgetown University. "The real basis of power of a nation is its energy resources rather than its man-power strength," said Dr. Read. "The modern way to use the energy of a man is to employ it in a way similar to the little detonator of the big explosive shell—the little charge sets off the big one and does an amount of work far in excess of its own capacity. The energy output of an average workman is about a tenth of a horsepower. The energy expended by a coal miner in an eight-hour day thus amounts to about that available from two pounds of coal. A Japanese miner who gets out 1,400 pounds of coal a day thus multiplies his energy by 700. It is somewhat like planting one grain of wheat and having 700 grow from it.

"The American miner gets out 8,800 pounds of coal in a day and so multiplies his energy by 4,400. There are 41,000,000 wage earners in the United States and their energy output is a little over 4,000,000 horsepower, or only nine times the potential energy output in the form of coal of 100 miners. The power minerals, coal, petroleum, and waterpower, are, therefore, the real sources of strength in an industrial civilization. Just where the United States stands on this basis is best brought out by some comparative figures which may be stated in millions of horsepower years, so that the figures will be easier to handle. Taking the estimates of probable and possible available coal, petroleum, and waterpower in the principal countries of the world, and reckoning them in terms of millions of horsepower years, they line up something like this:

Country.	Coal (Millions of Hp. Years).	Petr'le'm (Millions of Hp. Years).	Water-power (Millions of Hp. Years).	Country.	Coal (Millions of Hp. Years).	Petr'le'm (Millions of Hp. Years).	Water-power (Millions of Hp. Years).
United States	500,000	400	28	Australasia	19,000	(?)	4
China	200,000	60	20	Russia	17,000	280	16
Germany	48,000	2	1½	Poland and Czecho-Slovakia	14,000	45	1
Canada	40,000	40	20	India	11,000	70	27
Great Britain	27 000	(?)	1				

Latest reports show Chinese figures may be too large.

"No other country than these has as much as one-fiftieth part of the total energy resources as the United States. The United States had resources before 1492 even greater than now because they were all unused. China is in somewhat the same position to-day as the United States was 400 years ago. Japan, on the other hand, is an example of a country that has developed its very limited resources to a large extent. Japan's energy resources are less than one five-hundredth part of those of the United States, and therefore the Japanese cannot afford to use their energy for rough uses that require large quantities, such as in breaking stone.

BUSHEL WEIGHTS IN POUNDS.

United States—Federal Law—Apples (green or ripe), 50; barley, 48; barley malt, 34; beans, 60; beans (castor), 50; buckwheat, 48; cherries (green or ripe), 50; corn (shelled), 56; flaxseed (linseed), 56; oats, 32; peaches (green or ripe), 50; pears (green or ripe), 50; peas (green or dried), 60; plums (green or ripe), 50; potatoes (white), 60; quinces (green or ripe), 50; rye, 56; wheat, 60.

Bushel weights (lbs.) under N. Y. State law—Apples, 48; barley, 48; beans, 60; bran, 20; buckwheat, 48; clover seed, 60; corn (shelled), 56; corn meal, 50; cottonseed (Sea Island), 44; cotton seed (upland), 30; flaxseed, 55; malt, 34; oats, 32; onions, 57; peas, 60; potatoes, 60; potatoes (sweet), 54; rye, 56; rye meal, 50; timothy seed, 45; wheat, 60; lime, 70; coarse salt, 70; fine salt, 56; carrots, 50; herds grass seed, 45; rough rice, 45; dried peaches, 33; dried apples, 25.

Dry measure in the United States is based on the old English Winchester *struck* bushel, containing 2,150.42 cubic inches, or 1.24 cubic feet; inside dimensions—18.5 inches diameter, 8 inches deep; when heaped, cone not less than 6 inches high. The United States Court of Customs Appeals decided in February, 1912, that a "bushel" under the tariff law means a *heaped* bushel, so far as apples are concerned, and that a *heaped* bushel should contain 2,747.715 cubic inches. Under this decision, a *heaped* bushel is 27.8 per cent. larger than a *struck* bushel. Heaped measure is used with bulky commodities, such as apples, pears, potatoes, onions, etc.

A bushel of coal in Pennsylvania must contain 75 lbs. of anthracite, or 76 lbs. of bituminous, or 80 lbs. of stone coal.

The United States Department of Agriculture does not recommend the sale of fruits and vegetables by weight bushel. The U. S. standard bushel is a unit of volume and it is impossible to define accurately a unit of volume in terms of weight, as the weight of any given volume of fruits or vegetables will vary with the size, variety, condition of the product and the tightness of the pack.

Many of the States have enacted laws standardizing various types of fruit and vegetable containers, fixing the dimensions, etc.

States requiring sales by weight—Some States have laws requiring that all dry commodities be sold by weight, while others require that those for which a legal weight has been established be so sold. In the latter class when a unit of dry measure is called for, this must be determined by weight in accordance with the standard schedule of weight per bushel. In some of these States a special contract may be made by the parties, specifying some other method of sale.

The list of States follows: Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, Nevada, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota Utah, Wisconsin and the District of Columbia.

In these States purchasers may demand that all orders be actually weighed before delivery, and that full weight as specified in the State law be delivered. It is desirable for purchasers to check the deliveries by weight and compare them with the standard legal weights.

States requiring definite weights—In the second class may be grouped a number of States having statutes similar to each other in wording and apparently similar in legal effect. These statutes read somewhat as follows: "The bushel shall consist of or will mean, a stated weight," sometimes with the qualification, "When sold by the bushel." This list includes: California, Delaware, Illinois, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, West Virginia, Wyoming and the Territory of Hawaii.

In Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland and Rhode Island there is a legal or standard weight per bushel, without a provision for a special agreement clause.

In Mississippi, North Carolina and Virginia there is a legal or standard weight but it is binding only when the purchaser so specifies.

In Arizona and Washington there are no legal or standard bushel weights.

A CORD OF WOOD OR STONE.

A cord of wood or stone contains 128 cubic feet. The standard size of a piled cord of wood is 8 feet long, by 4 feet wide, by 4 feet high.

WEIGHT OF MILK AND CREAM.

Milk, at ordinary temperature, weighs 8.60 lbs. a gallon, provided it contains 3 per cent. of butter fat; cream, 8.37 lbs. a gallon, if it has in it 28 per cent. of butter fat. When cream contains 40 per cent. of fat it weighs 8.28 lbs. a gallon.

HOW LONG IT TAKES TREES TO GROW.

SPECIES.	Fence Posts (6-in. trees)	Pulpwood, Fuel (8-in. trees)	Ties (11-in. trees)	Poles & Piling (14-in. trees)	Sawlogs (18-in. trees)
	Years	*Years*	*Years*	*Years*	*Years*
Northern:					
Aspen	25–35	30–40	45– 55	60– 70	.....
Beech	65–80	80–95	110–125	145–160	185–200
Birch, paper	30–35	50–55	.....	.....	.....
Birch, yellow	45–55	60–70	75– 85	100–110	130–140
Hemlock	25–40	35–50	50– 65	65– 80	85–100
Maple, sugar	55–70	70–85	90–105	110–125	145–160
Pine, jack	25–35	30–40	50– 60	75– 85	.....
Pine, red	15–25	25–35	30– 40	40– 50	55– 65
Pine, white	25–35	35–45	50– 60	65– 75	90–100
Spruce, red	30–40	45–55	60– 70	.....	.....
Tamarack	50–60	45–55	110–120	160–170	.....
Central hardwood:					
Chestnut	15–25	25–35	30– 40	45– 55	65– 75
Hickory	40–50	50–60	70– 80	90–100	110–120
Oak, black	25–35	35–45	45– 55	75– 85	125–135
Oak, red	25–35	35–45	45– 55	60– 70	100–110
Oak, white	30–40	40–50	55– 65	90–100	150–160
Poplar, yellow	16–37	22–50	32– 70	45–100	65–135
Catalpa	25–30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Larch, Euro	20–30	25–35	45– 55	.....	.....
Maple, silver	15–25	20–30	25– 35	.....	.....
Walnut, black	15–25	20–30	30– 40	.....	.....
Southern:					
Cottonwood	5–15	10–20	15– 25	20– 30	25– 35
Ash, white	15–25	20–30	25– 35	35– 45	50– 60
Cedar, red	25–35	35–45	50– 60	65– 75	.....
Cypress	15–25	20–30	25– 35	35– 45	40– 50
Gum, red	10–20	15–25	15– 30	20– 30	30– 40
Pine, lobl	15–25	20–30	25– 35	35– 45	45– 55
Pine, long	20–30	25–35	45– 55	65– 80	90–110
Pine, scrub	15–25	20–30	30– 40	40– 50	50– 60
Pine, short	10–20	15–25	20– 30	25– 35	55– 65
Pine, slash	15–25	20–30	30– 40	60– 70	.....
Rocky Mountain:					
Fir, Douglas	20–30	25–35	30– 40	45– 55	60– 70
Pine, lodge	35–45	50–60	75– 85	150–160	.....
Pine, yellow	25–40	35–50	45– 60	60– 75	80–100
Pacific:					
Fir, white	60–70	70–80	85– 95	100–110	120–130
Hemlock	.....	45–55	65– 75	90–100	120–130
Pine, sugar	35–45	45–55	60– 70	70– 80	100–110
Redwood	15–25	20–30	30– 40	45– 55	65– 75

One northern hardwood tree of any variety 21 inches in diameter 5 feet above the ground will yield one cord of wood. A southern softwood tree 23 inches in diameter will yield a cord. It takes 35 northern and 25 southern hardwood trees 5 inches in diameter 5 feet above the ground to yield one cord.

IODINE IN FISH AND OTHER FOOD.

(From a bulletin of the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries.)

Marine fishes, mollusks, and crustaceans contain a higher percentage of iodine than any other common foods.

Oysters, clams, and lobsters contain more iodine than any other marine food, with the exception of marine algae, which, unfortunately, does not enter into the dietary of many Americans.

Oysters, clams, and lobsters contain about 200 times as much iodine as milk, eggs, or beefsteak; shrimp 100 times as much; and crabs and most ocean fishes 50 times as much.

In order of decreasing iodine content the more common foodstuffs are divided into the following groups: (1) Marine algae, (2) oysters, clams, and lobsters, (3) shrimp, (4) crabs and most ocean fishes, (5) freshwater fishes, vegetables, beefsteak milk, etc.

Substances containing iodine compounds have been used in the treatment of goitre since time immemorial, but only in recent years have their therapeutic properties been explained.

AVERAGE HEIGHT AND WEIGHT OF MEN AND WOMEN.

COMPILED BY THE ASSOCIATION OF LIFE INSURANCE MEDICAL DIRECTORS AND THE ACTUARIAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

The weights are for persons with shoes on, and without coat and vest, which weigh from 3 to 7 pounds, depending on height of individual and season of year.

MEN.

AGE GROUP.	Height and Weight.	Height and Weight.	Height and Weight.	Height and Weight.	Height and Weight.	Height and Weight.	Height and Weight.
	5′	5′ 1″	5′ 2″	5′ 3″	5′ 4″	5′ 5″	5′ 6″	5′ 7″
15-19	113	115	118	121	124	128	132	136
20-24	119	121	124	127	131	135	139	142
25-29	124	126	128	131	134	138	142	146
30-34	127	129	131	134	137	141	145	149
35-39	129	131	133	136	140	144	148	152
40-44	132	134	136	139	142	146	150	154
45-49	134	136	138	141	144	148	152	156
50-54	135	137	139	142	145	149	153	157
	5′ 8″	5′ 9″	5′ 10″	5′ 11″	6′	6′ 1″	6′ 2″	6′ 3′
15-19	140	144	148	153	158	163	168	173
20-24	146	150	154	158	163	168	173	178
25-29	150	154	158	163	169	175	181	187
30-34	154	158	163	168	174	180	186	192
35-39	157	162	167	172	178	184	191	197
40-44	159	164	169	175	181	187	194	201
45-49	161	166	171	177	183	190	197	204
50-54	162	167	172	178	184	191	198	205

WOMEN.

	4′ 11″	5′	5′ 1″	5′ 2″	5′ 3″	5′ 4″	5′ 5″	.....
15-19	110	112	114	117	120	123	126	.....
20-24	113	115	117	120	123	126	129	.....
25-29	116	118	120	122	125	129	132	.....
30-34	119	121	123	125	128	132	136	.....
35-39	122	124	126	129	132	136	140	.....
40-44	126	128	130	133	136	139	143	.....
45-49	129	131	133	136	139	142	146	.....
50-54	131	133	135	138	141	144	148	.....
	5′ 6″	5′ 7″	5′ 8″	5′ 9″	5′ 10″	5′ 11″	6′	.....
15-19	130	134	138	141	145	150	155	.....
20-24	133	137	141	145	149	153	157	.....
25-29	136	140	144	148	152	155	159	.....
30-34	140	144	148	152	1b5	158	162	.....
35-39	144	148	152	156	159	162	165	.....
40-44	147	151	155	159	162	166	169	.....
45-49	151	155	159	163	166	170	173	.....
50-54	152	157	162	166	170	174	177	.....

U. S. GOV'T TABLE OF HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS OF CHILDREN.

AGE.	BOYS.		GIRLS.		AGE.	BOYS.		GIRLS.	
	Height, Inches.	Weight, Pounds.	Height, Inches.	Weight, Pounds.		Height, Inches.	Weight, Pounds.	Height, Inches.	Weight, Pounds.
Birth.....	20.6	7.6	20.5	7.16	33 months...	36⅛	30⅝	35⅝	29⅛
3 months....	23½	13	....	....	34 months...	36½	31⅛	36⅛	30⅛
6 months....	26½	18	25⅞	16¾	35 months...	36¾	31⅞	36½	30¼
7 months....	27¼	19⅛	26½	17⅜	36 months...	37⅛	32¼	36¾	30½
8 months....	27⅝	19¾	27	18¼	37 months...	37⅜	32¼	36¾	30¾
9 months....	28⅛	20⅛	27⅜	19⅛	38 months...	37½	32⅜	37	31
10 months...	28½	20⅞	27⅞	19½	39 months...	37⅞	33⅛	37¼	31⅝
11 months...	29	21⅛	28⅜	20⅛	40 months...	38½	33½	37½	32
12 months...	29¾	21⅞	28⅞	20¾	41 months...	38⅝	33⅝	37¾	32¼
13 months...	29⅞	22⅞	29¾	21	42 months...	38⅝	33¾	38	32½
14 months...	30¼	23	29½	21⅝	43 months...	38¾	33¾	38¼	32¾
15 months...	30¾	23⅝	30⅛	21⅞	44 months...	38⅞	34¼	38½	33
16 months...	31⅛	24⅛	30½	22⅜	45 months...	39	34½	38½	33¼
17 months...	31⅜	24½	30¾	22⅞	46 months...	39	34¾	38¾	33½
18 months...	31¾	24⅝	31⅛	23⅜	47 months...	39¼	35¼	38⅞	33½
19 months...	32¼	25½	31½	23¾	48 months...	39½	35⅞	39	33¾
20 months...	32⅝	25¾	32	24⅛	5 years.....	41.6	41.1	41.3	39.7
21 months...	32⅞	25¾	32¼	24¾	6 years.....	43.8	45.2	43.4	43.3
22 months...	33¼	26⅞	32⅝	25¼	7 years.....	45.7	49.1	45.5	47.5
23 months...	33⅝	27	32⅞	25⅝	8 years.....	47.8	53.9	47.6	52.0
24 months...	33¾	27⅛	33⅜	26⅛	9 years.....	49.7	59.2	49.4	57.1
25 months...	34	27⅞	33¾	26⅞	10 years.....	51.7	65.3	51.3	62.4
26 months...	34⅛	28¼	33⅞	27¼	11 years.....	53.3	70.2	53.4	68.8
27 months...	34¾	29	33⅞	27¼	12 years.....	55.1	76.9	55.9	78.3
28 months...	35⅛	29⅛	34⅜	27¾	13 years.....	57.2	84.8	58.2	88.7
29 months...	35⅜	29¼	34¾	27¾	14 years.....	59.9	94.9	59.9	98.4
30 months...	35⅜	29½	34⅞	28¼	15 years.....	62.3	107.1	61.1	106.1
31 months...	35½	30½	35⅜	28¾	16 years.....	65.0	121.0	61.6	112.0

WEST POINT BODY MEASUREMENTS.

The authorities at the United States Military Academy, at West Point, N. Y., have decided that cadets, at seventeen years of age, whose range in height varies from 64 to 71 inches should weigh from 110 to 128 lbs.; their chest measure should be from 29 to 30¾ inches, and the chest expansion should range from 2 to 2½ inches.

At other ages, the ranges are:

Eighteen years—Height, 64 to 72 inches; weight, 117 to 136 lbs.; chest measure, 30¾ to 32 inches; chest expansion, 2 to 3 inches.

Nineteen years—Height, 64 to 73 inches; weight, 121 to 149 lbs.; chest measure, 30¾ to 32¾ inches; chest expansion, 2 to 3 inches.

Twenty years—Height, 64 to 74 inches; weight, 121 to 154 lbs.; chest measure, 31 to 33¼ inches; chest expansion, 2 to 3½ inches.

Twenty-one years—Height, 64 to 75 inches; weight, 121 to 167 lbs.; chest measure, 31¼ to 33¾ inches; chest expansion, 2 to 3½ inches.

Twenty-two years—Height, 64 to 76 inches; weight, 123 to 174 lbs.; chest measure, 31½ to 34¼ inches; chest expansion, 2 to 4 inches.

HUMAN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

(By Arthur MacDonald, Anthropologist, Washington, D. C.)

APPROXIMATE WEIGHTS OF ORGANS IN AN ADULT.

	Grains.	Ounces.	Per-centage Relation to Body Weight.		Grains.	Ounces.	Per-centage Relation to Body Weight.		Grains.	Ounces.	Per-centage Relation to Body Weight.
Brain...	1,400	49	2.37	Spleen..	170	6	0.346	Adrenals	10	0.35	0.014
Heart...	300	10	0.46	Liver...	1,600	57	2.75	Muscles.	30,000	1,050	43.09
Lungs...	1,175	41	2.0	Pancreas	200	7	0.346	Skeleton	11,500	400	15.35
Thymus gland.	5	0.13	0.0086	Kidneys.	300	10.5	0.44				

Every human death may be attributed to one of three causes: (1) Interference with respiration (asphyxia or apnea); (2) Interference with the heart's action (syncope), and (3) Interference with the nervous system (coma or shock). The number of distinct diseases producing death is limited.

The length of the humerus multiplied by 5.06, or the length of the femur multiplied by 3.66, equals the height of the man. Thus the height of prehistoric peoples can be worked out.

In height man may vary from 1m. 25 (4 feet 1 inch) to 1m. 99 (6 feet 6¾ inches). Below 1m. 25 man is abnormal or pathological (dwarfism); above 2 meters man is also abnormal (giantism). Both these extremes are sterile.

The extreme averages of different populations run from 1m. 38 (4 feet 6 inches) to 1m. 79 (5 feet 10.5 inches); the Scots of Galloway or Scots of the North are 1m. 78.

The stature of man is not more than 2 or 3 centimeters higher than his skeleton.

The length of the trunk in man is more than one-third and less than two-fifths of the height.

The arm reach in American soldiers, compared to their height, is as 1,043 to 1,000.

The brains of the higher apes are much less complex in their convolutions and much less in both relative and absolute weight.

The gorilla's brain barely exceeds twenty ounces in weight, while man's brain hardly weighs less than thirty-two.

From 11,000 brains weighed, Topinard finds an average weight of 1,361 grains for man and 1,290 grains for woman.

The gray substance represents 37 to 38 per cent. of the total weight of the brain. The differences in the form and the dimensions of the skull in correlation with those of the brain serve to distinguish races and species.

Thus the Inka bone (one of the wormian bones), between the parietal and occupital bones, is frequent in Peruvian crania—20 times in 100; in Negroes 6 times; in Europeans it is still more rare; among Indians of Arizona this bone is more frequent than among Peruvians.

The suture of the alar bone is peculiar to Japanese crania—25 to 40 per cent., and only 9 per cent. in European races.

EXPECTATION OF HUMAN LIFE.

There is reason to hope for adding ten years to the expectation of human life at birth, according to Dr. Louis I. Dublin, a New York City insurance statistician. This will be due, he believes, to the campaigns to reduce infant mortality, and the worst diseases of adults, as well as to improved sanitary conditions and standards of living.

The expectation of life at birth, in the United States, in 1920, according to the Census Bureau, was as follows: White males, 53.98 years; white females, 56.33 years; Negro males, 40.14 years; Negro females, 42.16 years. This was a gain over the expectation at birth, as shown by the 1910 Census, of 3.75 years for white males; 2.71 years for white females; 6.09 years for Negro males; and 4.49 years for Negro females.

AMERICAN EXPERIENCE TABLE OF (INSURED) MORTALITY.

AGE.	Number Living.	Number Dying.	Death Rate Per 1,000.	Ave. Future Life, in Years.	AGE.	Number Living.	Number Dying.	Death Rate Per 1,000.	Ave. Future Life, in Years.
10.....	10,000.0	74.9	7.490	48.72	53.....	6,679.7	109.1	16.333	18.79
11.....	9,925.1	74.6	7.516	48.08	54.....	6,570.6	114.3	17.396	18.09
12.....	9,850.5	74.3	7.543	47.45	55.....	6,456.3	119.9	18.571	17.40
13.....	9,776.2	74.0	7.569	46.80	56.....	6,336.4	126.0	19.885	16.72
14.....	9,702.2	73.7	7.596	46.16	57.....	6,210.4	132.5	21.335	16.05
15.....	9,628.5	73.5	7.634	45.50	58.....	6,077.9	139.4	22.936	15.39
16.....	9,555.0	73.2	7.661	44.85	59.....	5,938.5	146.8	24.720	14.74
17.....	9,481.8	72.9	7.688	44.19	60.....	5,791.7	154.6	26.693	14.10
18.....	9,408.9	72.7	7.727	43.53	61.....	5,637.1	162.8	28.880	13.47
19.....	9,336.2	72.5	7.765	42.87	62.....	5,474.3	171.3	31.292	12.86
20.....	9,263.7	72.3	7.805	42.20	63.....	5,303.0	180.0	33.943	12.26
21.....	9,191.4	72.2	7.855	41.53	64.....	5,123.0	188.9	36.873	11.67
22.....	9,119.2	72.1	7.906	40.85	65.....	4,934.1	198.0	40.129	11.10
23.....	9,047.1	72.0	7.958	40.17	66.....	4,736.1	207.0	43.707	10.54
24.....	8,975.1	71.9	8.011	39.49	67.....	4,529.1	215.8	47.647	10.00
25.....	8,903.2	71.8	8.065	38.81	68.....	4,313.3	224.3	52.002	9.47
26.....	8,831.4	71.8	8.130	38.12	69.....	4,089.0	232.1	56.762	8.97
27.....	8,759.6	71.8	8.197	37.43	70.....	3,856.9	239.1	61.993	8.48
28.....	8,687.8	71.8	8.264	36.73	71.....	3,617.8	244.8	67.665	8.00
29.....	8,616.0	71.9	8.345	36.03	72.....	3,373.0	248.7	73.733	7.55
30.....	8,544.1	72.0	8.427	35.33	73.....	3,124.3	250.5	80.178	7.11
31.....	8,472.1	72.1	8.510	34.63	74.....	2,873.8	250.1	87.028	6.68
32.....	8,400.0	72.3	8.607	33.92	75.....	2,623.7	247.6	94.371	6.27
33.....	8,327.7	72.6	8.718	33.21	76.....	2,376.1	243.1	102.311	5.88
34.....	8,255.1	72.9	8.831	32.50	77.....	2,133.0	236.9	111.064	5.49
35.....	8,182.2	73.2	8.946	31.78	78.....	1,896.1	229.1	120.827	5.11
36.....	8,109.0	73.7	9.080	31.07	79.....	1,667.0	219.6	131.734	4.74
37.....	8,035.3	74.2	9.234	30.35	80.....	1,447.4	209.1	144.466	4.30
38.....	7,961.1	74.9	9.408	29.62	81.....	1,238.3	196.4	158.605	4.05
39.....	7,886.2	75.6	9.586	28.90	82.....	1,041.9	181.6	174.297	3.71
40.....	7,810.6	76.5	9.794	28.18	83.....	860.3	164.8	191.561	3.39
41.....	7,734.1	77.4	10.008	27.45	84.....	695.5	147.0	211.359	3.08
42.....	7,656.7	78.5	10.252	26.72	85.....	548.5	129.2	235.552	2.77
43.....	7,578.2	79.7	10.517	26.00	86.....	419.3	111.4	265.681	2.47
44.....	7,498.5	81.2	10.829	25.27	87.....	307.9	93.3	303.020	2.18
45.....	7,417.3	82.8	11.163	24.54	88.....	214.6	74.4	346.692	1.91
46.....	7,334.5	84.8	11.562	23.81	89.....	140.2	55.5	395.863	1.66
47.....	7,249.7	87.0	12.000	23.08	90.....	84.7	38.5	454.545	1.42
48.....	7,162.7	89.6	12.509	22.36	91.....	46.2	24.6	532.466	1.19
49.....	7,073.1	92.7	13.106	21.63	92.....	21.6	13.7	634.259	.98
50.....	6,980.4	96.2	13.781	20.91	93.....	7.9	5.8	734.177	.80
51.....	6,884.2	100.1	14.541	20.20	94.....	2.1	1.8	857.143	.64
52.....	6,784.1	104.4	15.389	19.49	95.....	.3	.3	1,000.000	.50

Average future lifetime is sometimes called "Expectation of Life."

EXPECTATION OF LIFE (PERCENTAGE) TABLE.

(Per cent. that live to the end of a term of years, according to the American Experience Table of Mortality.)

AGE.	End of 5 Years	End of 10 Years	End of 15 Years	End of 20 Years	End of 25 Years	End of 30 Years	End of 35 Years	AGE.	End of 5 Years	End of 10 Years	End of 15 Years	End of 20 Years	End of 25 Years	End of 30 Years	End of 35 Years
25.....	95.97	91.90	87.73	83.33	78.40	72.52	65.05	43.....	94.52	88.14	80.20	69.98	56.92	41.23	25.01
26.....	95.93	91.82	87.57	83.05	77.95	71.75	63.80	44.....	94.33	87.63	79.20	68.32	54.53	38.32	22.23
27.....	95.89	91.73	87.41	82.76	77.45	70.90	62.49	45.....	94.11	87.04	78.08	66.52	52.00	35.37	19.51
28.....	95.86	91.63	87.23	82.45	76.89	69.96	61.04	46.....	93.86	86.39	76.86	64.57	49.33	32.40	16.88
29.....	95.81	91.53	87.03	82.09	76.26	68.92	59.46	47.....	93.58	85.66	75.51	62.47	46.53	29.42	14.37
30.....	95.76	91.41	86.81	81.70	75.57	67.79	57.75	48.....	93.25	84.85	74.04	60.22	43.62	26.47	12.01
31.....	95.71	91.29	86.57	81.26	74.79	66.54	55.90	49.....	92.90	83.96	72.42	57.81	40.63	23.57	9.83
32.....	95.66	91.15	86.31	80.76	73.93	65.17	53.92	50.....	92.49	82.97	70.68	55.25	37.59	20.74	7.86
33.....	95.60	91.00	86.01	80.21	72.98	63.68	51.79	51.....	92.04	81.88	68.80	52.55	34.52	17.99	.....
34.....	95.53	90.83	85.68	79.59	71.94	62.06	49.53	52.....	91.54	80.69	66.76	49.72	31.44	15.36	.....
35.....	95.46	90.65	85.31	78.91	70.78	60.30	47.14	53.....	90.99	79.39	64.57	46.77	28.39	12.86	.....
36.....	95.38	90.45	84.90	78.14	69.52	58.41	44.61	54.....	90.38	77.97	62.23	43.74	25.37	10.59	.....
37.....	95.29	90.22	84.43	77.29	68.13	56.37	41.98	55.....	89.71	76.42	59.74	40.64	22.42	8.50	.....
38.....	95.19	89.97	83.90	76.34	66.61	54.18	39.24	56.....	88.96	74.74	57.09	.....	.....	.....	.....
39.....	95.08	89.69	83.32	75.30	64.96	51.85	36.44	57.....	88.15	72.93	54.31	.....	.....	.....	.....
40.....	94.96	89.37	82.66	74.15	63.17	49.38	33.59	58.....	87.25	70.97	51.40	.....	.....	.....	.....
41.....	94.83	89.01	81.93	72.89	61.24	46.78	30.72	59.....	86.27	68.86	48.39	.....	.....	.....	.....
42.....	94.68	88.60	81.11	71.50	59.15	44.05	27.86	60.....	85.19	66.59	45.30	.....	.....	.....	.....

EXPECTATION OF LIFE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

(Table prepared by Dr. Louis I. Dublin of New York City.)

COUNTRY YEAR.	Expectation at Birth.	COUNTRY YEAR.	Expectation at Birth.	COUNTRY YEAR.	Expectation at Birth.	COUNTRY YEAR.	Expectation at Birth.
ENGL'D & WALES:		BELGIUM:		INDIA:		FRANCE:	
1838-1854.....	40.88	1881-1890.....	45.11	1881-1891.....	25.07	1817-1831.....	39.55
1871-1880.....	42.98	1891-1900.....	47.10	1891-1901.....	23.80	1840-1859.....	40.15
1876-1880.....	43.56	SWEDEN:		1901-1911.....	22.95	1861-1865.....	39.82
1881-1890.....	45.42	1816-1840.....	41.53	FINLAND:		1877-1881.....	42.12
1891-1900.....	45.95	1841-1845.....	44.27	1881-1890.....	42.80	1898-1903.....	47.43
1901-1910.....	50.45	1846-1850.....	43.48	1891-1900.....	44.25	SWITZERLAND:	
1910-1912.....	53.42	1851-1855.....	42.57	1901-1910.....	46.30	1876-1881.....	41.90
SCOTLAND:		1856-1860.....	42.31	GERMANY:		1881-1888.....	44.49
1861-1870.....	42.09	1861-1870.....	44.60	1871-1880.....	37.01	1889-1900.....	47.10
1871-1880.....	42.37	1871-1880.....	46.95	1881-1890.....	38.71	1901-1910.....	50.70
1881-1890.....	45.12	1881-1890.....	50.01	1891-1900.....	42.26		
1891-1900.....	46.06	1891-1900.....	52.28	1901-1910.....	46.57	U. S. (Reg. states)	
1911.....	51.64	1901-1910.....	55.75	1910-1911.....	49.04	1901.....	49.24
DENMARK:		HOLLAND:		PRUSSIA:		1910.....	51.49
1835-1844.....	43.65	1850-1859.....	37.32	1867-1877.....	36.68	1920 (Orig. Reg.	
1860-1869.....	44.45	1870-1879.....	39.55	1890-1891.....	40.60	States).....	55.16
1880-1889.....	47.85	1880-1889.....	43.75	1891-1900.....	42.83	1920 (Total Reg.	
1885-1894.....	48.05	1890-1899.....	47.60	1900-1901.....	43.95	States).....	56.32
1895-1900.....	51.70	1900-1909.....	52.20	1906-1910.....	48.22	MASSACHUSETTS:	
1906-1910.....	56.40	NORWAY:		BAVARIA:		1855.....	39.77
ITALY:		1856-1865.....	48.67	1891-1900.....	39.48	1890.....	43.48
1876-1887.....	35.25	1871-1880.....	49.81	1901-1910.....	43.78	1895.....	45.35
1899-1902.....	43.04	1881-1890.....	49.97	SAXONY:		1901.....	47.75
1901-1910.....	44.53	1891-1900.....	52.27	1891-1900.....	39.80	1910.....	51.19
1910-1912.....	47.38	1901-1910.....	56.26	1900-1911.....	44.77	1920.....	55.25

In Australia, the expectation of life at birth is 55.20 years for males, and 58.84 years for females; in Japan, 43.97 years for males, and 44.85 years for females; in New Zealand, 59.17 years for males, and 61.76 years for females.

ANNUITIES.

Present Values of $1 Per Annum.

INTEREST RATE.	25 Years.	50 Years.	62 Years.	INTEREST RATE.	25 Years.	50 Years.	62 Years.
0.02.....	$19.52345647	$31.42360589	$35.35264002	0.035....	16.48151459	23.45561787	25.18587049
0.025....	18.42437642	28.36231168	31.34672836	0.0425...	15.21733627	20.59306131	21.747463
0.03.....	17.41314769	25.72976401	28.00034279	0.05.....	14.09394457	18.25592546	19.02883404

Annual Instalment for Amortizing Principal of $1.

ANNUAL RATE.	25 Years.	50 Years.	62 Years.	ANNUAL RATE.	25 Years.	50 Years.	62 Years.
0.02.....	$0.03122044	$0.01182321	$0.00828643	0.035....	.02567404	.00763371	.00470480
0.025....	.02927592	.01025506	.00690126	0.0425...	.02321452	.00606005	.003483275
0.03.....	.02742787	.00886550	.00571385	0.05.....	.02095246	.00477674	.00255183

Annual Interest Plus Instalment on Principal of $1.

ANNUAL RATE.	25 Years.	50 Years.	62 Years.	ANNUAL RATE.	25 Years.	50 Years.	62 Years.
0.02.....	$0.05122044	$0.03182321	$0.02828643	0.035....	.06067404	.04263371	.03970480
0.025....	.05427592	.03525806	.03190126	0.0425...	.06571452	.04856005	.045982375
0.03.....	.05742787	.03886550	.03571385	0.05.....	.07095246	.05477674	.05255183

PRESENT VALUE OF AN ANNUITY OF $1,000 AT COMPOUND INTEREST.

YEARS.	3%	4%	4½%	5%	6%	YEARS.	3%	4%	4½%	5%	6%
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
5.....	4,580	4,452	4,390	4,329	4,212	35.....	21,487	18,664	17,461	16,374	14,498
10.....	8,530	8,111	7,913	7,722	7,360	40.....	23,115	19,793	18,401	17,159	15,046
15.....	11,938	11,118	10,740	10,380	9,712	45.....	24,519	20,720	19,156	17,774	15,456
20.....	14,877	13,590	13,008	12,462	11,470	50.....	25,730	21,482	19,762	18,256	15,762
25.....	17,413	15,622	14,828	14,094	12,783	100.....	31,599	24,505	21,950	19,848	16,618
30.....	19,600	17,292	16,289	15,372	13,765						

SOME FAMOUS OLD PEOPLE OF 1924.

At what age is one to be classed as "old"?

Five centuries ago a man was called old at fifty. In the nineteenth century few under sixty would admit that they were old. With so many bald and hearty men well on in years to-day, it seems well to keep the limit set by the Psalmist of three-score years and ten in offering this list, by no means exhaustive, of famous old people of 1924. The age at the last birthday is given and the list is made up as of Oct. 1, 1924.

106—Mrs. Sarah Bosworth Bradway of Eastford, Ct., real daughter of the American Revolution.

102—John A. Stewart, banker, New York; Cornelius Cole, former U. S. Senator, California.

98—Major Gen. Sir Archibald E. H. Anson, served in Crimean War, British administrator.

95—John R. Voorhis, President of the Board of Elections, New York.

94—Ezra Meeker, Oregon pioneer.

91—Prof. William F. Warren, former President of Boston University.

90—Chauncey M. Depew, former U. S. Senator, New York; James Brown Herreshoff, yacht builder, inventor; Charles William Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University.

89—Sir Archibald Geikie, O. M., geologist; Mrs. William H. Felton, of Georgia, first woman to be appointed United States Senator; George Ehret, brewer.

88—Joseph G. Cannon, former Congressman from Illinois; Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli; Lyman J. Gage, former Secretary of the Treasury; Mme. Juliette Adam, French author.

87—Sir John M. Le Sage, managing editor, London Telegraph; Prof. Charles F. Chandler, chemist; Washington A. Roebling, engineer, built the Brooklyn Bridge; Dr. L. Clark Seelye, President Emeritus of Smith College.

86—Sir George Otto Trevelyan, biographer of Macaulay and English publicist; Emile Loubet, President of the French Republic, 1899-1906; Henry A. du Pont, former U. S. Senator; Edward P. Weston, long distance walker; Gen. Valeriano Weyler, Spanish commander in Cuba in war of 1898.

85—John D. Rockefeller, founder of the Standard Oil Co.; William P. Clyde, steamship owner; Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. Army (retired); former Senator Wm. A. Clark, copper magnate; Capt. Robert Dollar, shipping.

84—Simeon E. Baldwin, jurist, former Governor of Connecticut; Cardinal Logue; George F. Baker, banker, New York; Thomas Hardy, O. M., English novelist and poet; Sir John Scott Keltie, editor the Statesman's Year Book; George Gray, statesman, former U. S. Judge; Henry Holt, New York publisher; Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edward H. Seymour, O. M.; Viscount Mersey, English jurist; Carlotta, former Empress of Mexico; Gen. George W. Wingate, founder Public Schools Athletic League; Claud Monet, artist.

83—Oliver Wendell Holmes, U. S. Supreme Court Justice; Georges Clemenceau, former Premier of France; the Earl of Dunraven, yachtsman; Field Marshal Lord Grenfell; Sir Edward George Clarke, British lawyer.

82—Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, Presbyterian minister; Giovanni Giolitti, former Premier of Italy; Charles S. Fairchild, former Secretary of the Treasury; Camille Flammarion, French astronomer; Richard Vincent Jr., famous dahlia grower; August Thyssen, German coal baron.

81—Joseph McKenna, U. S. Supreme Court Justice; Carroll S. Page, ex-U. S. Senator, Vermont; Lord Trevathin, former Lord Chief Justice of England; Rev. Dr. Russell H. Conwell, President Temple University, Philadelphia, lecturer; Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, U. S. N. (retired); Robert T. Lincoln, former Ambassador to Great Britain; Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder, Lutheran clergyman; Dr. F. L. Patton, former President of Princeton University; Dr. Kaufman Kohler, rabbi; Anna Dickinson, reformer, lecturer.

80—Queen Mother Alexandra of Great Britain; George W. Cable, novelist; George Haven Putnam, New York publisher; Major Gen. A. W. Greely, U. S. A. Signal Service (retired), Arctic explorer; Anatole France, French author; Frank E. Warren, U. S. Senator, Wyoming; N. Pashitch, Premier of Jugo-Slavia; Robert Bridges, poet-laureate of England; T. P. O'Connor, M. P., Irish journalist; Rear Admiral C. M. Chester, U. S. N. (retired).

79—Elihu Root, former Secretary of State; Rear Admiral William H. Brownson, U. S. N. (retired); Rev. Dr. J. F. Goucher, educator; the Duke of Richmond and Gordon; the Marquis of Lansdowne, British statesman; Field Marshal Lord Methuen; J. Ranken Towse, dramatic critic; William H. Crane, actor.

78—Judge Elbert H. Gary, head of the U. S. Steel Corporation; Judson Harmon, Governor of Ohio, 1909-13, former U. S. Attorney General; the Duke of Somerset, the Earl of Harewood, father-in-law of Princess Mary of Great Britain; Charles P. Scott, editor of the Manchester (England) Guardian; Ira Remsen, educator, chemist; Clara Morris, actress; Joseph I. C. Clarke, New York, journalist, playwright; George Saintsbury, English critic; Count Albert Apponyi, Hungarian statesman.

77—Thomas A. Edison, inventor; the Earl of Rosebery, former Premier of Great Britain; Prof. Henry A. Beers, author, critic; Arthur Shelbourne Hardy, author, diplomatist; the Marquis of Aberdeen, English statesman; the Duke of Beaufort; the Earl of Iveagh, brewer, philanthropist; Annie Besant, theosophist; Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg, former German General; Willard Bartlett, jurist.

76—Louis C. Tiffany, artist; Nat. G. Herreshoff, yacht builder, inventor; Melville E. Stone, journalist; Vladimir de Pachmann, pianist; James Ford Rhodes, historian; Nathan Straus, merchant, philanthropist; Leslie M. Shaw, former Secretary of the Treasury; the Earl of Balfour (Arthur J.), British statesman, former Premier; Rt. Rev. Dr. R. T. Davidson, Archbishop of Canterbury; Brooks Adams, lawyer, author; Rear Admiral W. W. Kimball, U. S. N. (retired); Ellen Terry, actress; John W. Goff, jurist; F. A. Bridgman, artist; Robert W. De Forest, President Metropolitan Museum of Art.

75—Luther Burbank, plant wizard; Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, author; Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, U. S. N. (retired); Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, U. S. N. (retired); Dr. Talcott Williams, journalist, educator; the Duke of Wellington; Prof. Edward S. Dana, scientist, educator; Charles B. Alexander, lawyer; Austen G. Fox, lawyer; Lord Stamfordham, private secretary to King George V.; Field Marshal August von Mackensen, German General; Grand Admiral Alfred von Tirpitz, former head of the German Navy; Col. Robert W. Thompson, financier, President American Olympic Committee; Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, Presiding Bishop, P. E. Church.

74—Cyrus H. K. Curtis, journalist; Henry Cabot Lodge, U. S. Senator, Massachusetts; Dr. Thomas G. Masaryk, President of Czecho-Slovakia; Oscar S. Straus, former Ambassador; Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor; David R. Francis, former Ambassador; Henry White, former Ambassador; the Duke of Grafton; Augustine Birrell, British statesman, author; Lord Shaw, English jurist; Dr. David Jayne Hill, former Ambassador, educator; Prof. William M. Sloane, President American Academy of Arts and Letters; Henry W. Cannon, banker; Rose Coghlan, actress; Sir Thomas Lipton, merchant, yachtsman; Ellen Key, Swedish feminist, author; Field Marshal Liman von Sanders, German General, commanded the Turkish Army; Dr. William Lawrence, P. E., Bishop of Massachusetts; Gustav Lindenthal, bridge builder; Daniel Chester French, artist; Henry E. Huntington, railway capitalist and bibliophile; Sir Basil Zaharoff.

73—Marshal Ferdinand Foch, Generalissimo of the Allied armies in the World War; Felix Adler, lecturer, educator; Cardinal Mercier; Thomas F. Ryan, financier; Henry Arthur Jones, dramatist, Dr. Robert Abbe, surgeon; Lord Leverhulme, manufacturer; Count George Noble Plunkett, Irish publicist; Sir William Robertson Nicoll, author, editor; Richard Henry Dana, lawyer; Leon Bourgeois, former Premier of France; Dr. David Starr Jordan, President Emeritus of Leland Stanford Jr. University; Fred Warde, actor; Viscount Younger, Chairman of the English Conservative Party; Jean de Reszke, tenor.

72—Marshal J. J. C. Joffre, hero of the Marne; Brander Matthews, author, critic, educator; Edwin Markham, poet; H. H. Asquith, former Premier of Great Britain; Field Marshal the Earl of Ypres (Sir John French), commander B. E. F.; the Duke of Rutland; Alton B. Parker, jurist; Paul Bourget, French author; Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Dundonald, fought in Boer War; Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke, author, diplomatist; the Duke of Montrose; M. Marcel, made famous by his wave; George Foster Peabody, New York banker, publicist; George Moore, author; Timothy Cole, engraver.

71—Hudson Maxim, inventor; Lillie Langtry (Lady de Bathe), English actress; H. H. Kohlsaat, former owner Chicago Record-Herald; Sir Hall Caine, novelist; David Belasco; Admiral Sir Percy Scott, R. N.

70—Thomas R. Marshall, former Vice President of the U. S.; Julius Krutschnitt, railroad executive; Dr. Adolph Lorenz, surgeon; John Drew, actor; Viscount Milner, British statesman; Frank A. Munsey, newspaper proprietor; E. W. Scripps, newspaper proprietor.

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE EARTH.

CONTINENTAL AREAS AND POPULATION.

(Figures in parentheses show population per square mile.)

Area (square miles)—*Africa*, 11,622,619; *America, North*, 8,589,257; *America, South*, 7,570,015; *Asia*, 17,206,000; *Australasia*, 3,312,613; *Europe*, 3,872,561; *Polar Regions*, 5,081,935. **Total earth**, 57,255,000.

Population (by continents)—*Africa*, 142,000,000 (12.2); *America, North*, 136,000,000 (15.8); *America, South*, 64,000,000 (8.4); *Asia*, 921,000,000 (53.5); *Australasia*, 9,000,000 (2.7); *Europe*, 476,000,000 (122.9). **Total earth**, 1,748,000,000 (30.5).

Population (by race)—Indo Germanic or Aryan (white), 821,000,000; Mongolian or Turanian (yellow, brown), 645,000,000; Semitic (white), 75,000,000; Negro and Bantu (black), 139,000,000; Malay and Polynesian (brown), 40,000,000; American Indian, north and south (red, half breeds), 28,000,000.

THE RACES OF MANKIND.

According to Dr. A. Hrdlicka, curator, division of physical anthropology, U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C., three main human races are recognized to-day, which are: 1. the whites; 2. the yellow-browns; and 3. the blacks.

Each one of these shows a number of sub-races or types which are often called "races" also. The principal of these are:

Whites: The Mediterraneans, the Alpines and the Nordics.

Yellow-browns: The Mongoloids, the Malays and the American Indian.

Blacks: The Negrito, Negrillos and Bushmen; the Melanesian Negroes and Australians and the African Negroes.

AREA OF ISLANDS.

Islands.	Square Miles.	Islands.	Square Miles.	Islands.	Square Miles.	Islands.	Square Miles.
Australia	2,974,581	Gotland	1,150	Man	227	Porto Rico	3,435
Azores *a*	922	Gov'nor's, N. Y.	2	Manhattan	21.9	Reunion	970
Baffin Land	236,000	Greenland	827,300	Martha's Vineyard	120	Sakhalin	29,100
Bahamas *a*	4,404	Great Britain	88,745	Martinique	385	Samoan *a*	1,307
Balearic *a*	1,935	Guadeloupe *a*	688	Mauritius	720	Sardinia	9,299
Barbados	166	Guam	225	Marquesas *a*	480	Scilly *a*	30
Bermudas *a*	20	Hawaiian *a*	6,449	Melville Land	20,000	Seychelles *a*	156
Bismarck *a*	15,752	Hayti	28,954	Mindanao	36,906	Shetland *a*	551
Borneo	306,906	Hebrides *a*	3,000	Moluccas	30,168	Sicily	9,935
Bornholm	210	Heligoland	0.3	Nantucket	60	Singapore	217
Canary *a*	2,807	Hainan	13,000	Newfoundland	42,73	Solomon *a*	3,800
Cape Breton	3,120	Hokkaido	30,346	New Britain	10,000	St. Helena	47
Cape Verde *a*	1,480	Hongkong	32	New Guinea	330,000	Spitzbergen *a*	25,000
Carolina *a*	560	Honshiu *a*	87,426	New Hebrides *a*	5,100	Skye	535
Celebes	72,697	Iceland	39,709	New Ireland	4,600	Southampton	17,800
Ceylon	25,331	Ireland	32,586	New Zealand *a*	103,568	South Georgia	1,000
Channel *a*	75	Jamaica	4,207	North Devon	24,000	Sumatra	163,138
Corfu	277	Japan	146,106	North Somerset	12,000	Tahiti *a*	600
Corsica	3,367	Java	48,400	Nova Zembla *a*	30,000	Tasmania	26,215
Crete	3,127	Jersey	45	Orkney *a*	375	Terra del Fuego	18,500
Cuba	44,164	Leeward *a*	715	Pemba	380	Teneriffe	785
Curacao *a*	403	Long Is., N. Y.	1,376	Penang	108	Tonga *a*	385
Cyprus	3,584	Luzon	40,814	Philippines *a*	115,026	Trinidad	1,750
Falkland *a*	6,300	Madagascar	228,000	Pines	1,18	Vancouver	16,400
Fiji *a*	7,435	Madeira *a*	315	Prince Edward	2,18	Virgin, U. S. *a*	132
Formosa	13,911	Madura	2,000	Prince of Wales	15,000	Windward *a*	516
Galapogos *a*	2,868	Malta *a*	118	Zanzibar		Zanzibar	640

a Area of entire group. Japan does not include Formosa (13,911 square miles); New Zealand does not include islands annexed since 1900.

LAND AND WATER AREAS.

The superficial area of the earth is 196,940,000 square miles—139,685,000 square miles of water and 57,255,000 square miles of land.

The three great oceans comprise the Atlantic, 41,321,000 square miles; Pacific, 68,634,000 square miles, and Indian, 29,430,000 square miles.

There are about 1,000,000 square miles of lake and river surface on the land, and 1,910,000 square miles of islands in the seas.

The equatorial circumference of the earth is 24,899 miles; the meridianal circumference, 24,857 miles.

The length of one degree of longitude along the equator is 69.2 miles. Each degree of longitude represents four minutes of time. The lines of longitude are termed *meridians*.

According to Keith Johnston, a degree of latitude measures 68.7 miles at the equator and increases to 69.4 in the vicinity of the poles.

The weight of the earth has been estimated at six sextillion (6,000,000,000,000,000,000,000) tons, not including the atmosphere, whose weight has been estimated at more than five quadrillion (5,178,000,000,000,000) tons.

The diameter of the earth at the equator is 7,925.83 miles, and through the poles 7,899.4 miles.

The average elevation of the land above sea level is 2,300 feet.

The average depth of the ocean below sea level is 12,600 feet.

The deepest place in the ocean yet found is 145 miles southeast of Tokio, Japan—32,636 feet.

The highest mountain is Mount Everest, in the Himalayas, 29,141 feet.

This gives a range of 61,777 feet or more than 11½ miles between the bottom of the oceans and the top of the land.

The greatest depth in the Atlantic Ocean is near Porto Rico, 31,366 feet; in the Indian Ocean, 22,968; in the Arctic, 13,200; in the Malay, 21,342; in the Caribbean, 20,568; in the Mediterranean, 12,276; in the Bering, 13,422.

The latest estimates of the earth's area place the fertile regions at 20,000,000 square miles; steppes at 14,000,000 square miles; deserts at 4,861,000 square miles.

Areas in square miles of seas: Okhotsk, 580,000; Yellow, 480,000; Japan, 405,000; Andaman, 300,000; North, 220,000; Red, 178,000; Baltic, 160,000; Hudson Bay, 472,000.

FLOATING ISLANDS.

Within our own times, says the National Geographic Society, a floating island 100 feet square, upon which trees 30 feet high were growing, drifted 1,000 miles out into the Atlantic, probably from the coast of the United States. In July, 1892, this island, the trees of which made it visible for seven miles, was seen 250 miles southeast from Nantucket. By September it had drifted farther north and east with the Gulf Stream.

Grasses and rushes begin pushing out from shore and in time moss grows over this decaying vegetable matter. Soon alders, sheep-laurel and sweet gale grow with the moss, and then cranberries and pitcher plants push their way out on the shelf until the mat becomes 3 feet thick. Then spruces and larches begin anchoring it together with their roots.

When the water rises the floating mass rises also, but the shore cannot, and when the wrench is great enough the mat breaks off and floats. They are often met with in tropical waters, particularly in the Amazon, among the Moluccas, and in the Philippines.

On the Mississippi and its tributaries these islands are called "rafts." One began forming in the Atchafalaya, a lower arm of the river, in 1778. By 1816 it had become 10 miles long, more than 600 feet in width, 8 feet deep, and solid enough to support trees 60 feet in height. Finally Louisiana removed the obstruction at great expense, the work occupying four years.

The United States Government has since that time removed a raft which blocked the channel of the Red River for 45 miles.

WATER POWER OF THE WORLD.

(Data gathered by the U. S. Geological Survey.)

The following estimates are presented in terms of horse power and should be reduced one-fourth for expression in kilowatts:

SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL AND DEVELOPED WATER POWER IN 1920.

(Potential horse power figures are in parentheses.)

North America—Mexico, 400,000 (6,000,000); United States, 9,243,000 (35,000,000); Alaska. 40,000 (1,000,000); Newfoundland, 60,000 (400,000); Canada, 2,418,000 (20,000,000); Costa Rica, 15,000 (1,000,000); Guatemala, 4,000 (1,500,000); Honduras, 3,000 (1,000,000); Nicaragua, 400 (800,000); Salvador, 2,700 (200,000); Panama, 13,300 (500,000); West Indies, 12,500 (150,000). Approximate total, 12,210,000 (68,000,000).

South America—Argentina, 25,000 (5,000,000); Bolivia, 12,000 (2,500,000); Brazil, 250,000 (25,000,000); British Guiana, none (2,500,000); Dutch Guiana, none (800,000); French Guiana, none (500,000); Chili, 60,000 (2,500,000); Colombia, 25,000 (4,000,000); Ecuador, 2,500 (1,000,000); Paraguay, 200 (2,000,000); Peru, 36,500 (4,500,000); Uruguay, none (300,000); Venezuela, 12,500 (3,000,000). Approximate total, 424,000 (54,000,000).

Europe—Sweden, 1,200,000 (4,500,000); Norway, 1,350,000 (5,500,000); Finland, 185,000 (1,500,000); Russia, 100,000 (2,000,000); Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, 20,000 (200,000); Poland, 80,000 (200,000); Ukraine, 40,000 (425,000); the Caucasus, 5,000 (5,000,000); Hungary, 30,000 (150,000); Czecho-Slovakia, 50,000 (420,000); Jugo-Slavia, 125,000 (2,600,000); Austria, 205,000 (3,000,000); Roumania, 30,000 (1,100,000); Bulgaria, 8,000 (1,200,000); Greece, 6,000 (250,000); Turkey, none (small); Albania, 1,000 (500,000); Italy, 1,150,000 (3,800,000); Switzerland, 1,070,000 (1,400,000); Germany, 1,000,000 (1,350,000); France, 1,400,000 (4,700,000); British Isles, 6,210,000 (585,000); Belgium, 700 (small); Denmark, 1,500 (2,000); Spain, 600,000 (4,000,000); Portugal, 10,000 (300,000); Iceland, none (500,000). Approximate total, 8,877,000 (45,000,000).

Asia—Chinese Republic, 1,650 (20,000,000); India, 150,000 (27,000,000); Asia Minor, 500 (500,000); Persia, none (200,000); Afghanistan, 2,000 (500,000); Siberia, none (8,000,000); French Indo-China, none (4,000,000); Siam and Malay States, 4,500 (4,000,000); Chosen, 2,620 (500,000); Japan, 1,000,000 (6,000,000). Approximate total, 1,160,000 (71,000,000).

Africa—Tangier, none (50,000); Morocco, none (250,000); Algeria, 130 (200,000); Tunis, none (30,000); Gold Coast and British mandate in Togo, none (1,450,000); Liberia, none (4,000,000); Sierra Leone, none (1,700,000); Senegal, none (250,000); Union of South Africa, 5,000 (1,600,000); Angola, 4,000 (4,000,000); Southwest Africa (Union of South Africa mandate), none (150,000); Belgian Congo and Belgian mandate, 250 (90,000,000); French Congo, none (35,000,000); French mandate in Cameroon, none (13,000,000); Nigeria and British mandate in Cameroon, none (9,000,000); Rhodesia, none (2,500,000); Tanganyika (British mandate), 800 (2,700,000); British Central Africa, none (1,200,000); British East Africa, 900 (4,700,000); Portuguese East Africa, none (3,700,000); Bechuanaland, none (20,000); Abyssinia, none (4,000,000); Egypt, none (600,000); Ivory Coast, Dahomey and French mandate in Togo, none (2,850,000); French Guinea, none (2,000,000); French Sudan, none (1,000,000); Madagascar, 100 (5,000,000). Approximate total, 11,000 (190,000,000).

Oceania—Australia, none (620,000); New Zealand, 45,000 (3,800,000); Philippine Islands, none (1,500,000); Sumatra, 11,600 (2,000,000); Java, 56,500 (500,000); Borneo, none (2,500,000); New Guinea, none (5,000,000); Tasmania, 34,500 (400,000); Celebes, none (1,000,000). Approximate total, 147,000 (17,000,000).

Recapitulation—North America, 12,210,000 (68,000,000); South America, 424,000 (54,000,000); Europe, 8,877,000 (45,000,000); Asia, 1,160,000 (71,000,000); Africa, 11,000 (190,000,000); Oceania, 147,000 (17,000,000). Grand total, 23,000,000 (445,000,000).

WORLD PRODUCTION OF COAL.

(Data gathered by the United States Geological Survey.)

The average rate of increase in the twenty-year period preceding August, 1914, was 38,000,000 tons a year.

In part, the present low production is due to the economic disorganization wrought by the war, particularly in Germany, France and England. In part it is due to more efficient use of fuel, stimulated by the high prices of recent years.

A factor of still greater influence is the extraordinary increase in the supply of petroleum.

The world's production of crude oil in 1923 exceeded that of 1913 by 625,000,000 barrels, equivalent to approximately 170,000,000 tons of coal.

WORLD PRODUCTION OF COAL, 1910-1923.

YEAR.	Production in Part Estimated.	Prod. by United States.	YEAR.	Production in Part Estimated.	Prod. by United States.	YEAR.	Production in Part Estimated.	Prod. by United States.
	Metric tons.	*Per Cent.*		*Metric tons.*	*Per Cent.*		*Metric tons.*	*Per Cent.*
1910.....	1,160,000,000	39.2	1915.....	1,193,000,000	40.5	1920.....	1,319,000,000	45.3
1911.....	1,189,000,000	37.9	1916.....	1,291,000,000	41.5	1921.....	1,134,000,000	40.4
1912.....	1,249,000,000	38.8	1917.....	1,356,000,000	43.6	1922.....	1,223,000,000	35.2
1913.....	1,342,000,000	38.6	1918.....	1,333,000,000	46.3	1923.....	1,337,000,000	43.5
1914.....	1,207,000,000	38.7	1919.....	1,173,000,000	42.8			

The approximate yearly production, in long tons, of the chief mining countries, based on latest 1923 data, is: United States, 86,585,000 anthracite and 494,772,000 bituminous; Great Britain, 282,970,535; Germany, 118,248,735 lignite and 62,224,535 coal; France, 861,435 lignite and 37,682,235 coal; Poland, 36,097,997; Russia in Europe and Asia, 11,767,393; Japan, 27,800,000; British India, 19,019,000; China (1922), 21,300,000; Union of South Africa, 10,809,501; Australia, 12,300,000; Canada, 3,246,378 lignite and 11,254,007 coal.

UNMINED COAL RESERVES.

The *unmined* coal in the coal-producing countries is estimated at more than 7,685,000,000,000 tons, mostly softer than anthracite, which latter is found in but few regions outside of Eastern Pennsylvania. Bituminous and lignite form the vast bulk of the world's unmined reserves, which, by continents, expressed in tons, are as follows:

North America—United States and Alaska, 3,500,000,000,000 (of which 16,000,000,000 is anthracite); Canada, 1,361,000,000,000 (of which 2,000,000,000 is anthracite); Mexico and Central America, 10,000,000,000; total for North America—4,871,000,000,000.

South America — Colombia, 30,000,000,000; Brazil, Chili, Peru and Venezuela, 100,000,000,000; total for South America—130,000,000,000.

Europe—British Isles, 166,000,000,000; Germany, 148,200,000,000; Poland, 68,800,000,000; Ukrainia, 55,600,000,000; Czecho-Slovakia, 24,500,000,000; France, 18,600,000,000; Belgium, 11,000,000,000; Norway and Spitzbergen, 8,750,000,000; Spain, 5,500,000,000; Holland, 5,000,000,000; Russia in Europe, 12,000,000,000; Austria and Hungary, 1,000,000,000; other and total for Europe—522,200,000,000.

Asia—China, 1,100,000,000,000 (of which 427,000,000,000 is anthracite); Siberia, 192,000,000,000; India, 87,000,000,000; Indo-China, 22,000,000,000; Japan, 9,000,000,000; other and total for Asia, 1,900,000,000,000.

Australasia—200,000,000,000 (of which 183,000,000,000 is in the Commonwealth of Australia).

Union of South Africa—62,000,000,000.

Coal unmined in Pennsylvania is estimated at 16,000,000,000 tons anthracite and 148,474,000,000 tons bituminous; in West Virginia, 150,363,600,000 tons, bituminous.

IRON AND STEEL OUTPUT OF CHIEF COUNTRIES.

Year.	United Kingdom.	United States.	Germany.	France.	Year.	United Kingdom.	United States.	Germany.	France.
Pig Iron.	*Long tons.*	*Long tons.*	*Met. tons.*	*Met. tons*	Steel.	*Long tons*	*Long tons.*	*Met. tons.*	*Met.tons.*
1900.....	8,960,000	13,789,000	8,521,000	2,714,000	1900.....	4,901,000	10,188,000	6,646,000	1,565,000
1905.....	9,608,000	22,992,000	10,988,000	3,077,000	1905.....	5,812,000	20,024,000	10,067,000	2,240,000
1910.....	10,012,000	27,304,000	14,793,000	4,032,000	1910.....	6,374,000	26,095,000	13,699,000	3,390,000
1911.....	9,526,000	23,650,000	15,534,000	4,426,000	1911.....	6,462,000	23,676,000	15,019,000	3,681,000
1912.....	8,751,000	29,727,000	17,753,000	4,939,000	1912.....	6,796,000	31,251,000	17,302,000	4,428,000
1913.....	10,260,000	30,966,000	16,765,000	5,124,000	1913.....	7,668,000	31,301,000	18,959,000	4,620,000
1914.....	8,924,000	23,332,000	14,392,000	.....	1914.....	7,885,000	23,513,000	14,973,000	.....
1915.....	8,794,000	29,916,000	11,790,000	.....	1915.....	8,550,000	32,151,000	13,258,000	.....
1916.....	9,048,000	39,435,000	13,285,000	1,447,000	1916.....	9,196,000	42,774,000	16,183,000	1,952,000
1917.....	9,420,000	38,621,000	13,142,000	1,684,000	1917.....	9,804,000	45,061,000	16,587,000	2,232,000
1918.....	9,066,000	39,055,000	11,590,000	1,297,000	1918.....	9,591,000	44,462,000	14,874,000	1,912,000
1919.....	7,398,000	31,015,364	5,654,000	2,376,000	1919.....	7,894,000	34,671,232	6,732,000	2,148,000
1920.....	8,007,000	36,925,987	5,550,000	3,380,000	1920.....	9,056,000	42,132,934	7,710,000	3,002,000
1921.....	2,611,000	16,688,126	5,750,000	3,294,000	1921.....	3,624,000	19,783,797	7,750,000	2,913,000
1922.....	4,809,500	27,219,904	8,400,000	5,128,608	1922.....	5,831,900	35,602,926	9,144,000	4,471,275
1923.....	7,438,500	40,361,146	4,000,000	5,431,787	1923.....	8,488,900	44,943,696	5,000,000	5,109,517

IRON ORE RESOURCES OF THE WORLD (UNMINED).

Countries.	Iron Ore.	Countries.	Iron Ore.	Countries.	Iron Ore.
	Metric tons.		*Metric tons.*		*Metric tons.*
Europe: Germany...	1,374,000,000	Europe—*Continued.*		Other European countries.....	77,000,000
France (incl. Algeria).....	4,369,000,000	Spain.....	610,000,000	America.....	9,855,000,000
Britain.....	2,254,000,000	Norway.....	367,000,000	Africa.....	225,000,000
Sweden.....	1,548,000,000	Austria-Hungary..	284,000,000	Asia.....	260,000,000
Russia.....	1,032,000,000	Luxemburg.....	270,000,000	Australia.....	136,000,000
		Greece.....	100,000,000		

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF OTHER MINERALS.

Lead (1923) 1,135,000 metric tons.
Quicksilver (1923) 91,031 flasks
Aluminum (1922) 117,130 metric tons.
Chrome Ore (1922) 146,149 metric tons.
Antimony (1917) 57,674 metric tons.
Platinum (1921) 59,593 troy ozs.
Tin (1922) 130,652 metric tons.
Zinc (1923) 955,000 metric tons.
Graphite (1922) 110,000 metric tons.
Tungsten (1921) 4,261 metric tons—ore in concentrates of 60% WO3.
Petroleum (1923) 1,010,995,000 barrels.
Bauxite (1922) 578,533 metric tons (exclusive of Germany, Hungary and Ireland).
Magnesite (1922) 581,993 metric tons (exclusive of Venezuela).
Phosphate Rock (1921) 5,332,148 metric tons (exclusive of Russia and New Caledonia).
Pit iron (1922) 50,000,000 metric tons (approximate).
Steel (1922) 63,098,000 metric tons.

WORLD OUTPUT OF RUBBER.

Year.	Plantation.	Brazil.	Other.	Total.	Year.	Plantation.	Brazil.	Other.	Total.
	Long tons	*Long tons*	*Long tons*	*Long tons*		*Long tons*	*Long tons*	*Long tons*	*Long tons*
1917.....	213,070	39,370	13,258	265,698	1921.....	271,233	19,837	2,890	293,960
1918.....	255,950	30,700	9,929	296,579	1922.....	354,980	21,755	3,205	379,920
1919.....	285,225	34,285	7,350	326,860	1923.....	384,771	22,580	5,420	412,771
1920.....	304,816	33,790	8,125	343,731					

Three-quarters of the acreage of the rubber plantations throughout the world are owned by British capital. American-owned plantations are chiefly in Sumatra.

The world production in 1900 was 54,000 tons, in 1910 it had risen to over 70,000 tons, and in 1915 it approximated 159,000 tons.

The plantation rubber mostly is grown in Asia and the islands below that Continent, including some in the Philippines. South American rubber is gathered from trees, for the great part, in the virgin forests along the Amazon and other big rivers. Wild rubber comes also from the Congo regions in tropical Africa.

WORLD PRODUCTION OF PETROLEUM.

(The figures represent thousands of 42-gallon barrels.)

Year.	Roumania	United States.	Italy.	Canada.	Russia.	Poland (Galicia).	Japan and Formosa.	Germany.	India.	Dutch East Indies.	Peru.	Mexico.	Argentina.	Total World Production
1900..	1,629	63,621	12	913	75,780	2,347	871	358	1,079	2,253	274	.....	.....	149,137
1901..	1,678	69,389	16	757	85,168	3,251	1,117	314	1,431	4,014	275	10	.....	167,440
1902..	2,060	88,767	19	531	89,540	4,142	996	354	1,617	2,430	287	40	.....	181,809
1903..	2,763	100,461	18	487	75,591	5,235	1,209	446	2,510	5,770	278	75	.....	194,879
1904..	3,599	117,081	26	553	78,537	5,947	1,219	637	3,585	6,508	290	126	.....	217,948
1905..	4,421	134,717	44	634	54,960	5,766	1,347	561	4,137	7,850	373	251	.....	215,091
1906..	6,378	126,494	54	569	58,897	5,468	1,564	579	4,016	8,181	531	502	.....	213,263
1907..	8,118	166,095	60	789	61,851	8,456	1,718	757	4,344	9,983	751	1,005	.....	263,957
1908..	8,252	178,527	51	528	62,187	12,612	1,871	1,009	5,047	10,283	945	3,933	12	285,287
1909..	9,327	183,171	42	421	65,970	14,933	1,887	1,019	6,677	11,042	1,411	2,714	18	298,709
1910..	9,724	209,557	51	316	70,337	12,673	1,829	1,032	6,138	11,031	1,258	3,634	20	327,763
1911..	11,108	220,449	75	291	66,184	10,519	1,737	1,017	6,451	12,173	1,465	12,553	13	344,361
1912..	12,976	222,935	54	243	68,019	8,535	1,659	1,031	7,117	10,846	1,752	16,558	47	352,443
1913..	13,555	248,446	47	228	62,834	7,818	1,940	857	7,930	11,172	2,071	25,696	131	385,345
1914..	12,827	265,763	40	215	67,020	6,436	2,636	781	7,410	11,422	1,837	26,235	276	407,544
1915..	12,030	281,104	44	215	68,548	5,352	2,928	703	8,202	11,920	2,579	32,911	516	432,036
1916..	8,945	300,767	51	198	65,817	6,587	2,963	656	8,491	12,547	2,593	40,546	797	457,430
1917..	3,721	335,316	41	214	63,072	6,228	2,861	642	8,079	13,180	2,577	55,293	1,145	502,751
1918..	8,730	355,928	35	305	27,168	6,032	2,441	270	8,188	12,778	5,527	63,828	1,243	503,320
1919..	6,618	378,367	35	241	31,752	6,096	2,238	265	8,736	15,508	2,628	87,073	1,332	555,796
1920..	7,435	442,929	35	196	25,430	5,607	2,221	246	8,375	17,529	2,817	163,540	1,657	695,281
1921..	8,368	472,183	32	188	28,968	5,167	2,233	274	8,734	16,958	3,699	193,398	2,061	765,928
1922..	9,843	557,531	31	179	35,692	5,227	2,055	319	8,529	16,720	5,314	182,278	3,018	858,715
1923..	10,850	732,407	32	175	38,167	5,000	1,695	358	7,575	15,00	3,375	149,58	3,250	1,008,515

Since 1859 the United States has produced 6,459,582,000 barrels; Russia, since 1863 has produced 1,968,681,000 barrels; Mexico, since 1901 has produced 912,199,000 barrels.

Other production in 1923—Persia, 25,000; France (Alsace), 503; Colombia, 426; Czechoslovakia, 100; Egypt, 1,037; Sarawak, 3,887; Venezuela, 3,800, Trinidad, 3,870; Algeria, 9; England, 1; other, 200.

The world production, 1857-1923, totals 11,377,829,000 barrels of 42 gallons each.

RAW SILK PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

(Includes tussah silk; figures, compiled by The Silk Association of America, cover seasons.)

COUNTRY.	1923-1924.	1922-1923.	1921-1922.	1920-1921.	1919-1920.	1918-1919.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Europe	11,519,000	8,841,000	7,628,000	8,058,000	4,927,000	6,978,000
Italy	10,803,000	8,234,000	7,066,000	7,330,000	4,045,000	5,942,000
France	562,000	437,000	430,000	551,000	397,000	540,000
Austria	.....	.....	.....	.....	331,000	331,000
Spain	154,000	170,000	132,000	177,000	154,000	165,000
Levant	1,764,000	1,543,000	1,213,000	1,654,000	2,293,000	2,293,000
Asia: Tot. quantity exported	53,015,000	57,439,000	53,941,000	35,138,500	51,860,000	45,475,000
China, Shanghai	8,697,000	8,628,000	6,993,000	6,518,500	10,225,000	9,209,000
China, Canton	6,018,000	7,050,000	5,735,000	4,210,000	7,093,000	3,704,000
Japan, Yokohama	38,100,000	41,541,000	40,982,000	24,300,000	34,222,000	32,308,000
India	200,000	220,000	231,000	110,000	320,000	254,000
Total	66,298,000	67,823,000	62,782,000	44,850,500	59,080,000	54,746,000
Tussah	990,000	2,034,000	1,856,000	1,650,000	1,960,000	1,561,000
Grand total	67,288,000	69,857,000	64,638,000	46,500,500	61,040,000	56,307,000

The production of raw silk in China and India is unknown. The Japan crop is approximately 58,179,000 pounds. In the absence of statistics from Austria and the Levant, 1915 production is used as an estimate. Shanghai figures exclude tussah. Japan's silk mostly comes to the United States.

RUSHING SILK BY SHIP AND TRAIN 8,300 MILES.

A new train speed record was established in 1924 between Seattle, Wash., and New York by the Great Northern, Burlington, and Pennsylvania.

A train of silk left Seattle on August 14 and covered the distance from Seattle to Jersey City in 73 hours, 25 minutes—3,123 miles.

The time from Seattle to St. Paul, 1,784 miles, was 38 hours, 50 minutes, which broke all previous records.

The Great Northern Fast Mail train, which operates daily from St. Paul to Seattle and is the fastest train to the North Pacific Coast, covers this distance in 47 hours, 30 minutes.

The course is 8,300 miles. Swiftest steamships, special trains for which speed limits are waived, seaplanes and airplanes participate. But there is no cheering crowd in the stands, because every mile of the race is concealed with the closest secrecy. The stakes are millions.

Why silk is rushed from Yokohama to New York at breakneck speed, outdistancing the best passenger service, and the thrilling details of this contest against time over the world's longest race course are told in the following bulletin issued by the National Geographic Society from its headquarters at Washington, D. C.:

"Excepting gold and silver bullion, silk probably is the most precious commodity, weight for weight, carried on a large scale by commerce. A single special train will bring five million dollars' worth of silk. Just as it costs dearly to ship money, high charges are put on silk shipments. The saving of two days' sailing time between Yokohama and Seattle is said to make a difference of fifty cents a bale at New York.

"The world's record on the Yokohama-New York silk course was set up a few months ago when the Orient was brought within 13 days, 3 hours and 8 minutes of Manhattan. Laden with $5,500,000 worth of raw silk, the President Jackson made Seattle on the ninth day. A United States mail seaplane met the liner at Victoria and winged its way to Seattle, 100 miles away. It brought port documents and forwarded cargo papers to New York before the President steamship docked.

"Special port forces moved the rich consignment in three hours to a special silk train waiting with steam up. The swift Oriental Limited passenger trains take 70 hours to reach Chicago; the 'reefer,' as the silk special is known to railroaders, makes it in 65 hours. Twelve cars were required for the President Jackson cargo.

"The previous speed record for silk shipments was made when the President Grant landed a $10,000,000 consignment at Seattle. The 'reefer' brought this product of billions of caterpillars into New York in 13 days, 4 hours and 55 minutes out of Yokohama."

WORLD AGRICULTURE SOCIETY.

(Headquarters, Amherst, Mass.)

The purpose of the World Agriculture Society is:

(1) To gather and disseminate facts concerning rural life, the conservation of the earth's natural resources and the production, distribution and use of soil-grown commodities in order that these facts obtained from non-political and expert sources may facilitate the application of principles which should control local and international policies in order that individuals and localities may perform a right part and receive a just share in the world's food supply.

(2) To bring about a closer interaction between city and country dwellers in the exchange of their respective products, both material and spiritual.

(3) To elicit a greater appreciation of the possibilities of country life for developing the highest types of individual and social character.

(4) To promote the collaboration of all agencies—governmental and voluntary—concerned in rural welfare as a world interest.

(5) To conduct a campaign of popular education toward the universal realization of these purposes through the publication of its quarterly magazine, *World Agriculture*, the international exchange of teachers and students of rural subjects, and other appropriate means.

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There are forty affiliated organizations throughout the world.

FARM LANDS OF THE WORLD.

COUNTRY.	Year.	Total Productive Area.	Arable Land.
		Thousands of Acres.	*Thousands of Acres.*
NORTH AMERICA.			
United States	1909	878,789	311,293
	1919	.....	348,552
Canada	1911	109,945	48,319
	1921	.....	.....
Costa Rica	1909-10	3,090	442
Cuba	1899	8,717	778
Porto Rico	1918	2,017	541
SOUTH AMERICA.			
Argentina	1909-10	537,805	44,446
	1917-18	.....	59,167
Chili	1910-11	15,144	2,557
	1917-18	29,772	3,090
Uruguay	1908	40,875	1,962
EUROPE.			
Austria	1911	69,939	26,272
	1920	17,688	4,182
Belgium	1910	6,387	3,339
	1920	.....	2,990
Bulgaria	1910	18,959	8,574
	1920	.....	8,165
Czechoslovakia	1920	33,155	14,811
Denmark	1912	9,198	6,385
	1919	10,019	6,949
Finland	1910	.....	4,628
France	1910	123,642	59,124
	1919	123,240	54,405
Germany	1913	126,063	63,066
	1913	110,422	53,742
	1921	.....	49,566
Greece	1911	7,009	2,333
Great Britain	1911	47,737	14,587
	1920	47,608	15,352
Hungary	1910	77,225	35,178
Ireland	1911	17,591	3,275
	1918	17,541	4,188
Italy	1910	45,031	33,815
	1911	65,164	31,789
	1919	65,228	.....
Latvia	1921	15,908	4,576
Luxemburg	1911	616	300
	1920	611	273
Netherlands	1911	7,258	2,210
Netherlands	1920	7,245	2,311
Norway	1907	22,942	1,830
	1917	23,476	1,712
Poland	1921	79,627	42,034
Portugal	1902	17,281	5,777
Roumania	1905	24,645	14,829
	1921	61,479	31,448
Russia (European, 63 Provinces)	1911	698,902	245,755
Serbia	1897	6,246	2,534
Spain	1908-11	112,665	41,264
Sweden	1911	65,196	9,144
	1918	71,024	9,578
Switzerland	1905	7,635	.....
	1919	7,914	2,573
ASIA.			
British India (British Provinces)	1910-11	465,706	264,858
	1918-19	475,577	267,716
China (estimated)	1923	.....	122,918
French Indo-China	1918	74,050	12,039
Japan	1911	74,180	17,639
	1918	.....	17,379
	1919	74,014	17,579
Chosen	1918-19	50,754	11,832
Formosa	1911	1,972	1,884
Java	1913	19,098	13,759
Russia, Asiatic, (28 Gov'ts and Prov.)	1911	715,838	33,860
AFRICA.			
Algeria	1910	50,846	11,434
	1915	.....	13,176
Egypt	1911-12	5,486	5,457
	1919-20	5,507	5,477
Morocco (French)	1918	18,135	5,039
Tunis	1918	22,239	6,919
Union of So. Africa	1909-10	3,569	3,385
	1918	10,086	9,624
OCEANIA.			
Australia	1910-11	119,942	14,987
	1919-20	113,416	16,809
New Zealand	1910-11	57,310	6,955
	1919-20	53,971	17,855

Productive area includes arable land; natural meadows and pastures, nurseries and orchards; woods and forests, and marsh, heath and uncultivated productive land.

Arable land includes land used for cereals, grass and other fodder crops, food crops, industrial crops, crops for seeding purposes, bare fallow, fertilizer crops and fields under natural grass, and other and unspecified classification.

GRAIN CROPS OF THE WORLD.

(Data by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.)

YEAR.	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
1900	3,445,529,000	2,633,405,000	3,470,581,000	1,168,630,000	1,579,937,000
1901	2,637,787,000	2,900,167,000	2,960,683,000	1,222,624,000	1,431,740,000
1902	3,552,137,000	3,117,721,000	3,812,029,000	1,365,344,000	1,638,557,000
1903	3,417,243,000	3,272,810,000	3,621,951,000	1,356,104,000	1,665,588,000
1904	3,339,736,000	3,144,436,000	3,852,755,000	1,313,769,000	1,750,938,000
1905	3,743,794,000	3,309,345,000	3,752,142,000	1,313,903,000	1,507,134,000
1906	3,980,577,000	3,493,206,000	3,713,918,000	1,456,706,000	1,440,852,000
1907	3,628,813,000	3,189,191,000	3,775,336,000	1,438,416,000	1,553,063,000
1908	3,705,956,000	3,171,250,000	3,783,767,000	1,434,561,000	1,605,055,000
1909	3,703,585,000	3,625,128,000	4,546,147,000	1,648,697,000	1,762,744,000
1910	3,951,255,000	3,575,891,000	4,257,893,000	1,518,917,000	1,680,193,000
1911	3,790,396,000	3,570,369,000	3,978,991,000	1,541,983,000	1,582,591,000
1912	4,329,454,000	3,857,488,000	4,756,725,000	1,619,575,000	1,900,437,000
1913	3,743,632,000	4,087,654,000	4,798,558,000	1,778,842,000	1,892,513,000
1914	4,041,799,000	3,625,388,000	4,148,447,000	1,557,233,000	1,624,341,000
1915	4,142,557,000	4,166,259,000	4,581,429,000	1,585,154,000	1,590,294,000
1916	3,475,462,000	3,288,291,000	4,023,526,000	1,514,614,000	1,494,975,000
1917	4,049,715,000	3,133,838,000	3,882,136,000	1,434,642,000	1,228,503,000
1918	3,469,832,000	3,147,677,000	3,777,336,000	1,488,567,000	1,170,187,000
1919	3,962,630,000	2,997,051,000	3,283,092,000	1,136,303,000	1,057,894,000
1920	4,437,421,000	3,033,438,000	3,836,484,000	1,244,526,000	970,356,000
1921	4,075,772,000	3,258,089,000	3,323,268,000	1,224,261,000	1,211,062,000
1922	3,972,028,000	3,348,099,000	3,709,954,000	1,327,674,000	1,344,469,000
1923	4,201,912,000	3,691,761,000	4,142,849,000	1,460,721,000	1,431,748,000

WHEAT HARVEST SEASONS OF THE WORLD.

January—Australia, New Zealand and Chili.
February and March—East India, Upper Egypt.
April—Lower Egypt, Syria, Cyprus, Persia, Asia Minor, India, Mexico and Cuba.
May—Algeria, Central Asia, China, Japan, Morocco, Texas and Florida.
June—Turkey, Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal, South of France, California, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Carolinas, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, Kansas, Arkansas, Utah, Missouri.
July—Roumania, Bulgaria, Austria-Hungary, South of Russia, Germany, Switzerland, France, South of England, Oregon, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Colorado, Washington, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, New York, New England and Upper Canada.
August—Belgium, Holland, Great Britain, Denmark, Poland, Lower Canada, Columbia, Manitoba, North and South Dakota.
September and October—Scotland, Sweden, Norway, and North of Russia.
November—Peru, South Africa and Argentina.
December—Burmah and Argentina.

CORN HARVEST TIME.

March—New South Wales.
March and April—Argentina.
September and October—All European countries.
October—The crop of the United States is harvested principally in this month.

WORLD'S COTTON PRODUCTION (478-LB., NET, BALES).

Crop Year.	United States.	India.	Egypt.	Brazil.	Russia, Asiatic.	Mexico.	Peru.	World Total.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
1901	10,123,000	2,471,000	1,126,000	210,000	633,000	101,000	38,000	15,931,000
1902	9,510,000	2,297,000	1,320,000	305,000	482,000	103,000	42,000	15,292,000
1903	10,631,000	2,818,000	1,210,000	285,000	426,000	104,000	41,000	16,948,000
1904	9,851,000	2,645,000	1,349,000	220,000	529,000	169,000	45,000	16,253,000
1905	13,438,000	3,172,000	1,308,000	270,000	555,000	253,000	49,000	20,079,000
1906	10,575,000	2,859,000	1,233,000	365,000	539,000	227,000	44,000	16,925,000
1907	13,274,000	4,129,000	1,440,000	348,000	688,000	270,000	68,000	21,357,000
1908	11,107,000	2,613,000	1,499,000	231,000	549,000	155,000	77,000	17,458,000
1909	13,242,000	3,090,000	1,399,000	265,000	633,000	270,000	94,000	21,267,000
1910	10,005,000	3,998,000	1,036,000	270,000	817,000	162,000	120,000	19,329,000
1911	11,609,000	3,254,000	1,555,000	297,000	1,006,000	200,000	88,000	21,915,000
1912	15,693,000	2,730,000	1,530,000	300,000	969,000	160,000	96,000	25,356,000
1913	13,703,000	3,702,000	1,554,000	348,000	946,000	240,000	112,000	25,043,000
1914	14,156,000	4,239,000	1,588,000	397,000	1,026,000	205,000	133,000	26,259,000
1915	16,135,000	4,359,000	1,337,000	387,000	1,270,000	108,000	129,000	28,687,000
1916	11,192,000	3,128,000	989,000	282,000	1,512,000	95,000	113,000	20,689,000
1917	11,450,000	3,759,000	1,048,000	281,000	1,199,000	103,000	127,000	19,845,000
1918	11,302,000	3,393,000	1,304,000	345,000	634,000	135,000	125,000	19,675,000
1919	12,041,000	3,328,000	999,000	339,000	161,000	203,000	142,000	20,613,000
1920	11,421,000	4,853,000	1,155,000	506,000	81,000	199,000	155,000	21,384,000
1921	13,440,000	3,013,000	1,251,000	370,000	58,000	188,000	164,000	20,875,000
1922	7,954,000	3,753,000	902,000	505,000	43,000	147,000	157,000	15,330,000
1923	9,762,000	4,247,000	1,170,000	553,000	55,000	178,000	203,000	18,900,000
1924	10,128,000	4,247,000	1,213,000	719,000	321,000	138,000	.....	19,125,000

Chosen grows over 100,000 bales a year; Uganda, over 90,000; Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, over 40,000. A normal world crop is about 22,000,000 bales.

There are about 152,000,000 cotton spinning spindles in the world, of which 130,000,000 are actively at work, as a rule.

STOCKS OF COTTON (INCL. LINTERS) IN U. S. AT END OF CROP YEARS.

Date.	Running Bales.	Date.	Running Bales.	Date.	Running Bales.	Date.	Running Bales.	Date.	Running Bales.
1904	661,000	1908	1,236,000	1912	1,777,000	1916	3,403,000	1920	4,573,000
1905	1,935,000	1909	1,484,000	1913	1,648,000	1917	3,174,000	1921	7,231,000
1906	1,349,000	1910	1,040,000	1914	1,648,000	1918	3,890,000	1922	3,085,000
1907	1,515,000	1911	1,375,000	1915	4,325,000	1919	5,156,000	1923	2,251,000

Wool crops of the world—The world production of wool was estimated for 1923, by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, at 2,604,911,000 lbs., a decrease of 66,000.000 lbs. from 1922.

The average yearly (1909-1913) pre-war production was 3,200,000,000 lbs.

The 1923 production, by chief countries (lbs.) was—Australia and Tasmania, 490,000.000; United States, 266,110,000; Argentina, 270,000,000; British South Africa, 185,000,000; New Zealand, 180,000,000; Russia in Europe, 150,000,000; United Kingdom, 102,300,000; Uruguay, 96,300,000; Spain, 88.000,000; British India, 65,000,000; China, 61,320,000; Turkey in Asia, 60,000,000; Italy, 58,700,000; Germany, 53,600,000; Roumania, 52,800,000.

The number of woolen mills in the United States exceeds 1,000, and there are about 80,000 looms, over 8,000 of which are used in making carpets and rugs. The number of active spinning spindles exceeds 4,000,000, pretty evenly divided between woolens and worsteds. There are usually from 250,000 to 500,000 idle spindles.

SUGAR PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

Year.	Production	Year.	Production	Year.	Production	Year.	Production	Year.	Production
	Short tons.		*Short tons.*		*Short tons.*		*Short tons.*		*Short tons.*
1895-96.	10,105,883	1901-02.	14,123,384	1907-08.	15,218,527	1913-14.	20,812,861	1919-20.	17,866,925
1896-97.	10,761,405	1902-03.	13,066,234	1908-09.	15,876,462	1914-15.	20,627,143	1920-21.	19,245,755
1897-98.	10,942,925	1903-04.	13,307,431	1909-10.	16,730,318	1915-16.	18,900,512	1921-22.	20,047,406
1898-99.	11,002,309	1904-05.	13,143,732	1910-11.	18,680,900	1916-17.	18,544,544	1922-23.	20,442,893
1899-00.	11,409,131	1905-06.	15,227,691	1911-12.	17,784,046	1917-18.	20,196,700	1923-24.	21,934,401
1900-01.	12,962,882	1906-07.	15,815,608	1912-13.	20,128,785	1918-19.	18,310,067		

WORLD'S TOBACCO PRODUCTION.

Yearly average production (pounds)—Algeria, 23,000,000; Argentina, 35,000,000; Austria-Hungary, 170,000,000; Brazil, 100,000.000; Belgium, 20,000,000; Bulgaria, 30,000,000; Canada, 13,000,000; Ceylon, 25,000,000; Cuba, 75,000,000; China, 500,000,000; Chile, 9,000,000; Colombia, 20,000,000; Dutch East Indies, 200,000,000; France, 50,000,000; Germany, 60,000,000; Greece, 22,000,000; India, 1,000,000,000; Italy, 20,000,000; Japan, 120,000,000; Korea, 35,000,000; Mexico, 35,000,000; Persia, 20,000,000; Philippines, 100,000,000; Porto Rico, 10,000,000; Paraguay, 18,000,000; Roumania, 20,000,000; Russia, 255,000,000; Santo Domingo, 23,000,000; Serbia, 7,500,000; Turkey, 90,000,000; Union of South Africa, 15,000,000; United States, 1,400,000,000; Venezuela, 8,000,000. Total, 4,500,000,000 pounds.

LIVE STOCK IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

Country.	Date	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
		Thou'ds	*Thou'ds*	*Thou'ds*
Argentina	1922	*37,065	*36,209	* 1,437
Australia	1922	14,337	78,803	986
Austria	1923	2,163	597	1,473
Belgium	1923	1,603 *a*	126	1,176
Brazil	1920	*34,271	* 7,933	*16,169
Bulgaria	1920	* 2,288	* 8,906	* 1,118
Canada	1923	9,246	2,754	4,405
Czecho-Slovakia	1920	* 4,377	* 986	* 2,053
Denmark	1923	2,537	374	2,853
Finland	1920	1,831	1,707	380
France	1923	13,749	9,925	5,405
Germany	1923	16,653	6,094	17,226
Greece	1920	659	5,811	415
Holland	1921	2,063	668	1,510
Hungary	1922	1,828	1,352	2,473
India	1921	142,987	34,574	.....
Italy	1918	*b* 6,240	*b* 11,754	*b* 2,339
Japan	1922	1,455	11	512

Country.	Date	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
		Thou'ds	*Thou'ds*	*Thou'ds*
Formosa	1921	3	*c*	1,281
Chosen	1920	1,490	1	977
New Zealand	1924	3,546	23,585	421
Norway	1923 *d*	1,131	*d* 1,525	*d* 237
Poland	1921	7,895	2,178	5,171
Portugal	1920	741	3,851	921
Roumania	1923	6,253	14,136	3,463
Russia, European, incl. Northern Caucasia	1922	27,747	32,476	6,722
Russia, Asiatic	1922 *e*	7,278	*e* 9,314	*e* 1,038
Spain	1923	3,435	18,550	4,728
Sweden	1920	2,736	1,568	1,011
Switzerland	1921	1,425	245	640
Union of South Africa	1922	9,201	31,696	941
Great Britain	1923	7,017	20,621	2,798
Northern Ireland	1923	774	534	190
Irish Free State	1923	4,215	2,994	1,156
United States	1924	66,801	38,361	65,501

* Census. *a* Year 1920. *b* Former boundaries. *c* Less than 500. *d* In rural communities only. *e* The 1920 census figures for Turkestan and Azerbaijan have been included in the 1922 figures for Asiatic Russia, as estimates for these republics were not included in the 1922 estimate.

VENTILATION AND LIFE.

(By the U. S. Public Health Service.)

To keep on living everybody must have sufficient air to breathe; and to keep on being healthy this air should be sufficiently pure and sufficiently moist and sufficiently cool. By ventilation all these ends are sought to be attained.

In the open air, away from noxious gases, ventilation looks after itself; elsewhere, particularly in houses or in any closed spaces, it must be looked after. No matter how pure the air in such a space may be any one who enters it at once begins to pollute it with his breath; and it will ultimately become injurious to health unless it is renewed by natural or artificial means.

Renewal is necessary because when "breathing in" one takes away something from the air (oxygen); and when "breathing out" one adds something to the air (carbon dioxide). Oxygen is taken from in-breathed air by the blood that circulates through the lungs and is carried away to help the food build up the body, keep it warm, and energize it.

Oxygen constitutes about one-fifth of the air; and about one-half of that one-fifth is breathed out, unchanged, and may be breathed over again.

Carbon dioxide is part of the waste that is left over in the body when oxygen and food combine to build up the body, etc. It is picked up by the blood, carried to the lungs, and breathed out. It is poisonous when breathed in again.

Rosenau estimates (1917) that to keep healthy a man weighing 160 pounds needs 2,400 cubic feet of fresh air every hour when resting; 3,200 when doing light work, and 6,100 when doing hard work.

Temperature and humidity (per cent. of moisture in the air) are also closely associated with ventilation. The body heat given off by persons congregated in a workroom, church, theatre or other buildings raises the temperature and increases the moisture. When the temperature rises above 86° F. and the humidity above 80 per cent. they cause considerable discomfort; when they rise higher they cause suffering; and when they rise still higher they may cause heatstroke.

In winter, on the other hand, the heated air in buildings is usually too dry; often the humidity falls to 20 per cent., which is lower than that in a desert. Air as dry as this draws moisture from the skin and from the mucous membranes of the nose, throat, and mouth and irritates them.

To be comfortable the humidity of a workroom should be about 50 per cent.; and it would pay the plant manager to see that it is kept that high, for at 50 per cent. less heat is necessary and coal is saved; a temperature of 62° F. is quite high enough if the work is active.

Night air is exactly like day air; and neither of them is anything like so injurious as the air in a room whose windows are closed and whose door is probably never opened all night long, no matter how many persons are breathing into it carbon dioxide—and rebreathing it—all night long.

Beware of unventilated garages because of the carbon monoxide given off from automobile exhausts.

ARE "OLD AMERICANS" CHANGING COLOR?

By "old Americans" are meant all those whites whose families have had no mixture with more recent elements, due to immigration, on either the father's or mother's side for at least three generations.

The study of these "old Americans" was made by Ales Hrdlicka, in the anthropological laboratory of the U. S. National Museum at Washington and also in the country at large.

He concludes that the "old Americans" as well as the people in Great Britain, probably are slowly growing darker, as to hair and eyes, but there is no positive confirmation by his studies.

Two-thirds of the old stock males and three-fourths of the females show skin that may be classed as medium.

In only five per thousand in males, but in fifty-two per thousand in the females, is the skin plainly lighter than the medium. All of these cases are associated with pure light eyes and light or red hair.

In a little over one-fourth of the males and in one-sixth of the females the skin is perceptibly darker than medium. Such skin is generally associated with brown eyes and medium to dark hair.

Only one among sixteen males and one among 14.5 females has real blond hair.

One-half of the males and over four-tenths of the females show medium dark (or "medium brown") hair.

In one-fourth of the males and three-tenths of the females the hair is dark ("dark brown") to near black.

In approximately 1 per cent. in the males and but a little more in the females the hair is fully black.

In 2.6 per hundred of males and 4.9 per hundred of females the hair is red or near red.

The females show a slight to moderate excess of true blondes (especially golden and yellow), but also of darks, blacks, and reds, over the males.

Approximately one-third of the eyes of the males and one-fourth of the eyes of the females of the old Americans are pure lights.

One-sixth of the males and one-fifth of the females show eyes, the iris of which is pure brown (light, medium, or dark).

Over one-half of the males as well as females have eyes that show plain traces of brown with light.

There are on the whole more light and less dark eyes than there is of light and dark hair.

Over one-half of the males and nearly one-half of the females are "intermediates."

Blonds are scarce, as are also true brunets, but the latter are plainly more frequent, especially in the females.

The females show slightly more blondes, more brunettes and less intermediates than the males.

In general, grayness manifests itself early in the old Americans.

In the males, grayness proceeds apparently faster than in the females.

The males lose hair sooner, more rapidly and much more extensively than the females.

SEED USED PER ACRE IN PLANTING.

Crop.	Average.	Crop.	Average.	Crop.	Average.
Alfalfa, broadcast....lbs.	18.3	Clover, red, alone....lbs.	10.7	Oats.....bu.	2.37
Alfalfa, drilled.....lbs.	14.8	Clover, red, on grain..lbs.	9.8	Orchard grass.....lbs.	12.6
Barley.....bu.	1.84	Clover, crimson.....lbs.	12.1	Peanuts.....bu.	1.02
Beans, field, small....bu.	.76	Corn, for grain.....lbs.	9.5	Potatoes.....bu.	8.6
Beans, field, large....bu.	1.29	Corn, fodder, for silage.....lbs.	26.0	Rice.....bu.	1 98
Beets, common (not sugar).....lbs.	6.3	Cotton.....bu.	.96	Rye, for grain.....bu.	1.44
Blue grass.....bu.	1.07	Cowpeas, for forage..bu.	1.31	Rye, for forage.....bu.	1.82
Broom corn.....lbs.	6.0	Cowpeas, in drill with corn.....bu.	.63	Soy beans, drilled....bu.	.79
Buckwheat.....bu.	.98	Cowpeas, for seed....bu.	.70	Soy beans, broadcast.bu.	1.37
Cabbage plants.....No.	5,658.0	Field peas, small.....bu.	.93	Sugar beets.....lbs.	13.1
Clover, alsike.....lbs.	8.7	Field peas, large.....bu.	1.17	Sweet potato plants..No.	6,605.0
Clover, Japan.....lbs.	9.9	Flaxseed.....lbs.	29.2	Timothy.....lbs.	9.4
Clover, mammoth...lbs.	10.4			Tobacco plants.....No.	4,762.0
				Wheat.....bu.	1 38

$1,000,000 A WEEK FOR CHEWING GUM.

The chewing of gum is no longer a peculiarly American habit, but has extended to Europe, South America, Africa, and Asia, and has even begun to displace the immemorial custom of betel-nut chewing in Ceylon, India, Burmah, and the Straits Settlement, says a bulletin of the United States Department of Commerce.

Based on the factory output for 1919, valued at $53,430,000, it is evident, the bulletin points out, that the American public expends for chewing gum considerably more than an average of a million dollars a week.

This business dates back to 1860 when, it is stated, the original industry was begun on an outlay of $55.

In that year an American inventor while making an unsuccessful attempt to vulcanize the sap of the sapota tree for use as a rubber substitute discovered the similarity of chicle to spruce and cherry gums, the main chewing gums hitherto known.

In 1914 the chewing gum industry represented a capital investment of $10,000,000, while in 1919 it had more than doubled, being officially registered at $23,703,000.

POISONS AND THEIR ANTIDOTES.

NOTE—When the poison is unknown, give stimulants and soothing liquids. The data below is from an American National Red Cross textbook on first aid.

Table I.—Poisons for which an emetic is always given first.

The treatment is in addition to an emetic.

ALCOHOL—In any form—rum, gin, whiskey, proof spirits, etc., also methyl alcohol.

Symptoms—Giddiness, swaying of body, inability to stand. Face flushed, eyes red, skin clammy, weak pulse, may be convulsions and unconsciousness.

Treatment—Hot coffee or aromatic spirits of ammonia. Try to arouse, but if weak do not exhaust by making walk. Dash cold water on face and chest. When somewhat recovered, wrap warmly and put to bed.

ARSENIC—Found in rat poisons, vermin killer, Paris green, Fowler's solution. Sometimes in tinned fruits and beer.

Symptoms—Severe pain in stomach; purging; severe cramps in legs, vomiting, dryness of throat, cold sweats, profound shock.

Treatment—Much lukewarm water. Magnesia in large quantity or dialyzed iron in ½-ounce doses, repeated. Beaten-up eggs or castor oil and stimulants. Warmth and rubbing. If rat poison has been taken, treat as for poisoning by arsenic.

CARBON MONOXIDE—It is in blast and coke furnaces and foundries; in leaky furnaces or chimneys; about gas stoves without flue connections.

The exhaust gases of gasoline automobiles contain from 4 to 12 per cent. of carbon monoxide.

Symptoms—Carbon monoxide exerts its extremely dangerous action on the body by displacing oxygen from its combination with hemoglobin, the coloring matter of the blood which normally absorbs oxygen from the air in the lungs and delivers it to the different tissues of the body.

Treatment—1. Administer oxygen as quickly as possible and in as pure form as is obtainable, preferably from a cylinder of oxygen through an inhaler mask. 2. Remove patient from atmosphere containing carbon monoxide. 3. If breathing is feeble, at once start artificial respiration by the prone posture method. 4. Keep the victim flat, quiet, and warm. 5. Afterward, give plenty of rest.

LEAD—Sugar of lead, lead paint, white lead.

Symptoms—Throat dry; metallic taste with much thirst, colic in abdomen, cramps in legs, cold sweat; sometimes paralysis of legs and convulsions.

Treatment—½-ounce Epsom salts in tumbler of water. Stimulants and soothing liquids.

OPIUM—Laudanum, morphine, paregoric, some soothing syrups and cough mixtures.

Symptoms—Drowsiness, finally unconsciousness; pulse full at first, then weak; breathing full and slow at first, gradually slower and shallow; pinhead pupils; face flushed, then purple.

Treatment—May have difficulty in getting emetic to work; plenty of strong coffee. Try to arouse by speaking loudly and threatening, but do not exhaust by compelling to walk, etc. Stimulants and artificial respiration.

PHOSPHORUS—In matches, phosphorous paste in many rat poisons and vermin killers, often with arsenic.

Symptoms—Severe pain in stomach, vomiting. Skin is dark and may have odor of phosphorus. Bleeding from nose, bloody purging. Convulsions.

Treatment—Epsom salts, ½-ounce in tumbler of water, or magnesia. Stimulants. Soothing liquid best. Milk. Avoid fats and oils.

PTOMAINE—Poisoning by decayed meat, fish, milk, or ice cream.

Symptoms—Nausea, vomiting, purging. Skin cold and clammy. Pulse weak. Severe pain in abdomen, cramps, great prostration and weakness. Often eruption on skin.

Treatment—Purgative, castor oil or Epsom salts. Teaspoonful of powdered charcoal, and repeat.

Botulism—Poisoning from infected ripe olives, preserved fruits and food.

Symptoms—Very similar to ptomaine poisoning but may be delayed for several hours. Treatment same as ptomaine poisoning.

Poisonous Mushrooms or Toadstools and Fungi—

Symptoms—Vomiting, purging and watery diarrhea. Discharges, sometimes accompanied by blood. Pulse slow and strong at first but later weak and rapid. Saliva and sweat pour out. Dizziness and blindness; some cases convulsions and stupor.

Treatment—Give emetic at once and send for physician, who will administer sulphate of atropin, hypodermically in most cases.

STRYCHNINE—NUX VOMICA—Strychnine is frequently used on meat to poison animals, and in some vermin killers.

Symptoms—Convulsions, very severe, alternating with cramps, affecting all muscles of body. Back is bowed up by spasms of muscles. Jaws are locked. Spasm of muscles is so great that it prevents breathing, so face becomes dusky.

Treatment—Powdered charcoal, if possible, in large quantity. Follow with another emetic. Absolute quiet so as not to bring on convulsions.

Table II.—Poisons for which an emetic should not be given first.

MERCURY—Corrosive sublimate, antiseptic tablets. Other salts of mercury much less commonly used.

Symptoms—Corrosive sublimate is very irritating, so when taken turns mouth, lips and tongue white. Mouth is swollen and tongue is shrivelled; always metallic taste in mouth. Pain in abdomen. Nausea and vomiting mucus and blood, bloody purging, cold, clammy skin, great prostration, and convulsions.

Treatment—First, give white of egg or whole egg beaten up; flour and water, but not so good. Emetics, soothing liquids, and stimulants.

NITRATE OF SILVER—Lunar caustic.

Symptoms—Pain in mouth and stomach; mouth first colored white, then black; vomit first white, then turns black.

Treatment—Common salt dissolved in water, or milk very frequently. Then emetic. Afterward soothing liquids and stimulants.

Table III.—Poisons for which an emetic should never be given.

STRONG CORROSIVE ACIDS—1. Acetic; 2, Hydrochloric (spirits of salt); 3, Nitric (aqua fortis); 4, Sulphuric (vitriol.)

Symptoms—Very severe burning pain in mouth, throat, and stomach. Wherever acid touches skin or mucous membrane they are destroyed. Frequently vomiting and purging. More or less suffocation from swelling of throat, great prostration and shock.

Treatment—An alkali to neutralize acid. Best, magnesia or chalk in water, given frequently and freely. Lime, whiting, baking soda, plaster, tooth powder, or even wood ashes may all be used for alkali, or ammonia, a tablespoonful to 2 cups of water, but those mentioned above are better as they are less irritating. Afterward, soothing liquids, milk, milk and egg, olive oil. Stimulants are practically always required. If acid has entered air passage, may inhale fumes of ammonia.

OXALIC ACID (salts of lemon or sorrel).

Symptoms—Much like corrosive acids just named, but not so much burning of lips, etc.

Treatment.—Magnesia, chalk, and water or lime water to neutralize acid. Then one ounce of castor oil and stimulants freely.

CARBOLIC ACID (Phenol)—(Very commonly used in attempts at suicide.)

Symptoms—It is also a powerful corrosive poison, which causes great pain and vomiting. Severe case: Unconsciousness very soon and early death. Usually easy to tell by odor of acid and burn, which with pure acid is white and with impure, black.

Treatment—Rinse mouth with pure alcohol. If grown person, should swallow three or four tablespoonfuls of alcohol mixed with an equal quantity of water. Follow this in five minutes with two tablespoonfuls of Epsom salts dissolved in a little water. Though not so good, limewater may be used to rinse mouth, several glasses of it being swallowed; three or four raw eggs may be given or castor or sweet oil. Stimulants always, and keep warm.

STRONG CAUSTIC ALKALIES: 1, Ammonia: Strong ammonia, ammonia liniment, camphor liniment; 2, Lime: Quicklime; 3, Potash: Caustic potash; 4, Soda: Caustic soda.

Symptoms—Much like corrosive acids. Immediate severe burning, pain in mouth, throat, and stomach. Vomiting and purging. Alkali destroys tissues of mouth it has touched. Severe shock and suffocation from swelling.

Treatment—An acid to neutralize alkali. Vinegar, lemon or orange juice. Tartaric or citric acid in plenty of water. Soothing liquids, stimulants. If cannot swallow, may inhale acetic acid or vinegar from a pocket handkerchief.

CAUTION: In giving any antidote do not wait for it to dissolve but stir it up in any fluid which can be obtained, except oil, and give it at once.

HELP IN CASE OF ACCIDENTS.

Drowning. There are several methods of artificial respiration, but the Schaefer prone-pressure one-man method is considered the best, being widely used throughout the United States as well as in many foreign countries. By the plan many human lives are saved each year by members of the U. S. Vol. Life Sav. Corps, who use it to the exclusion of all others. The directions are as follows;

Send some one immediately for a doctor. DO NOT AWAIT HIS ARRIVAL, but proceed as follows: After the patient has been taken from the water locate an even flat surface, laying the patient face downward. Loosen all clothing, collars, belts, garters, etc. Clear the mouth of all mucus and foreign matter, pull the tongue out and see that it remains out; then straddle the patient, placing your hands under his stomach, clasping them together. In this manner gradually lift the patient a few inches, squeezing as you do so, dropping him suddenly. Sometimes a sharp slap between the shoulders is helpful. Lifting the patient as above mentioned should only be done once or twice, taking a few seconds, as it is merely to start anything that might be blocking the air passages.

Remind some one in the crowd about the doctor. Keep the patient lying face downward on an even flat surface, arms extended, the forehead resting on the leeward forearm, tongue out, facing the wind, the windward arm to be crooked, acting as a protector to the face. Straddle the patient as before, facing his head: place your hands, open spread, upon the patient's lower or short ribs, commencing with a downward and inward pressure to the count of three, relaxing to the same count. This motion is continuous, first down, then up, swinging the body to and fro to the count of three. After the downward pressure to the count of three the hands are relaxed from the ribs to the same count each time, and should be maintained until signs of life show—namely, when the patient breathes unaided.

For warmth and circulation, rub the arms and legs upward (toward the heart), no back strokes. Circulation should not be started until after breathing has been fully restored. During the period of operation the subject should be kept warm by the application of hot water bottles, heated bricks, etc., applied to the pit of the stomach, the armpits, between the thighs or to the soles of the feet. Should you not be able to resort to these suggestions as to warmth, a fire built on the lee side of the patient at a distance not to set fire to him would help serve the purpose. Stimulants should not be given by the mouth until after the patient is able to swallow—that is, when the patient is fully conscious, then give plain black coffee, or half teaspoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia in half a glass of water.

The patient should be kept in bed as quiet as possible in a well ventilated room. To be feared: Pneumonia or possible collapse of the heart.

This treatment should be continued at least an hour. As a general rule signs of life begin to show after 8 or 10 minutes' work. One should not be discouraged if it takes longer, as life has been restored after working as long as 30 minutes, although this is not common.

Signs of death are: Breathing and the heart's action entirely cease, eyelids generally are half closed, the pupils dilated, the tongue approaches the under edges of the lips, and these, as well as the nostrils, are covered with a frothy mucus. Coldness and pallor of surface increase.

Remember that mechanical devices are dangerous in the hands of the inexperienced.

Do not await the arrival of the doctor before starting the artificial respiration. Start immediately.

Do not lay the patient on the back when applying artificial respiration. Always face downward.

Do not hold the body up by the feet.

Do not dash water in the patient's face.

Do not place the body in a bath unless ordered to do so by the doctor.

Do not tie strings on the tongue or run pins or nails through it.

Do not roll the patient over barrels, boxes, or a fence.

Burns and Scalds. Cover with cooking soda and lay wet cloths over it. Whites of eggs and olive oil. Olive oil or linseed oil, plain or mixed with chalk or whiting. Sweet or olive oil and lime water.

Lightning. Dash cold water over a person struck.

Sunstroke. Loosen clothing. Get patient into shade and apply ice-cold water to head. Keep head in elevated position.

Stings of Venomous Insects, etc. Apply weak ammonia, oil, salt water, or iodine.

Fainting. Place flat on back; allow fresh air and sprinkle with water. Place head lower than rest of body.

Mad Dog or Snake Bite. Tie rubber ligature, or a cord, around the arm or the leg a short distance above the bite. Enlarge the tooth punctures by cuting into them at least as deep as they are. Make two cuts over each, crossing one another. Suck the blood away, provided there are not cuts or fresh abrasions on the lips or in the mouth. If possible, wash the wounds and bathe them in a solution of permanganate of potash crystals. In the case of snake bite, inject snake anto-toxin, preferably into the skin of the abdomen. If weakness and giddiness develop, inject strychnine in the same way. Whiskey or brandy may be used in an emergency. Give a cathartic. Keep the wound clean and dress it with antiseptic gauze. In the case of bite by a mad dog the Pasteur serum should be administered as soon as possible by a physician.

According to Raymond L. Ditmars, curator of reptiles at the N. Y. Zoological Park, there are 111 species of snakes in the U. S., of which 17 are poisonous, as follows: **Elapine Snakes**—Common Coral Snake, the Southeast; Sonoran Coral Snake, the Southwest. **Crotaline Snakes**—1. *The Moccasins*—Copperhead Snake, Eastern U. S.; Water Moccasin, the Southeast. 2. *Dwarf Rattlesnakes*—Massasauga, Central Region; Pigmy Rattlesnake, the Southeast. 3. *Typical Rattlesnakes*—Timber Rattlesnake, Eastern U. S.; Diamond-Back Rattlesnake, the Southeast; Prairie Rattlesnake, Prairie Region; Pacific Rattlesnake, Pacific Region; Texas Rattlesnake, Texas to California; White Rattlesnake, the Southwest; Tiger Rattlesnake, the Southwest; Blacktailed, the Southwest; Price's Rattlesnake, the Southwest; Green Rattlesnake, the Southwest; Horned Rattlesnake, the Southwest.

Snakes do not sting, they bite, with a pair of hollow teeth on the upper jaw. These teeth have an opening at the tip for the ejection of venom.

COMMON STAINS AND HOW TO REMOVE THEM.

Blood and meat juice. Use cold water; soap and cold water; or starch paste.

Bluing. Use boiling water.

Chocolate and cocoa. Use borax and cold water.

Coffee and tea. (Clear.) Use boiling water; bleach if necessary. (With cream.) Use cold water, then boiling water, bleach if necessary.

Cream and milk. Use cold water, soap.

Egg. Use cold water.

Fruit and fruit juices. Use boiling water; bleach if necessary.

Grass. Use cold water; soap and cold water; alcohol; or a bleaching agent.

Grease and oils. Use French chalk, blotting paper or other absorbent; or warm water and soap; or gasoline, benzine, or carbon tetrachloride.

Iodine. Use warm water and soap; alcohol; or ammonia.

Ink. Try cold water; then use an acid or bleach.

Iron. Use oxalic acid; hydrochloric acid; salts of lemon; or lemon juice and salt.

Kerosene. Use warm water and soap.

Lampblack and soot. Use kerosene, benzine, chloroform, ether, gasoline, or carbon tetrachloride.

Medicine. Use alcohol.

Mildew. If fresh, use cold water; otherwise try to bleach with potassium permanganate.

Paint and varnish. Use alcohol, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, or turpentine.

Perspiration. Use soap and warm water: bleach in the sun or with Javelle water or potassium permanganate.

Pitch, tar, and wheel grease. Rub with fat, then use soap and warm water; or benzine, gasoline, or carbon tetrachloride.

Scorch. Bleach in the sunshine.

Shoe polish. (Black.) Use soap and water; or turpentine. (Tan.) Use alcohol.

Stove polish. Use cold water and soap; or kerosene, benzine, or gasoline.

Vaseline. Use kerosene or turpentine.

Water. Steam or sponge the entire surface.

Wax. Scrape off as much as possible. Use French chalk, blotting paper or other absorbent with a warm iron; or use benzine or gasoline.

ILLITERACY IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The term illiterate, as here used, includes all persons unable to write their own language, except in cases indicated by an asterisk (*), where the basis is inability to read (a).

COUNTRY.	Illiterate.	Basis.	Year.
	Pct.		
EUROPE:			
Austria	13.7	Pop. over 11 yrs.	1910
Belgium (b)	12.7	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1910
"	7.9	Army recruits	1913
Bulgaria	65.5	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1905
"	25.4	Army recruits	1909
"	58.4	Marriages	1901-10
Denmark	0.2	Army recruits	1907
England & Wales	1.8	Marriages	1901-10
France	14.1	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1906
"	4.3	Army recruits	1912
"	4.1	Marriages	1901-10
German Empire (c)	0.05	Army recruits	1912
Greece (d)	57.2	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1907
"	30.0	Army recruits	No date
Hungary (b)	33.3	Pop. over 6 yrs.	1910
Ireland*	9.2	Pop. over 9 yrs.	1911
"	8.1	Marriages	1901-10
Italy*	37.0	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
"	31.1	Army recruits	1910
"	38.7	Marriages	1901-10
Maltese Islands (e)	57.5	Pop. over 5 yrs.	1901
Netherlands (f)	0.8	Army recruits	1912
"	2.2	Marriages	1901-10
Portugal* (g)	68.9	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
Prussia (c)	0.02	Army recruits	1910
"	0.4	Marriages	1901-10
Roumania (f)	60.6	Pop. over 7 yrs.	1909
" (d)	41.4	Army recruits	1911
Russia (h)	69.0	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1897
" (h)	61.7	Army recruits	1894
Scotland	1.6	Marriages	1901-10
Serbia	78.9	Pop. over 11 yrs.	1900
"	43.4	Army recruits	1911
"	36.7	Marriages	1901-10
Spain	45.8	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1920
Sweden	0.2	Army recruits	1911
Switzerland (i)	0.3	Army recruits	1911
United Kingdom	1.0	Army recruits	1902-04
AMERICA:			
Argentina	54.4	Pop. over 6 yrs.	1895
Bolivia	82.9	Pop. over 7 yrs.	1900
Brazil	85.2	All ages	1890
British Honduras	68.8	All ages	1901
Canada	11.0	Pop. over 5 yrs.	1911
Chile*	49.9	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1907
Colombia*	73.0	Males of all ages.	1912
Costa Rica	80.2	All ages	1892
Cuba*	43.4	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1907
Guatemala	92.7	All ages	1893
Mexico	70.7	Pop. over 12 yrs.	1910

COUNTRY.	Illiterate.	Basis.	Year.
	Pct.		
AMERICA—*Cont.*			
Newfoundland	45.8	Pop. over 5 yrs.	1901
Porto Rico	66.5	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1910
Uruguay	39.8	Pop. over 5 yrs.	1908
AUSTRALIA:			
Commonwealth of			
Australia* (j)	1.8	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
New So. Wales* (j)	2.0	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
" " "	1.0	Marriages	1901-10
New Zealand* (k)	0.9	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
" " "	0.3	Marriages	1901-10
Queensland* (j)	2.5	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
" "	2.0	Marriages	1901-10
South Australia* (j)	1.8	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
" " "	0.8	Marriages	1901-10
Tasmania* (j)	3.3	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
"	2.4	Marriages	1901-10
Victoria* (j)	1.1	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
"	0.4	Marriages	1901-10
West. Australia* (j)	1.6	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
" " "	0.6	Marriages	1901-10
ASIA AND OCEANIA:			
Ceylon: All races	78.3	All ages	1901
European race	11.9	All ages	1901
Oth. than Europ'n	78.4	All ages	1901
India (l)	92.1	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
Philippine Isl. (m)	55.5	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1903
Russia (n)	87.3	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1897
Hawaii	26.8	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1910
AFRICA:			
Algeria	13.0	Army recruits	1912
Cape of Good Hope:			
All races	64.0	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
European race	3.8	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
Oth. than Europ'n	82.8	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
Egypt	92.7	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1907
Natal: All races	86.7	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
European race	1.6	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
Oth. than Europ'n	94.8	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
Orange Free State:			
All races	58.0	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
European race	2.7	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
Oth. than Europ'n	85.8	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
Transvaal: All races	69.4	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
European race	2.5	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
Oth. than Europ'n	91.1	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
Union of So. Africa:			
All races	69.7	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
European race	3.0	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911
Oth. than Europ'n	88.2	Pop. over 10 yrs.	1911

(a) Figures for army recruits largely from Huebner's Statistical Tables, 1914. (b) Based on number unable to read and write (c) Based on number without schooling. (d) Based on number illiterate, but this term is not defined in official report. (e) Native Maltese population. (f) Based on number unable either to read or write. (g) Including Azores and Madeira. (h) Excluding Finland. (i) Based on number without any proficiency in writing. (j) Excluding full-blooded aboriginals. (k) Excluding Maoris and Chinese. (l) Based on number unable to write letter to friend and read reply. (m) Civilized population. (n) Caucasia, Siberia and Central Asia.

DATA FROM BOARD OF EDUCATION, LONDON.

England and Wales. (1914)—Percentage of men signing marriage register by mark. 0.8; percentage of women signing marriage register by mark, 1.0.

Scotland. (1920)—Percentage of men signing marriage register by mark, 0.4; percentage of women signing marriage register by mark, 0.4. (Report of Registrar General for Scotland.)

Ireland. (1920)—Percentage of men signing marriage register by mark, 3.0; percentage of women signing marriage register by mark, 2.1. (Report of Registrar General for Ireland.)

Commonwealth of Australia. (1920)—Percentage of men and women signing marriage register by mark, 0.16. (Official Year Book of Commonwealth, 1922 p. 758.)

Victoria, Australia. (1921)—Out of 13,676 marriages celebrated in that year 14 men and 9 women signed with a mark. (Victorian Year Book, 1921-22, p. 324.)

New South Wales. (1917)—The rate per 10,000 marriages of persons signing the registers by mark was 92. (N. S. Wales Statistical Register, 1917-18, p. 42.)

South Africa. (1920)—Signatures by mark in marriage register (white persons): Cape of Good Hope Province, 70 out of 6,336; Natal, 6 out of 1,354; Transvaal, 13 out of 5,432; Orange Free State, 12 out of 1,812; total for the Union, 101 out of 14,934. (Official Year Book of the Union of South Africa, 1920-21, pp. 215-222.)

New Zealand. (1916)—4.17% of the total population over five years of age could not read. The percentage of persons above 20 unable to read was 1.20. The percentage of persons between the ages of 5 and 10 unable to read was 25.64. These figures appear to exclude the Maori population. (Report of the Results of a Census of the Population of the Dominion of New Zealand taken for the night of October 15, 1916, pp. 65-66.)

Spain. An unofficial pamphlet by L. Luzuriaga on Illiteracy in Spain gives the following figures: Total population 1910, 59.35% illiterate; total population over ten years, 49.9% illiterate (77); recruits of 1917, 28.06% illiterate (19).

WORLD'S SUNDAY SCHOOL STATISTICS.

GRAND DIVISIONS.	No. of Schools.	Total Enrolment.	GRAND DIVISIONS.	No. of Schools.	Total Enrolment.	GRAND DIVISIONS.	No. of Schools.	Total Enrolment.
No. America	155,944	18,762,581	Europe	68,189	8,623,629	Oceania	14,856	495,159
Cent. America	167	13,667	Asia	32,854	1,379,860			
So. America	3,246	162,344	Africa	10,015	706,225	Grand total	287,426	30,296,531
West Indies	1,617	137,390	Malaysia	538	15,676			

RELIGIOUS MEMBERSHIP OF THE WORLD.

SECT.	North America.	South America.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	Oceania.	Total.
CHRISTIANS:							
Roman Catholics	37,000,000	36,000,000	184,000,000	5,509,000	2,000,000	9,000,000	273,500,000
Orthodox Catholics	1,200,000	1,000	100,000,000	17,500,000	3,000,000	100,000	121,801,000
Protestants	66,000,000	400,000	90,000,000	7,000,000	2,500,000	5,000,000	170,900,000
Total Christians	104,200,000	36,401,000	374,000,000	30,000,000	7,500,000	14,100,000	566,201,000
NON-CHRISTIANS:							
Jews	3,742,000	108,000	10,512,000	604,000	565,000	24,000	15,555,000
Mohammedans	20,000	10,000	4,000,000	140,000,000	45,000,000	30,000,000	219,030,000
Buddhists	5,000	1,000	100,000	135,000,000	5,000	50,000	135,161,000
Hindus	100,000	100,000	50,000	210,000,000	100,000	50,000	210,400,000
Confucianists, Taoists	100,000	5,000	25,000	300,000,000	25,000	1,000,000	301,155,000
Shintoists	1,000	1,000	5,000	20,000,000	5,000	500,000	20,512,000
Animists	20,000	1,300,000	5,000	30,000,000	85,000,000	20,000,000	136,325,000
Miscellaneous	8,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000	100,000	200,000	16,300,000
Total Non-Christian	11,588,000	2,525,000	16,697,000	870,004,000	130,800,000	51,824,000	1,033,538,000
Grand total	115,788,000	38,926,000	390,697,000	900,004,000	138,300,000	65,924,000	1,619,739,000

The Jewish figures in the table above are based in part on revised estimates made in 1924 by Dr. H. S. Linfield of the Bureau of Jewish Social Research of New York City. His total for the Jews of the world is 15,550,000.

He credits 3,600,000 Jews to the United States, over 126,000 to Canada; 100,000 to Argentina; 3,500,000 to Poland; 3,263,000 to Russia in Europe; 84,000 to Palestine; 151,000 to Syria, Mesopotamia, and Arabia; 370,000 in Asia, Asia Minor, Central Asia, and Siberia, and including, also, 29,000 in India, China, and Japan.

Dr. Linfield found that nearly 800,000 Jews live under the British flag, while 550,000 are in France or in the French dependencies along the Mediterranean Sea. He estimated that 295,000 Jews live in Great Britain and Northern Ireland; 217,000 in the British dominions—Australia, Canada, Irish Free State, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa—and 385,000 in Algeria, Morocco, Tunis and Syria.

In Africa, according to Dr. Linfield's compilation, nearly 451,000 Jews live in the Mohammedan Arabic-speaking countries of the north, contributing 1.6 per cent. of the population. 4.1 per cent. of the white population of the Union of South Africa, or 62,000, are Jews, while there are 50,000 Falashas in Abyssinia.

The Jews in New York City he puts at 1,643,000, or 29 per cent. of the total population.

The author estimates the Jews in Europe at 10,512,000.

BOOK PRODUCTION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

(Compiled by The Publishers' Weekly, N. Y.)

CLASSES OF LITERATURE.	NEW BOOKS.			New Editions.	Totals for 1923.	Totals for 1922.
	New Books.	Translations.	Pamphlets.			
Philosophy	218	26	29	46	319	292
Religion	613	36	125	95	869	743
Sociology	545	15	249	55	864	836
Law	107	...	68	56	231	264
Education	174	1	57	12	244	207
Military and Naval	106	...	81	19	206	210
Philology	155	...	23	45	223	189
Science	468	23	80	107	678	597
Technology	483	6	109	91	689	686
Medicine, Public Health, etc	270	14	56	93	433	360
Agriculture, Gardening	127	...	34	25	186	204
Domestic Arts	54	...	5	24	83	71
Business	84	...	27	19	130	157
Fine Arts	222	7	17	48	294	248
Music (works about)	80	2	25	7	114	95
Games, Sports, etc	131	1	7	26	165	222
Literature	340	25	19	112	496	411
Poetry and Drama	428	48	68	202	746	702
Fiction	1,162	85	7	1,233	2,487	1,931
Juvenile	569	10	54	415	1,048	776
History	380	17	52	66	515	372
Description and Travel	339	8	25	103	475	440
Geography	83	1	31	20	135	174
Biography	336	24	5	101	466	398
General Works	169	...	1	8	178	257
Total	7,643	349	1,254			
		9,246		3,028	12,274	10,842
Total for 1922		8,754		2,088	10,842	

BOOK PRODUCTION IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Czecho-Slovakia (1920), 3,572; (1921), 5,838.

Denmark (1920-21), 3,757; (1921-22), 3,673.

France (1913), 11,460; (1914), 8,968; (1915), 4,274; (1916), 5,962; (1917), 5,954; (1918), 4,484; (1919), 5,361; (1920), 6,315; (1921), 7,626.

Germany 1913), 35,078; (1914), 29,308; (1915), 23,558; (1916), 22,020; (1917), 14,910; (1918), 14,743; (1919), 26,194; (1920), 32,345; (1921), 34,352;

Holland (1920), 3,974; (1921), 4,431

Italy (1920), 6,230; (1921), 6,293;

Norway (1920), 949; (1921), 1,033;

Spain (1920), 1,478; (1921), 997;

Switzerland (1920), 1,453; (1921), 1,332;

Uruguay (1917), 483; (1918), 539;

"SCOFFLAW" PRIZE STIGMA FOR WETS.

The prize of $200 in gold offered in 1923 by Delcevare King of Quincy, Mass., for the best word to stigmatize those who scoff at the Prohibition Law and other laws was won by Miss Kate L. Butler of Dorchester House, Dorchester, Mass.

Her word is "scofflaw."

The judges were King, the Rev. E. Talmadge Root, Chairman of the New England Citizenship Conference for Law Enforcement, and A. J. Davis, Regional Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League.

In selecting the winning word from the 25,000 suggested, which came from every State in the Union and several foreign countries, the committee gives five points in its standard:

1. Preferably one of one or two syllables.
2. A word beginning with "S," as "S" words have a sting.
3. A word for the lawless drinker—law, not drink, being the basis.
4. Applying to violations of all laws.
5. A word linked with President Harding's statement, "Lawless drinking is a menace to the Republic itself."

ANIMAL LONGEVITY.

(From an article in *Natural History* by Frederic A. Lucas, Director of the American Museum of Natural History, N. Y.)

There is a rather reliable account of a tortoise 110 years old.

There are plenty of statements that fish are known to attain, and birds have reached, many scores of years, but when an attempt is made to verify these statements they resolve themselves into matters of hearsay or of belief rather than records of facts. We naturally associate size with age, for the bigger an animal the longer should it take to reach that size; but while we are apt to credit such creatures as whales with a century or more of existence there is reason to believe that they are by no means as venerable as they appear, and the same seems to be true of elephants, which reach their full stature in comparatively few years.

Thus the once famous Jumbo, whose name has been embodied in the dictionary as a synonym for all things big, reached his full height and weight in 21 years, growing in this time from an infant three feet high, weighing a few hundred pounds, to a towering adult eleven feet in height and weighing six and a half tons.

As for the Indian elephant, Mr. Pocock, from a study of the teeth, estimates the average duration of life at about 70 years, and so far I have not been able to lay hands on an authenticated record of an elephant older than this, although these animals are said to attain an age of 120 years.

Personally I confess that I believed whales required many years, possibly 100, to reach their full growth until I became somewhat intimately acquainted with them at Balaena, when my ideas underwent a radical revision. Briefly, if whales continued to grow indefinitely there would be an infinite variety of sizes; as a matter of fact they fall into rather few categories and there are a not inconsiderable number of whales of moderate bulk that are, as shown by the condition of their bones, indubitably old, or at least adult. How long it takes to reach a length of eighty feet, with a known weight of 60 tons, or the maximum of 103 feet and an estimated 80 or 90 tons, we know not, but the chances are that it takes far less time than is supposed.

There are some animals or groups of animals, such as fishes and reptiles, that seem to have no fixed limits of life and growth and thus appear to present great possibilities in the matter of age. Unfortunately there are few records on which to base any trustworthy conclusions and the most reliable of these show that under favorable conditions some reptiles grow much more rapidly than is generally supposed: The big alligator in the New York Zoological Park grew from seven feet to twelve feet in length in twelve years, though theoretically it should have taken him at least half a century to attain such an unusual size, almost the maximum for an alligator.

If reptiles grow so rapidly nowadays they probably did so in the past, and brontosaurus and his kindred may not have taken a century or two to reach their 70 or 80 feet of length, as has so often been supposed.

Records of birds are rather disappointing, for just as the greatest creature is apt to shrink before the application of a two-foot rule, and fish when weighed in the balance are often found woefully wanting in avoirdupois, so the ages of birds become wonderfully less when their claims to longevity are investigated. Parrots stand well toward the head of the list with numerous records on good authority of various species attaining an age of from 50 to 80 years. Geese and swans too are long lived, and include some possible centenarians, though just as the census returns show a part of womankind to be much younger than it looks, so there are few reliable records of swans more than seventy years old.

There have been many attempts to estimate the ages to which various animals might attain under favorable circumstances, but none of the estimates based on size, time required to reach maturity, period of incubation (in birds) is borne out by the known facts. The best of them is possibly that applied to mammals, that their normal life is five times that required to reach maturity, this being determined by the union of the epiphyses with their adjacent bones.

"Clover," the "oldest horse in the world," died at the age of 51 years, April 26, 1924, at Catawissa, Pa.

"Steve," a bay horse 17 hands in height, was 45 years old on Sept. 23, 1924, and was enjoying ground oats in a stable in Jersey City, N. J.

DEATH RATES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(Figures for 1920, unless otherwise noted, show deaths per 1,000 population.)

Australia (1921), 9.9; Austria (1919), 20.3; Belgium, 13.5; Ceylon (1921), 31.2; Chili, 30.8; Denmark, 12.9; England and Wales, 12.4; Finland, 15.9; France (uninvaded region), 17.7; Germany (excluding Posen, Memel, Danzig and territory lost to Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, and Belgium), 15.1; Ireland, 14.8; Italy (1919), 19.0; Jamaica, 25.3; Japan (1919), 22.8; Netherlands (1921), 11.1; New Zealand (1921), 8.7; Norway (1919), 17.1; Ontario Province, Canada, 13.9; Scotland (1921), 13.6; Spain, 23.2; Sweden (1921), 12.4; Switzerland, 14.4; United Kingdom, 12.8.

BIRTHS, AND INFANT MORTALITY.

Country and Year.	Number of Births.	Deaths Under 1 Year.	Deaths Under 1 Year Per 1,000 Births.
U. S. (reg. area) 1921:			
Males	881,591	73,582	83.5
Females	832,670	56,006	67.3
Australia (1921):			
Males	70,039	5,111	73.0
Females	66,159	3,841	58.1
Austria (1919):			
Males	57,149	9,676	169.3
Females	53,673	7,656	142.6
Belgium (1919):			
Total	123,314	12,699	103.0
Ceylon (1921):			
Males	93,519	18,371	196.4
Females	90,398	16,954	187.5
Chile (1919):			
Males	74,362	23,340	313.9
Females	70,618	21,084	298.6
Denmark (1920):			
Males	39,956	3,998	100.1
Females	38,269	3,096	80.9
Engl'd & Wales (1920):			
Males	490,970	44,199	90.0
Females	466,812	32,353	69.3
Finland (1919):			
Males	33,067	4,791	144.9
Females	30,829	3,807	123.5
Germany (1919):			
Males	654,364	86,078	131.5
Females	606,136	66,164	109.2
Ireland (1920):			
Males	51,275	4,635	90.4
Females	48,261	3,627	75.2
Jamaica (1920):			
Males	17,841	3,183	178.4
Females	17,102	2,845	166.4
Japan (1919):			
Males	910,400	162,144	178.1
Females	868,285	141,058	162.5
Netherlands (1920):			
Males	99,435	8,174	82.2
Females	93,552	5,880	62.9
New Zealand (1920):			
Males	15,434	848	54.9
Females	14,487	665	45.9
Norway (1918):			
Males	32,506	2,256	69.4
Females	30,820	1,739	56.4
Scotland (1920):			
Males	69,719	7,199	103.3
Females	66,827	5,366	80.3
Switzerland (1919):			
Males	36,846	3,382	91.8
Females	35,279	2,562	72.6
United K'gd'm (1920):			
Males	611,964	56,033	91.6
Females	581,900	41,346	71.1
Uruguay (1920):			
Males	20,142	2,512	124.7
Females	19,193	2,102	109.5

Still births not included in the table, either as to births or deaths.

BIG FISHES CAUGHT BY ANGLERS, 1916-1923.

(Largest game fish of each species entered in Field and Stream's annual prize fishing contest since 1916.)

Striped Bass (1916)—Weight, 59 lbs. 14 oz. Caught by August Kubler, N. Y. City, at Point Pleasant, N. J.

**Large Mouth Black Bass* (1923)—Weight, 20 lbs. 2 oz. Caught by Fritz J. Friebel, near San Antonio, Fla.

Brook Trout (1917)—Weight, 7 lbs. 10 oz. Caught by Carl S. Carlson, in Magalloway River, Me.

Tarpon (1918)—Weight, 205 lbs. Caught by W. Ashby Jones, in Caloosahatchee River, Fla.

Cutthroat Trout (1919)—Weight, 8 lbs. 3 oz. Caught by O. LaLonde, Butte City, Mont.

**Muscallonge* (1919)—Weight, 51 lbs. 3 oz. Caught by J. A. Knobla, Donaldson, Wis.

Ouaniche (1919)—Weight, 16 lbs. 12 oz. Caught by R. C. Haynes, Auburn, Me.

Bluefish (1919)—Weight, 18 lbs. Caught by Geo. Barandon, Bronx, N. Y.

**Channel Bass* (1920)—Weight, 68 lbs. 4 oz. Caught by Louis M. Silvia.

Rainbow Trout (1921)—Weight, 23 lbs. 8 oz. Caught by Dr. A. E. Sykes, Oakland, Cal., at Rocky Point, Ore.

**Wall-Eyed Pike* (1921)—Weight, 15 lbs. Caught by Ernest L. Burrell, Chicago, Ill., at Robins, Wis.

Steelhead (1922)—Weight, 15 lbs. 5 oz. Caught by H. L. Van Luven, Portland, Ore., in Rogue River, Ore.

Sailfish (1922)—Weight, 46 lbs. Caught by Allan C. House, Cleveland, O., at Palm Beach Pier, Fla.

Tuna (1922)—Weight, 166 lbs. Caught by A. R. Martin, Pasadena, Cal., at San Clemente Island, Cal.

Brown Trout (1923)—Weight, 12 lbs. Caught by Geo. A. Babb, Lake Nebagamon, Wis., in Brule River, Wis.

Great Northern Pike (1923)—Weight, 28 lbs. Caught by L. S. Mathews, Minneapolis, Minn., at Mille Lac, Minn.

**Weakfish* (1923)—Weight, 14 lbs. 5 oz. Caught by W. R. Roebling, Newark, N. J., at Tuckerton Bay, N. J.

**Lake Trout* (1922)—Weight, 36 lbs. 8 oz. Caught by E. D. Calvert, in Lake of the Woods, Ontario, Canada.

Fish marked with * are World's Record Fish taken with rod and reel.

FISHERIES OF THE WORLD.

Approximately $750,000,000 worth of fish are caught and sold every year in the oceans, seas, lakes and rivers of the world, according to estimates made by the United States Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D. C.

Fish caught yearly in this country and Alaska, including salmon and cod, weigh about 2,500,000 lbs., and are valued at $80,000,000.

Yields of other chief maritime countries, with market values are: Canada, 852,000,000 lbs. ($50,000,000); Denmark, 196,000,000, lbs. ($15,000,000); England and Wales, 1,252,000,000 lbs. ($90,000,000); Germany, 255,000,000 lbs. ($11,000,000); Holland, 374,000,000 lbs. ($11,000,000); Russia, 1,206,000,000 lbs. ($50,000,000); Scotland, 583,000,000 lbs. ($25,000,000); Spain, 890,000,000 lbs. ($73,000,000); Sweden, 300,000,000 lbs. ($23,000,000).

TELESCOPES.

(Revised by Edwin B. Frost, Director of the Yerkes Observatory.)

Astronomical telescopes are of two kinds, refracting and reflecting.

In the first, the light falls upon a lens which converges the rays to a focus, where the image may be magnified by a second lens, called the eyepiece, or may be directly photographed.

The reflector consists of a concave mirror, generally of glass coated with silver, which throws the rays back toward the upper end of the telescope, where they fall on the eyepiece or on the photographic plate, as in the case of the refractor.

Since the rays of light do not pass through the mirror, far less perfect glass is required and reflectors can be made much larger than refractors.

For many kinds of celestial photography reflectors are better than refractors, but the latter is the best all-around instrument. It is not sensitive to changes of temperature and is the only one which can be used on the sun.

The largest and most active telescopes in the world are in America. They are, for refractors: The 40-inch of the University of Chicago, at the Yerkes Observatory (62 feet long); the 36-inch of the University of California, at the Lick Observatory, Mount Hamilton; the 30-inch photographic refractor of the University of Pittsburgh; the 26-inch instruments at the U. S. Naval Observatory, Washington, and at the University of Virginia.

There are several excellent instruments of 20-24 inches at different institutions.

The largest reflector yet constructed, 100 inches in diameter, is at the observatory of the Carnegie Institution on Mt. Wilson, California. This observatory has also a very fine reflector of 60 inches aperture.

By using a combination of auxiliary mirrors different focal lengths, even running as high as 150 feet, can be obtained with these instruments.

A splendid reflector of 72 inches is installed at the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, Victoria, B. C.

Other active reflectors are: The 40-inch of the Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Arizona; the 37½-inch of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; the 36-inch of the Lick Observatory, at Mt. Hamilton, and another of the same size at its southern station at Santiago, Chili; a 24-inch at the Yerkes Observatory, and a 24-inch at the Harvard Observatory.

All of the refractors given above were constructed by Alvan Clark & Sons, except the third, that of the Allegheny Observatory, Pittsburgh, which was figured by Brashear.

The principal large telescopes in use in Europe are: The 30-inch refractor at the Observatory of Pulkova, Russia; the 32-inch at Meudon, France; the 28-inch at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, England.

Reflectors of large size are in use as follows: A 30-inch at Hamburg, and at Heidelberg.

Photographic refractors having a four lens objective are smaller in size and shorter in length. The best known of these are: The 24-inch of the Harvard Observatory at its station in Arequipa, Peru; two of 16 inches at Heidelberg and at the Harvard Observatory; and the 10-inch Bruce telescope at the Yerkes Observatory.

The light-gathering power of a telescope is proportional to the area of its lens or mirror. The 40-inch Yerkes refractor increases the amount of light forty thousand times over that received by the naked eye.

The magnifying power of a telescope is proportional to its length as well as to the shortness of focus of its eyepiece.

Thus the use of different eyepieces yields various magnifying powers, but those exceeding 1,000 are seldom used because of the trembling of the earth's atmosphere.

WHAT A WOMAN SPENDS FOR CLOTHES.

The average American housewife, according to an inquiry by the United States Department of Labor, pays $4.42 for her hat, 57 cents for her veil, $15.65 for a year's supply of cotton suits, $24.97 for wool suits, $14.29 for a silk dress, 52 cents for an apron, $1.55 for a wrapper, $4.29 for a silk blouse, $6.29 for a silk skirt, $23.61 for a wool coat, $5.97 for a wool sweater, $18.24 for a fur piece, $4.18 for a silk petticoat, $2.35 for a pair of corsets, from $1.13 to $3.27 for a union suit of underwear, $1.49 for a woolen underskirt.

She spends $1.95 for a silk undershirt, $2.82 for a silk chemise, $5.48 for a silk nightie, $7.39 for a silk kimono, 37 cents for a pair of cotton stockings, $1.22 for a pair of silk stockings, from $3.65 to $5.34 for a pair of shoes, $1.88 for a pair of kid gloves, 15 cents for a handkerchief, 21 cents for a pair of garters, $2.01 for an umbrella, and $1.66 for a handbag.

Her total yearly expenditure for clothes averages $63.55.

The husband's annual total for clothes averages $71.38.

NATIONAL WEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES.

(By the Bureau of the Census.)

Form of Wealth.	Total.				Per Cent. Increase.		
	1922.	1912.	1904.	1900.	1912 to 1922.	1904 to 1912.	1900 to 1904.
	1,000 Dolls.	*1,000 Dolls.*	*1,000 Dolls.*	*1,000 Dolls.*			
Total	320,803,862	186,299,664	107,104,194	88,517,307	72.2	73.9	**21.0**
Real prop. and imp. tax'd	155,908,625	96,923,406	55,510,228	46,324,839	60.9	74.6	19.8
Real prop. and imp., exempt	20,505,819	12,313,520	6,831,245	6,212,789	66.5	80.3	10.0
Livestock	5,807,104	6,238,389	4,073,792	3,306,473	6.9	53.1	23.2
Farm impl. and machinery	2,604,638	1,368,225	844,990	749,776	90.4	61.9	12.7
Manuf. mach., tools, impl	15,783,260	6,091,451	3,297,754	2,541,047	159.1	84.7	29.8
Railroads and their equip	19,950,800	16,148,532	11,244,752	9,035,732	23.5	43.6	24.4
Motor vehicles	4,567,407						
Street railways, etc	15,414,447	10,265,207	4,840,547	3,495,228	50.2	112.1	38.5
Street railways	4,877,636	4,596,563	2,219,966	1,576,197	6.1	107.1	40.8
Telegraph systems	203,896	223,253	227,400	211,650	8.7	1.8	7.4
Telephone systems	1,745,774	1,081,433	585,840	400,324	61.4	84.6	46.3
Pullman and oth. cars not owned by railroads	545,415	123,363	123,000	98,837	342.1	0.3	24.4
Pipe lines	500,000						
Shipping and canals	2,951,484	1,491,117	846,490	537,849	97.9	76.2	57.4
Irrigation enterprises		360,865					
Priv'ly owned waterw'ks	360,885	290,000	275,000	267,752	24.4	5.5	2.7
Priv'ly owned central elec. light and pow. stations	4,229,357	2,098,613	562,851	402,619	101.5	272.9	39.8
All other	80,261,762	36,950,934	20,460,886	16,851,423	117.2	80.6	21.5
Agricultural products	5,465,796	5,240,020	1,899,380	1,455,069	4.3	175.9	30.5
Manufactured products	28,422,848	14,693,862	7,409,292	6,087,151	93.4	98.3	21.7
Imported merchandise	1,548,666	826,632	495,544	424,971	87.3	66.8	16.6
Mining products	730,296	815,552	408,067	326,852	**10.5**	99.9	24.8
Cloth., personal adornments, fur., horse-drawn vehicles and kindred property	39,816,001	12,758,225	8,250,000	6,880,000	212.1	54.6	19.9
Gold and silver coin and bullion	4,278,155	2,616,643	1,998,603	1,677,380	63.5	30.9	19.2

Percentages in black type show *decreases*.

"Shipping and Canals" totals for 1922 and 1912 include the estimated value of ships belonging to the U. S. Navy, as follows: (1922) $1,445,992,000; (1912) $402,352,000.

It should be borne in mind, the bureau adds, that increases in value are to a large extent due to rise in prices.

NATIONAL WEALTH BY STATES, IN 1922.

State.	Total.	Realty.	Livestock.	Manuf. Mach., Tools, Impl.	Railroads and Equipment.	Motor Vehicles.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Alabama	3,002,043,000	1,419,872,000	84,718,000	160,989,000	295,534,000	33,496,000
Arizona	1,314,291,000	815,594,000	57,658,000	36,302,000	105,831,000	13,736,000
Arkansas	2,599,617,000	1,481,157,000	74,514,000	48,928,000	278,425,000	31,302,000
California	15,031,734,000	8,360,722,000	191,108,000	438,775,000	710,573,000	317,695,000
Colorado	3,229,412,000	1,758,446,000	100,664,000	86,808,000	364,963,000	59,833,000
Connecticut	5,286,445,000	3,024,483,000	22,608,000	437,195,000	179,075,000	58,321,000
Delaware	625,765,000	328,375,000	7,238,000	52,085,000	21,910,000	8,916,000
Dist. of Col	1,697,270,000	1,274,899,000	542,000	22,037,000	21,231,000	19,996,000
Florida	2,440,491,000	1,551,713,000	38,716,000	74,181,000	233,548,000	44,106,000
Georgia	3,896,759,000	1,954,736,000	101,764,000	159,411,000	319,619,000	53,483,000
Idaho	1,533,941,000	898,175,000	70,411,000	34,723,000	159,946,000	19,934,000
Illinois	22,232,794,000	12,568,726,000	319,023,000	1,194,793,000	1,221,143,000	292,664,000
Indiana	8,829,726,000	4,654,789,000	203,370,000	473,498,000	790,298,000	176,518,000
Iowa	10,511,682,000	7,173,551,000	466,802,000	143,628,000	583,887,000	183,655,000
Kansas	6,264,058,000	3,796,474,000	218,852,000	126,266,000	666,315,000	120,422,000
Kentucky	3,582,391,000	1,864,939,000	112,090,000	97,856,000	314,731,000	57,337,000
Louisiana	3,416,860,000	1,531,235,000	65,511,000	164,146,000	264,484,000	38,433,000
Maine	2,006,531,000	1,019,946,000	32,987,000	148,362,000	119,353,000	35,044,000
Maryland	3,990,730,000	1,968,289,000	42,821,000	219,387,000	183,100,000	61,561,000
Massachusetts	12,980,830,000	7,156,110,000	35,082,000	1,046,430,000	268,013,000	146,249,000
Michigan	11,404,861,000	5,790,479,000	167,484,000	831,778,000	571,827,000	216,492,000
Minnesota	8,547,918,000	5,204,208,000	228,685,000	241,484,000	554,570,000	141,553,000
Mississippi	2,177,690,000	1,138,959,000	85,632,000	55,242,000	213,021,000	28,595,000
Missouri	9,981,409,000	9,981,409,000	248,056,000	333,027,000	612,795,000	145,789,000
Montana	2,223,189,000	1,223,935,000	98,904,000	48,928,000	318,993,000	23,308,000
Nebraska	5,320,075,000	3,530,655,000	250,865,000	86,808,000	380,413,000	95,067,000
Nevada	541,716,000	255,469,000	27,159,000	6,313,000	172,202,000	4,373,000
New Hampshire	1,374,135,000	664,968,000	16,588,000	116,736,000	104,699,000	18,380,000
New Jersey	11,794,189,000	5,850,567,000	37,872,000	999,080,000	532,263,000	132,323,000
New Mexico	851,836,000	440,772,000	47,068,000	4,735,000	207,660,000	9,184,000
New York	37,035,262,000	20,757,834,000	225,140,000	2,133,897,000	1,479,682,000	384,113,000
North Carolina	4,543,110,000	2,371,365,000	103,397,000	238,327,000	251,694,000	67,779,000
North Dakota	2,467,772,000	1,625,963,000	98,225,000	9,470,000	305,530,000	36,036,000
Ohio	18,489,552,000	10,176,297,000	248,248,000	1,330,529,000	1,009,197,000	324,733,000
Oklahoma	3,993,524,000	2,072,955,000	120,136,000	97,857,000	441,267,000	89,925,000
Oregon	3,419,459,000	2,089,511,000	75,176,000	83,651,000	365,252,000	50,373,000
Pennsylvania	28,833,745,000	14,914,123,000	203,524,000	2,193,873,000	1,902,737,000	308,136,000
Rhode Island	1,924,326,000	912,419,000	5,261,000	211,496,000	34,671,000	25,297,000
South Carolina	2,404,845,000	1,189,944,000	61,927,000	132,579,000	160,166,000	35,098,000
South Dakota	2,925,968,000	2,072,618,000	152,532,000	11,048,000	229,631,000	46,076,000
Tennessee	4,228,251,000	2,499,378,000	115,059,000	145,206,000	269,323,000	50,734,000
Texas	9,850,888,000	5,962,606,000	327,807,000	208,339,000	640,968,000	189,731,000
Utah	1,535,477,000	795,047,000	53,055,000	50,507,000	177,314,000	18,575,000
Vermont	842,040,000	395,370,000	35,296,000	47,350,000	53,953,000	16,170,000
Virginia	4,891,570,000	2,772,373,000	92,653,000	164,146,000	501,972,000	63,113,000
Washington	5,122,405,000	3,257,299,000	60,918,000	203,604,000	390,042,000	79,904,000
West Virginia	4,677,919,000	3,250,693,000	58,043,000	119,953,000	441,524,000	41,297,000
Wisconsin	7,866,081,000	4,210,354,000	256,164,000	482,967,000	396,746,000	141,083,000
Wyoming	976,239,000	589,746,000	59,682,000	28,410,000	128,700,000	11,397,000
United States	320,803,862,000	176,414,444,000	5,807,104,000	15,783,260,000	19,950,800,000	4,567,407,000

UNITED STATES NATIONAL WEALTH BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.

Geographical Division.	Total.	Realty.	Livestock.	Machinery.	Railroads.	Motor Vehicles.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
New England	24,414,316,000	13,173,296,000	147,822,000	2,007,629,000	759,764,000	299,461,000
Middle Atlantic	77,663,196,000	41,522,524,000	466,545,000	5,326,850,000	3,914,682,000	824,572,000
East North Central	68,823,014,000	37,400,645,000	1,194,289,000	4,313,565,000	3,989,211,000	1,151,490,000
West North Central	46,018,882,000	29,199,775,000	1,664,077,000	951,731,000	3,333,141,000	768,598,000
South Atlantic	29,168,459,000	16,662,387,000	507,101,000	1,182,166,000	2,134,773,000	395,355,000
East South Central	12,990,375,000	6,923,148,000	397,499,000	459,293,000	1,092,609,000	170,162,000
West South Central	19,860,889,000	11,047,953,000	587,968,000	519,270,000	1,625,144,000	349,397,000
Mountain	12,206,101,000	6,777,184,000	514,601,000	296,726,000	1,635,609,000	160,400,000
Pacific	23,573,598,000	13,707,532,000	327,202,000	726,030,000	1,465,867,000	447,972,000

The estimates on this and the preceding pages, the Census Bureau says, cover the material wealth or value of tangible property located within the limits of continental United States, including, however, all the vessels of the United States Navy and merchant marine whether in home ports or on the high seas or in foreign waters.

Total U. S. national wealth in previous years—(1890) $65,037,093,000; (1880) $43,642,000,000; (1870) $24,054,818,000; (1860) $16,159, 616,000; (1850) $7,135,779,000. The figures 1850-1870 cover taxable property only.

NATIONAL WEALTH PER CAPITA, BY STATES, IN 1922.

(1912 Figures are in Parentheses.)

State.	Dollars Per Capita.	State.	Dollars Per Capita.	State.	Dollars Per Capita.	State.	Dollars Per Capita.
Ala.	1,244 (913)	Iowa	4,274 (3,465)	Nev.	6,998 (5,003)	S. Dak.	4,482 (2,125)
Ariz.	3,512 (2,052)	Kan.	3,493 (2,632)	N. H.	3,074 (1,513)	Tenn.	1,773 (848)
Ark.	1,439 (1,054)	Ky.	1,459 (981)	N. J.	3,524 (2,240)	Tex.	2,010 (1,561)
Cal.	4,007 (3,312)	La.	1,855 (1,158)	N. Mex.	2,299 (1,388)	Utah	3,247 (2,016)
Colo.	3,285 (2,702)	Me.	2,586 (1,351)	N. Y.	3,436 (2,694)	Vt.	2,389 (1,407)
Conn.	3,614 (2,041)	Md.	2,665 (1,694)	N. Car.	1,703 (740)	Va.	2,050 (1,140)
Del.	2,728 (1,478)	Mass.	3,243 (1,827)	N. Dak.	3,692 (3,329)	Wash.	3,600 (2,484)
Dist. of Col.	3,879 (3,418)	Mich.	2,899 (1,828)	Ohio	3,048 (1,861)	W. Va.	3,040 (1,897)
Fla.	2,358 (1,167)	Minn.	3,442 (2,529)	Okla.	1,864 (1,684)	Wis.	2,887 (1,808)
Ga.	1,306 (802)	Miss.	1,216 (667)	Ore.	4,182 (2,816)	Wyo.	4,663 (2,253)
Idaho	3,301 (1,598)	Mo.	2,903 (1,717)	Pa.	3,187 (2,036)		
Ill.	3,295 (2,663)	Mont.	3,691 (2,792)	R. I.	3,086 (1,737)	U. S.	2,918 (1,950)
Ind.	2,942 (1,954)	Neb.	4,004 (3,049)	S. C.	1,385 (811)		

U. S. per capita in prior years—(1904) $1,318; (1900) $1,165; (1890) $1,036; (1880) $870.

The figures above include all property, both taxable and exempt. In 1870 the per capita of taxable property was $624; in 1860 it was $514; and in 1858 it was $308.

RATIO IN 1922 OF ASSESSED TO MARKET VALUE OF REALTY, BY STATES.

State.	Ratio.	State.	Ratio.	State.	Ratio.	State.	Ratio.
Alabama	47.7	Iowa	12.7	Nebraska	70.1	Rhode Island	80.0
Arizona	81.0	Kansas	65.7	Nevada	50.0	South Carolina	20.3
Arkansas	22.6	Kentucky	71.0	New Hampshire	79.5	South Dakota	82.6
California	46.6	Louisiana	68.9	New Jersey	63.2	Tennessee	57.8
Colorado	73.6	Maine	52.0	New Mexico	43.0	Texas	40.2
Connecticut	63.2	Maryland	64.0	New York	84.8	Utah	61.4
Delaware	77.5	Massachusetts	77.5	North Carolina	75.7	Vermont	55.0
Dist. of Col.	90.8	Michigan	85.2	North Dakota	76.0	Virginia	40.7
Florida	20.0	Minnesota	34.7	Ohio	70.2	Washington	28.0
Georgia	37.9	Mississippi	44.5	Oklahoma	62.3	West Virginia	40.0
Idaho	50.0	Missouri	59.1	Oregon	43.5	Wisconsin	85.3
Illinois	24.1	Montana	28.7	Pennsylvania	57.8	Wyoming	72.4
Indiana	80.2						

NOTE BY THE CENSUS BUREAU.

Real property and improvements.—For the purposes of these estimates this term is used as descriptive of lands and the structures and fixed improvements thereon, exclusive of those used for the purposes of railroads, street railways, telegraph and telephone systems, privately owned central electric light and power companies and privately owned waterworks.

The estimates for *taxed real property* are based on the assessed valuations of property subject to the general property tax. These valuations have been so raised as to bring them up to the estimated true value, as indicated by records of sales and statements of tax officials. The ratios are as shown above.

The estimates for *exempt real property* are based on information received from Federal, State, and local reports and officials.

NATIONAL WEALTH OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Argentina—(1916) $13,900,000,000.

Australia—(1917) $6,000,000,000.

Austria-Hungary—(before the war) $55,000,000,000.

Belgium—(1912) $5,800,000,000; (1920) $12,000,000,000. The last figures are a London banker's estimate.

British Empire—(1917) $130,000,000,000. The estimate was made by a Crown Minister, in Parliament.

Canada—(1903) $6,000,000,000; (1917) $11,000,000,000; (1924) $22,195,000,000.

Denmark—(1900) $2,000,000,000.

France—(1908) $55,000,000,000; (1912) $58,500,000,000; (1922) $90,000,000,000.

Germany—(1908) $77,800,000,000 by one estimate, $83,000,000,000 by another; (1924) 150,000,000,000 gold marks, or $40,000,000,000, according to figures published by Dr. Luther, the German Finance Minister.

Hungary—(1924) $3,155,200,000.

India (including Ceylon)—(1917) $18,000,000,000.

Italy—(1912) $22,000,000,000; (1922) $35,000,000,000.

Japan—(1912) $11,700,000,000; (1922) $22,500,000,000.

New Zealand—(1917) $1,500,000,000.

Russia (in Europe)—(before the war) $60,000,000,000

South Africa—(1917) $3,000,000,000.

United Kingdom—(1912) $70,500,000,000; (1917—semi-official, in Parliament) $80,000,000,000; (1922) $120,000,000,000.

None of the above data as to foreign countries is official, nor is any of it actually based on a census of property such as is taken in the United States. The estimates are mostly by bankers or statisticians.

AMERICA'S "INVISIBLE BALANCE" OF TRADE.

(By Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, in a Department Bulletin.)

In any analysis of our foreign trade balance sheet it is essential to take into account many items not appearing in the customs returns.

Those items, currently styled "invisible exchange," are of such increasing importance in any sound conclusion as to the movement of our foreign trade, as to the situation of our credit structure, as to the ability of foreign countries to purchase our commodities or pay their debts, as to the probable trend of exchange rates, and as to the probable movement of gold and the ultimate trend of price levels, that they require comprehensive study by all whose interest lies in these subjects.

The following table, in millions of dollars, summarizes the statement.

ESTIMATED BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS OF UNITED STATES, 1923.

Items.	Credit.	Debit.	Balance.
CURRENT ITEMS.			
Merchandise	4,208	3,819	+389
Current invisible items			
Interest and dividends	567	150	+417
Ocean freights	65	73	— 8
Governmental payments	.....	19	— 19
Services to tourists	100	500	—400
Charitable and missionary expenditures	.....	70	— 70
Immigrants' remittances	60	350	—290
Total, cur'nt inv'ble items	792	1,162	—370
Total, current items	5,000	4,981	+ 19
MOVEMENT OF CAPITAL.			
New foreign loans, exclusive of refunding loans	32	377	—345
Sale and purchase of outstanding securities	339	33	+306
Foreign bonds paid off	23	.....	+ 23
Principal of interallied debt	91	.....	+ 91
United States currency	50	.....	+ 50
Total, capital items	535	410	+125
GOLD AND SILVER.			
Gold	29	323	—294
Silver	72	74	— 2
Total, gold and silver	101	397	—296
Total balance, all items	.....	.....	—152

Note to the table—The credit figures for "merchandise" include $42,000,000 for parcel post packages and $1,435,000 for supplies sold by the War Department: the debit figures include $30,000,000 for smuggled liquors. "Interest and dividend" figures include interest received by U. S. Government. "Governmental payments" except interest and principal of Allied debt and do not include ordinary expenses of officials abroad.

We exported $4,208,000,000 worth of goods; we imported $3,819,000,000 worth of goods. There was thus a balance in our favor on the movement of goods of $389,000,000.

Parallel with this movement of actual commodities were what have been termed in this summary the "current invisible items," amounts paid out in foreign countries through our tourists, through remittances of immigrants, through payments for foreign shipping and services of one kind or another, a total of $1,162,000,000.

On the other hand, we received interest on money owed to us by foreign investors and by foreign governments, together with payments for the use of our ships by foreigners and expenditures of foreigners in the United States amounting to approximately $792,000,000.

Therefore, on these items of current invisible exchange we had a net balance against us of $370,000,000.

If at this point we deduct the favorable balance which we received on our merchandise business, we find that from items of merchandise and current invisible exchange our favorable balance is reduced to approximately $19,000,000.

During the year there were large movements of capital. In this movement foreigners apparently bought $394,000,000 of our securities, $50,000,000 of our currency, and paid $91,000,000 on debts due to our Government, or a total of $535,000,000.

On the other hand, our citizens bought foreign securities to the net extent of $410,000,000.

In precious metals we exported $101,000,000 and we imported $397,000,000, or we received a net balance of $296,000,000 in gold and silver.

It might be stated that this gold shipment to us served to settle the $19,000,000 owing us on the balance of goods and current invisible items as above, and $125,000,000 represents net excess of investment here, leaving a balance of $152,000,000 which may be attributed to discharge of previous open bank and merchant debts to us.

It is, of course, impossible to state the gold movement as balancing any particular item of the statement, but generally speaking, gold shipment is the final resort in international trade.

In all calculations of this character it must always be borne in mind that many items are of necessity partly estimated and that, while the opposite items tend to limit the area of error, there is always the possibility of an error either way up to $100,000,000.

The outstanding feature of the balance sheet for the year is the rather anomalous movement of a large amount of capital to investment in the United States, which can be readily accounted for as the "flight of capital" from countries of unstable currency to us in order to secure itself on a gold basis.

Foreign investments in the United States during the year amounted to $394,000,000, an increase over 1922 of approximately 20 per cent. Had there been no such movement of capital in our direction there would have been no gold net imports during the year.

As compared with 1922, our exports increased $341,000,000 and imports $706,000,000 showing a healthy growth in our trade, but the earnings of our merchant marine in foreign trade declined slightly, so that once more, as in pre-war days, we paid out more than we received in ocean freights.

On the other hand, the amount received as interest on our foreign investments increased greatly, largely as a result of payments by the British Government on its debt to the United States Government.

And although we did not maintain our position as the chief lending country of the world, that was due, not to lack of capital on our part, but the unsettled conditions abroad, making foreign investment less attractive to American investors.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN TRADE BALANCES COMPARED.

According to the British Board of Trade, the trade balances of Great Britain in 1923 and 1922 were as follows (converted at average rate of sterling exchange for the year—millions of dollars):

Items.	1922.	1923.
Excess of imports of merch'dise & bullion	753	928
Invisible exports:		
Net income from overseas investm'ts	775	686
Net national shipping income	487	503
Commissions	133	137
Miscellaneous	44	46
Total invisible exports	1,439	1,372
Available for investment overseas	686	444
New overseas issues on London market	598	622

For purposes of comparison the figures for the United States are given in the same form, as follows—(millions of dollars):

Items.	1922.	1923.
Excess of exports of merch'dise & bullion	508	93
Invisible exports:		
Net income from overseas investm'ts	351	417
Net national shipping income	7	— 8
Miscellaneous	—717	—267
Total invisible exports	—359	142
Available for investment overseas	149	235
New foreign issues in United States	637	377

AMERICAN INVESTMENTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Residents of the United States had about $8,000,000,000 invested abroad on Jan. 1, 1924, according to an estimate by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce.

These investments, by countries, were as follows:

REGION.	Government Obligations.	Industrial Securities, Etc.	Total.
	1,000 Dollars.	*1,000 Dollars.*	*1,000 Dollars.*
Canada	750,000	1,750,000	2,500,000
Cuba	110,000	1,250,000	1,360,000
Mexico	22,000	1,000,000	1,022,000
Cent. Amer., W. Indies	48,000	100,000	148,000
South America	430,000	800,000	1,230,000
Europe	950,000	350,000	1,300,000
Asia	190,000	250,000	440,000
Total	2,500,000	5,500,000	8,000,000

Investments in Central America and the West Indies do not include those in Porto Rico. Investments in Asia include the Philippines.

The United States Government, on Nov. 15, 1923, held obligations of foreign governments, owed since the World War, amounting to $10,578,509,342.

Though the money owed this Government by the Allies is not, in the ordinary commercial sense, an investment, it represents money or supplies loaned, it draws interest, and it increases the American capital abroad to a total of more than $18,578,000,000.

The total amount received by American residents as interest or profits from these investments, at 5 per cent., would be $400,000,000.

To this must be added $167,000,000 received by the United States Government as interest on its loans to Great Britain and other governments.

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS HERE.

In 1921, according to the income tax statistics, non-residents, including foreign corporations, received $72,000,000 of taxable income from sources within the United States and its possessions. This includes interest, dividends, salary, commissions, and royalties.

It does not include amounts received by individuals reporting less than $5,000 net income, nor does it include interest on tax exempt securities.

For these reasons, and because the amount of such income has undoubtedly increased since 1921, the sum of $150,000,000 is put down as representing payments to non-residents for the use of their capital.

The amount of American securities reported sold to foreigners exceed the amount reported bought from foreigners by more than $16,000,000 in 1921 and $27,000,000 in 1922; in 1923 they were not separately reported, but the amount must have been at least $100,000,000 and possibly as much as $250,000,000.

Unsettled conditions and depreciating currency in several European countries have caused a "flight of capital," partly to obtain an investment in stable values and partly to escape impending heavy taxation.

In other countries, especially the Netherlands and Switzerland, there has been a movement to repatriate their own bonds originally issued in this country or sold here during the war.

The figures appear to indicate that foreign residents' investments in American securities approximate $3,000,000,000, early in 1924.

AMERICAN TOURISTS SPEND $500,000,000 ABROAD.

An inquiry as to the amount of money spent abroad by American tourists has been made by the United States Department of Commerce.

"Besides the tourists, in the strict sense of the term," it is stated, "there are a number of Americans who live abroad, either by preference or for economical reasons.

"Here are included the heiresses who marry abroad, and, at the other extreme of the financial scale, the students and persons with small fixed incomes who must live cheaply.

"The Bureau of Immigration keeps a record of American citizens leaving the country. In 1923 there were 260,000 of these, not including those who visited Canada. During the same period 300,000 citizens returned from abroad.

"Persons a position to know estimate that the amount spent by each traveler going to Europe averages over $1,200, taking into account the passage money paid to foreign shipowners. Travelers to other parts of the world spend even more.

"Taking 300,000 at $1,250 each, the total is $375,000,000.

"To this must be added at least $100,000,000 to cover the expenditures of Americans traveling in adjacent countries, especially Canada, and another $25,000,000 for Americans residing abroad more or less permanently.

"Against this total of $500,000,000 must be set something like $100,000,000 spent by foreigners in this country. One hundred and fifty-four thousand non-immigrant aliens came to the United States in 1923, besides an unknown but doubtless large number of Canadians.

"The Europeans must have spent at least $500 on an average, which would make $77,000,000, and $23,000,000 is a very moderate estimate of what the Canadians left behind.

"This item has for many years been a unique feature in the balance sheet of the United States. Even in the first half of the nineteenth century Americans spent large sums in foreign travel. In the period since 1900 the annual debit on this account has usually exceeded $150,000,000, except during the war. No other country, except England, spends nearly so much money in this way. On the contrary, tourists' expenses are a credit item for most European nations.

"The expenditures of American tourists abroad act in precisely the same way as immigrants' remittances. What they consume abroad is to all intents imported into this country, although it cannot be valued by the customs inspector."

Expenditures abroad by American charitable organizations for special purposes in 1923 totaled over $40,000,000, of which the American Red Cross spent $8,703,103; Near East Relief, $8,478,480, including goods shipped; Rockefeller Foundation, $8,431,075; Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, $5,970,429; American Relief Administration, $5,021,885, including goods shipped; Palestine Foundation Fund, $1,308,757; Y. M. C. A., International Committee, $1,125,531; American Friends Service Committee, $852,627; Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, $103,162; Carnegie Foundation for Teaching, $59,915.

To the above sum is to be added $30,000,000 spent abroad by religious organizations for missionary or charitable purposes.

$350,000,000 A YEAR SENT ABROAD BY IMMIGRANTS.

A large proportion of the 14,000,000 foreign-born residents in the United States regularly send money to their relatives and friends abroad, says the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States Department of Commerce.

The money thus sent is in the shape of drafts, or currency, or money orders.

It is estimated that there is over $100,000,000 of American paper money in Cuba and other parts of Latin America, but on the whole it does not seem likely that the total of American currency in foreign countries at any one time can exceed $250,000,000 or that the net amount going abroad in 1923 was over $50,000,000.

The foreign recipients of immigrants' remittances from the United States are thus enabled to buy American goods without giving their own products in exchange, or else to buy foreign goods and pay for them with drafts on America.

Another way of putting it would be to say that the foreign-born residents in America, when they send remittances to their friends abroad, practically consume foreign goods by proxy instead of importing them to consume in person.

The result of such transactions is either to increase our exports of goods and services or to decrease our imports.

In 1923 the amount of such remittances is estimated to have been somewhat over $350,000,000.

This includes remittances by draft or money order and also currency sent by mail or carried by returning immigrants.

Against it would have to be counted the cash brought into the country by newly arriving foreigners. Figures furnished by the Commissioner of Immigration give money brought in by immigrants in 1922 as $30,000,000. As the number of immigrants in 1923 was nearly twice as great, $60,000,000 is not too much to allow for this.

The Bureau adds, that immigrants' remittances must be considered as a necessary expense to American industry, inasmuch as, if it were not possible for immigrants to make these remittances, many of them never would have come to this country.

Sporting Events and Records.

International competition was the outstanding feature of 1924 in sport. The growth and popularity of all forms of games continued to develop in all parts of the world. Amateur and professional teams and individual athletes journeyed to and from distant parts of the world for the sole purpose of testing skill and endurance against foreign opponents. In this department of sport the United States took an important part, either as visitor or host, with signal success. The United States team won the Olympic Games at Paris, outscoring each of the forty-four other nations competing. The Davis Cup, emblematic of the team tennis championship of the world was retained by the United States team against the challenge of twenty-three nations. The Walker Cup, holding a similar status in golf, was also retained again in a series of matches with English golfers. The International Polo Trophy was held in this country as a result of a two-game victory of the American team over the Hurlingham Club of England. The English yachtsmen were successful in lifting the six-metre Yacht Race Cup, taking four of the seven races held on Long Island Sound. The famous French race horse Epinard invaded the United States for a series of international stake events and while he proved to be a turf star of exceptional calibre did not win a majority of the events in which he was entered.

Internal competition grew apace during the year; baseball, football, rowing, track athletics, golf, tennis, motor boating and a score of other sports drawing larger entries and galleries of spectators than ever before. Other nations are also showing increased interest in all forms of sport and drawing upon America for instructors, sport codes, demonstrating teams or athletes for exhibition and contest purposes, and it becomes more evident each year that the United States is looked upon as a leader in healthful recreation, competition and good sportsmanship.

OLYMPIC GAMES OF 1924.

The eighth revival of the Olympic Games was held in France with a program of close to fifty events, embodying almost every form of modern sport of land and water. In these contests the United States entrants again won chief honors, scoring outstanding victories by events, first places and point scores. The track and field sports held at Colombes, a suburb of Paris, proved the greatest competition of the entire Olympic program. Forty-five nations were represented by 1,430 athletes. At the conclusion of all contests the leading official point scores by nations were as follows: United States, 94; France, 64; Sweden, 44½; Great Britain, 41½; Finland, 34. The principal victories of the United States were won in tennis with a clean sweep of all five first places; swimming with thirteen out of seventeen firsts, and in track and field with twelve out of twenty-seven firsts. Numerous world's records were established in various contests including track and field, swimming, rowing, rifle shooting, etc. One of the features of the games was the showing of South American athletes, Argentina winning the polo championship and Uruguay the soccer football title. The individual heroes of the games were the long distance runners of Finland, Nurmi, Ritola, and Stenroos, who between them won every distance race, including the Marathon, in which Stenroos finished an easy first. The Yale University undefeated eight-oared crew was victor in this rowing event, the principal contest of the rowing regatta.

OLYMPIC GAMES CHART.

(Showing nations winning first three places in all sports, January 25 to July 27, 1924.)

	United States.	Canada.	Norway.	Finland.	Sweden.	Austria.	Great Britain.	France	Belgium.	Switzerland.	Roumania.	Uruguay.	Hayti.	Denmark.	Hungary.	Italy.	Holland	Esthonia.	Argentina.
Figure skating (couples)	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Figure skating (women)	2	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Figure skating (men)	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skiing	..	..	1,2,3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bobsleigh	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hockey	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Curling	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Speed skating	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rugby	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Soccer	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polo	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
.22 Rifle (ind.)	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
400-Metre rifle (team)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
600-Metre rifle (team)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
800-Metre rifle (team)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
400-Metre rifle (ind.)	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
*Revolver (ind.)	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.22 Rifle (team)	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moving deer target (ind.)	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1—Shot deer (ind.)	1	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2—Shot deer (ind.)	..	..	1	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deer (team)	..	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Traps (ind.)	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Traps (team)	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foils (men)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foils (women)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,3	..	..	..	..	..
Foils (team)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Epee (men)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Epee (team)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Sabre (men)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,3	..	..	..	..
Sabre (team)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..
Tennis	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rowing	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Track and field	1	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greco-Roman wrestling	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Catch-as-catch-can	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gymnastics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Boxing	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
†Modern Pentathlon	..	..	..	1,3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swimming	1	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Water polo	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Weight lifting	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Yachting, 6 metres	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	..
Yachting, 8 metres	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cycling, road (ind.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cycling, road (team)	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cycling (track)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..
‡Equestrian sports	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* No third place announced. † No second place announced. ‡ No third place announced.

First Places—United States 13, France 9, Norway 5, Great Britain 3, Finland 2, Sweden 3, Austria 2, Hungary 2, Italy 2, Argentina 1, Denmark 1, Uruguay 1, Belgium 1, Switzerland 2.

Second Places—France 8, Great Britain 6, United States 5, Sweden 5, Switzerland 4, Norway 3, Finland 3, Belgium 6, Austria 2, Hayti 1, Hungary 1, Denmark 1, Holland 1.

Third Places—Great Britain 8, United States 5, France 5, Sweden 4, Denmark 3, Norway 2, Finland 2, Switzerland 2, Hayti 2, Hungary 2, Holland 2, Belgium 2, Italy 3, Esthonia 1, Roumania 1.

INDIVIDUAL WINNERS AND RECORDS.

(Track and Field Events.)

July 6—*10,000-Metre Run*—W. Ritola, Finland. Time—30m. 23 1-5s. (world's record).

Javelin Throw—J. Myrra, Finland. Distance—207 ft.

July 7—*100-Metre Dash*—H. Abrahams, Great Britain. Time—10 3-5s. (equals Olympic record).

400-Metre Hurdles—F. M. Taylor, United States. Time—52 3-5s. (world's record).

High Jump—H. M. Osborne, United States. Height—6 ft. 6 in. (Olympic record).

Pentathlon—Lehtonen, Finland, 16 points. (R. Le Gendre, United States, set world's record of 25 ft. 6 in. for broad jump in this event.)

July 8—*800-Metre Run*—D. G. A. Lowe, Great Britain. Time—1m. 52 2-5s.

Broad Jump—D. Hubbard, United States. Distance—24 ft. 6 in.

Shot-Put—C. Houser, United States. Distance—49 ft. 2½ in.

July 9—*110-Metre Hurdles*—D. Kinsey, United States. Time—15s.

200-Metre Dash—J. Scholz, United States. Time—21 3-5s. (equals Olympic record).

3,000-Metre Steeplechase—W. Ritola, Finland. Time—9m. 33 3-5s. (world's record).

July 10—*1,500-Metre Run*—P. Nurmi, Finland. Time—3m. 53 3-5s. (Olympic record).

5,000-Metre Run—P. Nurmi, Finland. Time—14m. 31 1-5s. (Olympic record).

Hammer Throw—F. D. Tootell, United States. Distance—174 ft.

Pole Vault—L. Barnes, United States. Height—12 ft. 11½ in.

July 11—*400-Metre Run*—E. H. Liddell, Great Britain. Time—47 3-5s. (world's record).

July 12—*10,000-Metre Cross Country Run*—Individual—P. Nurmi, Finland. Team—Finland. Time—32m. 54 3-5s.

Hop, Step and Jump—Winner, Australia. Distance—50 ft. 11½ in. (world's record).

Decathlon—H. M. Osborne, United States. Points—7,710.775 (world's record).

July 13—*400-Metre Relay*—United States. Time—41s. (world's record).

Discus Throw—Clarence Houser, United States. Distance—46 metres 15½ centimetres (Olympic record).

1,600-Metre Relay—United States. Time—3m. 16s. (world's record).

3,000-Metre Team Race—Finland. Time—8m. 32s. (Olympic record).

10,000-Metre Walk—Frigerio, Italy. Time—47m. 49s.

Marathon—Stenroos, Finland. Time—2h. 42m. 22 3-5s.

COMPLETE POINT SCORE RECORD BY NATIONS.

(Track and Field Events.)

Event.	United States.	Finland.	Great Britain.	Sweden.	France.	Italy.	Switzerland.	Australia.	Hungary.	South Africa.	Canada.	Argentina.	Norway.	New Zealand.	Japan.	Holland.	Esthonia.	Denmark.	Chili.
1,600-Metre Relay	10	....	4	5	2	1	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Decathlon	15	3	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....
400-Metre Relay	10	....	5	....	2	....	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....
Discus Throw	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
†3,000-Metre Team	4	10	5	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Marathon	4	13	2	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
10,000-Metre Walk	....	....	6	....	....	13	2	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hop, Step and Jump	....	7	....	2	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	5	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
*10,000-Metre Cross-Country Run	10	25	3	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
400-Metre Run	7	....	14	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pole Vault	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....
5,000-Metre Run	3	17	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hammer Throw	16	3	4	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1,500-Metre Run	3	10	7	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3,000-Metre Steeplechase	3	17	1	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
110-Metre Hurdles	13	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
200-Metre Dash	20	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Broad Jump	15	3	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....
Shot-Put	21	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
800-Metre Run	7	....	13	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pentathlon	6	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
High Jump	17½	....	....	½	4½	....	....	....	2½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
400-Metre Hurdles	15¼	5	1½	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
100-Metre Dash	11	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....
10,000-Metre Run	....	17	3	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Javelin	6	13	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	255	166	85½	31½	26½	19	15	10	10½	11	8	5	4	4	1	4	4	3	1

* Points in this event were distributed both for individual and team places. No points were awarded for fourth, fifth and sixth places in the team scoring, as no countries finished teams for these positions.

Points are scored as follows: First, 10; second, 5; third, 4; fourth, 3; fifth, 2; sixth, 1.

† In this event team points only counted. No points awarded for fifth and sixth places, as no countries finished teams for these positions.

First Places—United States, 12; Finland, 10; Great Britain, 3; Australia, 1; Italy, 1.

Of the forty-five countries in the meet, nineteen scored.

TRACK AND FIELD SUMMARIES.

United States athletes are designated by club or college affiliations.

July 6—*10,000-Metre Run (6.21 Miles)*—Won by Willie Ritola, Finland; Elvin Wide, Sweden, second; Berg, Finland, third; Sipila, Finland, fourth; Harper, Great Britain, fifth; Britton, Great Britain, sixth. Time—30m. 23 1-5s. (new world's record).

Javelin Throw—Final—Won by Jonnie Myrra, Finland; Lindstrom, Sweden, second; E. Oberst, Notre Dame, United States, third; Egvist, Finland, fourth; William Newfeld University of California, fifth; Blomquist, Sweden, sixth. Distance—62.96 metres (nearly 207 ft.).

July 7—*100-Metre Dash*—Final Heat—Won by Harold Abrahams, Great Britain; Jackson V. Scholz, New York A. C., second; A. Porritt, New Zealand, third; Chester Bowman, Syracuse, fourth; Charles Paddock, Los Angeles, fifth; Loren Murchison, Newark A. C., sixth. Time—10 3-5s.

400-Metre Hurdles—Final Heat—Won by F. Morgan Taylor, Grinnell College, Iowa; Vilen, Finland, second; Ivan H. Riley, Illinois, A. C., third;

George Andre, France, fourth. Charles Brookins, University of Iowa, was disqualified for a fault at one hurdle. Blackett, Great Britain, also was disqualified. Time—52 3-5s.

Running High Jump—Final—Won by Harold Osborne, Illinois A. C., 6 ft. 6 in.; Leroy Brown, New York A. C., second, 6 ft. 4¾ in.; Lewden, France, third, 6 ft. 3½ in.; Tom Poor, Kansas University, fourth, 6 ft. 2 in.; Gasper, Hungary, fifth, 6 ft. 2 in.; Jansson, Sweden, sixth, 6 ft. 1 in. Poor won from Gasper on the jump-off after tying for fourth place.

Pentathlon—Final—Won by Lehtonen, Finland, 16 points; Sonfay, Hungary, second, 18 points; Robert Le Gendre, Newark A. C., third, 20 points; Unger, Sweden, fourth, 24 points; Leino, Finland, fifth, 25 points; Morton Kaer, University of Southern California, sixth, 26 points.

July 8—*800-Metre Run*—Final Heat—Won by D. G. A. Lowe, Great Britain; Martin, Switzerland, second; Schuyler Enck, Penn State, third; H. B. Stallard, Great Britain, fourth; William B. Richardson, Stanford, fifth; Ray Dodge, Oregon Aggies, sixth. Time—1m. 52 2-5s.

16-Pound Shot Put—Final—Clarence Houser, University of Southern California, distance 14.995 metres (49 ft. 2½ in.); Glenn Hartranft, Stanford, second, 14.985 metres; Ralph G. Hills, Princeton, third, 14.64 metres; T. Torpo, Finland, fourth, 14.49 metres; Norman Anderson, University of Southern California, fifth, 14.29 metres; Nicklander, Finland, sixth, 14.26 metres.

Running Broad Jump—Final—Won by De Hart Hubbard, University of Michigan, distance, 7.445 metres (24 ft. 6 in.); Edward O. Gourdin, Dorchester Club, second, 7.275 metres; Hansen, Norway, third; 7.26 metres; Tuulos, Finland, fourth, 7.07 metres; Whilehelme, France, fifth, 6.99 metres; C. E. W. Mackintosh, Great Britain, sixth, 6.92 metres.

July 9—*200-Metre Dash*—Final Heat—Won by Jackson V. Scholz, New York A. C.; Charles W. Paddock, United States, second; E. H. Liddell, Great Britain, third; George Hill, University of Pennsylvania, fourth; Bayes Norton, Yale, fifth; H. M. Abrahams, Great Britain, sixth. Time—21 3-5s. (Equals Olympic record.)

110-Metre Hurdles—Final Heat—Won by Dan Kinsey, University of Illinois; Atkinson, South Africa, second; Peterson, Sweden, third; Christiernson, Sweden, fourth; Karl Anderson, Illinois A. C., fifth; George Guthrie, Ohio State, sixth. Time—15s.

3,000-Metre Steeplechase—Final Heat—Won by Willie Ritola, Finland; Katz, Finland, second; Bontemps, France, third; Marvin Rick, New York A. C., fourth; Ebb, Finland, fifth; E. A. Montague, Great Britain, sixth. Time—9m. 33 3-5s. (world's record).

July 10—*1,500-Metre Run*—Final Heat—Won by Paavo Nurmi, Finland; Scharer, Switzerland, second; H. B. Stallard, Great Britain, third; D. G. A. Lowe, Great Britain, fourth; Ray B. Buker, Illinois A. C., fifth; Lloyd Hahn, Boston A. A., sixth. Time—3m. 53 3-5s. (new Olympic record).

5,000-Metre Run—Final Heat—Won by Paavo Nurmi, Finland; Willie Ritola, Finland, second; Edvin Wide, Sweden, third; John Romig, United States, fourth; Sipila, Finland, fifth; C. T. Clibbon, Great Britain, sixth. Time—14m. 31 1-5s.

Hammer Throw—Final—Won by Fred D. Tootell, Boston A. A., distance 53.295 metres; Matt J. McGrath, New York, A. C., second, 50.84 metres; M. C. Nokes, Great Britain, third, 48.875 metres; Erickson, Finland, fourth, 48.74 metres; Skold, Sweden, fifth, 45.285 metres; James MacEachern, Olympic Club, San Francisco, sixth, 45.225 metres.

Pole Vault—Final—Glen Graham, California Tech., and Lee Barnes, Hollywood, Cal., tied for first place with 3.95 metres; James K. Brooker, University of Michigan, and Petersen, Denmark, tied for third place with 3.90 metres; Pickard, Canada, fifth, 3.80 metres; Ralph Spearow, University of Oregon, sixth, 3.70 metres. Barnes won first place in the jump-off with Graham. Brooker won third place in the jump-off with Petersen.

July 11—*400-Metre Run*—Final Heat—Won by E. H. Liddell, Great Britain; Horatio Fitch, Chicago A. A., second; G. M. Butler, Great Britain, third; Johnston, Canada, fourth; J. Coard Taylor, New York A. C., fifth; Imbach, Switzerland, sixth. Time—47 3-5s. (new world's record).

July 12—*10,000-Metre Cross-Country Run*—Final (individuals)—Won by Nurmi, Finland; Ritola, Finland, second; R. Earl Johnson, Pittsburgh, third; E. Harper, Great Britain, fourth; Lauvaux, France, fifth; Arthur Stuenroth, Meadow Brook Club, Philadelphia, sixth. Time—32m. 54 3-5s.

Team Score—Finland, 11 points, first; United States, 14 points, second; France, 20 points, third.

Running Hop, Step and Jump—Final—Won by Winter, Australia, distance, 15.525 metres (50 ft. 11 3-16 in.), (world's record); Brunetto, Argentina, second, 15.425 metres (beats former Olympic record); Tuulos, Finland, third, 15.37 metres; Rainio, Finland, fourth, 15.01 metres; Jansson, Sweden, fifth, 14.97 meters; Oda, Japan, sixth, 14.35 metres.

Decuthlon—Final—Won by Harold Osborne, Illinois A. C.; Emerson Norton, Georgetown, second; Kleinber, Esthonia, third. Osborne scored 7,710.775 points, a world's record for this event.

July 13—*3,000-Metre Team Race*—Final—Won by Nurmi, Finland; Ritola, Finland, second; MacDonald, Great Britain, third; Johnson, Great Britain, fourth; Katz, Finland, fifth; Kirby, United States, sixth. Time—8m. 32s.

Marathon—Final—Won by Stenroos, Finland; Bertini, Italy, second; De Mar, United States, third; Halonen, Finland, fourth; Ferris, Great Britain, fifth; Reyes, Chili, sixth. Time—2h. 42m. 22 3-5s.

1,600-Metre Relay—Final—Won by United States; Sweden, second; Great Britain, third; Canada, fourth; France, fifth; Italy, sixth. Time—3m. 16s. (new world's record).

400-Metre Relay—Final—Won by United States; Great Britain, second; Holland, third; Hungary, fourth; France, fifth; Switzerland, sixth. Time—41s. (new world's record).

10,000-Metre Walk—Final—Won by Frigerio, Italy; Goodwin, Great Britain, second; MacMaster, South Africa, third; Padesi, Italy, fourth; Schwal, Switzerland, fifth; Clark, Great Britain, sixth. Time—47m. 49s.

Discus Throw—Final—Won by Harold Osborne, Illinois A. C., with the world record-breaking figures 7,710.775; Emerson Norton, Georgetown, 7,350.895, second; Kleimberg, Esthonia, 7,329.36, third; Myrra, Finland, 7,005.175, fourth; Sutherland, South Africa, 6,794.142, fifth; Gerspach, Switzerland, 6,743.53, sixth.

Throwing the Discus—Final—Won by Clarence Houser, United States, 46 metres, 15.5 centimetres; Nittymar, Finland, 44 metres, 95 centimetres, second; T. J. Lieb, United States, 44 metres, 84 centimetres, third; Augustus Pope, United States, 44 metres, 32 centimetres, fourth; Askildt, Norway, 43 metres, 40 centimetres, fifth; Glen Hartranft, United States, 42 metres, 49 centimetres, sixth. (Olympic records.)

SWIMMING.

Events for Men—*100-Metre Free Style*—John Weissmuller, United States. Time—59s. (New Olympic record.)

100-Metre Back Stroke—Warren Kealoha, United States. Time—1m. 13 1-5s. (New Olympic record.)

200-Metre Breast Stroke—Robert D. Skelton, United States. Time—2m. 56 3-5s.

400-Metre Free Style—John Weissmuller, United States. Time—5m. 4 1-5s. (New Olympic record.)

800-Metre Relay—United States. Time—9m. 53 2-5s. (New world's record.)

1,500-Metre Free Style—Andrew Charlton, Australia. Time—20m. 6 3-5s. (New world's record.)

Plain High Diving—J. Eve, Australia.

Fancy High Diving—Albert White, United States.

Springboard Fancy Diving—Albert White, United States.

Water Polo—France. United States won third place.

Events for Women—*100-Metre Free Style*—Miss Ethel Lackie, United States. Time—1m. 12 2-5s. (Equals world's record.)

100-Metre Back Stroke—Miss Sybil Bauer, United States. Time—1m. 23 1-5s. (New world's record.)

200-Metre Breast Stroke—Miss E. Morton, Great Britain. Time—3m. 33 1-5s.

400-Metre Free Style—Miss Martha Norelius, United States. Time—6m. 2 1-5s.

400-Metre Relay—United States. Time—4m. 48 4-5s. (New world's record.)

Fancy High Diving—Miss Elizabeth Becker, United States.

Plain High Diving—Miss Caroline Smith, United States.

Final Point Scores—United States, 217; Sweden, 58; Great Britain, 50; Australia, 35; France, 17; Belgium, 13; Japan, 8; Denmark, 6; Hungary, 4; New Zealand, 2; Switzerland, 2; Holland, 2; Czecho-Slovakia, 2; Austria, 1; Luxemburg, 1.

ROWING.

Eight-Oared Shells—Won by Yale University, United States; Canada, second; Italy, third; Great Britain, fourth. Time—6m. 33 2-5s.

Double Sculls—Won by the United States (Jack Kelly and Paul Costello); France, second; Switzerland, third; Brazil, fourth. Time—7m. 45s.

Single Sculls—Won by Jack Beresford Jr., Great Britain; W. E. Garrett Gilmore, United States, second; Schneider, Switzerland, third; Bull, Australia, fourth. Time—7m. 49 1-5s.

Four-Oared, with Coxswain—Won by Switzerland; France, second; United States, third; Italy, fourth; Holland, fifth. Time—7m. 18 2-5s.

Pair-Oared, without Coxswain—Won by Holland;

France, second. Time—8m. 19 2-5s. The British entry was scratched.

Pair-Oared, with Coxswain—Won by Switzerland; Italy, second; United States, third; France, fourth. Time—8m. 39s.

Four-Oared, without Coxswain—Won by Great Britain; Canada, second; Switzerland, third; France, fourth. Time—7m. 8 3-5s.

Final Point Scores—United States, 33; Switzerland, 32; Great Britain, 27; France, 21; Holland, 12; Italy, 12; Canada, 10; Australia, 3; Brazil, 3.

BOXING.

Final Winners—*Bantamweight*—Smith, South Africa.

Flyweight—Labarba, United States.

Featherweight—Fields, United States.

Lightweight—Neilson, Denmark.

Welterweight—Delarge, Belgium.

Middleweight—Mallin, Great Britain.

Light-heavyweight—Mitchell, Great Britain.

Heavyweight—Von Porat, Norway.

Final Point Scores—United States, 38; Great Britain, 30; Denmark, 20; Argentina, 18; Belgium, 17; Norway, 14; France, 7; Canada, 7; Italy, 3; Sweden, 3; Holland, 3.

TENNIS.

Final Winners—*Men's Singles*—Vincent Richards, United States.

Women's Singles—Miss Helen Wills, United States.

Men's Doubles—Vincent Richards and Francis T. Hunter, United States.

Women's Doubles—Mrs. George Wightman and Miss Helen Wills, United States.

Mixed Doubles—Mrs. George Wightman and R. Norris Williams, United States.

Final Point Scores—United States, 55; France, 28; England, 16; Italy, 4; Holland, 4; South Africa, 3.

SHOOTING.

Final Rifle Shooting Point Scores—United States, 676; France, *; Hayti, *; Switzerland, 633; Finland, 629; Denmark, 625; Sweden, 623; Norway, 595; South Africa, 588; Italy, 576; Belgium, 560; Greece, 527; Roumania, 527; Czecho-Slovakia, 502; Poland, 476; Holland, 458; Portugal, 437; Hungary, withdrew.

* Tied at—France won shoot-off.

Final Trap-Shooting Point Scores—United States, 15; Hungary, 10; Finland, 9; Canada, 8; Belgium, 5; Sweden, 2; Australia, 1.

HOCKEY.

	Won.	Lost.	Goals.	Opp. Goals.
Canada	5	0	110	3
United States	4	1	73	6
England	3	2	41	38
Sweden	2	3	21	49
Czecho-Slovakia	1	2	14	41
France	1	2	9	42
Belgium	0	3	8	46
Switzerland	0	3	2	53

Winter Sport Point Scores—Norway, 134½; Finland, 76½; Great Britain, 30; United States, 29; Sweden, 26; Austria, 25; Switzerland, 24; France, 19½; Canada, 11; Czecho-Slovakia, 8½; Belgium, 6; Italy 1.

BOWLING.

The Twenty-Fourth Annual Championship Tournament of the American Bowling Congress was rolled at Chicago, ending March 27. The entry list included more than 2,000 teams and the prize money amounted to nearly $100,000. The final results, including scores and prize money won, follow:

SINGLES.

H. Smyers, Pittsburgh, 749, $300; A. Ludvigson, Chicago, 739, $287; F. Kair, Chicago, 732, $275; W. Freitag, Chicago, 727, $263; S. Fazy, Chicago, 723, $251; H. Vanderhaap, Chicago, 722, $239; G. Esping, Chicago, 710, $227; H. Klatt, Milwaukee, 708, $215; M. Morbach, Chicago, 707, $203; M. Loftus, Albany, N. Y., 706, $191; O. Yandre, Watertown, 704, $167; H. Waite, Denver, 704, $167; E. Laplant, Milwaukee, 704, $167; A. Van De Walle, Mishawaka, 704, $167; R. Meyer, St. Louis, 701, $143; A. Trapp, Chicago, 967, $134; H. Lyman, Chicago, 697, $134.

DOUBLES.

C. and H. Thoma, Chicago, 1,380, $55 and diamond medal; Vantine Buck, Tarentum, Pa., 1,335, $490; Lange-Schwoecler, Madison, 1,328, $480; Secord-Lewis, Denver, 1,326, $470; Dingwell-Scribner, Detroit, 1,907, $460; Dolan-Hill, Minneapolis, 1,304, $450; Volz-Brautican, Chicago, 1,303, $440; Eisele-Cohen, Passaic, 1,301, $430; Smallwood-Pletcher, Akron, 1,299, $420; Colbeck-Rice, Chicago, 1,296, $410; Sunday-Schiefferle, Passaic, 1,295, $400; Morton-Marks, Fort Wayne, 1,292, $380; C. and C. Warczak, Chicago, 1,290, $360; Utter-Neusen, Chicago, 1,288, $336; Edholm-Sanders, Waukegan, 1,287, $295.

FIVE-MAN EVENT.

Herb's Indians, Cleveland, 3,044, $1,000 and diamond medals; Mineralites, Chicago, 3,041, $950; Pollack's P. P. Caruna, Buffalo, 2,999, $900; Arrow Oil No. 2, Cleveland, 2,975, $850; Brodt and Cronin, Elmhurst, 2,974, $800; Durkee Motors, Kansas City, 2,972, $750; Grennan Cakes Sales, Detroit, 2,960, $700; Dandy Firsts, Chicago, 2,949, $650; Birks Beverages, Chicago, 2,949, $600; Schueneman's No. 2, Chicago, 2,949, $550; Marrott Shoe Shop, Indianapolis, 2,947, $500; Western Electric No. 1, Chicago, 2,946, $460; Lincoln Life, Fort Wayne, 2,943, $420; St. Francis Hotel, St. Paul, 2,942, $380; M. L. Igoe, Chicago, 2,939, $350.

ALL EVENTS.

A. Weber, Elizabeth, N. J., 1975, $155; W. Colbeck, Chicago, 1,955, $145; A. Osler, Jacksonville, Fla., 1,953, $140; W. Martin, Cleveland, 1,946, $135; F. Chalcraft, Buffalo, 1,939, $130; J. Shea, Fort Wayne, 1932, $125; F. Kartheiser, Chicago, 1930, $120; T. Owen, Louisville, Ky., 1,927, $115; J. Smith, Milwaukee, 1,917, $110; F. Thoma, Chicago; 1,914, $105; K. Skidmore, Madison, 1,908, $100, E. Schupp, Chicago, 1,907, $95; T. Hogan, Chicago, 1,907, $95; M. Lindsey, New York, 1,906, $91; S. Krolla, Chicago, 1,905, $88; A. Trapp, Chicago 1,904, $82; W. Smorowski, Chicago, 1,904, $82; R. Myer, St. Louis, 1.904, $82.

WORLD'S RECORDS.

Individual, Open, Three Games—Roy Flagg, Aberdeen, S. Dak., 270, 300, 300; total, 870; average, 290. William E. Roach, Academy Alleys, Wilmington, Del., 300, 300, 269; total, 869; average, 289 2-3, 1906. Harry Smyers, A. B. C. Tournament, Chicago, 1924, 749.

Six Games—Lee H. Johns, Oxford Alleys, Newark, N. J., 279, 268, 248, 277, 277, 279; total, 1,628; average, 271 1-3, 1909.

All Events—Mortimer Lindsey, New Haven, Conn., 2,031 for 9 games, averaging 225 6-9, in N. B. A. tournament at Paterson, N. J., 1912. James Smith, Buffalo, N. Y., 2,060 for 9 games, averaging 228 8-9, in Canadian Bowling Association tournament at Toronto, Ont., 1912.

Head Pin—Oscar Steinquest, Riverside Alleys, New York, 118, 1909.

Tournament, Three Games—Charles Schaeder, Amphion Alleys, Brooklyn, 267, 279, 278; average, 271 1-3, 1907.

Six Games—Charles Schaeder, Amphion Alleys, Brooklyn, 236, 255, 267, 279, 263, 232; total, 1,537; average, 256 1-6, 1907.

Seventy-Five Games—Fred. B. Egelhoff, Palace Alleys, Brooklyn, average, 230.29, 1906.

Greatest Number of 300 Scores—John Koster of New York, 12.

Highest Woman's Score—Mrs. Nellie Lester, Lenox Alleys, New York, 277, 1909.

Five Woman Team—3 games, 2,541, Birk Cola, Toledo, O., May 3, 1922.

Two Men, Open—Knox-Satterthwaite, Philadelphia, Pa., 537, Feb. 18, 1912.

Tournament—McGurk-Grady, of Paterson, N. J., in N. B. A. tournament, Rochester, N. Y., 523, 1908.

Three Games Tournament—Thoma Brothers, A. B. C. tournament, Chicago, 1924, 1,380.

Three Men, Open—Mortimer Lindsey, Glenn Riddell, Alex Dunbar, Columbia Alleys, New York, 757, 1908.

Tournament—Imperial Team, Brooklyn Palace Tournament, 748, in 1910.

Five Men, Open—All Wooden Balls—Algonquins, New York, Columbia Alleys, New York, 1,175, 1906; Vermonts, Chicago, 1,290, 1917.

Three Games—Brooklyn Inter-State Team, Grand Central Alleys, Brooklyn, average, 1,126, 1905. Rochester State League team at Rochester, Jan. 21, 1913, against Syracuse, 3,497 pins; average, 1,165.2.

Four Games—Same team and place; average, 1,124.

Tournament—Howard Majors, Chicago, 1,207, 1907; Koenig and Kaiser team, St. Louis, Mo., 1,207, 1908; Burkes, St. Louis, Mo., 1,207, 1909.

Three Games—Howard Majors, Chicago, Ill., average, 1,124, 1906.

Head Pin—Roseville A. A., Iroquois Alleys, Newar, N. J., 545, 1909.

POLO.

The International Polo Trophy match between the United States and England featured Polo in 1924. The contest was won in two straight games by the United States team and under the agreement between the two polo associations the next match will be played in 1927. The contests were held at Meadow Brook, L. I., N. Y., and were witnessed by the Prince of Wales, who visited the United States in order to attend.

The summary, line-up and scores of the two matches follow:

FIRST GAME.
September 13.

UNITED STATES (16).

1—J. Watson Webb; 2—Thomas Hitchcock jr.; 3—Malcolm Stevenson; Back—Devereux Milburn.

ENGLAND (5).

1—Major T. W. Kirkwood; 2—Major F. B. Hurndall; 3—Major E. G. Atkinson; Back—Luis Lacey.

FIRST PERIOD.			FIFTH PERIOD.		
G'l	Player.	Team. Time.	G'l	Player.	Team. Time.
1	Lacey	Engl'd 3.30	12	Webb	U. S. 6.30
2	Webb	U. S. 1.01			
3	Hitchc'k	U. S. 3.14			
			SIXTH PERIOD.		
SECOND PERIOD.			13	St'v'ns'n	U. S. 3.26
4	Webb	U. S. 5.01	14	Milburn	U. S. 3.19
THIRD PERIOD.			SEVENTH PERIOD.		
5	Hitchc'k	U. S. 0.12	15	Hitchc'k	U. S. 2.55
6	St'v'ns'n	U. S. 2.45	16	Hurnd'll	Engl'd 2.05
7	Webb	U. S. 1.30	17	St'v'ns'n	U. S. 1.16
8	H'ch'k's pony	U. S. 1.30	18	Kirkw'd	Engl'd 2.20
FOURTH PERIOD.			EIGHTH PERIOD.		
9	St'v'ns'n	U. S. 0.45	19	Lacey	Engl'd 3.00
10	St'v'ns'n	U. S. 3.40	20	Lacey	Engl'd 1.35
11	Hitchc'k	U. S. 2.31	21	Str'wb'ge	U. S. 1.05

Substitutions—R. E. Strawbridge jr. for Stevenson in eighth period. Referee—Carlton F. Burke. Umpires—Capt. Wesley K. White and Col. Vernon Keighley. Time—Eight periods of 7½ minutes each.

SECOND AND DECIDING GAME.
September 16.

UNITED STATES (14).

1—J. Watson Webb; 2—Thomas Hitchcock jr.; 3—Robert E. Strawbridge; Back—Devereux Milburn, Captain.

ENGLAND (5).

1—Lieut. Col. T. P. Melvill; 2—Major Geoffrey H. Phipps-Hornby; 3—Major E. G. Atkinson; Back—Luis Lacey, Captain.

FIRST PERIOD.			FIFTH PERIOD.		
G'l	Player.	Team. Time.	G'l	Player.	Team. Time.
1	Phipps-Hornby	Engl'd 1.56	11	Hitchc'k	U. S. 1.45
2	Phipps-Hornby	Engl'd 2.35	12	Atkins'n	Engl'd 1.35
3	Hitchc'k	U. S. 2.55	13	Hitchc'k	U. S. 4.05
SECOND PERIOD.			SIXTH PERIOD.		
4	Webb	U. S. 2.01	14	Milburn	U. S. 4.30
5	Milburn	U. S. 3.05	15	Lacey	Engl'd 2.20
6	Hitchc'k	U. S. 0.59			
			SEVENTH PERIOD.		
THIRD PERIOD.			16	Phipps-Hornby	Engl'd 1.35
None.			17	Hitchc'k	U. S. 3.05
FOURTH PERIOD.			EIGHTH PERIOD.		
7	Lacey's pony	U. S. 2.41	18	Str'wb'ge	U. S. 1.30
8	Str'wb'ge	U. S. 2.24	19	Webb	U. S. 2.55
9	Webb	U. S. 1.20			
10	Hitchc'k	U. S. 1.00			

Referee—Carlton F. Burke, Cal. Umpires—Capt. Wesley K. White, U. S. Army, and Col. Vernon Keighley, British Army. Goalkeepers—Dr. H. A. Souther and Thomas C. Eastman. Timekeeper—William H. Rocap. Time—Eight periods of 7½ minutes each.

RECAPITULATION:

	Won.	Lost.	Goals.
United States	2	0	30
England	0	2	10

INTERNATIONAL POLO CUP RECORD.

1886—Newport, R. I.—England, 2 matches; America, 0. America—1. W. Thorn, 2. R. Belmont, 3. F. P. Keene, Back, T. Hitchcock. England—1. Capt. T. Hone, 2. Hon. R. T. Lawley, 3. Capt. M. Little, Back, J. Watson.

1900—Hurlingham, England—England, 1 match; America, 0. America—1. W. McCreery, 2. F. J. Mackey, 3. F. P. Keene, Back, L. McCreery. England—1. Capt. Beresford, 2. F. M. Freake, 3. W. S. Buckmaster, Back, J. Watson.

1902—Hurlingham, England—England, 2 matches; America, 1. America—1. R. L. Agassiz, 1. M. Waterbury, 2. J. E. Cowdin, 2. L. Waterbury, 3. F. P. Keene, Back, L. Waterbury, Back, R. L. Agassiz. England—1. C. P. Nickalls, 2. P. W. Nickalls, 2. F. M. Freake, 2. G. A. Miller, 3. W. Buckmaster, 3. G. A. Miller, 3. P. W. Nickalls, Back, C. D. Miller, Back, W. Buckmaster. America won first match, 2 to 1; England won second, 6 to 1, and third, 7 to 1.

1909—Hurlingham, England—America, 2 matches; England, 0. America—1. L. Waterbury, 2. J. M. Waterbury jr., 3. H. P. Whitney, Back, D. Milburn. England—1.Capt. H. Wilson, 1. Harry Rich, 2. F. M. Freake, 3. P. W. Nickalls, 3. Lord Wodehouse, Back, Capt. H. Lloyd. America won first match by 9 to 5, and second by 8 to 2.

1911—Meadow Brook, L. I.—America, 2 matches; England, 0. America—1. L. Waterbury, 2. J. M. Waterbury jr., 3. H. P. Whitney, Back, D. Milburn. England—1. Capt. Cheape, 2. Lieut. A. N. Edward, 3. Capt. J. H. Lloyd, Back, Capt. Wilson. America won first match by 4½ to 3, and second by 4½ to 3¼.

1913—Meadow Brook, L. I.—America, 2 matches; England, 0. America—1. L. Waterbury, 1. L. E. Stoddard, 2. J. M. Waterbury jr., 2. L. Waterbury, 3. H. P. Whitney, Back, D. Milburn. England—1. Capt. Cheape, 2. F. M. Freake, 2. Capt. Edwards, 3. Capt. R. C. Ritson, Back, Capt. Lockett. America won first match by 5 to 3, and second match by 4½ to 4¼.

1914—Meadow Brook, L. I.—England, 2 matches; America, 0. America—1. R. La Montagne, 2. J. M. Waterbury jr., 3. L. Waterbury, Back, D. Milburn. England—1. Capt. Tomkinson, 2. Capt. Cheape, 3. Major Barrett, Back, Capt. Lockett. England won first match by 8½ to 3, and second by 4 to 2¾.

1921—Hurlingham, England—America, 2 matches; England, 0. America—1. Louis E. Stoddard, 2. T. Hitchcock jr., 3. J. Watson Webb, Back, D. Milburn. England—1. Lieut.-Col. H. A. Tomkinson, 2. Major F. W. Barrett, 3. Lord Wodehouse, Back, Major Lockett. America won first match by 11 to 4, and second by 10 to 6.

The history of the games between England and America dates back to 1886, when a Hurlingham team visited the United States and easily secured the cup. It remained at Hurlingham until 1909, when it was regained by Mr. H. P. Whitney's "Big Four." Lost to England again in 1914, and regained in 1921.

Other polo championships—Intercollegiate championship won by Princeton University, defeating University of Arizona 6 to 2 and 8 to 0. National Junior championship won by Midwick Four of California, defeating Rockaway 16 to 3. National Open championship, won by Midwick Four of California, defeating Wanderers, 6 to 5.

EQUINE HIGH JUMPING.

The record breaking high jump of 8 ft. 13-16 in., made by Mrs. Stuyvesant Peabody's Great Heart at the South Shore Country Club, Chicago, June 8, 1923, draws attention again to this interesting feature of equine effort. When it is considered that the average height of a jumper is 16 hands, a leap of more than thirty inches higher, handicapped by the weight of saddle and rider, constitutes a feat not equaled in human competition. The eight greatest high jumpers of record have been Filemaker, Heatherbloom, Confidence, The Wasp, Hercules, Ironsides, Skyscraper, and Great Heart.

Confidence held the record of 8 ft. 1-2 in., made at Ottawa, in 1912, for a little more than a decade, only to have it eclipsed by five-sixteenths of an inch during the past season.

Confidence duplicated this jump at Syracuse, N. Y., in 1916 with Dick Donnelly up, as was the case at Ottawa. Prior to Great Heart's jump this was the best on record for a public competition although Heatherbloom is credited with clearing 8 ft. 2 in., in a practice jump before numerous witnesses and there are reports of 8 ft. 3 in. jumps made abroad.

GOLF.

AMERICAN (UNITED STATES) GOLF CHAMPIONS.

YR.	National Open.	National Amateur.	Nat'l Women's Amateur.	YR.	National Open.	National Amateur.	Nat'l Women's Amateur.
1894	W. Dunn	W.G.Lawrence		1910	Alex. Smith	W. C. Founes	Dor. Campbell.
1895	H. Rawlins	C.B.M'donald	Mrs.C.S.Brown	1911	J.J.McDermott	H. H. Hilton	Marg. Curtis.
1896	Jos. Foulis	H. J. Whigham	Beatrix Hoyt.	1912	J.J.McDermott	J. D. Travers	Marg. Curtis.
1897	Jos. Floyd	H. J. Whigham	Beatrix Hoyt.	1913	Fr. Ouimet	J. D. Travers	Glad.R'nscroft
1898	Fred. Herd	F. S. Douglas	Beatrix Hoyt.	1914	W. C. Hagen	Fr. Ouimet	Mrs.H.Jackson
1899	W. Smith	H.M.Harriman	Ruth Underhill	1915	J. D. Travers	R. A. Gardner	Mrs.C.V'rbeck.
1900	H'y Vardon	W. J. Travis	F. C. Griscom.	1916	Ch. Evans, Jr.	Ch. Evans, Jr.	Alexa Stirling.
1901	W. Anderson	W. J. Travis	Genev. Hecker.	1917	J. Hutchison	No match	No match.
1902	L. Auchterlonie	L. N. James	Genev. Hecker.	1918	No match	No match	No match
1903	W. Anderson	W. J. Travis	Bess. Anthony.	1919	W. C. Hagen	S. D. Herron	Alexa Stirling.
1904	W. Anderson	H. C. Egan	Georg. Bishop.	1920	Edw. Ray	Ch. Evans, Jr.	Alexa Stirling.
1905	W. Anderson	H. C. Egan	Paul. MacKay.	1921	Jas. Barnes	T. Guilford	M. Hollins.
1906	Alex. Smith	E. M. Byers	Har. S. Curtis.	1922	G. Sarazen	J. Sweetser	G. Collett.
1907	Alex. Ross	J. D. Travers	Marg. Curtis.	1923	R. T. Jones, Jr.	M. R. Marston	E. Cummings.
1908	Fred. McLeod	J. D. Travers	Cath.C.Harley.	1924	C. Walker	R. T. Jones, Jr.	Mrs.D.C.Hurd.
1909	Geo. Sargent	R. A. Gardner	Dor. Campbell.				

AMERICAN SECTIONAL CHAMPIONS.

YEAR.	Western Open.	WESTERN AMATEUR.		METROPOLITAN AMATEUR.	
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
1899	W. Smith	D. R. Forgan		H. M. Harriman	
1900	No match	Wm. Waller		W. J. Travis	Genev. Hecker.
1901	L. Auchterlonie	P. B. Hoyt	Bess. Anthony	F. S. Douglas	Genev. Hecker.
1902	W. Anderson	H. C. Egan	Bess. Anthony	W. J. Travis	Mrs. E. A. Manice.
1903	Alex. Smith	W. E. Egan	Bess. Anthony	F. S. Douglas	Mrs. E. A. Manice.
1904	W. Anderson	H. C. Egan	Fr. Everett	H. Wilcox	Mrs. E. A. Manice.
1905	Arthur Smith	H. C. Egan	Mrs. C. L. Dering	C. H. Seely	Mrs. C. T. Stout.
1906	Alex. Smith	D. E. Sawyer	Mrs. C. L. Dering	J. D. Travers	Mrs. C. T. Stout.
1907	Robt. Simpson	H. C. Egan	Lill. French	J. D. Travers	Georg. M. Bishop
1908	W. Anderson	Mason Phelps	Mrs.W.F.Anderson	C. H. Seely	Georg. M. Bishop.
1909	W. Anderson	Ch. Evans, Jr.	Vid. Llewellyn	W. J. Travis	Julia R. Mix.
1910	Ch. Evans, Jr.	Mason Phelps	Mrs. Th. Harris	F. Herreshoff	Lil. B. Hyde.
1911	R. Simpson	Alb. Seckel	Car. Painter	J. D. Travers	Lil. B. Hyde.
1912	McD. Smith	Ch. Evans, Jr.	Car. Painter	J. D. Travers	Mrs. V. M. Earle.
1913	J. J. McDermott	W. K. Wood	Myrs Helmer	J. D. Travers	Marion Hollins.
1914	J. M. Barnes	Ch. Evans, Jr.	Mrs. H. Hammond	Osw. Kirkby	Lil. B. Hyde.
1915	T. J. McNamara	Ch. Evans, Jr.	El. Rosenthal	W. J. Travis	Lil. B Hyde.
1916	W. Hagen	Hein. Schmidt	Mrs. F. C. Letts	Osw. Kirkby	Mrs. Q. F. Feltner.
1917	J. M. Barnes	Fr. Ouimet	Mrs. F. C. Letts		Mrs. W. A. Gavin.
1918	No match	No match	El. Rosenthal		Mrs. L. C. Stockton
1919	J. M. Barnes	H. G. Legg	Mrs. Perry Fisk	Osw. Kirkby	Marion Hollins.
1920	J. Hutchison	Ch. Evans, Jr.	Mrs. F. C. Letts, Jr.	E. Sawyer	Mrs. Q. F. Feltner.
1921	W. Hagen	Ch. Evans, Jr.	Mrs. Melvin Jones	G. A. White	Mrs. W. A. Gavin.
1922	M. Brady	Ch. Evans, Jr.	Mrs. D. Gaut	J. Sweetser	Alexa. Stirling.
1923	J. Hutchison	Ch. Evans, Jr.	Miss M. Burns	F. W. Dyer	Alexa. Stirling.
1924	W. Mehlhorn	H. R. Johnston	Miss E. Cummings	W. M. Reekie	Miss M. Hollins.

AMERICAN SECTIONAL GOLF CHAMPIONS.

YEAR.	Massachusetts Amateur.	Trans-Mississippi.	Southern.	Eastern Women's.
1901		J. Stuart		
1902		R. R. Kimball	A. F. Schwartz	
1903	A. G. Lockwood	R. R. Maxwell	W. Gaines	
1904	A. Carnegie, 2d	H. P. Bend	Andr. Manson	
1905	A. G. Lockwood	War. Dickinson	Andr. Manson	
1906	A. G. Lockwood	C. T. Jaffray	Leigh Carroll	Miss Fanny Osgood.
1907	J. G. Anderson	Spr. Abbott	Nels. Whitney	Miss Mary B. Adams.
1908	T. R. Fuller	E. H. Seaver	Nels. Whitney	Miss Fanny Osgood.
1909	P. Gilbert	H. G. Legg	J. P. Edrington	Miss Mary B. Adams.
1910	H. W. Stucklen	H. G. Legg	F. G. Byrd	Miss Fanny Osgood.
1911	J. G. Anderson	H. G. Legg	W. P. Stewart	Mrs. R. H. Barlow.
1912	Heinrich Schmidt	H. G. Legg	W. P. Stewart	Mrs. R. H. Barlow.
1913	Francis Ouimet	Stu. Stickney	Nels. Whitney	Mrs. R. H. Barlow.
1914	Francis Ouimet	J. Cady	Nels. Whitney	Mrs. H. A. Jackson.
1915	Francis Ouimet	A. B. Swift	C. L. Dixon, Jr.	Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck.
1916	J. P. Guilford	H. G. Legg	R. G. Bush, Jr.	Mrs. W. A. Gavin.
1917		S. W. Reynolds	R. T. Jones, Jr.	
1918		G. L. Conley		
1919	Francis Ouimet	Nels. Whitney	Francis Ouimet	Mrs. R. H. Barlow.
1920	F. J. Wright, Jr.	Robert McKee	R. T. Jones, Jr.	Mrs. R. H. Barlow.
1921	J. P. Guilford	Geo. Von Elm	Perry Adair	Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck.
1922	Francis Ouimet	R. E. Knepper	R. T. Jones, Jr.	Miss G. Collett.
1923	K. Mosser	E. Held	Perry Adair	Miss G. Collett.
1924	J. P. Guilford	J. Manion	Henry R. Wenzler	Miss G. Collett.

BRITISH OPEN.

YEAR	Winner.	YEAR	Winner.	YEAR	Winner.	YEAR	Winner.
1860	W. Parke, Sr.	1875	W. Parke, Sr.	1890	J. Ball	1905	J. Braid
1861	T. Morris, Sr.	1876	R. Martin.	1891	H. Kirkaldy	1906	J. Braid
1862	T. Morris, Sr.	1877	J. Anderson.	1892	H. H. Hilton	1907	A. Massy.
1863	W. Parke, Sr.	1878	J. Anderson.	1893	W. Auchterlonie	1908	J. Braid
1864	T. Morris, Sr.	1879	J. Anderson.	1894	J. H. Taylor.	1909	J. H. Taylor.
1865	A. Strath.	1880	R. Ferguson.	1895	J. H. Taylor.	1910	J. Braid
1866	W. Parke, Sr.	1881	R. Ferguson.	1896	Hy. Vardon.	1911	Hy. Vardon.
1867	T. Morris, Sr.	1882	R. Ferguson.	1897	H. H. Hilton.	1912	E. Ray.
1868	T. Morris, Jr.	1883	W. Fernie.	1898	Hy. Vardon.	1913	J. H. Taylor.
1869	T. Morris, Jr.	1884	J. Simpson.	1899	Hy. Vardon.	1914	Hy. Vardon.
1870	T. Morris, Jr.	1885	R. Martin.	1900	J. H. Taylor.	1920	Geo. Duncan.
1871	No match.	1886	D. Brown.	1901	J. Braid.	1921	J. Hutchison.
1872	T. Morris, Jr.	1887	W. Parke, Jr.	1902	A. Herd.	1922	W. Hagen (U. S.)
1873	T. Kidd.	1888	J. Burns.	1903	Hy. Vardon.	1923	A. G. Havers.
1874	Mungo Park.	1889	W. Parke, Jr.	1904	J. White.	1924	W. Hagen (U. S.).

BRITISH AMATEUR.

Year	Winner.	Year	Winner.	Year	Winner.	Year	Winner.
1886.	H. Hutchison.	1895.	L. B. Melville.	1904.	W. J. Travis.	1912.	J. Ball.
1887.	H. Hutchison.	1896.	F. G. Tait.	1905.	A. G. Barry.	1913.	H. H. Hilton.
1888.	J. Ball, Jr.	1897.	A. J. T. Allan.	1906.	Jas. Robb.	1914.	J. L. C. Jenkins.
1889.	J. E. Laidlay.	1898.	F. G. Tait.	1907.	J. Ball, Jr.	1920.	C. Tolley.
1890.	J. Ball, Jr.	1899.	J. Ball, Jr.	1908.	E. A. Lassen.	1921.	W. Hunter.
1891.	J. E. Laidlay.	1900.	H. H. Hilton.	1909.	R. Maxwell.	1922.	E. W. Holderness.
1892.	J. Ball, Jr.	1901.	H. H. Hilton.	1910.	J. Ball.	1923.	R. Wethered.
1893.	Peter Anderson.	1902.	C. Hutchings.	1911.	H. H. Hilton.	1924.	E. W. Holderness.
1894.	J. Ball, Jr.	1903.	R. Maxwell.				

BRITISH WOMEN'S.

Year	Winner.	Year	Winner.	Year	Winner.	Year	Winner.
1893.	Lady Marg. Scott.	1900.	Rhona Adair.	1907.	May Hezlet.	1914.	Cecil Leitch.
1894.	Lady Marg. Scott.	1901.	M. Graham.	1908.	Miss Titterton.	1920.	Cecil Leitch.
1895.	Lady Marg. Scott.	1902.	May Hezlet.	1909.	Dorothy Campbell.	1921.	Cecil Leitch.
1896.	Amy Pascoe.	1903.	Rhona Adair.	1910.	E. Grant-Suttie.	1922.	J. Wethered.
1897.	Edith Orr.	1904.	Lottie Dod.	1911.	Dorothy Campbell.	1923.	D. Chambers.
1898.	L. Thomson.	1905.	Bertha Thompson.	1912.	G. Ravencroft.	1924.	J. Wethered.
1899.	May Hecht.	1906.	Mrs. Kennion.	1913.	Muriel Dodd.		

CANADIAN OPEN.

Year	Winner.	Year	Winner.	Year	Winner.	Year	Winner.
1904.	J. H. Oke.	1909.	K. Keffer.	1913.	Alb. Murray.	1921.	W. H. Trovenger.
1905.	G. Cumming.	1910.	D. Kennedy.	1914.	K. Keffer.	1922.	A. Watrous.
1906.	C. Murray.	1911.	C. R. Murray.	1919.	J. D. Edgar.	1923.	C. Hackney.
1907.	P. F. Barratt.	1912.	G. Sargent.	1920.	J. D. Edgar.	1924.	L. Diegel.
1908.	Alb. Murray.						

CANADIAN AMATEUR.

Year	Winner.	Year	Winner.	Year	Winner.	Year	Winner.
1895.	T. H. Harley.	1902.	F. R. Martin.	1909–	E. Legge.	1919.	Wm. B. Luckie.
1896.	S. Gillespie.	1903.	G. S. Lyon.	1910.	Fritz Martin.	1920.	C. B. Grier.
1897	W. A. H. Kerr.	1904.	J. P. Taylor.	1911.	G. H. Hutton.	1921.	F. Thompson.
1898.	G. S. Lyon.	1905.	G. S. Lyon.	1912.	G. S. Lyon.	1922.	C. C. Fraser.
1899.	V. C. Brown.	1906.	G. S. Lyon.	1913.	G. H. Turpin.	1923.	W. T. Thompson.
1900.	G. S. Lyon.	1907.	G. S. Lyon.	1914.	G. S. Lyon.	1924.	F. Thompson.
1901.	W. A. H. Kerr.	1908.	A. Wilson.				

OTHER IMPORTANT GOLF RESULTS.

Walker Cup, emblematic of world's team golf championship, played, Sept. 12-13, at Garden City, L. I., N. Y., won by United States team, defeating English team 9 matches to 3. The teams were composed of some of the leading amateur players of the two nations.

United States intercollegiate championship, June 24-28, won by Dexter Cummings, Yale. Team championship, Yale, 1,264; Dartmouth, 1,279; Harvard, 1,292.

Professional Golfers' Association championship, Sept. 14-20, won by Walter Hagen, 2 up, over Jim Barnes.

Canadian women's championship, Sept. 15-20, won by Miss G. Collett.

INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS, 1924.

Forty-eighth annual championship meet of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletics of America held at Harvard University Stadium, Boston, May 30-31. Final score by events.

College.	100-Yd. Dash	220-Yd. Dash	440-Yd. Run.	Half-Mile Run	One-Mile Run	Two-Mile Run	120-Yd. High Hurdle	220-Yd. Low Hurdle	Running Broad Jump	Running High Jump	Pole Vault	Shot Put	Hammer Throw	Javelin Throw	Discus Throw	Total Points
Yale	3	4	3	..	2	..	..	4	5	..	3	..	3	1	..	28
Pennsylvania	5	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	2½	8½	..	..	..	..	27
Stanford	..	..	..	5	..	..	4	..	..	2½	..	5	..	..	8	24½
Princeton	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	4	6	5	..	23
Penn State	..	..	5	4	5	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Sou. California	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	5	..	..	4	14
Johns Hopkins	3	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	2½	..	..	..	..	..	13½
California	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	7	3	13
Harvard	..	..	..	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	13
Boston College	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	12
Cornell	..	2	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	2½	..	..	1	..	..	10½
Dartmouth	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	½	..	3½	..	..	..	..	8
Georgetown	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Mass. Tech	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	5
Syracuse	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Colgate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	½	..	..	..	..	..	..	½

Results by events:

Track Events—*100-Yard Dash*—Won by Hill, Pennsylvania; second, Bowman, Syracuse; third, Clarke, Johns Hopkins; fourth, Norton, Yale; fifth Comins, Yale. Time—0:10.

220-Yard Dash—Won by Hill, Pennsylvania; second, Norton, Yale; third, Clarke, Johns Hopkins; fourth, Russell, Cornell; fifth, Edgar, Dartmouth. Time—0:21 9-10.

440-Yard Run—Won by Helffrich, Penn State; second, Croft, Princeton; third, Bates; fourth, Chapman, Yale; fifth, Gage, Yale. Time—0:50 1-10.

Half-Mile—Won by Watters, Harvard; second, Helffrich, Penn State; third, Richardson, Stanford; fourth, McIntosh, Stanford; fifth, Marsters, Georgetown. Time— 1:55 8-10.

One-Mile Run—Won by Enck, Penn State, second, Cavanaugh, Boston College; third, Gerry

Cornell; fourth, Douglas, Yale; fifth, Cutcheon, Harvard. Time—4:23 8-10.

Two-Mile Run—Won by Booth, Johns Hopkins; second, Tibbetts, Harvard; third, Lermond, Boston College; fourth, Kirby, Cornell; fifth, Helme, Georgetown. Time—9:36.

120-Yard Hurdles—Won by Moore, Penn State; second, Leisner, Stanford; third, Dye, Southern California; fourth, Wolf, Pennsylvania; fifth, Scattergood, Princeton. Time—0:15 2-10.

220-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by Hass, Georgetown; second, Cole, Yale; third, Scattergood, Princeton; fourth, Moore, Penn State; fifth, Bowman, Syracuse. Time—0:24 5-10.

Field Events—*Running Broad Jump*—Won by Comins, Yale, 24 ft. 8 in.; second, Rose, Pennsylvania, 24 ft. 3 11-16 in.; third, Boren, California, 24 ft. 1⅝ in.; fourth, Wilson, Southern California, 22 ft. 9½ in.; fifth, tie, Canfield, Dartmouth, and Watson, Colgate, 22 ft. 1¾ in. (New intercollegiate record).

Running High Jump—Won by Flahive, Boston College, 6 ft. 2⅝ in.; second, tie among Doppel (Cornell), Proctor (Johns Hopkins), F. L. Anderson (Stanford), Casson (Pennsylvania)—6 ft. ⅝ in.

Putting 16-Pound Shot—Won by Hartranft, Stanford, 49 ft. 5⅞ in.; second, Hills, Princeton, 49 ft. 5⅜ in.; third, Houser, Southern California, 48 ft. 9⅞ in.; fourth, N. F. Anderson, Southern California, 46 ft. 2⅛ in.; fifth, Eastman, Harvard, 46 ft. 1⅜ in. (New intercollegiate and collegiate record).

Javelin Throw—Won by Gibson, Princeton, 192 ft. 1⅞ in.; second, Neufeldt, California, 186 ft. 9½ in.; third, G. F. Dodson, California, 184 ft. 8 in.; fourth, Greenidge, Harvard, 178 ft. 11½ in.; fifth, Bench, Yale, 178 ft. ½ in.

Pole Vault—Won by Owens, Pennsylvania, 12 ft. 10¼ in.; second, tie between Sherrill (Pennsylvania) and Libbey (Dartmouth), 12 ft. 6 in.; fourth, tie between Schlopp (Yale) and Durfee (Yale), 12 ft.

Discus Throw—Won by Hartranft, Stanford, 158 ft. 8 in.; second, Houser, Southern California, 154 ft. 11½ in.; third, Arthur, Stanford, 154 ft. 8½ in.; fourth, Neufeldt, California, 147 ft. 7½ in.; fifth, Lang, California, 145 ft. 2½ in. (New intercollegiate record).

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer—Won by Drew, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 156 ft. ⅛ in.; second, Emery, Princeton, 152 ft. 9⅞ in., third; Earl, Yale, 152 ft. 5 in.; fourth, Hills, Princeton, 152 ft. ⅝ in.; fifth, Bowen, Cornell, 152 ft. ¼ in.

BEST I. C. A. A. A. A. RECORDS.

100-Yard Dash—9 7-10s., J. A. Le Coney, Lafayette, Cambridge, Mass., May 27, 1922.

220-Yard Dash—21 1-5s., B. J. Wefers, Georgetown University, New York, May 30, 1896, and R. T. Craig, Michigan, Philadelphia, May 28, 1910, and Cambridge, Mass., May 27, 1911, and D. F. Lippincott, Pennsylvania, Cambridge, Mass., May 31, 1913.

440-Yard Run—47 2-5s., J. E. Meredith, Pennsylvania, Cambridge, Mass., May 27, 1916.

Half-Mile Run—1m. 53s., J. E. Meredith, Pennsylvania, Cambridge, Mass., May 27, 1916.

One-Mile Run—4m. 14 2-5s., J. P. Jones, Cornell, Cambridge, Mass., May 31, 1913.

Two-Mile Run—9m. 22 2-5s., J. C. Dresser, Cornell, Cambridge, Mass., May 31, 1919.

Running Broad Jump—24 ft. 8 in., Comins, Yale, Boston, May 31, 1924.

Running High Jump—6 ft. 4⅝ in., L. T. Brown, Dartmouth, Cambridge, Mass., May 27, 1922.

Putting 16-Pound Shot—49 ft. 5⅞ in., Hartranft, Stanford, Boston, May 31, 1924.

Throwing the Hammer—181 ft. 6½ in., Tootell, Bowdoin, Philadelphia, Pa., May 26, 1923.

Javelin Throw—199 ft. 1 in., Storrs, Yale, Philadelphia, May 26, 1923.

Pole Vault—13 ft. 1 in., R. Gardner, Yale, Philadelphia, June 1, 1912.

120-Yard High Hurdles—14 2-5s., Earl Thomson, Dartmouth, Philadelphia, May 29, 1920.

220-Yard Hurdles—23 3-5s., A. C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania, New York, May 28, 1898, and J. I. Wendell, Wesleyan, Cambridge, Mass., May 31, 1913.

One-Mile Walk—6m. 45 2-5s., W. B. Fetterman jr., Pennsylvania, New York, May 28, 1898.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

1876, Princeton; 1877, Columbia; 1878, Columbia; 1879, Columbia; 1880, Harvard; 1881, Harvard; 1882, Harvard; 1883, Harvard; 1884, Harvard; 1885, Harvard; 1886, Harvard; 1887, Yale; 1888, Harvard; 1889, Yale; 1890, Harvard; 1891, Harvard; 1892, Harvard; 1893, Yale; 1894, Yale; 1895, Yale; 1896, Yale; 1897, Univ. of Pennsylvania; 1898, Univ. of Pennsylvania; 1899, Univ. of Pennsylvania; 1900, Univ. of Pennsylvania; 1901, Harvard; 1902, Yale; 1903, Yale; 1904, Yale; 1905, Cornell; 1906, Cornell; 1907, Univ. of Pennsylvania; 1908- Cornell; 1909, Harvard; 1910, Univ. of Pennsylvania; 1911, Cornell; 1912, Univ. of Pennsylvania; 1913, Univ. of Pennsylvania; 1914, Cornell; 1915, Cornell; 1916, Cornell; 1917, no meet; 1918, Cornell; 1919, Cornell; 1920, Pennsylvania; 1921, California; 1922, California; 1923, California; 1924, Yale.

WESTERN CONFERENCE CHAMPIONSHIPS

Held at Chicago, June 6-7. Point scores:

Illinois, 74; Iowa, 39; Michigan, 31½; Ohio State, 20; Wisconsin, 13½; Northwest, 11; Minnesota, 10½; Butler, 9; Missouri, 9; Notre Dame, 7; Chicago, 5; Purdue, 3; Marquette, 3; Grinnell, 3; Ames, 1; Indiana, ½.

Results by events:

Track Events—*100-Yard Dash*—Won by Hubbard, Michigan; Evans, Illinois, second; Ayres, Illinois, third; Barr, Notre Dame, fourth; McAndrews, Wisconsin, fifth. Time—0:09 4-5. (Ties Western conference record made by Hayes of Notre Dame in 1922).

220-Yard Dash—Won by Evans, Illinois; Gray, Butler, second; Hughes, Illinois, third; Smith, Missouri, fourth; Ayres, Illinois, fifth. Time—0.21 3-5. (Ties Western conference record made by Archie Hahn of Michigan in 1903.)

440-Yard Dash—Won by Coulter, Iowa; Carter, Illinois, second; Koonz, Illinois, third; Calhoun, Northwestern, fourth; Kennedy, Wisconsin, fifth. Time—0.50 2-5.

880-Yard Run—Won by Morrow, Iowa; Martin, Northwestern, second; Greyburg, Michigan, third; Spradling, Purdue, fourth; Hammerly, Ames, fifth. Time—1.57.

One—Mile Run—Won by MacKeever, Illinois; Hall, Illinois, second; Schneider, Wisconsin, third; Van Ness, Iowa, fourth; Kreider, Ohio State, fifth. Time—4.26 4-5.

Two-Mile Run—Won by Doolittle, Butler; Payne, Ohio State, second; Mieher, Illinois, third; Phelps, Iowa, fourth; Read, Wisconsin, fifth. Time—9.43.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by Kinsey, Illinois; Snyder, Ohio State, second; Johnson, Illinois, third; Crawford, Iowa, fourth; Towler, Minnesota, fifth. Time—0.15.

220-Yard Low Hurdles (Around a Turn)—Won by Brookins, Iowa; Kinsey, Illinois, second; Taylor, Grinnell, third; Guthrie, Ohio State, fourth; Crawford, Iowa, fifth. Time—0.23 4-5. New American record.

Field Events—*High Jump*—Campbell, Minnesota, and Smith, Michigan, tied for first (6 ft. 3 in.); McElven, Michigan (6 ft. 1 in.), third; Dobson, Iowa (5 ft. 11 in.), fourth; Thutar, Wisconsin and Wilson, Indiana, tied for fifth (5 ft. 10 in.).

Pole Vault—Won by Drooker, Michigan (12 ft. 10 in.); Brownell, Illinois (12 ft. 6 in.), second; Hunsley, Illinois; Meder, Iowa; Hamman, Wisconsin (12 ft.), tied for third.

Shot-put—Won by Doyle, Michigan (43 ft. 4¾ in.); Richerson, Missouri (43 ft. 1 in.), second; Dauber, Iowa (42 ft. 5⅞ in.), third; Gross, Minnesota (41 ft. 10 in.), fourth; Jones, Purdue (41 ft. 1¼ in.), fifth.

Discus Throw—Won by Richerson, Missouri (137 ft. 4¾ in); Schildhauer, Illinois, second; McMahan, Marquette, third; Hancock, Iowa, fourth; Doyle, Michigan, fifth.

Hammer Throw—Won by Bunker, Ohio State (142 ft. 5¾ in.); Handy, Iowa (134 ft. 2½ in.), second; Murphy, Ohio State (128 ft. 3¾ in.), third; Oakes, Illinois (125 ft. 3½ in.), fourth; Cox, Minnesota (122 ft.), fifth.

Running Broad Jump—Won by Hubbard, Michigan (24 ft. 10¾ in.), McAndrews, Wisconsin (23 ft. 4½ in.), second; Sweeney, Illinois (23 ft. 4 in.), third; Wallace, Illinois (22 ft. 7¾ in.), fourth; Snyder, Ohio State (22 ft. 4½ in.), fifth.

PENNSYLVANIA RELAY CARNIVAL.

Thirtieth annual championships held at Philadelphia, April 25-26. Results:

Sprint Medley College Relay Championship—(first man to run 440 yards, second and third men, 220 yards and fourth man 880 yards)—Won by Pennsylvania State College (Helffrich, Conway, Moore and Enck); Georgetown, second; Cambridge University third; Occidental College, fourth. Time—3m. 30 2-5s.

Distance Medley College Relay Championship—(first man to run a quarter-mile, the next a half, the third three-quarters of a mile and the fourth a mile)—Won by University of Pennsylvania (Lomassen, Fisher, Kerr and McLane); Missouri, second; Princeton, third. Time—10m. 40 4-5s.

One-Quarter Mile College Relay Championship—Won by Columbia University (Deck, Donaldson, Koppisch and Starkey); Georgetown, second; Chicago University, third; Syracuse, fourth. Time—44s.

Interscholastic Medley Relay Championship—(first man to run 440 yards, second man 220 yards, third man 660 yards and fourth man 880 yards)—Won by Huntington School of Boston (Stanzeld, Burns, Clark and Dooley); Hamilton Collegiate Institute of Canada, second; Lowell High School, third. Time—4m 43s.

One-Half Mile College Relay Championship—Won by University of Pennsylvania (Hill, Martin, Keogh and Wolf); Occidental College, Los Angeles, second; Chicago University, third; Syracuse University, fourth. Time—1m. 29 4-5s.

One-Mile College Relay Championship—Won by University of Virginia (Castleman, Irvine, Talbot and Bohannon); Yale University, second; Holy Cross College, third; Princeton, fourth. Time 3m. 19 1-5s.

Two-Mile College Relay Championship—Won by Boston College (McKillop, Mahoney, Welch and Cavanaugh); Georgetown University, second; Cambridge University, England, third. Time—7m. 47 3-5s. (New world's record).

One-Mile Freshman College Relay Championship—Won by Georgetown University (McClain, Eastman, Swinburne and Esteve); University of Pennsylvania, second; Yale University, third. Time—3m. 27 4-5s.

Four-Mile College Relay Championship—Won by Harvard (Watters, McCutcheon, Chapin and Tibbetts); Columbia, second; Cornell, third. Time—18m. 17 1-5s.

One-Mile Preparatory School Relay Championship—Won by Mercersburg (Pa.) Academy (Shotter, Kelly, Read and Daley); Lawrenceville (N. J.), School, second. Only two started. Time—3m. 29 3-5s.

One Mile High School Relay Championship—Won by Brooklyn (N. Y.), Technical High, (Sacco, Bryon, Brown and Slepian); Lakewood (O), High, second; Medford (Mass.), High, third. Time—3m. 31 4-5s.

Oxford-Cambridge Dual Meet—Held at London, March 23, resulted in a tie, each university winning five first-places. Four American students competed.

SKATING.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held at Saranac Lake, N. Y. Final point scores: C. Gorman, 90; P. Forsman, 60; F. Allen, 60; H. Kaskey, 40; A. Nuhfer, 30; R. McWhirter, 30; E. Murphy, 30; R. Donovan, 10; E. Reed, 10.

Results by events:

One-Half Mile—Won by Charles Gorman, St. John, N. B.; Roy McWhirter, Chicago, 2d; Richard Donovan, Saranac Lake, 3d. Time—1m. 17s.

Three-Quarter Mile—Won by Francis Allen, Chicago; Eddie Murphy, Chicago, second; Roy McWhirter, Chicago, third. Time—2m. 7s.

220 Yards—Won by Alfred Nuhfer, Saratoga; Paul Forsman, New York, second; Charles Gorman, St. John, third. Time—19 2-5s.

One Mile—Won by Paul Forsman, New York; Harry Kaskey, Chicago, second; Edward Reed, Chicago, third. Time—2m. 46 4-5s.

440 Yards—Won by Charles Gorman, St. John, N. B.; Harry Kaskey, Chicago, second; Paul Forsman, New York, third. Time—36 3-5s.

Three Miles—Won by Francis Allen, Chicago; Charles Gorman, St. John, N. B., second; Eddie Murphy, Chicago, third. Time—8m. 46 3-5s.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held at Lake Placid, N. Y. Final point score: Charles Gorman, 100; Francis Allen, 70; Harry Kaskey, 60; Richard Donovan, 50; Joe Moore, 20; Roy McWhirter, 20; Paul Forsman, 20; Bobby Hearn, 10; Eddie Gloster, 10.

Results by events:

220 Yards—Won by Harry Kaskey, Chicago; Roy McWhirter, Chicago, second; Bobby Hearn, Brooklyn, third. Time—20s.

One Mile—Won by Charles Gorman, St. John, N. B.; Francis Allen, Chicago, second; Harry Kaskey, Chicago, third. Time—3m. 9 3-5s.

One-Half Mile—Won by Francis Allen, Chicago; Charles Gorman, St. John, N. B., second; Paul Forsman, New York, third; Richard Donovan, Saranac Lake, fourth. • Time—1m. 24s. Gorman disqualified for fouling Donovan.

Three-Quarter Mile—Won by Richard Donovan, Saranac Lake; Harry Kaskey, Chicago, 2d; Charles Gorman, St. John, N. B., 3d. Time—2m. 4 4-5s.

440 Yards—Won by Charles Gorman, St. John, N. B.; Francis Allen, Chicago, second; Edward Gloster, Toronto, third. Time—38s.

Three Miles—Won by Charles Gorman, St. John, N. B.; Joe Moore, New York, second; Richard Donovan, Saranac Lake, third. Time—8m. 46 3-5s.

SKATING RECORDS.

American Amateur Records: 50 yards—5s., Robert McLean, Lake Placid, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1914. 75 yards—8 1-5s., Morris Wood, Verona Lake, N. J., 1905: 100 yards—9 2-5s., Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1924. 150 yards—15 7-8s., G. D. Phillips, Jan. 27, 1883. 150 yards (with wind)—14 1-5s., G. D. Phillips, Dec. 26, 1885. 200 yards—16 2-5s., J. C. Hemment, Jan. 24, 1895. 220 yards—18s., Fred J. Robson, Boston, Jan. 13, 1911. 220-yard hurdles—21 2-5s., Fred J. Robson, Toronto, Feb. 11, 1913. 300 yards—25 2-5s., Ray McWhirter, Chicago, Ill., March 5, 1916. 440 yards—35 1-5s., H. P. Mosher, Jan. 1, 1896. 660 yards—59 3-5s., Morris Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1904. 880 yards—1m. 15 3-5s., Ben O'Sickey, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 1, 1916. 1,320 yards—2m. 2 1-5s., Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1923. One-mile handicap—2m. 39 4-5s., Robert G. McLean, Cleveland, O., Jan. 25, 1913. One mile, open—2m. 36s., John Nilsson, Minneapolis, 1895. One and one-half miles—4m. 10s., L. Roe, Jan. 29, 1910. Three miles—8m. 21 2-5s., Joe Moore, Lake Placid, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1923. Four miles—12m. 1-2s., A. Shiebe, Feb. 13, 1894. Five miles—14m. 56s., E. Lamy, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1910. Best metre records—600 metres (656.17 yards)—59 3-5s., Morris Wood, Feb. 13, 1904. 1,000 metres (1,093.61 yards)—1m. 47s., J. K. McCulloch, Feb. 10, 1897. 1,500 metres (1,640.42 yards)—2m. 40 4-5s., J. K. McCulloch, Feb. 6, 1897. 5,000 metres (3 miles 188.06 yards)—9m. 25 2-5s., J. K. McCulloch, Feb. 10, 1897. Tandem skating: 440 yards—49 2-5s., Elsie Miller and William Taylor, Newburgh, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1920.

World's Amateur Records: 500 metres—43 7-10s. flat. O. Mathiesen, Norway, at Christiania, Norway, Jan. 11, 1914. 1,000 metres—1m. 31 4-5s., O. Mathiesen, Norway, at Davos, Switzerland, Jan. 29, 1910. 1,500 metres—2m. 19 1-2s., O. Mathiesen, Norway, at Christiania, Norway, Jan. 11, 1914. 5,000 metres—8m. 26½s., Harold Stroem, Christiania, Norway, Feb. 18, 1922. 10,000 metres—17m. 22 6-10s., O. Mathiesen, Norway, at Christiania, Norway, Feb. 1, 1913.

Professional Records: 50 yards—6s., S. D. See and C. B. Davidson, New York City, 1885. 100 yards—8 4-5s., A. Staff, Malone, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1923. 120 yards—11 3-5s., John S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., 1893. 150 yards—13 3-5s., A. Staff, Malone, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1923. 200 yards—17 2-5s., John S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 26, 1893. 220 yards (with wind)—17 4-5s., J. F. Donohue, Red Bank, N. J., Dec. 29, 1894, and Harley Davidson, Red Bank, N. J., Jan. 24, 1895. 440 yards—31 3-4s., John S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 14, 1896. 600 yards—55 3-5s., O. Rudd, Minneapolis, Minn., May 5, 1893. 880 yards—1m. 15s., Bobby McLean, Lake Placid, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1918. Two-thirds of a mile—1m. 54 4-5s., O. Rudd, Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 25, 1895. One mile—2m. 35s., Arthur Staff, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 19, 1916. One and one-quarter miles—3m. 43s., John S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 26, 1894. One and one-third miles—3m. 48 1-5s., O. Rudd, Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 25, 1895. One and one-half miles—4m. 28s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Canada, Feb. 26, 1894. One and two-thirds miles—4m. 45 4-5s., O. Rudd, Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 24, 1895. One and three-quarter miles—5m. 14s., John S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 26, 1895. Two miles—5m. 33 4-5s., John Nilsson, Montreal, Canada, Feb. 4, 1900. Two and one-half miles—7m. 32s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Canada, Feb. 26, 1894. Three miles—8m. 41 1-5s., John Nilsson, Montreal, Canada, Feb. 4, 1900. Three and one-half miles—10m. 39s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Canada, Feb. 26, 1894. Four miles—12m. 1-5s., John Nilsson, Montreal, Canada, Feb. 5, 1897. Four and one-half miles—13m. 51s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Canada, Feb. 26, 1894. Five miles—14m. 15s., E. Lamy, Saranac Lake, N. Y., March 2, 1922. Six miles (made in 10-mile race)—18m. 38s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Canada, Feb. 26, 1894. Seven miles (made in 10-mile race)—21m. 43s. John S. Johnson, Montreal, Canada, Feb. 26, 1894. Eight miles (made in 10-mile race)—24m. 55s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Canada, Feb. 26, 1894. Nine miles (made in 10-mile race)—28m. 4s., John S. Johnson, Montreal, Canada, Feb. 26, 1894. Ten miles—31m. 7⅛s., V. Bergstroem, Stockholm, March 27, 1919. Eleven miles—35m. 43 4-5s. Twelve miles—38m. 49 4-5s. Thirteen miles—42m. 27 2-5s. Fourteen miles—45m. 51 4-5s. Fifteen miles—49m. 17 3-5s. Sixteen miles—52m. 42 4-5s. Seventeen miles—56m. 9 1-5s. Eighteen miles—59m. 34 1-5s. Nineteen miles—1h. 3m. 4 3-5s. Twenty miles—1h. 6m. 36 2-5s. Twenty-five miles—1h. 30m. 15s., John Karlsen, Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 6, 1916. Thirty miles (made in 100-mile race)—1h. 53m. 20s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., Jan. 26, 1893. Forty miles (made in 100-mile race)—2h. 34m. 46s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., Jan. 26, 1893. Fifty miles (made in 100-mile race)—3h. 15m. 59 2-5s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., Jan. 26, 1893. Sixty miles (made in 100-mile race)—4h. 7m. 3-5s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., Jan. 26, 1893. Seventy miles (made in 100-mile race)—4h. 55m. 3-5s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., Jan. 26, 1893 Eighty miles (made in 100-mile race)—5h. 41m 55s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., Jan. 26, 1893 Ninety miles (made in 100-mile race)—6h. 25m 57 3-5s., J. F. Donohue, Stamford, Ct., Jan. 26 1893. 100 miles—7h. 11m. 38 1-5s., J. F. Donohue Stamford, Ct., Jan. 26, 1893.

TENNIS.

The feature of the 1924 tennis season was the retention of the Davis Cup, emblematic of the World's team championship, by the United States. Twenty-three nations challenged for the trophy, and the drawings were made by President Calvin Coolidge at the White House, Washington, D. C., on March 17. Seventeen nations played in the European zone; the final of which was won by France. In the American zone six nations competed, the final being won by Australia. In the interzone final Australia defeated France, thus becoming challenger for the Cup. The United States team won from Australia in five straight matches with the loss of only one set. The complete scores of all ties follow:

RESULTS IN DAVIS CUP PLAY OF 1924.

EUROPEAN ZONE—FIRST ROUND—*British Isles* vs. *Belgium*—Torquay, May 12, 13, 14—Won by the *British Isles*, 3 matches to 2.

SECOND ROUND—*Ireland* vs. *France*—Dublin, May 31, June 1, 2—Won by *France*, 5 matches to 0. *Holland* vs. *India*—Arnhem, May 30, 31, June 1—Won by *India*, 4 matches to 1. *Spain* vs. *British Isles*—Birmingham, May 31, June 2, 3—Won by *British Isles*, 3 matches to 2. *Denmark* vs. *Hungary*—Copenhagen, May 16, 17, 18—Won by *Denmark*, 3 matches to 2. *Italy* vs. *Roumania*—Won by *Italy*—Default. *Austria* vs. *Switzerland*—Vienna, May 17, 18, 19—Won by *Switzerland*, 4 matches to 1. *New Zealand* vs *Czechoslovakia*—Prague, May 22, 23, 24—Won by *Czechoslovakia*, 4 matches to 0.

THIRD ROUND—*France* vs. *India*—Paris, June 17, 18, 19—Won by *France*, 4 matches to 1. *South Africa* vs. *British Isles*—Scarborough, June 9, 10, 11—Won by *British Isles*, 4 matches to 1. *Denmark* vs. *Italy*—Copenhagen, June 14, 15, 16—Won by *Denmark*, 3 matches to 2. *Switzerland* vs. *Czechoslovakia*—Prague, June 5, 6, 7—Won by *Czechoslovakia*, 4 matches to 1.

FOURTH ROUND—*France* vs. *British Isles*—Eastbourne, July 26, 27, 28—Won by *France*, 4 matches to 1. *Denmark* vs. *Czechoslovakia*—Copenhagen, July 24, 25, 26—Won by *Czechoslovakia*, 3 matches to 2.

FINAL ROUND—*France* vs. *Czechoslovakia*—Evian-Les-Baines, Aug. 3, 4, 5—Won by *France*, 5 matches to 0.

AMERICAN ZONE—FIRST ROUND—*Cuba* vs. *Canada*, July 24, 25, 26—Won by *Canada*, 3 matches to 2. *Australia* vs. *China*—Brooklyn, N. Y., July 31, Aug. 1, 2—Won by *Australia*, 5 matches to 0.

SECOND ROUND—*Canada* vs. *Japan*—Montreal, Aug. 7, 8, 9—Won by *Japan*, 4 matches to 1. *Australia* vs. *Mexico*—Baltimore, Aug. 7, 8, 9—Won by *Australia*, 5 matches to 0.

THIRD ROUND—*Australia* vs. *Japan*—Providence, R. I., Aug. 14, 15, 16—Won by *Australia*, 5 matches to 0.

INTER-ZONE FINAL—*France*, winner of European zone ties, vs. *Australia*, winner of American zone ties, Boston, Mass., Sept. 4, 5, 6—Won by *Australia*, 3 matches to 2.

CHALLENGE ROUND—*United States* vs. *Australia* at Germantown Cricket Club, Sept. 11, 12, 13—Won by *United States*, 5 matches to 0.

CHALLENGE ROUND — INDIVIDUAL SCORES—William T. Tilden, 2d (U.S.) d. G. L. Patterson (A), 6—4, 6—2, 6—2; Vincent Richards (U. S.) d. Pat O'Hara-Wood (A), 6—3, 6—2, 6—4; Pat O'Hara-Wood (A), 6—2, 6—1, 6—1; Vincent Richards (U. S.) d. G. L. Patterson (A), 6—3, 7—5, 6—4; William T. Tilden, 2d, and William M. Johnston (U. S.) d. G. L. Patterson and Pat O'Hara-Wood (A), 5—7, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4†

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL TEAM MATCH.

The second annual women's international team match between picked teams of the United States and England was played at Wimbledon, England, in June and was won by the English team, 6 matches to 1.

DAVIS CUP INTERNATIONAL MATCHES—CHALLENGE ROUND.

YEAR.	Winner.	Loser.	Score.	YEAR.	Winner.	Loser.	Score.
1900..	United States....	British Isles.....	3—0	1912..	British Isles.....	Australasia.....	3—2
1902..	United States....	British Isles.....	3—2	1913..	United States....	British Isles.....	3—2
1903..	British Isles.....	United States....	4—1	1914..	Australasia.....	United States...	3—2
1904..	British Isles.....	Belgium.....	5—0	1919..	Australasia.....	British Isles.....	4—1
1905..	British Isles.....	United States....	5—0	1920..	United States....	Australasia.....	5—0
1906..	British Isles.....	United States....	5—0	1921..	United States....	Japan.....	5—0
1907..	Australia.....	British Isles.....	3—2	1922..	United States....	Australia.....	4—1
1908..	Australia.....	United States....	3—2	1923..	United States....	Australia.....	4—1
1909..	Australasia.....	United States....	5—0	1924..	United States....	Australia.....	5—0
1911..	Australasia.....	United States....	5—0				

NATIONAL (U. S.) TENNIS CHAMPIONS IN SINGLES (OUTDOOR).

YEAR.	Winner.	YEAR.	Winner.	YEAR.	Winner.	YEAR.	Winner.
1881..	R. D. Sears.	1892..	O. S. Campbell.	1903..	H. L. Doherty.	1914..	R. N. Williams.
1882..	R. D. Sears.	1893..	R. D. Wrenn.	1904..	H. Ward.	1915..	W. M. Johnston.
1883..	R. D. Sears.	1894..	R. D. Wrenn.	1905..	B. C. Wright.	1916..	R. N. Williams.
1884..	R. D. Sears.	1895..	F. H. Hovey.	1906..	W. J. Clothier.	1917..	R. L. Murray.
1885..	R. D. Sears.	1896..	R. D. Wrenn.	1907..	W. A. Larned.	1918..	R. L. Murray.
1886..	R. D. Sears.	1897..	R. D. Wrenn.	1908..	W. A. Larned.	1919..	W. M. Johnston.
1887..	H. W. Slocum.	1898..	M. D. Whitman.	1909..	W. A. Larned.	1920..	W. T. Tilden, 2d.
1888..	H. W. Slocum.	1899..	M. D. Whitman.	1910..	W. A. Larned.	1921..	W. T. Tilden, 2d.
1889..	H. W. Slocum.	1900..	M. D. Whitman.	1911..	W. A. Larned.	1922..	W. T. Tilden, 2d.
1890..	O. S. Campbell.	1901..	W. A. Larned.	1912..	M. E. McLoughlin	1923..	W. T. Tilden, 2d.
1891..	O. S. Campbell.	1902..	W. A. Larned.	1913..	M. E. McLoughlin	1924..	W. T. Tilden, 2d.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONS—DOUBLES (TURF).

YEAR.	Doubles Champions.	YEAR.	Doubles Champions.
1881..	C. M. Clark and F. W. Taylor	1903..	R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty.
1882..	R. D. Sears and J. Dwight.	1904..	H. Ward and B. C. Wright.
1883..	R. D. Sears and J. Dwight.	1905..	H. Ward and B. C. Wright.
1884..	R. D. Sears and J. Dwight.	1906..	H. Ward and B. C. Wright.
1885..	R. D. Sears and J. S. Clark.	1907..	F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett.
1886..	R. D. Sears and J. Dwight.	1908..	F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett.
1887..	R. D. Sears and J. Dwight.	1909..	F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett.
1888..	O. S. Campbell and V. G. Hall.	1910..	F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett.
1889..	H. W. Slocum Jr., and H. A. Taylor	1911..	R. D. Little and G. F. Touchard.
1890..	V. G. Hall and C. Hobart.	1912..	M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy.
1891..	O. S. Campbell and R. P. Huntington, Jr.	1913..	M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy.
1892..	O. S. Campbell and R. P. Huntington, Jr.	1914..	M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy.
1893..	C. Hobart and F. H. Hovey.	1915..	W. M. Johnston and C. J. Griffin.
1894..	C. Hobart and F. H. Hovey.	1916..	W. M. Johnston and C. J. Griffin.
1895..	M. G. Chase and R. D. Wrenn.	1917..	*F. B. Alexander and H. A. Throckmorton.
1896..	C. B. Neel and S. R. Neel.	1918..	Vincent Richards and W. T. Tilden, 2d.
1897..	L. E. Ware and G. P. Sheldon, Jr.	1919..	N. E. Brookes and G. R. Patterson.
1898..	L. E. Ware and G. P. Sheldon, Jr.	1920..	W. M. Johnston and C. J. Griffin.
1899..	D. F. Davis and H. Ward.	1921..	W. T. Tilden, 2d and Vincent Richards.
1900..	D. F. Davis and H. Ward.	1922..	W. T. Tilden, 2d and Vincent Richards.
1901..	D. F. Davis and H. Ward.	1923..	W. T. Tilden, 2d and B. I. C. Norton.
1902..	R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty.	1924..	H. Kinsey and R. Kinsey.

*Patriotic tournament without championships.

NATIONAL INDOOR WOMEN CHAMPIONS.

Year	Champion.	Doubles Champions.	Year	Champion.	Doubles Champions.
1907	Miss E. Moore..		1916	MissM.Bjurstedt	Miss Wagner-Miss Bjurstedt.
1908	Miss M. Wagner.	Mrs. Pouch-Miss Moore.	1917	Miss M. Wagner.	Miss Wagner-Miss Taylor.
1909	Miss M. Wagner	Miss Moore-Miss Marcus.	1918	MissM.Bjurstedt	Mrs. Weaver-Miss Goss.
1910	Miss. F. Schmitz	Miss Wagner-Miss Kutroff.	1919	Mrs. Wightman	Mrs. W'tman-Miss Z'derstein
1911	Miss M. Wagner	Miss Bunce-Miss Fleming.	1920	Miss H. Pollak..	Miss Pollak-Mrs. Morris.
1912	No tournament..		1921	Mrs.F.I.Mallory.	Mrs.W'tman-MissZ'derstein.
1913	Miss M. Wagner	Miss Wagner-Miss Kutroff.	1922	Mrs.F.I.Mallory.	Mrs. Jessup-Mrs. Godfrey.
1914	Miss M. Wagner	Mrs. Weaver-Miss C. Cassel	1923	Mrs. B. E. Cole.	Mrs. Cole-Mrs. Godfrey.
1915	MissM.Bjurstedt	Mrs. McLean-Mrs. Weaver.	1924	Mrs.M.Z.Jessup.	Mrs.M.Z.Jessup-Mrs.W'tmar

NATIONAL WOMEN CHAMPIONS.

Yr.	Singles Champions.	Doubles Champions.	Mixed Doubles Champions.
1887	Miss Ellen F. Hansell.....		
1888	Miss B. L. Townsend.....		
1889	Miss B. L. Townsend.....		
1890	Miss E. C. Roosevelt.....	Misses E. C. & G. W. Roosevelt....	
1891	Miss Mabel E. Cahill.....	Miss M. E. Cahill & Mrs. F. Morgan.	
1892	Miss Mabel E. Cahill.....	Misses M.E.Cahill & A.M.McKinley	Miss M. E. Cahill & Clar. Hobart.
1893	Miss Aline M. Terry.....	Misses A. M. Terry & H. Butler....	Miss E.C.Roosevelt & Clar. Hobart.
1894	Miss Helen R. Helwig.....	Misses H.R.Helwig & J.P.Atkinson..	Miss J. P. Atkinson & E. P. Fischer.
1895	Miss J. P. Atkinson.....	Misses J.P.Atkinson & H.R.Helwig..	Miss J.P.Atkinston & E.P.Fischer.
1896	Miss Elizabeth H. Moore..	Misses E.H.Moore & J.P.Atkinson..	Miss J.P.Atkinson & E.P.Fischer.
1897	Miss J. P. Atkinson.....	Misses J.P.Atkinson & K. Atkinson	MissLauraHenson & D.L.Magruder.
1898	Miss J. P. Atkinson.....	Misses J. P. Atkinson & K. Atkinson.	Miss Carrie Neely & E. P. Fischer.
1899	Miss Marion Jones.....	Misses M. McAteer and J. Craven..	Miss Edith Rastall & A. L. Hoskins.
1900	Miss Murtie McAteer.....	Misses E. Parker & H. Champlin...	Miss M. Hunnewell & Alf. Codman.
1901	Miss Elizabeth H. Moore..	Misses M. McAteer & J. P. Atkinson.	Miss Marion Jones & R. D. Little.
1902	Miss Marion Jones.....	Misses M. Jones & J. P. Atkinson....	Miss E. H. Moore & W. C. Grant.
1903	Miss Elizabeth H. Moore..	Misses E. H. Moore & C. B. Neely..	Miss Chapman & Harry Allen.
1904	Miss May Sutton.....	Misses M. Sutton & M. Hall.....	Miss E. H. Moore & W. C. Grant.
1905	Miss Elizabeth H. Moore..	Misses H. H. Homans & C. B. Neely	Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Hobart.
1906	Miss Helen H. Homans...	Mrs. L. F. Coe & Mrs. D. F. Platt..	Miss Coffin & E. B. Dewhurst.
1907	Miss Evelyn Sears.....	Misses Neely & Weimer.....	Miss Sayres & W. F. Johnson.
1908	Mrs. Barger Wallach.....	Misses E. Sears & M. Curtis.....	Miss E. Rotch & N. W. Niles.
1909	Miss Hazel Hotchkiss.....	Misses H. Hotchkiss & E. Rotch...	Miss H. Hotchkiss & W. F. Johnson.
1910	Miss Hazel Hotchkiss.....	Misses E. Rotch & H. Hotchkiss...	Miss Hotchkiss & J. R. Carpenter,Jr.
1911	Miss Hazel Hotchkiss.....	Misses E. Sears and H. Hotchkiss..	Miss Hotchkiss & W. F. Johnson.
1912	Miss Mary Browne.....	Misses M. Browne & D. Green.....	Miss M. Browne & R.N.Williams,2d.
1913	Miss Mary Browne.....	MissM.Browne&Mrs.R.H.Williams.	Miss M. Browne & W. T. Tilden, 2d.
1914	Miss Mary Browne.....	MissM.Browne&Mrs.R.H.Williams.	Miss M. Browne & W. T. Tilden, 2d.
1915	Miss Molla Bjurstedt.....	Mrs.G.W.Wightman & MissEl.Sears.	Mrs.G.W.Wightman&H.C.Johns'n.
1916	Miss Molla Bjursted'.....	Misses M. Bjurstedt & E. Sears....	Miss E. Sears & W. E. Davis.
1917*	Miss Molla Bjurstedt.....	Misses M. Bjurstedt & E. Sears....	Miss M. Bjurstedt & I. C. Wright.
1918	Miss Molla Bjurstedt.....	Misses E. Goss & M. Zinderstein...	Mrs. G. W. Wightman & I.C. Wright.
1919	Mrs. Geo. W. Wightman..	Misses E. Goss & M. Zinderstein...	Miss M. Zinderstein & V. Richards.
1920	Mrs. F. I. Mallory.....	Misses E. Goss & M. Zinderstein..	Mrs.G.W.Wightm'n&W.F.Johns'n.
1921	Mrs. F. I. Mallory.....	Mrs. M. Z. Jessup & Miss H. Wills.	Mrs. F. Mallory & W.T.Tilden, 2d.
1922	Mrs. F. I. Mallory.....	Mrs. M. Z. Jessup & Miss H. Wills.	Mrs. F. Mallory & W.T.Tilden, 2d.
1923	Miss Helen Wills.....	Mrs. B.C.Covell & Miss K. McKane	Mrs. F. Mallory & W.T.Tilden, 2d.
1924	Miss Helen Wills.....	Mrs. G.W.Wightman & Helen Wills .	Miss Helen Wills & V. Richards.

*Patriotic tournament without championships. Miss Bjurstedt became Mrs. F. I. Mallory.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONS.

Yr.	Champion.	College.	Doubles Champions.	College.
1883	J. S. Clark (spring).....	Harvard.....	J. S. Clark and H. A. Taylor (spring).....	Harvard.
	H. A. Taylor (fall).....	Harvard.....	H. A. Taylor and P. E. Presbrey (fall)....	Harvard.
1884	W. P. Knapp.....	Yale.....	W. P. Knapp and W. B. S. Thorne.....	Yale.
1885	W. P. Knapp.....	Yale.....	W. P. Knapp and A. L. Shipman.....	Yale.
1886	G. M. Brinley.....	Trinity.....	W. P. Knapp and W. L. Thatcher.....	Yale.
1887	P. S. Sears.....	Harvard.....	P. S. Sears and Q. A. Shaw, Jr.....	Harvard.
1888	P. S. Sears.....	Harvard.....	V. G. Hall and O. S. Campbell.....	Columbia.
1889	R. P. Huntington, Jr.....	Yale.....	O. S. Campbell and A. E. Wright.....	Columbia.
1890	F. H. Hovey.....	Harvard.....	Q. A. Shaw, Jr., and S. T. Chase.....	Harvard.
1891	F. H. Hovey.....	Harvard.....	F. H. Hovey and R. D. Wrenn.....	Harvard.
1892	W. A. Larned.....	Cornell.....	R. D. Wrenn and F. B. Winslow.....	Harvard.
1893	M. G. Chace.....	Brown.....	M. G. Chace and C. R. Budlong.....	Brown.
1894	M. G. Chace.....	Yale.....	M. G. Chace and A. E. Foote.....	Yale.
1895	M. G. Chace.....	Yale.....	M. G. Chace and A. E. Foote.....	Yale.
1896	M. D. Whitman.....	Harvard.....	L. E. Ware and W. M. Scudder.....	Harvard
1897	S. C. Thomson.....	Princeton.....	L. E. Ware and M. D. Whitman.....	Harvard.
1898	L. E. Ware.....	Harvard.....	L. E. Ware and M. D. Whitman.....	Harvard.
1899	D. F. Davis.....	Harvard.....	Holcombe Ward and D. F. Davis.....	Harvard.
1900	R. D. Little.....	Princeton.....	F. B. Alexander and R. D. Little.....	Princeton.
1901	F. B. Alexander.....	Princeton.....	H. A. Plummer and S. L. Russell.....	Yale.
1902	W. J. Clothier.....	Harvard.....	W. J. Clothier and E. W. Leonard.....	Harvard.
1903	E. B. Dewhurst.....	U. of Penn....	B. Colston and E. Clapp.....	Yale.
1904	R. LeRoy.....	Columbia.....	K. H. Behr and G. Bodman.....	Yale.
1905	E. B. Dewhurst.....	U. of Penn....	E. B. Dewhurst and Register.....	Pennsylvania
1906	R. LeRoy.....	Columbia.....	Wells and Spaulding.....	Yale.
1907	G. P. Gardner.....	Harvard.....	N. W. Niles and A. S. Dabney.....	Harvard.
1908	N. W. Niles.....	Harvard.....	H. M. Tilden and A. Thayer.....	Pennsylvania.
1909	W. F. Johnson.....	U. of Penn....	W. F. Johnson and A. Thayer.....	Pennsylvania.
1910	R. A. Holden, Jr.....	Yale.....	D. Mathey and B. N. Dell.....	Princeton.
1911	E. H. Whitney.....	Harvard.....	D. Mathey and Butler.....	Princeton.
1912	G. M. Church.....	Princeton.....	G. M. Clfurch and W. H. Mace.....	Princeton.
1913	R. N. Williams, 2d.....	Harvard.....	W. M. Washburn and J. J. Armstrong...	Harvard.
1914	G. M. Church.....	Princeton.....	R. N. Williams, 2d, and Richard Harte..	Harvard.
1915	R. N. Williams, 2d.....	Harvard.....	R. N. Williams, 2d, and Richard Harte..	Harvard.
1916	G. C. Caner.....	Harvard.....	G. C. Caner and Richard Harte.....	Harvard.
1917–1918—No tournaments.				
1919	C. S. Garland.....	Yale.....	C. S. Garland and K. N. Hawkes.....	Yale.
1920	L. M. Banks.....	Yale.....	A. Wilder and L. Wiley.....	Yale.
1921	Philip Neer.....	Stanford.....	J. B. Fenno, Jr., and E. W. Feibleman...	Harvard.
1922	L. E. Williams.....	Yale.....	P. Neer and J. Davies.....	Stanford.
1923	C. Fischer.....	Phila. C. O....	L. N. White and L. Thalheimer.....	Texas.
1924	W. Scott.....	Washington..	L. N. White and L. Thalheimer.....	Texas.

NATIONAL INDOOR CHAMPIONS.

Yr.	Champion.	Doubles Champions.	Yr.	Champion.	Doubles Champions.
1900	J. A. Allen....	Calhoun Cragin & J. P. Paret.	1914	G. F. Touchard	W. C. Grant & G. C. Shafer.
1901	H. Ward.....	C. Cragin & O. M. Bostwick.	1915	G. F. Touchard	G.F.Touchard&W.M.Washburn.
1902	J. P. Paret....	W. C. Grant & Robert LeRoy.	1916	R. L. Murray..	A. M. Lovibond and Dr. W. Rosenbaum.
1903	W. C. Grant..	W. C. Grant & Robert LeRoy.	1917	S. H. Voshell..	F. B. Alexander & Dr. W. Rosenbaum.
1904	W. C. Grant..	W. C. Grant & Robert LeRoy.	1918	S. H. Voshell..	G. C. Shafer & Lieut. K. Smith.
1905	E. B. Dewhurst	T. R. Pell & H. F. Allen.	1919	V. Richards..	W. T. Tilden, 2d & V. Richards.
1906	W. C. Grant..	F. B. Alexander & H. H. Hackett	1920	W.T.Tilden,2d	W. T. Tilden 2d & V. Richards.
1907	T. R. Pell....	F. B. Alexander & H. H. Hackett	1921	F. T. Anderson	V. Richards & S. H. Voshell.
1908	W. C. Grant..	F. B. Alexander & H. H. Hackett	1922	F. T. Hunter.	F. T. Anderson & S. H. Voshell.
1909	T. R. Pell....	W. C. Grant & T. R. Pell.	1923	V. Richards...	V. Richards & F. T. Hunter.
1910	G. F. Touchard	G. F. Touchard & C. R. Gardner	1924	V. Richards...	V. Richards & F. T. Hunter.
1911	T. R. Pell....	F. B. Alexander & T. R. Pell.			
1912	W. C. Grant..	F. B. Alexander & T. R. Pell.			
1913	G. F. Touchard	W. C. Grant & G. C. Shafer.			

NATIONAL CLAY COURT CHAMPIONS.

Year	Champion.	Doubles Champions.	Year	Champion.	Doubles Champions.
1910	M. H. Long.....	F. G. Anderson-W. T. Hayes.	1918	W. T. Tilden, 2d.	C. S. Garland-S. Hardy.
1911	W. T. Hayes....	J. Winston-H. Whitehead..	1919	W. M. Johnston.	W. Johnston-S. Hardy.
1912	R.N.Williams,2d	H. H. Hackett-W. M. Hall.	1920	Roland Roberts.	R. Roberts-V. Richards.
1913	J. R. Strachan..	J. R. Strachan-C. J. Griffin..	1921	W. T. Hayes....	W. T. Hayes-C. B. Herd.
1914	C. J. Griffin....	N. Browne-C. Wayne.	1922	W. T. Tilden, 2d	R. Burdick-F. Bastian.
1915	R.N.Williams,2d	G. M. Church-D. Mathey.	1923	W. T. Tilden, 2d	R. Kinsey-H. Kinsey.
1916	W. E. Davis....	G. M. Church-D. Mathey	1924	W. T. Tilden, 2d	R. Kinsey-H. Kinsey.
1917*	.....	C. S. Garland-S. Hardy.			

*Patriotic tournament without championships.

1924 FOREIGN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

	Singles.	Doubles.
Championship of Bengal	G. Perkins	Brooke Edwards & K. Megata.
Australian Championship	James O. Anderson	James Anderson & Norman Brookes.
French Covered Courts Championship	Jean Borotra	.....
	Suzanne Lenglen	Suzanne Lenglen & Elizabeth Ryan.
Championship of Bermuda	Herbert Bowman	W. M. Hall & H. L. Bowman.
	Molly D. Thayer	Mayne MacDonald & Marie Wagner.
English Championships	Jean Borotra	Vincent Richards & Francis T. Hunter
	Kathleen McKane	Helen Wills & Mrs. Geo. Wightman.
Olympic Tennis Championships	Vincent Richards	Vincent Richards & Francis T. Hunter
	Helen Wills	Helen Wills & Mrs. Geo. Wightman.
Canadian Championship	George M. Lott, Jr	George Lott & Samuel Hardy.
	Mrs. Harry Bickle	Mrs. Bickle & Miss Best.

RACQUETS, COURT TENNIS, SQUASH.

COURT TENNIS.

National Amateur Championship—Won by J. Gould defeating Hewitt Morgan, 6—1, 6—1, 11—9; *Doubles*—Won by J. Gould and J. W. Wear, defeating F. and C. S. Cutting, 5—6, 6—4, 6—3, 6—2.

RACQUETS.

National Amateur Championship—Won by C. C. Pell, defeating S. G. Mortimer, 15—8, 8—15, 15—3, 13—15, 15—3; *Doubles Championship*—Won by S. G. Mortimer and C. C. Pell, defeating J. Gould and S. W. Pearson, 18—13, 18—13, 15—5.

SQUASH.

National Amateur Squash Tennis Championship—Won by F. Van S. Hyde, defeating T. R. Coward, 18—15, 11—15, 18—17, 15—5; *Squash Racquets Championship*—Won by Capt. G. Roberts, defeating W. F. Harrity, 18—13, 14—18, 15—10, 15—11.

BILLIARDS.

National Amateur Class A Billiard Championship, played at Pittsburgh, ending Feb. 23. Final standing:

	W.	L.	Best Ave.	High Run.
E. T. Appleby	5	0	21 6-14	125
J. A. Clinton	4	1	18 12-16	74
P. N. Collins	3	2	13 14-22	78
E. A. Renner	2	3	12 12-24	71
Dr. R. Roscow	1	4	14 5-13	54
J. Klinger	0	5	10 6-20	44

National Amateur Three-Cushion Championship, played at Chicago, ending March 14. Final standing:

	W.	L.	H.R.	B.G.
F. J. Fleming	6	1	5	66
R. N. Roscow	5	2	6	77
A. Harris	5	2	6	78
R. M. Lord	4	3	7	69
L. M. Vogler	3	4	5	71
E. L. Wainwright	3	4	8	76
A. O. Spielman	2	3	5	79
E. C. Patterson	0	7	5	..

National Amateur Pocket Billiard (pool) Championship, at New York, ending Feb. 2, 1924. Result:

	W.	L.	P.C.
J. Howard Shoemaker	4	0	1.000
C. A. Vaughan	3	1	.750
William Watson	2	2	.500
Edward J. Fagan	1	3	.250
Vernon Whittle	0	4	.000

PROFESSIONAL BILLIARDS.

World's Championship 18.2 Balkline, ending Nov. 6, 1923, in a tie between William Hoppe and Welker Cochran, was played off Dec. 17-19, at Chicago. Result:

Hoppe..... 500 500 500—1500 Average 44 3-34
Cochran... 291 145 725—1161 Average 34 5-34

The same players met again at Boston, Jan. 10-12, 1924. Result:

Hoppe..... 500 500 500—1500 Average 22 51-63
Cochran... 376 467 346—1189 Average 18 55-63

Hoppe next met Jake Schaefer at Chicago, Jan. 21-23. Result:

Hoppe..... 369 631 500—1500 Average 27 42-54
Schaefer... 500 239 457—1196 Average 22 8-54

Hoppe won outright the diamond medal, emblematic of the world's professional 18.2 balkline championship when he defeated Edouard Horemans, at New York, April 8-10. Result:

Hoppe..... 500 500 500—1500 Average 25 25-59
Horemans . 424 16 518— 958 Average 16 14-59

National Pocket Billiard (pool) championship, final series, played at Detroit, ending May 1. Result:

	W.	L.
Greenleaf	8	4
Allen	8	4
Taberski	6	6
St. Jean	2	10

In play-off Greenleaf won, 125 to 38.

National Three-Cushion Professional League Championship, season closing May 8.

	W.	L.	H.R.	B.G.
Cannefax	8	4	9	59
Layton	7	5	6	55
Reiselt	6	6	11	49
Denton	3	9	13	55

NATIONAL AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Senior Outdoor Track and Field, held under the auspices of the Newark Athletic Club at Colgate Field, West Orange, N. J., on Sept. 6, 1924.

100-Yard Dash—(1) Charles W. Paddock, Los Angeles A. C.; (2) Loren Murchison, Newark A. C.; (3) Alfed LeConey, Meadowbrook Club; (4) C. H. Coaffee, Illinois A. C. Time—9 3-5s. (World's record.)

220-Yard Dash—(1) Charles W. Paddock, Los Angeles A. C.; (2) Loren Murchison, Newark A. C.; (3) C. H. Coaffee, Illinois A. C.; (4) E. Andrus, New York A. C. Time—20 4-5s. (Ties world's record.)

440-Yard Run—(1) James Burgess, West Side Y. M. C. A., New York; (2) G. T. Stevenson, Illinois A. C.; (3) Clifford Stowers, Newark A. C.; (4) H. M. Fitch, Illinois A. C. Time—49 4-5s.

880-Yard Run—(1) Edward Kirby, Newark A. C.; (2) Ray Dodge, Illinois A. C.; (3) Ray Watson, Illinois A. C.; (4) Emil Krogh, Illinois A. C. Time—1m. 58 9-10s.

One-Mile Run—(1) Ray Buker, Illinois A. C.; (2) Edward Kirby, Newark A. C.; (3) William Goodwin, New York A. C.; (4) Ray Watson, Illinois A. C. Time—4m. 24 4-5s.

Five-Mile Run—(1) Ilmar Prem, Finnish-American A. C.; (2) G. W. Lermond, Boston A. A.; (3) Verne H. Booth, Millrose A. A.; (4) John Gray, Enterprise A. A., Philadelphia. Time—26m. 20 2-5s.

120-Yard Hurdles—(1) Ivan Reilly, Illinois A. C.; (2) A. H. Thompson, Princeton Univ.; (3) Herbert Meyer, Newark A. C.; (4) J. J. Sullivan, Boston A. A. Time—15 2-5s.

220-Yard Low Hurdles—(1) Herb Meyer, Newark A. C.; (2) J. J. Sullivan, Boston, A. A.; (3) Russell Lloyd, Newark A. C.; (4) F. P. Johnson, Illinois A. C. Time—24 3-10s.

440-Yard Hurdles—(1) F. Morgan Taylor, Grinnell College; (2) Richard Oram, New York A. C.; (3) John Gibson, Bloomfield C. L.; (4) Chan F. Coulter, Univ. of Iowa. Time—54 5-10s. (Championship record.)

Three-Mile Walk—(1) William Plant, Morningside A. C.; (2) Harry R. Hinkel, Glencoe A. C.; (3) E. G. Wilson, Boston A. C.; (4) Charles G. Foster, Detroit Y. M. C. A. Time—22m. 47 4-5s.

Field Events. *Running High Jump*—(1) Robt. L. Judy, Penn. R. R. A. A., Fort Wayne, Ind., 6 ft. 4 in.; (2) Leroy T. Brown, New York A. C., 6 ft. 3 in.; (3) Richmond W. Landon, New York A. C., 6 ft. 2 in.; (4) Tom J. Halloran, New York A. C., 6 ft. 1 in.

16-Pound Hammer—(1) F. D. Tootell, Boston A. A., 173 ft. 11½ in.; (2) M. J. McGrath, New York A. C., 161 ft. 2½ in.; (3) George L. Taylor, New York A. C., 139 ft. 6 in.; (4) E. Bowen, unattached, Boston, 135 ft. 3 in.

Javelin Throw—(1) John Leyden, Newark A. C., 181 ft.; (2) J. Schildbauer, Illinois A. C., 169 ft. 6 in.; (3) Ralph Greenidge, Harvard A. A., 167 ft. 2 in.; (4) Eli Wolkowitz, Hollywood Inn Club, Yonkers, 159 ft. 9 in.

Running Broad Jump—(1) DeHart Hubbard, Univ. of Michigan, 24 ft.; (2) E. O. Gourdin, Dorchester Club, 23 ft. 7 1-8 in.; (3) William Dowding, Georgetown Univ., 22 ft. 5¼ in.; Albert E. Rose, Meadowbrook Club, 22 ft. 3½in.

16-Pound Shot Put—(1) Ralph G. Hills, Princeton Univ., 46 ft. 5¾ in.; (2) A. G. Pope, Illinois A. C., 44 ft. 7 in.; (3) Orville Wanzer, New York A. C., 44 ft. 2½in.; (4) R. McLean, Meadowbrook Club, 42 ft. 3¾ in.

Pole Vault—(1) E. E. Myers, Chicago A. A., 13 ft.; (2) Ben M. Owen, New York A. C., 12 ft. 6 in.; (3) Sylvan S. Schlopp, New York A. C., 12 ft. 6 in.; (4) N. B. Sherrill jr., New York A. C., 12 ft.

Hop, Step and Jump—(1) H. Martin, Illinois A. C., 45 ft. 8¾ in.; (2) Albert Rogan, Boston A. A., 43 ft. 9¾ in.; (3) Paul Courtois, New York A. C., 43 ft. 9¼ in.; (4) Kaufman Geist, 92d St. Y. M. H. A., 43 ft. 4 in.

56-Pound Weight—(1) M. J. McGrath, New York A. C., 35 ft. 7 in.; (2) F. D. Tootell, Boston A. A., 34 ft. 11½ in.; (3) Capt. E. R. Roberts, 16th F. A., U. S. A., 31 ft. 11 in.; (4) F. Sobini, Bloomfield C. L., 27 ft. 4¼ in

Discus Throw—(1) Tom Lieb, Illinois A. C., 144 ft. 7¼ in.; (2) A. G. Pope, Illinois A. C., 139 ft. 2½ in.; (3) Charles Ashton, New York A. C., 136 ft. 10½ in.; (4) C. J. Vrettos, Pastime A. C., 128 ft. 6¾ in.

Point Score: Illinois A. C., 44; New York A. C., 36; Newark A. C., 30; Boston A. A., 19, Los Angeles A. C., 10; Princeton Univ., 9; Chicago A. A., 5; Finnish-American A. C., 5; Grinnell College, 5; Morningside A. C., 5, Penn R. R. A. A., 5; Univ. of Michigan, 5; West Side Y. M. C. A., 5; Meadowbrook Club, 4; Bloomfield C. L., 3; Dorchester Club, 3; Glencoe A. C., 3, Georgetown Univ., 2; Millrose A. A., 2, U. S. Army, 2; Enterprise A. A., 1; Detroit Y. M. C. A., 1; Hollywood Inn Club, 1; Pastime A. C., 1; Unattached, 1; Univ. of Iowa, 1; 92d St. Y. M. H. A., 1.

Junior Outdoor Track and Field Championships, held under the auspices of the Newark A. C., at Colgate Field, West Orange, N. J., on Sept. 5, 1924.

One-Mile Run—(1) William J. Cox, Rochester Central Y. M. C. A.; (2) Pat Kennedy, unattached; (3) George Loth, Board of Recreation A. A., Bridgeport; (4) Harvey Stewart, Newark A. C. Time—4m. 31s.

100-Yard Dash—(1) Howard Dotson, St. Bonaventure Club, Paterson; (2) Bradford Weisiger, Robert C. Ogden A. A.; (3) Craig LaVin, New York A. C.; (4) Eldred Andrus, Newark A. C. Time—10 2-5s.

120-Yard High Hurdles—(1) Franklin P. Johnson, Illinois A. C.; (2) Russell Lloyd, Newark A. C.; (3) Ray Wolf, Newark A. C.; (4) A. Perry Roberts, New York A. C. Time—15 3-5s.

Three-Mile Walk—(1) Mac Weiss, K. of C. Centre, Long Island City; (2) E. G. Wilson, Boston A. A.; (3) A. Alex. Roznik, Jersey Harriers A. A.; (4) E. Hawley, Illinois A. C. Time—23m. 21 3-5s.

440-Yard Hurdles—(1) John Gibson, Bloomfield Catholic Lyceum; (2) J. O. Hunicke, Newark A. C.; (3) W. J. Montabone, Montreal A. A. Time—57 7-10s.

440-Yard Run—(1) James Burgess, West Side Y. M. C. A.; (2) Clifford Stowers, Newark A. C.; (3) K. W. Norton, Trenton Times A. A.; (4) H. N. Bates, Boston A. A. Time—50 3-5s.

220-Yard Low Hurdles—(1) Russell Lloyd, Newark A. C.; (2) Ray Wolf, Newark A. C.; (3) George Stollwerck, Newark A. C.; (4) B. Hearn, Baltimore A. C. Time—25 3-5s.

Five-Mile Run—(1) George Lermond, Boston A. A.; (2) Chauncey White, Millett A. C., Detroit; (3) Gunnar Nelson, Finnish-American A. C.; (4) Frank Titterton, Glencoe A. C. Time—26m. 30s.

220-Yard Dash—(1) Eldred Andrus, Newark A. C.; (2) John Walstrum, Baltimore Police A. C.; (3) Josselyn M. Shore, Millrose A. A.; (4) W. N. Carback, Germantown Boys' Club. Time—22 3-5s.

880-Yard Run—(1) William McKillopp, Boston A. A.; (2) Russell C. Malone, New York A. C.; (3) John F. Hayden, New York A. C.; (4) James Sweeney, Paulist A. C. Time—2m. 1 4-5s.

Field Events. *Pole Vault*—(1) Sylvan S. Scholpp, New York A. C., 12 ft. 4 in.; (2) Charles Greening, Newark A. C., 12 ft.; (3) N. B. Sherrill jr., New York A. C., 12 ft.; (4) George M. Stewart, Meadowbrook Club, 12 ft. Three tied for second, Greening winning on the jump-off.

Putting 16-Pound Shot—(1) Robert McClean, Meadowbrook Club, 44 ft. ½in.; (2) Paul E. Jappe, New York A. C., 42 ft. 7 7-8 in.; (3) J. B. MacNeil, Westinghouse Club, Pa., 41 ft. 7¾ in.; (4) N. G. Kanrich, Univ. of Pa., 40 ft. 7¼ in.

Running High Jump—(1) Gall Robinson, Boston A. A., 6 ft. 1¾ in.; (2) William Winter, Meadowbrook Club, 6 ft.; (3) Harold Moody, Boston A. A., 6 ft.; (4) B. Proctor, Baltimore A. C., 5 ft. 11 in. Winter won on the jump-off for second place.

Running Broad Jump—(1) Edwin Wooley, New York A. C., 22 ft. 7 in.; (2) L. Morrison, Meadowbrook Club, 21 ft. 7⅝ in.; (3) A. Rogan, Boston A. A., 21 ft. 1 7-8 in.; (4) Matthew Feeley, St. Anselm's A. C., 20 ft. 10¼ in.

Throwing the Discus—(1) E. W. Bowen, unattached, Boston, 122 ft.; (2) Robt. Saxer, Newark A. C., 118 ft. 4½ in.; (3) Paul Jappe, New York A. C., 117 ft. 5½ in.; (4) H. J. Betzmer, Meadowbrook Club, 115 ft. 2 in.

Running Hop, Step and Jump—(1) Albert Rogen, Boston A. A., 44 ft. 7-8 in.; (2) Edward Benzinger, St. Anselm's A. C., 40 ft. 9¾ in.; (3) Allan Chandler, Baltimore Y. M. C. A., 38 ft.; no fourth.

Javelin Throw—(1) John Leyden, Newark A. C., 175 ft.; (2) Eli Wolkowitz, Hollywood Inn Club, 169 ft. 1 in.; (3) H. J. Betzmer, Meadowbrook Club, 162 ft. 11½ in.; (4) Joseph Saxon, Baltimore Y. M. H. A., 157 ft. 8 in.

16-Pound Hammer Throw—(1) George L. Taylor, New York A. C., 142 ft. 2 in.; (2) B. F. Sherman, unattached, 130 ft. 5½in.; (3) W. D. Hennen, New York A. C., 127 ft. 3⅝ in.; (4) R. D. Hudson, Newark A. C., 124 ft. 11¾ in.

56-Pound Weight Throw—(1) Thomas McLaughlin, Loughlin Lyceum, 26 ft. 8⅜ in.; (2) Ben Sherman, unattached, 25 ft. 10 in.; (3) George Pavlos, Pastime A. C., 25 ft. 5½ in.; (4) W. D. Hennen, New York A. C., 24 ft. 3½ in.

Point score: Newark A. C., 40; New York A. C., 33; Boston A. A., 28; Meadowbrook Club, 15; Unattached, 14; Illinois A. C., 6; Rochester Central Y. M. C. A., 5; St. Bonaventure Club, Paterson, 5; Long Island K. of C. Centre, 5; Bloomfield Catholic Lyceum, 5; West Side Y. M. C. A., 5; Loughlin Lyceum, 5; St. Anselm's A. C., 4; Hollywood Inn Club, 3; Robert C. Ogden A. A., 3; Millett A. C., 3; Baltimore Police A. C., 3; Baltimore Y. M. C. A.,

2; Pastime A. C., 2; Bridgeport Board of Recreation A. A., 2; Jersey Harriers A. A., 2; Montreal A. A. C., 2; Trenton Times A. A., 2; Baltimore A. C., 2; Finnish-American A. C., 2; Millrose A. A., 2; Westinghouse Club, Pa., 2; Baltimore Y. M. H. A., 1; Univ. of Pa., 1; Paulist A. C., 1; Germantown Boys' Club, 1; Glencoe A. C., 1.

Senior Indoor Track and Field Championships held under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union at the 102d Engineers Armory, New York City, March 5, 1924. *60-Yard Dash*—(1) Loren Murchison, Newark A. C.; (2) C. H. Coaffee, Illinois A. C.; (3) George Mittlesdorf, Colby College; (4) J. V. Scholz, New York A. C. Time—6 3-5s.

300-Yard Dash—(1) Loren Murchison, Newark A. C.; (2) Joseph Tierney, Holy Cross College; (3) J. O. McDonald, Univ. of Pa.; (4) Jackson V. Scholz, New York A. C. Time—31 3-5s.

600-Yard Dash—(1) Walter Mulvihill, Holy Cross; (2) Jake Driscoll, Boston A. A.; (3) Vincent Lally, St. Anselm's A. C.; (4) John Holden, Georgetown. Time—1m. 15 1-5s.

1,000-Yard Run—(1) George Marsters, Georgetown; (2) William Sullivan, Georgetown; (3) Abel Kiviat, Wilco A. A.; (4) Ray Buker, Illinois A. C. Time—2m. 17 3-5s.

Two-Mile Run—(1) Joie Ray, Illinois A. C.; (2) Verne Booth, Johns Hopkins; (3) R. E. Brown, Boston A. A.; (4) Roland Payne, Colby College. Time—9m. 32 1-5s.

70-Yard High Hurdles—(1) Herbert Meyer, Newark A. C.; (2) Karl Christiernsen, Newark A. C.; (3) Ivan Riley, Illinois A. C.; (4) Esmond Kearney, Georgetown. Time—9 1-5s.

One-Mile Walk—(1) William Plant, Morningside A. C.; (2) Joseph Pearman, New York A. C.; (3) William Von Bargen, Morningside A. C.; (4) A. W. Bell, Boston A. A. Time—6m. 43 2-5s.

Running High Jump—(1) Harold Osborn, Illinois A. C., 6 ft. 4 in.; (2) Richmond Landon, New York A. C., 6 ft. 4 in.; (3) C. T. Flahive, Boston College, 6 ft. 2 in.; (4) Emerson Holden, Georgetown, 5 ft. 10 in.

Standing Broad Jump—(1) W. I. Reed, Brown Univ., 10 ft. 9 in.; (2) Joseph Misbach, unattached, 10 ft. 5¾ in.; (3) Harry Switzer, Syracuse Y. M. C. A., 10 ft. 5½ in.; (4) H. M. Osborn, Illinois A. C., 10 ft. 4¾ in.

Standing High Jump—(1) Harry Switzer, Syracuse Y. M. C. A., 5 ft. 3 in.; (2) H. M. Osborn, Illinois A. C., 5 ft. 2 in.; (3) E. L. Emes, New York A. C., 5 ft. 2 in.; (4) Edward Clark, Poly Prep., 5 ft. 1 in.

16-Pound Shot Put—(1) R. G. Hills, Princeton, 47 ft. 11½ in.; (2) Orville Wanzer, New York A. C., 46 ft.; (3) P. J. McDonald, New York A. C., 43 ft. 9 7-8 in.; (4) T. J. Lieb, Illinois A. C., 43 ft. 6¼ in.

One and Seven-Eighths Mile Medley Relay Race—(1) New York A. C. (Sid. Leslie, Vic Graeb, Jack Sellers and Walter Higgins); (2) Univ. of Pa. (W. T. Martin, Ray Wolf, Saymon Kerr and Elmer McLane); (3) Newark A. C. (I. Cook, Herb Meyer, A. Woostroff and Warren Hendricks). Illinois A. C. first team finished first but was disqualified. Time—7m. 47 1-5s.

Point score: Illinois A. C., 21; New York A. C., 20; Newark A. C., 20; Georgetown, 11; Holy Cross, 8; Morningside A. C., 7; Syracuse Y. M. C. A., 7; Boston A. A., 6; Brown, 5; Princeton, 5; Pennsylvania, 5; Johns Hopkins, 3; Colby, 3; Unattached, 3; St. Anselm's A. C., 2; Wilco A. A., 2; Boston Co ege, 2; Brooklyn Poly Prep., 1.

Junior Indoor Track and Field Championships held under the auspices of the 106th Field Artillery A. A., at Buffalo, N. Y., on Saturday evening, Feb. 9, 1924.

Track events: *60-Yard Run*—(1) Chester Bowman Syracuse Univ.; (2) B. B. Weisiger jr., Robert Ogden A. A., New York; (3) Alfred Cooley, Nichols School; (4) Clifford E. Crimi, unattached. Time—6 2-5s. (Equals championship record of H. B. Lever.)

300-Yard Run—(1) Adrian Buckner, Technical H. S.; (2) Willis Stone, Syracuse Univ.; (3) Raymond Hass, Georgetown Univ.; (4) Cecil Cook, Syracuse Univ. Time—32 4-5s.

600-Yard Run—(1) Melvin J. Suttner, unattached; John Holden, Georgetown Univ.; (3) R. Chesley, Syracuse Univ.; (4) Clarence Sherman, Robert C. Ogden A. A. Time—1m. 15 3-5s.

1,000-Yard Run—(1) J. J. Barnes, St. Anselm A. C., New York; (2) Paul Middleton, Syracuse Univ.; (3) Russell Malone, Syracuse Univ.; (4) Gerhard V. Goerss, Buffalo Central Y. M. C. A., Time—2m. 22 3-5s.

Two-Mile Run—(1) R. F. Moore, Columbia Univ.; (2) William J. Cox, Mercersburg Academy; (3) William M. Meyer, Philadelphia; (4) P. J. Kennedy, LaRabida K. of C., New York. Time—9m. 33 1-5s. (New championship record, bettering 9m. 35 3-5s. by Harry Helme.)

One-Mile Walk—(1) Harry Keask, Toronto Y. M. C. A.; (2) M. Weiss, L. I. K. of C., New York; (3) E. Fekete, Pastime A. C.; (4) Myles W. Joyce. Time—6m. 57 2-5s.

70-Yard High Hurdles—(1) T. Farrell, Newark A. C.; (2) George C. Powers, Univ. of Pa.; (3) T. Wilson, Masten Park High School. Time—9s. (New record but not officially credited, Farrell knocked one hurdle down.)

One and Seven-Eighths Mile Relay—(1) 174th Infantry A. A. (Ross Mauri, Joseph C. Deluhery, John H. McNulty, Geo. J. Batsch); (2) St. Anselm A. C., New York (Bennett, Mitchell, McLaughlin, Barnes); (3) Buffalo Y. M. C. A. (W. Hogg, B. Mergl, E. Gressell, A. McCauley). Time—7m. 57 4-5s.

Field events. *Running High Jump*—(1) J. Hisscutt, Hamilton Y. M. C. A., 5 ft. 10 in.; (2) Sidney J. Needs, Univ. of Pa., 5 ft. 8 in.; (3) Newell Middleton, Syracuse Univ., 5 ft. 8 in.; (4) D. Darcy, 106th Field Artillery A. A., 5 ft. 6 in. Needs won toss-up to decide tie with Middleton for second place.

Standing High Jump—(1) S. A. Cacanowski, Technical H. S., 4 ft. 4¾ in.; (2) Norman E. Grampp, Buffalo Central Y. M. C. A., 4 ft. 4¾ in.; (3) R. Kadish, Baltimore Y. M. H. A., 4 ft. 4 in.; (4) J. D. Darcy, 106th Field Artillery A. A., 4 ft. 3 in. (Toss won by Cacanowski.)

Standing Broad Jump—H. F. Sweitzer, Syracuse Y. M. C. A., 10 ft. 5 in.; (2) Kenneth Mason, Masten Park H. S., 9 ft. 9¾ in.; (3) Joseph Saxon, Baltimore Y. M. H. A., 9 ft. 7 in.; (4) Robert Kadish, Baltimore Y. M. H. A., 9 ft. 4¼ in.

Putting 16-Pound Shot—(1) M. Stawbin, Syracuse Univ., 41 ft. 7½ in.; Norman E. Grampp, Buffalo Central Y. M. C. A., 39 ft. 7½ in. (3) J. Taggert, Glencoe A. C., 39 ft. 6¾ in.

Point Score. Syracuse Univ., 23; Buffalo Technical H. S., 10, Buffalo Central Y. M. C. A., 9; St. Anselm A. C., N. Y., 8; Unattached, 6; Univ. of Pa., 6; Baltimore Y. M. H. A., 5; Columbia Univ., New York, 5; Georgetown Univ., Washington, D. C., 5; Masten Park High School, Buffalo, 5; Newark A. C., 5; 174th Infantry A. A., 5; Hamilton, Ont., Y. M. C. A., 5; Toronto Y. M. C. A., 5; Long Island K. of C., 3; Mercersburg Academy, 3; Robert C. Ogden A. A., N. Y., 3; Glencoe A. C., N. Y., 2; Nichols Preparatory School, Buffalo, 2; 106th Field Artillery A. A., 2; Pastime A. C., N. Y., 2; Shanahan C. C., Phila., 2; LaRabida K. of C., N. Y., 1; Robert Ogden A. A., 1; Wilder A. A., N. Tonawanda, N.Y., 1.

Decathlon and Relay Races held in conjunction with the National Senior Outdoor Track and Field Championships, under the auspices of the Newark Athletic Club, at Colgate Field, West Orange, N. J., Sept. 7, 1924. *880-Yard Relay*—(1) Newark A. A. (Andrus, Stowers, Bowman, Murchison); (2) Boston A. A. (Dudley, Sullivan, McKillopp, Bates). (3) Salem Crescent A. C. (Dawkins, Blanchard, Meyers, White); (4) Jersey Harriers (Roznik, Taylor Spinella, Buttner). Time—1m. 30 6-10s.

Two-Mile Relay—(1) Newark A. C. Team A (Read Douglas, Stewart, Kirby); (2) Boston A.A. (Sullivan, McKillopp, Dudley, Bates); (3) Newark A. C. Team B (Baney, Stowers, Hunicke, Boettischer); (4) Jersey Harriers, (Roznik, Taylor, Spinella, Buttner). Time—8m. 35 4-5s.

One-Mile Relay—(1) Boston A. A. (E. S. Dudley, Wm. McKillopp, J. J. Sullivan, H. M. Bates); (2) Newark A. C. (Don McCready, H. Meyer, Wm. Read, Clifford Stowers); (3) Jersey Harriers (F. A. Taylor, G. F. Buttner, C. B. Pope, Wm. MacIllwain). Time—3m. 24 2-10s.

440-Yard Relay—(1) Newark A. C. Team A (Bowman, Walter Blauberg, Eldred Andrus, Loren Murchison); (2) Newark A. C. Team B (Stollwerck, Blainey, Lloyd, Hunicke); (3) Jersey Harriers (P. Spinella, W. MacIllwain, C. Pope, George Buttner). Time—43 4-10s.

Four-Mile Relay—(1) Newark A. C. (B. Irwin, Geo. Douglas, Harvey Stewart, Edward Kirby); (2) Jersey Harriers (Frank Taylor, Phil Spinella, Chas. Pope, George Buttner); no other entrants. Time—20m. 27s.

Decathlon Final Point Scores: Anthony Plansky, 5,901.45; Charles Rogers, 5,666.48; D. C. Foote, 5,653.07; A. Woostroff, 5,649.56; Thomas Farrell, 5,213.39; Nathan Klein, 4,296.59; M. Halpainen, 4,203.97; T. Halloran, 3,742.27.

Pentathlon held under the auspices of the New York Athletic Club at Travers Island, New York on Oct. 13, 1924. Final score and standing: Anthony Woostroff, Newark A. C., 7; Charles B. Ashton, New York A. C., 15; Joseph A. Misbach, Paulist A. C., 16; Bernard Lichtman, Pastime A. C., 21; Frank J. Daley, Stamford A. A., 24.

Senior Outdoor Seven-Mile Walk and Ten-Mile Run held at North Tonawanda, New York, on May 30, 1924:

7-Mile Walk—(1) E. C. Freeman, Central Walking Club, Toronto, 56m. 41 3-5s.; (2) Jas. A. Graham, Wildon A. A., Buffalo, N. Y., 56m. 54s.; (3) Herbert L. Schultz, Central Y. M. C. A., Buffalo, 57m. 17 4-5s.; (4) Ted Nuendorfer, Long Island City Athletics, N. Y. C.; (5) Mack Weiss, Long Island K. of C., N. Y. C.; (6) George W. Frost, Union Carbide A. A., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

10-Mile Run—(1) R. Earl Johnson, Thompson Iron & Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., 54m. 29 2-5s.; (2) Albert Michelson, Cygnet A. C., East Port Chester, Conn., 54m. 32s.; (3) James Hennigan, Dorchester Club, Medford Mass.; (4) John Costello, Millrose A. A., N. Y. C.

Two-Mile Steeplechase held under the auspices of the New York A. C., at Travers Island, New York, on Sept. 20, 1924:

Two-Mile Steeplechase—(1) Marvin Rick, New York A. C.; (2) Russell Payne, Ohio State Univ.; (3) Fred W. Yater, New York A. C.; (4) Frank Titterton, Glencoe A. C. Time—10m. 43 1-5s.

WOMEN'S ATHLETICS.

National Track and Field Championships, under auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union, held at Forbes Field, Pittsburgh, Pa., on Sept. 20, 1924, by the Police Pension Fund Committee of Pittsburgh.

60-Yard Hurdles—(1) Hazel Kirk, Prudential Ins. A. C.; (2) Clara Farley, Prudential A. C.; (3) Esther Bohring, Prudential A. C.; (4) Ida Robinson, Philadelphia Turngemeinde. Time—9s.

100-Yard Dash—(1) Frances Ruppert, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia; (2) Christine Pylick, P. R. R., Cleveland; (3) Marian Ceres, Prudential A. C.; (4) Nanette Dowling, P. R. R., Cleveland. Time—12s.

440-Yard Relay—(1) Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia (Ruppert, Rittler, Josephs, Adams, Dickson); (2) P. R. R., Cleveland; (3) Prudential A. C. Time—37s.

60-Yard Dash—(1) Christine Pylick, P. R. R., Cleveland; (2) Grace Rittler, Meadowbrook Club; (3) Christine Josephs, Meadowbrook Club; (4) Marietta Ceres, Prudential A. C. Time—6 1-5s.

Running Broad Jump—(1) Dorothy Walsh, Rocky River H. S., Ohio; (2) Marietta Ceres, Prudential A. C.; (3) Nanette Dowling, P. R. R., Cleveland; (4) Ida Robinson, Philadelphia Turngemeinde. Distance—15 ft. 3 in.

Javelin Throw—(1) Esther Spargo, Boston Swimming Club; (2) Roberta Ranck, Philadelphia Turngemeinde; (3) Catherine Donovan, Prudential A. C.; (4) Gladys Booth, Prudential A. C. Distance—72 ft. 5¾ in.

Discus Throw—(1) Roberta Ranck, Philadelphia Turngemeinde; (2) Minnie Wolbert, Millrose A. A., New York; (3) Clara Farley, Prudential A. C.; (4) Gladys Booth, Prudential A. C. Distance—70 ft.

Eight-Pound Shotput—(1) Esther Behring, Prudential A. C.; (2) Gladys Booth, Prudential A. C.; (3) Bertha Christophal, German-American Turnverein, New York; (4) Roberta Ranck, Philadelphia Turngemeinde. Distance—30 ft. 1½ in.

Baseball Throwing Contest—(1) Mabel Holmes, Board of Education, Paterson, N. J.; (2) Alberta Bauman, unattached; (3) Florence Eggleston, Rocky River H. S.; (4) Miss Donnelly, unattached. Distance—199 ft. 10 in.

A. A. U., MISCELLANEOUS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Junior Handball Championships held at and under the auspices of Pittsburgh A. A., March 20, 21, 22, 23, 1924. *Singles, Final*—(1) J. Rodgers Flannery, Pittsburgh A. A.; (2) George Nelson, Baltimore Y. M. C. A.; (3) A. A. Bialas, Pittsburgh A. A.

Doubles, Finals—(1) Dr. C. B. Schildecker and P. D. Sivard, Pittsburgh A. A.; (2) A. A. Bialas and Herbert Lytle, Pittsburgh A. A.; (3) W. B. Way and W. J. Bird, Pittsburgh A. A.

Senior Handball Championships held at and under the auspices of the Los Angeles A. C., April 21 to 26, 1924. *Singles, Finals*—(1) Maynard Laswell, Los Angeles A. C.; (2) George Klawiter, Los Angeles A. C.; (3) Frank E. Gerbutt, Los Angeles A. C.

Doubles, Final—(1) Lane McMillan and Jack Donovan, Olympic Club, San Francisco; (2) Ernie Clark and Nolen Allen, Los Angeles A. C. (3) L. G. Granfield and Belton Wolf, Olympic Club, San Francisco.

Four-Wall Hardball Handball Championship, Doubles, held under auspices of Brooklyn Handball Club, April 21, 1924—(1) Joseph Henry and Miles O'Donnell, Brooklyn Handball Club; (2) Owen Brady and John Henry, Pastime A. C.; (3) James Kelly and T. Tholfsen, Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A.

Singles (held under auspices Central Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, N. Y.)—(1) Joseph Henry, Brooklyn Handball Club; (2) T. Tholfsen, Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A.; (3) Owen Brady, Pastime A. C.

One-Wall Handball Championship held under auspices Crescent Athletic Club, Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 21-30, 1924. *Doubles*—(1) William Sackman and Sam Buxbaum, Trinity Club; (2) Edward Butler and Murray Vernon, Crescent A. C.; (3) J. Byrnes and J. Stanton, West Side Y. M. C. A.

Singles—(1) J. Byrnes, West Side Y. M. C. A.; (2) Murray Vernon, Crescent A. C.; (3) Edward Butler, Crescent A. C.

National Weight-Lifting Championship held under the auspices of the Los Angeles A. C., Los Angeles, Cal., on April 19, 1924. *Middleweight Class*—(1) A. E. Bevan, Los Angeles A. C., 825¼; (2) M. P. Betty, Los Angeles A. C., 803¾; (3) J. Kingsbury, Los Angeles A. C., 777.

Light Heavyweight Class—(1) D. P. Willoughby, Los Angeles A. C., 898½; (2) A. L. Martin, Los Angeles A. C., 892; (3) E. A. Goodman, Los Angeles A. C., 807½.

RIFLE AND PISTOL SHOOTING.

World's Individual Free Rifle Match—1st, Gunnery Sergt. Morris Fisher, U. S. M. C., 1,075x1,200; 2d, W. R. Stokes, Washington, D. C., 1,067x1,200.

World's Free Rifle Team—1st, United States, 5,284x6,000; 2d, Switzerland, 5,184x6,000.

World's 22 Calibre Team Championship (Lord Dewar Trophy)—1st, United States, 7,779.

Olympic Individual Championship—1st, Gunnery Sergt. Morris Fisher, U. S. M. C., 95x100; 2d, C. T. Osburn, U. S. N., 95x100.

Olympic 22 Calibre Championship—1st, De Lisle, France, 498x500; 2d, Dinwiddie, U. S. A., 496x500.

Olympic Team Championship—1st, United States, 676x700; 2d, France, 646x700.

National Individual Rifle Match (Service Rifle)—Regular Service, Capt. W. W. Ashurst, U. S. M. C., 291x300; High National Guard Class, Lieut. Robert R. Stormer, Pa. N. G., 284x300; High Civilian, Graham A. Stabler, 281x300.

National Individual Pistol Match (Service Pistol)—Lieut. Raymond E. Vermette, Inf., 271x300; High National Guardsman, Sergt. Claire M. Corbin, Ill., 257x300; High Civilian, Chas. J. L. Sundberg, N. Y., 255x300.

National Rifle Team Match (Service Rifle)—Winner, Service Team Class, U. S. Eng., 2,782x3,000; High National Guard Class, Ohio, 2,692x3,000; High R. O. T. C. Class, 7th Corps Area, 2,676x3,000; High Team Civilian Class, Idaho, 2,648x3,000.

National Police Pistol Championship—1st, Sergt. Jos. C. Gooch, Chicago, 266x300.

Long Range Rifle Championship (Wimbledon Cup Match)—1st, Ralph McGarity, Washington, D. C., 99x100.

Offhand Championship (Navy Cup Match)—1st, Capt. Jas. D. Andrews, U. S. Eng., 95x100.

Leech Cup Match—1st, Lieut. C. M. Martin, U. S. Cavalry, 105x105.

The President's Match—1st, Lieut. L. O. Jones, U. S. Inf., 190x200.

Rapid Fire Championship—1st, Sergt. Chas. O. Franzen, U. S. M. C., 100x100.

Gallery Rifle Champion, 50 ft.—1st, A. L. Beale, Keyser, W. Va., 598x600.

Gallery Rifle Champion, 75 ft.—1st, C. G. Harrel, Chicago, Ill., 597x600.

Gallery Team Champion, 50 ft.—1st, Columbus Business Men's R. C., Columbus, O., 2,906x3,000.

Gallery Team Champions, 75 ft.—1st, Remington Arms Club, Bridgeport, Conn., 2,916x3,000.

Outdoor Small Bore Champion—1st, T. K. Lee, Birmingham, Ala., 795x800.

Outdoor Small Bore Team Champions—1st, Quinnipiac Rifle and Revolver Club, New Haven, Conn., 1,971x2,000.

DOG RACING.

The Pas Dog Derby run at The Pas, Manitoba, March 11-12, course 200 miles, won by "Shorty" Russick's team of hybrid huskies in 23h. 45m.; second, Allen McDonald; third, Bill Grayson. Russick's time is a new record for the course.

Eastern International Dog Derby run at Quebec, February 23; distance 120 miles; won by Earle Bridges' Ontario Paper team; second, Henry Skeene, Brown Corporation team; third, Chateau Robewalt team.

BASEBALL.

For the first time in the history of professional baseball the Washington, D. C., Club, under the management of Stanley Harris, won the American League championship and then the World's Series, defeating the New York team, National League pennant winners, in a thrilling series, four games to three. The first and seventh games were twelve-inning contests, both played at Washington, and were witnessed by President Coolidge. Walter Johnson, the famous standby and star of the Washington Club for almost two decades, pitched the first and fifth games, both won by the Giants, but came back into his own in the closing innings of the seventh game with the score tied and shut out the National Leaguers, while his teammates put over the winning run in the twelfth inning on Oct. 10.

The series established a new record in gate receipts, for 283,695 spectators paid the sum of $1,093,104 to witness the playing of the seven games, but the attendance record of 1923 when 301,430 was not approached. Just prior to the close of the National League race James O'Connell and Assistant Coach Dolan of the New York National League team were placed upon the ineligible list as professional baseball by Commissioner Landis due to a charge made by player Sand of the Philadelphia Nationals that these players had approached him with a proposal to assist the New York team in clinching the National League pennant by easing up in his play. The results by games and other statistics of the series follow:

FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Wash. (A. L.)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—	3	10	1
N. Y. (N. L.)	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—	2	4	1

Batteries—Johnson and Ruel; Nehf and Gowdy.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Washington (A. L.)	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1—	4	6	1
New York (N. L.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2—	3	6	0

Batteries—Zachary, Marberry and Ruel; Bentley and Gowdy.

THIRD GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Washington (A. L.)	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1—	4	9	2
New York (N. L.)	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	x—	6	12	0

Batteries—Marberry, Russell, Martina, Speece and Ruel; McQuillan, Ryan, Jonnard, Watson and Gowdy.

FOURTH GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Washington (A. L.)	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	2	0—	7	13	3
New York (N. L.)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1—	4	6	1

Batteries—Mogridge, Marberry and Ruel; Barnes, Baldwin, Dean and Gowdy.

FIFTH GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Washington (A. L.)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0—	2	9	1
New York (N. L.)	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	3	x—	6	13	0

Batteries—Johnson and Ruel; Bentley, McQuillan and Gowdy.

SIXTH GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Washington (A. L.)	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	x—	2	4	0
New York (N. L.)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1	7	1

Batteries—Zachary and Ruel; Nehf, Ryan and Gowdy.

SEVENTH GAME.

											R.	H.	E.
Wash. (A. L.)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1—	4	10	4
N. Y. (N. L.)	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0—	3	8	2

Batteries—Ogden, Mogridge, Marberry, Johnson and Ruel; Barnes, Nehf, McQuillan, Bentley and Gowdy.

ATTENDANCE, RECEIPTS AND DIVISION OF RECEIPTS.

	First Game.	Second Game.	Third Game.	Fourth Game.	Fifth Game.	Sixth Game.	Seventh Game.
Attendance	35,760	35,922	47,608	49,243	49,211	34,254	31,677
Receipts	$135,402.00	$135,550.00	$186,572.00	$191,677.00	$191,509.00	$131,206.00	$121,188.00
Players	69,055.20	81,330.00	111,943.20	97,755.30	.....	.....	.....
Each Club	23,018.40	33,887.50	23,321.50	32,585.07	81,391.33	55,762.55	51,504.90
Advisory Board	20,410.00	20,332.50	27,985.80	28,751.55	28,726.35	19,680.90	18,178.20

DIVISION OF RECEIPTS IN PAST WORLD'S SERIES.

YEAR.	Gross Receipts.	Players' Share.	Clubs' Share.	Nat. Com. Share.
‡1903	$50,000.00	.....	.....	.....
1904 (No series)	.....	.....	.....	.....
1905	68,435.00	$27,394.20	$34,170.03	$6,840.77
1906	106,550.00	33,401.70	62,493.30	10,655.00
1907	101,726.50	54,933.39	36,622.36	10,172.85
1908	94,975.50	46,114.92	39,363.03	9,497.55
1909	188,302.50	66,924.90	102,547.35	18,830.25
1910	173,980.00	79,071.93	77,510.07	17,398.00
1911	342,164.50	127,910.61	180,217.44	34,036.45
1912	490,449.00	147,572.28	293,831.82	49,044.90
1913	325,980.50	135,164.16	158,218.29	32,598.05
1914	225,739.00	121,898.94	81,266.16	22,573.90
1915	320,361.50	144,899.55	143,425.80	32,036.15
1916	385,590.50	162,927.45	184,104.00	38,559.05
1917	425,878.00	152,888.58	230,401.62	42,587.80
1918	179,619.00	69,527.70	92,129.40	17,961.90
1919	722,414.00	260,349.66	389,822.94	72,241.40
1920	564,800.00	161,162.06	347,157.94	56,480.00
1921	900,233.00	292,522.23	472,075.82	†135,034.95
1922	*605,475.00	247,309.71	164,873.14	†72,591.11
1923	1,063,815.00	362,183.04	535,459.72	†158,672.25
1924	1,093,104.00	331,092.51	598,045.89	†163,965.60
Total	$8,439,594.50	$3,025,228.62	$4,223,736.02	$1,001,770.93

*The receipts of the second game, a 3-3 tie, were distributed to charity funds.
†Advisory Council share. ‡Official figures not available.

HOW PLAYERS DIVIDED WORLD'S SERIES MONEY.

YEAR.	Games	Winning Players' Share.	Losing Players' Share.	YEAR.	Games	Winning Players' Share.	Losing Players' Share.
1903	8	Boston§ $1,182	Pittsburgh $1,316	1915	5	Boston $3,780	Phila. $2,520
1905	5	New York 1,142	Phila. 832	1916	5	Boston 3,910	Brooklyn 2,834
1906	6	White Sox 1,874	Cubs 439	1917	6	Chicago 3,669	New York 2,442
1907	*5	Chicago 2,142	Detroit 1,945	1918	6	Boston 1,102	Chicago 671
1908	5	Chicago 1,317	Detroit 870	1919	8	Cincinnati 5,225	Chicago 3,254
1909	7	Pittsburgh 1,825	Detroit 1,274	1920	7	Cleveland 4,204	Brooklyn 2,387
1910	5	Phila. 2,062	Chicago 1,375	1921	8	Giants 5,265	Yankees 3,510
1911	6	Phila. 3,564	New York 2,436	1922	‡5	Giants 4,545	Yankees 2,842
1912	†8	Boston 4,022	New York 2,566	1923	6	Yankees 6,160	Giants 4,112
1913	5	Phila. 3,246	New York 2,164	1924	7	Washington 5,730	Giants 3,820
1914	4	Boston 2,812	Phila. 2,031				

*First game tie, 3-3, 12 innings.
†Second game tie, 6-6, 11 innings.
‡Second game a tie, 3-3, 10 innings; receipts given to charity

§In 1903 the losers fared better than the winners, as President Dreyfuss of the Pittsburgh Club gave his share of the receipts to the players.
No series in 1904.

RECEIPTS AND ATTENDANCE SINCE 1903.

YR.	Clubs.	G.	Attendance.	Receipts.	YR.	Clubs.	G.	Attendance.	Receipts.
1903	Bost., A. L.-Pitts., N. L.	8	100,429	$50,000	1915	Boston, A. L.-Phila., N.L.	5	143,351	$320,361
1905	N.Y., N.L.-Athletics, A.L.	5	91,723	68,436	1916	Boston, A.L -B'klyn, N.L.	5	162,859	385,590
1906	White Sox, A.L.-Cubs, N.L.	6	99,845	106,550	1917	Chicago, A.L.-N.Y., N.L.	6	186,654	425,878
1907	Chicago, N.L.-Detroit, A.L	5	78,068	101,728	1918	Boston, A.L.-Chicago, N.L.	6	128,483	179,619
1908	Chicago, N.L.-Detroit, A.L	5	62,223	94,975	1919	Cincin'ti, N.L.-Chi'go, A.L.	8	236,928	722,414
1909	Pitts., N.L.-Detroit, A.L.	7	145,295	188,302	1920	Cleve., A.L.-B'klyn, N.L.	7	174,349	564,800
1910	Athletics, A.L.-Chi'go, N.L	5	125,222	173,980	1921	N. Y., N. L.-N. Y., A. L.	8	269,976	900,233
1911	Athletics, A.L.-Giants, N.L.	6	179,851	342,364	1922	N. Y., N. L.-N. Y., A. L.	5	185,947	605,475
1912	Red Sox, A.L.-Giants, N.L.	8	252,037	490,833	1923	N. Y., A. L.-N. Y., N. L.	6	301,430	1,063,815
1913	Athletics, A.L.-Giants, N.L.	5	150,992	325,980	1924	Wash., A. L.-N. Y., N. L.	7	283.695	1,093,104
1914	Boston, N. L.-Phila., A. L.	4	111,009	226,739					

PREVIOUS WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIPS.

YEAR.	Winners.	G'm's Won.	Losers.	G'm's Won.	YEAR.	Winners.	G'm's Won.	Losers.	G'm's Won.
1884	Provid'ce, N.L.	3	Met'p't'ns, A.A.	0	1909	Pittsb'gh, N.L.	4	Detroit, A. L.	3
1885	Chicago, N. L.	3	St. Louis, A.A.	3 tie	1910	Phila., A. L.	4	Chicago, N. L.	1
1886	St. Louis, A. A.	4	Chicago, N. L.	2	1911	Phila., A. L.	4	N. Y., N. L.	2
1887	Detroit, N. L.	10	St. Louis, A. A.	4	1912	Boston, A. L.	4	N. Y., N. L.	3
1888	N. Y., N. L.	10	St. Louis, A. A.	4	1913	Phila., A. L.	4	N. Y., N. L.	1
1889	N. Y., N. L.	6	B'klyn, A. A.	3	1914	Boston, N. L.	4	Phila., A. L.	0
1890	Louisville, N.L.	3	B'klyn, A. A.	3 tie	1915	Boston, A. L.	4	Phila., N. L.	1
1892	Boston, N. L.	5	Clevel'd, N. L.	0	1916	Boston, A. L.	4	B'klyn, N. L.	1
1894	N. Y., N. L.	4	Balto., N. L.	0	1917	Chicago, A. L.	4	N. Y., N. L.	2
1895	Clevel'd, N. L.	4	Balto., N. L.	1	1918	Boston, A. L.	4	Chicago, N. L.	2
1896	Balto., N. L.	4	Clevel'd, N. L.	0	1919	Cincinnati, N.L.	5	Chicago, A. L.	3
1897	Balto., N. L.	4	Boston, N. L.	1	1920	Clevel'd, A. L.	5	B'klyn, N. L.	2
1903	Boston, A. L.	5	Pittsb'gh, N.L.	3	1921	N. Y., N. L.	5	N. Y., A. L.	3
1905	N. Y., N. L.	4	Phila., A. L.	1	1922	N. Y., N. L.	4	N. Y., A. L.	0
1906	Chicago, A. L.	4	Chicago, N. L.	2	1923	N. Y., A. L.	4	N. Y., N. L.	2
1907	Chicago, N. L.	4	Detroit, A. L.	0	1924	Wash., A. L.	4	N. Y., N. L.	3
1908	Chicago, N. L.	4	Detroit, A. L.	1					

The series of 1907, 1912, and 1922 each included also one tie game.

CLUB RECORDS FOR SERIES.

CLUB.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.	CLUB.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Boston, A. L.	5	0	1.000	Pittsburgh, N. L.	1	1	.500
Boston, N. L.	1	0	1.000	Chicago, N. L.	2	3	.400
Cleveland, A. L.	1	0	1.000	New York, N. L.	3	5	.375
Cincinnati, N. L.	1	0	1.000	New York, A. L.	1	2	.333
Washington, A. L.	1	0	1.000	Philadelphia, N. L.	0	1	.000
Chicago, A. L.	2	1	.667	Brooklyn, N. L.	0	2	.000
Philadelphia, A. L.	3	2	.600	Detroit, A. L.	0	3	.000

LEAGUE RECORD FOR SERIES.

	SERIES.			GAMES.		
	Won.	Lost.	Pct.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
American League	13	8	.619	65	59	.524
National League	8	13	.381	59	65	.476

PENNANT-WINNING MANAGERS.

John McGraw, of the New York National League Club, leads all managers in both major leagues in the number of league championships won. The leader of the Giants has won ten pennants. Connie Mack, manager of the Philadelphia American League Club, ranks second, with six league championships. The following are the managers, the clubs they handled and the number of pennants they won in the National and American Leagues from 1900 to 1924, inclusive:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

MANAGER.	Club.	Pennants.	MANAGER.	Club.	Pennants.
John McGraw	New York	10	Pat Moran	Phila. and Cin'ti	2
Frank Chance	Chicago	4	George Stallings	Boston	1
Fred Clarke	Pittsburgh	4	Fred Mitchell	Chicago	1
Wilbert Robinson	Brooklyn	2	Ned Hanlon	Brooklyn	1

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

MANAGER.	Club.	Pennants.	MANAGER.	Club.	Pennants.
Connie Mack	Philadelphia	6	Ed Barrow	Boston	1
Hugh Jennings	Detroit	3	Fielder Jones	Chicago	1
Miller Huggins	New York	3	Clarence Rowland	Chicago	1
Clarke Griffith	Chicago	2	Kid Gleason	Chicago	1
Bill Carrigan	Boston	2	Tris Speaker	Cleveland	1
Jimmy Collins	Boston	2	Stanley Harris	Washington	1
Jake Stahl	Boston	1			

FINAL 1924 STANDING OF FIVE LEADING BATTERS, BASED ON UNOFFICIAL FIGURES.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.					AMERICAN LEAGUE.				
PLAYER AND CLUB.	G.	A.B.	H.	Pct.	PLAYER AND CLUB.	G.	A.B	H.	Pct.
Hornsby, St. Louis	143	536	227	.423	Ruth, New York	153	528	200	.379
Wheat, Brooklyn	141	566	212	.375	Stephenson, Cleveland	71	239	89	.372
Young, New York	133	526	187	.355	Jamieson, Cleveland	143	595	213	.358
Cuyler, Pittsburgh	117	466	165	.354	Falk, Chicago	138	525	185	.352
Roush, Cincinnati	121	483	169	.350	Collins, Chicago	151	555	194	.350

COMPOSITE BOX SCORE OF SEVEN GAMES.

NEW YORK (N. L.)	G.	A. B.	R.	H.	2 B.	3 B.	H. R.	T. B.	S. B.	S. H.	Bat. Ave.	P O.	A.	E.	Field. Ave.
f Groh	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1.000	0	0	0	.000
Ryan, p	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	4	0	1	.500	0	1	0	1.000
c Terry, 1b	5	14	3	6	0	1	1	11	0	0	.429	43	2	0	1.000
Nehf, p	3	7	1	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	.429	0	6	0	1.000
Lindstrom, 3b	7	30	1	10	2	0	0	12	0	1	.333	7	18	0	1.000
Frisch, 2b-3b	7	30	1	10	4	1	0	16	1	0	.333	18	26	0	1.000
Kelly, cf-2b-1b	7	31	7	9	1	0	1	13	0	1	.290	51	5	1	.982
d Bentley, p	5	7	1	2	0	0	1	5	0	0	.286	1	3	0	1.000
Gowdy, c	7	27	4	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	.259	37	5	1	.977
Wilson, lf-cf	7	30	1	7	1	0	0	8	0	1	.233	19	1	0	1.000
Young, rf-lf	7	27	3	5	1	0	0	6	1	0	.185	8	1	0	1.000
a Meusel, lf-rf	4	13	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	.154	5	0	1	.833
Jackson, ss	7	27	3	2	0	0	0	2	1	2	.074	8	20	3	.903
b Southworth, cf	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	1	1	0	1.000
McQuillan, p	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	.000	0	2	0	1.000
Jonnard, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Watson, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Barnes, p	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	2	3	0	1.000
Baldwin, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Dean, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
e Snyder	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Total	7	253	27	66	9	2	4	91	3	7	.261	200	94	6	.980

WASHINGTON (A. L.)	G.	A. B.	R.	H.	2 B.	3 B.	H. R.	T. B.	S. B.	S. H.	Bat. Ave	P O.	A.	E.	Field. Ave.
l Shirley	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	.500	0	0	0	.000
Peckinpaugh, ss	4	12	1	5	2	0	0	7	1	0	.417	7	14	0	1.000
Judge, 1b	7	26	4	10	1	0	0	11	0	0	.385	62	4	1	.985
Goslin, lf	7	32	4	11	1	0	3	21	0	0	.344	14	1	0	1.000
Harris, 2b	7	33	5	11	0	0	2	17	0	0	.333	26	28	2	.982
h McNeely, cf	7	27	4	6	3	0	0	9	1	0	.222	9	0	1	.900
Rice, rf	7	29	2	6	0	0	0	6	2	1	.207	13	4	1	.944
Bluege, 3b-ss	7	26	2	5	0	0	0	5	1	2	.192	8	24	3	.914
Miller, 3b	4	11	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	.182	6	4	2	.833
g Leibold, cf	3	6	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	.167	2	0	0	1.000
Johnson, p	3	9	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	.111	1	4	1	.833
Ruel, c	7	21	2	2	1	0	0	3	0	2	.095	51	5	0	1.000
Zachary, p	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	1	4	0	1.000
k Tate	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
j Taylor, 3b	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	3	1	.750
Marberry, p	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	1	1	0	1.000
Russell, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	1	0	1.000
Martina, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Speece, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	2	0	1.000
Mogridge, p	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Ogden, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Total	7	248	26	61	9	0	5	85	5	6	.246	201	99	12	.964

a Batted for Terry in sixth of seventh game.
b Ran for Bentley in twelfth of first game; batted for Baldwin in seventh of fourth game; ran for Kelly in ninth of sixth game; ran for Groh in eleventh of seventh game.
c Batted for Barnes in fifth of fourth game.
d Batted for Lindstrom in twelfth of first game; batted for Dean in ninth of fourth game.
e Batted for Nehf in eighth of sixth game.
f Batted for McQuillan in eleventh of seventh game.
g Batted for Miller in ninth of fifth game; batted for Taylor in eighth of seventh game.
h Batted for Russell in seventh of third game.
j Ran for Tate in ninth of fifth game.
k Batted for Marberry in fourth of third game; batted for Johnson in ninth of fifth game; batted for Marberry in eighth of seventh game.
l Batted for Johnson in twelfth of first game; batted for Martina in eighth of third game; ran for Tate in eighth of seventh.

The score by innings:
New York (N. L.)... 2 3 2 2 2 2 5 1 5 3 0 0 2—27
Washington (A. L.) . 2 0 3 4 5 1 0 6 3 0 0 2—26
(First and seventh games went twelve innings.)

The summary: Double plays—Bluege, Harris and Judge, 4, Harris, Peckinpaugh and Judge, 2; Peckinpaugh and Harris; Johnson, Bluege and Judge; Jackson, Frisch and Terry; Jackson, Frisch and Kelly; Kelly and Jackson; McQuillan, Frisch and Terry; Marberry, Bluege, Harris and Judge; Rice, Johnson and Ruel. Left on bases—New York, 59; Washington, 57. Bases on balls—Off Johnson, 11 (Terry, 3; Young, 2; Gowdy, 2; Wilson, Frisch, Lindstrom Jackson); off Marberry, 4 (McQuillan, Lindstrom, Frisch, Young); off Zachary, 3 (Lindstrom, Frisch, Kelly); off Mogridge, 6 (Young, 2; Meusel, 2; Lindstrom, Barnes); off Ogden, 1 (Frisch); off Nehf, 9 (McNeely, 3; Ruel, 2; Rice, Judge, Peckinpaugh, Bluege); off Bentley, 8 (Judge, 3; Ruel, 2; McNeely, Harris, Zachary); off McQuillan, 6 (Rice, 2; Ruel, 2; Bluege, Tate); off Ryan, 4 (Miller, Leibold Tate, Judge); off Jonnard, 1 (Bluege); off Barnes, 1 (Tate). Struck out—By Johnson, 20 (Wilson, 5; Kelly, 5; Young, 3; Jackson, 2; Lindstrom, 2; Gowdy, 2; Frisch); by Marberry, 10 (Jackson, 2; Wilson, 2; Lindstrom, 2; Young, Kelly, Bentley, Barnes); by Mogridge, 5 (Young, 2; Kelly, Barnes, Terry); by Zachary, 3 (Wilson, 2; Lindstrom); by Martina, 1 (Kelly); by Ogden, 1 (Lindstrom), by Bentley, 10 (Goslin, 3; Zachary, 2; Bluege, 2; Ruel, Rice, Harris); by Nehf, 7 (Goslin, 2; Judge, 2; Zachary, Bluege, Rice); by Barnes, 9 (Mogridge, 3; Harris, 2; Taylor, 2; Goslin, McNeely); by Ryan, 3 (Bluege, Harris, Goslin); by Dean, 2 (Mogridge, McNeely); by Baldwin, 1 (Mogridge); by McQuillan, 1 (McNeely).

WALTER JOHNSON NAMED AS MOST VALUABLE PLAYER IN AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Walter Johnson of the Washington Club, which later won the World's Series, was selected by a group of newspaper baseball writers as the most valuable player in the American League and thus won the trophy bearing that designation. Eddie Collins of the Chicago Club was second and Charles Jamieson of Cleveland, third. The total points of all players considered and the final order of selection follows:

	Points.
Walter P. Johnson, p., Washington	55
Edward T. Collins, 2b., Chicago	49
Charles Jamieson, o.f., Cleveland	25
Herbert Pennock, p., New York	24
John Bassler, c., Detroit	22
Henry Severeid, c., St. Louis	17
Joseph Hauser, 1b., Philadelphia	13
William Jacobson, o.f., St. Louis	11
Harry Heilmann, o.f., Detroit	9
Joseph Sewell, ss., Cleveland	9
Harold Ruel, c., Washington	7
Walter Schang, c., New York	7
Al Simmons, o.f., Philadelphia	7
Walter Pipp, 1b., New York	6
Howard Ehmke, p., Boston	5
Ira Flagstead, o.f., Boston	5
Walter Gerber, ss., St. Louis	4
Earl Whitehill, p., Detroit	4
Lou Blue, 1b., Detroit	3
Ike Boone, o.f., Boston	2
Joseph Harris, o.f., Boston	2
C. E. Galloway, ss., Philadelphia	1
Kenneth Williams, o.f., St. Louis	1

PENNANT WINNERS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Year.	Winner.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.	Manager.	Clubs.	Year.	Winner.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.	Manager.	Clubs.
1876..	Chicago	52	14	.788	Spalding	8	1901..	Pittsburgh	90	49	.647	Clarke	8
1877..	Boston	31	17	.646	H. Wright	6	1902..	Pittsburgh	103	36	.741	Clarke	8
1878..	Boston	41	19	.683	H. Wright	6	1903..	Pittsburgh	91	49	.650	Clarke	8
1879..	Providence	55	23	.705	G. Wright	8	1904..	New York	106	47	.693	McGraw	8
1880..	Chicago	67	17	.798	Anson	8	1905..	New York	105	48	.686	McGraw	8
1881..	Chicago	56	28	.667	Anson	8	1906..	Chicago	116	36	.763	Chance	8
1882..	Chicago	55	29	.655	Anson	8	1907..	Chicago	107	45	.704	Chance	8
1883..	Boston	63	35	.643	Morrell	8	1908..	Chicago	95	55	.643	Chance	8
1884..	Providence	84	28	.750	Bancroft	8	1909..	Pittsburgh	110	42	.724	Clarke	8
1885..	Chicago	87	25	.776	Anson	8	1910..	Chicago	104	50	.676	Chance	8
1886..	Chicago	90	34	.725	Anson	8	1911..	New York	99	54	.647	McGraw	8
1887..	Detroit	79	45	.637	Watkins	8	1912..	New York	103	48	.682	McGraw	8
1888..	New York	84	47	.641	Mutrie	8	1913..	New York	101	51	.664	McGraw	8
1889..	New York	83	43	.659	Mutrie	8	1914..	Boston	94	59	.615	Stallings	8
1890..	Brooklyn	86	43	.667	McGunnigle	8	1915..	Philadelphia	90	62	.592	Moran	8
1891..	Boston	87	51	.630	Selee	8	1916..	Brooklyn	94	60	.610	Robinson	8
1892..	Boston	102	48	.680	Selee	12	1917..	New York	98	56	.636	McGraw	8
1893..	Boston	86	44	.662	Selee	12	1918..	Chicago	84	45	.651	Mitchell	8
1894..	Baltimore	89	39	.695	Hanlon	12	1919..	Cincinnati	96	44	.686	Moran	8
1895..	Baltimore	87	43	.669	Hanlon	12	1920..	Brooklyn	93	61	.604	Robinson	8
1896..	Baltimore	90	39	.698	Hanlon	12	1921..	New York	94	56	.614	McGraw	8
1897..	Boston	93	39	.705	Selee	12	1922..	New York	93	61	.604	McGraw	8
1898..	Boston	102	47	.685	Selee	12	1923..	New York	95	58	.621	McGraw	8
1899..	Brooklyn	101	47	.682	Hanlon	12	1924..	New York	93	60	.608	McGraw	8
1900..	Brooklyn	82	54	.603	Hanlon	8							

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Year.	Winner.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.	Manager.	Clubs.	Year.	Winner.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.	Manager.	Clubs.
1900..	Chicago	82	52	.607	Comiskey	8	1913..	Philadelphia	96	57	.627	Mack	8
1901..	Chicago	83	53	.610	Griffith	8	1914..	Philadelphia	99	53	.651	Mack	8
1902..	Philadelphia	83	53	.610	Mack	8	1915..	Boston	101	50	.669	Carrigan	8
1903..	Boston	91	47	.659	Collins	8	1916..	Boston	91	63	.591	Carrigan	8
1904..	Boston	95	59	.617	Collins	8	1917..	Chicago	100	54	.649	Rowland	8
1905..	Philadelphia	92	56	.622	Mack	8	1918..	Boston	75	51	.595	Barrow	8
1906..	Chicago	93	58	.616	Jones	8	1919..	Chicago	88	52	.629	Gleason	8
1907..	Detroit	92	58	.613	Jennings	8	1920..	Cleveland	98	56	.636	Speaker	8
1908..	Detroit	90	63	.588	Jennings	8	1921..	New York	98	55	.641	Huggins	8
1909..	Detroit	98	54	.645	Jennings	8	1922..	New York	94	60	.610	Huggins	8
1910..	Philadelphia	102	48	.680	Mack	8	1923..	New York	98	54	.645	Huggins	8
1911..	Philadelphia	101	50	.669	Mack	8	1924..	Washington	92	62	.597	Harris	8
1912..	Boston	105	47	.691	Stahl	8							

CHAMPION BATTERS AND THEIR AVERAGES.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Year.	Player.	Club.	Average.	Year.	Player.	Club.	Average.
1881	Anson	Chicago	.393	1903	Wagner	Pittsburgh	.355
1882	Brouthers	Buffalo	.367	1904	Wagner	Pittsburgh	.349
1883	Brouthers	Buffalo	.371	1905	Seymour	Cincinnati	.377
1884	O'Rourke	Buffalo	.350	1906	Wagner	Pittsburgh	.339
1885	Connor	New York	.371	1907	Wagner	Pittsburgh	.350
1886	Kelly	Chicago	.388	1908	Wagner	Pittsburgh	.354
1887	Maul	Philadelphia	.343	1909	Wagner	Pittsburgh	.341
1888	Anson	Chicago	.343	1910	Magee	Philadelphia	.331
1889	Brouthers	Boston	.313	1911	Wagner	Pittsburgh	.334
1890	Luby	Chicago	.342	1912	Zimmerman	Chicago	.372
1891	Hamilton	Boston	.338	1913	Daubert	Brooklyn	.350
1892	Brouthers	Boston	.335	1914	Daubert	Brooklyn	.329
1893	Stenzel	Pittsburgh	.409	1915	Doyle	New York	.320
1894	Duffy	Boston	.438	1916	Chase	Cincinnati	.339
1895	Burkett	Cleveland	.438	1917	Roush	Cincinnati	.341
1896	Burkett	Cleveland	.419	1918	Wheat	Brooklyn	.335
1897	Keeler	Baltimore	.417	1919	Cravath	Philadelphia	.340
1898	Keeler	Baltimore	.387	1920	Hornsby	St. Louis	.370
1899	Delehanty	Philadelphia	.408	1921	Hornsby	St. Louis	.397
1900	Wagner	Pittsburgh	.384	1922	Hornsby	St. Louis	.401
1901	Burkett	St. Louis	.382	1923	Hornsby	St. Louis	.384
1902	Beaumont	Pittsburgh	.367	1924	*Hornsby	St. Louis	.423

*Hornsby's average for 1924 is unofficial.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Year.	Player.	Club.	Average.	Year.	Player.	Club.	Average.
1901	Lajoie	Philadelphia	.422	1913	Cobb	Detroit	.390
1902	Delehanty	Washington	.376	1914	Cobb	Detroit	.368
1903	Lajoie	Cleveland	.355	1915	Cobb	Detroit	.370
1904	Lajoie	Cleveland	.381	1916	Speaker	Boston	.386
1905	Lajoie	Cleveland	.329	1917	Cobb	Detroit	.383
1906	Stone	St. Louis	.358	1918	Cobb	Detroit	.382
1907	Cobb	Detroit	.350	1919	Cobb	Detroit	.381
1908	Criss	St. Louis	.354	1920	Sisler	St. Louis	.407
1909	Cobb	Detroit	.375	1921	Heilmann	Detroit	.394
1910	Cobb	Detroit	.385	1922	Sisler	St. Louis	.419
1911	Cobb	Detroit	.420	1923	Heilmann	Detroit	.403
1912	Cobb	Detroit	.410	1924	*Ruth	New York	.379

*Ruth's average for 1924 is unofficial.

PITCHING AVERAGES.

WASHINGTON (A. L.)	Games.	Won.	Lost.	Innings Pitched.	Hits.	Runs.	B.B.	S.O.	H.B.	W.P.	Ave.
Zachary	2	2	0	17 2-3	13	4	3	3	0	0	1.000
Russell	1	0	0	3	4	2	0	0	0	0	.000
Martina	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	.000
Speece	1	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Ogden	1	0	0	1-3	0	0	1	1	0	0	.000
Mogridge	2	1	0	12	7	5	6	5	0	0	1.000
Marberry	4	0	1	8	9	4	4	10	1	1	.000
Johnson	3	1	2	24	30	10	11	20	1	0	.333

NEW YORK (N. L.)	Games.	Won.	Lost.	Innings Pitched.	Hits.	Runs.	B.B.	S.O.	H.B.	W.P.	Ave.
Ryan	2	0	0	5 2-3	8	2	3	3	0	0	.000
Watson	1	0	0	2-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Baldwin	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	.000
Dean	1	0	0	2	3	2	0	2	0	0	.000
Jonnard	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	.000
Barnes	2	0	1	12 2-3	15	8	1	9	0	1	.000
Nehf	3	1	1	19 2-3	15	5	9	7	0	0	.500
McQuillan	3	1	0	6 2-3	3	2	5	0	0	0	1.000
Bentley	3	1	2	11 1-3	18	7	8	10	0	0	.333

FEATURE PITCHING OF 1924 SEASON.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

No Hit.

July 17—Haines (St. Louis) vs. Boston.

Two Hits.

May 6—Kremer (Pittsburgh) vs. Chicago.
June 3—Mitchell (Phila.) vs. St. Louis.
June 27—Cooper (Pittsburgh) vs. Chicago.
July 19—Bell (St. Louis) vs. Boston.
Aug. 2—Glazner (Phila.) vs. St. Louis.
Aug. 31—Yde (Pittsburgh) vs. Chicago.
Sept. 1—Benton (Cincinnati) vs. St. Louis.
Sept. 3—Doak (Brooklyn) vs. Philadelphia.
Sept. 3—Nehf (New York) vs. Boston.
Sept. 6—Doak (Brooklyn) vs. Boston.

Three Hits.

April 28—Barnes (Boston) vs. Brooklyn.
May 4—Alexander (Chicago) vs. St. Louis.
May 13—Keen (Chicago) vs. Brooklyn.
May 28—Benton (Boston) vs. Phila.
June 8—Watson (New York) vs. Pittsburgh.*
July 4—Genewich (Boston) vs. Brooklyn.
July 18—Riley (Cincinnati) vs. Brooklyn.
July 22—McNamara (Boston) vs. Chicago.
July 23—McQuillan (N. Y.) vs. Cincinnati.
July 29—Kremer (Pittsburgh) vs. Boston.
Aug. 1—Vance (Brooklyn) vs. Chicago.
Aug. 8—Meadows (Pittsburgh) vs. Phila.
Aug. 9—Dickerman (St. Louis) vs. Brooklyn.
Aug. 14—Vance (Brooklyn) vs. Cincinnati.
Aug. 16—Hubbell (Philadelphia) vs. Chicago.
Aug. 20—Genewich (Boston) vs. Chicago.
Aug. 22—Cooper (Pittsburgh) vs. Boston.
Aug. 24—Aldridge (Chicago) vs. New York.
Sept. 4—Vance (Brooklyn) vs. Boston.
Sept. 10—McQuillan (New York) vs. Boston.
Sept. 13—Yde (Pittsburgh) vs. Boston.
Sept. 18—Genewich (Boston) vs. Chicago.

*Five innings.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

No Hit.

Aug. 25—Johnson (Washington) vs. St. Louis.*

———*Seven innings.

One Hit.

May 23—Johnson (Washington) vs. Chicago.

Two Hits.

April 15—Shawkey-Hoyt (New York) vs. Boston.
May 28—Ehmke (Boston) vs. Philadelphia.
June 3—Zachary (Washington) vs. Detroit.
June 26—Rommel (Philadelphia) vs. Washington.
July 2—Zahniser (Washington) vs. Boston.
July 26—Smith (Cleveland) vs. Washington.
Aug. 6—Whitehill (Detroit) vs. New York.*
Aug. 13—Ehmke (Boston) vs. Chicago.
Aug. 14—Mogridge (Washington) vs. Cleveland.
Sept. 8—Bush (New York) vs. Boston.

*Five innings.

Three Hits.

April 20—Dauss (Detroit) vs. St. Louis.
April 24—Martina (Washington) vs. Philadelphia.
May 2—Ehmke (Boston) vs. Philadelphia.
May 23—Meeker (Philadelphia) vs. St. Louis.
June 21—Ferguson (Boston) vs. New York.*
June 25—Thurston (Chicago) vs. Cleveland.
July 1—Ogden (Washington) vs. Boston.
July 6—Danforth (St. Louis) vs. Detroit.
July 29—Murray (Boston) vs. St. Louis.
July 31—Zachary (Washington) vs. Detroit.
Aug. 5—Shocker (St. Louis) vs. Washington.
Sept. 5—Cvengros (Chicago) vs. St. Louis.

*Five innings.

HOME-RUN HITTERS OF MAJOR LEAGUES.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

PLAYER.	Club.	1924	PLAYER.	Club.	1924	PLAYER.	Club.	1924
Ruth	Yankees	46	Hellmann	Tigers	10	Myatt	Indians	8
Hauser	Athletics	27	Hooper	White Sox	10	Simmons	Athletics	8
Jacobson	Browns	19	Speaker	Indians	9	Lamar	Athletics	7
Williams	Browns	18	Pipp	Yankees	9	Miller	Athletics	6
Boone	Red Sox	12	Manush	Tigers	9	Kamm	White Sox	6
Meusel	Yankees	12	Sisler	Browns	9	Collins	White Sox	6
Goslin	Senators	12	Ward	Yankees	8	Falk	White Sox	6

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

PLAYER.	Club.	1924	PLAYER.	Club.	1924	PLAYER.	Club.	1924
Fournier	Robins	27	Grantham	Cubs	12	Frisch	Giants	7
Hornsby	Cardinals	25	Blades	Cardinals	11	Mokan	Phillies	7
Williams	Phillies	24	Jackson	Giants	11	Wrightstone	Phillies	7
Kelly	Giants	21	Wilson	Giants	10	Meusel	Giants	6
Hartnett	Cubs	16	Young	Giants	10	Tierney	Braves	6
Harper	Phillies	16	Carey	Pirates	8	Holke	Phillies	6
Wheat	Robins	14	Cuyler	Pirates	8	Sand	Phillies	6
Bottomley	Cardinals	14	Wright	Pirates	7	Wilson	Phillies	6

OTHER POST-SEASON SERIES.

INTER-LEAGUE SERIES.	W.	L.	Pct.
St. Paul (A. A.)	5	4	.556
Baltimore (I. L.)	4	5	.444

CHICAGO CITY SERIES.	W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago (A. L.)	4	2	.667
Chicago (N. L.)	2	4	.333

SOUTHERN SERIES.	W.	L.	T.	Pct.
Fort Worth (T. L.)	4	3	1	.571
Memphis (S. L.)	3	4	1	.429

STANDING OF LEAGUES AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

CLUBS.	New York.	Brooklyn.	Pittsburgh.	Cincinnati.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	Won.	Pct.
New York..		14	9	13	13	13	14	17	93	.608
Brooklyn...	8		13	12	12	15	17	15	92	.597
Pittsburgh..	13	9		10	15	15	18	15	90	.588
Cincinnati..	9	10	12		13	13	16	10	83	.542
Chicago....	9	10	7	9		15	16	15	81	.530
St. Louis...	9	7	7	9	7		10	16	65	.422
Philadelphia	7	5	8	5	6	12		12	55	.364
Boston.....	5	7	7	12	6	6	10		53	.346
Lost.....	60	62	63	70	72	89	96	100		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

CLUBS.	Washington.	New York.	Detroit.	St. Louis.	Philadelpia.	Cleveland.	Boston.	Chicago.	Won.	Pct.
Washington.		13	14	9	15	11	13	17	92	.597
New York..	9		9	12	12	14	17	16	89	.586
Detroit.....	8	13		9	11	15	16	14	86	.558
St. Louis...	13	10	13		9	10	11	8	74	.487
Philadelphia	7	8	11	13		11	10	11	71	.467
Cleveland...	11	8	7	11	11		8	11	67	.438
Boston.....	9	5	6	11	12	14		10	67	.435
Chicago....	5	6	8	13	11	11	12		66	.431
Lost.....	62	63	68	78	81	86	87	87		

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Baltimore..	116	49	.703	Newark....	80	83	.491
Buffalo....	84	83	.503	Reading...	63	97	.394
Toronto....	98	67	.593	Syracuse...	79	83	.488
Rochester..	83	84	.497	Jersey City.	54	110	.329

EASTERN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Waterbury.	89	63	.586	Pittsfield...	70	81	.464
Springfield.	87	66	.569	Worcester..	70	82	.461
Hartford...	85	67	.559	Albany....	67	83	.447
New Haven	75	78	.490	Bridgeport.	65	88	.425

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
St. Paul....	95	70	.576	Toledo.....	82	83	.497
Indianapolis	92	73	.558	Minneapolis	77	89	.464
Louisville..	90	75	.545	Columbus..	75	92	.448
Milwaukee.	83	83	.500	Kansas City	68	96	.415

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Seattle.....	109	91	.545	Salt Lake..	101	100	.502
LosAngeles	107	92	.538	Vernon....	97	104	.482
San Fran...	108	93	.537	Portland...	88	110	.444
Oakland...	103	99	.509	Sacram'nto	88	112	.440

SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Augusta...	74	47	.612	Greenville..	59	60	.496
Charlotte..	73	48	.603	Asheville...	55	62	.470
Spartanburg	62	60	.508	Macon.....	37	82	.311

BLUE RIDGE LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Martinsburg	59	38	.608	Hanover....	44	53	.454
Hagerstown	60	39	.606	Frederick..	44	56	.440
Chamb'rsb'g	47	52	.475	Waynesboro	40	56	.417

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Waterloo...	84	40	.678	Moline....	59	65	.478
Dubuque...	70	51	.579	Burlington.	54	67	.446
Rock Island	64	57	.529	Cedar R'pids	54	67	.446
Ottumwa...	58	61	.487	Marshall't'n	43	78	.355

EASTERN SHORE LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Parksley...	46	34	.575	Crisfield...	41	39	.513
Cambridge.	45	35	.563	Dover.....	41	39	.513
Salisbury...	44	36	.550	Easton.....	23	57	.281

THREE-I LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Terre Haute	75	62	.547	Peoria.....	71	66	.518
Evansville..	75	64	.540	Danville...	59	75	.440
Bloomington	71	64	.526	Decatur....	58	78	.426

WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Okmulgee..	59	27	.686	Hutchinson	44	42	.512
Fort Smith.	55	30	.647	Bartlesville.	34	51	.400
Muskogee..	57	33	.633	Topeka....	26	58	.310
Ardmore...	46	42	.523	Springfield.	25	63	.284

WESTERN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Omaha....	103	61	.628	Okla. City.	82	86	.488
Denver....	100	67	.599	Wichita....	79	88	.473
Tulsa.....	89	69	.587	Des Moines	59	106	.358
St. Joseph.	86	79	.521	Lincoln....	57	108	.345

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Memphis...	104	48	.680	Mobile....	68	84	.447
Atlanta....	90	54	.647	Chattanooga	63	89	.414
New Orl'ns.	93	60	.608	Birmingham	54	98	.365
Nashville...	78	75	.510	Little Rock	51	101	.336

NEW YORK-PENNSYLVANIA LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Williamsp't.	87	46	.654	Binghamton	63	65	.492
York.....	80	48	.625	Elmira.....	58	75	.436
Scranton...	72	61	.541	Wilkes-B're	49	82	.374
Harrisburg.	70	60	.538	Oneonta...	43	85	.336

VIRGINIA LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Richmond..	76	58	.567	Norfolk....	68	66	.507
Portsmouth	74	60	.552	Wilson.....	65	70	.481
Rocky Mt.	74	60	.552	Petersburg..	46	88	.343

PIEDMONT LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Durham...	72	48	.600	Greensboro.	61	59	.508
High Point.	71	50	.587	Danville...	54	67	.446
Winst'n-Sal	61	58	.513	Raleigh....	47	74	.338

SECOND HALF-SEASON STANDINGS.

KITTY LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Paris.....	33	32	.600	Dyersburg..	25	28	.472
Jackson....	33	25	.569	Cairo.....	22	33	.400
Fulton.....	32	26	.552	Mayfield...	17	27	.386

QUEBEC-ONTARIO-VERMONT LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Quebec....	31	20	.607	Royals.....	26	28	.481
Canadiens .	27	26	.509	Ottawa Hull	20	30	.400

COTTON STATES LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Hattiesburg	30	18	.625	Jackson....	23	26	.469
Monroe....	27	21	.563	Laurel.....	22	27	.438
Vicksburg..	23	26	.469	Brookhaven	20	27	.449

TEXAS LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Ft. Worth..	58	18	.763	Houston...	36	39	.480
Beaumont..	39	36	.520	Dallas.....	35	42	.455
S. Antonio .	37	39	.487	Galveston..	33	47	.413
Wichita F'ls	37	40	.481	Shreveport.	31	45	.408

MICHIGAN-ONTARIO LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Bay City...	44	23	.657	Muskegon .	31	34	.477
Hamilton...	41	24	.631	Saginaw...	29	37	.439
London.....	34	33	.507	Kalamazoo.	27	36	.429
Flint.....	31	31	.500	Gr'ndR'pids	22	41	.349

MAJOR LEAGUE CLUB NICKNAMES.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

CLUB.	Nickname.	CLUB.	Nickname.
New York...	Giants.	Chicago.....	Cubs.
Philadelphia.	Phillies.	Boston.....	Braves.
St. Louis....	Cardinals.	Brooklyn....	Superbas.
Cincinnati...	Reds.	Pittsburgh...	Pirates.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

CLUB.	Nickname.	CLUB.	Nickname.
Chicago.....	White Sox.	Washington .	Nationals.
Boston.....	Red Sox.	New York...	Yankees.
Cleveland....	Indians.	St. Louis...	Browns.
Detroit.....	Tigers.	Philadelphia .	Athletics.

Some of the club nicknames still popular among baseball "fans" have descended from the earliest days of the game in this country.

WINNERS IN OTHER LEAGUES SINCE 1900.

YEAR.	Western.	Pacific.	Southern.	Indiana-Illinois-Iowa.	New International.	American Association.
1900...	Denver.	.....	.....	.....	Providence.	.....
1901...	Kansas City.	.....	Nashville.	Terre Haute.	Rochester.	.....
1902...	Kansas City.	.....	Nashville.	Rockford.	Toronto.	Indianapolis.
1903...	Milwaukee.	Los Angeles.	Memphis.	Bloomington.	Jersey City.	St. Paul.
1904...	Omaha.	Tacoma.	Memphis.	Springfield.	Buffalo.	St. Paul.
1905...	Des Moines.	Los Angeles.	New Orleans.	Dubuque.	Providence.	Columbus.
1906...	Des Moines.	Portland.	Birmingham.	Cedar Rapids.	Buffalo.	Columbus.
1907...	Omaha.	Los Angeles.	Atlanta.	Rock Island.	Toronto.	Columbus.
1908...	Sioux City.	Los Angeles.	Nashville.	Springfield.	Baltimore.	Indianapolis.
1909...	Des Moines.	San Francisco.	Atlanta.	Rock Island.	Rochester.	Louisville.
1910...	Sioux City.	Portland.	New Orleans.	Springfield.	Rochester.	Minneapolis.
1911...	Denver.	Portland.	New Orleans.	Peoria.	Rochester.	Minneapolis.
1912...	Denver.	Oakland.	Birmingham.	Springfield.	Toronto.	Minneapolis.
1913...	Denver.	Portland.	Atlanta.	Quincy.	Newark.	Milwaukee.
1914...	Sioux City.	Portland.	Birmingham.	Davenport.	Providence.	Milwaukee.
1915...	Des Moines.	San Francisco.	New Orleans.	Moline.	Buffalo.	Minneapolis.
1916...	Omaha.	Los Angeles.	Nashville.	Peoria.	Buffalo.	Louisville.
1917...	Des Moines.	San Francisco.	Atlanta.	Peoria.	Toronto.	Indianapolis.
1918...	Wichita.	Vernon.	New Orleans.	.....	Toronto.	Kansas City.
1919...	St. Joseph.	Vernon.	Atlanta.	Bloomington.	Baltimore.	St. Paul.
1920...	Tulsa.	Vernon.	Little Rock.	Bloomington.	Baltimore.	St. Paul.
1921...	Wichita.	Los Angeles.	Memphis.	Moline.	Baltimore.	Louisville.
1922...	Tulsa.	San Francisco.	Mobile.	Terre Haute.	Baltimore.	St. Paul.
1923...	Oklahoma City	San Francisco.	New Orleans.	Decatur.	Baltimore.	Kansas City.
1924...	Omaha.	Seattle.	Memphis.	Terre Haute.	Baltimore.	St. Paul.

New International previous winners—(1892) Binghamton; (1893) Erie; (1894) Providence; (1895) Springfield; (1896) Providence; (1897) Syracuse; (1898) Montreal; (1899) Rochester.

Texas League—(1907) Austin; (1908) San Antonio; (1909) Houston; (1910) Dallas, (1911) Austin; (1912) Houston; (1913) Houston; (1914) Houston-Waco; (1915) Waco; (1916) Waco; (1917) Dallas; (1918) Dallas; (1919) Ft. Worth; (1920) Ft. Worth; (1921) Ft. Worth; (1922) Ft. Worth; (1923) Ft. Worth.

South Atlantic—(1904) Macon; (1905) Macon; (1906) Savannah; (1907) Charleston; (1908) Jacksonville; (1909) Chattanooga; (1910) Columbus; (1911) Columbus; (1912) Jacksonville; (1913) Savannah; (1914) Savannah; (1915) Columbus; (1916) Augusta; (1917) war period; (1918) war period; (1919) Columbia; (1920) Columbia; (1921) Columbia; (1922) Charleston; (1923) Macon.

ARCHERY.

The two important events during 1924 in archery were the annual tournament of the Eastern Archery Association which was held at Rye, N. Y., Aug. 14, 15, and 16, and the 44th annual tournament of the National Archery Association (known as "The Mohawk Tournament" or "The Great Council of the Bow) which was held at Deerfield, Mass., Aug. 19 to 22, inclusive.

EASTERN ARCHERY ASSOCIATION.

In the tournament of the Eastern Archery Association, limited to archers east of Mississippi River, the men's championship was won by Rudolph Lagai of Rome, N. Y., a lad 16 years old. The women's championship was won by Miss Dorothy D. Smith of Newton Center, Mass. who has held the ladies' championship for three years past.

Those making the three highest scores in each event at this tournament were as follows:

Double York Round:
Rudolph Lagai, Rome, N. Y., Hits, 155; Score, 747.
Dr. R. P. Elmer, Penn A. C.; Hits, 175; Score, 687.
W. H Palmer jr, Penn. A. C.; Hits, 159; Score, 689.

Double American Round:
Rudolph Lagai, Rome, N. Y.; Hits, 176; Score, 1064.
R. P. Elmer, Penn. A. C.; Hits, 176; Score, 1060.
A. P. Knight sr., Rome, N. Y.; Hits, 168; Score, 1014.

Double National Round:
Miss Dorothy D. Smith, Newton Center, Mass.; Hits, 109; Score, 595.
Mrs. R. P. Elmer, Wayne, Pa.; Hits, 82; Score, 232.
Miss Ruth Brewer, Newton Center, Mass.; Hits, 48; Score, 200.

Double Columbia Round:
Miss Dorothy D. Smith, Newton Center, Mass.; Hits, 138; Score, 784.
Mrs. R. P. Elmer, Wayne, Pa.; Hits, 116; Score, 578.
Mrs. James Neild, Greenfield, Mass.; Hits, 102; Score, 506.

NATIONAL ARCHERY ASSOCIATION.

The annual tournament of the National Archery Association was one of the best attended of recent years, there being 54 entries. The men's championship was won by James Jiles of Pittsburgh, Pa. The women's championship was won by Miss Dorothy D. Smith of Newton Center, Mass.

Those making the three highest scores in each event are as follows:

Double York Round:
James S. Jiles, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Hits, 187; Score, 889.
R. P Elmer, Penn A. C.; Hits, 187; Score, 785.
Rudolph Lagai, Rome, N. Y.; Hits, 174; Score, 696.

Double American Round:
Rudolph Lagai, Rome, N. Y.; Hits, 179; Score, 1083.
R. P. Elmer, Penn A. C.; Hits, 172; Score, 1050.
James S. Jiles, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Hits, 176; Score, 1026.

Double National Round:
Miss Dorothy D. Smith, Newton Center, Mass.; Hits, 121; Score, 575.
Mrs. H. L. Bailey, Elizabeth, N. J.; Hits, 105; Score, 463.
Mrs. E. W. Frentz, Meirose, Mass.; Hits, 102; Score, 456.

Double Columbia Round:
Miss Dorothy D. Smith, Newton Center, Mass.; Hits, 136; Score, 784.
Mrs. H. L. Bailey; Hits, 131; Score, 695.
Miss Stella Ives, Boston, Mass.; Hits, 132; Score, 678.

A new record was established in the Flight Shoot by both the men and the women. The men's Flight Shoot was won by C. D. Curtis of Pembina, N. D. with a Flight Shot of 304 yds. 6½ inches. The best previous record was 290 yds. made by L. W. Maxon.

The Ladies' Flight Shot was won by Miss Katherine Howe of Dorset, Vt. who made a shot of 255 yds. 11½ inches. The previous record was 251 yds.

In the Team Shoot two new records were made. The winning Team was the Keystone Team composed of R. P. Elmer, Penn A. C., W. H. Paimer, Penn A. C.; J. S. Jiles, Pittsburgh, Pa.; and O. L. Hertig, Pittsburgh, Pa. The record breaking score of this team was 333 hits, 1727 score.

At the annual meeting held after the tournament, it was voted to hold the 1925 tournament at Rome, N. Y., and the following officers were elected: President, Arthur P. Knight sr., 102 Huntington St., Rome, N. Y.; Secretary-Treasurer, Louis C. Smith, 616 Old South Building, Boston, Mass.

FENCING.

National Senior Championships—Sabre, team, Fencers' Club; epee, team, Yale University; foils, team, Fencers' Club.

Junior Championships—Sabre, team, New York A. C.; epee, team, Fencers' Club; foils, team, Columbia University.

National Championships—Outdoor epee, Henry Breckinridge, Fencers' Club; foils, Leo Nunes, New York A. C.; epee, Leo Nunes, New York A. C.; sabre, J. E. Gignoux, New York A. C.

National Three-Weapon Championship—Fencers' Club; junior sabre, E. S. Acel, New York A. C.

National Interscholastic Foils—Harry Bertschy, Paterson (N. J.) High School.

Intercollegiate Championship—Foils, H. Bloomer, Columbia; sabre, F. Clarke, Army; epee, C. Calloway, Navy; foils, team, Harvard; sabre, team, Army; epee, team, Navy.

BASKETBALL.

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE LEAGUE.

Team.	Won.	Lost	P. C.	Points.	Goals.		Foul Tries.	Fouls.		Goals Agst.
					Field.	Foul.		Pers.	Tech.	
Cornell	8	2	.800	241	92	57	108	77	2	66
Princeton	6	4	.600	284	109	66	115	76	3	84
Columbia	6	4	.600	227	76	75	142	76	11	72
Dartmouth	4	6	.400	212	65	82	147	111	7	73
Yale	3	7	.300	217	86	45	98	94	2	87
Pennsylvania	3	7	.300	202	63	76	150	66	14	90

PAST WINNERS.

Team.	W.	L.	Team.	W.	L.	Team.	W.	L.
1910-11 Columbia	7	1	1915-16 Pennsylvania	9	2	1920-21 Pennsylvania	9	1
1911-12 Columbia	8	2	1916-17 Yale	9	1	1921-22 Princeton	9	2
1912-13 Cornell	7	1	1917-18 Pennsylvania	9	1	1923 Yale	7	3
1913-14 *Cornell-Col'bia	8	2	1918-19 †Pennsylvania	7	1	1924 Cornell	8	2
1914-15 Yale	8	2	1919-20 Pennsylvania	10	0			

* Tie. † Cup not in competition.

WESTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE.

Team.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.	Total Points	Opp. Total.	Goals.		Free Throws.		Fouls.
						Field.	Opp.	Made.	Missed.	
* Wisconsin	8	4	.667	278	245	111	97	61	58	95
* Chicago	8	4	.667	318	279	130	102	58	52	93
* Illinois	8	4	.667	327	267	124	106	79	61	96
† Ohio State	7	5	.583	358	322	136	127	86	60	90
† Purdue	7	5	.583	355	356	133	146	89	61	79
† Indiana	7	5	.583	372	289	145	116	72	69	82
Michigan	6	6	.500	280	288	105	113	70	53	75
Minnesota	5	7	.417	349	351	141	124	67	66	118
Iowa	4	8	.333	291	339	103	125	85	48	112
Northwestern	0	12	.000	234	384	81	150	72	71	87

* Tie for first place. † Tie for fourth place. No play-off.

PAST WINNERS.

Team.	Won.	Lost.	Team.	Won.	Lost.
1908-09 Chicago	12	0	1915-16 Wisconsin	11	1
1909-10 Chicago	9	3	1916-17 Illinois-Minnesota	10	2
1910-11 Minnesota-Purdue	8	4	1917-18 Wisconsin	9	3
1911-12 Wisconsin	12	0	1918-19 Minnesota	10	0
1911-12 Purdue	10	0	1919-20 Chicago	10	2
1912-13 Wisconsin	11	1	1920-21 Wisconsin-Purdue-Michigan	8	4
1913-14 Wisconsin	12	0	1921-22 Purdue	8	1
1914-15 Illinois	12	0	1922-23 Wisconsin-Iowa	11	1
			1923-24 Wisconsin-Chicago-Illinois	8	4

ROCKY MOUNTAIN CONFERENCE.

Team.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Total Scores.	Op. Scores.	Team.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Total Scores.	Op. Scores.
Colorado College	9	1	.900	365	231	Univ. of Colorado	3	5	.375	138	150
Colorado Mines	6	4	.600	253	239	Univ. of Denver	3	7	.300	205	247
Colorado Agri	6	4	.600	198	208	Univ. of Wyoming	1	7	.125	163	251

MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE.

Team.	W.	L.	P C.	Team.	W.	L.	P.C	Team.	W.	L.	P.C
Kansas	15	1	.938	Washington	8	8	.500	Missouri	4	12	.250
Oklahoma	13	3	.812	Kansas Aggies	8	8	.500	Grinnell	3	13	.187
Nebraska	10	6	.625	Drake	8	8	.500	Iowa State	2	14	.125

SOUTHWEST CONFERENCE.

Team.	W.	L.	P.C	Team.	W.	L.	P.C
Texas University	20	0	1000	Southern Methodist University	7	15	.318
Texas Christian University	15	4	.772	Baylor University	7	17	.291
Oklahoma A. and M. College	10	4	.714	Arkansas State University	3	9	.250
Texas A. and M. College	12	11	.521	Rice Institute	3	17	.150

NORTHWEST CONFERENCE.

Team.	W.	L.	P.C	Team.	W.	L.	P.C
Oregon Agricultural College	11	2	.846	Gonzaga University	6	7	.462
University of Washington	10	2	.833	Whitman College	4	10	.286
University of Oregon	10	4	.714	University of Montana	2	5	.286
Washington State College	9	7	.562	Willamette University	2	8	.200
University of Idaho	7	6	.538	Pacific University	0	10	.000

PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE.

SOUTHERN SECTION.

Team.	W.	L.	P.C
University of California	5	3	.625
University of Southern California	4	4	.500
Stanford University	3	5	.375

NORTHERN SECTION.

Team.	W.	L.	P.C
University of Washington	7	2	.778
Oregon Agricultural College	6	2	.750
University of Oregon	4	4	.500

CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES.

Team.	W.	L.	P.C	Team.	W.	L.	P.C
University of California	2	0	1000	University of Washington	0	2	.000

THE TURF.

EPINARD'S RACES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The presence of Pierre Wertheimer's famous French turf star Epinard in four events during the season of 1924 was the outstanding feature of the racing calendar. Although Epinard failed to win in any one of his four starts he finished second in three and proved to be a four-year-old fully in keeping with the record that preceded him from France. The first three events in which Epinard competed and ran second were termed the $100,000 International Series at varying distances.

THE FIRST RACE—BELMONT PARK.

The first contest was run at Belmont Park, Long Island, N. Y., on Monday, September 1, before 60,000 spectators, among whom was the Prince of Wales. The complete chart of the race follows:

Distance, six furlongs. International Special No. 1. Sweepstakes, for three-year-olds and upward, $25,000 addcd. Net value to winner, $29,000; second, $5,000; third, $2,000.

Horse.	Wt.	P. P.	St.	¼.	½.	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.	Odds.
Wise Counsellor	125	7	3	61½	61½	51	1¾	F. Keogh	3–1
Epinard	130	1	5	3h	3h	32	23	E. Haynes	7–2
Ladkin	125	3	7	84	71½	72	31¼	C. Kummer	7–1
Snob II	130	2	8	71½	5h	61	41¾	C. Lang	15–1
Zev	130	8	6	4½	2h	1h	51	L. Fator	4–1
Wilderness	130	4	9	9	9	9	61	J. Maiben	15–1
Baffling	125	5	2	1h	1h	21	7½	L. McAtee	4–1
Miss Star	127	6	1	21	4h	41	82	H. Thurber	25–1
Goshawk	130	9	4	5nk	82	81	9	I. Parke	12–1

Time—0.23, 0.46, 1.11 4-5.

Place and show: Wise Counsellor, even and 1 to 2; Epinard, 7 to 5 and 7 to 10; Ladkin, 5 to 2 and 7 to 5.

Start good; won ridden out; place driving. Wise Counsellor, ch, c., 3, by Mentor—Rustle; owned by F. A. Burton and John S. Ward and trained by W. V. Walsh.

Wise Counsellor, outpaced early, came around field at top of stretch and closed with a great rush on outside to outgame Epinard in final strides. Latter was in close quarters on rail for the first half mile, but moved up fast in stretch and looked the winner a furlong out; he only hung in final yards and evidently needed the race. Ladkin moved up fast in last quarter to outgame the tiring pacemakers in stretch. Snob II. was well up all the way. Zev rushed up to the leaders turning for home, but tired badly after disposing of Baffling at top of stretch. Wilderness was knocked out of it directly after the start. Baffling cut out a hot pace from a fast break, but quit badly in stretch. Miss Star was done after three furlongs. Goshawk showed only a flash.

Scratched—Worthmore, Little Chief, Rialto.

THE SECOND RACE—AQUEDUCT.

The second event was run at the Aqueduct course on Long Island, Saturday, September 27. The result: International Special No. 2. One mile. Weight for age. Sweepstakes for three-year-olds and upward. Net value to winner, $28,750; second, $5,000; third, $2,000.

Horse.	Wt.	P. P.	St.	¼.	½.	¾.	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.	Odds.
Ladkin	119	1	3	21½	1h	1h	22	1no	Kummer	2–1
Epinard	126	2	1	3h	3h	31½	32	21¼	Haynes	11–5
Wise Counsellor	119	3	2	1h	24	23	11½	32½	O'Donnell	16–1
Zev	126	4	4	41½	42½	41	4½	4h	L. Fator	5–1
My Own	126	6	6	51½	53	52	52	53	Barnes	15–1
Little Chief	126	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	Maiben	60–1

Scratched—Rialto.

Time—0.23, 0.45 4-5, 1.10 3-5, 1.36 2-5.

Place and show: Ladkin, 4-5, 1-3; Epinard, 4-5, 1-3; Wise Counsellor, even, 2-5.

Owners—1, August Belmont; 2, Pierre Wertheimer; 3, F. A. Burton; 4, Rancocas Stable; 5 Salubria Stable; 6, I. B. Humphreys.

Start good; won ridden out; place same. Ladkin, ch. c., 3, Fairplay—Lading; owned by August Belmont and trained by L. Feustel.

Ladkin, under perfect handling, was taken around the two leaders in the run down the backstretch after breaking a bit slowly. He then went to Wise Counsellor to carry that colt along at a terrific clip, but Kummer reserved him a bit for the final sixteenth and put up a powerful finish to withstand Epinard's final challenge. Latter outbroke his company, but was taken back off the pace going down the far side, doubtless a bit too far. He closed with a terrific rush when set down in the last quarter and would have won in another stride. Wise Counsellor had all his speed for seven furlongs and then faltered. Zev showed only a flash. Others always outrun.

THE THIRD RACE—LATONIA.

The third race was run at Latonia course, Covington, Ky., Oct.'11. Result:
International Special No. 3. Distance, one and one-quarter miles. For three-year-olds and upward, $50,000 added. Net value to winner, $55,000: second, $6,000; third, $3,000; fourth, $1,000.

Horse.	Wt.	P. P.	St.	¼.	½.	¾.	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.	Odds.
Sarazen	120	3	3	21	2½	11	11	11½	G. Babin	$5.70
Epinard	126	1	2	3½	31	4h	44	2no	E. Haynes	.95
Mad Play	120	7	5	42	41½	2½	2½	3no	L. Fator	18.65
Altawood	120	5	8	8	7½	62	3h	43	L.M'Dermott	39.00
Princess Doreen	117	8	6	6½	5½	5½	52	54	H. Stutts	5.15
Little Chief	126	4	4	5h	62	71	71	65	E. Pool	133.45
My Play	126	6	7	76	8	8	8	78	A.Schutt'ger	39.40
Chilhowee	120	2	1	12	1nk	3½	61	8	M. Garner	6.55

Scratched—Zev, Wise Counsellor.

Time—0.22 4-5, 0.45 1-5, 1.10 3-5, 1.35 4-5, 2.00 4-5.

$2 Mutuels paid: Sarazen, straight, $13.40; place, $4.20; show, $3.90. Epinard, place, $3.10; show, $3. Mad Play, show, $5.50.

Owners—1, Fair Stable; 2, Pierre Wertheimer; 3, Rancocas Stable; 4, C. B. Head; 5, Audley Farm; 6, I. B. Humphreys; 7, Lexington Stable; 8, Gallaher Brothers.

Start good; won handily; place driving. Sarazen, ch. g., 3, by High Time—Rush Box; owned by Fair Stable and trained by Max Hirsch.

Sarazen broke fast and, following Chilhowee closely for first half-mile, drew into lead when called on, and held others safe thereafter. Epinard raced forwardly for entire trip, stood hard drive in stretch, where he saved ground and just lasted for second place. Mad Play finished going gamely and but for bumping with Altawood would have been closer up. Altawood, far out of it for three-quarters, came strong when going fastest, bumped into Mad Play and lost stride momentarily but finished gamely. Princess Doreen was outrun but closed some ground in the stretch. Chilhowee tired badly after showing good speed for three-quarters.

THE FOURTH RACE—LAUREL.

Epinard also ran in the Laurel Stakes at Laurel, Md., on October 18, and for first time during his American invasion failed to make an impressive showing and contest. The result:

The Laurel Stakes—Distance, one mile; for all ages; $10,000 added. Net value to winner, $10,225; second, $2,000; third, $1,000; fourth, $200.

Horse.	Wt.	P. P.	St.	¼.	½.	¾.	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.	Odds.
Wise Counsellor	120	4	1	11½	11	12	13	12½	O'Donnell	$4.75
Big Blaze	110	1	6	52	53	53	31½	22½	P. Walls	27.15
Sun Flag	117	7	4	4h	31½	2no	21½	31½	Barnes	35.10
Initiate	107	3	2	2h	4h	4h	52	4½	Parke	9.15
Epinard	116	6	3	3no	2h	31½	41	5h	C. Kummer	.50
Rustic	110	5	5	7	7	7	7	62	Babin	33.90
My Play	123	2	7	61	62	67	63	7	Schuttinger	36.50

Scratched—Single Foot, Hurry Inn, Donaghee. Time—0.24 3-5, 0.48 1-5, 1.13 3-5, 1.38 2-5.

$2 mutuels paid—Wise Counsellor, straight, $11.50; place, $5.70; show, $4.90; Big Blaze, place, $17.60; show, $11.60; Sun Flag, show, $10.30.

Owners—1, F. A. Burton; 2, Glen Riddle Farm; 3, G. A. Cochran; 4, H. P. Whitney; 5, I Wertheimer; 6, A. H. Morris; 7, Lexington Stable.

Start good; won easily; place same. Wise Counsellor, ch. c., 3, by Mentor—Rustle; owned by F. A. Burton and trained by W. V. Walsh.

Wise Counsellor broke fast and drew away rounding the first turn. He was rated in front for the remainder of the trip. Big Blaze broke slowly and in close quarters in early stages. He closed stoutly in the stretch run. Sun Flag was a forward contender all the way. Epinard appeared sour at barrier. He was carried wide at first turn and quit after going five furlongs.

Following this event Epinard was reshipped to France by his owner, after he had refused an offer of $300,000 for him.

BREEDING OF PIERRE WERTHEIMER'S EPINARD.

EPINARD (4) chestnut colt, 1920.

- Cadajoz
  - Gost
    - Callistrate
      - Cambyse — Androcles / Cambuse
      - Citronelle — Mars / Bijou
    - Georgina
      - Trocadero — Monarque / Antonia
      - Gladia — Tournament / Garenne
  - Selected
    - Raeburn
      - St. Simon — Galopin / St. Angela
      - Mowerina — Scottish Chief / Stockings
    - Il Segreto
      - Chevron — Rosicrucian / Cognisaunce
      - Nameless — Blinkhoolie / No Name
- EpineBlanche
  - *Rock Sand
    - Sainfoin
      - Springfield — St. Albans / Viridis
      - Sanda — Wenlock / Sandal
    - Roquebrune
      - St. Simon — Galopin / St. Angela
      - St. Marguerite — Hermit / Devotion
  - White Throne
    - Nasturtium
      - *Watercress — Springfield / Wharfedale
      - Margerique — *Order / Margerine
    - Thorn Blossom
      - *Martenhurst — Wenlock / Hirondelle
      - *Eye Sweet — Galopin / Whin Blossom

*Imported.

RACING RECORD OF EPINARD.

Four-Year-Old Record.

Date 1924.	Race.	Wt.	Distance.	Fin.
May 11	Argenteuil Stakes, Longchamps		7 Furlongs	1
May 19	Sir Galahad III., Match, St. Cloud	130	7 Furlongs	2
May 29	Longchamps	135	1 1-8 Miles	2
1923.	**Three-Year-Old Record.**			
June 1	Maisons Laffitte	117	About 5 Furlongs	1
June 7	St. Cloud	121	About 5 Furlongs	1
June 13	Longchamps	128	About 1 Mile	1
June 24	Longchamps	121	About 1 1-8 Miles	1
July 31	Stewards' Cup, England	118	6 Furlongs	1
Oct. 31	Cambridgeshire, England	128	1 1-8 Miles	2

In 1922, as a two-year-old, Epinard finished first in six of his seven races, and in the other one was unplaced.

BEST AMERICAN RECORDS—STRAIGHT COURSE.

Distance.	Horse.	Age.	Wgt.	Track.	Date.	Time.
1-2 mile	Geraldine	4	122	Morris Park, N. Y.	Aug. 30, 1889	0.46
4 1-2 furlongs	Preceptor	2	112	Belmont Park, N. Y.	May 19, 1908	0.51
5-8 mile	Pen Rose	2	110	Belmont Park, N. Y.	Sept. 12, 1918	0.55 3-5
5 1-2 furlongs	Plater	2	107	Morris Park, N. Y.	Oct 21, 1902	1.02 2-5
3-4 mile	Artful	2	130	Morris Park, N. Y.	Oct. 15, 1904	1.08
6 1-2 furlongs	Lady Vera	2	90	Belmont Park, N. Y.	Oct. 19, 1906	1.16 3-5
7-8 mile	Paris	2	110	Belmont Park, N. Y.	Sept. 12, 1914	1.22 2-5
1 mile	*Salvator	4	110	Monmouth Park, N. J.	Aug. 28, 1890	1.35 1-2
	Kildeer	4	91	Monmouth Park, N. J.	Aug. 13, 1892	1.37 1-4
1 1-4 miles	Banquet	3	108	Monmouth Park, N. J.	July 17, 1899	2.03 3-5

* Against time.

BEST AMERICAN RUNNING RECORDS.

Distance.	Horse.	Age.	Wgt.	Track.	Date.	Time.
1-4 mile	Bob Wade	4	122	Butte, Mont.	Aug. 20, 1890	0.21 1-4
2 1-2 furlongs	Nash Cash	2	112	Charleston, S. C. (Palmetto Park)	Feb. 5, 1912	0.29 4-5
3-8 mile	Atoka	6	105	Butte, Mont.	Sept. 7, 1906	0.33 1-2
3 1-2 furlongs	Joe Blair	5	115	Juarez, Mexico.	Feb. 5, 1916	0.39
1-2 mile	Donau	2	115	Los Angeles, Cal. (Santa Anita)	Mar. 13, 1909	0.46 1-5
	Amon	2	115	Juarez, Mexico.	Feb. 9, 1911	0.46 1-5
4 1-2 furlongs	Distinction	2	107	Latonia, Ky.	June 10, 1919	0.52 2-5
5-8 mile	Pan Zareta	5	120	Juarez, Mexico.	Feb. 10, 1915	0.57 1-5
5 1-2 furlongs	Iron Mask	6	150	Juarez, Mexico.	Mar. 8, 1914	1.03 2-5
*Old Futurity C'se	Kingston	7	139	Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.	June 22, 1891	1.08
3-4 mile	Iron Mask	6	115	Juarez, Mexico.	Jan. 4, 1914	1.09 3-5
6 1-4 furlongs	Montanic	4	109	Chicago (Washington Park)	July 20, 1901	1.15 4-5
6 1-2 furlongs	Br'kd'le Nymph	4	124	Belmont Park, N. Y.	Oct. 14, 1907	1.17 2-5
	Sweep On	3	112	Belmont Park, N. Y.	May 31, 1919	1.17 2-5
7-8 mile	Roseben	5	126	Belmont Park, N. Y.	Oct. 16, 1906	1.22
7 1-2 furlongs	High Cloud	6	118	Louisville, Ky.	May 22, 1922	1.30
1 mile	Cherry Pie	3	113	Belmont Park, N. Y.	Sept. 3, 1923	1.35 2-5
1 mile 20 yards	Froglegs	4	107	Louisville (Churchill Downs)	May 13, 1913	1.39
	Senator James	8	103	Oriental Park (Havana)	Feb. 15, 1918	1.39
1 mile 40 yards	Abadane	8	110	Tia Juana, Mexico	Mar. 12, 1923	1.39 2-5
1 mile 50 yards	Vox Populi	4	104	Seattle, Wash. (The Meadows)	Sept. 5, 1908	1.40 4-5
1 mile 55 yards	First Whip	3	101	Saratoga, N. Y.	Aug. 22, 1900	1.43 1-4
1 mile 60 yards	Watervale	3	98	Baltimore, Md. (Pimlico)	May 9, 1911	1.42 2-5
1 mile 70 yards	Pif Jr.	6	120	Louisville, Ky. (Douglas Park)	May 29, 1918	1.41 3-5
	Be Good	4	106	Maple Heights, O.	July 25, 1923	1.41 3-5
	The Porter	4	110	Louisville, Ky.	May 30, 1919	1.41 3-5
1 mile 100 yards	Rapid Water	6	114	Oakland, Cal.	Nov. 30, 1907	1.41 1-5
1 1-16 miles	Dot	3	100	Belmont, Park, N. Y.	Sept. 7, 1923	1.42 1-5
1 1-8 miles	Chilhowee	3	115	Latonia, Ky.	Oct. 14, 1924	1.48 4-5
1 3-16 miles	Sir Barton	4	133	Saratoga, N. Y.	Aug. 28, 1920	1.55 3-5
1 1-4 miles	Whisk Broom II	6	139	Belmont Park, N. Y.	June 28, 1913	2.00
1 mile 500 yards	Swiftwing	5	100	Latonia, Ky.	July 8, 1905	2.10 1-5
1 5-16 miles	Ballot	4	126	Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.	July 1, 1904	2.09 3-5
1 3-8 miles	Man-o'-War	3	126	Belmont Park, N. Y.	June 12, 1920	2.14 1-5
1 1-2 miles	Man-o'-War	3	118	Belmont Park, N. Y.	Sept. 11, 1920	2.28 4-5
1 5-8 miles	Man-o'-War	3	126	Belmont Park, N. Y.	Sept. 4, 1920	2.40 4-5
1 3-4 miles	Chilhowee	3	126	Latonia, Ky.	Oct. 18, 1924	2.54 3-5
1 7-8 miles	Orcagna	4	96	Oakland, Cal.	Mar. 2, 1909	3.17 3-5
2 miles	Exterminator	5	128	Belmont Park, N. Y.	Sept. 15, 1920	3.21 4-5
2 miles 70 yards	Grosgrain	4	101	New Orleans (City Park)	Jan. 27, 1906	3.35 1-5
2 1-6 miles	War Whoop	4	96	Toronto, Ont. (Woodbine Park)	Sept. 23, 1905	3.34 1-4
2 1-8 miles	Joe Murphy	4	99	Chicago (Harlem)	Aug. 30, 1894	3.42
2 1-4 miles	Radio	4	100	Latonia, Ky.	Nov. 4, 1922	3.49
2 1-2 miles	Kyrat	3	88	Newport, Ky.	Nov. 18, 1899	4.24 1-2
2 5-8 miles	Ten Broeck	4	107	Lexington, Ky.	Sept. 16, 1876	4.58 1-2
2 3-4 miles	Hubbard	4	107	Saratoga, N. Y.	Aug. 9, 1873	4.58 3-4
3 miles	Mamie Algoi	5	105	New Orleans (City Park)	Feb. 16, 1907	5.19
4 miles	Sotemia	5	110	Louisville (Churchill Downs)	Oct. 7, 1912	7.10 4-5

*170 feet less than 3-4 mile.

WINNINGS OF FAMOUS FOREIGN HORSES.

Ksar, France	$320,000	Bayardo, England	$223,665
Isinglass, England	291,275	Sardanapale, France	211,505
Donovan, England	277,215	Lemberg, England	204,795
Rock Sand, England	238,900	Flying Fox, England	203,200

LEADING AMERICAN WINNING STABLES AND OWNERS.

(January to October, 1924)

Owner.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Amount.	Owner.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Amount.
Rancocas Stable	76	58	50	$224,797	Hoots, Mrs. R. M.	9	1	3	$91,555
Whitney, H. P.	69	63	45	205,294	Audley Farm Stable	35	49	46	91,046
Ross, J. K. L.	53	39	29	121,515	Fisher, H. C.	8	11	10	91,000
Belmont, A.	24	8	11	111,990	Bedwell, H. G.	72	72	85	89,975
Bostwick, A. C.	43	25	30	102,810	Camden, J. N.	52	42	32	82,189
Fair Stable	10	1	2	102,115	Cosden, J. S.	34	25	35	79,315
Belair Stud	26	14	21	99,336	Ward, J. S. & F. A. Burton	23	16	20	76,990
Daniel, W.	23	17	13	99,300	Seagram Stable	48	29	34	72,450
Idle Hour Stk. F. Stable	45	41	45	97,907	Headley, H. P.	31	33	26	75,125
Greentree Stable	45	58	40	95,564					
Gallaher Bros.	26	10	10	94,824					

LEADING ENGLISH OWNERS AND WINNINGS.

The Aga Khan	£48,000	Solly Joel	£28,000
Lord Derby	60,000	Sir E. Hulton	27,000
Lord Woolavington	£19,000		
Lord Rosebery	13,000		

WINNING HORSES FOR 1924.

(January to October)

Horse.	Sts.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Unp	Won.	Horse.	Sts.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Unp	Won.
Sarazen	11	8	1	1	1	$95,640	Aga Khan	25	6	5	7	7	$45,700
Black Gold	13	9	0	2	2	91,340	Runstar	3	2	1	0	0	44,550
Chilhowee	14	7	1	1	5	75,130	Wise Counsellor	9	4	1	2	2	43,760
Mad Play	17	5	4	5	3	74,490	Chacolet	9	2	4	1	2	31,890
Mother Goose	10	3	1	3	3	72,755	Single Foot	13	6	2	2	3	31,177
Master Charlie	10	6	0	1	3	69,015	Priscilla Ruley	24	10	2	4	6	30,600
Nellie Morse	7	3	1	0	3	60,250	Sunny Man	7	4	0	1	2	30,175
Ladkin	12	7	0	2	3	59,755	Ordinance	8	5	0	2	1	27,990
Princess Doreen	14	7	3	1	3	46,670	Shuffle Along	22	10	3	4	5	25,900
Spot Cash	16	9	4	2	1	45,820	Hallucination	5	5	0	0	0	25,750

LEADING AMERICAN JOCKEYS FOR 1924.
(January to October)

Name.	Mts.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Unpl.	Pct.	Name.	Mts.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Unpl.	Pct.
J. Wallace	846	154	120	122	450	.18	G. Ellis	686	108	111	87	380	.16
L. Lang	698	126	106	100	366	.18	O Pernia	554	107	85	79	283	.19
P. Walls	671	124	122	91	334	.18	H. Paden	539	103	74	97	265	.19
J. Maiben	552	116	82	81	274	.21	J. Callahan	546	91	78	90	287	.17
L. McDermott	550	111	97	96	246	.20	H. Stutts	618	91	85	83	359	.15

PURCHASE PRICES AMERICAN THOROUGHBREDS.

Horse.	Dollars	Horse.	Dollars	Horse.	Dollars	Horse.	Dollars
Tracery	265,000	Peter Pan	38,000	Omar Khayyam	26,600	Consideration	21,000
Rock Sand	150,000	Hastings	37,000	Kilmarnock	26,000	Falsetto	21,000
Whiskaway	125,000	Bolero	35,000	Order	26,000	Yankee	21,000
Inchcape	115,000	Endur. by Right	35,000	Requital	26,000	Pr. of Melbourne	20,500
Playfellow	115,000	Henry of Navarre	35,000	Sir Francis	26,000	Tippity Witchet	20,500
The Finn	110,000	W. H. Daniel	35,000	Clifford	25,000	Dobbins	20,200
St. Blaise	100,000	Iroquois	34,000	Compute	25,000	Aloha	20,000
Meddler	72,500	Tournament	33,500	David Garrick	25,000	Celt	20,000
Watercress	71,000	Rayon d'Or	33,000	Halma	25,000	Ban Fox	20,000
Hamburg	70,000	Heno	32,500	Horace E	25,000	Bat Masterson	20,000
Hamburg	60,000	Ornament	31,000	Iris	25,000	Burgomaster	20,000
Hermis	60,000	The Earl	30,500	Lady Languish	25,000	Duke of Magenta	20,000
Sir Martin	55,000	Colin	30,000	Maj. Daingerfield	25,000	Garry Herrmann	20,000
Meddler	55,000	Bashti	30,000	George Smith	25,000	His Eminence	20,000
Nasturtium	50,000	Chacornac	30,000	Maxim	25,000	Lamplighter	20,000
Friar Rock	50,000	Don Alonzo	30,000	Mortemer	25,000	Louisburg	20,000
Hamburg	49,500	Galore	30,000	Plaudit	25,000	Luke Blackburn	20,000
Meddler	49,000	Kingston	30,000	Potomac	25,000	Mexican	20,000
De Mund	45,000	L. Primrose colt	30,000	Savable	25,000	Mortemer	20,000
Fitz Herbert	45,000	Lamplighter	30,000	Fremont	25,000	Raceland	20,000
The Commoner	41,000	Laureate	30,000	Silver King	25,000	Timber	20,000
Accountant	40,000	McChesney	30,000	Virgil	25,000	Viola	20,000
Dalmatian	40,000	Oaklawn	30,000	Yorkville Belle	24,000	Yankee	20,000
Fitz Herbert	40,000	Uncle	30,000	Hautesse	23,000	Yankee Consul	20,000
Kentucky	40,000	Cudgel	30,000	Water Color	23,000	Westy Hogan	20,000
King Thomas	38,000	Dewdrop	29,500	Handspun	22,000	Liberty Loan	20,000
Uncle	38,000	Oiseau	27,500	Silver Fox	22,000		

PURCHASE PRICES EUROPEAN THOROUGHBREDS.

Horse.	Dollars	Horse.	Dollar.	Horse.	Dollar.	Horse.	Dollars
Prince Palatine	209,000	Flair	78,000	Isonomy	45,000	Rosicrucian	30,000
Charles O'Malley	200,000	Meddler	75,400	Florist	45,000	Laella	29,640
Flying Fox	189,000	Common	75,000	Busybody	44,000	Sister to Memoir	27,500
Cyllene	157,500	Melton	75,000	Harvester	43,000	Spinaway	27,400
Diamond Jubilee	151,200	Slieve Gallion	75,000	Cupbearer	40,000	Blue Gown	26,000
Jardy	150,000	Woolwinder	75,000	Galopin	40,000	Sun Kiss	26,000
Craganour	150,000	Doncaster	70,000	Petrarch	40,000	Gallinule	25,500
Ormonde	150,000	Ormonde	70,000	Robert the Devil	40,000	Julius Caesar	25,000
Val d'Or	140,000	St. Gatien	70,000	Scottish Chief	40,000	West Australian	25,000
Cyllene	125,000	The Bard	70,000	Verneuil	39,000	Stornoway	25,000
Rock Sand	125,000	Carbine	68,250	Flying Lemur	38,500	Wheel of Fortune	25,000
Dark Ronald	125,000	La Fleche	66,150	Sceptre	36,400	Cyanin	24,440
Sceptre	125,000	Aboyeur	65,000	Macaroni	35,500	Carbine—Sceptre filly	24,000
Prince Palatine	125,000	Blair Athol	62,500	Beaudesert	35,000		
Your Majesty	112,500	Bronzino	62,400	Silvio	35,000	Full Cry	23,920
Ard Patrick	110,000	Bridge of Canny	60,000	The Palmer	35,000	Cyrene	23,920
Galtee More	110,000	Kangaroo	60,000	Dark Legend	35,000	Maid of the Mist	23,400
Lancaster	110,000	Ormonde	60,000	Admiral Hawke	32,760	Salamanca	23,400
D. of Westminst'r	109,200	Rosicrucian	60,000	Little Goose	32,200	Rosedrop	22,500
Gouvernant	100,000	Adam	58,000	Hobbie Noble	31,500	Lindal	21,310
Minoru	100,000	Chittabob	55,000	Bachelor's D'ble	30,000	Hampton	21,000
Lycaon	93,600	Kendal	52,500	*Bonnie Scotland	30,000	Janette	21,000
Kendal	90,000	Sceptre	52,500	Childwick	30,000	Cantiniere	20,500
Matchbox	90,000	Friar's Balsam	50,000	Gladiateur	30,000	Maximilian	20,500
Polar Star	90,000	St. Maclou	50,000	Gorgos	30,000	Chamant	20,000
Adam	86,000	Melton	50,000	King Lud	30,000	Maid of Corinth	20,000
Bona Vista	80,000	Saraband	50,000	Priam	30,000	The Fly. Dutch'n	20,000
Pietermaritzburg	80,000	The Prince	50,000				

* Lord Rosebery's; not imported. Botafogo, an Argentine thoroughbred, sold for $225,000 in 1919.

RACING'S ECONOMIC VALUE.

(By F. C., in the New York Herald.)

Only those associated with the turf or interested in the breeding of blood stock have any definite knowledge of the economic benefit racing is to a country.

The distribution of more than $91,000,000 in stakes and purses on the tracks of the United States, Mexico, Cuba and the Dominion of Canada, since 1905, the figures being collected by Daily Racing Form, an unquestioned authority in such matters, presents a strong argument in favor of these tests to determine what specimens shall be worthy of perpetuation in the stud.

The reports show that in 1905 the contributions of racing organizations in the United States amounted to $5,372,402. The total for that year in all the countries named above was $5,601,577.

As neither Mexico nor Cuba had any recognized racing that year the $229,175 came from Canadian courses.

In 1909 Mexico, Cuba and British Columbia, the latter being figured separately from the rest of Canada, helped materially to offset the reduced purse offerings in this country, due to the attacks of the reformers, whose campaigns against racing reached their height in 1912, when the total contributions to the turf on this continent had shrunk to $1,507,625.

With the turf re-established here, in Kentucky, Maryland and all parts of Canada, about 1918 the situation improved.

In 1920 there was a total distribution of $7,773,407.

This has been augmented until 1923 furnished $9,675,811, of which this country supplied $6,979,741.

With such a record spread on the books there is little wonder that the values of thoroughbreds have enhanced and that the breeding industry has expanded far beyond the expectations of the most sanguine lover of the turf.

LEADING AMERICAN STAKE RACES.

THE FUTURITY STAKES.

(Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., 1888-1909; Saratoga, N. Y., 1910-1914; Belmont Park, N. Y., 1915 and since.)
2-year-olds; 3-4 mile, 1888-1891; 1,263 yards, 1 foot, 1892-1901; 3-4 mile, 1902 and since.

YEAR.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.	YEAR.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.
1888..	Proctor Knott	112	1.15 1-5	$40,900	1906..	Electioneer	117	1.13 3-5	$44,070
1889..	Chaos	109	1.16 4-5	54,500	1907..	Colin	125	1.11 1-5	32,930
1890..	Potomac	115	1.14 1-5	67,675	1908..	Maskette	118	1.11 1-5	33,360
1891..	His Highness	130	1.15 1-5	61,675	1909..	Sweep	126	1.11 4-5	33,660
1892..	Morello	118	1.12 1-5	40,450	1910..	Novelty	127	1.12 1-5	25,360
1893..	Domino	130	1.12 4-5	49,350	1913..	Pennant	119	1.15	15,060
1894..	Butterflies	112	1.11	48,710	1914..	Trojan	117	1.16 4-5	22,110
1895..	Requital	115	1.11 2-5	53,190	1915..	Thunderer	122	1.11 4-5	16,590
1896..	Ogden	115	1.10	43,790	1916..	Campfire	125	1.13 4-5	22,950
1897..	L'Alouette	115	1.11	34,290	1917..	Papp	127	1.12 ..	15,450
1898..	Martimus	118	1.12 2-5	36,610	1918..	Dunboyne	127	1.12 4-5	30,280
1899..	Chacornac	114	1.10 2-5	30,630	1919..	Man o' War	127	1.11 3-5	26,650
1900..	Ballyhoo Bey	112	1.10	33,580	1920..	Step Lightly	116	1.12 1-5	35,870
1901..	Yankee	119	1.09 1-5	36,850	1921..	Bunting	117	1.11 2-5	40,700
1902..	Savable	119	1.14	44,850	1922..	Sally's Alley	116	1.12	47,550
1903..	Hamburg Belle	114	1.13	35,930	1923..	St. James	130	1.10 2-5	64,810
1904..	Artful	114	1.14 4-5	42,880	1924..	Mother Goose	114	1.10 4-5	65,730
1905..	Ormondale	117	1.11 4-5	43,680					

PREAKNESS STAKES.

(Pimlico, Md.)
3-year-olds; 1 mile, 1909-1910; 1 1-8 miles, 1911 and since.

YEAR.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.	YEAR.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.
1909..	Effendi	116	1.39 4-5	$3,225	1918..	War Cloud	117	1.53 3-5	$12,250
1910..	Layminster	84	1.40 3-5	3,300	1918..	Jack Hare, Jr	115	1.53 2-5	11,250
1911..	Watervale	112	1.51	2,700	1919..	Sir Barton	126	1.53	24,500
1912..	Col. Holloway	107	1.56 3-5	1,450	1920..	Man o' War	126	1.51 3-5	23,000
1913..	Buskin	117	1.53 2-5	1,670	1921..	Broomspun	114	1.54 1-5	43,000
1914..	Holiday	108	1.53 4-5	1,355	1922..	Pillory	114	1.51 3-5	51,000
1915..	Rhine Maiden	104	1.58	1,275	1923..	Vigil	114	1.53 3-5	52,000
1916..	Damrosch	115	1.54 4-5	1,380	1924..	Nellie Morse	121	1.57 1-2	54,000
1917..	Kalitan	116	1.54 2-5	4,800					

The 1918 race was run in two divisions.

KENTUCKY DERBY.

(Louisville, Ky.)
3-year-olds; 1 1-2 miles, 1875-1895; 1 1-4 miles, 1896 and since.

YEAR.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.	YEAR.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.
1875..	Aristides	100	2.37 3-4	$2,850	1900..	Lieut. Gibson	117	2.06 1-4	$4,850
1876..	Vagrant	97	2.38 1-4	2,950	1901..	His Eminence	117	2.07 3-4	4,850
1877..	Baden Baden	100	2.38	3,300	1902..	Alan-a-Dale	117	2.08 3-4	4,850
1878..	Day Star	100	2.37 1-4	4,050	1903..	Judge Himes	117	2.09	4,850
1879..	Lord Murphy	100	2.37	3,550	1904..	Elwood	117	2.08 1-2	4,850
1880..	Fonso	105	2.37 1-2	3,800	1905..	Agile	122	2.10 3-4	4,850
1881..	Hindoo	105	2.40	4,410	1906..	Sir Huron	117	2.08 4-5	4,850
1882..	Apollo	102	2.40 1-4	4,560	1907..	Pink Star	117	2.12 3-5	4,850
1883..	Leonatus	105	2.43	3,760	1908..	Stone Street	117	2.15 1-5	4,850
1884..	Buchanan	110	2.40 1-4	3,990	1909..	Wintergreen	117	2.08 1-5	4,850
1885..	Joe Cotton	110	2.37 1-4	4,630	1910..	Donau	117	2.06 2-5	4,850
1886..	Ben All	118	2.36 1-2	4,890	1911..	Meridan	117	2.05	4,850
1887..	Montrose	118	2.39 1-4	4,200	1912..	Worth	117	2.09 2-5	4,850
1888..	Macbeth II	115	2.38 1-4	4,740	1913..	Doneral	117	2.04 4-5	5,475
1889..	Spokane	118	2.34 1-2	4,970	1914..	Old Rosebud	114	2.03 2-5	9,125
1890..	Riley	118	2.45	5,460	1915..	Regret	112	2.05 2-5	11,450
1891..	Kingman	122	2.52 1-4	4,680	1916..	George Smith	117	2.04	9,750
1892..	Azra	122	2.41 1-2	4,230	1917..	Omar Khayyam	117	2.04 3-5	16,600
1893..	Lookout	122	2.39 1-4	4,090	1918..	Exterminator	114	2.10 4-5	14,700
1894..	Chant	122	2.41	4,020	1919..	Sir Barton	112½	2.09 4-5	20,825
1895..	Halma	122	2.37 1-2	2,970	1920..	Paul Jones	126	2.09	30,375
1896..	Ben Brush	117	2.07 3-4	4,850	1921..	Behave Yourself	126	2.04 1-5	38,450
1897..	Typhoon II	117	2.12 1-2	4,850	1922..	Morvich	126	2.04 3-5	46,775
1898..	Plaudit	117	2.09	4,850	1923..	Zev	126	2.05 2-5	53,625
1899..	Manuel	117	2.12	4,850	1924..	Black Gold	126	2.05 1-5	52,775

LATONIA DERBY (HINDOO STAKES, 1883-1886. LATONIA, KY.)

3-year-olds; 1 1-2 miles.

YEAR.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.	YEAR.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.
1883..	Leonatus	110	2.40 1-2	$2,850	1904..	Elwood	127	2.42 3-4	$5,730
1884..	Audrian	110	2.42	3,860	1905..	The Foreman	110	2.38	5,950
1885..	Bersan	118	2.42 3-4	4,680	1906..	Sir Huon	127	2.36 4-5	5,095
1886..	Silver Cloud	118	2.40	3,810	1907..	The Abbot	114	2.46 1-5	4,410
1887..	Libretto	118	2.38 1-4	4,390	1908..	Pinkola	114	2.35 2-5	3,655
1888..	Los Angeles	110	2.39 1-4	4,270	1909..	Olambala	111	2.39 1-5	3,095
1889..	Hindoocraft	115	2.41	4,300	1910..	Joe Morris	117	2.33 2-5	2,925
1890..	Bill Letcher	115	2.43	5,380	1911..	Governor Gray	125	2.30 2-5	3,550
1891..	Kingman	128	2.45 1-4	4,540	1912..	Free Lance	114	2.31	4,250
1892..	Newton	117	3.14	3,760	1913..	Gowell	122	2.33 1-5	5,725
1893..	Buck McCann	117	2.44	4,450	1914..	John Gun	122	2.30 2-5	6,025
1894..	Lazzarone	117	2.51	6,555	1915..	Royal II	122	2.32	10,125
1895..	Halma	127	2.34 1-2	6,720	1916..	Dodge	127	2.37	9,950
1896..	Ben Brush	122	2.40 1-2	12,290	1917..	Liberty Loan	122	2.30 4-5	9,950
1897..	Ornament	127	2.35 1-4	8,740	1918..	Johren	124	2.33	9,925
1898..	Han d'Or	114	2.32 1-2	7,620	1919..	Be Frank	122	2.37 3-5	16,000
1899..	Prince McClurg	122	2.36 1-2	6,825	1920..	Upset	126	2.32	16,300
1900..	Lieut. Gibson	127	.....	4,715	1921..	Brother Batch	131	2.47 3-5	14,900
1901..	Hermando	114	2.35 1-4	4,985	1922..	Thibodaux	126	2.33 4-5	15,000
1902..	Harry New	114	2.38 3-4	4,390	1923..	The Clown	118	2.32 3-5	15,680
1903..	Woodlake	114	2.36 3-4	7,035	1924..	Chilhowee	118	2.30 1-5	25,600

The 1888 race was a dead heat, on first try, between Los Angeles and White. Los Angeles won on the run-off. The 1900 race was a walkover.

HOPEFUL STAKES.

(Saratoga, N. Y.)

2-year-olds; 3-4 mile.

YEAR.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.	YEAR.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.
1903..	Delhi	112	1.13 1-5	$22,275	1915..	Dominant	130	1.13 4-5	$9,150
1904..	Tanya	127	1.13 2-5	29,790	1916..	Campfire	130	1.14 3-5	18,850
1905 .	Mohawk II.	130	1.13 2-5	16,490	1917..	Sun Briar	130	1.15 3-5	30,600
1906..	Peter Pan	130	1.12 1-5	17,640	1918..	Eternal	115	1.13 3-5	30,150
1907..	Jim Gaffney	115	1.15	17,500	1919..	Man o' War	130	1.13	24,600
1908..	Helmet	115	1.12 1-5	10,990	1920..	.....	...	.....	.....
1909..	Rocky O'Brien	122	1.13 1-5	17,160	1921..	Morvich	136	1.12 3-5	34,900
1910..	Novelty	130	1.14	19,140	1922..	Dunlin	115	1.12 2-5	33,950
1913..	Bringhurst	113	1.12 2-5	4,100	1923..	Diogenes	115	1.12 2-5	46,800
1914..	Regret	127	1.16 2-5	9,590	1924..	Master Charlie	130	1.13	48,700

BELMONT STAKES.

(Jerome Park, N. Y., 1867-1889; Morris Park, N. Y., 1890-1905; Belmont Park, N. Y., 1906 and since.)

YEAR.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.	YEAR.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.
1867..	Ruthless	107	3.05	$1,850	1895..	Belmar	119	2.11 1-2	$2,700
1868..	Saxon	110	3.02	2,800	1896..	Hastings	122	2.24 1-2	3,025
1869..	Fenian	110	3.04 1-4	3,350	1897..	Scot. Chieftain	115	2.23 1-2	3,550
1870..	Kingfisher	110	2.59 1-2	3,750	1898..	Bowling Brook	122	2.32	7,810
1871..	Harry Bassett	110	2.56	5,450	1899..	Jean Beraud	122	2.23	9,445
1872..	Joe Daniels	110	2.58 1-4	4,500	1900..	Hidrin	126	2.21 1-2	14,790
1873..	Springbok	110	3.01 3-4	5,200	1901..	Commando	126	2.21	11,595
1874..	Saxon	110	2.59 1-2	4,200	1902..	Masterman	126	2.22 1-2	13,220
1875..	Calvin	110	2.42 1-4	4,450	1903..	Africander	126	2.23 1-5	12,285
1876..	Algerine	110	2.40 1-2	3,700	1904..	Delhi	126	2.06 3-5	11,575
1877..	Cloverbrook	110	2.46	5,200	1905..	Tanya	121	2.08	17,240
1878..	Duke of Magenta	118	2.43 1-2	3,850	1906..	Burgomaster	126	2.20	22,700
1879..	Spendthrift	118	2.42 3-4	4,250	1907..	Peter Pan	126	.....	22,765
1880..	Grenada	118	2.47	2,800	1908..	Colin	126	.....	22,765
1881..	Saunterer	118	2.47	3,000	1909..	Joe Madden	126	2.21 3-5	24,550
1882..	Forester	118	2.43	2,600	1910..	Sweep	126	2.22	9,700
1883..	Geo. Kinney	118	2.43 1-2	3,070	1913..	Princess Eugene	109	2.18	2,825
1884..	Panique	118	2.42	3,150	1914..	Luke McLuke	126	2.20	3,025
1885..	Tyrant	118	2.43	2,710	1915..	The Finn	126	2.18 2-5	1,825
1886..	Inspector B	118	2.41	2,700	1916..	Friar Rock	126	2.22	4,100
1887..	Hanover	118	2.43 1-2	2,900	1917..	Hourless	126	2.17 4-5	5,800
1888..	Sir Dixon	118	2.40 1-4	3,440	1918..	Johren	126	2.20 2-5	8,950
1889..	Eric	118	2.47	4,960	1919..	Sir Barton	126	2.17 2-5	11,950
1890..	Burlington	118	2.08 3-4	8,500	1920..	Man o' War	126	2.14 1-5	7,950
1891..	Foxford	118½	2.08 3-4	5,070	1921..	Grey Lag	126	2.16 4-5	8,400
1892..	Patron	122	2 17	5,610	1922..	Pillory	126	2.18 4-5	38,700
1893..	Comanche	117	1.53 1-4	5,310	1923..	Zev	126	2.19	38,000
1894..	H'y of Navarre	117	1.56 1-2	6,680	1924..	Mad Play	126	2.18 4-5	42,880

No time was taken in 1907 and 1908. There was no racing in 1911 and 1912.

WITHERS STAKES.

(Jerome Park, N. Y., 1874-1889; Morris Park, N. Y., 1890-1904; Belmont Park, N. Y., 1905 and since.)

3-year-olds; 1 mile.

YEAR.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.	YEAR.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.
1874..	Dublin	110	1.50	$3,200	1899..	Jean Beraud	122	1.42 1-4	$4,450
1875..	Aristides	110	1.45 3-4	4,150	1900..	Kilmarnock	126	1.41 1-4	5,470
1876..	Fiddlesticks	110	1.46 1-2	3,500	1901..	The Parader	126	1.42 1-2	5,020
1877..	Bombast	110	1.46	4,200	1902..	Compute	126	1.42	4,815
1878..	Duke of Magenta	118	1.48	3,500	1903..	Shorthose	126	1.41	6,395
1879..	Dan Sparling	118	1.48	5,305	1904..	Delhi	126	1.40	5,750
1880..	Ferncliffe	118	1.49	3,800	1905..	Blandy	126	1.44 3-5	6,220
1881..	Crickmore	115	1.48	4,275	1906..	Accountant	126	1.38 4-5	6,850
1882..	Forster	118	1.46 1-2	4,600	1907..	Frank Gill	126	1.40	7,775
1883..	Geo. Kinney	118	1.45	2,990	1908..	Colin	126	1.41	12,090
1884..	Panique	118	1.48	3,240	1909..	Hilarious	126	1.41 1-5	11,070
1885..	Tyrant	118	1.45 1-4	3,070	1910..	The Turk	126	1.40	3,000
1886..	Biggonet	113	1.48	3,260	1913..	Rock View	118	1.39 2-5	2,325
1887..	Hanover	118	1.46 1-2	3,490	1914..	Charlestonian	115	1.39 4-5	2,900
1888..	Sir Dixon	118	1.47	3,620	1915..	The Finn	118	1.39 2-5	1,425
1889..	Diablo	121	1.45	5,380	1916..	Spur	118	1.38 2-5	2,900
1890..	King Eric	110	1.41	8,140	1917..	Hourless	118	1.39	5,475
1891..	Picnicker	117	1.40 3-4	4,190	1918..	Motor Cop	118	1.39 3-5	7,100
1892..	Tammany	122	1.40	7,460	1919..	Sir Barton	118	1.38 4-5	8,075
1893..	Dr. Rice	122	1.42	9,470	1920..	Man o' War	118	1.35 4-5	4,825
1894..	Domino	122	1.40	7,100	1921..	Leonardo II	118	1.37 2-5	5,475
1895..	Lucania	109	1.41 3-4	2,700	1922..	Snob II	118	1.35 4-5	7,240
1896..	Handspring	122	1.41	2,550	1923..	Zev	118	1.37 2-5	18,300
1897..	Octagon	119	1.43	2,550	1924..	Bracadale	118	1.39	19,000
1898..	The Huguenot	122	1.43	3,815					

SARATOGA SPECIAL (SARATOGA, N. Y.).

2-year-olds; 5 1-2 furlongs, 1901-1905; 3-4 mile, 1906 and since.

YEAR.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.	YEAR.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.
1901..	Goldsmith	...	1.08 1-5	$14,500	1914..	Regret	119	1.11 3-5	$5,125
1902..	Irish Lad	...	1.08 1-5	18,000	1915..	Dominant	122	1.16	5,125
1903..	Aristocracy	...	1.11 4-5	23,500	1916..	Campfire	122	1.13 1-5	5,625
1904..	Sysonby	122	1.07	13,000	1917..	Sun Briar	122	1.15	11,750
1905..	Mohawk II	122	1.07	16,500	1918..	Hannibal	122	1.16 1-5	9,000
1906..	Salvidere	119	1.12 2-5	15,000	1919..	Golden Broom	122	1.12 4-5	8,500
1907..	Colin	122	1.12	13,000	1920..	Tryster	122	1.12 3-5	9,500
1908..	Sir Martin	122	1.18 4-5	9,250	1921..	Morvich	122	1.12 1-5	9,300
1909..	Waldo	122	1.15 4-5	4,875	1922..	Goshawk	122	1.12 1-5	9,375
1910..	Novelty	122	1.14 2-5	12,250	1923..	St. James	122	.....	.....
1913..	Roamer	119	1.13	6,560	1924..	Sunny Man	122	1.12 3-5	13,500

TRAVERS STAKES (SARATOGA, N. Y.).

3-year-olds; 1 3-4 miles, 1864-1889; 1 1-4 miles, 1890-1892; 1 1-4 miles, 1893-1894; 1 1-8 miles, 1895; 1 1-4 miles, 1897; 1 1-8 miles, 1901-1903; 1 1-4 miles, 1904 and since.

YEAR.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.	YEAR.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.
1864..	Kentucky	100	3.18 3-4	$2,950	1892..	Azra	122	2.43 3-4	$2,750
1865..	Maiden	97	3.18 1-2	3,400	1893..	Stowaway	107	2.10 3-4	2,450
1866..	Merrill	100	3.29	3,500	1894..	H'y of Navarre	125	2.10 1-4	2,350
1867..	Ruthless	103	3.13 1-4	2,850	1895..	Liza	104	1.55 1-2	1,125
1868..	Banshee	97	3.10 3-4	3,150	1896..	Arbuckle	...	...	...
1869..	Gleneig	110	3.14	3,000	1897..	Rensselaer	126	2.12	1,425
1870..	Kingfisher	110	3.15 1-4	4,950	1901..	Blues	126	1.56 3-5	6,750
1871..	Harry Bassett	110	3.21 3-4	5,000	1902..	Hermis	111	1.54 4-5	6,750
1872..	Joe Daniels	110	3.08 1-4	5,500	1903..	Ada May	106	1.57	8,150
1873..	Tom Bowling	110	3.09 3-4	5,400	1904..	Broomstick	129	2.06 4-5	5,850
1874..	Attilla	110	3.09 1-2	5,050	1905..	Dandelion	111	2.08	8,350
1875..	D'Artagnan	110	3.06 1-2	4,850	1906..	Gallavant	111	2.08 1-5	5,800
1876..	Sultana	107	3.15 1-2	3,700	1907..	Frank Gill	129	2.07	5,800
1877..	Baden Baden	110	3.12 1-2	4,550	1908..	Dorante	116	2.09 3-5	5,800
1878..	D'k of Magenta	118	3.08	4,250	1909..	Hilarious	129	2.06	5,800
1879..	Falsetto	118	3.09 1-4	4,950	1910..	Dalmatian	129	2.10	4,825
1880..	Grenada	118	3.12 1-2	3,750	1913..	Rock View	129	2.06 3-5	2,725
1881..	Hindoo	118	3.07 1-2	2,950	1914..	Roamer	123	2.04	3,000
1882..	Carle. B	115	3 28 3-4	3,450	1915..	Lady Rotha	106	2.11 2-5	2,150
1883..	Barnes	118	3.18	3,400	1916..	Spur	129	2.05	3,125
1884..	Rataplan	118	3.07 1-2	4,150	1917..	Omar Khayyam	129	2.08 4-5	5,350
1885..	Bersan	118	3.08 1-4	4,025	1918..	Sun Briar	120	2.03 1-5	7,700
1886..	Inspector B	118	3.10 1-4	3,825	1919..	Hannibal	120	2.02 4-5	9,335
1887..	Carey	118	3.17 1-2	3,825	1920..	Man o' War	129	2.01 4-5	9,275
1888..	Sir Dixon	118	3.07 3-4	4,625	1921..	Sporting Blood	116	2.05 4-5	10,550
1889..	Long Dance	118	3.08 3-4	3,700	1922..	Little Chief	123	2.13 2-5	11,325
1890..	Sir John	118	2.39	4,925	1923..	Wilderness	120	2.04	13,550
1891..	Vallera	122	2.49	2,900	1924..	Sun Flag	115	2.04 2-5	14,675

The 1874 race was a dead neat, on first try, between Attila and Acrobat. Attila won on the run-off in 3.08 3-4.

In 1915 Trial by Jury finished first, but was disqualified.

GRAND UNION HOTEL STAKES (SARATOGA, N. Y.).

2-year-olds; 3-4 m e.

YEAR.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.	YEAR.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.
1901..	King Hanover	110	1.13 1-5	$6,975	1914..	Garbage	127	1.13 3-5	$3,985
1902..	Grey Friar	114	1.13	10,990	1915..	Puss in Boots	104	1.13 3-5	4,100
1903..	Highball	117	1.14 1-5	10,815	1916..	Hourless	125	1.12 3-5	5,850
1904..	Sidelight	110	1.13	8,250	1917..	Sun Briar	130	1.16 2-5	8,550
1905..	Battleaxe	117	1.14	8,550	1918..	Sweep On	127	1.12 2-5	8,525
1906..	Penarris	114	1.13 3-5	8,250	1919..	Man o' War	130	1.12	7,600
1907..	Colin	127	1.13	8,250	1920..	Prudery	...	...	7,600
1908..	Edward	122	1.15	8,250	1921..	Kai Sang	127	1.12 3-5	9,050
1909..	Chickasaw	117	1.13 2-5	1,295	1922..	Zev	115	1.15	9,775
1910..	Iron Mask	114	1.12 4-5	8,040	1923..	Big Blaze	112	1.11 2-5	9,700
1913..	Black Broom	107	1.13 1-5	2,440	1924..	Sunsard	112	1.15 4-5	10,000

SUBURBAN HANDICAP.

(Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., 1884-1912; Belmont Park, N. Y., 1913 and since.)

YEAR.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.	YEAR.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.
1884..	Gen Monroe	124	2.11 3-4	$4,945	1903..	Africander	110	2.10 2-5	$16,490
1885..	Pontiac	102	2.09 1-2	5,865	1904..	Hermis	127	2.05	16,800
1886..	Troubadour	115	2.12 1-4	5,697	1905..	Beldame	123	2.05 2-5	16,800
1887..	Eurus	102	2 12	6,095	1906..	Go-Between	116	2.05 1-5	16,800
1888..	Elkwood	119	2.07 1-2	6,812	1907..	Nealon	113	2.06 2-5	16,800
1889..	Raceland	120	2.09 4-5	6,900	1908..	Ballot	127	2.03	19,750
1890..	Salvator	127	2.06 4-5	6,900	1909..	Fitz Herbert	105	2.03 2-5	3,850
1891..	Loantaka	110	2.07	9,900	1910..	Olambala	115	2.04 2-5	4,800
1892..	Montana	115	2.07 2-5	17,750	1913..	Whisk Broom II	139	2.00	3,000
1893..	Lowlander	105	2.06 3-5	17,750	1915..	Stromboli	122	2.05 2-5	3,925
1894..	Ramapo	120	2.06 1-5	12,070	1916..	Friar Rock	101	2.05	3,450
1895..	Lazzarone	115	2.07 4-5	4,730	1917..	Boots	122	2.05 1-5	4,900
1896..	Henry of Navarre	129	2.07	5,850	1918..	Johren	110	2.06	7,500
1897..	Ben Brush	123	2.07 1-5	5,850	1919..	Corn Tassel	108	2.02 1-5	5,200
1898..	Tillo	119	2.08 1-5	6,800	1920..	Paul Jones	106	2.09 3-5	6,350
1899..	Imp	114	2.08 1-5	6,800	1921..	Audacious	120	2.02 1-5	8,100
1900..	Kinley Mack	125	2.06 4-5	6,800	1922..	Capt. Alcock	108	2.05 2-5	8,200
1901..	Alcedo	112	2.05 3-5	7,800	1923..	Grey Lag	135	2.03	7,800
1902..	Gold Heels	124	2.05 1-5	7,800	1924..	Mad Hatter	125	2.03 2-5	9,150

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.

(Morris Park, N. Y., 1891-1904; Belmont Park, N. Y., 1905 and since.)

3-year-olds and over; 1 1-8 miles, 1891-1896; 1 mile, 1907 and since.

YEAR.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.	YEAR.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.
1891..	Tristan	114	1.51 1-2	$7,300	1908..	Jack Atkin	128	1.38 3-5	$9,260
1892..	Pessara	117	1.54	12,200	1909..	King James	125	1.40	3,875
1893..	Charade	107½	1.52 1-4	13,740	1910..	Fashion Plate	105	1.37 4-5	3,800
1894..	Ramapo	117	1.52 1-2	6,145	1913..	Whisk Broom II	126	1.39	3,500
1896..	Counter Tenor	115	1.53	3,850	1914..	Buskin	114	1.37 4-5	4,200
1897..	Voter	99	1.40 1-2	3,850	1915..	Stromboli	118	1.39 4-5	2,325
1898..	Bowling Brook	102	1.44	4,280	1916..	The Finn	120	1.38	3,350
1899..	Filigrane	102	1.39 3-5	6,750	1917..	Ormesdale	111	1.39 1-5	3,850
1900..	Ethelbert	126	1.41 1-4	6,250	1918..	Trompe La Mort	102	1.38 2-5	3,865
1901..	Banastar	123	1.42	6,810	1919..	Lanius	115½	1.45 2-5	3,865
1902..	Arsenal	90	1.42	8,920	1920..	Wildair	107	1.38 4-5	3,865
1903..	Gunfire	109	1.38 3-5	11,080	1921..	Mad Hatter	127	1.37 2-5	8,150
1904..	Irish Lad	123	1.40	10,880	1922..	Mad Hatter	129	1.36 3-5	8,550
1905..	Sysonby-Race King.	107	1.41 3-5	5,655	1923..	Grey Lag	133	1.38	7,600
1906..	Grapple	106	1.39	10,850	1924..	Laurano	101	1.38 1-5	9,150
1907..	Glorifier	119	1.40 4-5	10,650					

The 1905 race was a dead heat between Sysonby and Race King.

SARATOGA CUP (SARATOGA, N. Y.).

3-year-olds and over; 2 1-4 miles, 1865-1886; 2 miles, 1891; 1 5-8 miles, 1901; 1 3-4 miles, 1902 and since.

Year.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.	Year.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.
1865..	Kentucky	104	4.01 1-2	$1,850	1891..	Los Angeles	121	3.43 1-2	$2,900
1866..	Kentucky	114	4.04	2,250	1901..	Blues	113	2.52 2-5	3,350
1867..	Muggins	118	4.03	1,850	1902..	Advance Guard	127	3.01 4-5	3,350
1868..	Lancaster	114	4.14	1,950	1903..	Africander	113	2.58	7,600
1869..	Bayonet	108	4.10	2,250	1904..	Beldame	108	3.03 4-5	8,350
1870..	Helmbold	108	4 03 3-4	1,850	1905..	Caughnawaga	127	3.00 4-5	5,800
1871..	Longfellow	108	4.02 3-4	1,550	1906..	Go-Between	127	3.05 2-5	6,050
1872..	Harry Bassett	108	3.59	1,550	1907..	Running Water	121	3.06 1-5	6,050
1873..	Joe Daniels	108	4.10 3-4	1,700	1909..	Olambala	113	2 58	2,175
1874..	Springbok	108	4.11 3-4	2,450	1910..	Countless	113	2.58 3-5	4,100
1875..	Springbok-Preakness.	114	3.56 1-4	2,250	1913..	Sam Jackson	124	3.05 2-5	1,650
1876..	Tom Ochiltree	118	4.06 1-2	1,850	1914..	Star Gaze	126	3.10	2,175
1877..	Parole	115	4.04 1-2	2,150	1915..	Roamer	123	3.01 4-5	2,225
1878..	Parole	121	4.08 1-2	1,700	1916..	Friar Rock	113	3.03	3,375
1879..	Bramble	118	4.11 3-4	1,500	1917..	Omar Khayyam	113	3.07 4-5	5,050
1880..	Long Taw	125	4.08	1,300	1918..	Johren	113	3.02 1-5	5,250
1881..	Checkmate	126	4.00 3-4	1,800	1919..	Exterminator	126	2.58	5,350
1882..	Thora	113	4.05 1-2	1,850	1920..	Exterminator	126	2.56 2-5	4,950
1883..	Gen. Monroe	122	4 21 1-2	1,950	1921..	Exterminator	126	3.04 3-5	5,000
1884..	Gen. Monroe	123	4.05	1,650	1922..	Exterminator	126	3.00 2-5	5,525
1885..	Bob Miles	118	4.02	2,150	1923..	My Own	116	2.57 1-5	6,850
1886..	Volente	118	4 25	1,700	1924..	Mr. Mutt	116	3.06 3-5	8,300

The 1875 race was a dead heat between Springbok and Preakness, and the stakes were divided.

SARATOGA HANDICAP (SARATOGA, N. Y.).

3-year-olds and over; 1 1-8 miles, 1901; 1 3-16 miles, 1902; 1 1-4 miles, 1903 and since.

Year.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.	Year.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.
1901..	Rockton	116	1.53 1-5	$6,800	1914..	Borrow	123	2.05 2-5	$3,875
1902..	Francesco	97	1.59	6,800	1915..	Roamer	128	2.04 2-5	2,300
1903..	Waterboy	127	2.05 3-5	8,800	1916..	Stromboli	121	2.05 1-5	3,850
1904..	Lord of the Vale	112	2.05	8,800	1917..	Roamer	122	2.06 1-5	4,850
1905..	Caughnawaga	119	2.07	8,300	1918..	Roamer	120	2.02 1-5	5,350
1906..	Dandelion	113	2.04 3-5	8,300	1919..	Purchase	118	2.02 2-5	7,000
1907..	McCarter	111	2.05 3-5	8,300	1920..	Sir Barton	129	2.01 4-5	5,200
1908..	Monfort	100	2.05 4-5	1,150	1921..	Yellow Hand	120	2.03 4-5	5,100
1909..	Affliction	90	2.05	3,850	1922..	Grey Lag	130	2.03 1-5	7,750
1910..	Olambala	128	2.08 3-5	5,800	1923..	Prince James	112	2.09 2-5	7,450
1913..	Cock o' the Walk	107	2.06	3,850	1924..	My Own	124	2.05 3-5	8,150

DWYER STAKES (BROOKLYN DERBY).

(Gravesend, N. Y., 1887-1910; Belmont Park, N. Y., 1913; Aqueduct, N. Y., 1914 and since.)

3-year-olds; 1 1-2 miles, 1887; 1 1-8 miles, 1888-1897; 1 1-2 miles, 1898-1909; 1 1-4 miles, 1910-1914; 1 1-8 miles, 1915 and since.

Year.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.	Year.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.
1887..	Hanover	118	2.43 1-2	$2,675	1905..	Cairngorm	118	2.34 3-5	$5,390
1888..	Emp. of Norfolk	118	2.08 3-4	3,740	1906..	Belmere	118	2.37	9,475
1889..	Cynosure	118	2.10 1-2	4,790	1907..	Peter Pan	126	2.41	10,475
1890..	Burlington	118	2.12 3-4	6,960	1908..	Fair Play	114	2.33	13,350
1891..	Russell	122	2.10	5,270	1909..	Joe Madden	126	2.37 4-5	9,225
1892..	Patron	122	2.10 1-4	5,240	1910..	Dalmatian	122	2.07	2,300
1893..	Rainbow	122	2.09 1-4	4,350	1913..	Rock View	123	2.07 3-5	2,150
1894..	Dobbins	122	2.14 1-2	5,340	1914..	Roamer	117	2.05 3-5	2,300
1895..	Keenan	122	2.10 1-2	4,640	1915..	Norse King	111	1.54	2,275
1896..	Handspring	122	2.10 1-2	7,800	1916..	Chicle	116	1.51 3-5	2,950
1897..	Octagon	122	2.10 3-4	7,960	1917..	Omar Khayyam	125	1.54 1-5	3,850
1898..	The Huguenot	122	3.37 1-4	7,750	1918..	Cudgel	129	1.50 1-5	4,850
1899..	Ahom	119	2.36	7,750	1919..	Purchase	118	1.52 3-5	4,850
1900..	Petruchio	108	2 34	8,475	1920..	Man o' War	126	1.49 1-5	4,850
1901..	Bonnibert	112	2 34 4-5	7,750	1921..	Grey Lag	123	1.49	7,100
1902..	Maj. Daingerfield	118	2.37	7,750	1922..	Rag Joy	117	1 52 3-5	7,300
1903..	Whorler	118	2.39 1-4	7,750	1923..	Dunlin	123	1.51 1-5	7,150
1904..	Bryn Mawr	118	2.35	10,000	1924..	Ladkin	123	1.49 4-5	7,750

BROOKLYN HANDICAP.

(Gravesend, N. Y., 1887-1910; Belmont Park, N. Y., 1913; Aqueduct, N. Y., 1914 and since.)

3-year-olds and over; 1 1-4 miles, 1887-1914; 1 1-8 miles, 1915 and since.

Year.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.	Year.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.
1887..	Dry Monopole	106	2.07	$5,850	1905..	Delhi	124	2 06 1-5	$15,800
1888..	The Bard	125	2 13	6,925	1906..	Tokalon	108	2.05 3-5	15,800
1889..	Exile	116	2.07 1-2	6,900	1907..	Superman	99	2.09	15,800
1890..	Castaway II	100	2.10	6,900	1908..	Celt	106	2.04 1-5	19,750
1891..	Tenny	128	2.10	14,800	1909..	King James	126	2.04	3,850
1892..	Judge Morrow	116	2.08 3-4	17,750	1910..	Fitz Herbert	130	2.05 3-5	4,800
1893..	Diablo	113	2.09	17,500	1913..	Whisk Broom II	130	2.03 2-5	3,125
1894..	Dr. Rice	112	2.07 1-4	17,750	1914..	Buckhorn	113	2.08	3,750
1895..	Hornpipe	105	2.11 1-4	7,750	1915..	Tartar	103	1.50 3-5	3,850
1896..	Sir Walter	113	2.08 1-2	7,750	1916..	Friar Rock	108	1.50	3 850
1897..	Howard Mann	106	2.09 3-4	7,750	1917..	Borrow	117	1.49 2-5	4,850
1898..	Ornament	127	2.10	7,800	1918..	Cudgel	129	1.50 1-5	4,850
1899..	Banastar	110	2.06 1-4	7,800	1919..	Eternal	105	1.49 4-5	5,000
1900..	Kinley Mack	122	2.10	7,800	1920..	Cirrus	108	1.50	5,850
1901..	Conroy	102½	2.09	7,800	1921..	Grey Lag	110	1.49 4-5	7,600
1902..	Reina	104	2.07	7,800	1922..	Exterminator	135	1.50	7,600
1903..	Irish Lad	103	2.05 2-5	14 950	1923..	Little Chief	114	1.50	7,600
1904..	The Picket	119	2.06 3-5	15,800	1924..	Hephaistos	123	1.50 4-5	7,600

GREAT AMERICAN STAKES.

(Aqueduct, N. Y., 1889-1910; Belmont Park, N. Y., 1913; Aqueduct, N. Y., 1914 and since)
2-year-olds; 5-8 mile.

Year.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.	Year.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.
1889..	St. Carlo	115	1.02 1-4	$17,650	1906..	Water Pearl	125	1.01	$11,200
1890..	Russell	118	1.02	17,650	1907..	Cohort	115	1.00	14,750
1891..	St. Florian	118	1.03 1-2	16,650	1908..	Sir Martin	125	1.00 3-5	13,200
1892..	Sir Walter	118	1.01 1-4	16,650	1909..	Starbottle	115	1.02 4-5	1,925
1893..	Domino	118	1.01 3-4	18,675	1910..	Babbler	122	1.02 1-5	7,120
1894..	Waltzer	118	1.04 1-4	15,600	1913..	Gainer	113	.59 3-5	3,700
1895..	Applegate	118	1.02	16,400	1914..	Lady Barbary	109	1.01 3-5	1,925
1896..	George Kessler	118	1.02 1-4	12,195	1915..	Ormesdale	120	1.01 4-5	2,325
1897..	Previous	113	1.01 3-4	9,750	1916..	Campfire	112	1.00	3,900
1898..	Jean Beraud	122	1.01 3-4	9,750	1917..	Sun Briar	112	1.01 2-5	5,250
1899..	Vulcan	112	1.02 1-2	13,305	1918..	Dunboyne	115	.59 2-5	6,600
1900..	Prince Charles	122	1.02 1-5	9,750	1919..	Bonnie Mary	127	.58 2-5	5,050
1901..	Blue Girl	122	1.02 4-5	9,750	1920..	Touch Me Not	112	.59 1-5	6,600
1902..	Dalesman	115	1.00	10,570	1921..	Broomster	115	.59 3-5	7,600
1903..	Broomstick	125	1.00	10,060	1922..	Goshawk	115	.59 1-5	7,600
1904..	Song and Wine	122	1.02 3-5	9,800	1923..	Rustic	112	.58 4-5	7,600
1905..	Burgomaster	115	1.01	10,025	1924..	Swope	114	1.00 2-5	7,600

CARLTON STAKES.

(Gravesend, N. Y., 1887-1910; Aqueduct, N. Y., 1914.) 3-year-olds; 1 mile.

Year.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.	Year.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.
1887..	Hanover	118	1.43 1-4	$2,070	1900..	Standing	111	1.40 3-5	$5,150
1888..	Sir Dixon	119	1.56 3-4	1,955	1901..	Commando	126	1.39 2-5	3,850
1889..	Carroll	118	1.42 1-2	4,130	1902..	King Hanover	118	1.40 1-5	3,850
1890..	Kenwood	118	1.42 1-2	5,130	1903..	Reliable	118	1.40	4,150
1891..	Russell	122	1.45	4,420	1904..	Montresor	118	1.43 1-5	6,100
1892..	Charade	122	1.44	4,510	1905..	Cairngorm	118	1.41 3-5	3,200
1893..	Prince George	122	1.46	3,290	1906..	Burgomaster	118	1.41 3-5	4,380
1894..	Hornpipe	122	1.43 3-4	5,580	1907..	Dinna Ken	111	1.38 4-5	5,455
1895..	Counter Tenor	122	1.44 1-2	3,850	1908..	Chapultepec	118	1.39 2-5	6,790
1896..	Handspring	122	1.43	3,850	1909..	Hilarious	126	1.41 1-5	4,815
1897..	Don de Oro	122	1.44 3-4	3,850	1910..	Sweep	126	1.39 1-5	1,900
1898..	The Huguenot	122	1.45 1-4	3,850	1914..	Luke McLuke	126	1.38 4-5	5,125
1899..	Lothario	119	1.42	3,850	1924..	Ladkin	117	1.35 4-5	7,350

TIDAL STAKES (SHEEPSHEAD BAY, N. Y.).

3-year-olds; 1 mile, 1880-1901; 1 1-2 miles, 1902-1910. Then the track closed.

Year.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.	Year.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.
1881..	Hindoo	118	1.43 1-4	$3,430	1896..	Margrave	122	1.43	$5,690
1882..	Runnymede	118	1.43 3-4	3,960	1897..	Buddha	117	1.42 1-5	3,090
1883..	Barnes	118	1.46 3-4	4,320	1898..	Handball	122	1.41 2-5	3,770
1884..	Young Duke	118	1.48 3-4	4,180	1899..	Filon d'Or	123	1.41 1-5	4,660
1885..	Joe Cotton-Pardee	118	1.44 1-4	5,310	1900..	McMeekin	118	1.40 3-5	4,900
1886..	Inspector B	118	1.46 3-4	5,810	1901..	Watercolor	126	1.38 4-5	4,770
1887..	Hanover	118	1.41 3-4	6,740	1902..	Major Daingerfield	126	2.09 3-5	14,575
1888..	Defense	118	1.42 3-4	7,720	1903..	Shorthose	126	2.12 1-5	14,450
1889..	Salvator	121	1.44 2-5	7,000	1904..	Ort Wells	126	2.06	15,250
1890..	Burlington	118	1.45	8,480	1905..	Sysonby	126	2.05	14,550
1891..	Portchester	122	1.42 4-5	5,770	1906..	Accountant	126	2.10	15,050
1892..	Charade	122	1.41 1-5	6,690	1907..	Peter Pan	126	2.07 2-5	15,050
1893..	Sir Walter	122	1.43	6,330	1908..	Colin	126	2.04	15,050
1894..	Dobbins	122	1.40	7,900	1909..	Hilarious	126	2.05	14,550
1895..	Keenan	122	1.42	6,380	1910..	The Turk	119	2.03 4-5	1,450

The 1885 race was a dead heat between Joe Cotton and Pardee.

HUDSON STAKES.

(Gravesend, N. Y., 1887-1910; Aqueduct, N. Y., 1914 and since.) 3-year-olds; 5-8 mile.

Year.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.	Year.	Winner.	Wght	Time.	Value.
1887..	King Fish	115	1.02 3-5	$2,160	1904..	Glorifier	125	1.00 3-5	$3,720
1888..	Oregon	120	1.04	2,535	1905..	Jacobite	112	1.02	4,080
1889..	Ballarat	115	1.02 1-2	5,840	1906..	Gretna Green	119	1.01 4-5	4,660
1890..	Gray Rock	118	1.05 3-4	5,470	1907..	Royal Vane	115	1.00 3-5	5,895
1891..	Georgia	115	1.03	6,500	1908..	Lawton Wiggins	115	1.01	5,690
1892..	Wallace	118	1.05	4,020	1910..	Trap Rock	125	1.02 2-5	3,560
1893..	Halton	118	1.03 1-2	5,881	1914..	Sea Shell	114	1.00	8,050
1894..	Gotham	118	1.02 1-4	3,430	1915..	Paddy Whack	113	1.01	1,525
1895..	Applegate	118	1.03	4,000	1916..	Tumbler	122	1.00 3-5	1,925
1896..	Arbuckle-Geo Kessler	118	1.03	4,670	1917..	Drastic	112	1.00 1-5	3,050
1897..	George Keene	113	1.02 3-4	2,980	1918..	High Time	112	0.58 2-5	3,650
1898..	Jean Beraud	122	1.02 1-2	4,040	1919..	Man o' War	130	1.01 3-5	2,825
1899..	High Order	112	1.01 1-2	4,530	1920..	Not run	....	....	....
1900..	Prince Charles	115	1.01 3-5	3,900	1921..	Parader	98	No time	1,575
1901..	Hanover Queen	112	1.02 1-5	2,910	1922..	Sunference	112	0.59 2-5	2,026
1902..	River Pirate	115	1.00 2-5	3,950	1923..	Transmute	112	....	....
1903..	Palmbearer	112	1.01	5,080	1924..	Elf	123	.59 1-5	5,150

The 1896 race was a dead heat between Arbuckle and Geo. Kessler.

WINNERS AND WEIGHTS IN OTHER STAKES OF 1924.

Event.	Winner.	Wgut	Event.	Winner.	Wght
Canadian Derby	Vrana	118	Jockey Club Gold Cup	My Play	125
Carter Handicap	Sarazen	118	Keene Memorial	Laplander	112
Chicago Derby	Black Gold	120	Kentucky Oaks	Princess Doreen	116
Crescent City Handicap	Flint Stone	125	Latonia Cup	Altawood	111
Dixie Handicap	Chacolet	116	Lawrence Realization	Aga Khan	116
Excelsior Handicap	Rialto	115	Pimlico Oaks	Nellie Morse	121
Flash Stakes	Felix	108	Roncelle Handicap	Donaghee	115
Grand Nat. Steeplechase	Dan IV	158	Sanford Memorial	Nicholas	122
Internat'l Steeplechase	Bullseye	155	Toboggan Handicap	Sheridan	105

HARNESS HORSE RACING.

The Grand Circuit season of 1924 included twelve meetings at which 265 races were decided. These were divided into 158 events for trotters and 107 races for pacers. The prize money divided during the season amounted to $572,620.95. Mr. McElwyn was the largest individual winner. He won $25,512.50. Fayette National was second with $24,300.

Grand Circuit leading driver: Thomas W. Murphy won 53 events; Ben White and Septer Palin, each 18. Murphy was the leading money winner with $101,425.50.

WORLD'S PACING RECORDS—BY A TEAM.

Distance.	Name.	Place.	Date.	Time.
1 mile against time	{ Minor Heir / Geo.Gano }	Columbus, Ohio	Oct. 1, 1912	2.02
1 mile in a race	Billy M. & Doctor M.	Springfield, Ill.	Sept. 24, 1914	2.07¼
1 mile in a race	Cohen & Dep. Sheriff	Des Moines, Iowa	Aug. 28, 1916	2.07¼

WORLD'S PACING RECORDS.

Distance.	Name.	Place.	Date.	Time.
¼ mile	Directum I.*	Syracuse, N. Y.	Sept. 14, 1916	.55¾
1 mile	Dan Patch†	Lexington, Ky.†	Oct. 7, 1905	1.55¼
1 mile, by a stallion	Dan Patch†	Lexington, Ky.†	Oct. 7, 1905	1.55¼
1 mi., by stallion, in open	Directum I.*	Syracuse, N. Y.	Sept. 15, 1915	1.56¾
1 mile, by a gelding	Prince Alert†	New York, N. Y.†	Sept. 23, 1903	1.57
1 mile, by gelding, in open	Frank Bogash Jr.	Detroit, Mich.	Sept. 18, 1914	1.59¼
1 mile, in a race	Directum I.	Columbus, Ohio	Sept. 30, 1914	1.58
1 mi., by mare, in a race	Miss Harris M.	Toledo, Ohio	July 23, 1918	1.58¼
1 mile, half-mile track	Single G	Des Moines, Iowa	Aug. 26, 1918	2.01
1 mile, yearling filly	Rose McGee*	Lexington, Ky.	Aug. 12, 1914	2.19¼
1 mile, yearling colt	Frank Perry*	Lexington, Ky.	Sept. 12, 1911	2.15
1 mile, two-year-old colt	Direct the Work*	Lexington, Ky.	Sept. 13, 1917	2.06½
1 mile, two-year-old filly	Silver Bells	Lexington, Ky.	Oct. 4, 1924	2.01¾
1 mile, three-year-old	Anna Bradford	Columbus, Ohio	Sept. 29, 1914	2.00¾
1 mile, four-year-old	William	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Aug. 5, 1914	2.00
1 mile, high-wheel sulky	Dan Patch*	Macon, Ga.†	Nov. 30, 1903	2.04¾
2 miles	Dan Patch*	Macon, Ga.†	Nov. 30, 1903	4.17
3 miles	Elastic Pointer	Kendallville, Ind.	Oct. 1, 1909	7.31½
4 miles	Joe Jefferson	Knoxville, Iowa (reg)	Nov. 13, 1891	10.10
5 miles	Marconi	Quebec, Canada	Sept. 10, 1917	12.02¾
Best 2 heats, by stallion	Directum I.	Columbus, Ohio	Sept. 30, 1914	1.58 2.00
Best 2 heats, by mare	Margaret Dillon	Lexington, Ky.	Oct. 6, 1922	1.59¼ 1.59
Best 3 heats	Single G	Atlanta, Ga.	Oct. 22, 1920	1.59 2.00 2.00¾

WORLD PACING RECORD—WITH RUNNING MATE.

1 mile	Flying Jib & mate	Chillicothe, Ohio	Oct. 4, 1894	1.58¼

WORLD PACING RECORDS—TO WAGON.

Distance.	Name.	Place.	Date.	Time.
1 mile (against time)	Dan Patch*	Memphis, Tenn.	Oct. 27, 1903	1.57¼
1 mile, in a race	Angus Pointer	Memphis, Tenn.	Oct. 20, 1904	2.04½
2 miles	Young America			4.58½
3 miles	Longfellow	Sacramento, Cal.	Sept. 7, 1869	7.53
4 miles	Longfellow	San Francisco, Cal.	Dec. 31, 1869	10.42½
5 miles	Lady St. Clair	San Francisco, Cal.	Dec. 11, 1874	12.54¾
Best 2 heats	Coney	St. Louis, Mo.	Oct. 4, 1900	2.05¼ 2.05¾
Best 3 heats	Johnston	St. Paul, Minn.	Sept. 16, 1887	2.15¼ 2.15½ 2.15¼

WORLD'S TROTTING RECORDS.

Distance.	Name.	Place.	Date.	Time.
1 mi. (world's record)	Peter Manning*	Lexington, Ky.	Oct. 4, 1922	1.56¾
1 mi., in a race	Tilly Brush	Toledo, Ohio	Sept. 18, 1894	1.59
1 mi., on half-mile track	Peter Manning*	South Bend, Ind.	Aug. 21, 1924	2.02½
1 mi., by a stallion	Lee Axworthy*	Lexington, Ky.	Oct. 8, 1916	1.58¼
1 mi., by a gelding	Peter Manning*	Lexington, Ky.	Oct. 4, 1922	1.56¾
1 mi., by a mare	Nedda*	Lexington, Ky.	Oct. 4, 1922	1.58¼
1 mi., with running mate	Uhlan*	Lexington, Ky.	Oct. 9, 1913	1.54½
1 mi., by a yearling	Airdale*	Lexington, Ky.	Oct. 2, 1912	2.15¾
1 mi., by a two-year-old	Mr. McElwyn*	Lexington, Ky.	Oct. 10, 1923	2.04
1 mi., by a three-year-old	Mr. McElwyn*	Lexington, Ky.	Oct. 14, 1924	1.59¾
1 mi., by a four-year-old	Arion Guy*	Lexington, Ky.	Oct. 6, 1921	1.59½
1 mi., by a five-year-old	Peter Manning*	Lexington, Ky.	Oct. 6, 1921	1.57¾
1 mi., by a six-year-old	Peter Manning*	Lexington, Ky.	Oct. 4, 1922	1.56¾
1 mi., to high-wheel sulky	Major Delmar*	Memphis, Tenn.	Oct. 26, 1904	2.07
1 mi., to high-wheel sulky	Peter Billiken*	Goshen, N. Y.	Aug. 20, 1914	2.14½
Best 2 heats	Tilly Brook	Toledo, Ohio	Sept. 18, 1924	1.59 2.01¾
Best 3 heats	Czar Worthy	Toledo, Ohio	Sept. 19, 1924	2.03¼ 2.01¼ 2.02
2 miles	The Harvester*	Lexington, Ky.	Oct. 13, 1910	4.15¼
2 miles	{ Nightingale* / Fairy Wood }	Nashville, Tenn. (reg.) / Minneapolis, Minn.	Oct. 20, 1893 / July 1, 1895	6.55½ / 7.16½
4 miles	{ Bertie R. / Senator L. }	Blackpool, England† / San Jose, Cal. (reg.)	Sept. 11, 1899 / Nov. 2, 1894	9.58 / 10.12
5 miles	Imogene Const'tine	Quebec, P. Q., Can.	Sept. 29, 1919	12.08¼
10 miles	{ Pascal* / Controller }	New York, N. Y. (reg.) / S. Francisco, Cal. (reg.)	Nov. 2, 1893 / Nov. 23, 1878	26.15 / 27.23¼
20 miles	Capt. McGowan*	Boston, Mass. (reg.)	Oct. 31, 1865	58.25
30 miles	Gen. Taylor*	San Francisco, Cal.	Feb. 21, 1857	1.47.59
50 miles	Ariel*	Albany, N. Y.	May 5, 1846	3.55.40½
100 miles	Conqueror*	Centreville, L. I.	Nov. 12, 1853	8.55.53

* Against time. † Paced by runner to sulky carrying a wind or dust shield, the runner preceding the racer.

SKIING.

National Amateur Championship held at Brattleboro, Vt. Results: Class A—first, Lars Haugen, 383.8; second, Norman Berger, 374; third, Alfred Bakken, 366.1. Class B—first, Tarald Hordalen.

Intercollegiate Championship won by Gunnar Michelson, University of New Hampshire, with a leap of 137 feet.

ENGLISH EPSOM DERBY WINNERS.

Yr.	Horse.	Owner.	Jockey.
1789	Diomed	Sir E. Bunbury	S. Arnull.
1781	Y. Eclipse	Mr. O'Kelly	Hindley.
1782	Assassin	Lord Egremont	S. Arnull.
1783	Saltram	Mr. Parker	Hindley.
1784	Sergeant	Mr. O'Kelly	J. Arnull.
1785	Aimwell	Lord Clermont	Hindley.
1786	Noble	Mr. Panton	J. White.
1787	Sir Peter Teazle	Lord Derby	S. Arnull.
1788	Sir Thomas	Prince of Wales	W. Smith.
1789	Sky Scraper	Duke of Bedford	Chifney, Sr.
1790	Rhadamanthus	Lord Grosvenor	J. Arnull.
1791	Eager	Duke of Bedford	Stephenson.
1792	John Bull	Lord Grosvenor	Buckle.
1793	Waxy	Sir F. Poole	Clift.
1794	Daidalus	Lord Grosvenor	Buckle.
1795	Spread Eagle	Sir F. Standish	A. Wheatley
1796	Didelot	Sir F. Standish	J. Arnull.
1797	Sis. to Pharam'd	Duke of Bedford	J. Singleton.
1798	Sir Harry	Mr. Cookson	S. Arnull.
1799	Archduke	Sir F. Standish	J. Arnull.
1800	Champion	Mr. Wilson	Clift.
1801	Eleanor	Sir C. Bunbury	Sanders.
1802	Tyrant	Duke of Grafton	Buckle.
1803	Ditto	Sir H. Williams'n	Clift.
1804	Hannibal	Lord Egremont	W. Arnull.
1805	Card'l Beaufort	Lord Egremont	Fitzpatrick.
1806	Paris	Lord Foley	Shepherd.
1807	Election	Lord Egremont	J. Arnull.
1808	Pan	Sir H. Williams'n	Collinson.
1809	Pope	Duke of Grafton	Goodison.
1810	Whalebone	Duke of Grafton	Clift.
1811	Phantom	Sir J. Shelly	Buckle.
1812	Octavius	Mr. Ladbrooke	W. Arnull.
1813	Smolensko	Sir C. Bunbury	Goodison.
1814	Blucher	Lord Stawell	W. Arnull.
1815	Whisker	Duke of Grafton	Goodison.
1816	Prince Leopold	Duke of York	Wheatley.
1817	Azar	Mr. Payne	Robinson.
1818	Sam	Mr. Thornhill	S. Chifney.
1819	Tiresias	Duke of Portland	Clift.
1820	Sailor	Mr. Thornhill	S. Chifney.
1821	Gustavus	Mr. Hunter	S. Day.
1822	Moses	Duke of York	Goodison.
1823	Emilius	Mr. Udney	Buckle.
1824	Cedric	Sir J. Shelly	Robinson.
1825	Middleton	Sir J. Shelly	Robinson.
1826	Lapdog	Lord Egremont	Dockeray.
1827	Mameluke	Lord Jersey	Robinson.
1828	Cadland	Duke of Rutland	Robinson.
1829	Frederick	Mr. Gratwicke	Forth.
1830	Priam	Mr. Chifney	S. Day.
1831	Spaniel	Lord Lowther	Wheatley.
1832	St. Giles	Mr. Ridsdale	Scott.
1833	Dangerous	Mr. Saddler	Chapple.
1834	Plenipotentiary	Mr. Batson	Conolly.
1835	Mundig	Mr. Bowes	Scott.
1836	Bay Middleton	Lord Jersey	Robinson.
1837	Phosphorus	Lord Berner	G. Edwards.
1838	Amato	Sir G. Heathcote	Chapple.
1839	Bloomsbury	Mr. W. Ridsdale	Templeman.
1840	Little Wonder	Mr. Robertson	Macdonald.
1841	Coronation	Mr. Rawlinson	Conolly.
1842	Attila	Colonel Anson	Scott.
1843	Cotherstone	Mr. Bowes	Scott.
1844	Orlando	Colonel Peel	Flatman.
1845	Merry Monarch	Mr. Gratwicke	F. Bell.
1846	Pyrrhus	Mr. Gully	S. Day.
1847	Cossack	Mr. Pedley	Templeman.
1848	Surplice	Lord Clifden	Templeman.
1849	Flying D'tchm'n	Lord Eglinton	Marlow.
1850	Voltigeur	Lord Zetland	J. Marson.
1851	Teddington's	Sir J. Hawley	J. Marson.
1852	Daniel O'Rourke	Mr. Bowes	F. Butler.
1853	West Australian	Mr. Bowes	F. Butler.
1854	Andover	Mr. Gully	A. Day.
1855	Wild Dayrell	Mr. Popham	R. Sherwood
1856	Ellington	Adm. Harcourt	Aldcroft.
1857	Blink Bonny	Mr. W. I. Anson	Charlton.
1858	Bladsman	Sir J. Hawley	Wells.
1859	Misjid	Sir J. Hawley	Wells.
1860	Thormanby	Mr. Merry	Custance.
1861	Kettledrum	Col. Towneley	Bullock.
1862	Caractus	Mr. C. Snewny	J. Parsens.
1863	Macaroni	Mr. R. C. Naylor	T. Chaloner.
1864	Blair Athol	Mr. W. I. Anson	J. Snowden.
1865	Gladiateur	Co't de Lagrange	H. Grimsh'w
1866	Lord Lyon	Mr. Sutton	Custance.
1867	Hermit	Mr. H. Chaplin	J. Daley.
1868	Blue Gown	Sir J. Hawley	Welis.
1869	Pretender	Mr. J. Johnstone	J. Osborne.
1870	Kingcraft	Lord Falmouth	T. French.
1871	Favonius	Baron Rothschild	T. French.
1872	Cremorne	Mr. H. Saville	Maidment.
1873	Doncaster	Mr. J. Merry	F. Webb.
1874	George Frederich	Mr. Cartwright	Custance.
1875	Galopin	Cou't Balthyany	Morris.
1876	Kisber	Mr. Baltazzi	Maidment.
1877	Silvio	Lord Falmouth	F. Archer.
1878	Sefton	Mr. Crawford	Constable.
1879	Sir Bevys	Mr. Acton	G. Fordham
188	Bend Or	Duke of Westm'r	F. Archer.
1881	Iroquois	Mr. Lorillard	F. Archer.
188?	Shotover	Duke of Westm'r	T. Cannon.
188?	St. Blaise	Sir F. Johnstone	C. Wood.
1884	*Harvester	Sir J. Willoughby	C. Wood.
	*St. Gatien	Mr. Hammond	S. Loates.
188?	Melton	Lord Hastings	F. Archer.
1886	Ormonde	Duke of Westm'r	F. Archer.
1887	Merry Hampton	Mr. Abington	J. Watts.
1888	Ayrshire	Duke of Portland	F. Barrett.
1889	Donovan	Duke of Portland	T. Loates.
1890	Sainfoin	Sir J. Miller	J. Watts.
1891	Common	Sir F. Johnstone	G. Barrett.
1892	Sir Hugo	Lord Bradford	Allsop.
1893	Isinglass	Mr. McCalmont	T. Loates.
1894	Ladas	Lord Rosebery	J. Watts.
1895	Sir Visto	Lord Rosebery	S. Loates.
1896	Persimmon	Prince of Wales	J. Watts.
1897	Galtee More	Mr. Gubbins	C. Wood.
1898	Jeddah	Mr. Larnach	O. Madden
1899	Flying Fox	Duke of Westm'r	M. Cannon.
1900	Diamond Jubilee	Prince of Wales	H. Jones.
1901	Volodyovski	Mr. Whitney	L. Reiff.
1902	Ard Patrick	Mr. Gubbins	J. H. Martin
1903	Rock Sand	Sir J. Miller	Maher.
1904	St. Amant	L. de Rothschild	K. Cannon.
1905	Cicero	Lord Rosebery	Maher.
1906	Spearmint	Major Loder	Maker.
1907	Orby	Mr. Croker	J. Reiff.
1908	Signorinetta	Chev. Ginistrelli	W. Bullock.
1909	Minoru	King Edward	H. Jones.
1910	Lemberg	Mr. Fairie	B. Dillon.
1911	Sunstar	Mr. J. B. Joel	G. Stern.
1912	Tagalie	Mr. Raphael	J. Reiff.
1913	Aboyeur II	Mr. Cunliffe	Piper.
1914	Durbar II	H. B. Duryea	M. MacGee.
1915	Pommern	Mr. S. Joel	S. Donoghue
1916	Fifinella	Mr. E. Hulton	J. Childs.
1917	Gay Crusader	Mr. Fairie	S. Donoghue
1918	Gainsborough	Lady J. Douglass	J. Childs.
1919	Grand Parade	Lord Glanely	W. Langford
1920	Spion Kop	Capt. G. Loder	F. O'Neill.
1921	Humorist	J. B. Joel	S. Donoghue
1922	Captain Cuttle	L'd Woolavingt'n	S. Donoghue
1923	Papyrus	Benj. Irish	S. Donoghue
1924	Sansovino	Lord Derby	T. Weston

*Dead heat; stakes divided.

GRAND PRIX DE PARIS WINNERS.

Yr.	Horse.	Owner.	Yr.	Horse.	Owner.	Yr.	Horse.	Owner.
1881	Foxhall	Mr. Keene.	1897	Doge	M. J. Armand.	1911	As d'Atout	Mar. de Ganay.
1882	Bruce	Mr. Rymiel.	1898	Le Roi Soleil	Baron de Rothschild.	1912	Houli	M. A. Fould.
1883	Frontin	Duke Castrie.			M. Caillant.	1913	Bruleur	M. E. de St. Alary.
1884	Little Duck	Duke Castrie.	1899	Perth	Baron Schickler.	1914	Sardanap'ls	Baron Rothsc'ld
1885	Paradox	Mr. Bro-Cloete.	1900	Semendria	M. Caillant.	1915	No race—war.	
1886	Minting	R. Vyner.	1901	Cheri	M. E. de St. Alary.	1916	No race—war.	
1887	Tennbreuse	M. P. Airmart.	1902	Kizil Kourgan	M. E. Blanc.	1917	No race—war.	
1888	Stuart	M. P. Donon.	1903	QuoVadis	M. E. Blanc.	1918	No race—war.	
1889	Vasistas	M. H. Delam're.	1904	Ajax	M. E. Blanc.	1919	Gal. Light	Baron Rothsc'ld
1890	Fitz Roye	Baron A. de Schickler.	1905	Finasseur	M. E. Ephrussi.	1920	Comrade	E. de St. Alary.
1891	Clamart	M. E. Blanc.	1906	Spearmint	Maj. E. Loder.	1921	Lemonora	Joseph Watson.
1892	Rueil	M. E. Blanc.	1907	San Souse II	Baron Rothsc'ld	1922	Kefalin	M. Ambatielos.
1893	Ragotsky	M. Webb.	1908	North East	W. K. Vand'bilt	1923	Fillbert de Savoie	C. Ranucci.
1894	Dolma-Baghtche	Baron A. de Schickler.	1909	Verdun II	Baron Rothsc'ld	1924	Transvaal	L. Mantacheff.
1895	Audree	M. E. Blanc.	1910	Nuage	Mme. Cheremeteff.	Record time, 3.11 in 1924.		
1896	Arreau	M. E. Blanc.						

The Grand Prix course, near Paris, is 3,000 metres.

YACHTING.

The international six-metre yacht races between teams representing the United States and England were sailed on Long Island Sound.

	W.	L.	P. C.
British team	4	3	.571
American team	3	4	.429

Points in Races.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.
American	17	19	19	17	20	15	15
British	19¼	16¼	16¼	19¼	16¼	20¼	21¼

Order of Finish.

First Race—Betty, British; Paumonok, American; Zenith, British; Heron, American; Echo, British; Lea, American; Dauphin, American; Thistle, British.

Second Race—Zenith, Dauphin, Betty, Paumonok, Lea, Heron, Thistle, *Echo.
*Withdrew; fouled Paumonok.

Third Race—Echo, Heron, Zenith, Paumonok, Dauphin, Lea, Betty, *Thistle.
*Withdrew; lost mast.

Fourth Race—Betty, Heron, Zenith, Dauphin, Lea, Echo, Thistle, Paumonok.

Fifth Race—Zenith, Dauphin, Lea, Betty, Heron, Paumonok, Thistle, Echo.

Sixth Race—*Dauphin, Thistle, Zenith, Paumonok, Lea, Betty, Heron, Echo.
*Disqualified; Thistle is victor.

Seventh Race—Zenith, Lea, Thistle, Betty, Dauphin, Paumonok, Echo, Heron.

NEW LONDON, CONN., TO HAMILTON, BERMUDA, YACHT RACE.

(Finished June 26, 1924. Distance 630 Miles.)

CLASS A.

Yacht and Owner.	Corrected Time H.	M.	S.
Memory, R. N. Bavier	98	07	41
Hathor, S. A. Beggs	103	16	21
Fame, Harold Sewall	104	26	00
Black Duck, Dr. A. Forbes	104	32	46
Flying Cloud, L. Grinnell	106	23	28

CLASS B.

Yacht and Owner.	Corrected Time H.	M.	S.
Hutoka, G. B. Drake	112	9	16
Primrose IV, W. H. Huggins	113	15	47
Dainty, A. A. Darrell	118	24	13
Gauntlet, A. E. Dingle	127	45	29
Northern Light, T. A. Ensor	140	40	54

CLASS C (Fisherman-type).

Yacht and Owner.	Corrected Time H.	M.	S.
Lloyd W. Berry, Bay View Y. C	107	20	45
Micco, H. E. H. Hall	108	50	27
Sylvia II, Royal Bermuda Y. C	117	23	11
Diabless	125	44	00

ASTOR CUP RACE.

Held Off Newport, R. I., August 6—Distance 38½ Miles.

SCHOONERS.

Yacht and Owner.	Elap. Time H.	M.	S.
Flying Cloud, W. W. Aldrich	4	28	20
Wildfire, C. L. Harding	4	32	01
Trolita, E. W. Clark	5	00	24
Vagrant, H. S. Vanderbilt	5	03	34
Ohonkara, C. Tucker	5	03	44
Venture, W. Greenough	5	08	29

SLOOPS.

Yacht and Owner.	Elap. Time H.	M.	S.
Spartan, H. W. Hanan	4	34	41
Iroquois II, P. Hammond	4	38	42
Sally Ana, S. Borden jr	4	55	13
Cockatoo, A. Coolidge	4	55	53
Lena, O. Reid	4	58	19

KING'S CUP RACE.

Held off Bar Harbor, Me., August 15. Distance, 30 miles—Won by Iroquois, owned by P. Hammond; second, Flying Cloud, owned by W. W. Aldrich.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y. TO HALIFAX, N. S.

Finished August 1. Distance, 531 miles—Won by Celeritas, owned by K. Isburgh in 111 hrs. 19 min. 15 sec.; second, Reverie, owned by L. V. Lockwood.

INTERNATIONAL RACES FOR THE AMERICA'S CUP.

Date.	American Yacht.	Time. H. M. S.	English Yacht.	Time. H. M. S.	Result. M. S.
Aug. 22, 1851	America	10.37.00	Aurora	10.55.00	American boat first home by 18.00
Aug. 8, 1870	Magic	3.58.26 2-10	Cambria	4.37.38 9-10	American boat won by 39.12
Oct. 16, 1871	Columbia	6.19.41	Livonia	6.46.45	American boat won by 27.04
Oct. 18, 1871	Columbia	3.07.42	Livonia	3.18.15	American boat won by 10.33
Oct. 19, 1871	*Columbia	4.17.35	Livonia	4.02.25	*English boat won by 15.10
Oct. 21, 1871	Sappho	5.39.02	Livonia	6.09.23	American boat won by 30.21
Oct. 23, 1871	Sappho	4.46.17	Livonia	5.11.44	American boat won by 25.27
Aug. 11, 1876	Madeleine	5.23.54	Countess of Dufferin	5.34.53	American boat won by 10.59
Aug. 12, 1876	Madeleine	7.18.46	Countess of Dufferin	7.46.00	American boat won by 27.14
Nov. 9, 1881	Mischief	4.17.09	Atalanta	4.45.39½	American boat won by 28.30¼
Nov. 10, 1881	Mischief	4.54.53	Atalanta	5.33.47	American boat won by 38.54
Sept. 14, 1885	Puritan	6.06.05	Genesta	6.22.24	American boat won by 16.19
Sept. 16, 1885	Puritan	5.03.14	Genesta	5.04.52	American boat won by 1.38
Sept. 9, 1886	Mayflower	5.26.41	Galatea	5.38.43	American boat won by 12.02
Sept. 11, 1886	Mayflower	6.49.00	Galatea	7.18.09	American boat won by 29.09
Sept. 27, 1887	Volunteer	4.53.18	Thistle	5.12.41¾	American boat won by 19.23¾
Sept. 30, 1887	Volunteer	5.42.56¼	Thistle	5.54.45	American boat won by 11.48¾
Oct. 7, 1893	Vigilant	4.05.47	Valkyrie II	4.11.35	American boat won by 5.48
Oct. 9, 1893	Vigilant	3.25.01	Valkyrie II	3.35.36	American boat won by 10.35
Oct. 13, 1893	Vigilant	3.24.39	Valkyrie II	3.25.19	American boat won by .40
Sept. 7, 1895	Defender	4.59.54 9-10	Valkyrie III	5.08.44	American boat won by 8.49 1-10
Sept. 10, 1895	Defender	3.55.56	Valkyrie III	†disqualified	American boat won on foul.
Sept. 12, 1895	Defender	4.43.43	Valkyrie III	withdrew	American boat had walkover.
Oct. 16, 1899	Columbia	4.53.53	Shamrock I	5.04.01	American boat won by 10.08
Oct. 17, 1899	Columbia	3.27.00	Shamrock I	disabled	American boat had walkover.
Oct. 20, 1899	Columbia	3.38.09	Shamrock I	3.44.43	American boat won by 6.34
Sept. 28, 1901	Columbia	4.30.24	Shamrock II	4.31.44	American boat won by 1.20
Oct. 3, 1901	Columbia	3.12.35	Shamrock II	3.16.10	American boat won by 3.35
Oct. 4, 1901	Columbia	4.32.57	Shamrock II	4.33.38	‡American boat won by .41
Aug. 22, 1903	Reliance	3.32.17	Shamrock III	3.39.20	American boat won by 7.03
Aug. 27, 1903	Reliance	3.14.54	Shamrock III	3.16.13	American boat won by 1.19
Sept. 3, 1903	Reliance	4.28.06	Shamrock III	.....	English boat lost in fog.
July 15, 1920	Resolute	disabled	Shamrock IV	5.25.12	English boat had walkover.
July 17, 1920	Yachts failed	to finish with	in six hour time limit.		
July 20, 1920	Resolute	5.24.44	Shamrock IV	5.22.18	English boat won by 2.26
July 21, 1920	Resolute	3.56.05	Shamrock IV	4.03.06	American boat won by 7.01
July 23, 1920	Resolute	3.31.12	Shamrock IV	3.41.10	American boat won by 9.58
July 24, 1920	Race postpon	ed, strong so	uthwest gale.		
July 26, 1920	Yachts failed	to finish with	in six hour time limit.		
July 27, 1920	Resolute	5.28.35	Shamrock IV	5.48.29	American boat won by 19.45

* Columbia disabled, but finished race. † Valkyrie III. fouled Defender, and the race was awarded to American boat, though the challenger finished 47s. ahead in 3 55.09. ‡ Shamrock II. finished first, but lost race on time allowance of 43s. The Reliance allowed the Shamrock III. 1m. 57s. in all their races, Reliance measuring 108.41 ft. and Shamrock III. 104.37 ft. In the preliminary trials between Reliance, Constitution and Columbia, Constitution won three, although Reliance was selected as cup defender.

ROWING.

YALE VS. HARVARD—VARSITY EIGHTS.

Yale and Harvard varsity eight-oared races began in 1852 on Lake Winnepesaukee, at two miles, when Harvard won. In 1855 the course was changed to Springfield and lengthened to three miles. Lake Quinsigamond was the scene for nine years, and Lake Saltonstall for 1869. After an interval of seven years the crews in 1876-77 went to Springfield, Mass. when the four-mile course was inaugurated. In 1878 the crews changed again to New London, Conn. The official records follow:

Date.	Won By.	Time.	
		Winner.	Loser.
July 21, 1855	Harvard	.....	.....
July 26, 1859*	Harvard	19 18	20 18
July 27, 1859	Yale	19 14	19 16
July 24, 1860	Harvard	18 53	19 05
July 29, 1864	Yale	19 01	19 43 1-2
July 28, 1865	Yale	18 42 1-2	19 09
July 27, 1866	Harvard	18 43 1-2	19 10
July 19, 1867	Harvard	18 13	19 25 1-2
July 24, 1868	Harvard	17 48 1-2	18 38 1-2
July 23, 1869	Harvard	18 02	18 11
July 22, 1870	Harvard	Foul	Disq.
June 30, 1876	Yale	22 02	22 33
June 30, 1877	Harvard	24 36	24 44
June 28, 1878	Harvard	20 44 3-5	21 29
June 27, 1879	Harvard	24 15	24 58
July 1, 1880	Yale	24 25	25 09
July 1, 1881	Yale	22 13	22 19
June 30, 1882	Harvard	20 47 1-2	20 50 1-2
June 28, 1883	Harvard	25 46	25 59
June 26, 1884	Yale	20 31	20 46
July 26, 1885	Harvard	25 15 1-2	26 30
July 2, 1886	Yale	20 41 1-4	21 05
July 2, 1887	Yale	22 56	23 10 1-2
June 29, 1888	Yale	20 10	21 24 1-2
June 28, 1889	Yale	21 39	21 55
June 27, 1890	Yale	21 29	21 40
June 26, 1891	Harvard	21 23	21 57
July 1, 1892	Yale	20 48	21 42 1-2
June 30, 1893	Yale	25 01 1-2	25 15
June 29, 1894	Yale	23 47	24 40
June 28, 1895	Yale	21 45	22 15
June 29, 1899	Harvard	20 52 1-2	21 13
June 28, 1900	Yale	21 12	21 37
June 27, 1901	Yale	23 37	23 45
June 26, 1902	Yale	20 20	20 33
June 25, 1903	Yale	20 19 4-5	20 29 3-5
June 30, 1904	Yale	21 40 1-2	22 10
June 29, 1905	Yale	22 33 1-2	22 36
June 28, 1906	Harvard	23 02	23 11
June 27, 1907	Yale	21 10	21 13
June 25, 1908	Harvard	20 10	24 45
July 1, 1909	Harvard	21 50	22 10
June 30, 1910	Harvard	20 46 1-2	21 04
June 30, 1911	Harvard	22 44	23 40 1-2
June 21, 1912	Harvard	21 43 1-2	22 04
June 20, 1913	Harvard	21 42 1-2	22 20
June 19, 1914	Yale	21 16	21 16 1-5
June 25, 1915	Yale	20 52	21 13 1-2
June 23, 1916	Harvard	†20 02	20 17
.....	1917	No race on account of war.	
June 1, 1918‡	Harvard	10 58	11 04
June 20, 1919	Yale	21 42 1-5	21 47 2-5
June 25, 1920	Harvard	23 11	23 46
June 24, 1921	Yale	20 41	20 44 1-5
June 23, 1922	Yale	21 53	22 06
June 22, 1923	Yale	22 10	22 35
June 20, 1924	Yale	21 58 3-5	22 11 3-5

* Citizens' Regatta. † Record for Thames River Course. ‡ 1918 race was a two-mile informal contest at Derby, Conn.

OTHER YALE-HARVARD ROWING CONTESTS (TWO-MILE COURSES).

Year.	Winners—Freshmen Eights.	Winner's Time.	Loser's Time.
1901	Yale	10 27 4-5	10 38
1902	Dead heat	10 13	10 13
1903	Yale	9 48 3-5	9 49 1-5
1904	Yale	10 20	10 21 1-2
1905	Harvard	9 59	10 04
1906	Yale	10 39 2-5	10 41
1907	Harvard	11 11	11 14
1908	Harvard	9 46 1-2	9 47 1-2
1909	Harvard	11 22	12 09
1910	Harvard	11 54 1-2	12 02
1911	Yale	11 53	11 59 1-2
1912	Harvard	10 52	10 54 1-2
1913	Harvard	10 41	10 45
1914	Harvard	11 49	12 04
1915	Yale (1 1-2 miles)	8 06	8 10
1916	Harvard	10 25	10 27
1917	No race	.....	.....
1918	No race	.....	.....
1919	Harvard	10 36 3-5	10 37 1-5
1920	Yale	10 06	10 10
1921	Yale	12 14	12 32
1922	Harvard	11 19	.....
1923	Yale	10 27 3-5	10 46
1924	Yale	10 33	10 45 3-5

Year.	Winners—Four-Oar and Junior Eights.	Winner's Time.	Loser's Time.
1901	Harvard	11 49 1-5	12 09 1-5
1902	Harvard	11 19 1-2	11 25 1-2
1903	Yale	10 59 2-5	11 10 1-5
1904	Harvard	12 12	12 15
1905	Harvard	11 22	11 27
1906	Yale	11 46	12 14
1907	Yale	12 33	13 15
1908	Harvard	10 33 1-2	11 43
1909	Harvard	13 14	13 23
1910	Harvard	13 00 1-2	13 18
1911	Harvard	13 37 1-2	13 52
1912	Harvard	11 24	11 55
1913	Harvard	11 52	12 41
1914	Harvard	11 34	12 02
1915	Yale	10 40	10 43
1916	Harvard	10 25	10 27
1917	No race	.....	.....
1918	No race	.....	.....
1919	Harvard	10 40 4-5	10 41 4-5
1920	Yale	10 48	10 56
1921	Harvard	12 29	12 53
1922	Harvard	11 05	11 16
1923	Yale	10 10	10 38
1924	Yale	10 41	10 45

INTERCOLLEGIATE ROWING REGATTAS.

UNIVERSITY EIGHT-OAR CREWS; POUGHKEEPSIE; COURSE FOUR MILES.

Year.	Winner.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.
1899, June 27	Pen'via, 20.04	Wisc'n, 20.05 1-2	Cornell, 20.13	Col'bia, 20.20	.....
1900, June 30	Pen'via, 19.44 3-5	Wisc'n, 19.46 2-5	Cornell, 20.04 1-5	Col'bia, 20.08 1-5	Geo't'n 20.19 1-5
1901, July 2	Cornell, 18.53 1-5	Col'bia, 18.58	Wisc'n, 19.06 4-5	Geo't'n, 19.21	Syra. & Pa. dist.
1902, June 21	Cornell, 19.05 3-5	Wisc'n, 19.13 3-5	Col'bia, 19.18 3-5	Pen'via, 19.26	Syracuse 19.31 2-5
1903, June 26	Cornell, 18.57	Geo't'n, 19.27	Wisc'n, 19.29 3-5	Pen'via, 19.30 2-5	Syracuse 19.36 1-5
1904, June 28	S'acuse, 20.22 3-5	Cornell, 20.31 1-5	Pen'via, 20.32 1-5	Col'bia, 20.45 2-5	Geo't'n, 20.52 3-5
1905, June 28	Cornell, 20.29	S'acuse, 21.47 2-5	Geo't'n 21.49	Col'bia, 21.53 4-5	Pen'via, 21.59 4-5
1906, June 23	Cornell, 19.36 4-5	Pen'via, 19.43 4-5	S'acuse, 19.45 1-5	Wisc'n, 20.13 4-5	Col'bia, 20.18 3-5
1907, June 26	Cornell, 20.02 2-5	Col'bia, 20.04	Navy, 20.13 4-5	Pen'via, 20.33 2-5	Wisc'n, no time.
1908, June 27	S'acuse, 19.34 1-5	Col'bia, 19.35 1-5	Cornell, 19.39	Pen'via, 19.52 3-5	Wisc'n, 20.00 1-5
1909, July 2	Cornell, 19.02	Col'bia, 19.04 2-5	S'acuse, 19.15 1-5	Wisc'n, 19.24 1-5	Pen'via, 19.32 1-5
1910, June 26	Cornell, 20.42 1-5	Pen'via, 20.44 1-5	Col'bia, 20.54 1-5	S'acuse, 21.13	Wisc'n, 21.15 3-5
1911, June 27	Cornell, 20.10 4-5	Col'bia, 20.16 4-5	Pen'via, 20.33	Wisc'n, 20.34	S'acuse, 21.03 2-5
1912, June 29	Cornell, 19.21 2-5	Wisc'n, 19.25	Col'bia, 19.41 2-5	S'acuse, 19.47	Pen'via, 19.55
1913, June 21	S'acuse, 19.28 3-5	Cornell, 19.31	Wash., 19.33	Wisc'n, 19.36	Col'bia, 19.38 1-5
1914, June 26	Col'bia, 19.37 4-5	Pen'via, 19.41	Cornell, 19.44 1-5	S'acuse, 19.59 2-5	Wash., 20.01 3-5
1915, June 28	Cornell, 19.36 3-5	L.Stan., 20.37 4-5	S'acuse, 20.43 3-5	Col'bia, 21.00	Pen'via, 21.10 1-5
1916, June 17	S'acuse, 20.15 2-5	Cornell, 20.22 4-5	Col'bia, 20.41 1-2	Pen'via, 20.52 4-5	.....
1920, June 19	S'acuse, 11.02 3-5	Cornell, 11.08 1-5	Col'bia, 11.21 1-5	Pen'via, 11.30	.....
1921, June 22	Navy, 14.07	Calif., 14.22	Cornell, 14.22 1-5	Pen'via,	Syracuse.
1922, June 26	Navy, 13.33 3-5	Wash., 13.36 1-5	S'acuse, 13.38 3-4	Cornell, 13.38 4-5	Col'bia, 13.45 1-5
1923, June 28	Wash., 14.03 1-5	Navy, 14.07 2-5	Col'bia, 14.15 4-5	Cornell, 14.19 4-5	Pen'via, 14.21 3-5
1924, June 17	Wash., 15.02	Wisc'n, 15.09 2-5	Cornell, 15.15 3-5	Pen'via, 15.23 3-5	S'acuse, 15.25

The 1898 regatta was a three-mile course, on Saratoga Lake. The 1920 race was two-mile on Cayuga Lake. The 1921, 1922 and 1923 races were three-mile events. Columbia finished sixth, in 1924.

FRESHMEN EIGHT-OAR CREWS; POUGHKEEPSIE; COURSE TWO MILES.

Year.	Winner.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.
1900, June 30...	Wisc'n. 9.45 2-5	Pen'via, 9.54 3-5	Cornell, 9.55 1-5	Col'bia, 10.08	.....
1901, July 2...	Pen'via 10.20 1-5	Cornell, 10.23	Col'bia, 10.36 1-5	S'acuse, 10.44	.....
1902, June 21...	Cornell, 9.34 4-5	Wisc'n, 9.42 4-5	Col'bia, 9.49	S'acuse, 9.53	Pen'via, 10.05
1903, June 26...	Cornell, 9.18	S'acuse, 9.22 1-5	Wisc'n, 9.32	Col'bia, 9.41	Pen'via, 9.45
1904, June 28...	S'acuse, 10.01	Cornell, 10.12 2-5	Pen'via, 10.18 4-5	Col'bia, 10.28 1-2	.....
1905, June 28...	Cornell, 9.35 2-5	S'acuse, 9.49	Col'bia, 9.53	Pen'via, 9.58 4-5	.....
1906, June 23...	S'acuse, 9.51 3-5	Cornell, 9.55	Wisc'n, 9.55 3-5	Col'bia, 10.07 1-5	Pen'via, 10.13 1-5
1907, June 26...	Wisc'n, 9.58	S'acuse, 10.03	Pen'via, 10.04	Col'bia, 10.05 2-5	Cornell, 10.07 4-5
1908, June 27...	Cornell, 9.29 3-5	S'acuse, 9.38 3-5	Col'bia, 9.43	Wisc'n, 9.55 1-5	Pen'via, 10.42
1909, July 2...	Cornell, 9.07 3-5	S'acuse, 9.14 4-5	Pen'via, 9.21	Wisc'n, 9.22 4-5	Col'bia, 9.26
1910, June 26...	Cornell, 10.40 1-5	Col'bia, 10.53 2-5	S'acuse, 10.53 4-5	Pen'via, 11.00 1-5	Wisc'n, 11.15 1-5
1911, June 27...	Col'bia, 10.13 1-5	Cornell, 10.20 3-5	S'acuse, 10.23 1-5	Pen'via, 10.24 4-5	Wisc'n, 10.38
1912, June 29...	Cornell, 9.31 2-5	Wisc'n, 9.35 2-5	S'acuse, 9.42 3-5	Pen'via, 9.46 2-5	Col'bia, 9.47
1913, June 21...	Cornell, 10.04 4-5	Wisc'n, 10.07 4-5	S'acuse, 10.14 3-5	Pen'via, 10.25 2-5	Col'bia, 10.29
1914, June 26...	Cornell, 10.26	S'acuse, 10.50 1-5	Pen'via, 10.50 2-5	Col'bia, 10.56 1-5	Wisc'n, 10.59
1915, June 28...	S'acuse, 9.29 3-5	Cornell, 9.43	Col'bia, 9.47 4-5	Pen'via, 10.01 2-5	.....
1916, June 19...	Cornell, 11.05 4-5	S'acuse, 11.15 3-5	Pen'via, 11.16 1-5	Col'bia, 11.29 2-5	.....
1920, June 19...	Cornell, 10.45 2-5	S'acuse, 11.03 4-5	Pen'via, 11.10 3-5	Col'bia, 11.15 1-5	.....
1921, June 22...	Cornell, 10.32	S'acuse, 10.36	Pen'via.....	Col'bia.....	.....
1922, June 26...	S'acuse, 9.20 1-5	Cornell.....	Columbia.....	Penn'via.....	.....
1923, June 28...	Cornell, 9.27 4-5	Wash'n 9.28	S'acuse, 9.31	Pen'via, 9.33	Col'bia, 9.38
1924, June 17...	Pen'via, 10.22 3-5	Cornell, ...	S'acuse, ...	Col'bia, ...	.....

The 1920 race was held on two-mile course, on Cayuga Lake.

UNIVERSITY FOUR-OAR CREWS; POUGHKEEPSIE; COURSE TWO MILES.

Year.	Winner.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.
1901, July 2...	Cornell, 11.39 3-5	Pen'via, 11.45 2-5	Col'bia, 11.51 3-5	.....	.....
1902, June 21...	Cornell, 10.43 3-5	Pen'via, 10.54 4-5	Col'bia, 11.08	.....	.....
1903, June 26...	Cornell, 10.34	Pen'via 10.35 4-5	Wisc'n, 10.55 3-5	Col'bia, 11.14	.....
1904, June 28...	Cornell, 10.50 3-5	Col'bia, 11.12 1-5	Pen'via, 11.15 3-5	Wisc'n, 11.18 3-5	G'town, 11.34 2-5
1905, June 28...	S'acuse, 10.15 2-5	Cornell, 10.17 2-5	Pen'via, 10.33 2-5	Col'bia, 10.45	Wisc'n, 10.02
1906, June 28...	Cornell, 10.35 1-5	S'acuse, 10.48 4-5	Col'bia, 10.55 2-5	Pen'via, 11.06 4-5	.....
1907, June 26...	S'acuse, 10.37 1-5	Cornell, 10.40	Pen'via, 10.49	Col'bia, 10.59 3-5	.....
1908, June 27...	S'acuse, 10.52 4-5	Col'bia, 11.06 3-5	Pen'via, disqual.	Cornell, did not	finish.
1909, July 2...	Cornell, 10.01	S'acuse, 10.10	Col'bia, 10.12	Pen'via, 10.27	.....
1910, June 26...	Cornell, 11.37 4-5	S'acuse, 11.43 2-5	Col'bia, 11.48 1-5	Pen'via, 12.22	.....
1911, June 27...	Cornell.....	S'acuse.....	Col'bia.....	Pen'via.....	no official time.
1912, June 29...	Cornell, 10.34 1-5	Col'bia, 10.41 1-5	S'acuse, 10.58 3-5	Pen'via, 11.23 2-5	.....
1913, June 21...	Cornell, 10.47 2-5	Pen'via, 10.52 1-5	Col'bia, 10.54 4-5	Wisc'n, 10.58 4-5	Wash., 12.08 3-5
1914, June 26...	Cornell, 11.15 3-5	Col'bia, 11.25 3-5	Pen'via, 11.33 3-5	S'acuse, 11.50 3-5	.....

Four-oared event discontinued after 1914.

JUNIOR EIGHTS; POUGHKEEPSIE; TWO MILES.

Year.	Winner.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.
1915, June 28...	Cornell.....10.00 1-5	Penn'via....10.05	Columbia...10.07 3-5	.....
1916, June 17...	Syracuse....11.15 1-2	Cornell.....11.20	Columbia...11.21	Penn'via....12.06 1-5
1920, June 19...	Cornell.....10.45 3-5	Syracuse....10.52	Penn'via....11.14 4-5	Columbia...11.17
1921, June 22...	Cornell.....10.38	Penn'via....10.54	Syracuse.....	Columbia.....
1922, June 26...	Cornell.....9.45 3-5	Columbia...9.52	Syracuse.....9.54	Penn'via....9.58
1923, June 28...	Syracuse.....9.50	Cornell.....9.53	Columbia.....9.57	Penn'via....10.03
1924, June 17...	Penn'via....10.36 2-5	Washington.10.43	Columbia.....	Syracuse.....

The 1920 race was held on Cayuga Lake, two-mile course. Cornell finished fifth, in 1924.

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE—4¼ MILES.

(Oxford won 40, Cambridge 33, dead heat 1.)

Year.	Date	Winner.	Course.	Time.	Year.	Date	Winner.	Course.	Time.
1841..	April 14	Cambridge...	W. to P...	32.30	1885..	Mar. 28	Oxford.....	P. to M...	21.47
1842..	June 11	Oxford.....	W. to P...	30.46	1886..	April 3	Cambridge...	P. to M...	22.29½
1845..	Mar. 15	Cambridge...	P. to M...	23.30	1887..	Mar. 26	Cambridge...	P. to M...	20.52
1846..	April 3	Cambridge...	M. to P...	21.05	1888..	Mar. 24	Cambridge...	P. to M...	20.48
1849..	Mar. 29	Cambridge...	P. to M...	22.00	1889..	Mar. 30	Cambridge...	P. to M...	20.14
1849..	Dec. 15	Oxford.....	P. to M...	.....	1890..	Mar. 26	Oxford.....	P. to M...	22.03
1852..	April 3	Oxford.....	P. to M...	21.36	1891..	Mar. 21	Oxford.....	P. to M...	21.48
1854..	April 8	Oxford.....	P. to M...	25.29	1892..	April 9	Oxford.....	P. to M...	19.21
1856..	Mar. 15	Cambridge...	B. R. to P.	25.50	1893..	Mar. 22	Oxford.....	P. to M...	18.47
1857..	April 4	Oxford.....	P. to M...	22.35	1894..	Mar. 17	Oxford.....	P. to M...	21.39
1858..	Mar. 27	Cambridge...	P. to M...	21.23	1895..	Mar. 30	Oxford.....	P. to M...	20.50
1859..	April 15	Oxford.....	P. to M...	24.40	1896..	Mar. 28	Oxford.....	P. to M...	20.02
1860..	Mar. 31	Cambridge...	P. to M...	26.05	1897..	April 3	Oxford.....	P. to M...	19.12
1861..	Mar. 23	Oxford.....	P. to M...	23.30	1898..	Mar. 26	Oxford.....	P. to M...	22.15
1862..	April 12	Oxford.....	P. to M...	24.41	1899..	Mar. 25	Cambridge...	P. to M...	21.04
1863..	Mar. 28	Oxford.....	M. to P...	23.06	1900..	Mar. 31	Cambridge...	P. to M...	18.47
1864..	Mar. 19	Oxford.....	P. to M...	21.40	1901..	Mar. 30	Oxford.....	P. to M...	22.31
1865..	April 8	Oxford.....	P. to M...	21.24	1902..	Mar. 22	Cambridge...	P. to M...	19.09
1866..	Mar. 24	Oxford.....	P. to M...	25.35	1903..	April 2	Cambridge...	P. to M...	19.35
1867..	April 13	Oxford.....	P. to M...	22.40	1904..	Mar. 26	Cambridge...	P. to M...	21.37
1868..	April..	Oxford.....	P. to M...	20.56	1905..	April 1	Oxford.....	P. to M...	20.35
1869..	Mar. 17	Oxford.....	P. to M...	20.55	1906..	April 7	Cambridge...	P. to M...	19.24
1870..	April 6	Cambridge...	P. to M...	22.04	1907..	Mar. 23	Cambridge...	P. to M...	20.26
1871..	April 1	Cambridge...	P. to M...	23.05	1908..	April 4	Cambridge...	P. to M...	19.20
1872..	Mar. 23	Cambridge...	P. to M...	21.15	1909..	Mar. 27	Oxford.....	P. to M...	19.50
1873..	Mar. 29	Cambridge...	P. to M...	19.35	1910..	Mar. 23	Oxford.....	P. to M...	20.14
1874..	Mar. 28	Cambridge...	P. to M...	22.35	1911..	April 1	Oxford.....	P. to M...	18.29
1875..	Mar. 20	Oxford.....	P. to M...	22.02	1912..	April 1	Oxford.....	P. to M...	22.05
1876..	April 8	Cambridge...	P. to M...	20.20	1913..	Mar. 13	Oxford.....	P. to M...	20.53
1877..	Mar. 24	Dead heat...	P. to M...	24.06½	1914..	Mar. 28	Cambridge...	P. to M...	20.23
1878..	April 13	Oxford.....	P. to M...	22.15	1915–19	No races account war.			
1879..	April 5	Cambridge...	P. to M...	21.18	1920..	Mar. 27	Cambridge...	P. to M...	21.11
1880..	Mar. 22	Oxford.....	P. to M...	21.23½	1921..	Mar. 30	Cambridge...	P. to M...	19.44
1881..	April 8	Oxford.....	P. to M...	21.52	1922..	April 1	Cambridge...	P. to M...	19.27
1882..	April 1	Oxford.....	P. to M...	20.12	1923..	Mar. 24	Oxford.....	P. to M...	20.54
1883..	Mar. 15	Oxford.....	P. to M...	21.22	1924..	April 5	Cambridge...	P. to M...	18.41
1884..	April 7	Cambridge...	P. to M...	21.39					

Amateur Rowing, 1924.

Fifty-second National Championship Regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen of America held at Springfield, Mass., August 8-9.

RESULTS, FINALS ONLY:

Intermediate Double Sculls—Won by C. Rife and Ralph Roberts, Bachelors' Barge Club, Philadelphia; J. J. Dolan and G. C. McGready, Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia, second; Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York City, third; Springfield Boat Club, fourth; Ravenswood Boat Club, Long Island City, fifth. Time—6m. 45 3-5s.

145-Pound Senior Four-Oared Shell with Coxswain—Won by West Side Rowing Club, Buffalo (Flynn, Hooper, Hopkins, Levy and Downs); Nonpareil Rowing Club, New York, second. (Only two starters.) Time—6m. 57s. (New record.)

Intermediate Eight-Oared Shell—Won by Lachine Rowing Club, Lachine, Quebec (Johansson, Gilbert, Parkes, Anderson, McCormack, Schramm, Pounds, McPherson and Spicer, coxswain); New York Athletic Club, second; Springfield Rowing Association, third. Time—6m. 5s.

Senior Quadruples—Won by Bachelors' Barge Club, Philadelphia (Rife, Knight, Blackburn, Drew-Bear). (No other starter.) Time—6m. 14 3-5s.

Association Singles Championship—Won by W. E. Garrett Gilmore, Bachelors' Barge Club, Philadelphia; Algernon E. Fitzpatrick, Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia, second; Alfred Vogt, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, third; John Blessing, Jr., Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia, fourth; Russell Codman, Jr., Union Boat Club, Boston, fifth. Time—6m. 46 4-5s.

Senior Quarter-Mile Dash Championship—Won by Algernon E. Fitzpatrick, Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia; W. E. Garrett Gilmore, Bachelors' Barge Club, Philadelphia, second; John A. Crooks, Union Boat Club, Boston, third; John Durnan, Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto, fourth; Alfred Vogt, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, fifth; August Muckler, Western Rowing Club, St. Louis, sixth. Time—1m. 12s.

Senior Four-Oared Without Coxswain—Won by West Philadelphia Boat Club (Heffernan, Bergen, Johnson, Doyle); Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York, second; Century Boat Club, St. Louis, third; Springfield Boat Club, fourth. Time—6m. 25 4-5s.

Intermediate Singles Championship—Won by Russell Sherman, West Side A. C., Buffalo; Chester Turner, Argonauts, Toronto, second; William Bresnahan, Springfield Boat Club, third; Fred M. Haas, Wachusett Boat Club, Worcester, fourth. Time—7m. 1 3-5s.

Senior 145-Pound Doubles Championship—Won by Penn Athletic Club, Philadelphia (Finnegan, McIlvaine); Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, second; Bachelors' Barge Club, Philadelphia, third; Fairmount Rowing Association, Philadelphia, fourth; Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia, fifth; New York A. C., sixth. Time—6m. 27 1-5s.

Senior Doubles Championship—Won by Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia (G. W. Allison, J. W. Blessing, Jr.); Bachelors' Barge Club, Philadelphia, second. Time—6m. 39 2-5s.

Senior Eight-Oared Shells Championship—Won by New York Athletic Club No. 1 (R. C. S. Sutliff, F. J. Kerns, K. A. Mcserve, F. D. Morey, L. G. Clark, W. J. Callahan, H. Kerns, R. V. Lange; coxswain, E. N. Carson); Lachine (Quebec) Rowing Club, second; Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto, third; Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia, fourth; New York Athletic Club No. 2, fifth. Time—5m. 55 3-5s.

American Henley, held at Philadelphia, May 31.

RESULTS, FINALS ONLY:

Interscholastic Eight-Oared Shells (one mile)—Won by Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia; Princeton Prep School, second. Time—5m. 37 1-5s.

First Single Sculls—Won by W. E. Garrett Gilmore, Bachelors' Boat Club, Philadelphia; Russell Codman, Jr., Union B. C., Boston, second; Walter Hoover, Duluth Boat Club, third. Time—8m. 36s.

Special Interclub Second Eight-Oared Shells—Dead heat between New York A. C. and Undine Boat Club, Philadelphia. Time—6m. 57s.

Freshman Collegiate Eight-Oared Shells—Won by Princeton (bow, Eckerson; 2, Wilson; 3, Collins; 4, Magee; 5, Ballard; 6, Clark; 7, Goodman; stroke, Aitken; coxswain, Pine); U. S. Naval Academy, second; University of Pennsylvania, third. Time—6m. 55 1-5s.

Junior Collegiate Eight-Oared Shells—Won by University of Pennsylvania (bow, Ashton; 2, Johnson; 3, Swain; 4, Medholdt; 5, Bergen; 6, Heusel; 7, Jenkins; stroke, Bennett; coxswain, Shumway); U. S. Naval Academy, second; Syracuse, third; Harvard, fourth. Time—6m. 45 1-5s.

Special Collegiate 150-Pound Eight-Oared Shells—Won by University of Pennsylvania (bow, Olcott; 2, Chubbock; 3, Henn; 4, Laub; 5, Heintz; 6, Beattie; 7, Teaf; stroke, Beach; coxswain, Emling); Columbia University, second; Yale, third. Time—7m. 6s.

Second Single Sculls—Won by Fitzpatrick, Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia; Blessing, Undine Boat Club, Philadelphia, second; Hapgood, Bachelors' Barge Club, Philadelphia, third. Time—8m. 34 1-5s.

Third Varsity Collegiate Eight-Oared Shells—Won by Pennsylvania (bow, Johnson; 2, Elliott; 3, Martin jr.; 4, Shaffer; 5, Newcome; 6, Woodruff; 7, Fayle; stroke, Doyle; coxswain, Rose); Yale, second; Harvard, third; Princeton, fourth. Time—7m. 4s.

First Four-Oared Shells—Won by Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia (bow, Medd; 2, Maguire; 3, Regan; stroke, Meyers; coxswain, Armstrong); Penn A. C., Philadelphia, second; Bachelors' Barge Club, Philadelphia, third. Time—7m. 57 2-5s.

Eight-Oared Shell Race for University of Pennsylvania Crews—Won by Delphian (bow, Rennie; 2, Nevis; 3, Gilson; 4, Mason; 5, Spigles; 6, Perfect; 7, Mitchell; stroke, Jordan; coxswain, Judd); Halcyon Club, second; Isthmian Club, third. Time—7m. 15 2-5s.

Eight-Oared Shells, for Stewards' Challenge Cup—Won by the University of Pennsylvania (bow, Redway; 2, Grashof jr.; 3, MacDonald; 4, Wilson; 5, Goetz; 6, Reeve; 7, Jordan; stroke, Irmiger; coxswain, Pfugfelder); U. S. Naval Academy, second; Columbia, third; Syracuse, fourth; Princeton, fifth. Pennsylvania by its victory also won the Childs Cup. Time—7m. 4 1-5s.

First Four Sculls—Won by Pennsylvania A. C. (bow, Hannes; 2, McIlvaine; 3, Costello; 4, Kelly); Bachelors' B. C., second. Time—7m. 18s.

MOTOR BOAT RACING.

Until 1921 the Gold Cup Trophy was for boats under 40 feet in length, with unlimited power. Very costly racing craft were developed under those rules. Under the new rules the boats must be not less than 25 feet in length and the cubic capacity of the engine is limited to 625 cubic inches. Such engines average 100 horse power, and the average speed of a boat is not much over 40 miles an hour, as against 70 miles an hour under the old rules.

There were no races for the Harmsworth Trophy, emblematic of the world's speed championship, in 1924. The National Gold Cup Trophy race, the International Sweepstakes and the Junior Gold Cup race held at Detroit, Aug. 20-Sept. 1, were the leading events of the season. Results:

GOLD CUP RACE.

Distance 90 miles, run in three heats of 30 miles each over three mile course, ten laps to a heat:

Boat.	First Heat.				Second Heat.				Third Heat.				Total Pts.
	Elapsed Time.	Ave. Speed.	Pos.	Pts.	Elapsed Time.	Ave. Speed.	Pos.	Pts.	Elapsed Time.	Ave. Speed.	Pos.	Pts.	
*Rainbow IV	39.31	45.6	1	400	38.56	46.3	2	761	39.01	46.2	2	1,122	
Baby Bootlegger	40.35	44.4	2	361	39.57	45.2	3	685	38.49	46.4	1	1,085	
Miss Columbia	41.12	43.8	4	289	38.27	46.8	1	689	40.05	44.9	3	1,013	
Curtiss Wilgold	42.02	42.8	6	225	41.36	43.3	4	514	42.01	42.8	4	803	
Baby America	41.05	43.8	3	324	41.56	42.9	6	547	DNF	....	..	549	
Wilgold II	41.57	42.9	5	256	41.42	42.2	5	512	DNF	....	..	512	
Lady Shores	48.12	37.3	7	196	DNF	....	7	196	DNS	....	..	196	
Miss Mary	DNF	....	8	0	DNS	....	..	..	DNS	....	..	0	

*Subject to protest.

WINNERS OF PREVIOUS GOLD CUP RACES.

(Year, course, winner, owner, in order named.)

1904—Columbia Y. C., Standard, C. C. Riotte.
1904—Columbia Y. C., Vingt-et-Un, W. S. Kilmer.
1905—Chippewa Bay Y. C., Chip, J. Wainwright
1906—Chippewa Bay Y. C., Chip II., J. Wainwright.
1907—Chippewa Bay Y. C., Chip II., J. Wainwright.
1908—Chippewa Bay Y. C., Dixie II., E. J. Schroeder.
1909—Thousand Isl., Y. C., Dixie II., E. J. Schroeder.
1910—Thousand Isl. Y. C.,Dixie III.,F. K. Burnham.
1911—Frontenac Y. C., Mit II., J. H. Hayden.
1912—Thousand Isl. Y. C., P. D. Q. II., A. G. Miles.
1913—Thousand Isl. Y. C., Ankle Deep, C. S. Mankowski.
1914—Lake George Regatta Assn., Baby Speed Demon II., P. Blackton.
1915—L. I. Sound P. B. A., Miss Detroit, Miss Detroit P. B. A.
1916—Detroit Y. C., Miss Minneapolis, Miss Minneapolis P. B. A.
1917—Minneapolis P. B. A., Miss Detroit II., G. A. Wood.
1918—Detroit Y. C., Miss Detroit III., Detroit Y. C.
1919—Detroit Y. C., Miss Detroit III., G. A. Wood.
1920—Detroit Y. C., Miss America, G. A. Wood.
1921—Detroit Y. C., Miss America II., G. A. Wood.
1922—Detroit Y. C., Packard Chriscraft, J. G. Vincent.
1923—Detroit Y. C., Packard Chriscraft, J. G. Vincent.
1924—Royal Hamilton Y. C., Rainbow IV., H. B. Greening.

INTERNATIONAL SWEEPSTAKES—150 MILES.

(Boat, owner, driver, elapsed time, average speed, in order named.)

Miss Detroit VII., G. A. Wood, G. A. Wood, 3.04.42; 48.7.
Cigarette Jr., L. G. Hamersley, L. G. Hamersley, 3.04.43; 48.7.
Baby Gar IV., G. A. Wood, Phil Wood, 3.17.06; 45.7.
Woodfish, Edsel B. Ford, John Stroh, 3.21.08; 44.8.
Baby Bootlegger, C. S. Bragg, C. S. Bragg, 3.28.46; 43.1.
Baby Horace III., H. E. Dodge, Wm. Abar, 3.31.44; 42.5.
Miss Columbia, Columbia Y. C., C. F. Chapman, 3.37.10; 41.4.
Wilgold II., J. A. Williams, J. A. Williams, 3.38.29; 41.2.
East Wind, Humphrey Birge, "Dinty" More, 3.54.23; 38.4.

JUNIOR GOLD CUP RACE—THREE HEATS, THIRTY MILES EACH.

Boat.	First Heat.				Second Heat.				Third Heat.				
	Elapsed Time.	Ave. Speed.	Pos.	Pts.	Elapsed Time.	Ave. Speed.	Pos.	Pts.	Elapsed Time.	Ave. Speed.	Pos.	Total Pts.
Lady Helen	59.46	30.2	1	400	1.02.31	28.8	1	800	59.33	30.3	1	1,200
Struan II	1.00.42	29.6	2	361	1.03.15	28.3	2	722	1.00.03	30.0	2	1,083
Watercar III	1.05.20	27.6	5	256	1.07.35	26.7	3	580	1.01.58	29.1	4	869
Watercar I	1.01.12	29.4	4	289	DNF	....	..	289	1.00.40	29.7	3	613
Watercar II	1.01.06	29.5	3	314	DNF	....	..	324	DNS	....	..	324

CHESS.

(Compiled by H. Helms.)

1924 was an outstanding year in the history of chess in America for the reason that one of the greatest of international tournaments of modern times took place in New York City during March and April. The competition, which was of two rounds and limited to eleven picked experts representing ten different countries, was won by Dr. Emanuel Lasker of Germany after twenty-two rounds lasting thirty days. Jose R. Capablanca of Cuba, the world's champion, was placed second, he being the only player to win a game from the leader. Alexander Alekhine of Russia won the third prize, Frank J. Marshall, United States champion, the fourth, and Richard Reti of Czechoslovakia, the fifth. Chess attendance records were broken at this tournament. A week after the tournament, Alekhine set a new record (26 games) for blindfold play.

Thirty-first "C. H. Y. P." Chess League Tourney, New York, Dec. 27-29, 1923—Won by Columbia, total of 11-1. Other scores: Princeton, 6-6; Yale, 4-8; Harvard, 3-9. The winning team: Columbia —I, O. Frink jr., '23; L. Samuels, '24; C. Friedberg, '25; M. Monsky, '25. The record: Columbia, 18 wins; Harvard, 9; Yale, 2, Princeton, 1. In addition, Harvard and Yale tied in 1909. It was not played off.

Twenty-fifth Intercollegiate Chess League Tourney, New York, Dec. 26-28, 1923—Won by City College, total of 11½-½. Other scores: N. Y. University, 7-5; Pennsylvania, 4½-7½; Cornell, 1-11. The winning team: A. E. Santasiere, '23; E. Tholfsen, '23; A. Pinkus, '26; H. Koslan, '26. The record: Pennsylvania, 11 wins; Cornell, 8; City College, 3; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1. In addition, Pennsylvania tied once with Cornell and once with Brown.

Manhattan C. C. Championship—Won by Oscar Chajes, 8½-2½. Other leading scores: A. Kupchik, 8-3; O. Frink jr., and D. Janowski, each 7½-3½; O. Tenner, 7-4; S. Katz, 6-5.

New Jersey State Championship, Newark, Feb. 22—Won by J. W. Brunnemar, of Westwood, 4-0 (fourth time in succession); J. Cohen, Newark, 3-1, second. Class A—H. Schleckser, 3½-½. Class B—J. Krueger, 4-0. Class C—F. A. Voos, 3-0.

New York International Chess Masters' Tournament, Hotel Alamac, March 16 to April 17—Won by Dr. Emanuel Lasker, of Germany, 16-4. Other scores: Jose R. Capablanca, Cuba, 14½-5½; Alexander Alekhine, Russia, 12-8; Frank J. Marshall, United States, 11-9; Richard Reti, Czechoslovakia, 10½-9½; G. Maroczy, Hungary, 10-10; E. Bogoljubow, Ukrainia, 9½-10½; Dr. S. Tartakower, Austria, 8-12; F. D. Yates, Great Britain, 7-13; Edward Lasker, Chicago, 6½-13½; D. Janowski, France, 5-15.

International College Cable Match, April 29 (New York and London)—America, 3½; Great Britain, 2½. America was represented by Columbia, Harvard, Yale and Princeton, and Great Britain by Oxford, Cambridge and the University of London. The record: America, 5 matches; Great Britain, 3; drawn, 3. Total games: America, 36; Great Britain, 30.

Simultaneous blindfold exhibition (world's record) —By Alexander Alekhine, of Russia, at New York, April 27. Played 26 games, winning 16, drawing 5, and losing 5. Time, twelve hours.

New York State Championship, Rochester, August 18-22—Won by Carlos Torre, New York, after a tie with H. E. Jennings, of Rochester (7-1). Torre won in the play-off by 3-1. Other scores: R. T. Black, Syracuse, 6-2; E. B. Adams, Brooklyn, 5-3; J. D. Lear, Buffalo, 4½-3½. General Tournament: First, Hyman Helfman, Niagara Falls, 8-2; second, L. P. Clarke, Rochester, 6-4; third, N. Weber, Utica, 5-5.

Western Championship, Detroit, Aug. 23 to Sept. 2—Won by Carlos Torre, New York, 14-2. Other scores: S. Factor, and H. Hahlbohm, Chicago, and N. T. Whitaker, Washington, each 11½-4½; Samuel Reshevsky, New York, 11-5; N. W. Banks, Detroit, 10½-5½; W. A. Ruth, Philadelphia, 10-6; S. Mlotkowski, Los Angeles, 9-7; L. D. Stolzenberg, Detroit, and R. S. Scrivener, Memphis, each 8-8.

Dominion Championship Tournament, Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 18—Won by J. S. Morrison, Toronto, 14-1; second, M. Fox, Peterboro, 13-2; third, S. Gale, Toronto, 12-3.

Schlechter Memorial Tournament, Vienna, Austria—Won by Dr. S. Tartakower, 9-2; second, R. Reti, 8½-2½; third, R. Spielmann, 7½-3½; fourth, and fifth, E. Gruenfeld and A. Steiner, each 7-4.

The Commercial Chess League of New York—This league was organized on January 14 last by the Western Electric Engineering Club, Western Union Telegraph Company, The World Chess Club, Tide Water Oil Company, Chase National Bank, Guaranty Trust Company, Mutual Life Insurance Company and Fairchild Publications. George Daley was elected president; G. R. Denton, secretary, and H. Helms, referee. William C. Potter, president of Guaranty Trust Company and donor of a silver trophy for the league championship, was made honorary president. The league's season opened Jan. 21 and closed April 26, after each club had played a double round of 14 matches. Western Electric won the tournament with a perfect score, 14-0. Other results were: Guaranty Trust, 10-4; The World, 9-5; Tide Water, 7-7; Western Union, 5½-8½ (40 games won, 44 lost); Fairchild, 5½-8½ (39 games won, 45 lost); Chase, 4½-9½; Mutual Life, ½-13½. Western Electric won 72½ out of the total of 84 games.

WORLD AND AMERICAN SWIMMING RECORDS.

WORLD'S RECORDS TO APRIL, 1924.

MEN, FREE STYLE.

Distance.	Name.	Country.	Time.	Date.	Place.	Length of Course.
100 yds.	J. Weissmuller	United States	51 2-5s.	May 10, 1924	Omaha	20 yds.
100 yds.	J. Weissmuller	United States	52 4-5s.	June 23, 1923	Honolulu	100 yds.
150 yds.	J. Weissmuller	United States	1m. 25 2-5s.	April 6, 1922	Chicago	20 yds.
200 met.	J. Weissmuller	United States	2m. 14s.	Jan. 4, 1923	Chicago	20 yds.
200 met.	J. Weissmuller	United States	2m. 17 1-5s.	June 24, 1922	Honolulu	100 yds.
220 yds.	J. Weissmuller	United States	2m. 14s.	Jan. 4, 1923	Chicago	20 yds.
220 yds.	J. Weissmuller	United States	2m. 18 2-5s.	June 24, 1922	Honolulu	100 yds.
300 yds.	J. Weissmuller	United States	3m. 12 2-5s.	Jan. 3, 1924	Chicago	20 yds.
400 met.	J. Weissmuller	United States	4m. 51 2-5s.	Feb. 1, 1923	Chicago	20 yds.
400 met.	Arne Borg	Sweden	4m. 59s.	April 12, 1924	Honolulu	100 yds.
440 yds.	J. Weissmuller	United States	4m. 51 2-5s.	Feb. 1, 1923	Chicago	20 yds.
440 yds.	J. Weissmuller	United States	5m. 7 4-5s.	June 22, 1922	Honolulu	100 yds.
500 yds.	J. Weissmuller	United States	5m. 42s.	Feb. 1, 1923	Chicago	20 yds.
500 met.	J. Weissmuller	United States	6m. 24 1-5s.	Sept. 30, 1922	Milwaukee	25 yds.
500 met.	Arne Borg	Sweden	6m. 50s.	July 5, 1923	Gothenburg	50 met.
880 yds.	Norman Ross	United States	10m. 55 2-5s.	April 13, 1919	Chicago	20 yds.
880 yds.	Arne Borg	Sweden	10m. 43 3-5s.	April 11, 1924	Honolulu	100 yds.
1,000 yds.	Norman Ross	United States	12m. 38 2-5s.	Oct. 17, 1919	Stanford, Cal.	100 feet.
1,000 met.	Arne Borg	Sweden	14m. 16s.	July 8, 1923	Gothenburg	50 met.
1,500 met.	Arne Borg	Sweden	21m. 35 1-10s.	July 8, 1923	Gothenburg	50 met.
1 mile	Arne Borg	Sweden	22m. 34s.	Jan. 30, 1924	Sydney	100 yds.
2 miles	E. Bolden	United States	50m. 20 2-5s.	Aug. 18, 1923	De Kalb, Ill.	100 yds.

MEN, BREAST STROKE.

Distance.	Name.	Country.	Time.	Date.	Place.	Length of Course.
100 met.	J. Faricy	United States	1m. 7 1-5s.	April 4, 1924	Chicago	20 yds.
220 yds.	R. Skelton	United States	2m. 51 4-5s.	April 4, 1924	Chicago	20 yds.
200 met.	E. Rademacher	Germany	2m. 50 4-5s.	April 3, 1922	Duisburg, G'y	25 met.
200 met.	E. Rademacher	Germany	2m. 55 7-10s.	July 6, 1923	Gothenburg	50 met.
400 met.	E. Rademacher	Germany	6m. 9 4-5s.	April 9, 1923	Stockholm	25 met.
500 met.	P. Courtman	England	7m. 51s.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MEN, BACK STROKE.

Distance.	Name.	Country.	Time.	Date.	Place.	Length of Course.
100 yds.	J. Weissmuller	United States	1m. 5 2-5s.	Nov. 4, 1922	Milwaukee	25 yds.
100 yds.	W. D. Kealoha	United States	1m. 5 3-5s.	June 24, 1922	Honolulu	100 yds.
100 met.	W. D. Kealoha	United States	1m. 12 3-5s.	Oct. 17, 1921	Honolulu	25 yds.
100 met.	J. Weissmuller	United States	1m. 12 3-5s.	Nov. 4, 1922	Milwaukee	25 yds.
100 met.	W. D. Kealoha	United States	1m. 12 2-5s.	April 13, 1924	Honolulu	100 yds.
150 yds.	J. Weissmuller	United States	1m. 42s.	April 4, 1923	Chicago	20 yds.
200 met.	B. Skamper	Germany	2m. 47 1-5s.	Sept. 9, 1923	Darmstadt	25 met.
200 met.	B. Skamper	Germany	2m. 56 2-5s.	Aug. 13, 1921	Leipzig, Ger'y.	100 met.
400 met.	G. Blitz	Belgium	5m. 59 1-5s.	Sept. 16, 1921	Exeter, Eng.	25 yds.
400 met.	P. Overhamm	Germany	6m. 13s.	June 28, 1922	Berlin	100 met.

WOMEN, FREE STYLE.

Distance.	Name.	Country.	Time.	Date.	Place.	Length of Course.
100 yds.	M. Wehselau	United States	1m. 3s.	May 26, 1923	Honolulu	25 yds.
100 yds.	Ethelda Bleibtrey	United States	1m. 3 2-5s.	May 30, 1921	Honolulu	100 yds.
100 met.	Gertrude Ederle	United States	1m. 12 1-5s.	Oct. 11, 1923	Honolulu	100 yds.
150 yds.	Gertrude Ederle	United States	1m. 47 2-5s.	July 28, 1923	Briar Cliff, N.Y.	20 yds.
220 yds.	Gertrude Ederle	United States	2m. 46 4-5s.	April 4, 1923	Brooklyn, N.Y.	25 yds.
300 yds.	Gertrude Ederle	United States	3m. 58 2-5s.	Sept. 4, 1922	Brighton B'ch.	25 yds.
300 met.	Adelaide Lambert	United States	4m. 29 3-5s.	Sept. 4, 1923	Long Beach	20 yds.
300 met.	Helen Wainwright	United States	4m. 29 4-5s.	Aug. 11, 1922	Indianapolis	100 yds.
400 met.	Gertrude Ederle	United States	5m. 53 1-5s.	Sept. 4, 1922	Brighton B'ch.	25 yds.
440 yds.	Gertrude Ederle	United States	5m. 54 3-5s.	Sept. 4, 1922	Brighton B'ch.	25 yds.
500 yds.	Gertrude Ederle	United States	6m. 45 1-5s.	Sept. 4, 1922	Brighton B'ch.	25 yds.
500 met.	Helen Wainwright	United States	6m. 55s.	Feb. 19, 1924	N. Y. City	20 yds.
880 yds.	Gertrude Ederle	United States	13m. 19s.	Aug. 25, 1923	Indianapolis	100 yds.
1,000 yds.	Helen Wainwright	United States	14m. 58 2-5s.	Aug. 19, 1922	ManhattanB'h	110 yds.
1 mile	Fanny Durack	Australia	26m. 8s.	Feb. 23, 1914	Sydney, Aust.	110 yds.

WOMEN, BACK STROKE.

Distance.	Name.	Country.	Time.	Date.	Place.	Length of Course.
100 yds.	Sybil Bauer	United States	1m. 12 4-5s.	Jan. 19, 1924	Chicago	20 yds.
100 yds.	Sybil Bauer	United States	1m. 15 4-5s.	Aug. 24, 1923	Indianapolis	100 yds.
100 met.	Sybil Bauer	United States	1m. 20 3-5s.	Dec. 6, 1923	Chicago	20 yds.
100 met.	Sybil Bauer	United States	1m. 26 3-5s.	July 8, 1923	Newark, N. J.	100 yds.
150 yds.	Sybil Bauer	United States	1m. 59 3-5s.	Feb. 24, 1922	Great Lakes	25 yds.
200 met.	Sybil Bauer	United States	2m. 55 3-5s.	April 2, 1924	Chicago	20 yds
220 yds.	Sybil Bauer	United States	3m. 4-5s.	Mar. 1, 1923	Chicago	20 yds.
400 met.	Sybil Bauer	United States	6m. 19 3-5s.	April 4, 1924	Chicago	20 yds.
440 yds.	Sybil Bauer	United States	6m. 36s.	April 5, 1923	Chicago	20 yds.

WOMEN, BREAST STROKE.

Distance.	Name.	Country.	Time.	Date.	Place.	Length of Course.
100 yds.	Ruth Smith	United States	1m. 23 4-5s.	April 21, 1922	Columbus, O.	20 yds.
100 met.	Doris Hart	England	1m. 33 2-5s.	Aug. 23, 1922	Aldershot, Eng	25 yds.
200 yds.	I. Gilbert	England	3m. 2 1-5s.	May 26, 1922	Garston, Eng.	25 yds.
200 met.	I. Gilbert	England	3m. 20 2-5s.	June 18, 1922	Rotherham	25 yds.
200 met.	Doris Hart	England	3m. 34 2-5s.	July 8, 1923	Gothenburg	50 met.

NATIONAL SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS.

SENIOR, OUTDOOR—MEN

100 Metres, Free Style—440 Yards, Free Style—880 Yards, Free Style—Not held. *One Mile*—Held under the auspices of the Pitman Swimming Club, at Pitman, N. J., on Aug. 23, 1924, in the Alycon Park Pool—Won by Horace Weir, Germantown Boys' Club; John Petri, Philadelphia Swimming Club, second; Ray Elliott, Philadelphia Swimming Club, third; James Firman, unattached, fourth. Time—27m. 46 1-5s. *Long Distance*—Held under the auspices of the Bayville Aquatic Club, at Bayville, L. I., on Aug. 30, 1924, in the Sound—Won by C. Ross, New York A. C.; F. Beaurepaire, Australian Melbourne Swimming Club, second; H. Gelbel, New York A. C., third; F. Hadnot, Central S. C., fourth. Time—1h. 57m. 24 3-5s. *Fancy Diving*—Held under the auspices of the Detroit Boat Club, at Detroit, Mich., on Aug 23, 1924—Won by Al. White, Leland Stanford; Clarence Pinkston, Olympic Club, second; Pete Desjardines, Roman Pools Swimming Club, Miami, third; Walter Grandy, Detroit A. C., fourth. Points, 132.2. *High Diving*—Held under the auspices of the Stanford University, at Palo Alto, Cal., on May 11, 1924, in the University pool—Won by C. Pinkston, Olympic Club; A. C. White, Stanford University, second; Dave Fall, Stanford University, third; Tom McKee, Olympic Club, fourth. *220 Yards, Back Stroke*—Held under the auspices of the Edgewater Beach A. A., at Edgewater Beach, Chicago, Ill., on Aug. 24, 1924, in the Edgewater Beach Hotel pool—Won by Conrad Milo, Illinois A. C.; Omar Miller, Chicago A. A., second; Oliver Horn, Illinois A. C., third. Time—2m. 53 1-5s. *440 Yards, Breast Stroke*—Held under the auspices of the Edgewater Beach A. A., at Edgewater Beach, Chicago, Ill., on Aug. 24, 1924, in the Edgewater Beach Hotel pool—Won by Richard Peterson, Griffith Natatorium; Robert Skelton, Illinois A. C., second; Houlton Blank, Illinois A. C., third. Time—7m. 3s.

JUNIOR, OUTDOOR—MEN.

100 Metres, Free Style—440 Yards, Free Style—880 Yards, Free Style—One Mile—Not held. *Long Distance*—Held under the auspices of the Buffalo Launch Club, Buffalo, N. Y., on Sept. 1, 1924, in the Niagara River—Won by S. Mendelson, Queen City Swimming Club, Toronto, Can.; Carlton Adler, unattached, second; Geo. Morin, Detroit Central Y, third; H. Levene, unattached, fourth. Time—1h. 11m. 59s. *Fancy Dive*—Held under the auspices of the Detroit Boat Club, Detroit, Mich., on Aug. 23, 1924—Won by Pete Desjardines, Roman Pools Swimming Club, Miami; Kenneth Oxley, Detroit Yacht Club, second; Ed Smith, Leland Stanford University, third; Read Bontecou, unattached, fourth. Points—113.8. *High Dive*—Awarded Southern Pacific Assn.—Not held. *220 Yards, Back*—Held under the auspices of the Pitman Swimming Club, Pitman, N. J., on Aug. 23, 1924, in the Alycon Park pool—Won by Robert Hyde, Central S. C., Brooklyn; Jos. McQuillan, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, second; Geo. Campbell, Germantown Boys' Club, third; Frank Wharton, Philadelphia Swimming Club, fourth. Time—3m. 8 4-5s. *440 Yards, Breast*—Held under the auspices of the Buffalo Evening Times, Erie Beach, Buffalo, N. Y., on Aug. 14, 1924—Won by John Duerr, Central Y; Robert Rope, Central Y, second; Edward Spitzmiller, Buffalo Athletic Club, third. Time—7m. 42s. *880 Yards, Relay*—Not awarded.

SENIOR, OUTDOOR—WOMEN.

100 Yards, Free Style—Held under the auspices of the Maryland Swimming Club, Baltimore, Md., on Aug. 10, 1924, in the Patapsco River—Won by Ethel Lackie, Illinois A. C.; M. Wehselau, Outrigger Canoe Club, Honolulu, second; A. Lambert, W. S. A., N. Y., third; H. Briscoe, W. S. A., N. Y., fourth. Time—1m. 6s. *440 Yards, Free Style*—Held under the auspices of the Women's Swimming Assn., at Bay Shore, L. I., on Aug. 30, 1924—Won by Helen Wainwright, W. S. A.; Ethel McGary, W. S. A., second; Virginia Whitenack, W. S. A., third. Time—6m. 10 2-5s. *880 Yards, Free Style*—Held under the auspices of the New England Assn., Boston, Mass., Aug. 16, 1924, in the Charles River Basin—Won by G. Ederle, W. S. A.; E. McGary, W. S. A., second; D. Carlstrom, Worcester, Mass., third; O. Holland, Wollaston, Mass., fourth. Time—13m. 59s. *One Mile—Long Distance*—Awarded to New England Assn. Results not furnished. *Fancy Dive*—Held under the auspices of the Women's Swimming Assn., Long Beach, N. Y., on Sept. 1, 1924, in the Olympic pool—Won by Aileen Riggin, W. S. A.; H. Wainwright, W. S. A., second; Alma Mann, Bridgeport Board of Recreation, third. Points—130.93. *220 Yards, Back*—Held under the auspices of the Women's Swimming Assn., Bay Shore, L. I., on Aug. 30, 1924—Won by S. Bauer, Illinois A. C.; A. Riggin, W. S. A., second; Doris O'Mara, W. S. A., third. Time—3m. 9 2-5s. *220 Yards, Breast*—Held under the auspices of the Pitman Swimming Club, Pitman, N. J., on Aug. 23, 1924, in the Alycon Park pool—Won by A. Geraghty, W. S. A.; Matilda Scheurick, W. S. A., second; Eleanor Coleman, Milwaukee Athletic Club, third; Ruth Thomas, Ambassador Swimming Club, fourth. Time—3m. 35 1-5s. *880 Yards, Relay*—(Distance reduced to 800 yards on account size of pool)—Held under the auspices of the Saucon Valley Country Golf Club, at Bethlehem, Pa., on Sept. 14, 1924, in the club pool—Won by Women's Swimming Assn. of New York; H. Wainwright, V. Whitenack, E. McGary, A. Riggin; Women's Swimming Assn. of New York, second team, S. Lord, R. Morgan, Aileen O'Mara, D. O'Mara. Time—10m. 48 1-5s.

JUNIOR OUTDOOR—WOMEN.

100 Metres, Free Style—Held under the auspices of the Milford Swimming Assn., at Milford, Conn., on July 20, 1924—Won by E. O'Mara. W. S. A. of N. Y.; A. Baum, Board of Recreation, Bridgeport, second; Marion Bloomer, Board of Recreation, Bridgeport, third; Eleanor Coby, Board of Recreation, Bridgeport, fourth. Time—1m. 13 1-5s. *One Mile*—Held under the auspices of the Bridgeport Board of Recreation Swimming Assn., at Bridgeport, Conn., on Sept. 7, 1924, in the Seaside Park pool—Won by Sarah Lord, W. S. A. of N. Y.; Anna Baum, Board of Recreation, Bridgeport, second; Ethel Hartle, W. S. A. of N. Y., third; Marion Bloomer, Board of Recreation, Bridgeport, fourth. Time—28m. 59 1-5s. *220 Yards, Breast*—Held under the auspices of the Buffalo Yacht Club, at Buffalo, N. Y., on Aug. 9, 1924—Won by Eleanor Coleman, Milwaukee Athletic Club; Salome Brennesholtz, Buffalo Athletic Club, second; Alice Backus, unattached, third. Time—3m. 51s.

HOCKEY.

The Amateur Hockey Championship of the United States was won by the Pittsburgh team in a final series against Boston by a score of 4 games to 1. Pittsburgh represented the Western division of the United States Amateur Hockey Association and Boston the Eastern section. Each club was the winner of the winter series in its division. The scores follow:

First game—Pittsburgh, 3; Boston A. A. 2.
Second game—Pittsburgh, 4; Boston A. A., 2.
Third game—Boston A. A., 4; Pittsburgh, 1.
Fourth game—Pittsburgh, 2; Boston A. A., 1.
Fifth game—Pittsburgh, 6; Boston A. A., 1.

OTHER HOCKEY RESULTS.

Stanley Cup—Won by Montreal Canadians.
Canadian National Hockey League Championship—Won by Montreal Canadians.
Ontario Hockey Association Championship—Won by Hamilton Tigers.

MARBLE CHAMPIONSHIP.

George Lenox, of Catonsville, Ind., won the Boys' National Marble Shooting Championship, defeating Thomas Wright, of Chicopee, Mass., in the final round by 4 games to 3, at Atlantic City, June 6. The finalists were the survivors of some fifty entrants from all parts of the United States.

To the champion went a $100 gold watch, a $40 gold marbles emblem, transportation to the National League city winning the pennant, donated by President Heydler, and two seats at each of the World's Series games there, an annual pass to all American League games by Ban Johnson, the league President; a silver loving cup trophy, presented by Mayor Bader of Atlantic City, and two round-trip tickets to Atlantic City.

Wright received a $75 gold watch and fob as a runner-up, and the four other league champions each received watches and fobs.

HORSESHOE PITCHING.

The national horseshoe pitching championships held at Minneapolis, ending September 22, resulted as follows: National amateur champion, men—Warren Tuossman, Eldora, La.; women—Mrs. C. D. Samuell, Minneapolis; professional, men—"Putt" Tuossman, Eldora, La.; women—Mrs. C. A. Lanham, Bloomington, Ill.

PUGILISM.

The year 1924 in pugilism was notable for the lack of championship bouts in all classes and in the heavyweight class in particular. The title holder, Jack Dempsey, did not appear in a serious defense of his title and the same was true of several holders of lesser honors. The chief heavyweight bout was that between Harry Wills and Luis Firpo, fought Sept. 11, at Jersey City. The contest went the full twelve rounds and was won easily by Wills on popular verdict.

PUGILISTIC CHAMPIONS.

HEAVYWEIGHTS (over 158 lbs.)—1890-1892, John L. Sullivan; 1892-1897, James J. Corbett; 1897-1899, Robert Fitzsimmons; 1899-1906, James J. Jeffries; 1906-1908, Tommy Burns; 1908-1915, Jack Johnson; 1915-1918, Jess Willard; 1919-1924, Jack Dempsey.

MIDDLEWEIGHTS (158 lbs.) — 1890-1897, Robert Fitzsimmons; 1897-1907, Tommy Ryan; 1907-1908, Stanley Ketchel; 1908, Bill Papke and Stanley Ketchel; 1908-1910, Stanley Ketchel; 1911-1913, claimed by Frank Klaus, Mike Gibbons, Ed McGoorty and Geo. Chip; 1914-1917, Al. McCoy; 1917-1920 Mike O'Dowd; 1921-1923, Johnny Wilson, Harry Greb; 1924, Harry Greb.

WELTERWEIGHTS (145 lbs.)—1890-1893, no recognized champion; 1894-1896, Tommy Ryan; 1896-1897, Kid McCoy; 1898-1900, Billy Smith; 1900, Rube Ferns; 1901, Matty Matthews and Rube Ferns; 1901-1904, Joe Walcott; 1904-1908; Dixie Kid; 1914-1916, Kid Graves; 1916, Jack Britton; 1917-1918, Ted (Kid) Lewis; 1919-1922, Jack Britton; 1923-1924, Mickey Walker.

LIGHTWEIGHTS (133 lbs.)—1890-1893, Jack McAuliffe; 1893-1899, Kid Lavigne; 1899-1902, Frank Erne; 1902-1908, Joe Gans; 1908-1910, Battling Nelson; 1910-1912, Ad Wolgast; 1912-1914, Willie Ritchie; 1914-1917, Freddie Welsh; 1917-1924, Benny Leonard.

FEATHERWEIGHTS (122 lbs.)—1890-1892, no recognized champion; 1892-1897, George Dixon; 1897, Solly Smith; 1898, Solly Smith and Dave Sullivan; 1898-1900, George Dixon; 1900-1901, Terry McGovern; 1901-1904, Young Corbett; 1904-1908, Tommy Sullivan; 1908-1911, Abe Attell; 1911-1922, Johnny Kilbane; 1923, Johnny Kilbane, Eugene Criqui, Johnny Dundee; 1924, Dundee announced retirement. No successor.

BANTAMWEIGHTS (116 lbs.) — 1890-1892, George Dixon; 1892-1894, no recognized champion; 1894-1898, Jimmy Barry; 1898-1901, no recognized champion; 1901-1903, Harry Forbes; 1903-1905, Frankie Neil; 1905-1907, no recognized champion; 1907-1913, Johnny Coulon; 1914-1915, Kid Williams; 1916-1920, Pete Herman; 1920-1921, Joe Lynch; 1921, Pete Herman, Johnny Buff; 1922, Johnny Buff, Joe Lynch; 1923, Joe Lynch; 1924, Abe Goldstein.

LARGEST CHAMPIONSHIP BATTLE GATE RECEIPTS.

Date.	Winner.	Loser.	Place.	Gate Receipts.
July 2, 1921	Dempsey	Carpentier	Jersey City, N. J.	$1,626,580
September 14, 1923	Dempsey	Firpo	New York City	1,082,590
September 11, 1924	Wills	Firpo	Jersey City, N. J.	462,850
July 4, 1919	Dempsey	Willard	Toledo, Ohio	§452,522
July 12, 1923	Firpo	Willard		434,260
July 27, 1922	Benny Leonard	Lew Tendler	Jersey City, N. J.	367,862
May 12, 1923	Heavyweight charity bouts			350,000
July 4, 1910	Johnson	Jeffries	Reno, Nev.	270,755
December 14, 1920	Dempsey	Brennan	New York City	200,000
March 25, 1916	Willard	Moran	New York City	†151,524
July 24, 1924	Tunney	Carpentier	New York City	136,000
July 26, 1923	Dundee	Criqui	New York City	134,400
January 14, 1921	Benny Leonard	Ritchie Mitchell	New York City	133,745
June 26, 1922	Jack Britton	Benny Leonard	New York City	130,265
July 4, 1923	Dempsey	T. Gibbons	Shelby, Mont.	130,000
October 12, 1920	Carpentier	Levinsky	Jersey City	120,000
May 17, 1921	Johnny Wilson	Mike O'Dowd	New York City	107,524
July 25, 1921	Pete Herman	Joe Lynch	New York City	99,967
September 3, 1906	Gans	Nelson	Goldfield, Nev.	69,715
April 5, 1915	Willard	Johnson	Havana, Cuba	†68,000
December 26, 1908	Johnson	Burns	Sydney, Australia	†67,500
November 3, 1899	Jeffries	Sharkey	New York City	66,300
August 14, 1903	Jeffries	Corbett	San Francisco, Cal.	63,340
September 11, 1915	‡Gibbons	McFarland	New York City	58,069
August 30, 1900	Corbett	McCoy	New York City	56,350
December 20, 1904	Britt	Nelson	Colma, Cal.	48,311
September 7, 1892	Corbett	Sullivan	New Orleans, La.	*45,000
March 8, 1893	Fitzsimmons	Hall	New Orleans, La.	40,000
February 22, 1910	Wolgast	Nelson	San Francisco, Cal.	37,750
October 16, 1909	Johnson	Ketchel	San Francisco, Cal.	32,300
March 25, 1904	Britt	Corbett	San Francisco, Cal.	32,245
July 25, 1902	Jeffries	Fitzsimmons	San Francisco, Cal.	31,800
November 15, 1901	Jeffries	Ruhlin	San Francisco, Cal.	30,800
June 29, 1916	Dillon	Moran	Brooklyn, N. Y.	28,521
September 9, 1905	Nelson	Britt	San Francisco, Cal.	27,775
March 17, 1897	Fitzsimmons	Corbett	Carson City, Nev.	22,000
October 31, 1904	Britt	Gans	San Francisco, Cal.	21,761
August 26, 1904	Jeffries	Munroe	San Francisco, Cal.	21,760
December 2, 1896	Sharkey	Fitzsimmons	San Francisco, Cal.	21,000
March 31, 1903	Corbett	McGovern	San Francisco, Cal.	20,880

* Purse $25,000 and $10,000 a side. † Estimated. ‡ Ten-round, no-decision bout. § Before deduction of war tax.

BOXING.

Lack of space prevents the recording of other than important bouts. Abbreviations used follow: K. O., knock out; R. D., referee's decision; P. V., public verdict; D., draw. In case of a draw, the names of boxers in winners' and losers' columns have no significance. The letter "X" opposite date indicates such a draw.

Date.	Winner.	Loser.	Decision.	Rounds.	Place.
Jan. 1	Young Stribling	Dave Rosenberg	P. V.	12	Newark
Jan. 1	Pancho Villa	Tony Norman	R. D.	10	Pittsburgh
Jan. 1	Fred Fulton	Geo. Lamson	K. O.	2	Portland, Ore.
Jan. 2	P. Berlenbach	K. O. Jaffe	K. O.	7	New York
Jan. 3	Young Stribling	Kid Numbers	K. O.	4	Fayetteville, N.C.
Jan. 4	Pal Moran	J. Shugrue	K. O.	5	New York
Jan. 7	Battling Siki	T. Stabenau	K. O.	2	Buffalo
Jan. 7	Archie Walker	J. Gavegan	K. O.	11	Manchester, Vt.
Jan. 9	Kid Norfolk	Sidney Grant	K. O.	2	Baltimore
Jan. 9	Jack Renault	Joe White	P. V.	10	Montreal
Jan. 10	Paul Berlenbach	Soldier Ryan	K. O.	1	New York
Jan. 10	Young Stribling	Mike Nestor	K. O.	5	Miami, Fla.
Jan. 11	Fred Fulton	Jim Herman	K. O.	2	Minneapolis

Date.	Winner.	Loser.	Decision.	Rounds.	Place.
Jan. 14	Jock Malone	Speedy Sparks	K. O.	6	Cincinnati
Jan. 15	Jack Renault	Al Benedict	K. O.	1	Quebec
Jan. 15	Gene Tunney	Harry Foley	P. V.	10	Grand Rapids
Jan. 18	Harry Greb	Johnny Wilson	R. D.	15	New York
Jan. 18	Eddie McKenna	Joe Lynch	P. V.	10	New Orleans
Jan. 21	Jack Britton	Fred Archer	P. V.	10	Canton, O.
Jan. 21	Pancho Villa	Mike Moran	R. D.	10	Pittsburgh
Jan. 22	Jack Zivic	Al Delmont	K. O.	2	Newark
Jan. 22	Andre Routis	Chas. Ledoux	R. D.	20	Paris
Jan. 23	Jack Renault	Tom Roper	K. O.	2	Providence
Jan. 23	Joe Lynch	Packy Owens	K. O.	2	Eldorado, Ark.
Jan. 24	Gene Tunney	Ray Thompson	K. O.	2	W. Palm Beach
Jan. 28	Lew Tendler	Ray Mitchell	R. D.	10	Philadelphia
Jan. 28	Paul Berlenbach	Frank Carbone	K. O.	6	New York
Jan. 29	Johnny Wilson	Pal Reed	R. D.	10	Boston
Feb. 1	Johnny Dundee	Pal Moran	R. D.	15	New York
Feb. 8	Pancho Villa	Geo. Marks	R. D.	15	New York
Feb. 8	Kid Norfolk	Bat McCreary	R. D.	10	Boston
Feb. 15	Gene Tunney	Martin Burke	R. D.	15	New Orleans
Feb. 15	Fred Fulton	Joe McCann	K. O.	4	Minneapolis
Feb. 15	Young Stribling	R. H. Ross	K. O.	2	Savannah
Feb. 15	Paul Berlenbach	Pat Walsh	K. O.	1	New York
Feb. 18X	Rocky Kansas	Jack Bernstein	R. D.	10	Buffalo
Feb. 18	Dave Shade	Berm. Billy Wells	P. V.	10	St. Paul
Feb. 18	Lew Tendler	Pinkey Mitchell	P. V.	10	Milwaukee
Feb. 20	Jack Johnson	Homer Smith	P. V.	10	Montreal
Feb. 23	Luis Firpo	Farmer Lodge	K. O.	5	Buenos Ayres
Feb. 25	Jimmy Slattery	Young Stribling	R. D.	6	Buffalo
Feb. 28	Paul Berlenbach	Young Fisher	K. O.	6	New York
Feb. 29	Geo. Cook	G. Spalla	K. O.	6	Berlin
March 3	Mickey Walker	Eddie Billings	K. O.	5	Detroit
March 4	Lou Bogash	Pat Walsh	K. O.	2	Allentown
March 6	Bud Taylor	Pancho Villa	P. V.	10	Milwaukee
March 7	Luis Firpo	Erminio Spalla	K. O.	14	Buenos Ayres
March 7	Jack Renault	Cliff Kramer	K. O.	2	St. Paul
March 10	Mickey Walker	Mike Dempsey	K. O.	5	Pittsburgh
March 14	Jack Delaney	Paul Berlenbach	K. O.	4	New York
March 17	Lew Tendler	Ted Merchant	K. O.	4	Philadelphia
March 18	Kid Ted Lewis	Francis Clarke	R. D.	15	Paris
March 21	Abe Goldstein	Joe Lynch	R. D.	15	New York
March 21	Jack Renault	Bob Roper	P. V.	10	Grand Rapids
March 21	Pancho Villa	Georgie Lee	P. V.	4	Sacramento
March 24	Harry Greb	Fay Keiser	K. O.	12	Baltimore
March 24	Tommy Gibbons	Joe Downer	K. O.	1	Dayton
March 28	Jock Malone	Roland Todd	K. O.	10	Minneapolis
March 31	Young Stribling	Mike McTigue	P. V.	12	Newark
March 31	Paul Berlenbach	Harry Krohn	K. O.	4	Newark
March 31	Tom Gibbons	Soldier Lee	K. O.	3	Memphis
April 5	Luis Firpo	Al Reich	K. O.	1	Buenos Ayres
April 7	Paul Berlenbach	Jack Stone	K. O.	5	Buffalo
April 11	Fred Fulton	Ital. Jack Herman	K. O.	1	Minneapolis
April 11	Young Stribling	Joe Quinn	K. O.	9	Appleton, Wis.
April 14	Young Stribling	Tex McEwan	K. O.	7	Philadelphia
April 14	Dave Shade	Frank Schoell	R. D.	10	Buffalo
April 19	Kid Norfolk	Harry Greb	Foul	6	Boston
April 21	Mickey Walker	Johnny Gill	R. D.	10	Philadelphia
April 21	Rocky Kansas	Johnny Dundee	R. D.	10	Buffalo
April 23	Jock Malone	Augie Ratner	R. D.	10	Boston
April 25	Dave Shade	Morris Schlaifer	P. V.	10	Omaha
April 29	Paul Berlenbach	Harold Abbott	K. O.	4	New York
May 1	Georges Carpentier	Arthur Townley	K. O.	2	Vienna
May 5	Harry Greb	Jackie Clark	K. O.	2	Kenilworth, Ind.
May 9	Floyd Johnson	Quintin Romero	K. O.	7	New York
May 12	Harry Greb	Pal Reed	R. D.	10	Pittsburgh
May 28	Kid Norfolk	Tut Jackson	K. O.	2	Columbus
May 30	Pancho Villa	Frankie Ash	R. D.	15	New York
May 31	Tom Gibbons	Georges Carpentier	P. V.	10	Michigan City
June 1	Danny Frush	Eugene Criqui	K. O.	8	Paris
June 2	Johnny Dundee	Luis Vicentini	R. D.	12	New York
June 2	Mickey Walker	Lew Tendler	R. D.	10	Philadelphia
June 3	Pancho Villa	Jack Boyle	K. O.	6	San Antonio
June 3	Jack Dempsey	Rocco Stranmalio	K. O.	2	Los Angeles
June 3	Jack Dempsey	Joe Ryan	K. O.	1	Los Angeles
June 3	Jack Dempsey	Eli Stanton	K. O.	1	Los Angeles
June 9	Harry Wills	Bartley Madden	R. D.	15	New York
June 10	Pancho Villa	Bud Taylor	R. D.	10	New York
June 12	Harry Greb	Marty Burke	P. V.	10	Cleveland
June 16	Dave Shade	Warnie Smith	P. V.	10	Chicago
June 16	Harry Greb	Frank Moody	K. O.	6	Waterbury
June 20	Paul Berlenbach	K. O. Jaffe	K. O.	7	New York
June 23	Pal Moran	Jack Zivic	Foul	3	New York
June 26	Harry Greb	Ted Moore	R. D.	10	New York
June 26	Young Stribling	Tom Loughran	R. D.	6	New York
June 26	Gene Tunney	Erminio Spalla	K. O.	7	New York
June 27	Jack Renault	Joe Burke	K. O.	1	Toledo
July 2	Pancho Villa	Henry Catena	K. O.	5	West N. Y., N.J.
July 3	Kid Ted Lewis	Johnny Brown	R. D.	20	London
July 7	Paul Berlenbach	Frankie Carpenter	K. O.	7	New York
July 11	Battling Siki	Ray Bennett	P. V.	12	Wheeling
July 14	Luis Vicentini	Rocky Kansas	K. O.	11	New York
July 16	Abe Goldstein	Chas. Ledoux	R. D.	15	New York
July 17	Kid Norfolk	Joe Lawson	K. O.	6	Atlantic City
July 21X	Lew Tendler	Bobby Barrett	R. D.	10	Philadelphia
July 24	Gene Tunney	Georges Carpentier	K. O.	15	New York
July 24X	Paul Berlenbach	Augie Ratner	R. D.	8	New York
July 25	Jack Renault	Joe Herman	K. O.	1	Providence
July 28	Quintin Romero	Charley Weinert	P. V.	12	Newark
July 29	Johnny Wilson	Jock Malone	K. O.	6	Boston
Aug. 4	Battling Siki	Dixie Kid	K. O.	3	Allentown
Aug. 5	Frankie Genaro	Irish Johnny Curtin	R. D.	12	New York
Aug. 9	Tom Gibbons	Jack Bloomfield	K. O.	3	London

Date.	Winner.	Loser.	Decision.	Rounds.	Place.
Aug. 11	Jack Renault	Bartley Madden	R. D.	12	New York
Aug. 11	Homer Smith	Battling Siki	R. D.	10	Buffalo
Aug. 11	Benny Leonard	Pal Moran	P. V.	10	Cleveland
Aug. 19	Pancho Villa	Amos Cartin	R. D.	15	New Orleans
Aug. 21	Harry Greb	Tiger Flowers	P. V.	10	Fremont, O.
Aug. 25	Jack Renault	Homer Smith	R. D.	10	Buffalo
Aug. 27X	Young Stribling	Paul Berlenbach	R. D.	6	New York
Sept. 1	Young Stribling	Bob Fitzsimmons	P. V.	10	Macon, Ga.
Sept. 3	Harry Greb	Jim Slattery	R. D.	6	Buffalo
Sept. 8	Jack Renault	George Godfrey	R. D.	10	Philadelphia
Sept. 8	Abe Goldstein	Tommy Ryan	R. D.	15	New York
Sept. 15	Jack Bernstein	Johnny Dundee	R. D.	15	New York
Sept. 17X	Gene Tunney	Harry Greb	P. V.	10	Cleveland
Sept. 17	Jock Malone	Johnny Wilson	P. V.	10	St. Paul
Sept. 19	Paul Berlenbach	Jock Reddick	K. O.	8	New York
Sept. 24	Ad Stone	Young Stribling	P. V.	12	Newark
Sept. 30	Bartley Madden	Tim McDonald	K. O.	11	Dublin
Oct. 1	Paul Berlenbach	Johnny Gill	P. V.	12	Jersey City
Oct. 1	Mickey Walker	Bobby Barrett	K. O.	6	Philadelphia
Oct. 6	Frankie Genaro	Eddie O'Dowd	R. D.	15	New Orleans
Oct. 6	Martin Burke	Fred Fulton	P. V.	10	St. Paul
Oct. 10X	Harry Greb	Tommy Loughran	R. D.	10	Philadelphia
Oct. 13	Rocky Knasas	Luis Vicentini	R. D.	10	Buffalo
Oct. 13	Jack Britton	Phil Krug	P. V.	10	Newark
Oct. 24	Martin Burke	Romero-Rojas	P. V.	10	Minneapolis
Oct. 25	Erminio Spalla	Belgium De Paus	K. O.	6	Naples
Oct. 27	Gene Tunney	Harry Foley	K. O.	1	Memphis
Oct. 29	Mickey Walker	Jock Malone	P. V.	10	Newark
Oct. 29	Mike McTigue	Frankie Carpenter	K. O.	6	Providence
Nov. 12	Charlie Weinert	Luis Firpo	P. V.	12	Newark

OFFICIAL MOTORCYCLE RECORDS.

M. & A. T. A. RECORDS.
(Regardless of Course or National Championship Events.)

Distance.	Cu.In.	Winner.	Machine	Place.	Date.	Time.
1 Mile	61	Jim Davis	Indian	Beverly, Cal.	April 17, 1922	32.53
5 Miles	61	Jim Davis	H.-D	Beverly, Cal.	April 24, 1922	2.51 4-5
10 Miles	61	Jim Davis	H.-D	Kansas City, Mo.	Sept. 3, 1923	5.37 3-5
25 Miles	61	Otto Walker	H.-D	Beverly, Cal.	April 24, 1921	14.21 4-5
50 Miles	61	Otto Walker	H.-D	Fresno, Cal.	Feb. 22, 1921	29.34 3-5
100 Miles	61	John Branson	H.-D	Kansas City, Mo.	Sept. 3, 1923	60.11
200 Miles	61	Ralph Hepburn	H.-D	Dodge City, Kan.	July 4, 1921	2.17.54
300 Miles	61	Ralph Hepburn	H.-D	Dodge City, Kan	July 4, 1921	3.30.03

SIDECAR.

1 Mile		Floyd Dreyer	Indian	Toledo, Ohio	Aug. 14, 1921	51 3-5
5 Miles		Floyd Dreyer	Indian	Toledo, Ohio	Aug. 14, 1921	4.20 2-5
10 Miles		Sam Riddle	Indian	Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.	Oct. 11, 1919	8.15 3-5
25 Miles		Teddy Carroll	Indian	Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.	Oct. 11, 1919	20.36 2-5

30-50″ SOLO—HALF-MILE DIRT TRACK.

Distance.	Cu.In.	Winner.	Machine	Place.	Date.	Time.
1 Mile		John Seymour	Indian	Winchester, Ind.	July 22, 1923	54
5 Miles		John Seymour	Indian	Winchester, Ind.	July 22, 1923	4.39 2-5
10 Miles		Paul Anderson	Excelsior	Winchester, Ind.	May 18, 1923	9.39

SOLO—ONE-MILE DIRT TRACK.

Distance.	Cu.In.	Winner.	Machine	Place.	Date.	Time.
1 Mile	30-50	John Seymour	Indian	Grand Rapids, Mich	Aug. 4, 1923	49
5 Miles	30-50	Paul Anderson	Indian	Syracuse, N. Y.	Sept. 13, 1924	3.45
10 Miles	30-50	Jim Davis	H.-D	Toledo, Ohio	July 26, 1924	7.45 4-5
25 Miles	30-50	Jim Davis	H.-D	Toledo, Ohio	July 26, 1924	20.10
1 Mile	61	Ralph Hepburn	Indian	San Luis Obispo, Cal.	Nov. 5, 1922	39 3-5
5 Miles	61	Ralph Hepburn	Indian	San Luis Obispo, Cal.	Nov. 5, 1922	3.26 1-5
10 Miles	61	Ralph Hepburn	Indian	San Luis Obispo, Cal.	Nov. 5, 1922	6.59 4-5
25 Miles	61	Ralph Hepburn	Indian	San Luis Obispo, Cal.	Nov. 5, 1922	18.02
50 Miles	61	Fred Ludlow	H.-D	Syracuse, N. Y.	Sept. 19, 1921	38.52.13

SIDECAR—HALF-MILE DIRT TRACK.

Distance.	Cu.In.	Winner.	Machine	Place.	Date.	Time.
1 Mile		Lester Foote	H.-D	Greeley, Col.	Sept. 16, 1920	1.13 3-5
5 Miles		W. Minnick	H.-D	Frederick, Md.	May 30, 1924	5.34
10 Miles		Floyd Dreyer	Indian	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Oct. 10, 1921	11.11 1-5

SIDECAR—ONE-MILE DIRT TRACK.

Distance.	Cu.In.	Winner.	Machine	Place.	Date.	Time.
1 Mile		Floyd Dreyer	Indian	Toledo, Ohio	Aug. 14, 1921	51 3-5
5 Miles		Ralph Hepburn	H.-D	Syracuse, N. Y.	Sept. 13, 1924	4.04.34
10 Miles		T. F. Scott	Indian	Toledo, Ohio	Aug. 26, 1924	8.25
25 Miles		Floyd Dreyer	Indian	Toledo, Ohio	Aug. 14, 1921	21.47

NATIONAL MOTORCYCLE CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1924.

Distance.	Cu.In.	Winner.	Machine	Place.	Date.	Time.
5 Miles*	61	R. Hepburn	H.-D	Syracuse, N. Y.	Sept. 13, 1924	4.05
5 Miles	30-50	Gene Walker	Indian	Los Angeles, Cal.	Feb. 17, 1923	4.17 1-5
8 Miles		J. Davis	H.-D	Syracuse, N. Y.	Sept. 13, 1924	5.59.39
10 Miles*		F. Scott	Indian	Toledo, Ohio	July 26, 1924	8.25
10 Miles	61	P. Anderson	H.-D	Frederick, Md.	May 30, 1924	11.59 2-5
15 Miles	30-50	J. Davis	H.-D	Milwaukee, Wis.	Aug. 10, 1924	12.15 2-5
20 Miles	30-50	P. Anderson	Indian	Syracuse, N. Y.	Sept. 13, 1924	15.07.80
25 Miles	30-50	J. Davis	H.-D	Toledo, Ohio	July 26, 1924	20.10 1-5
25 Miles	61	R. Hepburn	H.-D	Milwaukee, Wis.	Aug. 10, 1924	22.10 4-5

* Sidecar.

BICYCLING.

AMATEUR COMPETITION—UNPACED.

M.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	M.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
1-6	0.20 4-5	Lawrence...	Vailsburg..	Sept. 5,1909	3	5.57 1-5	Carter.....	Ogden....	Aug. 3,1905
¼	0.28 1-5	McDougall.	Newark...	May30,1913	3	6.07	Lawrence...	Salt Lake..	Aug. 4,1906
⅓	0.29 3-5	Hurley....	Vailsburg..	May30,1902	5	10.11 1-5	Mayer.....	Salt Lake..	Aug.12,1909
⅜	0.36 1-5	McDougall.	Newark...	Sept. 9,1914	5	10.26	Hume.....	Salt Lake..	Aug.16,1908
½	0.55	McDougall.	Newark...	July 15,1914	10	21.33	Lindley....	New Haven	May30,1902
½	0.55	Spencer....	Newark...	Sep.12,1915	15	35.32	Collett.....	New York.	May30,1900
½	0.55	Staehle.....	Newark...	June24,1917	20	45.40 2-5	Stauder....	New Haven	Aug. 5,1900
½	0.55	Lang.....	Newark...	May17,1918	25	1.00.39	Forrest.....	Vailsburg..	July 28,1901
⅝	1.14 4-5	McDougall.	Newark...	Aug.17,1913	30	1.13.36	Jacobson...	New York.	Aug.25,1899
¾	1.24 4-5	DeMara....	Ogden.....	July 21,1907	40	1.39.56 3-5	Jacobson...	New York.	Aug.25,1899
1	1.55	Mobeck....	Newark...	July 2,1922	50	2.05.00 4-5	Jacobson...	New York.	Aug.25,1899
2	3.51	McCormack	Salt Lake..	Aug.13,1909	75	3.30.36 1-5	Torrence...	New York.	Aug.25,1899
2	3.54	Young.....	Newark...	Sep.26,1920	100	4.57.24 2-5	Torrence...	New York.	Aug.25,1899

1 hour, 24 miles, 1,472 yards, G. H. Collett, New York City, May 30, 1900.

AMERICAN ROAD RECORDS COMPETITION—AMATEUR.

M.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	M.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
½	0.29 2-5	King.....	Atl'ntic Cy	Sep.16,1922	10	23.08	Bello.....	Floral Park	Sep.12,1915
⅓	0.40 3-5	Peer.....	Plainfield..	Sept. 7,1908	15	36.47 2-5	Gerwing....	Santa Ana.	May25,1918
1	2.02	Surman.. / Guthridge / Haberle..	Westfield..	Aug. 8,1908	25	1.00.39 3-5	Beckman...	Brooklyn..	May30,1922
					50	2.14.00 4-5	Jensen.....	Floral Park	June20,1915
					60	2.44.30	Beckman...	Atl'ntic Cy	May 7,1922
3	6.57	Lange.....	Davenport.	Sep.18,1921	90	4.32.30	Brakevelt...	Rochester	Sep.25,1920
5	11.22	Hopkins....	Davenport.	Sep.18,1921	95	4.49.30	Brakevelt...	Rochester	Sep.25,1920
20	45.22	Wahl.....	Buffalo....	July 4,1921	100	4.36.30	Nolen.....	Milw.-Chi.	May30,1922
2	4.56 1-5	Steinert....	Hicksville	Sept. 3,1911	150	8.26.27	Kopsky....	Floral Park	May 5,1912

AMATEUR COMPETITION—MOTOR-PACED.

M.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	M.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
1	1.24 2-5	Sulkins	Provide'ce.	Aug.22,1903	12	19.55	Joe Nelson..	Vailsburg..	Oct.20,1901
2	2.47 2-5	Sulkins	Provide'ce.	Aug.22,1903	13	21.36 3-5	Joe Nelson..	Vailsburg..	Oct.20,1901
3	4.18 3-5	Sulkins	Provide'ce.	Aug.22,1903	14	23.18 4-5	Joe Nelson..	Vailsburg..	Oct.20,1901
4	5.43 1-5	Sulkins	Provide'ce.	Aug.22,1903	15	24.55 2-5	Joe Nelson..	Vailsburg..	Oct.20,1901
5	7.07 2-5	Sulkins	Provide'ce.	Aug.22,1903	20	34.02 4-5	Duer.....	Berk. Ov..	Sept. 9,1899
6	8.31 4-5	Sulkins	Provide'ce.	Aug.22,1903	25	47.37	John Nelson	Montreal..	Aug.10,1899
7	9.56 1-5	Sulkins	Provide'ce.	Aug.22,1903	30	57.28 2-5	John Nelson	Montreal..	Aug.10,1899
8	11.20 1-5	Sulkins	Provide'ce.	Aug.22,1903	40	1.17.31 1-5	John Nelson	Montreal..	Aug.10,1899
9	12.44 1-5	Sulkins	Provide'ce.	Aug.22,1903	50	1.38.26 2-5	John Nelson	Montreal..	Aug.10,1899
10	14.08 1-5	Sulkins	Provide'ce.	Aug.22,1903	60	1.59 35 4-5	John Nelson	Montreal..	Aug.10,1899
11	18.14	Joe Nelson..	Vailsburg..	Oct. 20,1901	62	2.03.57 1-5	John Nelson	Montreal..	Aug.10,1899

One hour, 31 miles, 460 yards, John Nelson, Montreal, Aug. 10, 1899.
Two hours, 50 miles, 430 yards, John Nelson, Montreal, Aug. 10, 1899.

PROFESSIONAL COMPETITION—UNPACED.

M.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	M.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
¼	0.28 2-5	Kramer....	Vailsburg...	Sept. 5,1904	3	5.46	Goullet.....	Newark....	June17,1917
⅛	0.36 3-5	Kramer....	Newark....	May 23,1915	4	7.42 2-5	Hanley.....	Newark....	July 7,1915
½	0.53	Kramer....	Newark....	July 4,1917	5	9.30	McNamara.	Newark..	July 23,1919
⅜	1.10 4-5	Grenda.....	Newark....	Aug.11,1915	5	10.15	Fenn.....	Vailsburg...	Aug.25,1901
¾	1.21	Kramer....	Salt L'ke Cy	July 5,1915	10	20.07 1-5	McNamara.	Newark....	Sept.17,1916
1	1.45	McNamara.	Newark....	Sept.17,1916	15	31.28 2-5	McNamara.	Newark....	Aug.20,1916
2	3.38 1-5	Clark.....	Salt L'ke Cy	Aug. 2,1910	20	42.23 3-5	Drobach...	Newark....	Aug. 8,1917
3	5.35 3-5	Lawson....	Salt L'ke Cy	July 25,1906	25	53.38 3-5	McNamara.	Newark....	Sept.22,1915

PROFESSIONAL AGAINST TIME—UNPACED.

M.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	M.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
¼	0.23 4-5	Lawson....	Salt L'ke Cy	July 4,1906	3	6.09 1-5	Pye.....	Salt L'ke Cy	Aug.28,1908
⅓	0.33	Clark.....	Salt L'ke Cy	July 24,1912	4	8.34 3-5	Williams ..	Salt L'ke Cy	July 30,1909
½	0.50 2-5	Clark.....	Saltair, Ut.	Aug.24,1908	5	10.38	Williams ..	Salt L'ke Cy	July 30,1909
⅜	1.11 2-5	Goullet.....	Salt L'ke Cy	June17,1912	10	23.09 2-5	Hamilton...	Denver.....	July 9,1898
¾	1.24 3-5	Goullet.....	Salt L'ke Cy	July 1,1912	15	35.03	Hamilton...	Denver.....	July 9,1898
1	1.51	Goullet.....	Salt L'ke Cy	July 1,1912	20	47.08 2-5	Hamilton...	Denver.....	July 9,1898
2	4.01 3-5	Pye.....	Salt L'ke Cy	Aug.28,1910	25	59.13 2-5	Hamilton...	Denver.....	July 9,1898

1 hour, 25 miles, 600 yards, W. W. Hamilton, Denver, July 9, 1898.

PROFESSIONAL AGAINST TIME—MOTOR-PACED.

M.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	M.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
¼	0.18 4-5	Wilcox.....	Salt L'ke Cy	June 18,1913	4	4.16 4-5	Bedell.....	Philad'phia.	June30,1917
⅓	0.27 4-5	Johnson....	Nashville...	Oct. 29,1896	5	5.18 2-5	Bedell.....	Philad'phia.	June30,1917
½	0.37 3-5	Wilcox.....	Salt L'ke Cy	June 8,1913	6	6.28 1-5	Duer.....	Los Angeles	June27,1909
⅔	0.55	Duer	Salt L'ke Cy	Aug.28,1910	7	7.33 3-5	Duer.....	Los Angeles	June27,1909
1	1.04 1-5	Bedell.....	Philad'phia.	June30,1917	8	8.38 1-5	Bedell.....	Los Angeles	June27,1909
2	2.09 4-5	Duer	Los Angeles	June27,1909	9	9.45 4-5	Duer.....	Los Angeles	June27,1909
3	3.13 2-5	Bedell.....	Philad'phia.	June30,1917	10	10.59 3-5	Bedell.....	Philad'phia.	July 7,1917

PROFESSIONAL HOUR—MOTOR-PACED.

Hrs.	Miles	Yards.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	Hrs.	Miles	Yards.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
1..	50..	3	Caldwell..	Boston ..	Sep. 1,1903	13..	335..	1,540	King.....	S. L. City	Sep. 15,1901
2..	77..	440	Moran...	Revere...	Aug. 8,1903	14..	355..	.....	King.....	S. L. City	Sep. 15,1901
3..	106..	900	Caldwell..	Revere...	Sep. 5,1904	15..	372..	.....	King.....	S. L. City	Sep. 15,1901
4..	137..	275	McLean...	Revere...	Sep. 5,1904	16..	391..	220	King.....	S. L. City	Sep. 15,1901
5..	168..	910	Moran...	Revere...	Sep. 5,1904	17..	403..	440	King.....	S. L. City	Sep. 15,1901
6..	197..	220	Moran...	Revere...	Sep. 5,1904	18..	416..	.....	Lawson...	L'sAng'l's	June10,1900
7..	199..	220	Turville..	S. L. City	Sep. 15,1901	19..	432..	.....	Lawson...	L'sAng'l's	June10,1900
8..	218..	440	King.....	S. L. City	Sep. 15,1901	20..	450..	1,540	Lawson...	L'sAng'l's	June10,1900
9..	246..	440	King.....	S. L. City	Sep. 15,1901	21..	466..	660	Lawson...	L'sAng'l's	June10,1900
10..	265..	.....	King.....	S. L. City	Sep. 15,1901	22..	485..	220	Lawson...	L'sAng'l's	June10,1900
11..	289..	.....	King.....	S. L. City	Sep. 15,1901	23..	507..	1,320	Lawson...	L'sAng'l's	June10,1900
12..	312..	880	Pierce....	Waltham.	July 3,1899	24..	528..	925	Lawson...	L'sAng'l's	June10,1900

AUTOMOBILE RACE AND TRACK RECORDS.

COMPETITIVE.

SPEEDWAY RECORDS REGARDLESS OF CLASS, NON-STOCK.

Distance.	Time.	Driver.	Car.	Place.	Date.
1 mile	0 40.23	De Palma	Mercedes Special	Des Moines, Ia	June 24, 1916
2 miles	1 09.57	L. Chevrolet	Frontenac Special	Chicago, Ill	Sept. 3, 1917
3 miles	1 54.81	Resta	Peugot Special	Des Moines, Ia	June 24, 1916
4 miles	2 14.22	L. Chevrolet	Frontenac Special	Chicago, Ill	Sept. 3, 1917
5 miles	2 30.35	De Paolo	Duesenberg Special	Charlotte, N. C	Oct. 25, 1924
10 miles	4 56.78	De Paolo	Duesenberg Special	Charlotte, N. C	Oct. 25, 1924
15 miles	7 28.99	Cooper	Studebaker Special	Charlotte, N. C	Oct 25, 1924
20 miles	9 55.00	Cooper	Studebaker Special	Charlotte, N. C	Oct. 25, 1924
25 miles	12 21.57	Cooper	Studebaker Special	Charlotte, N. C	Oct. 25, 1924
50 miles	24 37.55	Cooper	Studebaker Special	Charlotte, N. C	Oct. 25 1924
75 miles	36 50.49	Cooper	Studebaker Special	Charlotte, N. C	Oct. 25 1924
100 miles	49 30.10	Shafer	Duesenberg Special	Charlotte, N. C	Oct. 25. 1924
150 miles	1 15 34.08	Hartz	Durant Special	Charlotte, N. C	Oct. 25, 1924
200 miles	1 41 26.02	Milton	Miller Special	Charlotte, N. C	Oct. 25, 1924
250 miles	2 06 56.09	Milton	Miller Special	Charlotte, N. C	Oct. 25, 1924
300 miles	2 55 32.23	Anderson	Stutz Special	Sheepshead Bay	Oct. 9, 1915
350 miles	3 24 42.99	Anderson	Stutz Special	Sheepshead Bay	Oct. 9, 1915
400 miles	4 04 22.43	Cooper	Studebaker Special	Indianapolis, Ind	May 30, 1924
450 miles	4 35 00.04	Corum & Boyer	Duesenberg Special	Indianapolis, Ind	May 30, 1924
500 miles	5 05 23.51	Corum & Boyer	Duesenberg Special	Indianapolis Ind	May 30, 1924

ONE MILE CIRCULAR DIRT TRACK RECORDS, NON-STOCK.

Distance.	Time.	Driver.	Car.	Place.	Date.
1 mile	0 45.75	Hartz	Durant Special	Syracuse, N. Y	Sept. 15, 1923
5 miles	3 42.43	Hartz	Durant Special	Syracuse, N. Y	Sept. 15, 1923
10 miles	7 28.84	Hartz	Durant Special	Syracuse, N. Y	Sept. 15, 1923
15 miles	12 13.85	Hartz	Durant Special	Syracuse, N. Y	Sept. 15, 1923
20 miles	15 02.46	Hartz	Durant Special	Syracuse, N. Y	Sept. 15, 1923
25 miles	18 43.79	Milton	H. C. S. Special	Syracuse, N. Y	Sept. 15, 1923
50 miles	37 24.00	Milton	H. C. S. Special	Syracuse, N. Y	Sept 15, 1923
75 miles	56 10.74	Milton	H. C. S. Special	Syracuse, N. Y	Sept. 15, 1923
100 miles	1 15 00.33	Milton	H. C. S. Special	Syracuse, N. Y	Sept. 15, 1923
150 miles	1 54 25.20	Shafer	Duesenberg Special	Syracuse, N. Y	Sept. 13, 1924
200 miles	3 21 48.00	Mulford	Mason Special	Columbus, Ohio	July 4, 1913

STRAIGHTAWAY RECORDS REGARDLESS OF CLASS, NON-STOCK.

Distance.	Time.	Driver.	Car.	Place.	Date.
10 miles	5 14.40	Bruce Brown	Benz	Daytona	Mar. 24, 1909
20 miles	13 11.92	Burman	Buick Bug	Jacksonville	Mar. 30, 1911
50 miles	35 52.31	Burman	Buick Bug	Jacksonville	Mar. 30, 1911
100 miles	1 12 45.20	Bermin	Renault	Daytona	Mar. 6, 1908
150 miles	1 55 18.00	Disbrow	Special	Jacksonville	Mar. 31, 1911
200 miles	2 34 12.00	Disbrow	Special	Jacksonville	Mar. 31, 1911
250 miles	3 14 15.00	Disbrow	Special	Jacksonville	Mar. 31, 1911
300 miles	3 53 33.50	Disbrow	Special	Jacksonville	Mar. 31, 1911

HOUR RECORDS SPEEDWAY REGARDLESS OF CLASS.

Time.	Distance.	Driver.	Car.	Place.	Date.
1 hour	74 miles	Harroun	Marmon	Los Angeles	April 16, 1910
2 hours	148 miles	Harroun	Marmon	Los Angeles	April 16, 1910
24 hours	1491 miles	Verbeck & Hirsh	Fiat	Los Angeles	April 8, 1910

ONE MILE CIRCULAR DIRT TRACK, REGARDLESS OF CLASS, NON-STOCK.

Time.	Distance.	Driver.	Car.	Place.	Date.
24 hours	1253 miles	Poole & Patschke	Stearns	Brighton Beach	Aug. 19, 1910.

STRAIGHTAWAY REGARDLESS OF CLASS, NON-STOCK.

Time.	Distance.	Driver.	Car.	Place.	Date.
1 hour	81.65 miles.	Disbrow	Special	Jacksonville	Mar. 28, 1911

NON-COMPETITIVE RECORDS.

SPEEDWAY RECORDS, REGARDLESS OF CLASS, STOCK.

Distance.	Time.	Driver.	Car.	Place.	Date.
6 miles	3 57.80	De Palma	Cunningham	Sheepshead Bay	Nov. 17, 1919
8 miles	5 16.60	De Palma	Cunningham	Sheepshead Bay	Nov. 17, 1919
10 miles	6 35.40	De Palma	Cunningham	Sheepshead Bay	Nov. 17, 1919

SPEEDWAY RECORDS REGARDLESS OF CLASS, NON-STOCK.

Distance.	Time.	Driver.	Car.	Place.	Date.
1–4 mile	0 06.91	Rader	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	July 28, 1917
1–2 mile	0 13.94	Rader	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	July 28, 1917
1 kilo	0 17.35	Rader	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	July 28, 1917
1 mile	0 28.76	Rader	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	July 27, 1917
2 miles	0 57.81	Rader	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	July 27, 1917
3 miles	1 26.61	Rader	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	July 27, 1917
4 miles	1 55.74	Rader	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	July 27, 1917
5 miles	2 24.65	Rader	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	July 27, 1917
10 miles	4 50.88	Rader	Packard Special	Sheepshead Bay	July 27, 1917

STRAIGHTAWAY RECORDS REGARDLESS OF CLASS, NON-STOCK.

Distance.	Time.	Driver.	Car.	Place.	Date.
1–2 mile	0 11.57	Milton	Duesenberg	Daytona	April 27, 1920
1 kilo	0 14.40	Milton	Duesenberg	Daytona	April 27, 1920
1 mile	0 23.07	Milton	Duesenberg	Daytona	April 27, 1920
2 miles	0 46.24	Milton	Duesenberg	Daytona	April 27, 1920
3 miles	1 12.18	Milton	Duesenberg	Daytona	April 25, 1920
4 miles	1 36.14	Milton	Duesenberg	Daytona	April 25, 1920
5 miles	2 00.04	Milton	Duesenberg	Daytona	April 25, 1920
10 miles	4 09.31	De Palma	Packard Special	Daytona	Feb. 16, 1919
15 miles	6 48.75	De Palma	Packard Special	Daytona	Feb. 17, 1919
20 miles	8 54.20	De Palma	Packard Special	Daytona	Feb. 17, 1919

(Standing Start.)

Distance.	Time.	Driver.	Car.	Place.	Date.
1 mile	0 38.83	De Palma	Packard Special	Daytona	Feb. 17, 1919

IMPORTANT SPEEDWAY RACES, 1924.

Date.	Place.	Winner.	Car.	Miles.	Time. H.M. S.
Feb. 24	Beverly, Cal	Fengler	Durant	250	2 9 14 3-5
May 30	Indianapolis	Corum-Boyer	Duesenberg	500	5 5 23½
June 14	Altoona, Pa.	Murphy	Miller	250	2 11 02
July 2	Kansas City	Murphy	Miller	150	
Sept. 1	Altoona, Pa.	Murphy	Miller	250	2 11 58 2-5
Oct. 25	Charlotte, N. C.	Milton	Miller	250	2 06 26 4-5
Nov. 16	San Francisco	De Palma		100	1 00 43 2-5
Aug. 3	Lyons, France	Campari	Italian	503.32	Grand Prix Race

CRICKET.

By F. Fitzmaurice Kelly.

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

Club.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Crescent A. C.	8	2	4	.800
Manor Field	9	3	2	.750
Columbia Oval	8	5	1	.615
Brooklyn	7	5	2	.583
Staten Island	2	7	1	.222
Newark	0	14		

Bensonhurst did not compete in series.

Batting (First Three).

Batsmen and Clubs.	Ins.	N.O.	H.S.	R.	Avgs.
C. Waters, Crescent A. C.	8	4	39	115	28.75
O. Meyer, Crescent A. C.	12	2	101	280	28.00
J. H. Briggs, Manor Field	11	2	71	238	26.44

Bowling (First Three).

Bowlers and Clubs.	B.	R.	W.	Avgs.
S. E. B. Southern, Manor Fld.	519	208	35	5.94
J. H. Briggs, Manor Field	746	340	43	7.90
H. A. Meyer, Crescent A. C.	1036	431	51	8.45

METROPOLITAN DIST. CRICKET LEAGUE.

Club.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Paterson	11	2	1	.846
Brooklyn	5	1	4	.833
Cameron	7	6	1	.538
Kings County	6	7	1	.461
St. George	5	9	0	.357
Newark	2	11	1	.153

Batting (First Three).

Batsmen and Clubs.	Ins.	N.O.	H.S.	R.	Avgs.
J. L. Poyer, Brooklyn	8	2	75	277	46.16
S. Livingston, Newark	5	1	70	131	32.75
A. Collins, Paterson	12	3	52	232	25.77

Bowling (First Three).

Bowlers and Clubs.	B.	R.	W.	Avgs.
E. J. Atwood, Kings County	453	230	43	5.34
P. Knight, Paterson	563	204	38	5.36
Harry Rashton, Brooklyn	463	187	31	6.03

Germantown Cricket Club won the Halifax Cup.

The Incogniti Cricket Club from England visited New York and Philadelphia, won 5, lost 0, Drawn 2; J. L. Poyer for New York scored 101 not out.

Yorkshire won the English County Championship for 1924.

Cambridge University defeated Oxford in the Inter-University match.

H. Livingston of the Pittsburgh Field Club established a record for the United States by scoring three consecutive centuries in one week in a tournament held in Chicago in August, 1907; a similar feat was performed by H. N. R. Coblet in Canada, in a tournament held in Vancouver, British Columbia, in August, 1906. H. V. Hordern of the University of Pennsylvania established a record for the United States and Canada by securing 213 wickets during 1907. J. B. King, F. F. Kelly and H. Rushton are the only three bowlers who have taken over 2,000 wickets. A. C. MacLaren scored 424 for Lancashire vs. Somerset at Taunton, England, July, 1895—the record in a first-class match. A. F. J. Collins, playing at Clifton, June, 1899, for Clarke's House against North Town, scored 628, not out—the record in any match. Melbourne University scored 1,094 runs against Essenden at Melbourne (Australia), 1898—the highest authenticated record. In a match between A. E. Stoddart's English team and New South Wales, 1,739 runs were scored—a record in first-class cricket. The longest partnership on record was 623 runs by Capt. Oakes and Private Fitzgerald, First Royal Munster Fusiliers vs. Army Service Corps, at Curragh, 1895. In a small match in Australia F. R. Spofforth bowled down all 10 wickets of his opponents in each inning—a feat without parallel. F. R. Spofforth on the Australian tour in 1878 took 764 wickets—a world's record. Dr. W. G. Grace, the world's greatest cricketer, died Oct. 23, 1915. He hit up 217 centuries during his career, which will not likely ever be equalled.

Best records in the United States and Canada are by G. S. Patterson eleven playing against A. M. Woods eleven at Philadelphia, scoring 689 runs, in 1894. Australia against Vancouver scored 633 for 8 wickets in 1913. J. B. King scored 344 runs for Belmont against Merion B. in 1906. W. Robertson, 206, not out, and A. G. Sheath, 118, not out, scored 340 runs in partnership, without the loss of a wicket, at San Francisco in 1894. Smallest score, Americas 0 against Roseville at Guttenberg, N. J. in 1897. The smallest score in international match in United States, West Indians 13 against Australians, 1913. Smallest score in Canada, Winnipeg 6 against Australians, 1913. Largest score in the Metropolitan District Cricket League championship, New Jersey Athletic Club 385 runs for 5 wickets against Manhattan, at Bayonne, N. J., 1897.

Seven centuries in a season, P. J. Higgins of Los Angeles in 1912, 159, 100, 100, 121, 182, 110, 240.

G. S. Patterson of the Germantown C. C. scored 1,748 runs in season of 1892—a record for the United States. Rev. F. W. Terry of Toronto C. C. scored 1,509 runs in season of 1892—a record for Canada.

INTERNATIONAL AMATEUR ATHLETIC FEDERATION RECORDS.

Revised to July 16, 1924. New records since then cannot be official until approved in 1925.

WALKING.

Event.	Time or Measurement.	Holder.	Nation.	Date.	Place.
1 mile	6m. 25.8s.	G. H. Goulding	Canada	June 4, 1910	Canada.
2 miles	13m. 11.4s.	G. E. Larner	Gt. Britain	July 13, 1904	England.
3 miles	20m. 25.8s.	G. E. Larner	Gt. Britain	Aug. 19, 1905	England.
4 miles	27m. 14s.	G. E. Larner	Gt. Britain	Aug. 19, 1905	England.
5 miles	36m. 0.2s.	G. E. Larner	Gt. Britain	Sept. 30, 1905	England.
6 miles	43m. 26.2s.	G. E. Larner	Gt. Britain	Sept. 30, 1905	England.
7 miles	50m. 40.8s.	G. H. Goulding	Canada	Oct. 23, 1915	U. S. A.
8 miles	58m. 18.4s.	G. E. Larner	Gt. Britain	Sept. 30, 1905	England.
9 miles	1h. 7m. 37.8s.	G. E. Larner	Gt. Britain	July 17, 1908	England.
10 miles	1h. 15m. 57.4s.	G. E. Larner	Gt. Britain	July 17, 1908	England.
15 miles	1h. 59m. 12.6s.	H. V. L. Ross	Gt. Britain	May 20, 1911	England.
20 miles	2h. 47m. 52s.	T. Griffith	Gt. Britain	Dec. 30, 1907	England.
25 miles	3h. 37m. 6.8s.	S. C. A. Schofield	Gt. Britain	May 20, 1911	England.
1 hour	8 miles 438 yds.	G. E. Larner	Gt. Britain	Sept. 30, 1905	England.
2 hours	15 miles 128 yds.	H. V. L. Ross	Gt. Britain	May 20, 1911	England.

WALKING—METRIC DISTANCES.

3,000 metres	12m. 53.8s.	G. Rasmussen	Denmark	July 7, 1918	Denmark.
5,000 metres	21m. 59.8s.	G. Rasmussen	Denmark	July 6, 1918	Denmark.
10,000 metres	45m. 26.4s.	G. Rasmussen	Denmark	Aug. 18, 1918	Denmark.
15,000 metres	1h. 10m. 23s.	G. Rasmussen	Denmark	May 9, 1918	Denmark.
20,000 metres	1h. 39m. 22s.	N. Petersen	Denmark	June 30, 1918	Denmark.
25,000 metres	2h. 7m. 10.3s.	N. Petersen	Denmark	July 6, 1919	Denmark.
1 hour	12.975 metres	G. Rasmussen	Denmark	May 9, 1918	Denmark.

JUMPING.

Standing high jump	5 ft. 5 3-4 in.	L. Goehring	U. S. A.	June 14, 1913	.....
Running high jump	6 ft. 7 5-16 in.	E. Beeson	U. S. A.	July 2, 1914	U. S. A.
Standing broad jump	11 ft. 4 7-8 in.	R. C. Ewry	U. S. A.	Aug. 29, 1904	.....
Running broad jump	25 ft. 6 in.	R. LeGendre	U. S. A.	July 7, 1924	France.
Running hop, step and jump	50 ft. 11 1-8 in.	A. W. Winter	Australia	July 7, 1924	France.
Pole vault	13 ft. 9 3-4 in.	Charles Hoff	Denmark	July 22, 1923	Denmark.

WEIGHT EVENTS.

Event.	Measurement.	Holder.	Nation.	Date.	Place.
Putting 16-lb. weight	51 ft.	R. Rose	U. S. A.	Aug. 21, 1909	U. S. A.
Right hand...50 ft. 6 in. / Left hand...41 ft. 4.5 in.	91 ft. 10.5 in.	R. Rose	U. S. A.	June 2, 1912	U. S. A.
Throwing 16-lb. hammer	189 ft. 6.5 in.	P. Ryan	U. S. A.	Aug. 17, 1913	U. S. A.
Throwing 56-lb. weight	40 ft. 6 3-8 in.	M. McGrath	U. S. A.	Sept. 23, 1911	U. S. A.

RUNNING.

Event.	Time or Measurement.	Holder.	Nation.	Date.	Place.
100 yards	9.6s.	D. J. Kelly	U. S. A.	June 23, 1906	U. S. A.
		H. P. Drew	U. S. A.	Mar. 28, 1914	U. S. A.
		C. W. Paddock	U. S. A.	Mar. 26, 1921	U. S. A.
		C. H. Coaffee	Canada	Aug. 12, 1922	Canada.
220 yards	20.8s.	C. W. Paddock	U. S. A.	Mar. 26, 1921	U. S. A.
300 yards	30.2s.	C. W. Paddock	U. S. A.	April 23, 1921	U. S. A.
440 yards	47.4s.	J. E. Meredith	U. S. A.	Oct. 27, 1916	U. S. A.
600 yards	1m. 10.8s.	M. W. Sheppard	U. S. A.	Aug. 14, 1910	U. S. A.
880 yards	1m. 52.2s.	J. E. Meredith	U. S. A.	May 13, 1916	U. S. A.
1,000 yards	2m. 12.2s.	Lawrence Brown	U. S. A.	June 11, 1921	U. S. A.
1,320 yards	3m. 2.8s.	T. P. Conneff	U. S. A.	Aug. 21, 1895	U. S. A.
1 mile	4m. 10.4s.	P. Nurmi	Finland	Aug. 23, 1923	Switz'land.
2 miles	9m. 9.6s.	A. Shrubb	Gt. Britain	June 11, 1904	England.
3 miles	14m. 11.2s.	P. Nurmi	Finland	Aug. 23, 1923	Switz'land.
4 miles	19m. 23.4s.	A. Shrubb	Gt. Britain	June 13, 1904	England.
5 miles	24m. 33.4s.	A. Shrubb	Gt. Britain	May 12, 1904	England.
6 miles	29m. 41.2s.	P. Nurmi	Finland	June 22, 1921	Sweden.
7 miles	35m. 4.6s.	A. Shrubb	Gt. Britain	Nov. 5, 1904	England.
8 miles	40m. 16s.	A. Shrubb	Gt. Britain	Nov. 5, 1904	England.
9 miles	45m. 27.6s.	A. Shrubb	Gt. Britain	Nov. 5, 1904	England.
10 miles	50m. 40.6s.	A. Shrubb	Gt. Britain	Nov. 5, 1904	England.
15 miles	1h. 20m. 4.4s.	F. Appleby	Gt. Britain	July 21, 1902	England.
20 miles	1h. 51m. 54s.	G. Crossland	Gt. Britain	Sept. 22, 1894	England.
25 miles	2h. 29m. 29.4s.	H. Green	Gt. Britain	May 12, 1913	England.
1 hour	11 miles, 1,442 yds.	J. Bouin	France	July 6, 1913	France.
2 hours	20 miles, 952 yds.	H. Green	Gt. Britain	May 12, 1913	France.

RUNNING—METRIC DISTANCES.

100 metres	10.4s.	C. W. Paddock	U. S. A.	April 23, 1921	U. S. A.
200 metres	21.2s.	C. W. Paddock	U. S. A.	April 23, 1921	U. S. A.
300 metres	33.2s.	C. W. Paddock	U. S. A.	April 23, 1921	U. S. A.
400 metres	47.6s.	E. Riddell	England	July 12, 1924	France.
500 metres	1m. 5.5s.	Sven Lundgren	Sweden	Sept. 12, 1922	Sweden.
800 metres	1m. 51.9s.	J. E. Meredith	U. S. A.	July 8, 1912	Sweden.
1,000 metres	2m. 28.5s.	Sven Lundgren	Sweden	Sept. 27, 1922	Sweden.
1,500 metres	3m. 52.6s.	P. Nurmi	Finland	June 19, 1924	Finland.
2,000 metres	5m. 26.3s.	P. Nurmi	Finland	Sept. 4, 1922	Finland.
3,000 metres	8m. 28.6s.	P. Nurmi	Finland	Aug. 27, 1922	Finland.
5,000 metres	14m. 28.2s.	P. Nurmi	Finland	June 6, 1924	Finland.
10,000 metres	30m. 23.2s.	W. Ritola	Finland	July 6, 1924	France.
15 kilometres	47m. 18.6s.	J. Bouin	France	 1913	France.
20 kilometres	1h. 7. 11.2s.	A. Stenroos	Finland	Sept. 9, 1923	Finland.
25 kilometres	1h. 25m. 19.9s.	H. Kolehmainen	Finland	June 22, 1922	Finland.
30 kilometres	1h. 47m. 13.3s.	H. Kolehmainen	Finland	Aug. 27, 1922	Finland.
1 hour	19.021 met., 90 cm.	J. Bouin	France	 1913	France.

THROWING DISCUS.

8 1-2 ft. circle	156 ft. 1 3-8 in.	J. Duncan	U. S. A.	May 27, 1912	U. S. A.
Right hand 45.57m. / Left hand 44.56m.	90.13m	E. Nicklander	Finland	1913	Finland.

THROWING JAVELIN.

Best hand	66.10 metres	J. Myyra	Finland	Aug. 25, 1919	Sweden.
Right hand / Left hand	114.20m	Y. Hackner	Sweden	Sept. 30, 1917	

HURDLES (10 HURDLES).

120 yds. (hurdles 3 ft. 6 in.)	14.4s.	E. J. Thomson	Canada	May 29, 1920	U. S. A.
220 yds. (hurdles 2 ft. 6 in.)	23.2s.	C. R. Brookins	U. S. A.	June 22, 1923	U. S. A.
440 yds. (hurdles 3 ft.)	54.2s.	J. K. Norton	U. S. A.	June 26, 1920	U. S. A.

HURDLES—METRIC DISTANCES (10 HURDLES).

110 metres (hurdles 1.07m)	14.8s.	E. J. Thomson	Canada	Aug. 18, 1920	Belgium.
200 metres (hurdles 1.07m)	24.6s.	H. L. Hillman	U. S. A.	Sept. 1, 1904	
400 metres (hurdles 1.07m)	52.6s.	F. M. Taylor	U. S. A.	July 7, 1924	France.

RELAY RACES.

Event.	Time.	Holders.	Nation.	Date.	Place.
440 yards	42.4s.	B. D. Wefers jr. ... F. K. Lovejoy ... H. Ray ... Ed. Farrell	U. S. A.	July 5, 1921	U. S. A.
880 yards	1m. 27.4s.	B. D. Wefers jr. ... F. K. Lovejoy ... H. Ray ... Ed. Farrell	U. S. A.	July 5, 1921	U. S. A.
1 mile	3m. 16.4s.	C. D. Rodgers ... Earl Eby ... Lawrence Brown. Robert Maxam	U. S. A.	June 11, 1921	U. S. A.
2 miles	7m. 47.6s.	W. T. McKillop. P. J. Mahoney ... T. T. Cavanaugh. L. R. Welch	U. S. A.	April 4, 1924	U. S. A.
4 miles	17m. 21.6s.	Krough ... Buker ... Watson ... Ray	U. S. A.	April 28, 1923	U. S. A.

AMERICAN AMATEUR TRACK AND FIELD RECORDS.

In some cases these records are also world's records which have or have not been passed upon by the International Amateur Athletic Federation. For list of officially sanctioned world's records see International Amateur Athletic Federation list.

Distance and Time.	Holder.	Made at.	Date.
100 yards—9 3-5s.	Dan. J. Kelly ... H. P. Drew ... C. W. Paddock ... and three additional times in 1921.	Spokane, Wash ... Berkeley, Cal ... Berkeley, Cal	June 23, 1906 ... Mar. 28, 1914 ... Mar. 26, 1921
100 metres—10 2-5s	C. W. Paddock	Redlands, Cal	April 23, 1921
200 metres—20.9s	J. V. Scholz	Cambridge, Mass	June 14, 1924
220 yards—20 4-5s	C. W. Paddock	Berkeley, Cal	Mar. 26, 1921
220 yards—21 1-5s	Dan. J. Kelly ... H. P. Drew ... George Parker ... H. T. Evans jr.	Spokane, Wash ... Claremont, Cal ... Fresno, Cal ... Urbana, Ill	June 23, 1906 ... Feb. 28, 1914 ... Oct. 2, 1914 ... May 16, 1924
220 yards—21 3-5s	P. J. Walsh	Montreal, Can	Sept. 21, 1902
220 yards—21 4-5s	J. H. Mabury	Madison, Wis	May 9, 1896
220 yards—21 4-5s	B. J. Wefers	Travers Is., N. Y.	June 13, 1896
220 yards—21 95-100s	H. Jewett	Montreal, Can	Sept. 24, 1892
220 yards—22 3-5s*	Loren Murchison	Brooklyn, N. Y.	April 28, 1919
300 yards—30 1-5s	C. W. Paddock	Redlands, Cal	April 23, 1921
300 yards—31 1-5s *	A. Woodring	Buffalo, N. Y.	Feb. 11, 1922
300 metres—33 1-5s	C. W. Paddock	Redlands, Cal	April 23, 1921
440 yards—47s. (straightaway)	M. W. Long	Guttenberg, N. J.	Oct. 4, 1900
440 yards—47 2-5s	J. E. Meredith	Cambridge, Mass	May 27, 1916
440 yards—49 3-5s. *	T. J. Halpin	Buffalo, N. Y.	Mar. 15, 1913
600 yards—1m. 10 4-5s	M. W. Sheppard	Celtic Park, N. Y.	Aug. 14, 1910
600 yards—1m. 12 4-5s. *	J. W. Driscoll	Buffalo, N. Y.	April 14, 1923
880 yards—1m. 52 1-5s	J. E. Meredith	Philadelphia, Pa	May 13, 1916
880 yards—1m. 54 3-5s.	E. B. Parson	Buffalo, N. Y.	Mar. 19, 1904
1,000 yards—2m. 12 1-5s	Larry Brown	Philadelphia, Pa	June 11, 1921
1,000 yards—2m. 13 2-5s. *	J. H. Ray	Brooklyn, N. Y.	April 28, 1919
1,320 yards—3m. 2 4-5s	T. P. Conneff	Travers Is., N. Y.	Aug. 21, 1895
1,320 yards—3m. 5s	J. W. Ray	New York City	Mar. 20, 1918
1,500 metres—3m. 55 4-5s	A. R. Kiviat	Cambridge, Mass	June 8, 1912
1 mile—4m. 12 3-5s	N. S. Taber	Cambridge, Mass	July 16, 1915
1 mile—4m. 14 3-5s. *	J. W. Ray	Chicago, Ill	April 12, 1919
3,000 metres—8m. 31 1-5s. *	J. W. Ray	New York City	Feb. 10, 1923
2 miles—9m. 8 2-5s. *	J. W. Ray	New York City	Feb. 10, 1923
2 miles—9m. 17 4-5s	T. S. Berna	Ithaca, N. Y.	May 4, 1912
3 miles—14m. 18 1-5s. *	H. Kolehmainen	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Feb. 12, 1913
3 miles—14m. 22 3-5s	H. Kolehmainen	Celtic Park, N. Y.	Aug. 17, 1913
5,000 metres—15m. 5 4-5s. *	G. V. Bonhag	New York City	Jan. 25, 1912
5,000 metres—14m. 45s	C. F. Hunter	Pasadena, Cal	June 26, 1920
4 miles— 19m. 27 4-5s. *	W. Ritola	New York City	Jan. 20, 1923
4 miles—20m. 2s	H. Kolehmainen	New York City	Nov. 1, 1913
5 miles—24m. 29 1-5s. *	H. Kolehmainen	New York City	Feb. 12, 1913
5 miles—24m. 36 4-5s	Charles Pores	Great Lakes, Ill	Sept. 21, 1918
8,000 metres—25m. 44s	W. J. Kramer	Celtic Park, N. Y.	June 2, 1912
6 miles—30m. 20 2-5s	H. Kolehmainen	New York City	Nov. 1, 1913
6 miles—30m. 24s. *	H. Kolehmainen	Buffalo, N. Y.	Feb. 1, 1913
10,000 metres—31m. 43 3-5s	W. J. Kramer	Cambridge, Mass	June 8, 1912
7 miles—35m. 35 4-5s	H. Kolehmainen	New York City	Nov. 1, 1913
7 miles—35m. 36 2-5s. *	H. Kolehmainen	Buffalo, N. Y.	Feb. 1, 1913
8 miles—40m. 48 4-5s	H. Kolehmainen	New York City	Nov. 1, 1913
8 miles—40m. 47 4-5s. *	H. Kolehmainen	Buffalo, N. Y.	Feb. 1, 1913
9 miles—46m. 3-5s. *	H. Kolehmainen	Buffalo, N. Y.	Feb. 1, 1913
9 miles—46m	H. Kolehmainen	New York City	Nov. 1, 1913
10 miles—51m. 3 2-5s	H. Kolehmainen	New York City	Nov. 1, 1913
10 miles—51m. 6 3-5s. *	H. Kolehmainen	Buffalo, N. Y.	Feb. 1, 1913
1 h.—10 miles 1,492 yards	Charles Pores	New York City	June 1, 1919
15 miles—1h. 23m 24 1-5s	Charles Pores	New York City	June 1, 1919
20 miles—1h. 58m. 27 3-5s	James Clark	Celtic Park, N. Y.	Nov. 14, 1909
25 miles—2hrs. 44m. 50s. *	M. Maloney	New York City	Jan. 8, 1909

WALKING.

Distance and Time.	Holder.	Made at.	Date.
1 mile—6m. 28s. *	G. H. Goulding	Buffalo, N. Y.	Dec. 16, 1911
1 mile—6m. 29 3-5s.	F. P. Murray	New York City	Oct. 27, 1883
3,000 metres—12m. 54s. *	William Plant	New York City	Feb. 18, 1922
2 miles—13m. 37s.	G. H. Goulding	New York City	Mar. 18, 1916
2 miles—13m. 38 3-5s. *	G. H. Goulding	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Mar. 30, 1912
3 miles—20m. 49 4-5s. *	G. H. Goulding	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Mar. 30, 1912
3 miles—21m. 9 1-5s.	F. P. Murray	New York City	Nov. 6, 1883
4 miles—28m. 6 1-5s. *	G. H. Goulding	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Mar. 30, 1912
5 miles—36m. 10s.	G. H. Goulding	New Brunswick, N. J.	Oct. 23, 1915
6 miles—43m. 28 2-5s.	G. H. Goulding	New Brunswick, N. J.	Oct. 23, 1915
7 miles—50m. 40 4-5s.	G. H. Goulding	New Brunswick, N. J.	Oct. 23, 1915
1 h.—7 miles 1,437 yds. 4in.	R. F. Remer	New York City	Nov. 24, 1918
8 miles—1h. 1m. 34s.	R. F. Remer	New York City	Nov. 24, 1918
9 miles—1h. 10m. 8s.	E. E. Merrill	Boston, Mass.	Oct. 5, 1880
10 miles—1h. 17m. 40 3-4s.	E. E. Merrill	Boston, Mass.	Oct. 5, 1880
2h.—14 miles 1,115 yards	William Plant	New York City	Nov. 13, 1921
15 miles—2h. 2m. 57 3-5s.	William Plant	New York City	Nov. 13, 1921
20 miles—3h. 8m. 10s.	J. B. Clark	New York City	Dec. 5, 1879
25 miles—4h. 3m. 35s.	J. B. Clark	New York City	Dec. 5, 1879

* Indoor record.

VAULTING.

Pole vault for height (outdoor)—13 ft. 3 9-16 in., Frank K. Foss, Chicago A. A., Chicago, Ill., Aug. 23, 1919; (indoor), 12 ft. 8 1-4 in., E. E. Myers, Chicago, March 11, 1922.

Pole vault for distance (indoor)—28 ft. 2 in., Platt Adams, New York City, Oct. 31, 1910.

THROWING THE HAMMER.

Regulation hammer, A. A. U. rules, weight (including handle) 16 lbs., entire length 4 feet, thrown from 7-ft. circle.

16-lb. hammer—189 ft. 6 1-2 in., P. Ryan, Celtic Park, L. I., Aug. 17, 1913.

SHOT PUTTING.

16-lb. shot—51 ft., Ralph Rose, San Francisco, Aug. 21, 1909.

16-lb. shot, right and left hand, with toe board —91 ft. 10 1-2 in. (right hand, 50 ft. 6 in.; left hand, 41 ft. 4 1-2 in.), Ralph Rose, Oakland, Cal., June 2, 1912; right and left hand, without toe board—91 ft. 10 in. (right hand, 49 ft. 10 in.; left hand, 42 ft.), Ralph Rose, American League Park, New York City, June 12, 1912.

RELAY RACING.

440 yards relay (outdoor)—4 men, each ran 110 yards)—42 2-5s., New York A. C. team (B. J. Wefers jr., F. K. Lovejoy, H. Ray, Edward Farrell), Pasadena, Cal., July 5, 1921.

880 yards relay (outdoor)—4 men, each ran 220 yards)—1m. 27 2-5s., New York A. C. team (B. J. Wefers jr., F. K. Lovejoy, H. Ray, Edward Farrell), Pasadena, Cal., July 5, 1921.

880 yards relay (indoor, with baton—4 men, each man ran 220 yards)—1m. 35 2-5s., Xavier A. A. team (C. B. Clark, H. Heiland, E. Lohse, W. J. Keating), New York City, Feb. 21, 1912; (outdoor) 1m. 29 2-5s., University of Chicago team (F. T. Ward, Wiismond, M. Baranak, D. Knight), Chicago, Ill., June 12, 1915.

1 mile (outdoor, with baton—4 men, each man ran 440 yards)—3m. 16 2-5s., American Legion, State of Pennsylvania, team (C. D. Rogers, Earl Eby, Larry Brown, R. S. Maxam), Philadelphia, June 11, 1921; (indoor) 3m. 21s., All-Buffalo team (J. W. Habberfield, W. F. Koppish, M. J. Sutton, C. H. Brandt), Buffalo, N. Y., April 17, 1920.

2 miles (4 men, each man ran 880 yards)—7m. 47 3-5s., Boston College (McKillop, Mahoney, Cavanaugh, Welch), Philadelphia, Pa., April 26, 1924. Indoor, 7m. 54 4-5s., Penn State College team, New York, Feb. 1, 1922.

4 miles (outdoor—4 men, each man ran 1 mile)—17m. 21 2-5s., Illinois A. C. (Krogh, Buker, Watson, Ray), Chicago, June 23, 1923.

4 miles (indoor—4 men, each man ran 1 mile)—17m. 43 2-5s., Cornell University team H. N. Putnam, L. Finch, T. S. Berna, J. P. Jones), Buffalo, N. Y., March 1, 1912.

Medley relay—(outdoor) 7m. 44 2-5s., Irish-American A. C. team (J. J. Archer, 220 yards; J. M. Rosenberger, 440 yards; A. R. Kiviat, 880 yards; J. Bromilow, 1 mile), Boston, Mass., July 24, 1909; (indoor) 7m. 38 2-5s., All-New York team (F. P. McNally, 220 yards; J. M. Rosenberger, 440 yards; J. P. Sullivan, 880 yards; A. R. Kiviat, 1 mile), Buffalo, N. Y., April 7, 1911.

HURDLE RACING.

70 yards (indoor)—6 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, 10 yards apart, 10 yards to first hurdle, 10 yards to finish—9 1-5s., E. F. Smalley, Univ. of Pennsylvania, at Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1920; Walker Smith, Cornell Univ., at New York City, March 13, 1920; (indoor) 5 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, 10 yards apart, first hurdle 15 yards from starting point and last hurdle 15 yards before finishing line—8 4-5s., Waldo Ames, Chicago A. A., Chicago, March 26, 1921.

120 yards high hurdles (outdoor)—10 hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high, 10 yards apart, first hurdle 15 yards from starting point and last hurdle 15 yards before finishing line—14 2-5s., Earl J. Thompson, Dartmouth College, Philadelphia, Pa., May 29, 1920.

220 yards—10 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high, 23s., C. R. Brookins, State College, Iowa, May 17, 1924.

440 yards (outdoor)—10 hurdles, 3 ft. high, first hurdle 40 yards from start, 40 yards between each hurdle and 40 yards to finish—54 1-5s., J. K. Norton, Olympic Club, San Francisco, at Pasadena, Cal. June 26, 1920.

JUMPING.

Standing high jump, without weights (outdoor)—5 ft. 4 3-5 in., Leo Goehring, Travers Island, N. Y., June 14, 1913; (indoor) 5 ft. 4 1-8 in., Platt Adams, New York City, Jan. 25, 1913.

Running high jump, without weights (outdoor)—6 ft. 8¼ in., H. M. Osborn, Urbana, Ill., May 27, 1924.

Running high jump (indoor), without weights—6 ft. 5¼ in., R. W. Landon, New York, Jan. 31, 1923. Also L. T. Brown, same time and place.

One standing broad jump, without weights—11 ft. 4 7-8 in., Ray C. Ewry, St. Louis, Aug. 29, 1904.

Running broad jump, without weights—25 ft. 3 in., Edward O. Gourdin, Cambridge, Mass., July 23, 1921.

Running hop, step and jump, without weights—50 ft. 11 in., D. F. Ahearn, Celtic Park, L. I., May 30, 1911.

THROWING THE DISCUS.

Throwing the discus, Olympic style, weight 4 lbs. 6½ oz. (8 ft. 2½ in. circle)—156 ft. 2½ in., Thomas Lieb, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 14, 1924.

Throwing the discus from 7-ft. circle—145 ft. 9½ in., James Duncan, Celtic Park, L. I., June 2, 1912.

Throwing the discus (8 ft. 2½ in. circle, right and left hand), 252 ft. 8 7-8 in., James Duncan, Celtic Park, L. I., May 27, 1912. Right hand, 156 ft. 1⅝ in.; left hand, 96 ft. 7½ in.

THROWING WEIGHTS.

56-lb. weight, thrown with both hands from a 7-ft. circle, without follow—40 ft. 6¾ in., M. J. McGrath, Montreal, Canada, Sept. 23, 1911.

56-lb. weight for height — 16 ft. 11¼ in., P. Donovan, Pastime A. C., San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 20, 1914.

THROWING THE JAVELIN.

203 ft. 9¼ in., M. Angier, Des Moines, Iowa, April 28, 1923.

NATIONAL INTERSCHOLASTIC RECORDS.

50-Yard Run—5 3-5s., E. C. Jessup, St. Louis, Mo., July 4, 1904.

60-Yard Run—6 2-5s., S. Butler, Hutchinson (Kan.) High School, Evanston, Ill., March 28, 1914.

100-Yard Run—9 4-5s., Ernest E. Nelson, Volkmann School, Cambridge, May 2, 1908; Charles Hoyt, Greenfield H. S., Chicago, Ill., June 7, 1913; W. J. Carter, Chicago Univ. H. S., Ann Arbor, Mich., March 23, 1914; Evan Pearson, North Central H. S., Spokane Wash., May 20, 1916.

60-Yard Run—6 2-5s., S. Butler, Hutchinson, Kan., H. S., Evanston, Ill., March 28, 1914.

220-Yard Run—21 2-5s., W. J. Carter Jr., Chicago Univ. H. S., Ann Arbor, Mich., May 23, 1914.

400-Yard Run—42 3-5s., Frank Sloman, Polytechnic H. S., San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 16, 1915.

440-Yard Run (around turn)—48 4-5s., James E. Meredith, Mercersburg, Acad., Philadelphia, Pa., May 18, 1912; 48 1-5s. (straightaway), Frank Sloman, Polytechnic H. S., San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 16, 1915.

880-Yard Run—1m. 55s., James E. Meredith, Mercersburg Acad., Princeton, N. J., May 4, 1912.

One-Mile Run—4m. 23 3-5s., Ed. Shields, Mercersburg Acad., Port Deposit, Md., May 20, 1916.

Two-Mile Run—9m. 51 2-5s., Allen Swede, Mercersburg Acad., Franklin Field, Philadelphia, Pa., May 4, 1918.

120-Yard Hurdles—15 2-5s., H. Whitted, Citrus Union, Stanford Cal., April 13, 1912; H. Whitted, Citrus Union, Chicago, Ill., June 8, 1912.

220-Yard Hurdles—24 2-5s., C. Cory, Chicago Univ. H. S., Ann Arbor, Mich., May 23 and 24, 1913; Frank Loomis, Oregon H. S., Minneapolis, Minn., May 27, 1916; David Kimball, Deerfield-Shields H. S., Champaign, Ill., May 22, 1920.

One Quarter Mile Relay—46 4-5s., University H. S., Chicago, Ill., June 11, 1910.

One-Half Mile Relay—1m. 32 2-5s., Lewis Institute, at Northwestern Univ., May 23, 1903.

One-Mile Relay—3m. 27 1-5s., Los Angeles H. S. team, Los Angeles, Cal., 1910.

Running High Jump—6 ft. 3⅝ in., W. M. Oler jr., Pawling School, Cambridge, Mass., May 25, 1912.

Running Broad Jump—23 ft. 7 1-5 in., P. G. Stiles, Culver Mil. Acad., Chicago, Ill., May 12, 1913.

Pole Vault—12 ft. 8 in., S. Landers, Oregon H. S., Minneapolis, Minn., May 27, 1916.

Pole Vault, Indoor—12 ft. 1 in., Eugene Schobinger, Harvard School, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 18, 1911.

Throwing 12-pound Hammer—197 ft. ½ in., L. J. Talbott, Washington, Pa., May 25, 1907.

Putting Eight-pound Shot, Indoor—59 ft. ⅜ in., George Bronder, Poly Prep., Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1915.

Putting 12-pound Shot—56 ft. 3 in., Clarence Houser, Oxnard H. S., Fillmore, Cal., Feb. 18, 1922.

Putting 16-pound Shot—46 ft. ½ in., Ralph G. Hills, Hill School, Pottstown, Pa., April 23, 1921.

Throwing Discus (7 ft. Circle)—141 ft. 7 in., Clarence Houser, Oxnard H. S., Fillmore, Cal., May 13, 1922

Throwing the Discus (8 ft. 2½ in. Circle)—147 ft. ½ in., Clarence Houser, Oxnard H. S., Los Angeles, Cal., April 22, 1922.

Throwing Junior Discus (7 ft. Circle)—173 ft., Clarence Houser, Oxnard H. S., Carpentina, Cal., March 25, 1922.

Throwing Junior Discus (8 ft. 2½ in. Circle)—181 ft., Clarence Houser, Oxnard H. S., Carpentina, Cal., March 25, 1922.

Throwing Javelin—184 ft. 9½ in., H. B. Liversedge, Stanford, Cal., April 11, 1914.

WOMEN'S WORLD ATHLETIC RECORDS.

(Recognized by the International Women's Sports Federation.)

Event.	Time.	Holder.	Nation.	Yr.
50 yards	6 sec.	E. Macbeth	America	1920
50 metres	6 2-5 sec.	Mejzlikova, II	Czechoslov	1922
60 metres	7 3-5 sec.	Mejzlikova, II	Ccezhoslov	1922
75 yards	8 3-5 sec.	L. Haydock	America	1913
80 metres	10 sec.	Mejzlikova, II	Czechoslov	1922
100 yards	11 2-5 sec.	Mejzlikova, II	Czechoslov	1922
100 metres	12 4-5 sec.	Lines	England	1922
200 metres	27 4-5 sec.	Cast	England	1922
220 yards	28 sec.	Cast	England	1922
250 metres	35 4-5 sec.	Cast	England	1922
300 metres	43 3-5 sec.	Mary McCune	America	1922
400 metres	1 min. 4 sec.	Lines	England	1922
440 yards	1 min. 4 2-5 sec.	Lines	England	1922
500 metres	1 min. 29 1-5 sec.	Lenoir	France	1922
800 metres	2 min. 30 2-5 sec.	Lenoir	France	1922
880 yards	2 min. 31 1-5 sec.	Lenoir	France	1922
1,000 metres	3 min. 12 sec.	L. Breard	France	1922
RELAY RACES.				
220 yards (4x55)	28 2-5 sec.	Oakesmere School	America	1921
300 metres (4x75)	42 2-5 sec.	Czecho lov	Czechoslov	1922
400 metres (4x100)	51 2-5 sec.	English Team	England	1922
440 yards (4x110)	51 4-5 sec.	English Team	England	1922
880 yards (4x220)	1 min. 53 sec.	English Team	England	1922
1,000 metres (4x250)	2 min. 33 2-5 sec.	French Team	France	1922
1,000 metres (10x100)	2 min. 23 1-5 sec.	French Team	France	1921
HURDLE RACES.				
60 yards (4 hurdles, 29.5 in. high)	9 sec.	M. Batson	America	1921
60 yards (4 hurdles, 24 in. high)	8 3-5 sec.	A. Smith	America	1921
83 metres (7 hurdles, 29.5 in. high)	10 3-5 sec.	G. Delapierre	France	1921
100 yards (8 hurdles, 24 in. high	14 2-5 sec.	F. Batson	America	1922
100 yards (8 hurdles, 29.5 in. high)	14 2-5 sec.	Camelia Sabie	America	1922

Event.	Distance.	Holder.	Nation.	Yr.
JUMPS.				
Running high jump	1.46 metres	N. Voorhees	America	1922
Standing high jump	1.117 metres	N. Wilson	America	1914
Running broad jump	5.16 metres	Mejzlikova II	Czechoslov	1922
Standing broad jump	2.50 metres	C. Rice	America	1916
WEIGHT THROWING.				
Putting 8-lb. (3.628 kilo.) shot, one hand	11.27 metres	L. Godbold	America	1922
Putting 8-lb. (3.628 kilo.) shot, two hands	20.22 metres	L. Godbold	America	1922
Putting 5 kilo. shot, one hand	8.20 metres	Mejzlikova I.	Czechoslov	1922
JAVELIN THROWING.				
Javelin (.800 kilo.) one hand	29.931 metres	R. Reidel	America	1919
Javelin (.800 kilo.) two hands	46.04 metres	Gouraud-Morris	France	1921
Javelin (.600 kilo.) two hands	46.785 metres	B. Srumkova	Czechoslov	1922
OTHER EVENTS.				
Pole vault	2.209 metres	M. Carl	America	1919
Hop, step and jump	10.323 metres	E. Stine	America	1920
Putting 6-pound shot	13.106 metres	L. Perkins	America	1919
Putting 12-pound shot	8.635 metres	M. Mitchell	America	1917
Putting 6-kilogram shot	7.250 metres	N. Nystrom	Finland	1914
Throwing basketball	28.70 metres	Rosenbaum	America	1919
Throwing baseball	66.570 metres	B. Hall	America	1920
Hurlball (1.814 kilo.) with sling	26.019 metres	M. Scattergood	America	1922
Hurlball (.300 kilo.) without sling	26.60 metres	B. Komestikova	Czechoslov	1920
Hurlball (2 kilograms) with sling	31.97 metres	L. Schmorancova	Czechoslov	1921
GERMAN WORLD'S RECORDS.				
100 metre run	12 4-5 sec.	M. Kiessling	Germany	1921
1,000 metre relay (10x100)	2 min. 17 sec.	Frankfort Turnverein	Germany	1921
Running broad jump	5.54 metres	M. Kiessling	Germany	1921
Putting shot (5 kilograms)	9.30 metres	F. Grasse	Germany	1921
Throwing javelin (.800 kilo.), one hand	32.42 metres	Grehl	Germany	1922

NOTE—A number of these records have been bettered but not yet officially recognized.

WOMEN'S AMERICAN ATHLETIC RECORDS.
(As recognized by the Amateur Athletic Union.)

Event.	Time or Measurement.	Holder.
30-Yard Run	3 4-5s.	Betty Brown, New Haven Normal School Gym.
50-Yard Run	6s.	Eleanor Macbeth, New Haven Normal School Gym.
75-Yard Run	8 3-5s.	L. Haydock, Bryn Mawr College.
100-Yard Run	11 9-10s.	Helen Filkey, Chicago, 1923.
220-Yard Run	28 2-5s.	Lucile Godbold, Winthrop College.
300-Metre Run	43 3-5s.	Mary McCune, Rosemary Hall.
880-Yard Run	2m. 35 4-5s.	Lucile Godbold, Winthrop College.
1,000-Metre Run	3m. 28 3-5s.	Lucile Godbold, Winthrop College.
60-Yard Hurdles (4—2 ft.)	8s.	Josephine Schessler, Agnes Scott College, 1923.
60-Yard Hurdles (4—2 ft. 6 in.)	8 4-5s.	Camelia Sabie, New Jersey Normal School.
65-Yard Hurdles (6—2 ft. 6 in.)	11s.	Mary Worrall, Sargent School Physical Education.
100-Yard Hurdles (8—2 ft.)	14 2-5s.	Florelda Batson, Rosemary Hall.
100-Yard Hurdles (8—2 ft. 6 in.)	14 2-5s.	Camella Sable, New Jersey Normal School.
220-Yard Relay	28 2-5s.	Oaksmere School (K. Agar, H. Suydam, J. Snow, L. Metzger).
440-Yard Relay	52 4-5s.	Meadowbrook A. C. (Philadelphia) team (F. Ruppert, C. Joseph, G. Rittler, M. Adams), 1923.
Running High Jump	4 ft. 10 7-8 in.	Katherine Lee, Chicago, 1923.
Standing High Jump	3 ft. 8 in.	Natalie Wilson, Sargent School Physical Education.
Standing Broad Jump	8 ft. 3¾ in.	Camella Sable, New Jersey Normal School.
Running Borad Jump	16 ft. 9½ in.	Maude Devereux, Skidmore School of Arts.
Running Hop, Step and Jump	33 ft. 10¼ in.	Elizabeth Stine, Leonia (N. J.) High School.
Pole Vault	7 ft. 2 in.	Mildred Carl, New Haven Normal School Gym.
Six-Pound Shot	43 ft.	Leslie Perkins, Sargent School Physical Education.
Eight-Pound Shot	36 ft. 11¾ in.	Lucile Godbold, Winthrop College.
Eight-Pound Shot (both hands)	68 ft. 8 in.	Lucile Godbold, Winthrop College.
12-Pound Shot	28 ft. 4 in.	Margaret Mitchell, Wykeham Rise School.
Discus Throw (free style)	98 ft. 2 in.	Nell Carroll, Florida State College for Women.
Javelin Throw (best hand)	98 ft. 4 in.	Cathryn Agar, Oaksmere School.
Javelin Throw (both hands)	135 ft. 3½ in.	Cathryn Agar, Oaksmere School.
Basketball Throw	94 ft. 2 in.	Maud Rosenbaum, Oaksmere School.
Hurlball Throw	104 ft. 2½ in.	Nell Carroll, Florida State College for Women.
Baseball Throw	234 ft. 5¾ in.	Eleanor Churchill, Robinson Seminary, 1923.

MARATHON, CROSS-COUNTRY, RUNS AND WALKS.

National Senior Amateur Athletic Union Cross-Country Run, six miles, New York, Nov. 27. Order of finish, first ten: Fred Wachsmuth, unattached, 31m. 35s., first; G. Nilson, Finnish-American A. C., 31m. 45s., second; Ilmar Prim, Finnish-American A. C., 32m., third; James Hennigan, Dorchester Club, 32m. 22s., fourth; J. K. Mullen, Meadowbrook Club, 32m. 39s., fifth; W. A. Miller, Meadowbrook Club, 32m. 40s., sixth; Louis Takkanen, Finnish-American A. C., 32m. 45s., seventh; Marvin Rick, New York A. C., 32m. 46s., eighth; Verne Booth, Millrose A. A., 32m. 52s., ninth; Walter Higgins, New York A. C., 32m. 53s., tenth.

Team Score—Finnish-American A. C., 31; Meadowbrook Club, 58; New York A. C., 71; Millrose A. A., 89; Dorchester Club, 90; Mohawk A. C., 126.

National Junior Amateur Athletic Union Cross-Country Run, six miles, New York, Nov. 15. Order of finish, first ten: Gunnar Nilson, Finnish-American A. C., 31m. 50s., first; Louis Tikkanen, Finnish-American A. C., 32m. 23s., second; Frank Titterton, Glencoe A. C., 32m. 42s., third; Carl Wilberg, Finnish-American A. C., 32m. 53s., fourth; W. McK. Meyers, Shanahan C. C., 32m. 59s., fifth; Frank Carney, Shanahan C. C., 33m. 3s., sixth; Jack Lawrence, Glencoe A. C., 33m. 5s., seventh; Mike Dwyer, Mohawk A. C., 33m. 17s., eighth; George Rabidoux, Glencoe A. C., 33m. 37s., ninth; John Costello, Millrose A. A., 34m. 16s., tenth.

Team Score—Finnish-American A. C., 41; Shanahan C. C., 46; Glencoe A. C., 55; Mohawk A. C., 68.

Boston A. A. Annual Marathon, held at Boston, April 19. Result, first five: Clarence H. De Mar, Melrose, 2h. 29m. 40 1-5s., first; Charles L. Mellor, Chicago, 2h. 35m. 4 2-5s., second; Frank E. Wendling, Widlon A. C., Buffalo, 2h. 37m. 40 2-5s., third; William J. Churchill, Olympic Club, San Francisco, 2h. 37m. 52s., fourth; Carl W. A. Linder, Boston A. A., 2h. 40m. 12 2-5s., fifth.

Baltimore Marathon, March 8—Won by Frank Zuna in 2h. 41m. 39 2-5s.; A. Michaelson, second; C. De Mar, third.

Detroit Marathon, March 29—Won by Frank Zuna in 2h. 52m. 56s; C. Mellor, second; E. Moran, third.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CROSS-COUNTRY RUNS.

1. C. A. A. A. Cross-Country Championship, six miles, New York, Nov. 24. Result, first ten: M. L. Smith, Yale, 31m. 24s., first; A. S. Hillman, Maine, 31m. 45s., second; G. M. Marsters, Georgetown, 31m. 48s., third; W. Schmid, Columbia, 31m. 49s., fourth; C. Lies, Pittsburgh, 31m. 56s., fifth; A. M. Briggs, Yale, 32m. 1s., sixth; B. R. Cutcheon, Harvard, 32m. 3s., seventh; W. L. Tibbetts, Harvard, 32m. 4s., eighth; T. Corbett, Pittsburgh, 32m. 7s., ninth; E. B. Kirby, Cornell, 32m. 15s., tenth.

DISTANCE RUNS AND WALKS.

Team Score.						Total.
Pittsburgh	5	9	12	14	17	57
Harvard	7	8	16	18	26	75
Syracuse	11	13	15	19	24	82
Yale	1	6	23	40	47	117
Maine	2	22	25	35	52	136
Columbia	4	21	33	38	61	157
Cornell	10	32	41	43	44	170
Dartmouth	20	30	36	42	55	183
Princeton	29	31	48	58	63	229
M. I. T.	37	45	50	56	66	254
Rutgers	27	53	57	64	65	266
Georgetown	3	54	67	71	73	268
Pennsylvania	39	79	80	81	85	364
C. C. N. Y.	78	82	83	88	92	423

Freshman Race, three miles. Result, first ten: J. E. Bell, Syracuse, 17m. 14 4-5s., first; G. B. Berger jr., Yale, 17m. 31s., second; D. D. O'Connell, Princeton, 17m. 32s., third; E. R. Welles, Princeton, 17m. 36s., fourth; S. Goldberg, Syracuse, 17m. 42s., fifth; K. J. Rupert, Syracuse, 17m. 47s., sixth; R. Roy, Pittsburgh, 17m. 52s., seventh; H. Weir, Yale, 17m. 54s., eighth; E. E. Chute, M. I. T., 17m. 55s., ninth; E. H. Faigle, Syracuse, 17m. 56s., tenth.

Team Score.						Total.
Syracuse	4	5	8	9	12	38
Yale	1	6	26	30	31	94
M. I. T.	7	13	17	22	43	102
Maine	10	11	21	28	41	111
Pennsylvania	14	23	24	29	33	123
Princeton	2	3	16	39	65	125
N. Y. U.	19	20	27	54	69	189
Rutgers	25	36	40	47	53	201
Dartmouth	18	35	51	52	59	215
Cornell	37	38	44	50	61	230
Columbia	46	48	57	60	64	275
C. C. N. Y.	49	55	75	78	79	336

Quadrangular Championship, six miles, New York, Nov. 1. Result, first five: Kirby, Cornell, 33m. 8s., first; Theobald, Columbia, 33m. 8 1-5s., second; Osgood, Dartmouth, 33m. 20s., third; Horton, Columbia, 33m. 54s., fourth; Bailey, Pennsylvania, 34m. 4s., fifth.

Team Score—Dartmouth, 37; Columbia, 48; Cornell, 51; Pennsylvania, 93.

Middle Atlantic States Intercollegiate A. A. Championship, six miles, New York, Nov. 15. Result, first five: B. Lewis, Swarthmore, 32m. 31s., first; A. West, Lafayette, 32m. 40s., second; P. Farnham, Lafayette, 32m. 48s., third; C. E. Johnson, Union, 32m. 49s., fourth; C. E. Brennan, Rutgers, 33m. 21s., fifth.

Team Score—Union, 46; Rutgers, 49; Lafayette, 78; Lehigh, 89; Muhlenberg, 100; N. Y. U., 103.

FOOTBALL.

Intercollegiate football records for popularity and attendance during the season of 1924. Gatherings of 50,000 to 75,000 spectators were not uncommon both in the East and Middle West. What was probably the greatest attendance at any game played in the United States was an estimated 100,000 which witnessed the Stanford-California game on the Pacific Coast. The quality of play and the general strength of the teams competing were also features of the season. Several college teams playing hard schedules went through the autumn undefeated including Notre Dame, the University of Pennsylvania, and others. Tie games and games won exclusively by field goal kicking were frequent. The season scores of some of the leading college teams follow:

ALABAMA.

55—Union	0
20—Furman	0
51—Mississippi Col.	0
14—Sewanee	0
14—Georgia Tech	0
61—Mississippi Univ.	0
42—Kentucky	7
0—Centre	17
33—Georgia	0
290	24

ALBRIGHT.

14—Loyola	0
7—F. & M.	21
0—Muhlenberg	34
0—Penn Military	20
0—Dickinson	25
7—Washington Col.	0
0—William & Mary	27
20—St. Joseph's	0
6—Lebanon Valley	21
54	148

AMHERST.

18—St Lawrence	3
6—Princeton	40
14—Bowdoin	16
32—Wesleyan	13
48—Hamilton	0
7—Mass. Aggies	17
13—Union	20
6—Williams	27
144	136

ARMY.

17—St. Louis Univ.	0
20—Detroit	0
7—Notre Dame	13
20—Boston Univ	0
7—Yale	7
14—Florida	7
14—Columbia	14
12—Navy	0
111	41

AUBURN.

7—Birmingham	0
13—Clemson	0
0—V. P. I.	0
17—Howard	0
3—Louisiana State	0
0—Vanderbilt	13
6—Tulane	14
0—Georgia	6
0—Georgia Tech	7
46	40

BATES.

19—Lowell Tex.	0
6—Mass. Aggies	19
6—Tufts	12
0—Maine	20
0—Bowdoin	13
13—R. I. State	7
13—Colby	0
0—New Hampshire	30
57	101

BOSTON COLLEGE.

47—Providence	0
28—Fordham	0
0—Syracuse	10
13—Allegheny	0
34—Haskell Indians	7
34—Marquette	7
9—Centenary	10
33—Vermont	7
0—Holy Cross	33
198	74

BOSTON UNIVERSITY.

6—Maine	0
7—Holy Cross	16
0—Brown	35
0—Army	20
0—Harvard	13
0—Dartmouth	38
13	122

BOWDOIN.

6—St. Stephen's	0
0—Williams	19
16—Amherst	14
0—Colby	9
13—Bates	0
0—Maine	0
6—Tufts	7
13—Wesleyan	6
54	55

BROWN.

45—Colby	0
7—Chicago	19
35—Boston Univ.	0
3—Yale	13
3—Dartmouth	10
13—Haskell	17
7—Harvard	0
21—New Hampshire	0
20—Colgate	6
154	65

BUCKNELL.

6—West. Maryland	0
39—Gallaudet	6
33—Muhlenberg	0
3—Lafayette	21
14—Georgetown	6
26—Third Area	7
22—Gettysburg	6
0—Navy	0
12—Rutgers	7
7—Dickinson	11
168	64

CALIFORNIA.

13—Santa Clara	7
17—St. Mary's	7
28—Pomona	0
0—Olympic Club	3
20—WashingtonState	7
7—So. California	0
7—Washington	7
27—Nevada	0
20—Stanford	20
148	51

CARNEGIE TECH.

14—Dayton Univ.	3
22—Thiel	0
54—Toledo	0
0—W. & J.	10
6—Pittsburgh	0
27—West. Maryland	0
7—Penn State	22
0—Quan. Marines	3
19—Notre Dame	40
149	78

CENTRE.

0—Valparaiso	0
30—Transylvania	0
6—West Virginia	13
7—Kentucky Univ.	0
32—Tennessee Univ.	0
17—Alabama	0
14—Georgia	7
106	20

CHICAGO.

0—Missouri	3
19—Brown	7
23—Indiana	0
3—Ohio State	3
19—Purdue	6
21—Illinois	21
3—Northwestern	0
0—Wisconsin	0
88	40

COLGATE.

35—Alfred	0
41—Clarkson	0
7—Nebraska	33
49—Hobart	0
42—Providence	0
2—West Virginia	34
33—Springfield	0
3—Syracuse	7
6—Brown	20
218	94

COLBY.

0—New Hampshire	27
0—Brown	45
19—Trinity	3
9—Bowdoin	0
0—Maine	12
0—Bates	13
28	100

C. C. N. Y.

15—Stevens	0
26—St. Stephen's	7
0—N. Y. Univ	7
13—R. I. State	0
0—Hamilton	33
19—Ursinus	6
0—Fordham	31
73	84

COLUMBIA.

29—Haverford	3
52—St. Lawrence	0
35—Wesleyan	0
7—Pennsylvania	10
27—Williams	3
0—Cornell	14
40—N. Y. Univ	0
14—Army	14
6—Syracuse	9
210	53

CONN. AGGIES.

12—Mass. Aggies	10
0—Tufts	0
3—Maine	0
6—New Hampshire	3
21—Norwich	0
0—Springfield	0
26—Trinity	0
22—R. I. State	0
90	13

CORNELL.

56—St. Bonaventure	0
27—Niagara	0
7—Williams	14
0—Rutgers	10
14—Columbia	0
91—Susquehanna	0
14—Dartmouth	27
0—Pennsylvania	20
209	71

DARTMOUTH.

40—Norwich	0
52—McGill	0
38—Vermont	0
14—Yale	14
6—Harvard	0
10—Brown	3
38—Boston Univ	0
27—Cornell	14
225	31

DICKINSON.

0—Allegheny	7
14—Villanova	0
20—F. & M.	7
6—Lehigh	15
25—Albright	0
20—Gettysburg	12
0—Quan. Marines	14
0—Muhlenberg	36
7—P. M. C.	0
15—Delaware	0
11—Bucknell	7
118	98

FORDHAM.

21—7th Regiment	0
34—Manhattan Col.	6
0—Boston College	28
26—St. Stephen's	0
0—Holy Cross	13
27—N. Y. Univ	0
31—C. C. N. Y.	0
9—Georgetown	6
148	53

F. & M.

21—Albright	7
0—Pennsylvania	26
7—Dickinson	20
27—Juniata	0
0—Muhlenberg	37
6—Rutgers	30
6—Swarthmore	6
27—Ursinus	0
7—Gettysburg	27
101	153

GEORGIA.

26—Mercer	7
18—South Carolina	0
6—Yale	7
23—Furman	0
3—Vanderbilt	0
33—Tennessee	0
7—Virginia	0
6—Auburn	0
0—Alabama	33
7—Centre	14
129	61

GEORGIA TECH.

19—Oglethorpe	0
3—V. M. I.	0
7—Florida	7
15—Penn State	13
0—Alabama	14
3—Notre Dame	34
28—Louisiana State	7
0—Vanderbilt	3
7—Auburn	0
82	78

GEORGETOWN.

21—King College	7
0—Quan. Marines	6
6—Bucknell	14
20—Furman	0
0—Pennsylvania	3
6—Third A. Corps	0
25—Loyola	0
6—Fordham	9
84	39

GETTYSBURG.

40—Juniata	0
0—Lehigh	12
0—Penn State	26
0—Muhlenberg	25
12—Mt. St. Mary's	6
12—Dickinson	20
6—Bucknell	22
27—F. & M.	7
97	118

HAMILTON.

7—Williams	27
0—Haverford	13
30—Rochester	16
14—Stevens	6
0—Amherst	48
33—C. C. N. Y.	0
7—St. Lawrence	12
0—Union	62
91	184

HAMPDEN-SIDNEY.

9—Virginia	13
0—V. P. I.	10
18—Lynchburg	3
27—Elon	7
0—Roanoke	9
0—V. M. I.	25
6—Guilford	0
0—Richmond	0
0—Rand. Macon	0
60	67

HARVARD.

14—Virginia	0
16—Middlebury	6
12—Holy Cross	6
0—Dartmouth	6
13—Boston Univ	0
0—Princeton	34
0—Brown	7
6—Yale	19
61	78

FOOTBALL.—*Continued.*

HAVERFORD.

3—Columbia	29
13—Hamilton	0
20—Stevens	0
7—Lehanon Valley	21
0—Washington Col	6
0—Ursinus	29
7—Delaware	8
30—Juniata	0
0—Swarthmore	12
80	105

HOBART.

0—Syracuse	35
26—Clarkson	14
0—Lafayette	30
7—Niagara	13
0—Colgate	49
21—Trinity	0
27—Alfred	6
13—Buffalo	6
42—Rochester	17
136	170

HOLY CROSS.

13—Catholic Univ	7
28—St. John's Col	0
16—Boston Univ	7
6—Harvard	12
13—Fordham	0
27—Vermont	0
3—Lehigh	3
53—Canisius	7
33—Boston Col	0
192	36

ILLINOIS.

9—Nebraska	6
40—Butler	10
39—Michigan	10
45—De Pauw	0
36—Iowa	0
21—Chicago	21
7—Minnesota	20
7—Ohio State	0
204	71

INDIANA.

65—Rose Poly	0
21—De Pauw	0
14—Louisiana	20
0—Chicago	28
7—Northwestern	17
12—Ohio State	7
21—Wabash	7
7—Purdue	26
147	100

IOWA.

43—S. W. Teachers	0
0—Ohio State	0
13—Lawrence	5
13—Minnesota	0
0—Illinois	36
7—Butler	0
21—Wisconsin	7
9—Michigan	2
106	50

JOHNS HOPKINS.

32—Randolph Macon	0
21—Mt. St. Mary's	0
0—Pittsburgh	26
87—Loyola	0
3—G. Washington	3
26—St. John's (Md.)	0
18—Drexel	0
0—Maryland	0
187	29

LAFAYETTE.

13—Muhlenberg	0
10—Pittsburgh	0
30—Hobart	0
21—Bucknell	3
20—W. & J.	6
3—Pennsylvania	6
7—Rutgers	43
47—Alfred	0
7—Lehigh	0
158	58

LEBANON VALLEY.

3—Penn State	47
0—Rutgers	56
7—Villanova	7
21—Haverford	7
77—Schuylkill Col	0
27—Susquehanna	0
21—Albright	6
156	123

LEHIGH.

12—Gettysburg	0
0—Princeton	0
15—Dickinson	6
13—Rutgers	13
5—Muhlenberg	0
3—Holy Cross	3
14—Villanova	7
0—Lafayette	7
62	36

MAINE.

25—R. I. State	0
0—Boston Univ	6
0—Conn. Aggies	3
20—Bates	0
12—Colby	0
0—Bowdoin	0
0—New Hampshire	33
14—Tufts	13
71	55

MANHATTAN.

6—Fordham	34
7—Cooper Union	0
12—7th Regiment	2
31—N. Y. Aggies	0
0—St. Stephen's	6
12—St. Joseph's	0
68	42

MARYLAND.

23—Washington Col	0
7—W. & L.	19
38—Richmond	0
0—V. P. I.	12
6—North Carolina	0
0—Catholic Univ	0
0—Yale	47
0—N. C. State	0
0—Johns Hopkins	0
74	78

MASS. AGGIES.

10—Conn. Aggies	12
19—Bates	6
41—Norwich	0
54—Worcester Tech	13
14—Wesleyan	13
17—Amherst	7
23—Stevens	3
7—Tufts	7
185	61

MICHIGAN.

55—Miami	0
7—Mich. Aggies	0
14—Illinois	39
21—Wisconsin	0
13—Minnesota	0
27—Northwestern	0
16—Ohio State	6
2—Iowa	9
155	54

MIDDLEBURY.

20—St. Michael's	0
16—Union	0
6—Harvard	16
26—Tufts	7
15—Vermont	0
32—Norwich	7
74—Trinity	7
65—Lowell Textile	7
254	44

MINNESOTA.

14—North Dakota	0
20—Haskell	0
7—Wisconsin	7
0—Iowa	13
0—Michigan	13
7—Ames	7
20—Illinois	7
0—Vanderbilt	16
68	63

MUHLENBERG.

67—Stroudsburg N	0
0—Lafayette	13
34—Albright	0
0—Bucknell	33
25—Gettysburg	0
37—F. & M.	0
0—Lehigh	5
36—Dickinson	0
3—Swarthmore	0
41—Villanova	0
243	51

NAVY.

14—William & Mary	7
3—Marquette	21
14—Princeton	13
7—W. Va. Wesleyan	10
0—Penn State	6
53—Vermont	0
0—Bucknell	6
0—Army	12
91	79

NEBRASKA.

6—Illinois	9
7—Oklahoma	14
33—Colgate	7
14—Kansas	7
14—Missouri	6
6—Notre Dame	34
24—Kansas Aggies	6
14—Oregon Aggies	0
118	77

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

27—Colby	0
46—Norwich	0
17—R. I. State	6
3—Conn. Aggies	6
20—Tufts	0
37—Lowell Textile	6
33—Maine	0
30—Bates	0
0—Brown	21
213	39

N. Y. UNIV.

19—St. Stephen's	0
6—Union	6
7—C. C. N. Y.	0
12—Trinity	9
0—Fordham	27
0—Columbia	40
3—Rutgers	41
47	113

NORTH CAROLINA.

6—Wake Forest	7
0—Yale	27
6—Trinity	0
10—N. C. State	0
0—Maryland	6
7—South Carolina	10
3—V. M. I.	0
6—Davidson	0
0—Virginia	7
86	57

NO. CAR. STATE.

14—Trinity	0
6—Penn State	51
0—South Carolina	10
0—North Carolina	10
7—V. M. I.	17
10—Davidson	10
6—V. P. I.	3
0—Maryland	6
0—Wake Forest	21
0—W. & L.	34
43	156

NORTHWESTERN.

28—South Dakota	0
42—Cincinnati	0
3—Purdue	7
13—Mich. Aggies	9
17—Indiana	7
0—Michigan	27
0—Chicago	3
6—Notre Dame	13
109	66

NOTRE DAME.

40—Lombard	0
34—Wabash	0
13—Army	7
12—Princeton	0
34—Georgia Tech	3
38—Wisconsin	3
34—Nebraska	6
13—Northwestern	6
40—Carnegie Tech	19
258	44

OHIO STATE.

7—Purdue	0
0—Iowa	0
10—Ohio Wesleyan	0
3—Chicago	3
7—Wooster	7
7—Indiana	12
6—Michigan	16
0—Illinois	7
40	45

PENNSYLVANIA.

34—Ursinus	0
52—Drexel	0
26—F. & M.	0
25—Swarthmore	7
10—Columbia	7
27—Virginia	0
6—Lafayette	3
3—Georgetown	0
0—Penn State	0
20—Cornell	0
203	17

PENN STATE.

47—Lebanon Valley	3
51—N. Car. State	6
26—Gettysburg	0
13—Georgia Tech	15
6—Syracuse	10
6—Navy	0
22—Carnegie Tech	7
0—Pennsylvania	0
28—Marietta	0
3—Pittsburgh	24
202	65

PITTSBURGH.

14—Grove City	0
0—Lafayette	10
14—West Virginia	7
26—Johns Hopkins	0
0—Carnegie Tech	6
7—Syracuse	7
13—Geneva	0
0—W. & J.	10
24—Penn State	3
98	43

PRINCETON.

40—Amherst	6
0—Lehigh	0
17—Navy	14
0—Notre Dame	12
21—Swarthmore	6
34—Harvard	0
0—Yale	10
112	48

PURDUE.

21—Wabash	7
0—Ohio State	7
41—Rose Poly	3
7—Northwestern	3
6—Chicago	19
36—De Pauw	0
26—Indiana	7
137	46

RENSSELAER.

0—Clarkson	0
9—Springfield	6
9—St. Lawrence	7
6—Williams	21
7—Union	7
3—Rochester	7
33—Worcester	6
27—Stevens	0
94	54

RUTGERS.

14—Villanova	0
56—Lebanon Valley	0
35—St. Bonaventure	7
10—Cornell	0
13—Lehigh	13
30—F. & M.	6
43—Lafayette	7
41—N. Y. Univ	3
7—Bucknell	12
249	48

SPRINGFIELD.

6—Rensselaer	9
2—St. John's Col	0
7—Vermont	0
0—Conn. Aggies	0
21—Providence	0
0—Colgate	33
36	42

STANFORD.

20—Occidental	6
10—Olympic Club	3
28—Oregon	13
3—Idaho	0
30—Utah	0
41—Montana	3
20—California	20
152	45

STEVENS.

0—C. C. N. Y.	15
0—Haverford	20
6—Hamilton	14
0—Swarthmore	49
0—Delaware	21
3—Mass. Aggies	23
0—Rensselaer	27
9	169

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

0—Holy Cross	28
0—Springfield	2
71—Cooper Union	0
13—Villanova	0
0—Canisius	3
19—Providence	0
103	33

ST. LAWRENCE.

3—Amherst	18
0—Columbia	52
7—Rensselaer	9
6—Buffalo	7
7—Rochester	24
6—Alfred	0
12—Hamilton	7
0—Clarkson	35
41	152

ST. STEPHEN'S.

0—Bowdoin	6
0—N. Y. Univ	19
7—C. C. N. Y.	26
0—Fordham	26
7—Providence	9
6—Manhattan	0
21—Rochester	0
41	86

SUSQUEHANNA.

0—Swarthmore	26
13—Bloomsburg	6
10—Juniata	0
3—Penn Military	51
0—Cornell	91
0—Lebanon Valley	27
7—Ursinus	21
33	222

SWARTHMORE.

26—Susquehanna	0
7—Pennsylvania	25
13—Ursinus	6
49—Stevens	0
6—Princeton	21
6—F. & M.	6
0—Muhlenberg	3
12—Haverford	0
119	61

SYRACUSE.

35—Hobart	0
26—Mercer	0
24—William & Mary	7
10—Boston College	0
10—Penn State	6
7—Pittsburgh	7
3—W. Va Wesleyan	7
23—Niagara	6
7—Colgate	3
9—Columbia	6
154	42

TRINITY.

14—Worcester Tech	0
3—Colby	19
0—Union	13
0—N. Y. Univ	12
0—Hobart	21
0—Mass. Aggies	26
7—Middlebury	74
24	165

TUFTS.

0—Conn. Aggies	0
12—Bates	6
7—Middlebury	26
0—New Hampshire	20
13—Wesleyan	6
7—Bowdoin	6
13—Maine	14
7—Mass. Aggies	7
0—West. Reserve	33
59	118

UNION.

0—Wesleyan	3
0—Middlebury	16
6—N. Y. Univ	6
13—Trinity	0
7—Rensselaer	7
6—Williams	13
20—Amherst	13
62—Hamilton	0
114	58

VANDERBILT.

61—Birmingham So.	0
13—Quan. Marines	13
13—Tulane	21
0—Georgia	3
13—Auburn	0
18—Miss. A. & M.	0
3—Georgia Tech	0
16—Minnesota	0
0—Sewanee	16
137	53

VERMONT.

13—Providence	3
0—Dartmouth	38
0—Springfield	7
0—Middlebury	15
0—Holy Cross	27
0—Navy	53
14—Norwich	0
7—Boston College	33
7—Marquette	61
41	237

VILLANOVA.

0—Rutgers	14
0—Dickinson	14
7—Lebanon Valley	7
17—Delaware	3
0—St. John's Col	13
39—St. Joseph's	3
7—Lehigh	14
0—Muhlenberg	41
70	109

VIRGINIA.

13—Ham. Sidney	9
0—Harvard	14
26—Randolph Macon	6
13—V. M. I.	0
0—Pennsylvania	27
7—W. & L.	20
0—Georgia	7
6—V. P. I.	0
7—North Carolina	0
72	83

V. M. I.

33—Wofford College	0
39—Emory & Henry	0
0—Georgia Tech	3
28—Roanoke	0
0—Virginia	13
17—No. Car. State	7
25—Hamp. Sidney	0
0—North Carolina	3
10—Kentucky	3
0—V. P. I	0
152	29

V. P. I.

28—Richmond	0
10—Hamp. Sidney	0
0—Auburn	0
12—Maryland	0
0—W. & L.	0
50—Clemson	6
3—No. Car. State	6
0—Virginia	6
0—V. M. I.	0
103	18

WASHINGTON UNIV.

55—Whitman	0
52—Montana	7
6—Oregon Aggies	3
3—Oregon	7
7—California	7
14—Washington State	0
137	24

WASH. & JEFF.

19—Geneva	6
19—Bethany	13
25—Grove City	0
10—Carnegie Tech	0
6—Lafayette	20
18—Detroit Univ	6
27—Waynesburg	0
10—Pittsburgh	0
7—West Virginia	40
141	85

WASH. & LEE.

34—Roanoke	0
19—Maryland	7
8—Wake Forest	10
10—Kentucky	7
0—V. P. I.	0
20—Virginia	7
32—Citadel	7
0—West Virginia	6
34—No. Car. State	0
157	44

WASHINGTON STATE

7—California	20
13—Oregon Aggies	14
0—Washington Univ	14
0—Gonzaga	0
20	48

WESLEYAN.

3—Union	0
20—Rochester	10
0—Columbia	35
13—Amherst	32
13—Mass. Aggies	14
6—Tufts	13
0—Williams	43
6—Bowdoin	13
61	160

WEST VIRGINIA.

21—W. Va. Wesleyan	6
35—Allegheny	6
7—Pittsburgh	14
55—Geneva	0
13—Centre	6
71—Bethany	6
34—Colgate	2
6—W. & L.	0
40—W. & J.	7
282	47

W. Va. WESLEYAN.

6—West Virginia	21
34—Broaddus	7
41—Salem (W. Va.)	0
20—Marietta	0
10—Navy	7
2—Waynesburg	14
7—Syracuse	3
19—Bethany	6
12—Davis-Elkins	7
151	65

WILLIAMS.

27—Hamilton	7
19—Bowdoin	0
14—Cornell	7
21—Rensselaer	6
3—Columbia	27
13—Union	6
43—Wesleyan	0
27—Amherst	6
167	59

WILLIAM & MARY.

47—Norfolk Fire-en	0
7—Navy	14
7—Syracuse	24
27—Randolph Macon	0
21—Trinity	3
27—King College	0
27—Albright	0
7—Roanoke	7
20—Richmond	6
190	64

WISCONSIN.

25—North Dakota	0
17—Iowa State	0
7—Coe	7
7—Minnesota	7
0—Michigan	21
3—Notre Dame	38
7—Iowa	21
0—Chicago	0
66	94

YALE.

27—North Carolina	0
7—Georgia	6
14—Dartmouth	14
13—Brown	3
7—Army	7
47—Maryland	0
10—Princeton	0
19—Harvard	6
144	36

The University of Chicago won the Western Conference championship.

Team.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	Pts.	Op. Pts.
Illinois	3	1	1	204	71
Michigan	4	2	0	151	54
Indiana	1	3	0	147	100
Purdue	2	2	0	137	46
Northwestern	1	3	0	108	66
Iowa	2	1	1	106	50
Chicago	3	0	3	88	40
Minnesota	1	2	1	68	63
Wisconsin	0	2	2	66	84
Ohio State	1	3	2	40	45

Stanford won Pacific Coast Conference championship.

Team.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.
Stanford	3	0	1
California	2	0	2
Washington	3	1	1
Southern California	2	1	0
Idaho	4	2	0
Oregon	2	2	1
Oregon Aggies	1	4	0
Washington State	0	4	1
Montana	0	3	0

RECORDS OF CHIEF FOOTBALL GAMES IN PAST YEARS.

Year.	Army vs. Navy		Army vs. Yale		Cornell vs. Penna.		Harvard vs. Yale		Harvard vs. Princeton		Lafayette vs. Penna.		Princeton vs. Yale	
1890	0	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	32
1891	32	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	19
1892	4	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	12
1893	4	6	0	28	0	50	0	6	.....	.....	0	82	6	0
1894	.....	.....	5	12	0	6	4	12	.....	.....	0	26	0	24
1895	.....	.....	8	28	2	46	.....	.....	4	12	0	30	10	20
1896	.....	.....	2	16	10	32	.....	.....	0	12	6	4	24	6
1897	.....	.....	6	6	0	4	0	0	.....	.....	0	46	0	6
1898	.....	.....	0	10	6	12	17	0	.....	.....	0	32	6	0
1899	17	5	0	24	0	29	0	0	.....	.....	6	0	11	10
1900	7	11	0	18	0	27	0	28	.....	.....	5	12	5	29
1901	11	5	5	5	23	6	22	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	12
1902	22	8	6	6	11	12	0	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	12
1903	40	5	5	17	0	42	0	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	6
1904	11	0	11	6	0	34	0	12	.....	.....	0	22	0	12
1905	6	6	0	20	5	6	0	6	.....	.....	6	6	4	23
1906	0	10	6	10	0	0	0	6	.....	.....	0	0	0	0
1907	0	6	0	0	4	12	0	12	.....	.....	0	15	10	12
1908	6	4	0	6	4	17	4	0	.....	.....	4	34	5	11
1909	.....	.....	0	17	6	17	0	8	.....	.....	6	6	0	17
1910	0	3	9	3	6	12	0	0	.....	.....	0	18	3	5
1911	0	3	6	0	9	21	0	0	6	8	6	23	6	3
1912	0	6	0	6	2	7	20	0	16	6	7	3	6	6
1913	22	9	.....	.....	21	0	15	5	3	0	0	10	3	3
1914	20	0	.....	.....	24	12	36	0	20	0	0	0	14	19
1915	14	0	.....	.....	24	9	41	0	10	6	17	0	7	13
1916	15	7	.....	.....	3	23	3	6	3	0	0	19	0	10
1917	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1918	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	34	.....	.....
1919	0	6	.....	.....	0	24	10	2	10	10	0	23	13	6
1920	0	7	.....	.....	0	28	9	0	14	14	0	2	20	0
1921	0	7	7	14	41	0	10	3	3	10	38	6	7	13
1922	17	14	7	7	9	0	10	3	3	10	.....	.....	3	0
1923	0	0	10	31	14	7	0	13	5	0	8	6	0	27
1924	12	0	7	7	0	20	6	19	0	34	3	6	0	10

ASSOCIATION (SOCCER) FOOTBALL.

The final game for the United States Football Association championship and National Challenge Cup was played at St. Louis, Mo., March 30, 1924. The Cup was won by the Fall River (R. T.) Football Club which defeated the Vesper-Buicks of St. Louis, 4 goals to 2.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

1913-14—At Pawtucket, R. I., May 16, 1914; Brooklyn Field Club, 2; Brooklyn Celtic F. C., 1; referee, Charles E. Creighton, New York City.

1914-15—At Taylor Stadium, Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa., May 1, 1915; Bethlehem Steel Co. F. C., 3; Brooklyn Celtic F. C., 1; referee, George Lambie, Boston, Mass.

1915-16—At Pawtucket, R. I., May 6, 1916; Bethlehem Steel Co. F. C., 1; Fall River Rovers F. C., 0; referee, David M. Whyte, Brooklyn, N. Y.

1916-17—At Pawtucket, R. I., May 5, 1917; Fall River Rovers F. C., 1; Bethlehem Steel Co. F. C., 0; referee, William Taylor, Pawtucket, R. I.

1918-19—At Harrison, N. J., May 19, 1918; Bethlehem Steel Co. F. C., 3; Fall River Rovers F. C., 0; referee, C. E. Creighton, New York City.

1919-20—At Fall River, Mass., April 19, 1920; Bethlehem Steel Co. F.C.,2; Paterson (N. J.) F. C., 0.

1920-21—At St. Louis, May 2, 1921; Ben Miller A. C. (St. Louis), 2; Fall River F. C., (Quincy, Mass.), 1.

1921-22—At Fall River, Mass., April 19, 1921; Robins Dry Dock F. C. (Brooklyn), 4; Scullin Steel F. C., (St. Louis), 2.

1922-23—At St. Louis, Mo., March 19, 1923; Scullin Steel F. C., 3; Todd Shipyard F. C. (Brooklyn), 2.

1923-24—At St. Louis, Mo., March 30, 1924; Fall River (R. T.) Football Club, 4; Vesper-Buicks, St. Louis, 2.

The English Championship was won by Newcastle United, which defeated Ashton Villa, 2 to 0, at Wembley Stadium, London, on April 26, before 100,000 spectators.

STANDING INTERCOLLEGIATE LEAGUE, 1924 SEASON.

College.	Games. Played.	Won	Lost	Drawn.	Goals. For	Agst	Pts.
Pennsylvania.	5	5	0	0	25	4	10
Princeton	5	2	1	2	12	8	6
Yale	5	2	1	2	11	11	6
Haverford	5	2	3	0	6	8	4
Cornell	5	0	3	2	5	14	2
Harvard	5	1	4	0	8	22	2

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

1904-05—Haverford	1914—Pennsylvania.
1905-06—Haverford.	1915—Haverford.
1906-07—Haverford.	1916—Pennsylvania.
1907-08—Haverford–Yale	1917—Haverford
1908-09—Columbia.	1918—No competition.
1909-10—Columbia.	1919—Pennsylvania.
1910-11—Haverford.	1920—Pennsylvania.
1911-12—Yale.	1921—Princeton.
1912-13—Harvard.	1922—Princeton.
1913-14—Harvard.	1923—Pennsylvania.

In 1914 and thereafter schedule was arranged to close late in December.

STANDING PENNSYLVANIA INTERCOLLEGIATE LEAGUE, 1924 SEASON.

College.	Games. Played.	Won	Lost	Drawn.	Goals. For.	Agst	Pts.
Pennsylvania	4	3	0	1	15	3	7
Lehigh	4	3	1	0	11	5	6
Swarthmore	4	2	1	1	8	4	5
Lafayette	4	1	3	0	6	12	2
Haverford	4	0	4	0	2	18	0

TRAPSHOOTING.

The Grand American Handicap Shoot held at Dayton, O., late in August, had 524 entrants and 404,000 targets were thrown during the championships. Results:

Permanent Home Introductory—Won by T. K. Lee, with 99x100 in shoot-off.

Championship of America—Won by Frank Hughes, 193x200.

Preliminary Handicap—Won by H. L. Weisman, 99x100 at 16 yards.

Grand American Handicap—Won by H. C. Decker, with 97x100 at 16 yards in shoot-off.

Doubles Championship—Won by Philip Miller, 191x200.

International Open—Won by Philip Miller, 97x100.

Nineteenth Annual Amateur Championship of America, held at New York Athletic Club, Travers Island, May 3. Results: First, H. W. Voorhies, 193x200; second, W. Posey, 192x200; third, F. Plum, 190x200. Long run cup—Won by Posey, with 111 targets straight.

GYMNASTICS.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held under the auspices of the Gymnastic Championship Committee of the A. A. U., at the 23d St. Y. M. C. A., New York, May 16, 1924.

Free Calisthenics—Won by Frank Kriz, Bohemian Gymnastic Association Sokol, 285 points; C. Rottmann, N. Y. Turn Verein, 283 points, second; J. B. Pearson jr., U. S. Navy, 273 points, third; John C. Mais, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, and Adolph Zink, N. Y. Turn Verein, 261 points, fourth.

Long Horse—Won by Max Wandrer, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, 572 points; Adolph Zink, N. Y. Turn Verein, 570 points, second; V. Winsjansen, 566 points, third; Frank Kriz, Bohemian Gymnastic Association Sokol, 565 points, fourth.

Side Horse—Won by Joseph B. Richter, D. A. Sokol, 559 points; Adolph Zink, N. Y. Turn Verein, 541 points, second; Charles R. Weir, Bronx Union Y. M. C. A., 539 points, third; Curt Rottmann, N. Y. Turn Verein, and J. B. Pearson, U. S. Navy, 538 points, fourth.

Horizontal Bar—Won by Frank Kriz, Bohemian Gymnastic Association Sokol, 576 points; Curt Rottmann, N. Y. Turn Verein, 569 points, second; Walter Meyer, N. Y. Turn Verein, 554 points, third; Frank Safanda, D. A. Sokol, 536 points, fourth.

Rope Climb—Won by T. Andreasen, Norwegian Turn Soc., 7 3-5 seconds; William Reber, N. Y. Turn Verein, 8 seconds, second; Frank Vyborny, Bohemian Gymnastic Association Sokol, 9 seconds, third; Kukelick, 9 1-5 seconds, fourth.

Tumbling—Won by Joseph F. Dunn, N. Y. A. C., 554 points; William J. Herrmann jr., Herrmann's Phys. Tr. Inst., Philadelphia, 525 points, second; Kimball Atha, Newark, Y. M. C. A., 511 points, third; Wilbur Faulkner, 23d Street Y. M. C. A., 510 points, fourth.

Parallel Bars—Won by Walter Meyer, N. Y. Turn Verein, 584 points; Frank Kriz, Bohemian Gymnastic Association Sokol, 556 points, second; Jacob Hufner jr., N. Y. A. C., 532 points, third; Max Wandrer, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, 519 points, fourth.

Indian Club Swinging—Won by Ray W. Dutcher, N. Y. A. C., 286 points; Carl W. F. Hahner, Princeton Univ., 277 points, second; Merrill Anderson, Unattached, 275 points, third.

Flying Rings—Won by E. Kremla, Bronx Union Y. M. C. A., 560 points; Alfred Pfetsch, People's Palace, 513 points, second; Frank Kriz, Bohemian Gymnastic Association Sokol, 507 points, third; J. B. Pearson jr., U. S. Navy, 507 points, fourth.

All-around Championship—Won by Frank Kriz, Bohemian Gymnastic Association Sokol, 2,995 points; Curt Rottmann, N. Y. Turn Verein, 2,935 points, second; J. B. Pearson jr., U. S. Navy, 2,860 points, third; Adolph Zink, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, 2,828 points, fourth.

Point Score—N. Y. Turn Verein, 23½ points; Bohemian Gymnastic Association Sokol, 19 points, second; N. Y. A. C., 12 points, third; Bronx Union Y. M. C. A., 7 points, fourth; D. A. Sokol, 6 points, fifth; Philadelphia Turngemeinde, 6 points, sixth; Norwegian Turn Society, 5 points, seventh; U. S. Navy, 3½ points, eighth; Herrmann's Physical Training Inst., Philadelphia, 3 points, ninth; People's Palace, 3 points, tenth; Princeton Univ., 3 points, eleventh; Newark Y. M. C. A., 2 points, twelfth; Unattached, 2 points, thirteenth; 23d Street Y. M. C. A., 1 point, fourteenth.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held at Princeton University, March 28. Won by Navy, 43 points; Princeton, 8; Pennsylvania, 7; Mass. Tech., 5. Summaries:

Horizontal Bar—Won by Wheelock, Navy; Ewing, Princeton, second; Long, Penn., third.

Side Horse—Won by Clark, Navy; Waller, Navy, second; Saunders, Navy, third.

Flying Rings—Won by McCoy, M. I. T.; Stoup, Navy, second; Cresson, Penn., third.

Parallel Bars—Won by Stowell, Navy; Forrest, Navy, second; Quay, Princeton, third.

Tumbling—Won by Traux, Navy; Parker, Princeton, second; Crouse, Princeton, third.

Rope Climb—Won by Durham, Navy; Stoup, Navy, second; Wheelock, Navy, third.

All-around Championship—Won by Long, Penn.; Wheelock, Navy, second; Danzig, Navy, third.

PROFESSIONAL WEIGHT LIFTING.

Carry—2,250 lbs. carried on back, eight steps, side-stepping, P. J. McCarthy, St. Louis, Aug. 4, 1898.

Back Lift—6,370 lbs. raised by using arms, legs and back, under platform loaded with stone, until it was clear of contact with trusses, P. J. McCarthy, St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 17, 1898.

WRESTLING.

PROFESSIONAL.

Shortage of space prevents the recording of more than a few of the more important bouts.

Jan. 7—Joe Stecher defeated Yusef Hussane in a one-fall match in 57m. 15s., at Philadelphia.

Jan. 25—Joe Stecher defeated S. Zbyszko, two out of three falls, at St. Louis.

Feb. 5—Ed Lewis defeated R. Gardini, two straight falls, at St. Louis.

Feb. 12—Ed Lewis defeated P. McGill in one-fall bout in 1 hr. 15m. 36s., at New York.

Mar. 25—Ed Lewis defeated S. Zbyszko, two out of three falls, at Chicago.

April 1—S. Zbyszko defeated Y. Hussane in a one-fall bout in 34m. 10s., at New York.

April 7—Ed Lewis defeated I. Madvas in two straight falls, at Wilmington, Del.

May 21—Ed Lewis defeated R. Gardini, two out of three falls, at Philadelphia.

May 29—Ed Lewis defeated S. Zbyszko, two out of three falls, at Chicago.

June 4—Ed Lewis defeated J. Yuska in straight falls, at Kansas City.

June 20—Ed Lewis defeated S. Stasiak, two out of three falls, at Boston.

AMATEUR WRESTLING.

National Amateur Athletic Union Championships held at New York City, May 28, 1924. Results:

112-lb. Class—Final—Robert Rowsey, Gary, Ind., threw Morris Spitz, Boys' Club, New York, in 5m. 10s., with a head chancery and a single bar hold.

125-lb. Class—Final—Howard Bryan Hines, Northwestern University, defeated C. M. MacWilliams, Cornell University.

134-lb. Class—Final—Howard Robin Reed, Oregon Agricultural College, threw Chester Newton, Portland, Ore., in 12m. 6s., with a double leg split hold.

145-lb. Class—Final—Russell Vis, Los Angeles A. C., threw Kenneth Truckenmiller, Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, with head chancery hold.

158-lb. Class—Final—Perry Martter, Los Angeles A. C., threw William B. Johnson, Columbia University, in 13m. 47s., with a bar nelson and a reverse chancery.

174-lb. Class—Final—W. D. Wright, Cornell University, defeated Omar C. Held, Indiana University.

191-lb. Class—Final—C. F. Strack, Colgate University, defeated Francis M. Green, United States Army.

Heavyweight Class—Final—R. L. Flanders, Northfield, Vt., defeated John J. McKay, New York A. C.

Intercollegiate Championships held at Yale University, New Haven, Conn., March 22, 1924. Penn. State College won with 22 points; Cornell, second, 17; Yale, 15; Lehigh, 14; Pennsylvania, 4; Princeton, 3. Results by bouts:

First Place Bouts.

115-lb. Class—Cary, Penn State, defeated McWilliam, Cornell. Referee's decision. *125-lb. Class*—Warriner, Lehigh, defeated Chotkin, Cornell. Time advantage of 10 m. 12s. *135-lb. Class*—Neito, Penn State, defeated Brennan, Cornell, in second extra period. Referee's decision. *145-lb. Class*—Black, Penn State, defeated Winters, Yale, in second extra period. Referee's decision. *158-lb. Class*—May, Cornell., defeated Roberts, Yale. Time advantage of 12m. 55s. *175-lb. Class*—Russell, Yale, threw Burke, Lehigh, in 11m. 45s. *Unlimited Class*—Batty, Yale, threw Burden, Penn State, in 14m. 40s.

Second Place Bouts.

115-lb. Class—McWilliam, Cornell, defeated Berenchea, Columbia. *125-lb. Class*—Charkin, Cornell, defeated Hunter, Penn State. *135-lb. Class*—Washburn, Lehigh, defeated Brennan, Columbia. *145-lb. Class*—Rogers, Lehigh, defeated Winters, Yale. *158-lb. Class*—Roberts, Yale, defeated Williams, Lehigh. *175-lb. Class*—Burks, Lehigh, defeated Rumbaugh, Penn State. *Unlimited Class*—affeld, Cornell, defeated Borden, Penn State.

Third Place Bouts.

115-lb. Class—Reynolds, Lehigh, defeated Berrenshea, Columbia. *125-lb. Class*—Kreh, Penn, defeated Hunter, Penn State. *135-lb. Class*—Curran, Cornell, won from Brennan, Columbia, by default. *145-lb. Class*—Winters, Yale, defeated Edelman, Columbia. *158-lb. Class*—Lutz, Penn, defeated Williamson, Lehigh. *175-lb. Class*—Platz, Princeton, defeated Burke, Lehigh. *Unlimited Class*—Berdan, Penn State, defeated Schler, Penn.

APPORTIONMENT OF CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.

(Ratios under the Constitution and at each census, 1790 to 1910, by States. Source: Reports of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.)

State.	Ratios Under Constitution and Censuses.													
	Constitution.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.
	30,000.	33,000.	33,000.	35,000.	40,000.	47,700.	70,680.	93,423.	127,381.	131,425.	151,911.	173,901.	194,182.	211,877.
	Representation.													
Alabama				1	3	5	7	7	6	8	8	9	9	10
Arizona														1
Arkansas						1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7
California							2	2	3	4	6	7	8	11
Colorado										1	1	2	3	4
Connecticut	5	7	7	7	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5
Delaware	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florida							1	1	1	2	2	2	3	4
Georgia	3	2	4	6	7	9	8	8	7	9	10	11	11	12
Idaho											1	1	1	2
Illinois				1	1	3	7	9	14	19	20	22	25	27
Indiana				1	3	7	10	11	11	13	13	13	13	13
Iowa							2	2	6	9	11	11	11	11
Kansas									1	3	7	8	8	8
Kentucky		2	6	10	12	13	10	10	9	10	11	11	11	11
Louisiana				1	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	6	7	8
Maine				7	7	8	7	6	5	3	4	4	4	4
Maryland	6	8	9	9	9	8	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6
Massachusetts	8	14	17	13	13	12	10	11	10	11	12	13	14	16
Michigan						1	3	4	6	9	11	12	12	13
Minnesota								2	2	3	5	7	9	10
Mississippi				1	1	2	4	5	5	6	7	7	8	8
Missouri					1	2	5	7	9	13	14	15	16	16
Montana											1	1	1	2
Nebraska									1	1	3	6	6	6
Nevada									1	1	1	1	1	1
New Hampshire	3	4	5	6	6	5	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
New Jersey	4	5	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	7	7	8	10	12
New Mexico														1
New York	6	10	17	27	34	40	34	33	31	33	34	34	37	43
North Carolina	5	10	12	13	13	13	9	8	7	8	9	9	10	10
North Dakota											1	1	2	3
Ohio			1	6	14	19	21	21	19	20	21	21	21	22
Oklahoma													5	8
Oregon								1	1	1	1	2	2	3
Pennsylvania	8	13	18	23	26	28	24	25	24	27	28	30	32	36
Rhode Island	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
So. Carolina	5	6	8	9	9	9	7	6	4	5	7	7	7	7
South Dakota											2	2	2	3
Tennessee		1	3	6	9	13	11	10	8	10	10	10	10	10
Texas							2	2	4	6	11	13	16	18
Utah												1	1	2
Vermont		2	4	6	5	5	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
Virginia	10	19	22	23	22	21	15	13	11	9	10	10	10	10
Washington											1	2	3	5
West Virginia										3	4	4	5	6
Wisconsin							2	3	6	8	9	10	11	11
Wyoming											1	1	1	1
Total	65	106	142	186	213	242	232	237	243	293	332	357	391	435

NOTES ON THE ABOVE TABLE.

Since the taking of the Census of 1920 there have been several efforts in the House of Representatives to legislate toward an increase in membership, based on the growth of population. Up to the end of 1924 none of these efforts had succeeded. The chief objection to enlarging the House is that it would make that body too large and cumbersome.

Membership of House under census of 1850 was increased from 233 to 234 by act of July 30, 1852; membership under census of 1860 was increased from 233 to 241 by act of March 4, 1862; membership under census of 1870 was originally fixed at 283, but increased to 292 by act of May 30, 1872.

Representation such as shown in table was assigned after apportionment under censuses, as follows: (1790) Tenn.; (1800) Ohio; (1810) Ala., Del., Ind., La., Miss.; (1830) Ark., Mich.; (1840) Cal., Fla., Iowa, Texas, Wis.; (1850) Minn., Ore.; (1860) Neb., Nev.; (1870) Col.; (1880) Idaho, Mont., S. D, N. D., Wash., Wyo.; (1890) Utah; (1900) Okla.

Ariz. and N. Mex. were included in apportionment under 1910 census, in anticipation of becoming States.

Maine's apportionment of seven members under 1810 census was included in the 20 members originally assigned to Mass. but credited to Maine after it became a State, March 15, 1820.

The ratio under the Constitution was one Representative in Congress for each 30,000 of population. Thereafter, the ratios, as determined by the decennial censuses, were as follows: 1790 and 1800, one to each 33,000; 1810, one in each 35,000; 1820, one in each 40,000; 1830, one in each 47,700; 1840, one in each 70,680; 1850, one in each 93,423; 1860, one in each 127,381; 1870, one in each 131,425; 1880, one in each 151,911; 1890, one in each 173,901; 1900, one in each 194,182; 1910, one in each 211,877.

Of the thirteen Original States the present quotas are the same as under the Constitution in Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. The original quotas in the other Original States were as follows: Georgia, 3; Massachusetts, 8; New Hampshire, 3; New Jersey, 4; New York, 6; North Carolina, 5; Pennsylvania, 8; Rhode Island, 1; and South Carolina, 5.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTING, BY STATES.

State.	Previous Resid. Required. State.	C'nty.	Town or City.	Elec. D Pre. or Ward.	Special Qualifications Required (Other Than Citizenship).	Persons Disqualified (Other Than Felons, Idiots and Insane).
Ala.	2 yrs.	1 yr.	3 mos.	3 mos.	Property, or able to read and write, and employment. Poll tax.	Bribery, malfeasance, election crimes, vagrants, tramps (convicted).
Ariz.	1 yr.	30 dys	30 dys	30 dys		Persons under guardianship.
Ark.	1 yr.	6 mos.	1 mo.	1 mo.	Poll tax. Declarants.	
Cal.	1 yr.	90 dys	.....	30 dys	Ability to read Constitution and write name.	Bribery, malfeasance, dueling, Chinese.
Col.	1 yr.	90 dys	30 dys	10 dys		Persons under guardianship.
Conn.	1 yr.	.....	6 mos.	.....	Good moral character, ability to read Constitution.	Bribery, dueling.
Del.	1 yr.	3 mos.	.....	30 dys	Read Constitution and write name	Bribery, paupers.
Fla.	1 yr.	6 mos.	.....	30 dys	Ability to read Constitution and write name.	Bettors on election, bribery, dueling, under guardianship, malfeasance.
Ga.	1 yr.	6 mos.	.....	.....	Ability to read and write	Delinquent taxpayers.
Idaho	6 mos.	30 dys	3 mos.	10 dys	Must be registered	Election crimes, teachers of polygamy, persons having guardians.
Ill.	1 yr.	90 dys	30 dys	30 dys		Penitentiary convicts.
Ind.	6 mos.	60 dys	30 dys	30 dys		.....
Iowa	6 mos.	60 dys	10 dys	10 dys		.....
Kan.	6 mos.	30 dys	30 dys	30 dys		Bribery, persons under guardianship, duelists, dishonorably discharged officials.
Ky.	1 yr.	6 mos.	60 dys	60 dys	Must be registered	Bribery.
La.	2 yrs.	1 yr. in	Parish	3 mos.	Property, or ability to read and write.	Inmates of charitable institutions, except soldiers' homes, interdicted persons.
Me.	3 mos.	.....	.....	.....	Ability to read Constitution and write name.	Bribery, paupers, persons under guardianship, Indians not taxed
Md.	1 yr.	6 mos.	6 mos.	1 day.	Citizens who can read	Bribery, election crimes.
Mass.	1 yr.	6 mos.	6 mos.	6 mos.	Ability to read Constitution and write name. Poll tax.	Election crimes, paupers, persons under guardianship.
Mich.	6 mos.	20 dys	20 dys	20 dys	Civilized Indians may vote	Tribal Indians.
Minn.	6 mos.	30 dys	30 dys	30 dys	Civilized Indians may vote	Persons under guardianship, uncivilized Indians.
Miss.	2 yrs.	1 yr.	1 yr.	1 yr.	Ability to read or explain Constitution. Poll tax.	Bribery, dueling, delinquent taxpayers.
Mo.	1 yr.	60 dys	60 dys	60 dys		Soldiers and sailors, paupers.
Mont.	1 yr.	30 dys	30 dys	30 dys		Indians.
Neb.	6 mos.	40 dys	10 dys	10 dys		U. S. soldiers and sailors.
Nev.	6 mos.	30 dys	30 dys	30 dys		Dueling, Indians on reservations, Chinese.
N. H.	6 mos.	6 mos.	6 mos.	6 mos.	Ability to read Constitution and write one line.	Paupers, non-taxpayers.
N. J.	1 yr.	5 mos.	.....	.....		Paupers.
N. M.	1 yr.	90 dys	30 dys	30 dys		Untaxed Indians.
N. Y.	1 yr.	4 mos.	30 dys	30 dys	(See Note below this table)	Bettors on elections, bribery.
N. C.	1 yr.	4 mos.	.....	4 mos.	Must be registered; read and write	.....
N. D.	1 yr.	90 dys	.....	30 dys	Civilized Indians may vote	Persons under guardianship, U. S. soldiers and sailors.
Ohio	1 yr.	30 dys	20 dys	20 dys		U. S. soldiers and sailors.
Okla.	1 yr.	6 mos.	30 dys	30 dys	Must be registered; read and write	Non-native Indians, persons kept in poor houses, except Federal and Confederate soldiers.
Ore.	6 mos.	No specified time			30 days in district required in school elections. Property.	Soldiers and sailors, Chinese. Registration required.
Pa.	1 yr.	.....	.....	2 mos.		Bribery, election crimes, non-taxpayers.
R. I.	2 yrs.	.....	6 mos.	.....	Property, $134 or $7 per annum.	Bribery, paupers, persons under guardianship, Indians of Narragansett tribe.
S. C.	2 yrs. (6 mos publi	1 yr. for m	4 mos. inisters	4 mos. and	Ability to read and write, or owns and pays taxes on $300 or more of property.	Bribery, election crimes, paupers, duelists.
		eschoo	l teach	ers.)		
S. D.	1 yr.	90 dys	30 dys	30 dys		Persons under guardianship.
Tenn.	1 yr.	6 mos.	.....	.....	Poll tax.	.....
Tex.	1 yr.	6 mos.	6 mos.	6 mos.	Poll tax.	Bribery, dueling, paupers, U. S. soldiers and sailors.
Utah	1 yr.	4 mos.	.....	60 dys		Election crimes.
Vt.	1 yr.	3 mos.	3 mos.	3 mos.	Good behavior; must take freeman's oath.	Election bribery.
Va.	2 yrs.	1 yr.	1 yr.	30 dys	Poll tax; read or understand Constitution.	Bribery, dueling, paupers.
Wash.	1 yr.	90 dys	30 dys	30 dys	Ability to read and write English.	Untaxed Indians.
W. Va.	1 yr.	60 dys	10 dys	.....		Bribery, paupers, U. S. soldiers and sailors
Wis.	1 yr.	10 dys	10 dys	10 dys	Civilized Indians may vote	Bettors on election, dueling, persons under guardianship.
Wyo.	1 yr.	60 dys	10 dys	10 dys	Ability to read Constitution, unless physically disabled.	.....

The literacy test for voters in New York State is: Ability to read fifty-word extract from State Constitution, and write legibly in English ten words from the passage read.

Literacy tests for voters were authorized by the Legislatures of the various States in the following years:

Alabama, 1900; Arizona, 1913; California, 1894; Colorado, 1876 (the law was in effect in 1890). Connecticut, 1897; Delaware, 1897; Georgia, 1908; Louisiana, 1898; Maine, 1892.

Massachusetts, 1857; Mississippi, 1890; New Hampshire, 1902; New York, 1921; North Carolina, 1900.

North Dakota, 1896; Oklahoma, 1911; South Carolina, 1895; Virginia, 1902; Washington, 1896; Wyoming, 1889.

Election Returns by States.

ALABAMA.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924.			1920.		Counties.	1924.			1920.	
	Davis, Dem.	Coolidge, Rep.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Cox, Dem.	Harding, Rep.		Davis, Dem.	Coolidge, Rep.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Cox, Dem.	Harding, Rep.
Autauga	781	146	22	911	210	Jackson	1,923	885	86	2,513	1,483
Baldwin	1,023	547	391	1,127	556	Jefferson	15,065	5,678	2,820	24,982	7,124
Barbour	1,340	78	40	1,565	203	Lamar	1,087	262	18	1,627	576
Bibb	875	251	240	1,643	364	Lauderdale	2,266	823	80	2,644	1,161
Blount	2,081	1,517	103	3,533	3,465	Lawrence	989	467	12	934	831
Bullock	763	8	1	877	2	Lee	1,289	98	111	1,620	155
Butler	1,048	95	115	1,298	153	Limestone	1,415	136	50	1,812	285
Calhoun	1,907	766	125	3,422	1,139	Lowndes	602	5	20	727	6
Chambers	1,922	146	43	1,993	322	Macon	538	48	2	693	64
Cherokee	1,360	842	45	1,968	1,576	Madison	2,166	366	49	2,821	489
Chilton	847	1,595	74	960	2,273	Marengo	1,243	17	2	1,307	42
Choctaw	1,021	19	2	1,071	82	Marion	1,355	0	12	2,461	1,865
Clarke	1,058	78	12	1,253	43	Marshall	2,629	1,718	81	4,041	3,879
Clay	1,596	1,017	49	2,165	2,128	Mobile	4,125	1,800	378	6,157	2,681
Cleburne	620	696	38	684	971	Monroe	1,155	22	22	1,295	20
Coffee	1,592	323	20	1,721	673	M'tgomery	4,422	233	375	6,411	314
Colbert	1,501	576	189	1,869	650	Morgan	2,247	519	352	4,057	1,201
Conecuh	955	92	31	1,315	189	Perry	928	25	12	1,195	32
Coosa	789	508	15	1,007	741	Pickens	1,044	131	15	1,419	263
Covington	1,776	156	132	2,038	548	Pike	1,831	29	15	1,586	204
Crenshaw	1,107	117	8	1,411	310	Randolph	1,305	669	18	1,257	1,113
Cullman	1,808	1,639	180	2,564	3,492	Russell	473	14	31	671	29
Dale	1,117	297	22	1,386	768	Shelby	1,882	1,753	186	2,523	3,235
Dallas	1,948	50	120	2,702	78	St. Clair	1,280	1,431	108	1,932	2,561
DeKalb	3,003	3,434	0	3,894	4,852	Sumter	837	28	19	1,088	15
Elmore	1,085	219	15	1,763	335	Talladega	1,730	628	48	2,136	930
Escambia	1,217	152	46	1,455	178	Tallapoosa	1,665	209	51	2,257	269
Etowah	3,081	1,664	242	5,917	3,218	Tuscaloosa	2,363	247	128	3,427	491
Fayette	1,356	2,977	30	1,413	1,865	Walker	3,351	2,446	332	4,703	4,488
Franklin	1,985	2,230	65	2,092	2,930	Wash'gton	610	55	12	575	85
Geneva	1,191	477	39	1,487	1,088	Wilcox	938	6	15	1,099	2
Greene	408	5	1	520	10	Winston	649	1,096	45	1,037	2,307
Hale	856	23	4	953	18						
Henry	816	179	37	715	489	Total	112,966	45,005	8,084	163,254	74,690
Houston	1,731	242	83	2,045	571						

President (1924) the Prohibition candidate got 569 votes.
U. S. Senator (1924) Heflin, Dem., 123,263; Lathrop, Rep., 38,881.
Governor (1922)—Brandon, Dem., 114,798; Street, Rep., 31,561; Barber, Soc., 14,274.

PAST VOTE OF ALABAMA.

1872 (Pres.) Dem., 79,444; Rep., 90,272.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 102,002; Rep., 68,230
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 91,185; Rep., 56,221; Greenback, 4,642.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 93,951; Rep., 59,591; Proh., 6,112; Greenback, 873.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 117,320; Rep., 56,197; Proh., 583.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 96,368; Rep., 53,669; Proh., 1,407; A. F. Peop., 3,796; Soc. Dem., 928.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 79,857; Rep., 22,472; Soc., 853; Proh., 612; Soc. L., 839; Pop., 5,051.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 74,374; Rep., 25,308; Soc., 1,399; Proh., 662; Pop., 1,568; Ind., 495.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 82,438; Rep., 9,732; Prog., 22,680; Soc., 2,309.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 63,389; Rep., 12,320; Prog., 4,263; Soc., 1,159.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 64,275; Rep., 13,695; Prog., 3,795; Soc , 1,196.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 99,409; Rep., 22,809; Proh., 1,034; Soc., 1,916.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 54,880 (unopposed).
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 163,254; Rep., 74,690; Soc., 2,369; Proh., 757.
1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 154,664; Rep., 77,337; Soc., 1,984.

ARIZONA.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924.			1920.		Counties.	1924.			1920.	
	Davis, Dem.	Coolidge, Rep.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.		Davis, Dem.	Coolidge, Rep.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.
Apache	548	620	110	679	618	Navajo	684	1,060	727	1,078	1,031
Cochise	3,496	3,712	2,491	5,341	4,430	Pima	2,606	3,559	2,286	3,392	2,455
Coconino	691	1,010	499	1,342	781	Pinal	988	1,075	568	1,493	1,264
Gila	2,218	2,193	1,937	3,311	2,894	Santa Cruz	673	579	198	850	706
Graham	1,252	813	386	1,062	1,261	Yavapai	1,800	2,827	2,136	3,625	2,251
Greenlee	768	404	176	1,131	905	Yuma	851	1,280	935	1,606	1,177
Maricopa	9,182	10.611	3,970	11,336	8,825						
Mohave	475	738	729	996	722	Total	26,235	30,516	17,210	37,016	29,546

Governor (1924)—Hunt, Dem., 38,372; Heard, Rep., 37,571.
Governor (1922)—Hunt, Dem., 37,210; Campbell, Rep., 30,599.
U. S. Senator (1922)—Ashurst, Dem., 39,722; McClintock, Rep., 21,358.

PAST VOTE OF ARIZONA.

1904 (Cong.), Dem., 10,494; Rep., 9,521; Pro., 108.
1906 (Cong.), Dem., 11,101; Rep., 8,909; Soc., 2,078.
1908 (Cong.), Dem., 11,727; Rep., 12,435; Soc., 1,912; Pro., 106.
1911 (Gov.), Dem., 11,123; Rep., 9,166.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 10,324; Rep., 3,021; Prog., 6,949; Soc., 3,163; Pro., 265.
1912 (Cong.), Dem., 11,389; Rep., 3,110; Prog., 5,819; Soc., 3,034; Pro., 193.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 25,226; Rep., 17,602; Prog., 5,206; Soc., 2,973.
1916 (Pres.), Dem , 33,170; Rep., 20,524; Soc., 3,174; Pro., 1,153.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 27,946; Rep., 27,976.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 25,588; Rep., 25,927; Soc., 444; 1920 (Pres.), Dem., 29,546; Rep , 37,016; Soc., 222. Proh., 4; Farm. Lab., 15.
1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 29,169; Rep., 35,893.
1920 (Gov.), Dem., 31,682; Rep., 37,249.

ARKANSAS.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924.			1920.		Counties.	1924.			1920.	
	Davis, Dem.	Coolidge, Rep.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Cox, Dem.	Harding, Rep.		Davis, Dem.	Coolidge, Rep.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Cox, Dem.	Harding, Rep.
Arkansas	772	488	90	1,156	1,199	Lincoln	563	170	5	888	988
Ashley	1,048	506	95	1,317	725	Little River	546	276	46	852	618
Baxter	640	301	162	707	484	Logan	1,457	937	529	1,840	1,871
Benton	2,313	1,694	566	2,837	1,916	Lonoke	962	321	62	1,711	697
Boone	1,350	937	212	1,106	646	Madison	1,315	1,263	98	1,463	1,715
Bradley	1,002	453	100	1,146	540	Marion	825	282	201	744	371
Calhoun	553	150	42	736	337	Miller	1,460	397	440	1,544	836
Carroll	1,421	969	134	1,344	1,138	Mississippi	2,039	703	86	1,809	1,050
Chicot	708	325	17	887	489	Monroe	838	330	101	834	912
Clark	1,223	483	204	1,507	1,020	Montgom'y.	431	260	91	430	611
Clay	1,429	1,084	207	1,775	1,536	Nevada	719	386	186	1,220	1,292
Cleburne	569	238	93	678	459	Newton	298	578	68	486	828
Cleveland	613	174	31	809	475	Ouachita	1,318	952	42	1,307	1,141
Columbia	1,382	350	63	2,052	857	Perry	386	260	144	738	592
Conway	909	526	125	1,791	1,243	Phillips	1,785	454	70	1,965	868
Craighead	1,711	812	271	2,079	1,058	Pike	731	378	72	847	921
Crawford	1,445	996	470	1,861	1,497	Poinsett	1,182	393	148	1,201	663
Crittenden	777	77	20	905	167	Polk	861	501	229	1,208	1,173
Cross	625	192	94	845	457	Pope	1,581	479	196	2,080	1,117
Dallas	1,068	400	34	1,139	658	Prairie	730	386	65	962	841
Desha	540	209	221	931	360	Pulaski	5,744	2,729	1,187	6,505	3,711
Drew	1,018	553	22	1,397	773	Randolph	772	389	47	1,412	652
Faulkner	1,436	526	160	1,971	1,148	Saline	770	144	141	1,206	403
Franklin	1,188	422	221	1,502	769	Scott	607	373	146	771	751
Fulton	678	292	37	763	502	Searcy	415	797	109	594	1,070
Garland	1,501	1,064	274	1,614	1,419	Sebastian	3,148	1,985	859	3,852	2,492
Grant	628	133	96	619	230	Sevier	933	270	276	1,234	599
Greene	1,148	456	331	1,865	1,074	Sharp	729	210	56	995	400
Hempst'd	1,458	715	180	2,239	1,752	St. Francis	972	433	62	1,252	903
Hot Spring	793	392	155	1,061	910	Stone	386	210	56	516	367
Howard	954	338	170	1,452	1,208	Union	1,967	452	256	1,763	491
Indep'nce	1,311	534	195	1,546	1,076	Van Buren	922	435	87	1,440	1,381
Izard	728	241	31	838	495	Washingt'n.	2,271	1,464	330	2,637	2,118
Jackson	1,069	392	80	1,575	1,130	White	1,488	682	282	2,083	1,341
Jefferson	1,950	707	515	2,670	1,048	Woodruff	762	254	31	1,049	943
Johnson	1,028	311	232	1,579	992	Yell	1,314	334	96	1,925	1,042
Lafayette	788	298	129	953	501						
Lawrence	689	261	176	1,686	699	Total	84,793	40,036	13,159	107,408	71,117
Lee	1,103	596	4	1,108	354						

Governor (1924) Terral, Dem., 100,606; Grabiel, Rep., 25,154.

All of the proposed 1924 amendments to the Constitution received a majority of the votes cast for and against them, but all were defeated under a ruling of the State Supreme Court that amendments must have a majority of the total vote for Governor. This they lacked.

Governor (1922)—McRae, Dem., 99,987; Grabiel, Rep., 28,056.

The voters (1922) defeated all three of the proposed amendments to the State Constitution. One provided for maintaining free public schools at least six months a year; another called for taxing personal property for improvements; and the third would have changed the Constitution by reserving to the people the power to propose legislative measures, laws, and amendments to the Constitution of the State of Arkansas, and to enact or reject the same at the polls, independent of the General Assembly; and reserving the power, at their own option, to approve or reject at the polls any entire act or any item of an appropriation bill.

PAST VOTE OF ARKANSAS.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 37,927; Rep., 41,073.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 58,083; Rep., 38,669; Gr., 289.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 60,865; Rep., 42,549; Gr., 4,079.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 72,927; Rep., 50,805; Gr., 1,847.
1888 (Gov.), Dem., 99,229; U. L., 84,223.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 85,962; Rep., 58,752; U. L., 10,613; Proh., 641.
1889 (Sup. Ct.), Dem., 52,925; Rep., 41,615.
1890 (Gov.), Dem., 106,267; U. L., 85,181.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 87,834; Rep., 46,884; Pop., 11,831; Proh., 113.
1894 (Gov.), Dem., 74,809; Rep., 26,055; Pop., 24,541; Proh., 1,551.
1896 (Gov.), Dem., 91,114; Rep., 35,836; Pop., 13,990; Proh., 851.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 110,103; Rep., 37,512; Proh., 839; Nat., 893.
1900 (Gov.), Dem., 88,637; Rep, 44,701; Pop., 3,641.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 81,142; Rep., 44,800; Pop., 972; Proh., 584; Un. R., 341.
1902 (Gov.), Dem., 77,354; Rep., 29,251; Pop., 8,345; Proh., 4,791.
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 91,991; Rep., 53,808; Proh., 2,527; Soc., 1,364.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 64,434; Rep., 46,860; Soc., 1,816; Proh., 993; Pop., 2,318
1906 (Gov.), Dem., 102,749; Rep., 40,965; Soc., 2,169; Proh., 3,274.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 87,015; Rep., 56,760; Soc., 5,750; Proh., 1,121; Pop., 1,026; Ind., 313.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 111,478; Rep., 45,409; Soc., 6,787.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 109,826; Rep., 46,440; Soc., 13,384.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 68,838; Rep., 24,297; Prog., 21,673; Proh., 898; Soc., 8,153.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 94,096; Rep., 30,987; Soc., 10,434.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 112,282; Rep., 47,135; Soc., 6,998; Proh., 2,015.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 122,041; Rep., 43,963; Soc., 9,730.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 68,192; Soc., 4,792.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 107,408; Rep., 71,117; Soc., 5,111; U. S. Sen., 126,477; Rep., 65,381; Gov., Dem., 123,609; Rep., 46,339.

EARLIER PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS IN ARKANSAS.

The first Presidential election was held in Arkansas in 1836, the year in which the State was admitted to the Union.

Van Buren, Dem., carried Arkansas 1836 and 1840; Polk, Dem., in 1844; Cass, Dem., in 1848; Pierce, Dem., in 1852; Buchanan, Dem., in 1856; Breckenridge, Dem., in 1860.

The State left the Union and joined the Confederacy in 1861 and no Presidential election was held there in 1864, the Commonwealth being under the military control of the North.

In 1868 Grant carried the State against Seymour by about 3,000 majority; and the Republicans won again in 1872.

Those were the Reconstruction days, the period of so-called carpet-bag political rule in the South. At their close, Arkansas re-entered the Democratic Presidential column and has been there ever since.

The State was originally a part of French Louisiana and next was included in Missouri Territory, and it got its political inclinations from both these sources.

CALIFORNIA.

(Presidential vote, 1924.)

COUNTIES.	Coolidge, Rep.	La Fol'te, Soc.	Davis, Dem.	Faris, Proh.	COUNTIES.	Coolidge, Rep.	La Fol'te, Soc.	Davis, Dem.	Faris, Proh.
Alameda	81,454	41,434	8,020	1,582	Placer	2,192	3,290	390	112
Alpine	52	1	5	1	Plumas	564	956	182	11
Amador	719	787	316	25	Riverside	9,619	4,204	1,318	375
Butte	4,382	4,582	1,299	109	Sacramento	13,400	16,570	2,285	362
Calaveras	872	975	333	31	San Benito	1,443	857	361	34
Colusa	1,127	889	495	60	San Bernardino	15,974	8,720	2,634	733
Contra Costa	9,061	6,231	1,114	167	San Diego	22,726	20,200	2,944	521
Del Norte	530	322	122	33	San Francisco	73,494	68,864	9,811	1,751
El Dorado	852	1,749	361	29	San Joaquin	11,056	8,885	2,397	269
Fresno	15,635	14,836	4,610	446	San Luis Obispo	3,804	3,061	731	165
Glenn	1,444	1,330	367	79	San Mateo	8,126	5,694	771	111
Humboldt	6,767	4,148	845	150	Santa Barbara	8,615	3,292	1,242	169
Imperial	3,455	2,549	759	109	Santa Clara	20,056	11,474	2,560	478
Inyo	950	779	256	14	Santa Cruz	5,402	2,557	801	119
Kern	8,646	6,754	3,159	204	Shasta	1,951	2,049	598	53
Kings	2,812	1,611	1,109	92	Sierra	276	350	73	10
Lake	795	658	261	55	Siskiyou	2,437	2,844	584	140
Lassen	1,072	1,164	356	37	Solano	4,782	4,123	957	100
Los Angeles	299,675	117,249	33,554	6,979	Sonoma	9,535	5,469	1,767	257
Madera	1,518	1,514	450	76	Stanislaus	7,569	4,125	1,274	344
Marin	5,780	4,230	656	134	Sutter	1,617	1,219	367	36
Mariposa	344	332	168	11	Tehama	1,943	1,667	486	131
Mendocino	3,465	1,850	739	83	Trinity	336	414	154	17
Merced	3,573	2,301	710	165	Tulare	9,484	5,504	3,425	261
Modoc	731	547	374	20	Tuolumne	1,287	1,327	357	20
Mono	166	98	45	1	Ventura	5,705	2,029	911	110
Monterey	4,744	2,035	886	103	Yolo	2,470	2,097	797	83
Napa	3,605	2,237	670	64	Yuba	1,735	1,454	426	45
Nevada	1,513	1,682	307	81					
Orange	19,913	6,480	2,565	608	Total	733,250	424,649	105,514	18,365

(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

COUNTIES.	1920.		1916.		COUNTIES.	1920.		1916.	
	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.		Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.
Alameda	73,177	21,468	43,748	51,417	Placer	2,894	1,559	3,375	1,954
Alpine	64	6	23	60	Plumas	999	403	1,025	663
Amador	1,350	639	1,766	1,209	Riverside	9,124	2,798	4,561	7,152
Butte	5,409	2,262	4,888	3,956	Sacramento	15,634	7,150	14,538	10,696
Calaveras	1,480	641	1,524	1,175	San Benito	1,965	900	1,688	1,440
Colusa	1,645	907	1,998	1,011	San Bernardino	12,518	5,620	9,398	11,932
Contra Costa	9,041	3,483	6,092	5,731	San Diego	19,826	8,478	16,815	16,978
Del Norte	596	279	471	499	San Francisco	96,105	32,637	78,225	63,093
El Dorado	1,636	726	1,755	1,068	San Joaquin	12,003	6,487	11,454	7,861
Fresno	14,621	9,613	14,241	11,707	San Luis Obispo	4,123	1,606	3,539	2,854
Glenn	1,916	902	1,797	1,342	San Mateo	7,205	1,958	4,485	5,207
Humboldt	6,528	1,778	4,103	5,786	Santa Barbara	6,970	2,586	5,198	4,453
Imperial	4,699	2,022	3,273	2,694	Santa Clara	19,565	6,485	14,185	16,592
Inyo	1,195	682	966	846	Santa Cruz	5,286	1,957	4,511	4,228
Kern	7,079	6,095	9,566	5,611	Shasta	2,108	1,028	2,828	2,008
Kings	2,806	1,604	2,905	2,221	Sierra	506	158	594	360
Lake	993	571	1,164	791	Siskiyou	2,909	1,502	3,447	2,059
Lassen	1,582	643	1,323	877	Solano	7,102	2,954	5,678	3,536
Los Angeles	178,117	55,661	114,070	135,554	Sonoma	10,377	4,070	8,377	9,733
Madera	1,779	1,145	1,880	1,323	Stanislaus	7,038	3,055	5,490	4,401
Marin	5,375	1,688	3,789	4,328	Sutter	1,862	636	1,543	1,211
Mariposa	484	320	802	451	Tehama	2,462	1,079	2,534	1,739
Mendocino	4,443	1,789	3,371	3,494	Trinity	622	285	661	124
Merced	3,457	1,537	2,637	2,132	Tulare	9,136	4,837	7,299	6,845
Modoc	992	555	1,222	768	Tuolumne	1,285	659	1,584	1,057
Mono	170	56	158	137	Ventura	5,231	1,305	2,835	3,980
Monterey	4,817	1,771	3,878	3,599	Yolo	3,375	1,787	2,922	2,334
Napa	4,448	1,444	3,088	3,914	Yuba	2,012	696	1,980	1,530
Nevada	2,055	747	2,548	1,586					
Orange	12,797	3,502	6,474	10,609	Total	624,992	229,191	466,289	462,516

Governor (1922)—Woolwine, Dem., 347,530; Richardson, Rep., 576,445; Horr, Soc., 41,418.

U. S. Senator (1922)—Pearson, Dem., 215,748; Johnson, Rep., 564,422; Needham, Proh., 70,748; Sinclair, Soc., 56,982.

California, in 1922, voted to enforce the Prohibition Amendment and the Volstead act. The State also voted for a soldier bonus.

PAST VOTE OF CALIFORNIA.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 40,718; Rep., 54,020.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 75,845; Rep., 78,614.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 80,426; Rep., 80,348; Gr., 3,392.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 85,288; Rep., 102,416; Proh., 2,920; Gr., 2,017.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 117,729; Rep., 124,816; Proh., 5,761.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 118,174; Rep., 117,962; People's, 25,311; Proh., 8,096.
1894 (Gov.), Dem., 111,942; Rep., 110,738; Pop., 51,304; Proh., 10,561.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 121,629; Rep., 146,688; Pop., 21,744; N. D., 2,006; Proh., 2,573; Soc. L., 1,611; Gold D., 1,730.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 124,985; Rep., 164,755; Soc. D., 7,554; Proh., 5,024.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 89,404; Rep., 205,226; Soc. D., 29,535; Proh., 7,380.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 127,492; Rep., 214,398; Soc. D., 28,659; Proh., 11,740; Ind., 4,278.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 283,436; Rep., 3,914; Prog., 283,610; Soc., 79,201; Proh., 23,366.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 466,289; Rep., 462,516; Soc., 43,263; Proh., 27,713.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 277,852; Rep. and Prog., 574.667; Soc., 49,341; Proh., 38,797.
1918 (Gov.), Rep., Prog. and Proh., 387,647; Ind., 251,189; Soc., 29,003.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 229,191; Rep., 624,992; Soc., 64,076; Proh., 25,204; U. S. Sen., Dem., 371,580; Rep., 447,835; Proh., 57,768; Soc., 36,545.

COLORADO.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924.			1920.		Counties.	1924.			1920.	
	Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.		Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Harding, Dem.	Cox, Rep
Adams	2,955	1,209	893	2,538	1,617	La Plata	1,474	1,516	930	1,687	1,458
Alamosa	1,012	625	812	1,090	953	Larimer	6,486	1,970	533	5,633	2,709
Arapahoe	4,222	1,209	997	2,805	1,697	Las Animas	5,721	2,758	2,936	4,757	4,217
Archuleta	453	269	291	704	390	Lincoln	1,647	634	384	1,828	983
Baca	1,125	653	551	1,594	107	Logan	2,898	946	1,315	3,150	1,916
Bent	1,475	804	417	1,528	905	Mesa	4,053	2,388	2,291	3,642	3,154
Boulder	7,614	3,273	1,839	6,483	4,226	Mineral	150	101	70	184	147
Chaffee	1,322	612	1,017	1,527	1,244	Moffat	1,012	647	151	1,287	597
Cheyenne	837	236	399	820	359	Montezuma	686	721	557	946	755
Clear Creek	726	284	80	771	517	Montrose	2,071	1,239	1,106	2,197	1,500
Conejos	1,463	995	137	1,587	892	Morgan	3,267	757	370	2,920	1,121
Costilla	744	665	92	780	787	Otero	4,624	1,938	1,105	2,733	2,700
Crowley	1,079	667	324	1,345	769	Ouray	496	256	307	706	443
Custer	415	281	221	540	290	Park	645	316	158	504	328
Delta	2,689	1,345	781	2,557	1,725	Phillips	1,058	397	635	1,175	468
Denver	59,047	15,764	13,054	42,742	21,551	Pitkin	437	204	121	474	407
Dolores	100	157	169	192	154	Prowers	2,566	1,042	505	2,659	1,247
Douglas	869	383	248	958	561	Pueblo	10,609	4,917	3,460	9,687	7,921
Eagle	680	431	414	854	667	Rio Blanco	741	407	64	777	456
Elbert	1,396	506	539	1,639	687	Rio Grande	1,588	922	391	1,696	996
El Paso	9,965	4,140	3,636	9,426	5,112	Routt	1,824	1,116	229	1,878	1,244
Fremont	4,422	1,550	1,135	2,952	2,259	Saguache	1,211	591	234	1,179	733
Garfield	1,927	917	808	1,914	1,472	San Juan	215	206	55	332	291
Gilpin	361	161	124	420	194	San Miguel	673	567	251	925	685
Grand	658	308	239	660	562	Sedgwick	799	372	297	834	385
Gunnison	1,125	598	744	1,060	1,024	Summit	343	241	124	400	389
Hinsdale	133	79	53	146	64	Teller	1,262	592	616	1,562	1,017
Huerfano	2,802	1,219	1,570	2,590	2,298	Washington	1,771	720	681	2,099	1,056
Jackson	385	111	72	388	120	Weld	10,211	3,406	2,169	10,347	5,226
Jefferson	4,861	1,271	1,312	3,632	1,983	Yuma	2,721	865	832	2,673	1,278
Kiowa	781	431	430	839	515						
Kit Carson	2,030	720	574	1,857	803	Total	193,956	75,238	57,368	173,248	104,936
Lake	1,024	613	510	1,295	950						

Governor (1924)—Morely, Rep., 177,298; Sweet, Dem., 150,229.

U. S. Senator (1924)—Phipps, Rep., 159,698; Adams, Dem., 139,660.

U. S. Senator (1923)—Gov. Sweet, May 17, appointed Alva B. Adams, Dem., of Pueblo, to serve unexpired term of Samuel D. Nicholson, Rep., deceased.

Governor (1922)—Sweet, D., 138,098; Griffith, R., 134,353; F.-L., 2,036; Soc., 2,283; O. A. P., 1,445.

PAST VOTE OF COLORADO.

1880 (Pres.), Dem., 24,647; Rep., 27,450.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 27,723; Rep., 36,290.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 37,567; Rep., 50,774; Proh., 2,192; Un. Lab., 1,266.
1892 (Pres.), Rep., 38,620; People's, 53,584; Proh., 1,687.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 161,269; Rep., 26,279; Nat. Dem., 1; Proh., 2,110.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 122,733; Rep., 93,039; Proh., 3,790; Soc., 714; People's, 389.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 100,105; Rep., 134,687; Proh., 3,432; Soc., 4,304; People's, 824.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 126,644; Rep., 123,700; Proh., 5,559; Soc., 7,974.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 114,232; Rep., 58,386; Prog., 72,306; Soc., 16,418; Proh., 5,063; Soc. L., 475.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 95,640; Rep., 129,096; Prog., 33,320; Soc., 10,516.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 178,816; Rep., 102,308; Soc., 10,049; Proh., 2,793; Prog., 409.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 102,397; Rep., 112,693; Soc., 5,249.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 104,936; Rep., 173,298; Proh., 2,807; F.-Lab., 3,016; Soc., 8,046.
1920 (Gov.), Dem., 108,738; Rep., 174,488; F.-Lab. and Soc., 9,702.
1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 112,890; Rep., 156,577; F.-Lab., 9,041; Ind., 8,665.

CONNECTICUT.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924.			1920.		Counties.	1924.			1920.	
	Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.		Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.
Hartford	61,381	28,139	9,199	54,046	30,287	Litchfield	15,499	6,645	3,095	14,405	6,938
New Haven	69,164	30,247	14,591	65,938	37,977	Middlesex	9,383	4,009	973	8,447	4,170
New Lond'n	18,205	8,615	2,331	17,422	9,209	Tolland	5,161	2,239	854	5,135	2,308
Fairfield	58,041	18,815	10,440	55,251	24,761						
Windham	9,488	5,475	933	8,594	5,071	Total	246,322	110,184	42,416	229,238	120,721

President (1924)—Johns, Soc. Lab., 1,373.

Governor (1924)—Bingham, Rep., 246,336; Morris, Dem., 118,676; McLevy, Soc., 5,168; Mackay, Soc. Lab., 1,313; Mackenzie, Workers', 728.

U. S. Senator (1924), to fill place of Brandegee, deceased—Gov. Bingham, Rep., 112,648; Holt, Dem., 72,006.

Governor (1922)—Fitzgerald, Dem., 148,641; Templeton, Rep., 170,231; Soc., 5,286; F.-L., 915.

U. S. Senator (1922)—Spellacy, Dem., 147,276; McLean, Rep., 169,524; Soc., 5,274; F.-L., 945.

PAST VOTE OF CONNECTICUT.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 45,695; Rep., 50,314.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 61,931; Rep., 59,030.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 64,417; Rep., 67,073.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 67,182; Rep., 65,898; Proh., 2,493; Gr., 1,684.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 74,922; Rep., 74,586; Proh., 4,236; Un. Lab., 240.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 82,395; Rep., 77,032; People's, 809; Proh., 4,026.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 56,740; Rep., 110,285; M. D., 4,334; Proh., 1,808; Soc. L., 1,223; Gold D., 4,334.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 74,014; Rep., 102,572; Soc., 1,029; Proh., 1,617; Soc. L., 908.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 72,909; Rep., 111,089; Soc., 4,543; Proh., 1,506; Soc. L., 575; Pop., 494.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 68,255; Rep., 112,915; Soc., 5,110; Proh., 2,380; Soc. L., 608; Ind., 650.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 74,561; Rep., 68,324; Soc., 10,056; Prog., 34,129; Proh., 2,068; Soc. L., 1,260.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 73,888; Rep., 91,262; Soc., 5,914; Proh., 8,030; Soc. L., 633.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 99,786; Rep., 106,514; Soc., 5,179; Proh., 1,789; Soc. L., 606.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 96,787; Rep., 109,293; Soc., 5,300; Proh., 1,803; Soc. L., 621.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 98,649; Rep., 107,020; Soc., 5,279; Proh., 1,768; Soc. L., 619.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 76,773; Rep., 84,891.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 120,721; Rep., 229,238; Soc., 10,350; Proh., 1,771; Soc. L., 1,491; F.-Lab., 1,947.
1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 131,824; Rep., 216,792.
1920 (Gov.), Dem., 119,912; Rep., 230,732; Soc., 10,154; Soc. L., 1,517; F.-Lab., 1,896.

DELAWARE.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE, 1924.	New Castle.	Kent.	Sussex.	Total.
Democratic	17,842	6,936	8,668	33,445
Republican	35,427	6,894	10,120	52,441
La Follette	4,562	192	225	4,923

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE, 1920.	New Castle.	Kent.	Sussex.	Total.
Democratic	24,252	7,211	8,548	39,911
Republican	36,600	6,511	9,747	52,858
Total	60,852	13,722	18,295	92,769

Governor (1924)—Robinson, Rep., 53,016; Bancroft, Dem., 34,830; Houck, Prog., 422.
U. S. Senator (1924)—du Pont, Rep., 52,731; Tunnell, Dem. and Prog., 36,085.
U. S. Senator (1922)—Bayard, Dem., 37,304; du Pont, Rep., 36,979; Stephens, Forward Party, 608.

PAST VOTE OF DELAWARE.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 10,208; Rep., 11,115.
1876 (Pres.), 13,381; Rep., 10,752.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 15,181; Rep., 14,138; Gr., 121.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 16,976; Rep., 13,053; Proh., 64; Gr., 10.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 16,414; Rep., 12,973; Proh., 400.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 18,581; Rep., 18,077; Proh., 564.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 13,425; Rep., 16,883; Nat. Dem., 877; Proh., 353.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 18,863; Rep., 22,535; Proh., 546; Soc., 57.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 19,359; Rep., 23,712; Proh., 607; Soc., 146; People's, 51.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 22,071; Rep., 25,114; Proh., 670; Soc., 239; Ind., 30.
1910 (Treas.), Dem., 21,107; Rep., 21,686.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 22,631; Rep., 15,997; Soc., 556; Prog., 8,886; Proh., 623.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 21,460; Rep., 22,745; Soc, 556; Prog., 3,019; Proh., 623.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 24,753; Rep., 26,011; Soc., 480; Proh., 566.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 24,053; Rep., 26,648; Soc., 490.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 25,434; Rep., 22,925; Prog., 2,361; Soc., 490.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 20,113; Rep., 21,519.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 39,911; Rep., 52,858; Soc., 988; Proh., 986; Ind., 93; Single Tax, 93.
1920 (Gov.), Dem., 41,038; Rep., 51,895.

FLORIDA.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

COUNTIES.	1924. Davis, Dem.	1924. Coolidge, Rep.	1924. La Fol'te, Prog.	1920. Cox, Dem	1920. Harding, Rep.
Alachua	1,995	528	174	3,318	1,118
Baker	215	124	25	339	115
Bay	838	318	45	818	551
Bradford	539	94	17	1,269	248
Brevard	872	515	88	894	659
Broward	421	407	86	420	442
Calhoun	406	56	37	898	99
Charlotte	321	167	30	.....	.....
Citrus	423	30	49	651	94
Clay	339	171	71	558	486
Collier	148	15	5	.....	.....
Columbia	776	85	61	1,248	162
Dade	3,474	2,753	1,014	4,381	3,077
De Soto	641	230	10	2,496	1,077
Dixie	257	14	.....	.....	.....
Duval	5,908	3,291	1,210	13,390	6,628
Escambia	2,290	1,274	615	3,485	1,127
Flagler	202	75	65	210	74
Franklin	417	109	16	587	276
Gadsden	681	47	65	1,922	38
Glades	212	83	25	.....	.....
Hamilton	619	143	33	706	151
Hardee	795	264	67	.....	.....
Hendry	132	21	11	.....	.....
Hernando	300	59	36	624	132
Highlands	457	265	58	.....	.....
Hillsboro'gh	4,470	1,585	765	7,870	3,772
Holmes	658	377	117	869	537
Jackson	1,771	320	82	2,421	508
Jefferson	566	66	43	754	239
Lafayette	358	33	11	629	64
Lake	1,381	948	158	1,720	734
Lee	845	552	80	1,721	736
Leon	947	92	44	1,460	452
Levy	524	214	55	882	377
Liberty	193	18	10	423	20
Madison	538	23	30	921	30
Manatee	1,064	629	181	1,793	884
Marion	1,528	359	94	2,497	132
Monroe	835	262	113	979	510
Nassau	617	106	32	965	281
Okaloosa	642	183	83	569	411
Okeechobee	182	57	19	237	58
Orange	1,883	1,653	216	2,099	1,447
Osceola	884	589	65	754	1,035
Palm Beach	1,543	1,726	375	1,543	1,898
Pasco	780	472	143	1,117	630
Pinellas	2,633	2,872	302	3,604	2,529
Polk	3,070	1,530	461	3,918	1,782
Putnam	889	574	89	1,557	1,181
Santa Rosa	693	229	38	813	333
Sarasota	204	187	47	.....	.....
Seminole	945	372	253	1,451	767
St. John	1,023	517	187	1,810	1,221
St. Lucie	722	524	150	1,167	707
Sumter	481	108	73	926	219
Suwanee	977	111	70	1,493	382
Taylor	476	100	7	568	128
Union	322	16	7	.....	.....
Volusia	2,042	1,631	204	530	119
Wakulla	332	34	15	2,767	2,175
Walton	825	220	56	1,322	619
Washingt'n.	562	206	37	750	307
Total	62,083	30,633	8,625	90,515	44,853

President (1924)—Faris, Proh., 2,228; American Party, 2,315.
Governor (1924)—Martin, Dem., 84,181; O'Neal, Rep., 17,499.
Florida voters, in 1924, ratified a constitutional amendment prohibiting an income or inheritance tax, and allowing the head of a family $500 exemption in his personal property.
U. S. Senator (1922)—Trammel, Dem., 45,707; Lawson, Ind. Rep., 6,074; Jeffries, 165.

PAST VOTE OF FLORIDA.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 15,427; Rep., 17,763.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 22,923; Rep., 23,849.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 27,964; Rep., 23,654.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 31,766; Rep., 28,031; Proh., 72.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 39,656; Rep., 26,659; Proh., 418.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 30,143; People's, 4,843; Proh., 570.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 32,736; Rep., 11,288; Nat. Dem., 1,778; Proh., 654.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 28,007; Rep., 7,314; Proh., 2,234; Soc., 601; People's, 1,070.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 27,046; Rep., 8,314; Proh., 5; Soc., 2,337; People's, 1,605.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 31,104; Rep., 10,654; Proh., 553; Soc., 3,747; Ind., 1,356.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 36,417; Rep., 4,279; Prog., 4,535; Proh., 1,854; Soc., 4,806.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 55,984; Rep., 14,611; Proh., 4,855; Soc., 5,353.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 30,343; Proh., 39,546; Rep., 10,333; Soc., 2,470; Ind., 193.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 58,391; Rep., 8,744; Soc., 3,304.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 90,515; Rep., 44,853; Soc., 5,189; Proh., 5,124; White Rep., 10,118.
1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 98,957; Rep., 37,065; Soc., 3,525; White Rep., 2,847.
1920 (Gov.), Dem., 103,407; Rep., 23,788; White Rep., 2,654; Soc., 2,823.

GEORGIA.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924. Davis, Dem.	1924. Coolidge, Rep.	1924. La Follette, Prog.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1920. Harding, Rep.
Appling	212	44	1	313	196
Atkinson	394	25	17	453	119
Bacon	961	79	15	307	219
Baker	245	21	7	141	80
Baldwin	826	107	51	554	92
Banks	291	86	16	479	342
Barrow	501	88	173	731	412
Bartow	846	482	65	922	754
Ben Hill	507	150	190	543	232
Berrien	409	13	10	623	58
Bibb	3,647	455	283	2,030	458
Bleckly	367	21	17	262	.....
Brantley	238	9	32	.....	.....
Brooks	1,179	128	14	597	76
Bryan	196	9	3	175	21
Bulloch	989	37	26	1,008	248
Burke	449	76	16	387	39
Butts	493	50	38	502	141
Calhoun	343	66	3	449	5
Camden	172	1	2	152	14
Campbell	477	18	13	263	107
Candler	241	14	14	673	68
Carroll	1,784	526	228	1,632	1,227
Catoosa	661	242	29	55	33
Charlton	151	20	7	157	28
Chatham	6,158	1,800	857	4,243	995
Chat'hochee	208	14	5	87	5
Chattooga	1,615	412	34	887	514
Cherokee	848	601	54	544	1,138
Clarke	1,530	267	63	1,419	217
Clay	246	51	34	230	63
Clayton	273	46	75	475	34
Clinch	235	13	17	294	77
Cobb	1,360	362	188	1,208	1,095
Coffee	510	62	78	426	230
Colquitt	1,572	205	145	768	523
Columbia	213	47	40	476	.....
Cook	502	44	35	280	303
Coweta	1,010	67	40	1,094	169
Crawford	352	7	15	235	65
Crisp	439	21	16	565	83
Dade	563	119	59	494	114
Dawson	279	264	3	254	354
Decatur	637	151	134	982	300
De Kalb	2,277	590	374	1,847	803
Dodge	1,654	91	9	627	177
Dooley	590	45	2	544	39
Dougherty	1,065	167	82	621	105
Douglas	355	86	134	427	475
Early	351	22	62	381	34
Echols	482	11	2	.....	.....
Effingham	337	39	30	726	118
Elbert	1,024	72	191	1,247	187
Emanuel	710	39	25	1,444	190
Evans	790	21	17	432	16
Fannin	1,079	1,650	3	549	1,083
Fayette	257	24	42	231	80
Floyd	1,922	470	212	1,923	667
Forsyth	715	298	17	813	741
Franklin	618	109	116	889	447
Fulton	7 830	3,229	1,579	6,635	3,336
Gilmer	776	912	0	546	662
Glascock	111	26	68	232	83
Glynn	612	283	75	422	132
Gordon	875	397	68	713	929
Grady	1,447	100	25	887	232
Greene	558	77	146	681	178
Gwinnett	1,011	207	116	1,655	1,140
Habersham	808	322	62	503	626
Hall	1,398	290	175	1,475	852
Hancock	272	22	14	498	53
Haralson	447	667	121	438	1,108
Harris	457	20	40	398	9
Hart	857	65	195	694	323
Heard	327	35	7	461	14
Henry	594	53	67	608	.....
Houston	1,611	75	23	723	39
Irwin	268	35	21	525	114
Jackson	993	142	79	1,069	334
Jasper	448	68	9	429	42
Jeff Davis	122	39	6	260	303

Counties.	1924. Davis, Dem.	1924. Coolidge, Rep.	1924. La Follette, Prog.	1920. Cox, Dem.	1920. Harding, Rep.
Jefferson	502	103	77	837	82
Jenkins	200	16	24	331	49
Johnson	1,058	194	116	306	74
Jones	414	26	3	87	31
Lamar	594	38	32	.....	.....
Lanier	356	46	1	.....	.....
Laurens	1,127	121	51	1,167	350
Lee	211	23	11	251	19
Liberty	334	39	43	303	175
Lincoln	847	121	296	509	3
Long	499	19	46	.....	.....
Lowndes	1,095	57	59	1,308	220
Lumpkin	357	111	10	155	205
Macon	649	52	49	483	68
Madison	504	121	61	693	281
Marion	272	31	18	236	180
McDuffie	267	37	256	382	109
McIntosh	127	44	2	119	39
Meriwether	886	103	342	1,059	186
Miller	126	45	12	155	30
Milton	224	53	51	278	231
Mitchell	736	51	51	930	144
Monroe	672	64	31	837	83
Montg'm'y	353	87	13	169	148
Morgan	598	126	44	450	176
Murray	818	648	65	728	851
Muscogee	2,067	218	130	1,372	101
Newton	716	139	95	753	349
Oconee	279	46	62	341	108
Oglethorpe	1,748	129	88	844	42
Paulding	419	378	126	340	954
Pickens	754	1,149	4	437	830
Pierce	397	83	21	407	122
Pike	895	41	72	1,277	280
Polk	803	481	157	658	1,004
Pulaski	442	29	21	338	57
Putnam	457	7	4	420	5
Quitman	138	8	4	135	4
Rabun	454	117	22	312	147
Randolph	518	88	50	534	51
Richmond	2,169	1,296	379	2,656	511
Rockdale	382	24	28	488	201
Schley	266	12	3	235	53
Screven	821	288	36	639	260
Seminole	201	24	20	.....	.....
Spalding	1,257	75	88	830	181
Stephens	523	40	36	415	252
Stewart	408	24	33	344	31
Sumter	1,225	124	113	1,076	296
Talbot	491	33	2	379	43
Taliaferro	228	4	61	330	121
Tattnall	1,100	66	149	447	301
Taylor	370	96	20	491	211
Telfair	1,382	264	111	1,069	37
Terrell	630	45	21	500	48
Thomas	1,280	115	68	1,130	168
Tift	522	33	40	576	154
Toombs	314	32	32	397	246
Towns	604	765	3	256	398
Treutlen	222	27	3	.....	.....
Troup	1,422	165	97	1,451	342
Turner	338	166	32	393	182
Twiggs	417	39	30	273	44
Union	793	719	55	469	562
Upson	484	37	60	957	170
Walker	1,740	878	54	1,347	1,069
Walton	873	90	62	1,189	123
Ware	1,497	216	283	901	215
Warren	253	36	98	402	83
Washington	758	130	77	1,134	118
Wayne	409	33	61	407	25
Webster	140	10	10	185	24
Wheeler	772	0	97	350	101
White	476	158	16	209	264
Whitefield	1,236	668	92	762	1,073
Wilcox	431	21	38	481	106
Wilkes	836	44	195	876	12
Wilkerson	284	56	13	256	37
Worth	616	40	75	626	214
Total	123,200	30,300	12,687	107,162	43,720

Governor (1924)—Walker Dem , 152,367; unopposed.
U. S. Senator (1924)—Harris, Dem., 155 497; unopposed.
Georgia voters in 1924 amended the Constitution to provide for biennial sessions of the Legislature The vote 79,665 to 18.902.
Governor (1922)—Walker, Dem , 75,019. No opposition.
U. S. Senator (1922)—George, Dem , 75,838. No opposition.

PAST VOTE OF GEORGIA.

1916 (Pres.), Dem., **127,763**; Rep., **11,294**; Soc., **941**; Prog., 20,692.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 53,731; Rep., 7,078.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 107,162; Rep., 43,720; Soc., **465**.

IDAHO.

(Presidential vote, 1924.)

Counties.	Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Counties.	Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Counties.	Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.
Ada	7,220	2,255	3,780	Clark	496	43	175	Lincoln	692	154	427
Adams	422	208	369	Clearwater	946	322	725	Madison	1,417	601	615
Bannock	4,520	1,612	3,914	Custer	585	394	293	Minidoka	1,046	204	1,370
Bear Lake	1,611	881	481	Elmore	789	381	906	Nez Perce	2,250	1,212	1,842
Benewah	1,158	318	989	Franklin	1,361	540	723	Oneida	956	530	747
Bingham	2,693	696	1,649	Fremont	1,662	530	1,477	Owyhee	564	309	671
Blaine	732	543	485	Gem	1,072	380	1,143	Payette	1,160	401	887
Boise	388	198	316	Gooding	1,097	422	896	Power	757	314	684
Bonner	1,714	543	2,008	Idaho	1,363	779	1,429	Shoshone	3,034	835	2,078
Bonneville	2,880	431	2,060	Jefferson	1,393	305	1,084	Teton	665	186	343
Boundary	829	244	692	Jerome	1,117	376	896	Twin Falls	4,630	1,641	2,800
Butte	409	196	284	Kootenai	3,289	790	3,256	Valley	486	214	498
Camas	226	113	302	Latah	3,053	838	1,949	Washington	1,183	623	1,056
Canyon	3,820	965	5,163	Lemhi	1,005	442	401				
Caribou	508	148	208	Lewis	650	601	753	Total	69,879	24,256	54,160
Cassia	2,031	538	1,336								

Governor (1924)—Moore, Rep., 65,508; Frechafer, Dem., 25,081; Samuels, Prog., 58,167; O'Mahoney, Soc., 321.

U. S. Senator (1924)—Borah, Rep., 99,846; Martin, Dem., 25,199; Gary, Soc., 554.

(Presidential vote, 1920.)

Counties.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Counties.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Counties.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.
Ada	8,414	4,173	Clark	594	184	Lincoln	755	426
Adams	682	390	Clearwater	947	481	Madison	1,882	979
Bannock	4,879	2,986	Custer	807	394	Minidoka	1,622	1,107
Bear Lake	1,831	1,138	Elmore	1,065	867	Nez Perce	2,761	1,548
Benewah	1,326	794	Franklin	1,612	899	Oneida	1,500	752
Bingham	3,293	1,184	Fremont	1,994	1,061	Owyhee	970	514
Blaine	1,169	561	Gem	1,404	832	Payette	1,690	785
Boise	582	373	Gooding	1,878	788	Power	1,155	560
Bonner	2,217	1,468	Idaho	2,386	1,127	Shoshone	3,112	1,733
Bonneville	3,259	1,419	Jefferson	1,794	741	Teton	906	409
Boundary	885	750	Jerome	1,737	784	Twin Falls	5,894	2,882
Butte	646	316	Kootenai	3,518	1,818	Valley	492	322
Camas	400	276	Latah	3,855	1,567	Washington	1,864	1,414
Canyon	5,633	3,375	Lemhi	1,289	649			
Caribou	541	181	Lewis	1,012	712	Total	88,975	46,579
Cassia	2,690	1,178						

(Presidential vote, 1916.)

Counties.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Counties.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Counties.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.
Ada	5,207	5,299	Clearwater	678	839	Madison	1,371	1,132
Adams	645	567	Custer	879	154	Minidoka	1,135	965
Bannock	4,084	2,950	Elmore	1,099	692	Nez Perce	2,675	1,753
Bear Lake	1,566	1,229	Franklin	1,432	1,089	Oneida	1,326	1,014
Benewah	1,374	935	Fremont	2,695	1,654	Owyhee	775	602
Bingham	2,306	1,885	Gem	990	750	Payette	.....	.....
Blaine	1,830	1,239	Gooding	1,089	1,093	Power	1,079	1,024
Boise	1,048	1,231	Idaho	2,265	1,892	Shoshone	4,239	2,431
Bonner	2,003	679	Jefferson	1,606	1,002	Teton	726	650
Bonneville	2,341	1,745	Kootenai	2,855	2,741	Twin Falls	3,974	3,083
Boundary	653	601	Latah	2,811	2,777	Valley	.....	.....
Butte	.....	.....	Lemhi	1,080	723	Washington	1,802	1,547
Camas	.....	.....	Lewis	1,255	901			
Canyon	4,478	3,570	Lincoln	1,084	1,139	Total	70,054	55,368
Cassia	1,629	1,331						

Governor (1922)—Alexander, Dem., 36,810; Moore, Rep., 50,538; Samuels, Prog., 40,516.

PAST VOTE OF IDAHO.

1880 (Cong.). Dem., 3,604; Rep., 2,090.

1884 (Cong.), Dem., 1,547; Rep., 741.

1886 (Cong.), Dem., 7,416; Rep., 7,842.

1888 (Cong.), Dem., 6,404; Rep., 9,609; Ind. Rep., 1,458.

1890 (Gov.), Dem., 7,948; Rep., 10,262.

1892 (Pres.), Dem., 2; Rep., 8,709; Peoples', 10,520; Proh., 288.

1892 (Gov.), Dem., 6.769; Rep., 8,178; Proh., 264; Pop., 4,865.

1894 (Gov.), Dem., 7,057; Rep., 10,208; Pop., 7,121.

1896 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 23,190; Rep., 6,324; Proh., 179.

1898 (Gov.), Dem., 19,407; Rep., 13,794; Proh. 1,175.

1900 (Gov.), Dem., 28,628; Rep., 26,468; Proh., 1,031; Pop., 246.

1900 (Pres.), Dem., 29,646; Rep., 27,198; Proh., 857; Pop., 213.

1902 (Gov.), Dem., 26,021; Rep., 31,874; Proh., 489; Soc., 1,320.

1904 (Gov.), Dem., 24,192; Rep., 41,877; Soc., 4,000; Proh., 990; Pop., 679.

1904 (Pres.), Dem., 18,480; Rep., 47,783; Proh., 1,013; Soc., 4,949; Pop., 353.

1906 (Gov.), Dem., 29,496; Rep., 38,386; Proh., 1,037; Soc., 4,650.

1908 (Pres.), Dem. 36,162; Rep., 52,621; Proh., 1,986; Soc., 6,400; Ind., 210.

1908 (Cong.), Dem., 36,605; Rep., 49,983; Proh., 2,099; Soc., 6,248; Ind., 99.

1910 (Gov.), Dem., 40,856; Rep., 39,961; Pop., 5,342.

1912 (Pres.), Dem., 33,921; Rep., 32,810; Prog., 25,527; Soc., 11,960; Proh., 1,537.

1912 (Gov.), Dem., 33,992; Rep., 35.056; Prog., 24,325; Soc., 11,094; Proh., 1,028.

1914 (Gov.), Dem., 47,618; Rep., 40,349; Prog., 10,583; Soc., 7,967; Proh., 1,396.

1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 41,266; Rep., 47,486; Prog., 10,321; Soc., 7,882; Proh., 1,239.

1916 (Pres.), Dem., 70,054; Rep., 55,368; Soc., 8,066; Proh., 1,127.

1916 (Gov.), Dem., 63,877; Rep., 63,305; Soc., 7,321.

1918 (Gov.), Dem., 38,499; Rep., 57,626.

1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 31,018; Rep., 63,587.

1920 (Pres.), Dem., 46,579; Rep., 88,975; Proh., 9; Soc., 38; F.-L., 6.

1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 64,513; Rep., 75,085

1920 (Gov.), Dem., 38,509; Rep., 75,748.

ILLINOIS.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Co.	1924.			1920.		Co.	1924.			1920.	
	Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.		Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.
Adams	9,985	8,628	5,693	12,852	7,222	Liv'ston	9,695	2,911	2,387	10,382	3,101
Alex	4,465	2,639	573	5,287	3,167	Logan	7,063	3,708	1,537	6,957	3,232
Bond	3,644	2,143	585	3,662	1,533	Macon	16,458	6,670	4,120	16,486	7,917
Boone	4,872	348	1,235	5,386	496	Mac'pin	8,571	6,134	6,959	8,700	5,936
Brown	1,637	2,149	139	1,590	1,866	Madison	19,926	12,863	8,965	19,249	10,149
Bureau	9,457	1,995	4,169	9,968	2,354	Marion	5,889	4,768	2,671	6,620	4,351
Calhoun	1,136	1,115	100	1,367	703	Marshall	3,776	1,836	823	3,734	1,568
Carroll	4,559	603	2,301	5,194	606	Mason	3,522	2,536	604	3,842	2,595
Cass	3,139	2,909	1,547	3,956	2,861	Massac	3,227	920	350	3,731	688
Ch'p'gn.	14,244	5,221	3,149	15,573	5,247	McDon.	7,505	4,016	746	7,221	3,930
Christ'n.	7,398	5,826	2,741	7,535	5,398	McH'n'y	8,751	1,372	2,864	9,885	1,536
Clark	4,731	4,203	211	5,312	4,181	McLean	16,550	6,826	6,132	16,680	6,411
Clay	3,432	2,987	479	3,683	2,358	Menard	2,931	1,954	319	2,882	1,864
Clinton	2,358	1,693	3,876	4,564	1,661	Mercer	5,618	1,699	890	5,531	1,574
Coles	8,342	5,544	1,275	8,563	5,811	Monroe	2,390	1,369	1,173	2,955	932
Cook	688,973	226,141	196,149	635,197	197,499	Montg'y	8,022	5,622	3,225	7,429	4,756
Crawf'd	4,830	4,223	364	5,188	4,092	Morgan	8,223	5,721	877	8,169	4,447
Cumber	2,698	2,384	190	3,095	2,162	Moultrie	3,001	2,403	225	3,279	2,513
De Kalb	10,500	1,540	1,654	10,374	1,700	Ogle	8,449	1,591	1,727	9,322	1,720
De Witt	5,173	2,752	846	5,001	3,079	Peoria	25,243	6,343	11,306	24,541	3,230
Douglas	4,046	2,315	874	4,885	2,308	Perry	3,693	3,007	2,536	4,598	2,478
Du Page	16,917	1,893	4,378	12,280	2,084	Piatt	3,799	1,733	354	4,283	1,903
Edgar	6,297	5,222	500	6,750	5,694	Pike	4,989	5,424	481	5,564	4,279
Edwards	2,750	1,047	140	3,002	742	Pope	2,161	978	106	2,486	687
Eff'ham	3,159	3,814	1,070	4,176	2,950	Pulaski	3,355	1,700	390	4,002	2,276
Fayette	5,010	4,668	627	5,758	3,824	Putnam	1,364	260	586	1,623	362
Ford	4,672	1,093	849	4,995	958	Rand'ph	4,527	3,734	2,591	6,180	3,181
Franklin	6,779	5,791	4,304	7,608	4,894	Richl'nd	3,082	2,749	295	3,026	2,174
Fulton	8,664	5,011	4,150	9,523	5,293	Rock Isl	25,563	3,631	11,320	21,908	5,208
Gallatin	1,972	2,385	368	2,184	2,000	Saline	6,084	4,037	2,743	6,722	3,500
Greene	3,527	4,648	687	3,685	3,776	Sang'on	23,443	12,640	9,054	21,820	11,000
Grundy	4,337	742	1,681	4,647	803	Seh'yler	2,729	2,860	298	2,800	2,258
Ham'ton	2,659	3,168	200	3,220	2,591	Scott	2,229	1,994	180	2,075	1,786
Hancock	6,678	5,189	963	7,379	5,125	Shelby	5,605	5,265	717	6,351	5,113
Hardin	1,378	1,358	70	1,555	948	Stark	2,698	784	310	2,750	661
Hen'son	2,879	803	257	2,747	740	St. Clair	23,380	14,921	12,468	21,681	14,032
Henry	13,159	1,944	3,027	12,379	2,530	Steph'on	8,638	2,452	5,088	9,570	2,772
Iroquois	7,498	2,303	1,873	9,186	2,429	Tazewell	7,488	3,375	3,470	7,679	3,640
Jackson	6,424	4,707	1,845	8,003	4,575	Union	2,579	3,783	216	3,119	3,660
Jasper	3,030	3,144	201	3,279	2,971	Vermil'n	17,822	6,424	8,073	18,175	8,634
Jefferson	5,406	6,258	436	5,711	4,772	Wabash	2,564	2,442	589	2,871	2,514
Jersey	2,460	2,723	335	2,873	1,999	Warren	6,912	2,440	1,225	6,309	2,236
Jo Davie	4,864	1,477	3,279	6,098	1,604	Wash'on	3,444	1,717	719	4,519	1,102
Johnson	2,468	1,408	188	2,972	1,137	Wayne	4,937	4,247	164	4,908	3,137
Kane	32,717	3,517	6,517	26,832	4,233	White	3,780	4,377	278	4,494	4,148
Kank'ee	12,462	2,488	3,438	12,853	2,828	Whit'side	11,532	1,957	2,057	10,923	1,927
Kendall	3,513	432	455	3,459	439	Will	22,780	4,707	7,902	21,746	5,410
Knox	12,968	2,617	4,044	12,559	2,852	W'mson	9,366	6,117	5,114	10,118	4,728
Lake	18,229	2,005	3,671	15,712	2,321	Win'bgo	21,978	2,228	6,434	19,913	3,355
La Salle	21,417	5,216	7,686	23,751	6,626	Woodf'd	4,290	1,828	1,326	.....	.....
Law'nce	4,607	4,103	167	4,720	3,707						
Lee	8,363	2,367	1,289	7,615	1,715	Total	1,453,321	576,775	432,027	1,420,480	534,395

President (1924)—Johns, Soc. Lab., 2,334; Foster, Workers', 2,622; Wallace, Commonwealth Land, 421; Faris, Pro., 2,367.

Governor (1924)—Small, Rep., 1,366,436; Jones, Dem., 1,021,408; Laflin, Soc., 15,191; Koch, Soc. Lab., 2,312; Dunne, Workers', 2,329; Lynchenhein, Com. Land, 414; Logan, Ind. Rep., 1,023.

United States Senator (1924)—Deneen, Rep., 1,449,180; Sprague, Dem., 806,702; Koop, Soc., 18,708; Wirth, Soc. Lab., 2,966; Engdahl, Workers,' 2,518; Spaulding, Com. Land, 391.

Cook County voters (1923) elected Miss Mary M. Barteime, Rep., to be a Judge of the Circut (State) Court. The Republicans in Chicago elected 11 and the Democrats 9 Judges of the Superior Court. The voters defeated a proposal for a Zoo, which was to cost $7,500,000.

Illinois, in 1922, voted (1,065,242 to 512,111) in favor of beer and light wines; voted (1,220,815 to 502,-372) for a soldier bonus.

The vote as to beer and light wines was thus divided: Cook County (Chicago), for, 552,003; against, 138,109; State, outside of Cook County, for, 513,239; against, 374,002. The vote for the bonus was 3 to 1, in Cook County and almost 2 to 1 in the rest of the State.

PAST VOTE OF ILLINOIS.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 189,938; Rep., 241,944.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 258,601; Rep., 278,232.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 277,321; Rep., 318,037; Gr., 26,358.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 312,351; Rep., 337,469; Proh., 12,074, Gr., 10,778.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 348,371; Rep., 370,475; Proh., 21,703; Un Lab., 7,134.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 426,281; Rep., 399,288; People's, 22,207; Proh., 25,870.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 464,523; Pop., 1,090; Rep., 607,130; Gold D., 6,390; Proh., 9,796; Nat., 793; Soc. L., 1,147.
1900 (Gov.), Dem., 518,966; Rep., 580,198; S. D., 8,617. Proh., 15,643; S. L., 1,319; Pop., 1,048.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 503,061, Rep, 597,985; S. D., 9,687 Proh, 17,623; Pop., 1,141; Soc. L., 1,373; U C, 352
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 334,880; Rep., 634,029; Proh., 35,390; Soc D., 59,062; Soc. L., 4,379; Peo., 14,364 Cont, 780.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 327,606; Rep., 632,645; S. D., 69,225; Proh., 34,770; Soc. L., 4,698; Pop., 4,698; Cont., 830.
1906 (Treas.), Dem., 271,984; Rep., 417,544; S. D. 42,002; Proh., 88,393; S. L., 3,757.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 450,795; Rep., 629,929; Soc., 34,691; Proh., 29,343; Soc. L., 1,675; Pop., 601; Ind., 7,648; U. C., 400.
1910 (S. Treas.), Dem., 376,046; Rep., 436,486; Prog., 20,113; Soc., 49,687; Soc. L., 2,943.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 405,048; Rep., 253,613; Prog., 386,478; Soc., 81,278; Proh., 15,710; Soc. L., 4,066.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 443,120; Rep., 318,469; Prog., 303,401; Soc., 78,679; Proh., 15,231; S. L., 3,980.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 373,403; Rep., 390,661; Prog., 203,027; Soc., 39,889; Proh., 6,750; S. L., 2,078.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 950,229; Rep., 1,152,549; Soc., 61,304; Proh., 26,047; S. L., 2,488.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 556,654; Rep., 696,535; Soc., 52,316; Proh., 15,309; S. L., 1,739.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 426 943; Rep., 479,967; Soc., 37,167; Proh., 3,151; Soc. L., 3,268.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 534,395; Rep., 1,420,480; Soc., 74,747; Proh., 11,216; F.-L., 49,630; Single Tax, 775; Soc. Lab., 3,471.
1920 (Gov.), Dem., 731,551; Rep., 1,243,148; Soc., 58,998; Proh., 9,876; F.-L., 56,480; Single Tax, 930; Soc. Lab., 3,020; Ind. Rep., 5,985; Co-operative, 1,260; Liberal, 357.

INDIANA.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924.			1920.		Counties.	1924.			1920.	
	Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.		Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.
Adams	3,330	4,300	391	4,144	3,653	Madison	18,447	12,061	1,282	15,704	13,325
Allen	25,207	17,244	3,889	24,208	13,804	Marion	95,135	59,498	5,842	79,957	61,460
Barth'l'mew	6,606	4,760	272	6,585	5,420	Marshall	5,354	4,277	377	5,708	4,631
Benton	3,250	2,104	216	3,900	2,098	Martin	2,470	2,669	134	2,747	2,443
Blackford	3,553	3,094	264	3,145	2,555	Miami	6,796	4,976	1,335	7,336	6,259
Boone	6,256	5,466	156	6,650	6,178	Monroe	6,247	4,689	327	5,633	4,751
Brown	756	1,229	47	788	1,316	Montgom'y.	8,366	5,708	186	8,792	7,159
Carroll	4,543	3,660	254	5,006	4,186	Morgan	5,328	4,042	184	5,634	4,254
Cass	9,939	5,276	2,480	9,545	8,194	Newton	2,705	1,523	240	3,129	1,664
Clark	5,944	5,218	315	6,466	6,729	Noble	5,793	4,163	398	6,820	4,148
Clay	5,955	5,349	843	6,129	5,612	Ohio	989	1,058	43	1,177	1,097
Clinton	7,469	6,070	261	7,739	6,721	Orange	4,538	3,374	161	4,726	3,222
Crawford	1,917	2,384	123	2,290	2,213	Owen	2,627	2,670	225	2,997	2,948
Daviess	6,427	5,558	488	6,748	5,587	Parke	4,877	2,898	415	4,989	3,543
Dearborn	4,588	4,330	582	5,159	4,884	Perry	3,240	3,895	170	3,864	3,560
Decatur	4,907	4,092	246	5,516	3,896	Pike	3,885	3,604	442	4,069	3,067
DeKalb	6,093	4,133	872	6,514	4,750	Porter	5,613	1,640	1,009	5,570	1,671
Delaware	14,411	7,830	767	14,845	8,329	Posey	4,173	4,115	227	4,802	4,695
Dubois	2,708	5,651	504	3,738	4,238	Pulaski	2,725	1,953	253	2,740	2,228
Elkhart	13,096	4,729	2,343	12,297	5,770	Putnam	4,930	4,759	326	5,140	5,417
Fayette	5,284	2,940	244	4,742	3,768	Randolph	7,397	3,768	262	8,773	4,198
Floyd	6,733	6,971	738	7,669	7,391	Ripley	4,694	4,257	605	5,372	3,976
Fountain	4,796	4,282	249	5,218	4,088	Rush	5,958	3,415	110	6,113	4,513
Franklin	3,296	3,915	190	3,137	3,671	Scott	1,532	1,824	64	1,709	1,848
Fulton	4,329	3,244	192	4,618	3,602	Shelby	6,664	5,976	228	6,336	6,845
Gibson	7,100	6,149	993	7,498	6,384	Spencer	4,395	4,409	211	5,270	3,855
Grant	11,173	7,086	1,884	12,349	7,900	Starke	2,329	1,555	501	2,683	1,467
Greene	6,670	5,966	1,832	7,486	6,335	Steuben	4,046	1,610	216	4,963	1,676
Hamilton	7,463	3,785	192	7,897	4,280	St. Joseph	23,682	15,056	2,202	17,675	12,355
Hancock	4,063	4,364	113	4,422	4,958	Sullivan	5,139	5,213	1,610	5,376	6,160
Harrison	3,896	4,005	147	4,271	3,898	Switz'rland	2,346	2,414	73	2,525	2,412
Hendricks	5,766	3,489	168	6,293	4,192	Tippecanoe	12,161	7,619	976	12,730	7,562
Henry	8,800	5,376	205	8,742	5,824	Tipton	4,183	3,660	261	4,357	3,956
Howard	10,438	5,451	1,378	10,379	5,767	Union	1,907	1,284	40	1,984	1,375
Huntington	7,437	5,506	1,446	8,100	6,506	Vand'rburg	25,907	17,186	3,640	19,357	13,904
Jackson	4,187	5,332	506	5,069	5,319	Vermillion	4,489	2,779	1,800	4,916	3,218
Jasper	3,679	1,744	281	3,942	1,872	Vigo	19,545	12,999	4,320	18,668	15,739
Jay	5,753	4,812	269	6,089	4,759	Wabash	7,277	4,054	610	8,018	4,827
Jefferson	5,192	3,914	221	5,732	4,000	Warren	3,035	1,150	159	3,337	1,311
Jennings	3,506	2,730	184	3,404	2,603	Warrick	4,437	3,797	343	4,675	3,915
Johnson	4,954	4,699	90	4,863	5,452	Washingt'n.	3,479	3,944	64	3,708	4,157
Knox	8,493	8,603	1,986	10,011	8,052	Wayne	11,487	6,211	1,445	12,631	8,015
Kosciusko	6,819	4,384	419	8,326	4,836	Wells	3,932	4,537	210	4,430	4,653
LaGrange	3,081	1,566	203	3,852	1,687	White	4,475	3,138	305	4,871	3,375
Lake	30,990	10,918	5,822	26,296	7,136	Whitley	4,420	3,484	128	4,530	3,929
Laporte	11,597	5,214	2,078	11,204	5,459						
Lawrence	7,438	4,414	376	6,808	4,709	Total	697,688	492,247	70,778	696,370	511,364

Governor (1924)—Jackson, Rep., 654,784; McCulloch, Dem., 572,303.
U. S. Senator (1922)—Ralston, Dem., 558,169; Beveridge, Rep., 524,558; Henry, Soc., 14,635.
Emmett F. Branch, Lieutenant-Governor, became Governor of Indiana on May 1, 1924, on resignation of Governor McCray, who was convicted of using the mails in fraud scheme.

PAST VOTE OF INDIANA.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 163,632; Rep., 186,147; Dem. (O' C.), 1,417.
1874 (Sec. St.), Dem., 182,154; Rep., 164,902; Gr., 16,233.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 213,526; Rep., 208,011; Gr., 9,533.
1878 (Sec. St.), Dem., 194,491; Rep., 180,755; Gr., 39,448.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 225,528; Rep., 232,164; Gr., 12,986.
1882 (Sec. St.), Dem., 220,924; Rep., 210,000; Gr., 13,615.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 244,992; Rep., 238,480; Gr., 8,293; Proh., 3,028.
1886 (Lt. Gov.), Dem., 228,598; Rep., 231,922; Gr., 4,640; Proh., 9,185.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 262,740; Rep., 255,615; Pop., 22,208; Proh., 13,050.
1894 (Sec. St.), Dem., 238,732; Rep., 283,405; Pop., 29,388; Proh., 11,157.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 305,573; Rep., 323,754; Gold D., 2,145; Proh., 3,056; Nat., 2,268; Soc. L., 329.
1898 (Sec. St.), Dem., 269,775; Rep., 287,070; Proh., 9,871; Pop., 6,057.
1900 (Gov.), Dem., 306,868; Rep., 331,531; Proh., 13,451; Soc. D., 2,240; S. L., 644; Peo., 1,504; U. Rep., 248.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 309,584; Rep., 333,063; Proh., 13,718; Soc. D., 2,374; Pop., 1,438; Soc. L., 663; U. R., 254.
1902 (Sec. St.), Dem., 263,555; Rep., 298,819; Soc., 7,111; Proh., 17,765; S. L., 1,756; Pop., 1,350.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 274,345; Rep., 368,289; Soc., 12,013; Proh., 23,496; Soc. L., 1,598; Pop., 2,444.
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 274,998; Rep., 359,362; Proh. 22,690; Peo., 2,065; Soc., 10,991; S. L., 1,437.
1906 (Sec. St.), Dem., 263,526; Rep., 294,351; Soc., 7,824; Proh., 20,785 and 972; Soc. L., 1,536.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 338,262; Rep., 348,993; Soc., 13,476; Proh., 18,045; Soc. L., 643; Pop., 1,193; Ind., 514.
1908 (Gov.), Dem., 348,493; Rep., 334,040; Soc., 11,948; Proh., 15,926; Pop., 986; S. L., 578; Ind., 383.
1910 (Sec. St.), Dem., 299,935; Rep., 287,568; Proh., 17,024; Soc., 19,632; S. L., 2,974.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 281,890; Rep., 151,267; Prog., 162,007; Soc., 36,931; Proh., 19,249; Soc. L., 3,130.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 275,275; Rep., 142,803; Prog., 166,054; Proh., 18,454; Soc., 35,464; Soc. L., 2,884.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 272,249; Rep., 226,766; Prog., 108,581; Proh., 13,860; Soc., 21,719; Soc. L., 2,884.
1916 (Pres.). Dem., 334,063; Rep., 341,005; Prog., 3,898; Soc., 21,855; Proh., 16,368; Soc. L., 1,659.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 324,617; Rep., 339,255; Prog., 4,573; Soc., 22,156; Proh., 15,454.
1918 (Sec. St.), Dem., 251,694; Rep., 301,207; Proh., 8,409; Soc., 11,297.
1918 (State Auditor), Jones, Dem., 248,381; Klauss, Rep., 296,710; De Vore, Proh., 8,060; Marlow, Soc., 10,821.
1918 (State Treas.), McCarthy, Dem., 247,769; McMurtry, Rep., 296,607; Voorhees, Proh., 8,062; Wample, Soc., 10,741.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 511,364; Rep., 696,370; Soc., 24,703; Proh., 13,462; Single Tax, 566; F.-L., 16,499.
1920 (Gov.), Dem., 515,253; Rep., 683,253; Soc., 23,228; Proh., 12,235; F.-L., 16,626.

IOWA.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924.			1920.		Counties.	1924.			1920.	
	Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.		Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.
Adair	4,043	688	1,285	4,133	1,358	Johnson	5,741	4,572	2,553	5,696	5,032
Adams	2,547	897	1,247	2,845	1,670	Jones	4,518	2,212	1,182	5,962	2,436
Alamakee	2,755	1,286	3,110	5,192	1,833	Keokuk	4,795	2,568	1,968	6,207	2,800
Appanoose	6,421	2,032	2,722	6,382	2,952	Kossuth	3,806	1,369	3,562	6,018	1,682
Audubon	2,475	965	1,152	2,963	1,405	Lee	9,999	4,903	3,448	10,763	5,177
Benton	5,314	1,459	2,329	6,539	2,343	Linn	22,374	5,941	6,335	20,036	6,932
Black Hawk	15,813	2,981	5,397	16,920	4,000	Louisa	2,952	643	945	3,560	962
Boone	4,980	702	4,953	7,093	2,240	Lucas	3,288	824	2,130	3,775	1,463
Bremer	3,636	911	2,858	6,287	902	Lyon	2,082	481	2,162	3,633	729
Buchanan	5,479	1,780	1,409	6,334	1,690	Madison	4,191	1,367	1,330	4,465	1,899
Buena Vista	3,812	683	2,771	4,927	1,204	Mahaska	5,810	1,673	3,010	6,739	3,339
Butler	3,823	667	1,921	5,900	830	Marion	5,058	2,383	3,154	5,435	3,861
Calhoun	3,529	714	2,328	5,277	1,479	Marshall	9,010	1,516	2,584	9,334	2,166
Carroll	3,590	1,994	3,159	6,320	2,174	Mills	3,348	1,750	727	3,683	1,592
Cass	5,721	1,099	1,488	6,558	1,668	Mitchell	2,892	400	2,858	4,476	773
Cedar	4,625	1,498	1,520	5,697	1,420	Monona	3,195	1,271	1,802	4,569	1,960
Cerro Gordo	8,410	1,343	4,509	8,293	2,302	Monroe	4,100	1,388	2,514	4,500	2,081
Cherokee	3,240	904	2,028	4,544	1,211	Montgom'y.	4,617	805	1,732	4,980	1,404
Chickasaw	3,416	1,736	2,190	4,517	2,171	Muscatine	7,731	1,963	2,091	8,115	2,293
Clarke	2,554	743	1,563	3,150	1,257	O'Brien	4,064	734	2,124	5,137	1,468
Clay	3,549	378	1,853	4,471	1,001	Osceola	1,876	386	1,459	2,717	754
Clayton	4,168	1,556	4,314	6,747	1,808	Page	6,023	1,633	1,511	6,949	1,931
Clinton	10,371	3,787	5,462	11,746	3,152	Palo Alto	2,943	593	2,393	3,904	1,467
Crawford	2,882	1,255	3,638	5,473	2,151	Plymouth	3,803	1,605	3,628	6,090	1,801
Dallas	6,359	933	2,959	6,677	2,577	Pocahontas	2,537	819	2,934	4,046	1,639
Davis	2,804	1,802	1,142	3,117	2,353	Polk	37,491	6,665	15,567	36,073	16,281
Decatur	3,221	1,693	1,917	4,187	2,592	Pot'wat'mie	13,380	5,305	6,637	13,506	6,659
Delaware	4,938	1,146	1,546	5,880	1,111	Poweshiek	4,514	1,433	2,379	5,806	2,125
Des Moines	7,995	2,616	4,128	8,287	3,449	Ringgold	3,147	872	1,257	3,702	1,327
Dickinson	2,967	435	1,017	3,298	760	Sac	3,970	674	1,889	4,984	1,268
Dubuque	8,280	5,718	10,576	12,436	7,636	Scott	18,360	4,347	7,487	16,233	5,473
Emmet	2,739	407	1,987	3,360	991	Shelby	3,252	2,297	1,201	4,621	1,882
Fayette	5,974	1,272	4,634	8,265	1,941	Sioux	4,960	900	2,556	6,068	1,510
Floyd	5,011	529	2,018	6,106	933	Story	6,916	1,310	2,554	8,713	1,909
Franklin	3,064	360	1,704	4,397	601	Tama	5,177	2,180	2,003	6,352	2,552
Fremont	3,309	2,525	386	3,776	2,524	Taylor	4,254	1,138	1,579	4,997	1,757
Greene	4,599	790	1,497	5,102	1,303	Union	4,250	1,166	2,432	4,466	2,228
Grundy	3,322	615	1,801	4,662	714	Van Buren	3,622	1,209	1,132	4,321	1,682
Guthrie	4,315	840	2,027	5,338	1,647	Wapello	9,870	3,039	4,402	9,884	4,131
Hamilton	4,401	490	2,348	5,924	1,126	Warren	4,683	1,269	1,579	5,323	2,053
Hancock	3,183	550	1,605	3,617	725	Washingt'n.	5,053	1,868	1,450	5,813	2,257
Hardin	4,714	634	2,435	6,646	1,076	Wayne	3,322	1,826	1,486	4,234	2,434
Harrison	5,062	3,179	1,674	6,127	3,479	Webster	6,641	2,076	5,279	8,312	2,804
Henry	4,537	1,339	1,496	5,254	1,939	Winnebago	2,445	2,497	225	3,931	469
Howard	2,850	1,604	1,521	3,601	1,717	Winneshiek	4,154	1,510	3,763	6,684	1,933
Humboldt	2,841	370	1,543	3,577	681	Woodbury	16,689	5,676	12,719	17,603	9,815
Ida	2,033	685	1,956	3,547	1,090	Worth	2,344	180	2,069	3,401	516
Iowa	3,549	1,458	1,803	4,892	2,019	Wright	4,323	501	2,707	5,739	1,205
Jackson	4,218	2,352	1,755	4,763	1,954						
Jasper	6,565	1,214	3,764	7,417	3,390	Total	530,719	162,600	372,243	634,674	227,921
Jefferson	4,062	1,249	1,279	4,558	1,450						

President (1924)—Foster, Communist, 4,037.

Governor (1924)—

U. S. Senator (1924)—Brookhart, Rep., 447,706; Steck, Dem., 446,951; Eickelberg, Ind., 535; Brewer, Ind., 1,124. Steck announced a contest of the Brookhart vote.

Governor (1922)—Files, Dem., 175,252; Kendall, Rep., 419,648.

U. S. Senator (1922)—Herring, Dem., 227,833; Brookhart, Rep., 389,751.

Iowa, in 1922, voted a soldier bonus.

PAST VOTE OF IOWA.

1872 (Pres.), Dem. and L., 71,179; Rep., 131,566.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 112,121; Rep., 171,326.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 105,845; Rep., 183,904; Gr., 32,327; Proh., 592.
1884 (Pres.), Dem. and Gr., 177,286; Rep., 197,082; Proh., 1,564.
1887 (Gov.), Dem., 153,526; Rep., 169,686; Lab., 14,499; Proh., 309.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 179,887; Rep., 211,598; Lab., 9,105; Proh., 3,550.
1889 (Gov.), Dem., 180,111; Rep., 173,588; Lab., 5,579; Proh., 1,353.
1890 (Sec. St.), Dem., 188,240; Rep., 191,606; F. A. & L., 8,813; Proh., 1,646.
1891 (Gov.), Dem., 207,589; Rep., 199,378; F. A. & L., 12,271; Proh., 919.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 196,367; Rep., 219,795; Pop., 20,595; Proh., 6,402.
1893 (Gov.), Dem., 174,879; Rep., 207,089; Pop., 23,888; Proh., 10,332.
1895 (Gov.), Dem., 149,433; Rep., 208,689; Pop., 32,118; Proh., 11,052.
1896 (Pres.), Dem. & Pop., 223,741; Rep., 289,293; Gold D., 4,516; Proh., 3,192; Nat., 352; Soc. L., 453.
1897 (Gov.), Dem. & Pop., 194,514; Rep., 224,501; N. D., 4,268; Proh., 8,357.
1899 (Gov.), Dem., 133,266; Rep., 239,543; Pop., 1,694; Proh., 7,650.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 209,466; Rep., 307,785; Soc. D., 2,778; Proh., 9,479; Pop., 613; Soc. L., 259; U. C., 707.
1901 (Gov.), Dem., 143,685; Rep., 226,839; Soc. D., 3,460; Proh., 15,469; Peo., 778.
1903 (Gov.), Dem., 159,708; Rep., 238,798; Soc., 6,479; Proh., 12,378; Peo., 589.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 149,141; Rep., 307,907; Soc., 14,847; Proh., 11,601; Pop., 3,207.
1906 (Gov.), Dem., 196,143; Rep., 216,968; Soc., 9,792; Proh., 8,901 and 346; Soc., 338.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 200,771; Rep., 275,210; Soc., 8,287; Proh., 9,837; Pop., 251; Ind., 404.
1908 (Gov.), Dem., 195,855; Rep., 303,443.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 187,163; Rep., 205,607.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 185,325; Rep., 119,805; Prog., 161,819; Proh., 8,440; Soc., 16,967.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 182,441; Rep., 184,151; Prog., 71,182; Soc., 14,882; Proh., 7,741.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 183,990; Rep., 214,851; Prog., 17,329; Proh., 7,094; Soc., 8,977.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 167,251; Rep., 205,832; Prog., 15,058; Proh., 6,009; Soc., 8,462; Ind., 24,490.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 312,100; Rep., 186,027; Soc., 8,200; Proh., 2,880; Prog., 2,035; Soc. L., 326.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 221,699; Rep., 280,449; Soc., 10,976; Proh., 3,371; Prog., 1,793.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 161,451; Rep., 175,568.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 227,921; Rep., 634,674; Soc., 16,981; F.-L., 10,321; S. L., 982; Proh., 4,197.
1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 322,015; Rep., 528,499; F.-L., 9,020; S. L., 933.
1920 (Gov.), Dem., 338,108; Rep., 513,118; Soc., 13,671; F.-L., 9,153; Soc. L., 760.

KANSAS.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924.			1920.		Counties.	1924.			1920.	
	Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Cox, Dem.	Harding, Rep.		Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Cox, Dem.	Harding, Rep.
Allen	6,101	2,181	441	2,272	5,091	Logan	942	286	247	312	781
Anderson	3,101	1,421	563	1,708	3,068	Lyon	6,290	2,750	1,934	3,303	5,491
Atchinson	6,243	2,199	1,341	3,082	5,867	Marion	4,008	1,520	1,581	1,713	3,840
Barber	2,218	909	681	1,097	2,400	Marshall	5,809	2,369	1,139	2,926	5,704
Barton	4,109	1,605	1,560	1,688	3,993	McPherson	5,128	1,530	1,113	1,926	4,870
Bourbon	4,209	2,848	1,538	3,632	4,193	Meade	1,290	471	165	483	1,236
Brown	5,645	1,866	678	1,937	549	Miami	4,788	1,994	971	2,450	4,060
Butler	7,367	3,642	1,707	4,112	6,821	Mitchell	3,161	1,470	656	1,409	3,310
Chase	1,822	758	330	903	1,659	Montgo'ery	11,158	4,178	1,824	5,637	10,041
Chautauqua	2,439	1,086	540	936	2,539	Morris	3,089	1,040	645	1,467	3,001
Cherokee	5,437	3,071	1,770	3,822	5,466	Morton	669	286	261	266	783
Cheyenne	1,119	485	617	471	1,079	Nemaha	4,091	1,846	857	1,731	4,654
Clark	969	410	259	610	923	Neosho	5,106	2,274	1,319	3,195	5,150
Clay	3,767	1,417	802	1,154	3,519	Ness	1,628	541	350	402	1,401
Cloud	4,340	1,238	1,359	1,532	4,089	Norton	2,778	1,261	643	1,082	2,288
Coffey	3,551	1,631	503	1,784	3,370	Osage	4,956	2,049	836	2,414	4,507
Comanche	1,049	431	260	612	1,120	Osborne	3,333	905	420	979	3,060
Cowley	8,527	3,161	2,887	4,733	7,352	Ottawa	2,475	854	779	1,358	2,512
Crawford	9,063	3,433	5,509	5,362	7,955	Pawnee	2,407	1,111	331	1,138	2,128
Decatur	1,621	1,217	618	1,221	1,448	Phillips	2,647	1,376	792	1,230	2,862
Dickinson	6,177	1,690	1,698	2,387	5,760	Pottawat'ie	4,340	1,470	545	1,293	4,480
Doniphan	3,787	1,072	345	978	3,365	Pratt	2,761	1,203	847	1,433	2,722
Douglas	8,050	1,922	725	2,195	6,263	Rawlins	1,213	742	694	495	1,236
Edwards	1,929	548	403	681	1,782	Reno	10,337	3,675	1,837	4,385	9,649
Elk	2,443	1,104	255	1,110	2,253	Republic	3,671	1,616	835	1,672	3,661
Ellis	1,763	842	1,197	740	2,385	Rice	3,920	1,303	497	1,532	3,651
Ellsworth	2,286	950	654	1,090	2,264	Riley	5,452	1,646	689	1,610	4,875
Finney	1,753	614	476	619	1,573	Rooks	2,442	930	324	843	2,143
Ford	3,446	1,551	948	1,879	3,301	Rush	1,780	787	542	605	2,017
Franklin	6,005	2,324	628	2,606	5,213	Russell	2,637	687	777	724	2,407
Geary	2,678	723	636	962	2,404	Saline	6,533	1,966	2,005	2,808	5,553
Gove	1,211	400	176	285	948	Scott	733	445	264	379	636
Graham	1,631	629	773	762	1,658	Sedgwick	21,141	8,709	7,087	10,998	16,637
Grant	459	148	77	108	339	Seward	1,184	676	417	722	1,290
Gray	959	463	194	507	961	Shawnee	20,111	5,096	2,646	7,214	14,809
Greeley	357	75	124	93	273	Sheridan	1,320	542	371	477	1,194
Greenwood	4,179	1,794	556	1,478	3,420	Sherman	1,122	528	795	789	1,066
Hamilton	619	301	250	371	501	Smith	3,226	1,634	777	1,535	3,247
Harper	2,280	1,321	681	1,486	2,593	Stafford	3,100	957	463	1,057	2,799
Harvey	4,496	1,743	1,387	2,459	4,448	Stanton	379	158	70	89	269
Haskell	493	167	97	150	444	Stevens	913	302	157	346	876
Hodgeman	899	367	216	306	945	Sumner	5,551	2,554	1,997	3,454	5,827
Jackson	4,390	1,419	367	1,562	3,752	Thomas	1,436	822	477	747	1,046
Jefferson	4,418	1,320	340	1,535	3,459	Trego	1,120	399	407	393	1,299
Jewell	4,341	1,861	495	1,898	3,925	Wabaunsee	2,742	633	786	782	2,859
Johnson	6,102	2,518	603	2,303	4,325	Wallace	603	171	349	203	632
Kearny	635	199	269	266	617	Washingt'n	4,120	1,528	1,107	1,285	4,390
Kingman	2,416	1,077	954	1,557	2,818	Wichita	482	147	140	127	422
Kiowa	1,541	498	160	587	1,411	Wilson	4,596	1,735	739	1,768	4,024
Labette	6,591	2,969	2,369	4,328	6,594	Woodson	2,412	1,026	380	944	2,253
Lane	693	281	199	298	656	Wyandotte	23,879	8,909	7,353	13,737	19,294
Leavenw'th	9,428	2,982	1,445	3,405	6,846	Fed. Service	83	27	10	.....	.....
Lincoln	2,277	615	941	935	2,298						
Linn	3,159	1,683	614	1,764	3,188	Total	407,671	156,319	98,461	185,464	369,268

Governor (1924)—Paulen, Rep., 323,403; Davis, Dem., 182,861; Phillips, Soc., 3,606; William Allen White, Ind., (anti-Ku Klux Klan), 149,696.

Governor (1922)—Davis, Dem., 271,058; Morgan, Rep., 252,602; Phillips, Soc., 9,138.

U. S. Senator (1924)—Capper, Rep., 428,494; Malone, Dem., 154,189; Fraley, Ind., 23,266; Colbe, 5,340.

Kansas voters in 1924 amended the tax article in the Constitution to read: "The Legislature shall provide for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation, except that mineral products, money, mortgages, notes and other evidences of debt may be classified and taxed uniformly as to class as the Legislature shall provide.

"All property used exclusively for State, County, municipal, literary, educational, scientific, religious, benevolent and charitable, and personal property to the amount of at least two hundred dollars for each family, shall be exempted from taxation."

Kansas, in 1922, voted a Soldier Bonus.

PAST VOTE OF KANSAS.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 32,970; Rep., 66,805; Dem. (O'C.), 596.

1876 (Pres.), Dem., 37,002; Rep., 78,322; Gr., 7,772; Proh., 110.

1880 (Pres.), Dem., 59,789; Rep., 121,520; Gr., 19,710; Proh., 25.

1884 (Pres.), Dem., 90,132; Rep., 154,406; Gr., 16,341; Proh., 4,954.

1888 (Pres.), Dem., 102,745; Rep., 182,904, U. L. 37,788; Proh., 6,779.

1892 (Pres.), Rep., 157,237; Pop., 163,111; Proh., 4,539.

1894 (Gov.), Dem., 26,709; Rep., 148,697; Pop., 118,329; Proh., 5,496.

1896 (Pres.), Dem., 126,660; Pop., 46,194; Rep., 159,541; Gold Dem., 1,209; Proh., 1,921; Nat., 620.

1900 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 162,601; Rep., 185,985; Soc. Dem., 1,258; Proh., 3,605.

1902 (Gov.), Dem. and Pop., 117,148; Rep., 159,242; Soc., 4,098; Proh., 6,065; Pop., 635.

1904 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 84,800; Rep., 210,893; Soc., 15,494; Proh., 7,245; Pop., 6,156.

1904 (Gov.), Dem., 116,991; Rep., 186,731; Soc., 12,101; Proh., 6,584.

1906 (Gov.), Dem. and Pop., 150,024; Rep., 152,147; Soc., 4,453; Proh., 7,621.

1908 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 161,209; Rep., 197,216; Soc., 12,420; Proh., 5,033; Ind., 301.

1908 (Gov.), Dem. and Pop., 162,385; Rep., 196,692; Soc., 11,721; Proh., 3,886; Ind., 68.

1910 (Gov.), Dem., 146,014; Rep., 162,181; Soc., 15,384; Proh., 2,373.

1912 (Pres.), Dem., 143,670; Rep., 74,844; Prog., 120,123; Soc., 26,807.

1912 (Gov.), Dem., 167,541; Rep., 167,509; Soc., 24,804.

1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 176,929; Rep., 180,823; Prog., 116,755; Soc., 24,502; Proh., 9,885.

1914 (Gov.), Dem., 161,696; Rep., 209,543; Prog., 84,060; Soc., 20,360; Proh., 7,346; Ind., 47,201.

1916 (Pres.), Dem., 314,588; Rep., 277,658; Soc., 24,685; Proh., 12,882.

1916 (Gov.), Dem., 192,037; Rep., 354,519

1918 (Gov.), Dem., 132,444; Rep., 286,424.

1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 149,300; Rep., 281,931; Soc., 11,429.

1920 (Pres.), Dem., 185,464; Rep., 369,268; Soc., 15,511.

1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 170,443; Rep., 327,072; Soc., 13,417.

1920 (Gov.), Dem., 214,940; Rep., 319,914; Soc., 12,544.

KENTUCKY.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924.			1920.	
	Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.
Adair	2,725	2,368	30	3,526	2,725
Allen	3,092	2,373	27	3,092	2,255
Anderson	1,398	2,089	30	1,819	2,499
Ballard	751	3,128	81	1,107	3,987
Barren	3,431	4,449	73	3,972	5,499
Bath	1,705	2,093	20	1,997	2,440
Bell	5,371	2,166	333	6,691	2,277
Boone	1,173	2,204	127	973	3,472
Bourbon	3,679	4,034	93	4,029	5,452
Boyd	6,042	4,079	660	6,334	5,103
Boyle	2,656	3,197	263	3,205	4,099
Bracken	1,749	1,485	25	1,791	2,621
Breathitt	1,708	2,820	10	2,464	2,737
Breckinr'ge	3,814	3,230	104	4,369	3,702
Bullitt	942	1,789	125	1,393	2,548
Butler	2,597	1,177	32	4,097	1,356
Caldwell	2,475	2,183	148	2,958	2,746
Calloway	932	3,790	130	1,520	4,574
Campbell	12,242	5,564	6,882	12,210	10,597
Carlisle	467	2,250	29	688	2,688
Carroll	1,298	2,243	18	906	3,209
Carter	4,414	2,552	231	4,595	2,757
Casey	3,090	1,797	31	3,543	1,951
Christian	7,150	6,585	101	8,743	7,209
Clark	2,686	3,857	44	3,105	4,846
Clay	3,551	1,144	108	4,015	960
Clinton	2,047	543	11	3,256	431
Crittenden	2,486	1,869	54	3,149	2,138
Cumberland	2,113	918	18	2,380	931
Daviess	7,202	8,116	161	7,584	9,669
Edmonson	2,005	1,183	.....	2,348	1,171
Elliott	591	1,702	26	860	1,764
Estill	2,071	2,052	195	2,552	1,823
Fayette	11,632	10,433	245	11,032	12,926
Fleming	2,543	2,590	32	2,960	3,488
Floyd	3,685	4,220	562	2,827	3,597
Franklin	2,811	4,678	59	2,710	5,878
Fulton	891	3,336	56	1,365	3,848
Gallatin	749	1,007	22	536	1,783
Garrard	2,574	2,126	26	2,994	2,434
Grant	1,424	1,923	208	1,613	2,686
Graves	2,279	7,266	247	3,241	9,018
Grayson	3,149	2,858	56	4,174	2,830
Green	1,909	1,548	8	2,310	1,723
Greenup	2,490	1,932	813	3,111	2,754
Hancock	1,313	1,323	59	1,146	1,384
Hardin	2,712	4,296	152	3,334	5,382
Harlan	9,632	2,133	1,263	7,493	1,805
Harrison	2,129	3,924	87	2,378	4,804
Hart	2,687	2,862	83	3,264	2,972
Henderson	4,828	4,046	186	4,161	7,272
Henry	1,910	3,706	30	2,208	4,640
Hickman	614	2,270	13	866	3,045
Hopkins	5,231	5,864	604	6,732	7,829
Jackson	2,586	284	75	3,174	260
Jefferson	61,475	50,409	5,032	68,202	56,046
Jessamine	2,144	2,470	25	2,349	3,206
Johnson	3,025	1,480	408	4,373	1,714
Kenton	13,444	7,948	8,897	11,411	16,300
Knott	886	2,286	16	802	2,295
Knox	3,761	1,537	290	5,228	1,534
Larue	1,368	1,993	25	1,838	2,661
Laurel	3,211	1,451	202	4,252	1,621
Lawrence	2,509	2,445	73	2,849	2,558
Lee	1,319	1,348	29	1,856	1,246
Leslie	2,035	223	17	2,576	142
Letcher	3,112	1,912	650	4,317	1,960
Lewis	3,002	1,447	172	4,186	1,550
Lincoln	2,927	3,100	240	3,710	3,787
Livingston	1,250	1,768	60	1,790	1,933
Logan	3,680	4,772	108	3,948	6,111
Lyon	976	1,696	38	1,275	1,968
Madison	5,253	4,895	90	6,012	5,647
Magoffin	2,182	1,757	21	2,347	1,352
Marion	1,956	3,055	94	2,431	3 807
Marshall	1,175	2,752	59	1,883	3,569
Martin	1,481	364	186	1,726	330
Mason	3,372	3,525	108	3,743	4,691
McCracken	4,956	6,028	1,218	6,085	8,496
McCreary	2,283	533	234	2,889	525
McLean	1,838	2,284	94	2,408	2,754
Meade	1,082	1,802	44	1,468	2,995
Menifee	445	873	7	580	1,149
Mercer	2,510	2,698	33	2,786	3,623
Metcalf	1,430	1,262	15	1,809	1,442
Monroe	2,434	970	34	3,426	1,108
Montgom'y	1,942	2,347	27	2,163	3,069
Morgan	1,792	3,311	28	1,802	3,347
Muhlenb'g	5,140	4,379	841	6,667	4,824
Nelson	2,066	3,863	76	2,945	5,061
Nicholas	1,333	2,235	35	1,496	2,953
Ohio	4,209	3,817	294	5,371	4,011
Oldham	899	1,954	35	1,014	2,655
Owen	914	3,155	36	1,049	4,623
Owsley	1,409	323	23	1,914	257
Pendleton	2,117	2,028	141	2,105	2,598
Perry	4,307	2,658	342	4,345	2,303
Pike	6,990	5,835	574	7,911	5,619
Powell	724	939	25	835	1,038
Pulaski	6,464	3,158	655	7,262	3,749
Robertson	485	680	9	623	940
Rockcastle	2,679	1,277	105	3,561	1,438
Rowan	1,305	1,092	53	1,564	1,264
Russell	2,258	1,224	24	2,587	1,157
Scott	2,315	3,805	38	2,661	4,993
Shelby	2,936	4,092	46	2,402	5,446
Simpson	1,285	2,688	48	1,680	3,206
Spencer	943	1,320	10	1,102	2,135
Taylor	2,227	2,052	19	2,493	2,380
Todd	1,935	2,679	57	2,663	3,292
Trigg	2,108	2,625	32	2,420	3,056
Trimble	332	1,676	2	361	2,057
Union	1,768	3,493	242	1,943	4,919
Warren	5,568	7,005	106	5,474	7,010
Washingt'n	2,268	2,328	10	2,892	2,600
Wayne	2,397	2,020	25	2,992	1,827
Webster	3,160	3,449	.....	3,554	4,831
Whitley	4,676	1,413	730	7,235	1,556
Wolfe	821	1,597	17	939	1,476
Woodford	2,077	2,472	7	2,218	3,299
Total	396,140	375,732	38,465	452,480	456,497

U. S. Senator (1924)—Sackett, Rep., 406,121; Stanley, Dem., 381,605.

Governor (1923)—Fields, Dem., 348,029; Dawson, Rep., 295,082.

Repr. in Congress (1923)—James W. Morris, Dem., was elected, Dec. 6, 1923, to succeed J. C. Cantrill, Dem., deceased, in 7th dist.

PAST VOTE OF KENTUCKY.

1879 (Gov.), Dem., 125,799; Rep., 81,882; Gr., 18,954.

1880 (Pres.), Dem., 147,999; Rep., 104,550; Gr., 11,498; Proh., 258.

1883 (Gov.), Dem., 133,615; Rep., 89,181.

1884 (Pres.), Dem., 152,961; Rep., 118,122; Gr., 1,691; Proh., 3,139.

1885 (Treas.), Dem., 106,214; Rep., 38,617.

1887 (Gov.), Dem., 144,619; Rep., 127,604; Lab., 4,487; Proh., 8,390.

1888 (Pres.), Dem., 183,800; Rep., 155,134; Lab., 622; Proh., 5,225.

1889 (Treas.), Dem., 147,982; Rep., 114,649; Proh., 3,351.

1891 (Gov.), Dem., 144,168; Rep., 116,087; Lab., 25,361; Proh., 3,293.

1892 (Pres.), Dem., 175,461; Rep., 135,491; Pop., 23,500; Proh., 6,442.

1895 (Gov.), Dem., 163,524; Rep., 172,436; Pop., 16,911; Proh., 4,186.

1896 (Pres.), Dem., 217,890; Rep., 218,171; Gold D., 5,114; Proh., 4,781.

1897 (Clerk), Dem., 187,482; Rep., 169,678; Gr., 7,274; N. D., 9,562; Proh., 1,734.

1899 (Gov.), Dem., 191,331; Rep., 193,714; Pop., 3,038; Proh., 2,346.

1900 (Gov.), Dem., 230,273; Rep., 226,755.

1900 (Pres.), Dem., 235,103; Rep., 227,128; Pop., 1,861; Proh., 3,780; Soc. D., 456; Soc. L., 408.

1903 (Gov.), Dem., 229,014; Rep., 202,764; Pop., 4,830; Soc., 2,044; S. L., 615.

1904 (Pres.), Dem., 217,171; Rep., 205,277; Pop., 2,511; Proh., 6,609; Soc., 3,602; Soc. L., 2,596.

1907 (Gov.), Dem., 196,428; Rep., 214,481; Proh., 3,652.

1908 (Pres.), Dem., 244,092; Rep. 235,711; S. L., 404; Soc., 4,060; Proh., 5,887; Pop., 324; Ind., 200.

1911 (Gov.), Dem., 226,771; Rep., 195,436; Proh., 3,673; Soc., 8,718; S. L., 800; Peo., 218.

1912 (Pres.), Dem., 219,584; Rep., 115,512; Prog., 102,766; Soc., 11,647; Proh., 3,233; S. L., 956.

1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 176,605; Rep., 144,758; Soc., 4,890; Prog., 14,108.

1915 (Gov.), Dem., 219,991; Rep., 219,520; Prog., 1,371; Soc., 3,317; Proh., 4,201.

1916 (Pres.), Dem., 269,990; Rep., 241,854; Proh., 3,036; Soc., 4,734; Prog., 122; S. L., 333.

1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 184,385; Rep., 178,797.

1919 (Gov.), Dem., 214,114; Rep., 254,290; Soc., 4,221.

1920 (Pres.), Dem., 456,497; Rep., 452,480; Soc., 6,409; Proh., 3,325.

1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 449,224; Rep., 454,226.

LOUISIANA.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Parishes.	1924.			1920.		Parishes.	1924.			1920.	
	Davis, Dem.	Coolidge, Rep.	La Fol'te, Ind.	Cox, Dem.	Harding, Rep.		Davis, Dem.	Coolidge, Rep.	La Fol'te, Ind.	Cox, Dem.	Harding, Rep.
Acadia	1,481	691	116	1,066	1,141	Morehouse	582	141	.....	625	38
Allen	1,012	410	.....	1,011	242	Natchitoches	1,132	200	14	1,471	203
Ascension	679	277	.....	627	496	Orleans	37,785	7,865	2,141	32,847	17,819
Assumption	305	601	.....	204	725	Ouachita	1,542	480	86	1,493	164
Avoyelles	1,010	314	.....	1,353	724	Plaquemines	432	119	20	330	124
Beauregard	1,191	235	1	1,151	202	Pointe Coupe	369	146	13	407	143
Bienville	774	67	3	1,385	257	Rapides	2,159	1,022	109	2,767	445
Bossier	751	48	23	731	44	Red River	579	34	34	766	187
Caddo	4,517	1,062	411	4,256	401	Richland	678	116	.....	666	50
Calcasieu	2,494	1,129	33	2,486	483	Sabine	1,176	217	10	1,252	111
Caldwell	442	77	4	538	128	St. Bernard	526	13	.....	362	56
Cameron	353	20	.....	146	11	St. Charles	488	132	.....	185	92
Catahoula	218	78	.....	522	176	St. Helena	185	18	.....	366	36
Claiborne	1,252	54	.....	1,216	48	St. James	615	278	3	352	533
Concordia	319	46	.....	380	12	St. John Baptist	336	194	.....	247	250
De Soto	1,146	118	11	1,219	56	St. Landry	1,354	357	.....	1,017	942
E. Baton Rouge	2,764	611	19	2,336	442	St. Martin	461	172	23	319	419
East Carroll	277	71	.....	247	8	St. Mary	639	633	28	543	788
East Feliciana	504	25	.....	534	30	St. Tammany	969	269	73	973	276
Evangeline	603	153	1	545	587	Tangipahoa	1,626	479	.....	1,510	440
Franklin	687	143	.....	903	173	Tensas	338	21	.....	243	15
Grant	595	167	.....	674	109	Terrebone	482	415	.....	484	713
Iberia	740	679	.....	439	1,275	Union	875	7	1	1,226	98
Iberville	556	391	7	391	465	Vermilion	598	416	.....	555	1,420
Jackson	682	88	.....	1,004	166	Vernon	1,372	142	33	1,145	205
Jefferson	1,663	296	216	1,242	192	Washington	1,278	179	189	1,106	165
Jefferson Davis	973	883	.....	731	895	Webster	929	52	52	1,009	112
Lafayette	978	531	324	823	1,045	W. Baton Rouge	191	92	41	354	175
Lafourche	678	611	.....	343	1,044	West Carroll	342	68	9	341	104
La Salle	456	102	11	575	109	West Feliciana	347	15	.....	354	34
Lincoln	1,005	157	4	992	183	Winn	797	120	.....	972	291
Livingston	657	110	.....	666	218						
Madison	274	13	.....	331	4	Total	93,218	24,670	4,063	87,519	38,538

Governor (1924)—Fuqua, Dem., 66,203; Milliken, Rep., 1,420.
U. S. Senator (1924)—Ransdell, Dem., 94,934; no opposition.

PAST VOTE OF LOUISIANA.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 57,029; Rep., 71,633.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 70,508; Rep., 75,135.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 65,067; Rep., 38,637; Gr., 439.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 62,540; Rep., 46,347.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 85,032; Rep., 30,701; Proh., 127; Un. Lab., 39.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 87,662; Rep., 13,282: People's, 13,281.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 87,922; Rep., 13,282; Pop., 13,281.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 77,175; Rep., 22,037; Gold D., 1,834.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 53,671; Rep., 14,233.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 47,747; Rep., 5,205; Soc., 995.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 63,568; Rep., 8,958; Soc., 2,538; Ind., 82.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 60,966; Rep., 3,834; Prog., 9,323; Soc., 5,249.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 79,875; Rep., 6,466; Prog., 6,349; Soc., 292.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 80,807; Rep., 48,068.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 44,224; (unopposed).
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 87,519; Rep., 38,538; Ind., 339.
1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 93,944 (unopposed).
Henry J. Fuqua, in 1924, was elected Governor to succeed Parker.

MAINE.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924.			1920.		Counties.	1924.			1920.	
	Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.		Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.
Androscog'n	9,680	4,733	1,743	9,565	5,757	Penobscot	15,081	3,618	1,386	14,145	6,110
Aroostook	9,554	1,510	626	11,191	1,407	Piscataquis	4,031	974	300	4,049	1,788
Cumberland	26,187	7,078	2,398	24,623	10,484	Sagadahoc	3,518	1,084	193	3,857	1,709
Franklin	3,389	1,123	156	3,820	1,663	Somerset	6,855	1,822	579	6,533	2,770
Hancock	5,474	1,392	195	5,691	2,154	Waldo	4,003	1,125	149	4,383	1,666
Kennebec	13,122	4,184	827	12,333	5,466	Washingt'n.	6,010	2,106	483	6,768	2,997
Knox	4,919	1,770	272	4,979	2,971	York	16,244	6,004	1,527	13,536	6,852
Lincoln	3,311	878	82	3,668	1,256						
Oxford	7,062	2,563	466	7,301	3,906	Total	138,440	41,964	11,382	136,355	58,961

President (1924)—Johns, Soc. Lab., 406.
Governor (1924)—Brewster, Rep., 145,281; Pattangall, Dem., 108,626.
U. S. Senator (1924)—Fernald, Rep., 148,783; Redman, Dem., 97,428.
Governor (1922)—Pattangall, Dem., 75,256; Baxter, Rep., 103,713.
U. S. Senator (1922)—Curtis, Dem., 74,660; Hale, Rep., 101,026.

PAST VOTE OF MAINE.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 29,087; Rep., 61,422.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 49,823; Rep., 66,300.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 65,171; Rep., 74,039; Gr., 4,408.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 52,140; Rep., 72,200; Proh., 2,160; Gr., 3,953.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 50,437; Rep., 73,656; Proh., 2,691; Un. Lab., 1,349.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 48,024; Rep., 62,878; People's, 2,045; Proh., 3,062.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 34,587; Rep., 80,461; Proh., 1,589; Nat. Dem., 1,867.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 36,823; Rep., 65,435; Proh., 2,585; Soc., 878.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 27,648; Rep., 64,438; Proh., 1,510; Soc., 2,103; People's, 338.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 35,403; Rep., 66,987; Soc. D., 1,758; Proh., 1,487; Ind., 652
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 73,425; Rep., 64,672; Soc., 1,582; Proh., 1,352.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 51,113; Rep., 26,545; Prog., 48,493; Soc., 2,541; Proh., 945.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 62,039; Rep., 58,862; Prog., 18,225; Soc., 1,872; Proh., 594.
1916 (Pres.), D m, 64,118; Rep., 69,506; Soc., 2,186; Proh., 595.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 69,478; Rep., 79,572; Soc., 1,490; Proh., 279.
1918 (Gov.), Dem 58,918; Rep., 64,069.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 54,289; Rep., 67,431.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 58,961; Rep., 136,355; Soc., 2,214; S. Tax, 310; Proh., 1.

MARYLAND.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924.			1920.		Counties.	1924.			1920.	
	Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Cox, Dem.	Harding, Rep.		Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Cox, Dem.	Harding, Rep.
Allegany	9,042	4,442	2,822	5,643	9,595	Howard	1,989	2,786	382	2,397	2,608
A. Arundel	3,670	3,766	758	5,053	6,199	Kent	2,019	2,628	94	3,034	2,838
Baltimore	9,383	9,424	2,824	9,365	12,432	Montgom'y.	5,675	6,639	557	6,277	5,948
Balto. City	69,588	60,222	32,958	86,748	125,526	Pr. George's	5,868	5,088	1,477	4,857	6,628
Calvert	1,564	1,242	84	1,230	1,741	Qu'n Anne's	1,656	3,155	82	3,519	2,157
Caroline	2,210	2,493	165	3,012	2,929	St. Mary's	1,653	1,949	93	1,861	2,175
Carroll	5,301	4,616	320	4,273	5,784	Somerset	3,230	2,903	152	2,634	3,658
Cecil	3,156	2,863	213	3,468	3,435	Talbot	2,451	2,859	176	3,130	3,050
Charles	2,215	1,491	177	1,642	2,585	Washing'n.	7,460	4,620	1,654	6,852	8,757
Dorchester	3,356	3,047	203	3,950	4,218	Wicomico	3,744	5,964	269	5,054	4,225
Frederick	8,441	7,740	903	7,747	9,559	Worcester	2,607	3,068	66	3,676	3,090
Garrett	2,594	1,226	373	1,070	2,805						
Harford	3,545	3,841	355	4,134	4,175	Total	162,414	148,072	47,157	180,626	236,117

In 1924, Maryland voters (92,506 to 49,544) authorized the Legislature to pass a State law giving a soldier bonus.

Governor (1923)—Ritchie, Dem., 177,871; Armstrong, Rep., 137,471; Champlin, Soc., 1,465; Reynolds, Lab., 968.

U. S. Senator (1922)—Bruce, Dem., 160,947; France, Rep., 139,581; Smiley, Soc., 2,479; Long, Lab., 2,909.

PAST VOTE OF MARYLAND.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 67,687; Rep., 66,760.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 91,780; Rep., 71,981.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 93,706; Rep., 78,515; Gr., 818.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 96,932; Rep., 85,699; Proh., 2,794; Gr., 531.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 106,168; Rep., 99,986; Proh., 4,767.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 113,866; Rep., 92,736; People's, 796; Proh., 5,877.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 104,746; Rep., 136,978; Nat. Dem., 2,507; Proh., 6,058.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 122,237; Rep., 136,185; Proh., 4,574; Soc., 904.
1903 (Gov.), Dem., 108,548; Rep., 95,923; Soc. D., 1,302; Proh., 2,913.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 109,446; Rep., 109,497; Proh., 3,034; Soc., 2,247.
1907 (Gov.), Dem., 102,051; Rep., 94,300.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 115,908; Rep., 116,513; Proh., 3,302; Soc., 2,323; Ind., 485.
1911 (Gov.), Dem., 103,395; Rep., 106,392.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 112,674; Rep., 54,956; Prog., 57,789; Proh., 2,244; Soc., 3,996.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 110,204; Rep., 94,864; Prog., 3,697; Soc., 3,255; Proh., 3,144; Lab., 969.
1915 (Gov.), Dem., 119,317; Rep., 116,136; Proh., 2,244; Soc., 2,082; Lab., 852.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 138,359; Rep., 117,347; Proh., 2,903; Soc., 2,674; Soc. L., 756.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 109,740; Rep., 113,662; Proh., 3,325; Soc., 2,590; Lab., 1,143.
1917 (Comp.), Dem., 85,368; Rep., 84,449; Proh., 2,621.
1919 (Gov.), Dem., 112,240; Rep., 112,075.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 180,626; Rep., 236,117; Soc., 8,876; F.-L., 1,645; Soc. L., 1,178.
1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 169,200; Rep., 184,999; Soc., 6,559; Soc. L., 2,569; Ind., 21,345; Ind., 6,538.

MASSACHUSETTS.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924.			1920.		Counties.	1924.			1920.	
	Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Cox, Dem.	Harding, Rep.		Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Cox, Dem	Harding, Rep.
Barnstable	7,333	881	339	1,125	6,383	Middlesex	162,530	64,544	27,510	61,661	156,636
Berkshire	21,106	9,712	3,637	10,956	20,138	Nantucket	708	167	12	205	608
Bristol	58,929	19,802	9,624	17,719	56,734	Norfolk	57,948	15,041	8,269	15,720	51,826
Dukes	1,182	108	69	150	1,013	Plymouth	34,728	8,863	6,549	9,373	33,582
Essex	92,918	25,135	20,390	30,560	95,057	Suffolk	104,658	78,702	37,574	67,552	108,089
Franklin	11,350	2,089	1,253	2,542	9,931	Worcester	89,679	31,171	12,302	34,667	81,241
Hampden	46,489	19,079	11,683	19,156	46,741						
Hampshire	13,918	5,037	2,014	5,305	13,174	Total	703,476	280,831	141,225	276,691	681,153

Governor (1924)—Fuller, Rep., 650,817; Curley, Dem., 490,010.

U. S. Senator (1924)—Gillett, Rep., 566,188; Walsh, Dem., 547,600.

Massachusetts voters, in 1924, rejected (697,563 to 241,461) the proposed Child Labor Amendment to the U. S. Constitution.

The voters retained Daylight Saving by 492,239 to 426,759; they rejected a gasoline tax, (547,460 to 281,631).

They authorized, (454,656 to 446,473), a State Prohibition Enforcement Law.

Governor (1922)—Fitzgerald, Dem., 404,192; Cox, Rep., 464,873; Hutchins, Soc., 9,205; Hess, Soc. Lab., 4,713; Lewis, Proh., 6,870.

U. S. Senator (1922)—Gaston, Dem., 406,776; Lodge, Rep., 414,130; Nichols, Proh.-Prog., 24,866; Sherman, Soc., 11,678; Cook, Ind., 7,836; Weeks, Prog., 4,862.

Massachusetts voters, in 1922, rejected (427,840 to 323,964) a measure providing for more stringent Prohibition enforcement.

The voters also rejected (553,173 to 208,252) a proposal that the State regulate motion pictures.

PAST VOTE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 59,260; Rep., 133,472.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 108,777; Rep., 150,063.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 111,960; Rep., 165,205.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 122,481; Rep., 146,724; Proh., 10,026; Gr., 24,433.
1886 (Gov.), Dem., 112,883; Rep., 122,346; Proh., 8,251; Lab., 112 and 49.
1887 (Gov.), Dem., 118,394; Rep., 136,000; Lab., 595; Proh., 10,945.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 151,855; Rep., 183,892; Proh., 8,701.
1889 (Gov.), Dem., 120,582; Rep., 127,357; Proh., 15,108.
1900 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 156,977; Rep., 238,866; Soc. L., 2,599; Proh., 6,202; Soc. D., 9,601.
1904 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 165,746; Rep., 257,822; Soc., 13,604; Proh., 4,279; Soc., 2,359; Pop., 1,294.
1908 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 155,543; Rep., 265,966; Soc., 10,781; Proh., 4,374; Soc. L., 952; Ind., 19,175.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 173,408; Rep., 155,948; Prog., 142,228; Soc., 12,616; Proh., 2,754; Soc. L., 1,102.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 247,885; Rep., 268,784; Soc., 11,058; Proh., 2,993; Soc. L., 1,097.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 228,883; Rep., 276,123; Soc., 10,582; Proh., 5,938; Soc. L., 3,893.
1917 (Gov.), Dem., 135,666; Rep., 226,145; Soc., 16,496; Proh., 4,140.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 197,828; Rep., 214,863; Soc., 7,757; Soc. L., 1,913.
1919 (Gov.), Dem., 192,673; Rep., 317,774; Proh., 679; Soc., 7,041; Soc. Lab., 2,321.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 276,691; Rep., 681,153; Soc., 32,265; Soc. Lab., 3,583; Soc., 20,079.

MICHIGAN.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924.			1920.		Counties.	1924.			1920.	
	Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.		Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.
Alcona	1,027	180	179	1,048	267	Lapeer	6,297	938	248	5,558	1,307
Alger	1,623	230	505	1,272	471	Leelanau	1,792	305	249	2,185	415
Allegan	9,417	1,558	795	7,852	2,158	Lenawee	13,358	3,952	958	12,004	5,117
Alpena	4,628	964	488	3,490	1,907	Livingston	4,886	2,031	274	4,634	2,436
Antrim	2,246	368	270	2,255	519	Luce	850	114	83	717	193
Arenac	1,767	572	254	1,528	673	Mackinac	1,606	997	481	1,685	932
Baraga	1,714	207	391	1,378	307	Macomb	11,147	3,190	1,506	9,791	3,029
Barry	5,656	2,040	242	5,169	1883	Manistee	3,701	1,312	1,294	3,274	2,196
Bay	14,861	5,881	1,991	13,933	7,011	Marquette	9,771	854	2,984	9,368	3,040
Benzie	1,922	198	419	1,522	423	Mason	3,567	817	791	3,705	1,360
Berrien	15,612	4,427	4,183	15,795	4,866	Mecosta	3,884	794	304	3,951	1,149
Branch	6,016	2,253	943	5,712	2,182	Menominee	4,142	1,043	2,459	5,089	1,568
Calhoun	18,165	4,016	2,782	16,780	6,314	Midland	4,004	632	358	4,161	967
Cass	4,545	2,329	645	4,515	2,186	Missaukee	1,723	206	79	1,812	347
Charlevoix	3,346	405	387	3,090	706	Monroe	8,940	4,984	1,343	8,671	5,229
Cheboygan	2,683	994	441	2,487	1,291	Montcalm	6,942	1,395	349	6,676	1,694
Chippewa	5,443	521	997	4,763	1,281	M'ntm'ncy	748	141	264	844	201
Clare	1,920	359	157	1,772	510	Muskegon	14,422	1,466	2,188	11,778	3,494
Clinton	6,637	1,349	596	6,039	1,468	Newago	4,243	724	333	4,200	931
Crawford	840	164	137	730	363	Oakland	28,603	4,083	2,201	19,349	6,449
Delta	4,761	468	4,204	4,975	2,029	Oceana	3,335	649	380	3,562	786
Dickinson	4,538	404	1,495	3,571	596	Ogemaw	1,714	258	156	1,695	448
Eaton	8,232	2,464	394	7,376	2,738	Ontonagon	2,249	417	399	1,996	660
Emmet	3,020	782	501	3,075	1,077	Osceola	3,050	571	256	3,612	2,772
Genesee	34,264	4,251	2,124	24,604	7,444	Oscoda	389	51	30	442	77
Gladwin	1,908	249	242	1,696	317	Otsego	1,144	248	143	875	468
Gogebic	5,128	496	1,781	5,569	839	Ottawa	11,688	1,863	1,220	10,566	2,306
Gd. Tr'v'rse	4,011	556	709	4,097	1,163	Presque Isle	2,315	431	645	2,523	527
Gratiot	6,720	1,827	200	6,583	1,849	Roscommon	484	98	101	664	185
Hillsdale	6,556	1,982	947	6,747	2,478	Saginaw	23,618	6,207	4,649	20,529	8,522
Houghton	13,833	1,047	1,579	14,976	3,103	Sanilac	7,767	983	366	7,299	1,152
Huron	8,843	983	983	8,444	1,597	Schoolcraft	1,515	190	720	1,797	433
Ingham	28,005	4,811	1,488	18,524	7,093	Shiawassee	8,987	1,740	1,366	7,221	2,605
Ionia	9,502	2,821	559	8,001	3,405	St. Clair	17,435	3,608	1,635	14,967	4,568
Iosto	1,713	308	329	2,025	551	St. Joseph	6,633	2,644	747	6,052	2,723
Iron	2,802	255	1,143	3,548	504	Tuscola	7,490	1,070	653	7,310	1,276
Isabella	5,245	1,202	285	5,113	1,634	Van Buren	7,384	1,659	1,170	6,954	2,007
Jackson	19,640	5,667	2,880	16,020	7,810	Washtenaw	14,326	3,603	1,728	14,004	4,518
Kalamazoo	18,451	3,574	2,283	13,819	5,283	Wayne	268,653	23,475	39,773	224,122	52,529
Kalkaska	966	204	177	891	225	Wexford	3,926	598	443	3,440	1,108
Kent	45,207	7,968	5,356	40,802	14,763						
Keweenaw	1,421	50	67	1,274	89	Total	874,631	152,038	122.014	762,865	233,450
Lake	1,069	313	160	933	263						

President (1924)—Faris, Proh., 6,071; Johns, Soc. Lab., 5,179.

U. S. Senator (1924)—Couzens, Rep., 858,934; Cooley, Dem., 284,609; Titus, Proh., 8,330; Cunninghan, Soc. Lab., 3,080; Day, Soc., 1,619.

Governor (1924)—Groesbeck, Rep., 799,225; Frendsdorf, Dem., 343,577; Krieghoff, Soc., 2,725; Dinger, Soc. Lab., 4,079; Johnston, Proh., 11,118.

Michigan voters in 1924 defeated, for the second time, a proposed amendment to the State Constitution requiring children to attend public schools. If carried, the amendment would have wiped out private and parish schools.

Governor (1922)—Cummins, Dem., 218,252; Groesbeck, Rep., 356,933; Blumenberg, Soc., 4,452; Hoyt, Proh., 2,744; Markley, Soc. Lab., 1,279.

U. S. Senator (1922)—Ferris, Dem., 294,932; Townsend, Rep., 281,843; Krieghoff, Soc., 4,249; Titus, Proh., 1,936.

Michigan voters, in 1922, defeated the income tax proposal.

PAST VOTE OF MICHIGAN.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 77,020; Rep., 136,199; Dem. (O'C.), 2,861; Proh., 1,271.

1876 (Pres.), Dem., 141,095; Rep., 166,534; Gr., 9,060; Proh., 766; Anti-secret Soc., 75.

1878 (Gov.), Dem., 78,503; Rep., 126,280; Gr., 73,313.

1880 (Pres.), Dem., 131,301; Rep., 185,190; Gr., 34,895; Proh., 942; Lab., 312.

1882 (Gov.), Dem.-Gr., 154,269; Rep., 149,697; Str. Gr., 2,006; Proh., 5,854.

1883 (Sup. Ct.), Dem.-Gr., 127,326; Rep., 119,870; Str. Gr., 541; Proh., 13,467.

1884 (Pres.), Dem.-Gr., 189,361; Rep., 192,669; Str. Gr., 753; Proh., 18,403. (Dem. without Gr. vote, 149,835.)

1884 (Gov.), Dem.-Gr., 186,887; Rep., 190,840; Str. Gr., 414; Proh., 22,207.

1885 (Reg't.), Dem.-Gr., 155,743; Rep., 138,358; Proh., 14,708.

1886 (Gov.), Dem., 174,042; Rep., 181,474; Proh., 25,179.

1889 (Sup. Ct.), Dem., 122,955; Rep., 156,426; U. L., 2,681; Proh., 16,380.

1890 (Gov.), Dem., 183,725; Rep., 172,205; Indus., 13,198; Proh., 28,651.

1891 (Sup. Ct.), Dem., 148,271; Rep., 153,211; Indus., 9,121; Proh., 14,144.

1892 (Pres.), Dem., 202,296; Rep., 222,708; Peo., 19,931; Proh., 20,857; Scat., 925.

1893 (Sup. Ct.), Dem., 148,712; Rep., 164,754; Pop., 14,469; Proh., 14,526.

1894 (Gov.), Dem. and Pop., 221,022; Rep., 304,431; N. D., 9,738; Proh., 5,499.

1896 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 236,994; Rep., 293,072; Gold D., 6,905; Proh., 4,938; Nat., 1,815; Soc. L., 293; Scat., 585.

1897 (Sup. Ct.), Dem. and Pop., 139,307; Rep., 210,721; N. D., 30,729; Proh., 7,936.

1900 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 211,685; Rep., 316,269; Soc. D., 2,826; Proh., 11,859; Pop., 833; Soc. L., 903.

1902 (Gov.), Dem. and Pop., 174,077; Rep., 211,261; Soc. D., 4,271; Proh., 11,326; Soc. L., 1,264.

1904 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 135,392; Rep., 364,957; Soc., 9,042; Proh., 13,441; Soc. L., 1,036; Pop., 1,159.

1908 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 175,771; Rep., 335,580; Soc., 11,586; Proh., 16,974; Soc. L., 1,096; Ind., 760; Unattached, 63.

1910 (Gov.), Dem., 159,670; Rep., 202,863; Proh., 9,989.

1912 (Gov.), Dem., 194,017; Rep., 169,963; Prog., 155,372; Soc., 21,398; Proh., 7,811.

1912 (Pres.), Dem., 150,721; Rep., 152,244; Prog., 214,584; Soc., 23,211; Proh., 8,934; Soc. L., 1,252.

1914 (Gov.), Dem., 212,063; Rep., 176,254; Prog., 36,747; Soc., 11,056; Proh., 3,830; Soc. L., 497.

1916 (Pres.), Dem., 286,775; Rep., 339,097; Soc., 16,120; Proh., 8,139; Soc. L., 842.

1916 (Gov.), Dem., 264,441; Rep., 263,724; Soc., 15,040; Proh., 7,255; Soc. L., 963.

1918 (Gov.), Dem., 158,142; Rep., 266,738; Soc., 7,068; Proh., 1,637; Soc. L., 790.

1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 212,487; Rep., 220,054; Soc., 4,763; Proh., 1,133.

1920 (Pres.), Dem., 233,450; Rep., 762,865; Soc., 28,947; Proh., 9,646; Soc. Lab., 2,539; Farm-Lab., 10,372.

1920 (Gov.), Dem., 310,566; Rep., 703,180; Soc., 23,542; Proh., 6,990; Soc. Lab., 2,097; Farm-Lab., 11,817.

MINNESOTA.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924.			1920.		Counties.	1924.			1920.	
	Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.		Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.
Aitkin	2,720	212	1,959	2,933	613	Martin	4,258	751	2,529	5,142	1,221
Anoka	3,146	458	1,883	3,505	865	Meeker	2,757	365	2,910	4,693	878
Becker	2,936	429	2,963	4,811	901	Mille Lacs	2,413	167	2,348	3,521	526
Beltrami	2,960	323	3,053	4,518	1,427	Morrison	3,128	769	3,546	5,371	1,131
Benton	1,629	572	1,644	2,920	554	Mower	5,031	564	3,436	6,339	1,061
Big Stone	1,524	260	1,508	2,415	451	Murray	2,034	334	2,048	3,270	698
Blue Earth	6,773	1,123	4,360	8,894	1,974	Nicollet	2,518	287	2,208	4,115	556
Brown	2,255	270	4,515	5,841	796	Nobles	2,835	421	2,875	4,420	982
Carlton	3,142	303	2,552	2,833	1,152	Norman	1,997	171	2,174	3,451	481
Carver	2,214	358	2,907	5,073	562	Olmsted	5,722	857	3,508	7,130	1,756
Cass	2,800	270	2,052	3,242	710	Otter Trail	7,557	568	5,346	11,084	1,741
Chippewa	2,140	140	2,761	3,532	960	Pennington	1,126	146	2,320	2,320	768
Chisago	2,678	135	2,236	4,361	484	Pine	2,706	469	3,196	3,879	1,127
Clay	3,081	439	3,357	4,943	1,335	Pipestone	2,066	219	1,984	3,106	490
Clearwater	1,020	86	1,592	1,788	340	Polk	5,027	663	5,695	8,197	2,111
Cook	471	29	189	467	98	Pope	2,079	151	2,284	3,466	709
Cottonwood	2,722	217	1,818	3,882	451	Ramsey	39,566	8,407	34,684	40,204	21,110
Crow Wing	4,230	417	3,725	5,262	1,077	Red Lake	643	213	956	1,308	558
Dakota	3,931	929	4,378	5,373	2,190	Redwood	3,342	443	2,778	5,589	880
Dodge	2,856	215	1,239	3,386	516	Renville	3,405	641	3,898	5,995	1,283
Douglas	2,424	315	3,430	4,428	733	Rice	5,883	1,199	2,454	6,500	2,040
Faribault	4,682	578	2,776	6,687	869	Rock	2,065	261	1,637	3,121	442
Fillmore	5,550	460	2,797	7,341	899	Roseau	1,300	148	1,862	2,387	500
Freeborn	6,139	480	2,991	6,772	1,131	St. Louis	37,033	2,577	23,393	27,987	14,767
Goodhue	6,849	615	4,113	9,330	1,118	Scott	1,324	829	2,327	3,015	1,253
Grant	1,674	118	1,681	2,427	533	Sherburne	1,961	180	925	2,747	307
Hennepin	101,120	10,805	58,846	90,517	28,911	Sibley	1,749	341	2,935	4,198	502
Houston	2,782	402	1,992	4,101	598	Stearns	6,469	1,354	9,385	13,563	1,616
Hubbard	1,884	191	1,166	2,238	453	Steele	3,593	796	1,632	4,243	1,167
Isanti	1,588	79	2,332	3,007	405	Stevens	1,553	238	1,362	2,339	457
Itasca	4,961	496	2,532	3,973	1,930	Swift	1,654	334	2,918	3,553	985
Jackson	2,760	407	2,446	4,313	715	Todd	4,441	557	3,339	5,448	1,464
Kanabec	1,507	128	1,521	2,436	332	Traverse	1,002	202	1,330	1,759	550
Kandiyohi	3,222	222	4,552	4,759	1,282	Wabasha	2,834	644	2,811	4,907	1,275
Kittson	1,333	253	1,503	2,485	599	Wadena	1,900	182	1,265	2,635	503
Koochich'g	1,536	222	2,304	1,786	859	Waseca	2,081	442	3,057	3,626	1,257
Lac Q'i Parl	2,860	106	2,481	4,219	653	Washingt'n	4,482	699	3,351	5,852	1,558
Lake	1,251	60	1,319	990	594	Watonwan	2,297	279	1,703	3,510	647
L'ke o' W'ds	703	92	832			Wilkin	1,342	245	1,250	2,106	561
Le Sueur	2,475	1,199	2,756	4,059	1,853	Winona	5,670	1,111	6,183	7,888	2,896
Lincoln	1,657	252	1,511	2,548	673	Wright	4,349	567	4,172	7,013	1,299
Lyon	3,519	334	2,674	4,557	1,232	Yellow Med	2,278	151	3,440	4,225	814
McLeod	2,841	563	2,893	5,430	1,139						
Mahnomen	629	122	1,034	1,076	215	Total	420,779	55,917	339,499	519,421	142,994
Marshall	2,100	290	2,812	4,738	885						

President (1924)—Johns, Soc.-Industrial, 1,855; Foster, Communist, 4,417.

Governor (1924)—Christianson, Rep., 406,692; Olson, Farm.-Lab., 366,035; Nery, Dem., 49,353; Anderson, Soc.-Industrial, 3,876; Ferch, Ind.-Prog., 9,037.

U. S. Senator (1924)—Schall, Rep., 388,594; Johnson, Farm.-Lab., 380,682; Farrell, Dem., 53,709; Birmingham, Ind., 8,520; Keefe, Ind., 4,994.

In 1924 Minnesota voted for a constitutional amendment providing for a tax on gasoline to be used in road work; and for an amendment providing for bond issues by counties to raise funds to fight forest fires.

U. S. Senator (1923)—(Special election, July 16, for successor to Knute Nelson, deceased.)—Magnus Johnson, Farm.-Lab., 290,165; Jas. Carley, Dem., 19,311; J. A. O. Preus, Rep., 195,319.

Governor (1922)—Indrehus, Dem., 79,903; Preus, Rep., 309,756; Johnson, Farm.-Lab., 295,479.

U. S. Senator (1922)—Anna Oleson, Dem., 123,624; Kellogg, Rep., 241,833; Shipstead, Farm.-Lab., 325,372.

Minnesota, in 1922, voted to loan the credit of the State to help farmers.

PAST VOTE OF MINNESOTA.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 35,211; Rep., 55,708.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 48,587; Rep., 72,955.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 53,315; Rep., 93,902.
1881 (Gov.), Dem., 36,655; Rep., 64,485.
1883 (Gov.), Dem., 57,819; Rep., 72,404; Proh., 4,924.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 70,065; Rep., 111,685; Gr., 3,583; Proh., 4,684.
1886 (Gov.), Dem., 104,464; Rep., 107,064; Proh., 8,966.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 104,385; Rep., 142,492; Proh., 15,311; W. L., 1,094.
1890 (Gov.), Dem., 85,844; Rep., 88,111; For. Alli., 58,514; Proh., 8,424.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 100,920; Rep., 122,823; Pop., 29,313; Proh., 14,182.
1894 (Gov.), Dem., 53,579; Rep., 147,944; Pop., 87,931; Proh., 6,879.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 139,626; Rep., 193,501; Gold D., 3,202; Proh., 4,343; Soc. L., 915.
1898 (Gov.), Fus., 131,980; Rep., 111,796; Pop., 1,766; Proh., 5,299.
1900 (Pres.), Fus., 112,901; Rep., 190,461; Proh., 8,555; Soc. D., 3,065; Soc. L., 1,329.
1900 (Gov.), Fus., 150,651; Rep., 152,905.
1902 (Gov.), Fus., 99,375; Rep., 155,861; Proh., 5,735; Soc., 3,074; Peo., 5,347; Soc. L., 2,426; Nat., 2,393.
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 148,091; Rep., 141,847.
1904 (Pres.), Fus., 55,187; Rep., 216,651; Proh., 6,253; Soc., 11,692; Soc. L., 974; Pop., 2,103.
1906 (Gov.), Fus., 168,715; Rep., 92,082; Proh., 7,709; Soc., 5,006.
1908 (Gov.), Dem., 173,845; Rep., 155,667; Proh., 7,024; Soc., 6,516; Ind., 593.
1908 (Pres.), Fus., 109,594; Rep., 195,876; Proh., 8,658; Soc., 10,021; S. L., 843; Pop., 1,309; Ind., 420.
1910 (Gov.) Fus., 103,779; Rep., 164,185; Proh., 8,960; Soc., 6,510; S. L., 6,510; Pub. Own., 11,173.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 99,659; Rep., 129,688; Prog., 33,455; Proh., 29,876; Pub. Own., 25,769.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 106,426; Rep., 64,334; Prog., 125,856; Soc., 27,505; Proh., 7,886; S. L., 2,212.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 156,304; Rep., 143,730; Prog., 3,553; Soc., 17,225; Indus. L., 3,861.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 117,541; Rep., 185,159; Proh., 78,425.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 179,152; Rep., 179,544; Prog., 290; Proh., 7,793; Soc., 20,117; S. L., 468.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 93,112; Rep., 245,841; Soc., 26,306; Proh., 19,884; Indus. L., 5,476.
1918 (Gov.). Dem., 76,793; Rep., 166,515; Nat., 6,648; Farm-Lab., 111,948; Soc., 7,794.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Rep., 206,555; Nat., 137,274.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 142,994; Rep., 519,421; Soc., 56,106; Proh., 11,489; Soc. Lab., 5,828.
1920 (Gov.), Dem., 81,293; Rep., 415,805; Ind., 281,402; Soc., 5,124.

MISSISSIPPI.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924.			1920.		Counties.	1924.			1920.	
	Davis, Dem.	Coolidge, Rep.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Cox, Dem.	Harding, Rep.		Davis, Dem.	Coolidge, Rep.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Cox, Dem.	Harding, Rep.
Adams	841	301	16	642	114	Lincoln	1,282	154	70	774	421
Alcorn	1,831	223	2	1,336	554	Lowndes	1,658	62	.....	928	51
Amite	927	86	.....	578	90	Madison	1,600	105	.....	831	57
Attala	1,600	119	47	1,187	270	Marion	1,044	102	.....	613	143
Benton	541	35	3	405	124	Marshall	1,143	40	.....	823	30
Bolivar	1,212	266	96	1,039	326	Monroe	2,328	121	32	1,881	139
Calhoun	1,132	69	197	875	160	Montgom'y	1,015	63	94	846	57
Carroll	901	70	.....	669	184	Neshoba	1,611	228	.....	1,088	182
Chickasaw	1,300	86	29	944	194	Newton	1,660	71	97	1,208	108
Choctaw	1,219	98	.....	779	191	Noxubee	966	44	.....	701	24
Claiborne	606	14	.....	401	14	Oktibbeha	1,370	30	43	778	70
Clarke	1,306	87	2	807	47	Panola	1,266	53	33	843	80
Clay	1,145	80	.....	771	48	Pearl River	855	164	99	464	53
Coahoma	1,362	121	.....	882	61	Perry	383	56	17	271	69
Copiah	2,092	43	.....	1,300	60	Pike	1,640	200	452	1,114	153
Covington	820	48	91	649	257	Pontotoc	1,206	86	.....	992	439
De Soto	1,066	17	.....	806	27	Prentiss	1,230	178	2	992	496
Forrest	1,832	156	152	1,146	140	Quitman	574	36	.....	377	39
Franklin	591	37	.....	641	203	Rankin	1,415	34	.....	905	43
George	502	69	.....	263	56	Scott	1,179	53	90	1,055	64
Greene	458	30	.....	337	24	Sharkey	353	34	6	228	7
Grenada	933	17	.....	533	12	Simpson	1,519	100	7	902	109
Hancock	469	192	51	305	130	Smith	1,081	49	31	968	265
Harrison	3,063	523	165	1,270	314	Stone	413	57	.....	299	16
Hinds	4,086	252	170	2,510	151	Sunflower	1,701	77	.....	1,066	47
Holmes	1,173	92	.....	917	69	Tal'hatchie	1,386	15	.....	1,092	69
Humphreys	628	33	.....	316	21	Tate	1,019	7	.....	876	117
Issaquena	126	17	.....	83	13	Tippah	1,413	100	6	955	237
Itawamba	889	62	.....	1,023	198	Tishomingo	1,099	279	49	841	387
Jackson	1,013	159	2	577	121	Tunica	497	13	.....	256	2
Jasper	1,258	60	1	899	98	Union	1,750	135	.....	1,224	429
Jefferson	496	50	.....	430	14	Walthall	650	64	86	464	139
Jeff. Davis	732	88	.....	485	179	Warren	1,794	328	.....	1,082	161
Jones	2,382	326	466	1,396	419	Washingt'n	1,278	143	.....	776	60
Kemper	911	56	.....	734	129	Wayne	906	55	2	547	112
Lafayette	1,848	89	37	873	321	Webster	920	117	.....	576	299
Lamar	801	80	36	672	192	Wilkinson	352	40	98	416	15
Lauderdale	3,212	320	589	2,539	228	Winston	1,345	53	.....	932	113
Lawrence	677	57	.....	526	131	Yalobusha	1,290	53	11	892	82
Leake	,251	49	.....	1,082	121	Yazoo	1,352	57	.....	948	46
Lee	2,621	152	.....	1,652	302						
Leflore	1,144	135	.....	969	39	Total	100,475	8,370	3,494	69,277	11,576

U. S. Senator (1924)—Harrison, Dem., 97,243, unopposed.

Governor (1923)—Whitfield, Dem., was elected without opposition. In the Democratic primary election, Aug. 28, 1923, Whitfield got 111,565 votes, and former Gov. Bilbo received 95,023.

U. S. Senator (1922)—Stephens, Dem., 62,567; Cook, Rep., 3,346; Rose, Soc., 1,251.

PAST VOTE OF MISSISSIPPI.

1872 (Pres.), Dem. and L., 47,288; Rep., 82,175.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 112,173; Rep., 52,605.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 75,750; Rep., 34,854.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 76,510; Rep., 43,509.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 85,467; Rep., 31,120; Proh., 258.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 40,288; Rep., 1,342; Peo., 10,102; Proh., 995.
1896 (Pres.), Dem.-Peo., 63,793; Rep., 5,123; Nat. Dem., 1,071; Proh., 485; Soc. Lab., 35,454; Ind. Proh., 13,960.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 51,706; Rep., 5,753; Pop., 1,644.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 53,376; Rep., 3,189; Pop., 1,425; Soc., 393.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 60,876; Rep., 4,505; Soc., 978; Pop., 1,165.
1911 (Gov.), Dem., 40,200; Soc., 3,822.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 57,164; Rep., 1,511; Prog., 3,627; Soc., 2,017.
*1915 (Gov.), Dem., 50,541; Soc., 4,406.
*1916 (Pres.), Dem., 80,422; Rep., 4,253; Soc., 1,484; Prog., 520.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 74,290.
1919 (Gov.), Dem., no opposition.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 69,277; Rep., 11,576; Soc., 1,639.
*No returns received from Bolivar County.

FAMOUS STADIUMS OF AMERICA.

Name and Location.	Length (Feet).	Width (Feet).	Seating Capacity
Grant Park Municipal Stadium, Chicago, Ill	1,014	860	100,000
Yale Bowl, New Haven, Conn	933	744	80,000
Venable Stadium, Baltimore, Md	960	357	78,000
Los Angeles Stadium, Los Angeles, Cal	1,125	790	75,000
Memorial Stadium, University of California, Berkeley, Cal	760	568	72,800
Ohio State University Stadium, Columbus, Ohio	704	597	63,000
Illinois University Stadium, Urbana, Ill	650	550	60,000
Franklin Field Stadium, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa	649	425	53,100
Palmer Memorial Stadium, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J	652	540	42,000
Harvard Stadium, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass	573	420	40,000
University of Washington Stadium, Seattle, Wash	600	480	40,000
Syracuse University Stadium, Syracuse, N. Y	670	475	35,000
University of West Virginia Stadium, Morgantown, W. Va	509	403	33,000
Brown University Stadium, Providence, R. I	456	...	32,000
San Diego Stadium, San Diego, Cal	621	287	30,000
Crescent Stadium, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y	584	...	21,492
Bucknell University Stadium, Lewisburg, Pa	3,921	591	18,000
U. S. Military Academy Stadium, West Point, N. Y. (not yet completed; west side only built of concrete)	430	...	16,018

MISSOURI.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924.				1920.		Counties.	1924.				1920.	
	Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Follette. Soc.	La Follette. Lib.	Cox, Dem.	Harding, Rep.		Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Follette. Soc.	La Follette. Lib.	Cox, Dem.	Harding, Rep.
Adair	4,383	2,800	406	564	2,534	4,861	Liv'stn	4,517	4,316	106	.....	3,666	5,093
And'w	3,535	2,648	89	99	2,466	3,913	M'Did	2,374	2,301	153	.....	2,242	2,921
At'son	2,710	2,617	107	63	2,227	3,236	Macon	4,909	5,538	333	151	5,626	6,009
Aud'n.	3,125	5,866	69	73	5,514	3,827	Mad'n	1,569	1,665	10	19	1,830	2,023
Barry	4,065	3,606	310	487	3,729	5,162	Maries	1,004	1,913	55	67	1,677	1,445
Barton	2,952	2,682	232	187	3,040	3,480	Mar'n.	5,408	5,739	742	393	6,719	4,660
Bates	4,552	4,722	279	78	4,433	5,039	Mercer	2,508	1,209	138	147	1,044	3,170
Bent	2,693	1,588	70	.....	1,506	3,367	Miller.	3,011	1,962	126	257	1,833	3,555
Bol'ger	2,204	2,075	110	.....	2,019	2,869	Miss.	1,797	2,360	59	80	2,442	2,193
Boone.	3,547	8,657	96	61	8,748	4,077	Monit.	3,138	2,601	61	92	2,405	3,535
Buch'n	17,509	14,759	1,433	1,166	16,188	1,719	Monro	1,141	5,597	99	67	6,136	1,406
Butler.	4,489	2,953	395	170	2,662	4,601	Montg	3,563	2,938	76	58	3,103	3,910
Cald'l.	3,545	2,383	52	48	2,498	4,168	Morgn	2,489	1,842	31	31	1,834	2,911
Cal'ay.	2,799	5,904	72	54	6,035	3,274	N Mad	4,018	4,167	104	21	3,637	3,745
Camd.	1,732	1,196	83	17	1,034	2,276	Newt.	4,592	3,970	264	153	4,078	5,541
C. G.	6,076	4,967	280	329	4,584	7,537	Nod'y.	6,242	5,803	259	192	5,504	6,671
Carroll	4,907	4,502	117	65	4,075	5,609	Oregn.	896	2,231	74	280	1,961	1,319
Carter	772	1,051	59	9	930	1,057	Osage.	2,496	1,986	104	209	1,118	3,699
Cass.	3,610	4,709	188	37	5,030	4,055	Ozark.	1,758	688	61	32	569	2,457
Cedar.	2,802	2,007	173	30	1,936	3,488	Pem't.	4,811	3,616	85	40	3,901	4,443
Char'n	3,173	4,795	153	60	4,675	4,331	Pettis.	7,280	6,568	592	777	1,504	3,652
Chris.	2,692	1,281	247	56	919	3,795	Perry.	2,656	1,826	69	213	6,561	8,595
Clark	2,948	2,770	62	.....	2,383	3,310	Ph'ps.	2,085	2,918	351	124	2,422	2,692
Clay	2,998	6,076	240	132	6,283	2,804	Pike.	3,715	4,040	126	107	5,034	3,860
Clint'n	2,848	3,177	79	49	3,304	3,165	Platte.	1,999	3,674	54	17	4,361	1,724
Cole.	6,205	5,033	227	351	4,167	5,878	Polk.	4,097	3,033	79	69	2,847	4,967
Cooper	4,755	4,070	102	81	3,657	5,151	P'laski	1,578	2,127	70	92	1,978	1,853
Cra'fd.	2,336	1,697	125	24	1,658	2,623	Putnm	3,340	1,495	127	133	1,315	3,880
Dade.	2,651	2,007	146	32	1,892	3,540	Ralls.	1,305	2,617	70	13	2,803	1,362
Dallas.	2,188	1,304	68	24	1,100	2,665	Rand.	2,991	7,372	470	716	8,115	3,768
Davies	3,869	3,520	84	42	3,560	4,458	Ray.	2,753	4,989	177	116	4,865	3,228
D'K'lb	2,730	2,368	52	33	2,121	3,001	Rey'ds	873	1,822	28	.....	1,837	1,173
Dent.	1,779	2,263	45	64	1,907	2,204	Ripley	1,428	1,803	78	51	1,735	1,752
Dougls	2,617	909	176	71	577	3,237	St. Ch.	4,668	2,364	247	603	2,472	6,645
Dunkn	3,436	4,357	220	33	5,199	4,455	St. Cla	2,907	2,640	165	113	2,296	3,249
Frank.	6,253	3,384	309	587	2,314	8,712	St. Gra	6,17	5,542	163	124	1,149	1,917
Gas'ne	3,306	577	148	322	454	3,435	St. Gn	1,330	1,257	55	58	5,340	5,502
Gentry	3,318	3,555	175	165	3,374	3,442	St. Lo.	26,669	16,075	2,092	2,905	12,438	25,008
Greene	13,618	13,084	1,085	1,932	11,514	15,755	Saline.	4,990	6,564	192	361	7,114	5,613
Grun'y	3,782	2,367	264	1,044	2,721	5,123	Schuy.	1,522	1,982	46	29	1,993	1,805
Harsn.	4,247	2,792	141	93	2,502	5,151	Scotl'd	2,282	2,595	138	72	2,122	2,509
Henry.	4,616	4,706	201	141	5,367	5,313	Scott.	3,335	3,633	423	792	4,257	4,204
Hick'y	1,895	722	34	22	532	2,131	Shan'n	1,174	2,107	123	10	1,661	1,639
Holt.	3,316	2,255	77	53	2,329	4,153	Shelby	1,737	3,957	33	55	3,935	2,128
How'd	1,873	4,759	88	131	4,735	2,125	Stod'd	3,844	4,348	266	211	4,428	4,641
Howell	3,130	2,681	380	283	2,323	4,344	Stone	1,871	626	122	230	672	2,749
Iron	1,328	1,675	42	21	1,554	1,563	Sul'vn.	3,885	3,703	75	210	3,473	4,476
Jack'n	10,953	11,320	642	472	76,791	78,875	Taney.	1,710	981	81	2	913	2,001
Jasper.	13,701	9,176	1,510	383	11,006	17,074	Texas.	2,787	3,421	160	21	2,965	3,552
Jeffson	4,870	4,356	280	449	4,684	5,730	Vern'n	3,593	4,839	334	435	5,419	4,645
Johnsn	5,248	5,526	123	90	5,444	5,700	War'n.	2,667	644	168	28	545	3,512
K. C.	80,188	64,682	3,726	3,764	.....	.....	Wash	2,397	1,955	28	22	1,837	2,618
Knox	2,288	2,722	94	100	2,250	2,749	Wayne	1,958	2,283	143	44	2,072	2,380
L'cde	2,960	2,500	184	81	2,183	3,469	Web'r.	3,168	2,730	154	137	2,428	4,000
Laf'tte	6,517	5,877	252	267	6,169	7,471	Worth	1,666	1,650	22	8	1,532	1,888
Law'ce	4,499	3,768	322	496	3,532	6,093	Wright	3,105	2,303	95	136	2,008	3,661
Lewis.	2,416	3,481	116	95	3,542	2,810	S. L. C.	139,433	95,888	28,758	98	106,047	163,280
Linc'n.	2,563	3,419	81	87	3,660	3,209							
Linn.	5,155	5,386	499	175	5,184	5,557	Tot.	650,283	572,753	56,733	27,427	574,799	727,162

The 1920 Presidential vote for Jackson County includes Kansas City; the 1924 vote for Jackson County excludes Kansas City.

President (1924)—La Follette total on his two tickets, 84,160; Faris, Proh., 1,463; Johns, Soc. Lab., 883; Wallace, Commonwealth Land, 258.

Six proposed constitutional amendments and two initiative propositions were submitted to Missouri voters in 1924. One amendment and one initiative proposition carried and the remainder were defeated.

An initiative proposition to provide revenue for completion of the 7,640-mile State highway system was adopted. It carries a 50 per cent. increase in State motor vehicle license fees and imposes a tax of two cents a gallon on gasoline used for motor vehicle fuel. The vote was: Yes, 742,836; no, 348,007.

A constitutional amendment was adopted which would permit voters of St. Louis County and the City of St. Louis to vote on one of three alternative methods for expansion by the city into present county territory.

Governor (1924)—Baker, Rep., 640,135; Nelson, Dem., 634,263; Brandt, Soc., 21,043; Cox, Soc. Lab., 678.

U. S. Senator (1922)—Reed, Dem., 506,264; Brewster, Rep., 462,009; Brandt, Soc., 7,119; Cox, Soc. Lab., 970.

PAST VOTE OF MISSOURI.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 151,434; Rep., 119,116.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 203,077; Rep., 145,029.
1880 (Pres.) Dem., 208,609; Rep., 153,567; Gr., 35,135.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 235,988; Rep. Gr., 202,929; Proh., 2,151.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 261,974; Rep., 236,257; U. L., 18,632; Proh., 4,539.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 268,398; Rep., 226,918; Pop., 41,213; Proh., 4,331.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 363,667; Rep., 304,940; Gold D., 2,355; Proh., 2,169; Nat., 293; Soc. L., 595.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 351,922; Rep., 314,092; Pop., 4,244; Proh., 5,965; Soc. D., 6,128; Soc. L., 1,294.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 296,312; Rep., 321,449; Soc., 13,009; Proh., 7,191; Soc. L., 1,674; Pop., 4,226.
1906 (Sec. St.), Dem., 292,421; Rep., 283,417.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 346,574; Rep., 347,203; Proh., 4,198; Soc., 15,391; S. L., 867; Ind., 397.
1910 (Pres.), Dem., 330,746; Rep., 207,821; Prog., 124,371; Soc., 28,466; Proh., 5,380; S. L., 1,778.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 398,032; Rep., 369,339; Soc., 14,612; Proh., 3,884; S. L., 902.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 396,166; Rep., 371,710; Soc., 14,659; S. L., 962.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 267,397; Rep., 302,680.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 574,799; Rep., 727,162; Soc., 20,242; Soc. Lab., 2,164; Farm.-Lab., 3,291; Proh., 5,142.
1920 (Gov.), Dem., 580,626; Rep., 722,024; Soc., 19,849; Soc. Lab., 1,620; Proh., 3,974; Farm.-Lab., 3,003.
1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 589,498; Rep., 711,161; Soc., 20,002; Soc. Lab., 1,675; Farm.-Lab., 3,158.

MONTANA.

(Presidential vote, 1924.)

Counties.	Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Counties.	Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Counties.	Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te Prog.
Beaverhead	1,386	760	565	Granite	582	337	368	Prairie	683	139	339
Big Horn	1,082	312	448	Hill	1,110	542	1,878	Ravalli	1,311	539	1,569
Blaine	827	307	598	Jefferson	648	423	648	Richland	926	215	525
Broadwater	531	478	364	Judith Basin	888	442	721	Rosebud	1,115	236	852
Carbon	1,891	656	1,522	Lake	884	276	1,912	Roosevelt	965	336	927
Carter	669	268	208	Lewis & Clark	3,433	1,828	1,507	Sanders	588	177	1,259
Cascade	5,081	2,138	4,047	Liberty	239	113	298	Sheridan	905	166	293
Chouteau	1,347	678	763	Lincoln	976	360	993	Silver Bow	6,520	4,960	6,076
Custer	1,654	384	1,692	Madison	1,137	665	593	Stillwater	1,412	370	505
Daniels	505	148	523	McCone	494	137	507	Sweet Grass	853	231	286
Dawson	1,326	324	896	Meagher	624	246	153	Teton	775	366	691
Deer Lodge	1,937	1,555	1,864	Mineral	223	99	662	Toole	697	387	659
Fallon	731	200	340	Missoula	2,386	960	4,662	Treasure	289	78	140
Fergus	2,942	1,493	3,008	Musselshell	1,488	222	1,490	Valley	1,555	459	863
Flathead	2,541	801	2,484	Park	2,199	666	1,395	Wheatland	723	199	686
Gallatin	2,494	1,526	1,499	Phillips	1,236	425	848	Wibaux	505	167	151
Garfield	876	332	490	Pondera	764	378	831	Yellowstone	4,715	1,127	2,479
Glacier	586	484	279	Powder River	480	123	361				
Golden Valley	422	106	514	Powell	982	533	877	Total	74,138	31,871	61,105

President (1924)—The Socialists polled 246 votes; Farm-Laborites, 4,771; Workers Party, 356.
Governor (1924)—Dixon, Rep., 74,126; Erickson, Dem., 88,801; Edwards, Farm.-Lab., 10,666; Matheson, Soc., 466.
U. S. Senator (1924)—Linderman, Rep., 72,000; Walsh, Dem., 89,681; Anderson, Farm.-Lab., 7,370; Juttner, Soc., 522; Teagarden, Ind., 248.

(Presidential vote, 1920.)

Counties.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Counties.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Counties.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.
Beaverhead	2,049	833	Hill	2,230	1,388	Richland	1,759	744
Big Horn	1,062	475	Jefferson	969	688	Rosebud	1,624	555
Blaine	1,720	848	Lewis & Clark	4,348	2,413	Roosevelt	2,239	873
Broadwater	723	622	Liberty	757	331	Sanders	1,035	741
Carbon	2,700	1,107	Lincoln	1,187	683	Sheridan	1,335	610
Carter	782	342	Madison	1,672	877	Silver Bow	10,074	6,394
Cascade	6,808	3,938	McCone	1,177	537	Stillwater	1,721	664
Chouteau	2,646	1,436	Meagher	744	314	Sweet Grass	1,035	349
Custer	2,347	1,127	Mineral	347	362	Teton	1,319	671
Daniels	811	289	Missoula	4,374	3,292	Toole	861	405
Dawson	1,784	875	Musselshell	1,910	951	Treasure	517	174
Deer Lodge	3,130	1,567	Park	2,537	1,455	Valley	2,096	895
Fallon	1,064	381	Phillips	1,693	648	Wheatland	1,250	520
Fergus	5,858	3,371	Pondera	1,654	893	Wibaux	692	223
Flathead	3,900	2,241	Powder River	955	330	Yellowstone	5,714	2,782
Gallatin	3,238	2,370	Powell	1,345	787	Golden Valley	1,185	381
Garfield	1,226	1,484	Prairie	881	242			
Glacier	1,297	531	Ravalli	2,110	1,224	Total	109,430	57,372
Granite	949	439						

(Presidential vote, 1916.)

Counties.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Counties.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Counties.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.
Beaverhead	1,463	1,455	Hill	3,241	1,709	Richland	1,947	1,223
Big Horn	740	497	Jefferson	1,124	712	Rosebud	1,608	1,337
Blaine	1,261	857	Lewis & Clark	4,337	3,423	Sanders	1,178	793
Broadwater	1,100	584	Lincoln	1,186	807	Sheridan	3,264	1,724
Carbon	1,926	1,708	Madison	1,672	1,379	Silver Bow	13,084	6,757
Cascade	6,612	3,253	Meagher	1,482	1,158	Stillwater	1,197	918
Chouteau	2,738	1,486	Mineral	781	251	Sweet Grass	839	890
Custer	2,602	1,615	Missoula	4,060	2,926	Teton	2,273	1,603
Dawson	2,845	2,105	Musselshell	2,036	1,738	Toole	1,075	698
Deer Lodge	4,171	1,860	Park	2,050	1,957	Valley	2,712	1,111
Fallon	1,845	1,169	Phillips	1,252	999	Wibaux	585	466
Fergus	5,749	3,290	Powell	1,340	939	Yellowstone	4,259	3,281
Flathead	2,978	2,913	Prairie	622	535			
Gallatin	3,661	2,527	Ravalli	1,967	1,623	Total	101,063	66,750
Granite	812	574						

U. S. Senator (1922)—Wheeler, Dem., 88,205; Riddick, Rep., 69,464; Ambrose, Soc., 1,068.
Montana, in 1922, voted (67,463 to 62,100) for a Soldier Bonus.

PAST VOTE OF MONTANA.

1889 (Gov.), Dem., 19,564; Rep., 18,988.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 17,581; Rep., 18,851; Pop., 7,334; Proh., 549.
1892 (Gov.), Dem., 17,650; Rep., 18,187; Pop., 7,794; Proh., 543.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 42,537; Rep., 10,494; Proh., 186.
1898 (Cong.), Dem., 23,351; Rep., 14,823; Pop., 11,607.
1900 (Pres.), Fus., 37,146; Rep., 25,373; Soc. D., 708; Proh., 298; Pop., 110; Soc. L., 111.
1900 (Gov.), Fus., 31,119; Rep., 22,691; Ind. Dem., 9,188; Soc. D., 505.
1904 (Pres.), Fus., 21,773; Rep., 34,932; Soc., 5,676; Proh., 335; Soc. L., 208; Pop., 1,520.
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 35,377; Rep., 26,957; Soc., 3,431.
1908 (Cong.), Dem., 29,032; Rep., 32,819; Soc., 5,318.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 29,326; Rep., 32,333; Soc., 5,855, Proh., 827; Ind., 1,200.
1908 (Gov.), Dem., 32,282; Rep., 30,792; Soc., 5,112.
1910 (Cong.), Dem., 28,180; Rep., 32,525.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 27,941; Rep., 18,512; Prog., 22,456; Soc., 10,885; Proh., 32.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 25,381; Rep., 22,950; Prog., 18,881; Soc., 12,566.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 101,063; Rep., 66,750; Prog., 302; Soc., 9,564.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 85,683; Rep., 76,547; Soc., 11,342.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 85,380; Rep., 72,758; Soc., 9,292.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 57,372; Rep., 109,430; F.-L., 12,204.
1920 (Gov.), Dem., 74,875; Rep., 111,113.

NEBRASKA.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924.			1920.	
	Davis, Dem-	Coolidge, Rep.	La Follette, Prog.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.
Adams	2,353	4,824	1,331	4,549	1,932
Antelope	1,150	2,598	1,745	3,322	1,154
Arthur	101	143	164	167	94
Banner	85	245	153	258	69
Blaine	132	253	197	328	176
Boone	1,782	2,013	1,719	3,108	1,461
Box Butte	814	1,506	1,216	1,630	756
Boyd	522	991	1,114	1,482	527
Brown	714	1,104	616	1,417	558
Buffalo	2,337	4,746	1,641	4,954	2,258
Burt	1,870	2,513	484	2,969	1,194
Butler	2,444	2,435	544	2,478	1,918
Cass	2,352	3,639	1,327	3,575	2,192
Cedar	1,747	2,441	1,917	3,906	1,279
Chase	570	919	411	976	414
Cherry	1,169	1,663	967	1,636	711
Cheyenne	555	1,719	1,034	1,857	606
Clay	1,716	2,758	986	3,390	1,466
Colfax	1,293	1,450	965	1,992	957
Cuming	981	1,642	1,840	3,177	764
Custer	2,575	3,833	3,144	4,974	2,739
Dakota	964	1,235	931	1,525	873
Dawes	595	1,575	1,632	1,801	900
Dawson	1,526	3,016	1,386	3,384	1,444
Deuel	316	775	236	684	321
Dixon	1,090	2,153	964	2,435	911
Dodge	2,183	3,798	2,316	4,832	1,799
Douglas	18,672	29,390	17,184	28,543	18,439
Dundy	459	1,036	324	1,094	375
Fillmore	2,156	2,758	429	2,803	1,549
Franklin	1,331	1,920	476	2,294	1,030
Frontier	599	1,497	745	1,750	673
Furnas	1,534	2,378	801	2,445	1,371
Gage	3,330	5,831	1,825	6,059	2,477
Garden	459	925	361	924	421
Garfield	251	757	268	611	252
Gosper	394	540	550	794	486
Grant	191	260	82	256	141
Greeley	1,220	773	908	1,345	1,180
Hall	1,863	4,040	2,564	4,719	1,724
Hamilton	1,545	2,935	722	2,950	1,356
Harlan	1,216	1,845	604	1,756	974
Hayes	288	475	347	512	207
Hitchcock	633	987	528	1,127	615
Holt	1,529	2,207	2,176	3,163	1,577
Hooker	111	176	151	230	117
Howard	1,434	1,091	914	1,508	1,311
Jefferson	1,824	2,752	1,134	3,488	1,408
Johnson	1,285	2,075	465	2,416	909
Kearney	1,243	1,453	508	1,683	1,273
Keith	602	1,069	462	1,050	472
Kaya Paha	251	504	451	479	218
Kimball	253	750	461	910	339
Knox	1,532	2,405	2,265	3,678	1,470
Lancaster	11,563	18,061	3,485	15,638	8,435
Lincoln	1,372	2,857	2,723	3,342	1,896
Logan	165	277	234	312	180
Loup	105	285	200	343	117
McPherson	96	213	207	229	75
Madison	1,959	3,537	3,125	5,171	1,716
Merrick	1,137	2,324	796	2,384	1,076
Morrill	734	1,153	623	1,366	667
Nance	1,130	1,574	603	1,877	746
Nemaha	1,871	2,378	604	2,888	1,512
Nuckolls	1,576	2,595	600	2,367	1,337
Otoe	2,208	3,245	1,003	3,869	1,671
Pawnee	1,365	2,147	328	2,510	972
Perkins	493	836	318	722	387
Phelps	993	1,928	105	2,324	1,169
Pierce	760	1,570	1,363	2,478	743
Platte	2,173	2,108	2,576	4,058	1,367
Polk	1,229	2,354	567	2,393	1,236
Red Willow	1,122	1,931	1,264	1,993	1,133
Richardson	3,089	3,625	789	4,496	2,679
Rock	293	585	353	621	239
Saline	3,123	2,834	610	3,197	2,172
Sarpy	1,247	1,411	964	1,662	1,027
Saunders	2,823	3,499	1,414	3,733	2,296
Scottsbluff	1,132	3,410	902	3,189	969
Seward	1,848	2,797	1,023	3,690	1,477
Sheridan	661	1,509	1,453	1,714	84
Sherman	1,048	1,182	715	1,582	848
Sioux	149	480	697	627	252
Stanton	596	962	874	1,457	501
Thayer	1,719	2,847	818	3,456	1,120
Thomas	216	206	158	305	207
Thurston	1,191	1,210	829	1,167	925
Valley	802	2,014	834	1,935	912
Washington	1,231	1,876	961	2,409	1,295
Wayne	775	1,840	879	2,312	681
Webster	1,207	2,194	616	2,599	913
Wheeler	145	205	404	352	165
York	1,778	4,110	1,091	4,265	1,857
Total	137,289	218,585	106,701	247,498	119,608

Governor (1924)—Norton, Dem., 183,709; McMullen, Rep., 229,067; Butler, Prog. (La Follette), 35,594.

U. S. Senator (1924)—Thomas, Dem. and Prog., 165,370; Norris, Rep., 274,647.

In 1920 the voters defeated a proposal to remove from the ballot all party emblems and designations for State and county offices.

Governor (1922)—Bryan, Dem., 214,070; Randall, Rep., 163,736; Parmenter, Prog., 13,435.

U. S. Senator (1922)—Hitchcock, Dem., 148,265; Howell, Rep., 220,350; Beebe, Prog., 19,076.

Nebraska voters, in 1922, indorsed an anti-picketing law.

PAST VOTE OF NEBRASKA.

1872 (Pres.). Dem., 7,705; Rep., 18,242; Lib. Rep., 107.

1876 (Pres.), Dem., 17,554; Rep., 31,916; Gr., 2,320; Pro., 1,599.

1880 (Pres.), Dem., 28,523; Rep., 54,979; Greenback, 3,950.

1884 (Pres.), Dem., 54,391; Rep., 76,912; Proh., 2,899.

1888 (Pres.). Dem., 80,542; Rep., 108,425; Proh., 9,429; U. Lab., 4,226.

1892 (Pres.), Dem., 24,943; Rep., 87,227; Peop., 83,134; Proh., 4,902.

1896 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 115,880; Rep., 102,304; Gold Dem., 2,885; Pro., 1,193; Nat., 797; Soc. L.,, 183.

1897 (Sup. Ct.), Dem. and Pop., 102,828; Rep., 89,009; N. D., 718; Pro., 1,625.

1900 (Gov.), Dem. and Pop., 113,018; Rep., 113,879; Soc. Dem., 674; Pro., 4,315; Pop., 1,095.

1900 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 114,013; Rep., 121,835; Soc. Dem., 823; Pro., 3,655; Pop., 1,104.

1902 (Gov.), Dem., 91,116; Rep., 96,471; Soc., 3,757; Pro., 3,397.

1903 (Sup. Judge), Dem., 87,864; Rep., 96,991; Soc., 2,595; Pro., 4,394.

1904 (Pres.), Dem., 51,876; Rep., 138,558; Soc., 7,412; Pop., 20,518; Pro.. 6,328.

1904 (Gov.), Rep., 111,711; Fus., 102,568; Proh., 5,488; Soc., 5,122.

1906 (Gov.), Dem., 84,885; Rep., 97,858; Soc., 2,999; Pro., 5,106.

1908 (Pres.), Dem., 131,099; Rep., 126,997; Soc., 3,524; Pro., 5,179.

1908 (Gov.), Dem., 132,960; Rep., 121,076; Soc., 3,069; Pro., 4,464.

1910 (Gov.), Dem., 107,522; Rep., 122,883; Soc., 6,268.

1912 (Pres.), Dem., 109,008; Rep., 54,216; Soc., 72,689; Pro., 3,383.

1912 (Gov.), Dem., 123,997; Rep., 114,075; Soc., 9,964; Pro., 3,642.

1914 (Gov.), Dem., 120,206; Rep., 101,228; Prog., 8,655; Soc., 5,734; Pro., 2,873.

1916 (Pres.), Dem., 158,827; Rep., 117,771; Soc., 7,141; Pro., 2,897.

1916 (Gov.), Dem., 143,361; Rep., 137,701; Soc., 6,861; Pro., 4,215.

1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 142,282; Rep., 131,059; Soc., 7,425; Pro., 4,429.

1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 99,690; Rep., 120,086.

1918 (Gov.), Dem., 97,886; Rep., 3,409.

1920 (Pres.), Dem., 119,608; Rep., 247,498; Proh., 5,947; Soc., 9,600.

1920 (Pres.), Dem., 130,433; Rep., 152,863; Proh., 6,041; Pet., 88,905.

NEVADA.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

COUNTIES.	1924.			1920.		COUNTIES.	1924.			1920.	
	Davis, Dem.	La Fol te, Prog.	Cool-idge, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Hard-ing, Rep.		Davis, Dem	La Fol te, Prog.	Cool-idge, Rep	Cox, Dem	Hard-ing, Rep.
Churchill..	320	625	654	506	873	Mineral....	84	227	187	209	374
Clark.....	286	815	493	620	589	Nye.....	448	880	892	1,007	1,576
Douglas....	95	141	343	147	503	Ormsby....	413	104	412	413	592
Elko.....	605	1,150	1,104	1,029	1,369	Pershing...	163	365	287	389	563
Esmeralda..	145	316	240	347	466	Storey	209	267	283	272	324
Eureka.....	93	115	207	157	313	Washoe....	1.666	2.340	3.544	2.357	4,189
Humboldt..	246	485	388	532	660	White Pine.	495	802	1,045	902	1,354
Lander.....	138	152	252	254	416						
Lincoln....	254	280	200	366	373	Total....	5 813	9.394	10,992	9,851	15.479
Lyon.....	153	330	461	344	945						

Governor (1922)—Scrugham, Dem. 15,437, Miller, Rep., 13,215.
U. S. Senator (1922)—Pittman, Dem.. 18.201; Chandler, Rep., 10,670.

PAST VOTE OF NEVADA.

1872 (Pres.), Dem. and L., 6,236; Rep., 8,413; O'Conor, 29,408; Proh., 5,608.

1876 (Pres.), Dem., 9,308; Rep., 10,383.

1880 (Pres.), Dem., 8,619; Rep., 7,878.

1884 (Pres.), Dem., 5,578; Rep., 7,193; Greenback, 26.

1888 (Pres.), Dem., 5,149; Rep., 7,088; Proh., 41.

1892 (Pres.), Dem., 714; Rep., 2,711; Peop., 7,264; Proh., 89.

1896 (Pres.), Dem. and Peop., 8,376; Rep., 1,938.

1900 (Pres.), Dem., 6,376; Rep., 3,860.

1902 (Gov.), Dem., 6,529; Rep., 4,786.

1904 (Pres.), Dem., 3,982; Rep., 6,867; Pop., 344; Soc., 925.

1906 (Gov.), Dem., 8,686; Rep., 5,338; Soc., 815 (unofficial.)

1908 (Pres.), Dem., 11,212; Rep., 10,775; Soc., 2,203 Ind., 436; S. L., 271.

1910 (Gov.), Dem., 8,798; Rep., 10,435; Soc., 1,393.

1912 (Pres.), Dem., 7,986; Rep., 3,196; Prog., 5,620; Soc., 3,313.

1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 8,078; Rep., 8,038; Soc., 5,451

1914 (Gov.), Dem., 9,623; Rep., 8,530; Soc., 3,391.

1916 (Pres.), Dem., 17,778; Rep., 12,131; Soc., 3,069; Pro., 340

1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 12,868; Rep., 10,450; Soc., 9,572.

1918 (Gov.), Dem., 12,875; Rep., 11,845.

1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 12,197; Rep., 8,053; Ind. (Anne Martin), 4,603; Soc., 710.

1920 (Pres.), Dem., 9,851; Rep., 15,479; Soc., 1,864.

1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 10,402; Rep., 11,550; Ind., 4,981; Soc., 494.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

COUNTIES.	1924.			1920.		COUNTIES.	1924.			1920.	
	Cool-idge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Hard-ing. Rep.	Cox, Dem		Cool-idge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Hard-ing, Rep.	Cox, Dem.
Belknap....	5,996	3,217	186	5,628	3,464	Merrimack.	13,587	8.283	822	12,748	8,976
Carroll.....	4,372	2,213	100	4.214	2,279	Rockingh'm	14,530	6,073	634	13,811	6,582
Cheshire...	7,008	2,720	428	6,644	3.374	Strafford...	9,167	6.445	575	8,700	5,643
Coos.....	6,137	4,620	894	6,114	4.985	Sullivan....	5,187	2,268	170	4.647	2,521
Grafton....	10,493	5,360	511	9,650	6,102						
Hillsboro'gh	23,601	16,377	4,880	23,040	18.736	Total....	100,078	57,576	9,200	95,196	62,662

Governor (1924)—Winant, Rep., 88,650; Brown, Dem., 75 691.
U. S. Senator (1924)—Keyes, Rep., 94,432. Farrand, Dem., 63,596.
Governor (1922)—Brown, Dem., 70.160; Goodnow, Rep., 61,526
In 1924 a proposal to hold a convention to revise the Constitution was defeated, 42,616 to 22,520.

PAST VOTE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1872 (Pres.), Dem. and L., 31,425: Rep.. 37,168.

1876 (Pres.), Dem., 38,510; Rep., 41,540.

1880 (Pres.), Dem., 40.797; Rep., 44,856; Greenback, 528.

1884 (Pres.), Dem., 39,198; Rep., 43,254; Proh., 1,571; Greenback, 552.

1888 (Pres.), Dem., 43,456; Rep., 45,728; Proh., 1,593; U. Lab., 42.

1892 (Pres.), Dem., 42,081; Rep., 45,658; Peop., 293, Proh., 1,297.

1896 (Pres.), Dem.-Peop., 21,650; Rep.. 57,444; Nat. Dem., 3,420; Proh., 825.

1898 (Gov.), Dem., 35,653; Rep., 44,730; Pop., 104.

1900 (Gov.), Dem., 34,956; Rep., 53,891; S. D., 752; Pop., 375; Pro., 1,182.

1900 (Pres.), Dem., 35,489; Rep., 54,803; S. D., 790; Pro., 1,270

1902 (Gov.), Dem., 33,844; Rep., 42,115; S. D., 1,057; Pro., 1,621.

1904 (Pres.), Dem., 33,994; Rep., 54,177; S. D., 1,090: Pro , 749; Pop., 81.

1904 (Gov.), Dem., 35,437; Rep., 51,171; Pro., 857; Soc., 943: Howis, 58.

1906 (Gov.), Dem., 37,672; Rep., 40,581; S. D., 1,011; Pro., 2,212.

1908 (Pres), Dem., 33,655; Rep., 53,149; Soc., 1,299; Pro.. 905: Ind., 584.

1908 (Gov.), Dem., 41,386; Rep., 44,630; Soc. D., 1,086; Pro., 895; Ind., 511.

1910 (Gov.), Dem., 37,737; Rep., 44,908; Soc., 1.022; Pro., 449.

1912 (Gov.), Dem., 34,203; Rep., 32,504; Prog., 14,401; Pro., 496; Soc., 1,674.

1912 (Pres.), Dem., 34,724; Rep., 32,927; Prog., 17,794; Soc., 1.981; Pro., 535.

1914 (Gov.), Dem., 33,674; Rep., 46,413; Prog., 2,572; Soc., 1,423.

1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 36,382; Rep., 42,113; Prog., 1,938; Soc., 1,089.

1916 (Pres.), Dem., 43,781; Rep., 43,725; Soc., 1,318; Pro., 303.

1916 (Gov.), Dem., 38,853; Rep., 45,851; Soc., 1,199; Pro., 288; Prog., 48.

1918 (Gov.), Dem., 32.383; Rep., 38,228.

1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 32,763; Rep., 37,783.

1920 (Pres.), Dem., 62,662; Rep., 95,196; Soc., 1,234.

1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 65,035; Rep., 90,173; Soc., 1,004.

1920 (Gov.), Dem., 62,174; Rep., 93,273; Soc., 1,080.

NEW JERSEY.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

COUNTIES.	1924.			1920.					
	Davis, Dem.	Coolidge, Rep.	La Follette, Prog.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Macaul'y, S. Tax.	Watkins, Proh.	Christensen, F.-L.	Debs, Soc.
Atlantic	6,937	27,963	2,885	21,260	5,755	18	280	18	389
Bergen	16,844	60,803	9,646	47,475	12,400	79	155	254	1,840
Burlington	7,794	21,617	1,288	17,898	7,532	16	319	32	228
Camden	17,577	48,154	6,556	40,771	17,892	22	715	70	2,467
Cape May	2,611	8,139	458	5,785	2,198	3	77	3	107
Cumberland	4,780	15,691	1,371	11,925	4,487	8	508	41	475
Essex	41,708	123,614	20,877	116,200	40,975	117	175	255	5,950
Gloucester	4,167	15,513	1,314	11,700	4,865	4	712	11	226
Hudson	91,094	80,892	21,560	101,872	64,000	70	96	696	5,495
Hunterdon	5,103	8,940	647	7,444	6,066	3	79	12	76
Mercer	17,639	30,689	6,067	29,625	15,700	25	73	42	1,119
Middlesex	16,373	34,556	4,371	29,320	11,600	13	139	88	849
Monmouth	14,931	34,451	2,902	28,838	12,975	11	162	56	291
Morris	8,042	24,812	2,685	20,675	7,250	12	284	86	575
Ocean	2,594	8,677	918	6,833	2,137	2	53	8	96
Passaic	11,644	13,384	14,082	42,700	11,900	54	107	218	4,150
Salem	3,205	8,027	357	7,625	3,475	1	252	9	98
Somerset	4,143	12,986	1,069	10,960	4,195	7	80	26	104
Sussex	3,632	6,319	302	5,225	3,512	7	96	2	42
Union	14,738	50,356	8,576	39,499	12,103	40	122	234	2,353
Warren	5,186	9,606	970	8,040	7,212	5	227	23	227
Total	209,743	675,162	108,901	611,679	258,229	517	4,711	2,173	27,217

U. S. Senator (1924)—Edge, Rep., 608,020; Donnelly, Dem., 331,034; Record, Prog., 37,795; Day, Nat. Pro., 3,961; Vollgraf, Worker's, 1,127; Butterworth, Soc. Lab., 1,000; Loew, Commonwealth, 238. The voters, in 1924, 412,820 to 110,318, authorized an $8,000,000 bridge and tunnel bond issue.

Governor (1922)—Silzer, Dem., 427,206; Runyon, Rep., 383,312; Goebel, Soc., 5,644; Sanders, Soc. Lab., 834; McDonald, Workers' Party, 1,137; Caffall, Single Tax, 486.

U. S. Senator (1922)—Edwards, Dem., 451,832; Frelinghuysen, Rep., 362,699; Butterworth, Soc. Lab., 892; Love, Lincoln Ind., 553; Bauer, Soc., 5,970; Wallace, Single Tax, 577; Wolf, Workers' Party, 915.

PAST VOTE OF NEW JERSEY.

1876 (Pres.), Dem., 115,962; Rep., 103,517; Gr., 714; Pro., 43.

1880 (Pres.), Dem., 122,505; Rep., 120,555; Gr., 2,617; Proh., 191.

1884 (Pres.), Dem., 127,784; Rep., 123,435; Proh., 6,153; Greenback, 3,456.

1888 (Pres.), Dem., 151,498; Rep., 144,344; Proh., 7,904.

1892 (Pres.), Dem., 171,042; Rep., 156,068; So. L., 1,337; Proh., 8,131; Pop., 969.

1896 (Pres.), Dem., 133,075; Rep., 221,367; Gold D., 6,373; Proh., 5,614; Soc. L., 3,985.

1900 (Pres.), Dem., 164,808; Rep., 221,707; Proh., 7,183; Soc. D., 4,609; Pop., 669; Soc. L., 2,074; Pco., 669.

1904 (Pres.), Dem., 164,566; Rep., 265,164; Soc., 9,587; Proh., 6,845; Soc. L., 2,680; Pop., 3,705.

1908 (Pres.), Dem., 182,567; Rep., 265,326; Soc., 10,253; S. L., 1,196; Proh., 4,930; Ind., 2,916.

1912 (Pres.), Dem., 178,289; Rep., 88,835; Prog., 145,410; Proh., 2,878; Soc., 15,801; S. L., 1,321.

1916 (Pres.), Dem., 211,018; Rep., 268,982; Soc., 10,405; Proh., 3,182; Soc. L., 855.

1919 (Gov.), Dem., 217,486; Rep., 202,976; Soc., 11,814; Ind. Soc., 3,243; Proh., 6,089; Single Tax, 1,246.

1920 (Pres.), Dem., 258,229; Rep., 611,620; Soc., 27,217; Proh., 4,711; F.-L., 3,173; Single Tax, 517; Soc. Lab., 923.

NEW MEXICO.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920).

COUNTIES.	1924.			1920.		COUNTIES.	1924.			1920.	
	Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.		Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.
Bernalillo	7,023	6,023	1,127	4,960	4,806	Otero	830	882	304	1,227	1,094
Catron	499	427	138	.....	.....	Quay	845	1,538	659	1,213	1,801
Chaves	1,501	2,147	168	1,771	2,073	Rio Arriba	3,707	2,734	145	3,905	1,997
Colfax	3,494	3,063	714	3,338	2,708	Roosevelt	393	1,333	299	568	1,178
Curry	656	1,733	806	885	2,147	Sandoval	1,586	1,098	29	1,196	945
De Baca	270	562	83	410	678	San Juan	889	809	271	968	829
Dona Ana	2,819	1,774	217	2,627	1,318	San Miguel	3,894	3,542	265	5,540	3,490
Eddy	658	1,487	133	980	1,611	Santa Fe	4,005	2,694	176	3,586	2,006
Grant	1,756	2,056	596	2,226	1,870	Sierra	622	552	112	862	643
Guadalupe	1,328	1,054	175	1,584	1,227	Socorro	2,341	1,201	155	3,150	1,803
Harding	720	714	267	.....	.....	Taos	2,467	1,657	82	2,530	1,353
Hidalgo	261	468	188	443	547	Torrance	1,663	1,261	316	1,745	1,116
Lea	135	539	45	255	735	Union	1,412	1,731	596	2,924	2,273
Lincoln	1,088	818	292	1,492	1,125	Valencia	3,183	678	122	2,810	952
Luna	709	595	332	829	998						
McKinley	1,649	1,150	407	1,188	768	Total	54,470	48,473	9,247	57,634	46,668
Mora	2,197	2,087	32	2,478	2,180						

Governor (1924)—Otero, Rep., 55,984, Hannett, Dem., 56,183; Patterson, Prog., 2,926.

U. S. Senator (1924)—Bursum, Rep., 54,558; Bratton, Dem., 57,355; Voorhees, Prog., 3,128.

Governor (1922)—Hinkle, Dem., 60,317; Hill, Rep., 49,363; Smith, Soc., 857.

U. S. Senator (1922)—Jones, Dem., 60,959; Davis jr., Rep., 48,721; Rivera, Ind., 818.

PAST VOTE OF NEW MEXICO.

1910 (Const. Conv.), Dem., 17,528; Rep., 21,577; Soc., 1,070.

1912 (Pres.), Dem., 20,437; Rep., 17,733; Prog., 8,347; Soc., 2,859.

1914 (Cong.), Dem., 19,805; Rep., 23,812; Prog., 1,695; Soc., 1,101.

1916 (Pres.), Dem., 33,527; Rep., 31,152; Soc., 1,999; Pro., 112.

1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 33,982; Rep., 30,609; Soc., 2,033.

1920 (Pres.), Dem., 46,668; Rep., 57,634; Farm-Lab., 1,097; Soc., 2.

1921 (U. S. Sen.—to fill place of Sen. Fall), Bursum, Rep., 36,868; Hanna, Dem., 31,363; Seña, Ind., 2,906; Smith, Soc., 671.

NEW YORK--PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR, 1924.

Counties.	President, 1924.						Governor, 1924.		
	Davis, Dem.	Coolidge, Rep.	La Follette, Soc.	La Follette, Prog.	Johns, Soc.-Labor.	Foster, Workers.	Alfred E. Smith, Dem.	Theodore Roosevelt, Rep.	Norman Thomas, Soc.
Albany	38,671	48,253	2,692	3,044	71	41	49,483	42,276	586
Allegany	2,755	12,203	821	381	24	12	3,201	12,503	547
Bronx	72,840	79,583	31,653	30,559	612	1,410	159,005	45,288	11,635
Broome	9,289	28,262	2,809	1,185	133	71	12,827	27,379	1,447
Cattaraugus	5,369	17,307	2,226	1,974	138	52	8,514	17,680	775
Cayuga	7,369	17,252	1,643	653	107	76	9,476	16,700	708
Chautauqua	5,560	29,757	3,547	2,448	313	139	10,096	28,722	1,982
Chemung	7,162	18,599	1,167	1,805	18	14	10,139	18,206	235
Chenango	3,392	11,323	506	335	31	9	3,803	11,536	154
Clinton	5,138	7,918	335	290	15	2	6,552	6,893	92
Columbia	5,466	10,774	408	215	39	12	6,512	9,985	139
Cortland	2,170	10,032	559	238	34	8	2,876	9,621	246
Delaware	4,158	13,020	317	405	12	7	4,246	13,003	80
Dutchess	8,864	22,173	2,225	867	130	44	12,360	20,545	971
Erie	40,780	112,070	26,769	9,273	1,969	619	78,200	102,017	11,272
Essex	2,639	8,553	155	210	3	5	3,751	7,564	31
Franklin	4,364	9,352	466	322	5	6	6,111	8,193	53
Fulton	3,143	11,858	933	341	47	36	5,283	10,814	428
Genesee	3,384	11,101	837	176	38	6	4,112	10,862	641
Greene	3,951	7,503	484	219	25	6	4,377	7,462	248
Hamilton	631	1,063	8	31	2	1	790	896	.....
Herkimer	6,464	15,625	1,030	356	66	22	8,877	14,588	524
Jefferson	7,665	21,159	1,054	990	52	22	10,333	19,698	389
Kings	158,907	236,877	48,840	51,881	652	1,530	314,540	163,135	17,869
Lewis	2,801	6,066	92	90	3	5	3,270	5,651	16
Livingston	3,676	10,472	607	259	28	13	4,506	10,169	320
Madison	3,430	11,589	875	351	55	21	4,164	11,423	647
Monroe	28,956	80,577	22,518	7,743	957	377	55,751	70,024	7,104
Montgomery	5,939	12,869	901	571	55	27	8,426	11,739	306
Nassau	14,322	45,825	3,708	991	103	82	23,856	39,427	655
New York	183,249	190,871	40,230	46,395	723	1,858	326,753	124,813	12,652
Niagara	7,993	25,874	3,102	875	168	50	12,433	24,050	1,585
Oneida	18,124	37,545	3,554	1,204	194	113	27,688	33,475	1,413
Onondaga	24,773	65,395	7,060	3,107	338	96	40,624	58,486	2,613
Ontario	5,933	15,013	1,225	292	47	13	7,094	14,929	656
Orange	9,765	2 9,184	2,908	1,048	138	40	14,262	27,244	1,288
Orleans	2,320	8,543	767	200	18	32	3,909	8,333	610
Oswego	7,864	18,576	1,290	716	68	28	10,275	17,742	381
Otsego	5,841	13,573	773	420	52	11	5,811	14,975	321
Putnam	1,472	3,796	170	150	8	9	1,956	3,488	63
Queens	58,402	100,793	10,899	17,311	217	547	113,599	70,880	2,436
Rensselaer	19,783	30,549	2,749	1,191	263	138	26,233	28,154	1,010
Richmond	15,801	18,007	1,446	2,256	32	44	23,044	13,859	269
Rockland	5,640	11,915	1,253	658	66	27	8,035	10,836	547
St. Lawrence	7,103	22,583	979	847	44	28	9,564	21,349	512
Saratoga	7,026	17,682	1,207	862	65	14	10,420	15,886	299
Schenectady	9,167	24,514	4,416	1,330	218	54	16,395	21,386	1,772
Schoharie	3,413	6,142	214	92	12	6	3,213	6,213	136
Schuyler	1,555	4,301	134	77	4	3	1,668	4,359	89
Seneca	2,727	6,598	442	177	19	11	3,459	6,563	266
Steuben	7,194	21,481	2,203	1,020	216	46	9,378	22,088	915
Suffolk	10,024	31,456	2,562	1,183	177	53	15,380	28,587	1,206
Sullivan	4,057	7,734	1,103	652	39	19	5,565	7,394	425
Tioga	2,294	7,834	439	276	18	9	2,519	7,886	179
Tompkins	3,701	11,766	430	189	15	22	4,327	11,616	186
Ulster	9,361	20,048	1,043	1,132	36	40	11,796	19,085	378
Warren	3,663	9,627	556	275	45	2	5,269	8,571	74
Washington	4,321	13,774	742	390	31	6	6,014	12,692	227
Wayne	3,991	14,358	682	427	14	13	4,769	14,060	350
Westchester	30,964	85,029	13,001	2,942	871	228	56,237	70,343	5,843
Wyoming	2,512	10,148	628	386	25	6	3,283	9,867	325
Yates	1,568	6,334	126	112	10	3	1,602	6,242	61
Total	950,796	1,820,058	268,510	206,395	9,928	8,244	1,627,111	1,518,550	99,178

Governor (1924)—Cannon, Workers' Party, 7,813; Passonno, Soc.-Lab., 4,923.

Lieutenant Governor (1924)—Lowman, Rep., 1,526,849; Lunn, Dem., 1,430,321; Solomon, Soc., 126,679; Weinberger, Soc.-Lab., 8,377; Brill, Workers', 8,925.

Secretary of State (1924)—Florence E. S. Knapp, Rep., 1,530,763; Hamilton, Dem., 1,397,804; Crosswaith, Soc., 135,278; Gorney, Soc.-Lab., 7,930; Lore, Workers', 9,983.

Comptroller (1924)—Murphy, Rep., 1,524,670; Fleming, Dem., 1,362,092; Wiley, Soc., 142,312; Epstein, Workers', 16,866.

Treasurer (1924)—Pounds, Rep., 1,568,965; Vander Bosch, Soc., 134,039; De Lee, Soc.-Lab., 8,747; Lindgren, Workers', 9,826.

Attorney General (1924)—Ottinger, Rep., 1,541,166; Sherman, Dem., 1,362,585; Waldman, Soc., 140,424; Brandon, Soc.-Lab., 8,111; Leeds, Workers', 9,502.

State Engineer and Surveyor (1924)—Finch, Rep., 1,563,589; La Du, Dem., 1,296,954; Karapetoff, Soc., 138,182; Bickwheat, Soc.-Lab., 7,934; Verhagen, Workers', 9,567.

$15,000,000 bond issue for extension and improvement of existing State parks (1924)—yes, 1,542,928; no, 556,920; blank, void and scattering, 1,101,438.

Governor (1922)—Smith, Dem., 1,397,663; Miller, Rep., 1,011,725; Cassidy, Soc., 99,944; Cassidy, Farm.-Lab., 6,888; Hinds, Proh., 9,498.

The vote in 1922 for **Governor in the City of New York** was: *Manhattan*—Smith, 271,181; Miller, 97,472; Cassidy, 18,587. *Brooklyn*—Smith, 263,047; Miller, 108,652; Cassidy, 20,570. *Bronx*—Smith 116,112; Miller, 30,548; Cassidy, 14,300. *Queens*—Smith, 84,543; Miller, 32,026; Cassidy, 3,359. *Richmond*—Smith, 21,403; Miller, 8,375; Cassidy, 402. *Whole City*—Smith, 756,286; Miller, 277,073; Cassidy, 57,218.

Justices, Supreme Court (1924), 1st Dist.—Crain, Dem., 386,318; Churchill, Dem., 346,409; Gibbs, Dem., 393,523; Hartman, Rep., 267,213; Tolbert, Rep., 159,014; Niles, Rep., 153,457; Block, Soc., 44,760; Bernstein, Soc., 39,724; Zvirin, Soc., 32,146; Thomas, 986; Towne, 715. 2d Dist.—Riegelmann, Dem., 424,040; Law, Rep., 335,375; Meserole, Soc., 36,601. 8th Dist.—Harris, Rep., 204,038; Lytle, Rep., 200,464; Brennan, Dem.-Soc.-Prog., 120,402; Gilfillan, Dem.-Soc.-Prog., 104,051.

NEW YORK CITY--PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR, 1924.

MANHATTAN (NEW YORK COUNTY).

Assembly District.	President, 1924.					Governor, 1924.		
	Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Follette.			Roosevelt, Rep.	Smith, Dem.	Thomas Soc.
			Soc.	Prog.	Total.			
First	3,939	10,570	1,595	1,472	3,067	2,213	15,098	473
Second	4,147	6,575	1,593	1,593	3,186	2,242	11,356	478
Third	6,429	12,691	1,181	1,885	3,066	4,152	18,037	216
Fourth	2,275	1,292	2,229	1,311	3,540	1,619	11,199	610
Fifth	5,990	12,093	1,259	2,079	3,338	3,618	17,819	174
Sixth	4,470	3,907	3,732	2,413	6,145	3,283	10,262	1,280
Seventh	14,205	7,903	887	1,557	2,444	9,928	14,549	251
Eighth	3,648	4,269	3,076	2,331	5,407	1,880	10,455	1,144
Ninth	15,383	8,972	1,043	1,844	2,887	10,038	17,048	277
Tenth	11,687	6,986	871	1,298	2,169	8,960	11,739	349
Eleventh	12,765	9,235	1,087	1,993	3,080	8,588	15,994	314
Twelfth	6,528	14,047	1,498	2,347	3,845	3,643	20,267	389
Thirteenth	9,459	7,496	1,141	1,755	2,896	6,974	12,602	363
Fourteenth	6,544	9,665	2,044	2,704	4,748	3,505	17,300	524
Fifteenth	15,157	7,301	1,289	1,669	2,958	10,647	14,188	535
Sixteenth	6,120	9,594	2,733	3,594	6,327	3,510	18,433	847
Seventeenth	4,827	4,779	3,364	2,597	5,961	2,242	12,088	1,374
Eighteenth	5,680	6,684	2,953	3,053	6,006	3,136	14,565	1,242
Nineteenth	9,535	4,401	1,258	1,503	2,761	6,941	9,367	388
Twentieth	4,450	4,911	1,557	1,683	3,240	2,593	9,750	436
Twenty-first	11,582	4,748	817	864	1,681	8,182	9,704	176
Twenty-second	10,204	7,455	1,167	1,749	2,916	6,503	14,025	273
Twenty-third	15,812	11,664	1,831	3,140	4,971	10,415	20,910	539
Total	190,836	183,238	40,205	46,434	86,639	124,813	326,753	12,653
BROOKLYN (KINGS COUNTY).								
First	7,666	6,930	687	1,120	1,807	3,739	10,543	159
Second	16,548	10,407	5,259	4,409	9,668	11,039	22,951	2,246
Third	3,652	5,441	657	1,159	1,816	2,037	8,650	118
Fourth	5,881	5,849	1,914	2,177	4,091	3,434	12,164	568
Fifth	12,938	6,800	1,081	1,833	2,914	9,842	12,599	317
Sixth	6,505	3,306	3,417	2,767	6,184	4,159	10,508	1,460
Seventh	6,472	6,605	873	1,532	2,405	4,213	10,993	190
Eighth	4,826	6,601	648	865	1,513	2,708	6,703	96
Ninth	17,465	10,821	2,338	3,057	5,395	12,716	20,656	704
Tenth	12,367	8,260	698	1,288	1,986	9,335	12,945	159
Eleventh	15,560	10,510	1,076	1,632	2,708	11,902	15,828	288
Twelfth	12,546	10,000	1,161	1,845	3,006	8,804	16,091	365
Thirteenth	4,222	3,558	1,478	1,438	2,916	2,131	8,090	476
Fourteenth	3,537	3,531	2,779	1,739	4,518	1,945	8,953	970
Fifteenth	5,671	6,484	744	1,378	2,122	3,087	11,006	201
Sixteenth	12,655	8,561	4,564	4,057	8,621	7,035	21,393	1,668
Seventeenth	13,101	6,521	1,395	1,642	3,017	10,387	11,662	519
Eighteenth	15,096	10,189	5,079	4,175	9,254	10,167	23,347	2,115
Nineteenth	4,533	2,713	1,813	1,910	3,723	2,669	7,693	692
Twentieth	15,543	7,164	1,704	3,031	4,735	10,430	15,755	378
Twenty-first	22,170	9,540	1,761	2,316	4,077	17,285	17,977	600
Twenty-second	14,320	6,577	3,921	4,239	8,160	9,837	17,412	1,684
Twenty-third	3,635	2,933	3,739	2,297	6,036	2,236	81,221	1,896
Total	236,849	158,907	48,786	51,906	100,692	163,135	314,540	17,869
BRONX.								
First	8,419	7,357	3,242	4,030	7,272	4,480	19,700	1,035
Second	13,894	13,489	4,503	4,694	9,197	8,252	26,944	1,566
Third	5,906	5,407	4,370	3,494	7,864	2,805	14,858	1,695
Fourth	4,670	4,991	4,778	3,203	7,981	2,303	13,379	2,128
Fifth	6,187	5,325	4,960	3,728	8,688	2,917	15,784	1,749
Sixth	12,016	10,297	2,441	3,491	5,932	7,345	20,235	647
Seventh	6,530	6,563	4,041	3,561	7,602	3,212	15,856	1,907
Eighth	21,940	17,405	3,273	4,393	7,666	13,974	32,249	968
Total	79,562	72,834	31,608	30,594	62,202	45,288	159,005	11,635
QUEENS.								
First	9,336	9,652	1,819	2,404	4,223	5,658	17,233	369
Second	10,417	7,462	1,589	3,219	4,808	6,199	16,012	361
Third	13,315	10,575	1,792	2,625	4,417	8,906	18,920	370
Fourth	28,346	11,805	1,689	2,634	4,323	22,054	21,795	407
Fifth	23,037	12,680	2,422	3,321	5,743	16,562	24,285	557
Sixth	16,342	6,318	1,588	3,108	4,696	11,501	15,354	372
Total	100,793	58,492	10,899	17,311	28,210	70,880	113,599	2,436
RICHMOND.								
First	8,917	9,016	720	1,077	1,797	6,807	12,709	130
Second	9,091	6,769	727	1,181	1,908	7,052	10 335	130
Total	18,008	15,785	1,447	2,258	3,705	13,859	23,044	260
Grand total	626,048	489,256	132,945	148,503	281,448	417,975	936,941	44,853

President (1924)—Johns, Soc. Lab., 2,223; Foster, Workers' Party, 5,371.
Governor (1924)—Passano, Soc. Lab., 1,637; Cannon, Workers' Party, 4,922.

OTHER 1924 NEW YORK CITY RESULTS.

Sheriff, Manhattan—Hubbard, Dem., 265,017; Ryan, Rep., 148,266.

General Sessions Judge, Manhattan—Allen, Dem., 254,658; Ansorge, Rep., 154,127; Shapiro, Soc., 26,234.

District Attorney, Bronx—McGeehan, Dem., 133,386; Symonds, Rep., 44,322; Orr, Soc., 26,501.

County Judge, Brooklyn—Vause, Dem., 255,316; Hock, Rep., 184,246; Laidler, Soc., 31,718.

Supreme Court Justice, 2d District—Riegelmann, Dem. (Kings), 268,377; (Queens), 102,538; (Richmond), 21,754. Law, Rep. (Kings), 179,942; (Queens), 72,026; (Richmond), 13,417.

NEW YORK--PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR, 1920.

COUNTIES.	PRESIDENT, 1920.					GOVERNOR, 1920.				
	Cox, Dem.	Harding, Rep.	Debs, Soc.	Watkins, Proh.	Christensen, F.-L.	Alfred E. Smith, Dem.	Nathan L. Miller, Rep.	J. D. Cannon, Soc.	G. F. Thompson, Proh.	D. F. Malone, F.-L.
Albany	28,376	48,750	1,438	244	118	37,572	39,057	967	751	121
Allegany	2,799	10,898	513	441	22	2,886	10,428	495	588	30
Bronx	45,741	106,050	32,923	214	1,949	105,301	43,390	25,585	540	10,100
Broome	9,251	24,759	1,120	623	90	9,950	22,481	1,031	779	107
Cattaraugus	6,693	16,083	658	481	75	7,043	14,957	568	740	98
Cayuga	6,343	15,234	639	191	33	6,990	14,538	566	343	46
Chautauqua	6,781	27,618	3,143	869	62	8,380	25,254	2,705	1,176	108
Chemung	7,080	17,864	431	633	46	9,062	15,143	325	839	70
Chenango	3,735	10,116	68	282	14	3,197	9,866	53	293	36
Clinton	4,110	9,062	29	166	11	4,800	7,536	3[illegible]	223	11
Columbia	5,203	9,284	211	95	15	5,613	8,763	18[illegible]	268	48
Cortland	2,541	9,606	136	218	6	2,929	8,883	[illegible]	256	6
Delaware	4,528	11,719	150	269	27	4,171	10,895	11	392	104
Dutchess	9,938	21,152	882	167	71	12,022	18,212	75[illegible]	310	129
Erie	40,436	99,762	15,111	1,430	521	62,315	82,730	12,222	1,947	544
Essex	2,218	8,042	47	61	9	2,822	7,660	33	139	37
Franklin	3,825	9,786	62	178	12	4,543	8,413	102	166	26
Fulton	3,192	10,946	888	436	35	4,036	9,863	800	588	36
Genesee	2,570	9,628	539	152	13	2,831	9,081	499	298	25
Greene	3,498	6,323	264	160	20	3,546	6,062	236	246	42
Hamilton	516	881	3	4	2	614	874	2	6	5
Herkimer	6,507	14,310	793	264	25	7,786	12,629	683	344	39
Jefferson	7,925	22,072	252	406	510	8,753	20,223	153	463	530
Kings	119,612	292,692	45,100	733	3,473	244,697	154,078	34,535	3,030	21,452
Lewis	2,673	5,906	24	76	10	2,731	5,444	22	93	11
Livingston	3,571	9,488	497	192	17	3,913	9,094	446	290	19
Madison	3,797	11,094	230	182	22	3,963	10,374	186	299	21
Monroe	28,523	73,809	11,089	1,324	678	38,280	64,871	9,883	2,383	824
Montgomery	5,911	12,835	476	134	26	7,252	11,390	394	225	46
Nassau	8,595	33,099	1,254	155	182	15,282	24,804	925	495	1,044
New York	135,249	275,013	46,049	463	7,079	268,316	136,580	34,223	1,117	19,852
Niagara	7,416	21,193	1,872	380	104	9,866	18,202	1,629	1,678	94
Oneida	15,560	36,311	2,297	412	78	19,744	32,181	2,038	638	89
Onondaga	23,308	57,008	4,707	640	163	29,493	51,406	4,043	1,173	132
Ontario	5,678	13,361	914	186	24	5,849	13,164	902	357	49
Orange	10,567	24,558	1,573	292	93	12,598	21,618	1,457	616	285
Orleans	2,266	8,305	620	176	30	2,487	7,793	598	319	41
Oswego	8,045	17,905	491	474	36	8,955	16,360	443	665	47
Otsego	6,275	12,112	134	391	36	5,751	11,646	83	537	82
Putnam	1,405	3,447	23	20	8	1,699	2,858	17	71	51
Queens	35,296	94,360	6,143	142	1,204	75,938	45,140	4,361	741	8,651
Rensselaer	20,224	28,810	1,849	278	116	23,774	25,451	1,526	434	89
Richmond	9,373	17,844	712	111	170	15,352	10,541	426	282	908
Rockland	5,057	11,169	498	80	67	6,817	8,874	388	219	281
St. Lawrence	7,213	24,651	372	282	56	8,023	22,644	325	325	58
Saratoga	6,905	16,222	351	290	73	9,038	13,239	216	575	129
Schenectady	8,741	19,208	4,941	509	66	12,177	16,255	4,068	877	120
Schoharie	3,697	5,572	30	215	12	3,107	5,699	26	312	48
Schuyler	1,231	3,827	151	138	9	1,157	3,727	134	118	17
Seneca	3,023	6,260	250	135	12	3,268	6,094	233	265	12
Steuben	7,401	18,335	1,217	784	52	8,015	17,020	1,113	1,167	59
Suffolk	8,852	26,737	596	233	118	13,667	20,383	435	790	601
Sullivan	3,623	8,029	671	98	26	4,419	6,777	499	236	143
Tioga	2,406	6,772	83	223	16	2,152	6,551	64	295	39
Tompkins	3,487	9,508	288	250	21	4,056	8,812	249	300	19
Ulster	8,759	19,001	301	455	76	10,174	16,129	189	774	198
Warren	3,227	9,009	189	101	20	4,704	6,815	117	232	40
Washington	4,124	13,647	162	123	24	5,486	11,522	81	227	58
Wayne	4,289	13,333	304	241	18	3,982	13,026	295	406	32
Westchester	28,060	76,020	6,097	435	485	44,367	58,795	4,691	702	1,938
Wyoming	2,442	9,134	294	194	21	2,635	8,554	292	247	19
Yates	1,571	5,638	52	122	6	1,496	5,229	34	304	2
Total	781,238	1,871,167	203,201	19,653	18,413	1,261,812	1,335,878	159,804	35,509	69,908

VOTING POPULATION IN NEW YORK STATE.

POPULATION 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY SEX, CLASS OF POPULATION, AND CITIZENSHIP, FOR N. Y. STATE, 1920 AND 1910.

CLASS OF POPULATION AND CITIZENSHIP.	POPULATION 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.			CLASS OF POPULATION AND CITIZENSHIP.	POPULATION 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.		
	Male.		Female, 1920.		Male.		Female, 1920.
	1920.	1910.			1920.	1910.	
Total	3,255,503	2,836,773	3,259,178	Native white	1,858,523	1,562,358	1,974,329
				Native parentage	1,055,138	909,494	1,086,508
White	3,177,406	2,783,371	3,183,943	Foreign parentage	592,373	487,165	647,467
Negro	69,259	45,877	73,285	Mixed parentage	211,012	165,699	240,354
Indian	1,604	1,706	1,366	Foreign-born white	1,318,883	1,221,013	1,209,614
Chinese	4,752	4,817	233	Naturalized	604,256	502,083	549,557
Japanese	1,979	987	317	Having first papers	214,958	131,085	19,140
All other	503	15	34	Alien	446,859	475,259	564,261
				Unknown	52,810	112,586	76,656

REGISTRATION IN NEW YORK CITY, 1922.

Men—Manhattan, 278,843; Bronx, 117,350; Brooklyn, 281,842; Queens, 87,046; Richmond, 21,293—total, 786,374.

Women—Manhattan, 142,188; Bronx, 57,621; Brooklyn, 140,837; Queens, 42,397; Richmond, 11,095—total, 394,138.

REGISTRATION IN NEW YORK STATE, 1920-1924.

The following table gives the registration in New York State, by counties, in 1920 and 1924:

Counties.	1920.	1924.	Counties.	1920.	1924.	Counties.	1920.	1924.
Albany	88,756	101,763	Jefferson	44,584	43,900	Rockland	23,454	28,735
Allegany	23,253	23,606	Kings	494,926	528,573	St. Lawrence	47,712	46,602
Bronx	199,358	232,684	Lewis	14,729	14,468	Saratoga	32,794	34,544
Broome	43,713	51,012	Livingston	20,934	21,388	Schenectady	38,853	44,794
Cattaraugus	35,058	37,883	Madison	22,554	22,852	Schoharie	14,689	14,918
Cayuga	33,235	37,789	Monroe	135,449	155,048	Schuyler	8,833	8,780
Chautauqua	53,819	55,637	Montgomery	24,400	26,521	Seneca	13,573	13,863
Chemung	32,787	35,029	Nassau	61,049	92,919	Steuben	43,201	45,271
Chenango	21,359	21,997	New York	503,820	500,224	Suffolk	58,034	67,674
Clinton	22,369	21,997	Niagara	40,706	44,481	Sullivan	19,561	22,944
Columbia	22,620	23,647	Oneida	72,359	78,070	Tioga	14,927	15,416
Cortland	16,725	17,131	Onondaga	110,018	119,856	Tompkins	19,283	20,902
Delaware	27,185	26,997	Ontario	29,082	30,678	Ulster	43,364	43,883
Dutchess	42,478	44,860	Orange	49,262	54,231	Warren	16,988	18,642
Erie	197,811	226,684	Orleans	15,889	16,238	Washington	26,371	26,834
Essex	17,493	18,338	Oswego	37,400	37,766	Wayne	28,616	29,685
Franklin	21,800	23,393	Otsego	28,192	28,781	Westchester	128,947	153,317
Fulton	20,481	20,715	Putnam	7,531	8,400	Wyoming	18,336	18,838
Genesee	19,669	21,516	Queens	145,106	199,031	Yates	11,711	12,043
Greene	15,932	17,243	Rensselaer	59,228	62,223			
Hamilton	2,518	3,000	Richmond	30,336	39,653	Total	3,545,460	3,888,174
Herkimer	30,240	31,769						

REGISTRATION IN NEW YORK CITY, 1924.

Borough.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Borough.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Manhattan	317,184	183,040	500,224	Richmond	25,085	14,568	39,653
Bronx	150,233	82,451	232,684				
Kings	338,397	190,176	528,573	Total	956,197	543,968	1,500,165
Queens	125,298	73,733	199,031				

PAST VOTE OF NEW YORK.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 387,221; Rep., 440,745; Pro., 201; Dem. (O'C.), 1,454; Lib. Rep., 80.

1873 (Sec. St.), Dem., 341,171; Rep., 330,180; Pro., 3,238.

1874 (Gov.), Dem., 416,391; Rep., 366,074; Pro., 11,768.

1875 (Sec. St.), Dem., 390,211; Rep., 375,401; Pro., 11,103.

1876 (Pres.), Dem., 522,043; Rep., 489,225; Pro., 2,359; Gr., 1,987.

1877 (Sec. St.), Dem., 383,062; Rep., 371,798; Pro., 7,230.

1879 (Gov.), Dem., 375,790; Tam., 77,566; Rep., 418,567; Gr., 20,286; Pro., 4,437.

1880 (Pres.), Dem., 534,511; Rep., 555,544; Gr., 12,373; Pro., 1,517.

1881 (Sec. St.), Dem., 403,893; Rep., 416,915; Gr., 16,018; Pro., 4,445.

1882 (Gov.), Dem., 535,318; Rep., 342,464; Gr., 11,974; Pro., 25,783.

1883 (Sec. St.), Dem., 427,525; Rep., 446,103; Gr., 7,221; Pro., 18,816.

1884 (Pres.), Dem., 563,048; Rep., 562,001; Gr., 17,002; Pro., 25,001.

1885 (Gov.), Dem., 501,465; Rep., 490,331; Gr., 2,130; Pro., 30,867.

1886 (Ct. App.), Dem., 468,455; Rep., 460,637; Gr., 2,181; Pro., 36,414.

1887 (Sec. St.), Dem., 469,888; Rep., 452,811; U. L., 70,055; Pro., 41,850; Prog. L., 7,622; Union L., 1,017; Gr., 953.

1888 (Pres.), Dem., 635,757; Rep., 648,759; United L., 2,668; Pro., 30,231; Union L., 626.

1888 (Gov.), Dem., 650,464; Rep., 631,293; Pro., 30,215; Soc., 3,348.

1889 (Sec. St.), Dem., 505,894; Rep., 485,367; Pro., 26,763.

1889 (Atty. Gen.), Dem., 499,480; Rep., 489,769; Pro., 26,863.

1891 (Gov.), Dem., 582,893; Rep., 534,956; U. L., 14,651; Pro., 30,353.

1892 (Pres.), Dem., 654,865; Rep., 609,350; Pop., 17,956; Pro., 38,190.

1893 (Sec. St.), Dem., 520,614; Rep., 545,098; Soc. L., 19,984; Pro., 34,241.

1894 (Gov.), Dem., 517,710; Rep., 673,818; Soc. L., 15,868; Pro., 23,526; Pop., 11,049; Ind., 27,202.

1895 (Sec. St.), Dem., 511,060; Rep., 601,205; Soc. L., 21,497; Pro., 23,239.

1896 (Pres.), Dem., 551,369; Rep., 819,838; Soc. L., 17,667; Pro., 16,052; Gold D., 18,950.

1897 (Ch. Jus.), Dem., 554,680; Rep., 493,791; Soc. L., 20,854; Pro., 19,653.

1898 (Gov.), Dem., 643,921; Rep., 661,717; Soc. L., 23,860; Pro., 18,383; Cit. Un., 2,002.

1900 (Pres.), Dem., 678,386; Rep., 821,992; Soc. L., 12,622; Pro., 22,043; Soc. D., 12,869.

1900 (Gov.), Dem., 693,733; Rep., 804,859; Soc. L., 13,493; Pro., 22,704.

1902 (Gov.), Dem., 656,347; Rep., 665,150; Gr., 15,886; Pro., 20,490; Soc., D., 23,400.

1904 (Pres.), Dem., 683,981; Rep., 859,513; Gr., 36,883; Pro., 20,787; Soc. L., 9,127; Pop., 7,459.

1904 (Gov.), Dem., 733,704; Rep., 813,264; Soc., 36,257; Pro., 20,568.

1906 (Gov.), Dem., 691,105; Rep., 749,002; Soc., 21,751; Pro., 15,985; Ind. L., 17,837.

1908 (Pres.), Dem., 667,468; Rep., 870,070; Soc., 38,451; Pro., 22,667; S. L., 3,877; Ind., 35,785.

1908 (Gov.), Dem., 735,189; Rep., 804,651; Soc., 33,994; Pro., 18,802; Soc. L., 3,655.

1910 (Gov.), Dem., 689,700; Rep., 622,299; Soc., 48,529; Ind. L., 48,470; Pro., 22,295; S. L., 5,717.

1912 (Pres.), Dem., 655,475; Rep., 455,428; Prog., 390,021; Soc., 63,381; Pro., 19,427; S. L., 4,251.

1912 (Gov.), Dem., 649,559; Rep., 444,105; Prog., 393,183; Soc., 56,917; Pro., 18,990; S. L., 4,461

1914 (Gov.), Dem., 412,253; Rep., 686,701; Amer., 70,655; Ind. L., 125,252; No Party, 3,764; Pro., 54,189; Prog., 45,586; Soc., 37,793; S. L., 2,350.

1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 571,010; Rep., 639,112; Prog., 61,977; Soc., 55,266; Pro., 27,813; S. L., 3,064.

1915—The revised State Constitution was rejected by a vote of 893,635 to 388,966.

1916 (Pres.), Dem., 759,426; Rep., 869,066; Soc., 45,944; Pro., 19,031; Amer., 10,172; S. L., 2,666.

1916 (Gov.), Dem., 686,862; Rep., 835,820; Soc., 52,560; Pro., 21,773; Prog., 6,669; Ind., 5,266; Amer., 22,165; Soc. L., 3,847.

1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 605,933; Rep., 839,314; Soc., 61,167; Pro., 19,302; Ind. L., and Prog., 15,339.

1918 (Gov.), Dem., 1,009,936; Rep., 956,034; Pro., 38,794; Soc., 121,705; S. L., 5,183.

1920 (Pres.), Dem., 781,238; Rep., 1,871,167; Soc., 203,201; Proh., 19,653; F. L., 18,413; Soc. Lab., 4,841.

1920 (Gov.), Dem., 1,261,812; Rep., 1,335,878; Soc., 159,804; Proh., 35,509; F. L., 69,908; S. L., 5,015; scattering, 22; blank, 81,615; void, 13,084. Total, 2,962,645.

1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 901,310; Rep., 1,434,393; Soc., 208,155; Proh., 159,623; F. L., 27,934; S. L., 7,822.

1922 (Gov.) Dem., 1,397,663; Rep., 1,011,725; Soc., 99,944; Farm.-Lab., 6,888; Soc. Lab., 3,378; Proh., 9,498.

NORTH CAROLINA.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

COUNTIES.	1924.			1920.		COUNTIES.	1924.			1920.	
	Davis, Dem.	Coolidge, Rep.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Cox, Dem.	Harding, Rep.		Davis, Dem.	Coolidge, Rep.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Cox, Dem.	Harding, Rep.
Alamance	4,859	3,217	93	5,255	4 619	Jones	692	179	2	964	385
Alexander	2,291	2,437	20	2,045	2,643	Lee	1,843	710	10	2,327	1,143
Alleghany	1,643	1,234	6	1,409	1,201	Lenoir	2,191	514	25	2,560	1,153
Anson	2,372	225	25	3,175	433	Lincoln	2,909	2,658	42	3,331	3,137
Ashe	4,333	3,952	3	3,431	3,808	Macon	2,178	2,015	18	2,177	2,050
Avery	357	2,189	14	397	2,503	Madison	1,471	3,252	74	1,340	3,616
Beaufort	3,048	1,502	93	3,522	2,266	Martin	1,999	216	9	2,561	530
Bertie	1,785	159	5	1,840	212	McDowell	3,023	2,590	25	2,809	2,561
Bladen	1,551	786	23	1,939	1,064	Mecklenb'g	8,443	2,572	437	11,313	3,421
Brunswick	1,118	1,296	41	1,253	1,362	Mitchell	689	1,540	8	697	2,153
Buncombe	10,098	6,285	467	10,167	8,017	Montg'y	2,483	2,077	5	2,321	2,304
Burke	4,137	3,190		3,262	3,592	Moore	2,771	1,974	38	2,679	2,297
Cabarrus	4,449	3,510	189	4,418	5,148	Nash	3,129	823	131	4,031	1,556
Caldwell	3,348	2,503	26	2,931	3,298	New Han'er	4,735	1,190	405	4,102	712
Camden	436	132	9	540	142	Nor'pton	1,662	144	17	2,305	165
Carteret	2,261	1,854	15	2,070	2,315	Onslow	1,122	423	31	1,557	853
Caswell	1,075	467	4	1,239	505	Orange	1,879	1,065	66	1,993	1,737
Catawba	5,754	5,998	167	5,404	5,935	Pamlico	798	459		1,286	1,008
Chatham	3,446	2,755	15	3,186	2,906	Pasquotank	1,236	305	12	1,736	507
Cherokee	1,742	2,314	23	1,761	2,506	Pender	1,175	253	17	1,580	699
Chowan	714	98	5	1,091	209	Perquimans	550	295	8	1,042	487
Clay	953	1,090	18	755	911	Person	1,576	1,025	3	1,646	1,566
Cleveland	3,749	1,743	37	5,181	2,953	Pitt	3,197	512	56	4,196	864
Columbus	2,757	1,629	26	3,111	1,783	Polk	1,613	1,445	13	4,361	1,326
Craven	2,942	325	44	3,413	731	Randolph	5,397	5,336	24	5,110	6,297
Cumberland	2,923	1,372	37	3,233	1,972	Richmond	2,475	599	163	3,341	1,124
Currituck	670	52	13	1,000	86	Robeson	4,064	314	14	6,183	2,220
Dare	826	629	2	825	632	Rock'ham	4,467	2,566	89	4,507	3,605
Davidson	6,507	6,227	56	4,797	5,960	Rowan	4,816	3,560	738	6,421	4,888
Davie	1,795	2,672	13	1,624	2,591	Rutherford	5,101	3,897	29	5,101	4,015
Duplin	2,924	1,542	37	3,398	2,697	Sampson	2,021	3,188	35	2,426	5,353
Durham	4,837	3,093	221	4,646	3,550	Scotland	1,469	205	11	1,705	306
Edgecombe	2,274	171	109	3,343	24	Stanly	3,832	3,594	50	3,843	4,312
Forsyth	7,404	5,315	459	8,123	6,792	Stokes	2,309	2,482	44	1,999	2,926
Franklin	1,991	302	13	2,742	589	Surry	4,418	4,990	66	3,547	5,170
Gaston	6,554	3,566	82	7,148	5,803	Swain	1,769	2,178	24	1,434	2,239
Gates	679	215	1	796	327	Transylv'ia	1,776	1,814	22	1,542	1,680
Graham	841	907	11	644	915	Tyrrell	638	442	1	718	532
Granville	2,220	461	14	2,622	833	Union	2,721	672	32	4,168	1,404
Greene	1,119	182	7	1,649	439	Vance	2,013	470	21	2,461	816
Guilford	8,304	6,822	317	9,615	7,920	Wake	8,276	2,975	485	8,020	3,653
Halifax	3,232	268	83	3,429	524	Warren	1,742	166	62	1,865	295
Harnett	3,296	2,895	11	3,919	3,311	Washington	883	834	6	1,116	971
Haywood	4,582	2,440	8	4,229	3,000	Watauga	2,365	2,665	8	1,721	2,631
Henderson	3,007	3,548	48	2,496	3,337	Wayne	3,366	1,379	42	4,794	2,822
Hertford	932	164	3	1,104	221	Wilkes	3,586	6,131	11	2,843	6,451
Hoke	1,146	141	4	1,266	166	Wilson	2,619	574	81	3,496	1,374
Hyde	653	305	16	1,134	530	Yadkin	1,381	2,889	11	1,350	3,301
Iredell	6,449	3,565	136	6,470	4,402	Yancey	2,592	2,156	21	2,280	2,596
Jackson	3,100	2,788	17	2,385	2,355						
Johnston	4,656	4,910	23	6,030	5,588	Totals	284,270	191,753	6,651	305,447	232,848

Governor (1924)—McLean, Dem., 294,441; Meekins, Rep., 185,627.

U. S. Senator (1924)—Simmons, Dem., 295,404; Whitener, Rep., 184,393.

State Constitution Amendments ratified in 1924 were: (1)—Providing that no portion of the sinking fund shall be used for any other purpose that that for which it was created; (2)—Limiting the State debt to 7.5 per cent. of the assessed valuations of property in the State; (3)—Exempting from taxation that portion of homes and homesteads on which there is debt.

Also, in 1924, a referendum was ratified authorizing a $2,000,000 loan to World War veterans for buying homes or farms.

The voters (1924) rejected a proposed amendment to the State Constitution increasing the pay of members of the Legislature from $4 to $10 a day. They had rejected it first in 1922 (138,765 to 72,297)

PAST VOTE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 70,094; Rep., 94,769.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 125,427; Rep., 108,417.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 124,208; Rep., 115,874.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 142,592; Rep., 125,068; Proh., 454.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 148,336; Rep., 134,784; Proh., 2,789; Un. Lab., 47.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 132,951; Rep., 100,342; Pop., 44,736; Proh., 2,636.
1896 (Pres.), Fus., 174,488; Rep., 155,222; Gold Dem., 578; Proh., 675; Nat., 247.
1900 (Gov.), Dem., 186,650; Rep., 126,296; Pro., 358.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 157,752; Rep., 133,081; Peo., 830; Pro., 1,086.
1902 (Jus. Sup. Ct.), Dem., 132,339; Rep., 71,275.
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 128,761; Rep., 79,505; Pro., 237; Soc., 109.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 124,121; Rep., 81,442; Peo., 819, Pro., 361; Soc., 124.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 136,995; Rep., 114,937; Pro., 360; Soc., 337.
1908 (Gov.), Dem., 145,102; Rep., 107,760; Soc., 310.
1910 (Aud.), Dem., 140,531; Rep., 94,017.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 144,507; Rep., 29,139; Prog., 69,130; Soc., 1,025; Pro., 117.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 149,975; Rep., 43,625; Prog., 49,930; Soc., 944.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 121,342; Rep., 87,101.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 168,383; Rep., 120,890; Soc., 509; Pro., 53.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 167,761; Rep., 120,157; Soc., 590.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 143,524; Rep., 93,697.
1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 310,504; Rep., 229,343.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 305,447; Rep., 232,848; Soc., 446; Proh., 17.
1920 (Gov.), Dem., 308,151; Rep., 230,175.

LIMITATION ON GOVERNOR'S TERM.

Under the North Carolina Constitution, the Governor is elected for a term of four years, and is not eligible for that office for more than four years in any term of eight years, unless he becomes Governor by having been Lieut.-Governor or President of the State Senate.

NORTH DAKOTA.

(Presidential vote, 1924.)

Counties.	Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Follette, Prog.	Counties.	Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Follette, Prog.	Counties.	Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Follette, Prog.
Adams	776	106	1,045	Griggs	767	116	1,362	Renville	649	121	1,278
Barnes	3,207	346	2,665	Hettinger	936	134	1,291	Richland	3,245	769	2,617
Benson	1,879	243	2,046	Kidder	844	110	1,187	Rolette	869	137	1,411
Billings	406	24	417	La Moure	1,505	202	1,870	Sargent	1,468	235	1,655
Bottineau	1,336	223	2,011	Logan	787	28	994	Sheridan	594	49	1,096
Bowman	776	60	876	McHenry	1,689	288	2,609	Sioux	777	58	417
Burke	993	128	1,312	McIntosh	637	39	1,172	Slope	616	37	893
Burleigh	3,121	381	2,328	McKenzie	1,113	134	1,651	Stark	2,201	260	1,704
Cass	9,965	1,351	3,776	McLean	1,656	194	2,717	Steele	1,267	91	989
Cavalier	2,338	546	1,473	Mercer	522	69	1,489	Stutsman	3,952	465	2 552
Dickey	1,635	352	1,793	Morton	2,379	265	2,716	Towner	1,173	241	1,027
Divide	755	98	1,585	Mountrail	1,369	129	2,009	Trail	2,592	234	1.751
Dunn	980	190	1,117	Nelson	1.697	177	1,571	Walsh	2 837	897	2,009
Eddy	881	101	1,241	Oliver	366	31	745	Ward	4,166	713	3,784
Emmons	1,198	123	1,695	Pembina	2,991	588	1,351	Wells	1,671	138	1,932
Foster	922	287	833	Pierce	1,160	155	1,156	Williams	1,859	308	2.853
Golden Valley	624	140	628	Ramsey	3,100	353	1,466				
Grand Forks	6,590	953	8.009	Ransom	1,871	303	1,919	Total	94,816	13,830	89,733
Grant	1,100	120	1,610								

Governor (1924)—Sorlie, Rep., 100,793; Halvorson, Dem., 85,441.
In 1924 the voters rejected a proposal for 25 per cent. tax reduction.

(Presidential vote, 1920.)

Counties.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Counties.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Counties.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.
Adams	1,377	347	Griggs	1,739	520	Renville	1,828	512
Barnes	5,155	1,101	Hettinger	1,846	327	Richland	5,669	1,347
Benson	3,545	673	Kidder	1,855	336	Rolette	2,129	535
Billings	786	59	La Moure	3,004	645	Sargent	2,786	673
Bottineau	3,459	964	Logan	1,589	144	Sheridan	1,776	134
Bowman	1,192	321	McHenry	3,532	848	Sioux	776	163
Burke	1,911	448	McIntosh	1,783	79	Slope	1,142	235
Burleigh	4,310	890	McKenzie	2,524	499	Stark	3,541	532
Cass	10,881	2,852	McLean	3,724	748	Steele	2,222	339
Cavalier	3,783	964	Mercer	1,796	171	Stutsman	5,505	1,405
Dickey	2,822	754	Morton	4,612	632	Towner	2,190	473
Divide	2,389	495	Mountrail	2,785	774	Trail	3,676	523
Dunn	1,962	428	Nelson	3,127	501	Walsh	4,470	1,990
Eddy	1,525	578	Oliver	956	92	Ward	6,119	2,289
Emmons	2,896	243	Pembina	3,928	1,405	Wells	3,100	467
Foster	1,583	371	Pierce	2,102	293	Williams	3,753	1,336
Golden Valley	1,169	283	Ramsey	3,991	937			
Grand Forks	7,636	2,544	Ransom	3,010	783	Total	160,072	37,422
Grant	2,245	289						

(Presidential vote, 1916.)

Counties.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Counties.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Counties.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.
Adams	532	469	Griggs	668	521	Renville	1,012	532
Barnes	1,678	1,467	Hettinger	661	856	Richland	1,772	2,097
Benson	922	1,210	Kidder	650	604	Rolette	762	600
Billings	276	306	La Moure	990	1,045	Sargent	868	1,050
Bottineau	1,471	1,294	Logan	260	567	Sheridan	310	807
Bowman	685	374	McHenry	1,456	1,394	Sioux	200	232
Burke	922	518	McIntosh	270	950	Slope	867	516
Burleigh	1,267	1,182	McKenzie	1,316	692	Stark	953	1,409
Cass	3,303	3,093	McLean	1,210	1,054	Steele	515	676
Cavalier	1,149	1,502	Mercer	353	730	Stutsman	1,866	1,644
Dickey	920	1,037	Morton	1,835	2,785	Towner	769	665
Divide	950	707	Mountrail	1,262	740	Trail	664	1,423
Dunn	1,028	566	Nelson	861	1,013	Walsh	2,003	1,670
Eddy	650	505	Oliver	327	346	Ward	2,791	1,743
Emmons	609	1,090	Pembina	1,400	1,469	Wells	810	1,226
Foster	662	549	Pierce	789	703	Williams	1,769	903
Golden Valley	677	499	Ramsey	1,331	1,169			
Grand Forks	2,814	2,159	Ransom	1,121	1,093	Total	55,206	53,471

Governor (1922)—Lemke, Ind. Rep.-Non.-Part., 81,048; Nestos, Rep., 110,321.
U. S. Senator (1922)—O'Connor, Dem.-Ind., 92,464; Frazier, Rep.-Non-Part., 101,312.

PAST VOTE OF NORTH DAKOTA.

1892 (Gov.), Fus., 18,995; Rep., 17,236.
1892 (Pres.), Pop., 17,700; Rep., 17,519; Pro., 899.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 20,686; Rep., 26,335; Pro., 358.
1900 (Pres.), Fus., 20,519; Rep., 35,891; Pro., 731; Soc. D., 528; Pop., 110.
1904 (Pres.), Fus., 14,273; Rep., 52,595; Soc., 2,005; Pro., 1,137; Pop., 165.
1908 (Pres.), Fus., 32,885; Rep., 57,680; Soc., 2,421; Pop., 165; Ind., 38; Pro., 1,549.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 29,555; Rep., 23,090; Prog., 25,726; Soc., 6,966; Pro., 1,243.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 29,918; Rep., 48,583; Prog., 2,597; Soc., 5,468.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 55,206; Rep., 53,471; Soc., 5,716; Pro., 997.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 20,351; Rep., 87,665; Soc., 2,615.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 40,988; Rep., 57,714; Soc., 8,472.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 36,783; Rep.. 54,517.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 37,422; Rep., 160,072; Soc., 8,282.
1920 (Gov.), Dem.-Ind., 112,488; Rep.-N. P., 117,118.
1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem.-Ind., 88,495; Rep.-N. P., 130,614.

OHIO.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Co.	1924.			1920.		Co.	1924.			1920.	
	Davis, Dem.	Cool-idge, Rep.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Cox, Dem.	Hard-ing, Rep.		Davis, Dem.	Cool-idge, Rep.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Cox, Dem.	Hard-ing, Rep.
Adams..	3,762	4,315	149	4,194	4,974	Logan..	3,176	7,186	1,393	4,904	8,521
Allen...	7,378	15,711	2,283	11,658	13,978	Lorain..	3,965	17,062	6,680	8,640	18,125
Ashland.	4,377	5,777	802	5,705	5,951	Lucas...	11,948	53,670	31,039	30,452	52,449
Ashtab'a	2,135	14,767	4,370	5,413	14,099	Madison	2,685	4,829	278	3,769	5,397
Athens..	2,669	8,695	3,501	6,523	11,016	Mahon'g	9,335	37,647	8,102	14,941	29,736
Auglaize	3,952	5,507	1,143	4,792	6,752	Marion.	5,234	9,161	2,475	8,065	11,320
Belm'nt.	8,074	16,378	5,386	13,347	14,761	Medina.	1,844	6,756	1,351	3,120	6,846
Brown..	4,120	3,616	660	5,317	4,009	Meigs...	1,944	4,864	1,648	3,606	6,541
Butler..	11,612	19,349	3,339	16,437	14,998	Mercer..	5,135	4,215	1,071	4,404	5,692
Carroll..	1,430	4,369	364	1,755	4,392	Miami..	5,296	11,851	1,726	8,076	13,122
Ch'mp'n	3,575	6,181	478	4,775	7,285	Monroe.	3,742	2,674	165	3,861	2,825
Clark...	8,415	20,340	1,816	14,097	19,869	Montg'y	21,860	50,845	8,312	38,433	46,493
Clerm'nt	4,544	6,867	1,019	6,245	6,857	Morgan.	2,072	3,553	199	2,157	4,127
Clinton.	2,496	5,954	421	3,598	6,947	Morrow.	2,379	3,790	435	2,858	4,484
Col'b'a..	4,685	20,483	4,036	9,774	16,846	Muskgm	6,709	15,571	1,377	9,437	13,862
Cosh'n.	4,415	5,837	1,456	5,617	6,154	Noble..	2,485	4,284	272	2,909	4,197
Crawf'd.	4,384	5,896	4,140	8,467	7,082	Ottawa.	2,571	4,137	1,274	2,867	4,336
Cuy'hg a	24,000	130,169	109,287	70,518	148,857	Pauld'ng	2,242	3,648	414	2,739	4,549
Darke..	7,316	9,166	811	8,459	9,552	Perry...	3,702	7,592	1,718	5,917	7,685
Defiance	3,227	4,841	1,134	3,723	5,987	Pick'wy.	4,539	4,166	293	5,645	5,273
Del'ware	3,537	6,731	866	5,241	7,700	Pike....	3,185	2,569	100	2,799	3,075
Erie....	2,968	7,689	3,462	4,831	8,755	Portage.	2,994	8,583	2,131	5,405	8,231
Fairf'ld.	5,890	8,281	1,200	8,610	7,572	Preble..	4,033	5,676	282	4,933	6,258
Fayette.	2,696	4,542	293	3,812	5,446	Putnam.	4,795	4,377	1,283	4,673	5,157
Franklin	26,505	61,891	18,743	48,452	59,691	Richl'nd	6,703	12,013	2,905	9,349	10,940
Fulton..	1,333	4,951	832	2,049	6,111	Ross....	6,028	8,431	1,178	7,063	9,330
Gallia...	2,284	4,325	453	2,562	5,388	Sand'sky	4,388	9,381	1,626	5,295	8,933
Geauga.	635	3,375	642	1,081	3,722	Scioto..	5,532	12,189	1,643	7,682	11,871
Greene..	2,471	8,410	628	4,016	8,600	Seneca..	6,290	9,641	2,119	8,175	10,064
Guerns'y	3,604	8,997	2,455	6,888	8,764	Shelby..	4,840	4,359	606	5,642	5,452
Ham'ton	34,916	115,950	39,768	77,598	112,590	Stark...	12,544	40,858	9,960	18,437	37,483
Hancock	5,111	9,167	1,764	6,386	9,746	Summit.	17,533	54,774	10,855	27,857	43,721
Hardin..	5,523	7,112	613	5,817	8,071	Trumb'll	4,007	22,341	3,628	6,815	17,343
Harrison	1,999	4,904	520	2,473	5,053	Tusca's.	5,566	13,573	4,602	10,167	11,908
Henry..	2,922	3,855	1,693	2,829	5,738	Union...	2,571	5,256	540	3,286	6,544
Highl'nd	4,583	6,845	535	5,654	7,570	VanW't.	4,318	6,206	1,138	4,899	7,495
Hocking	2,854	4,086	1,136	4,082	4,335	Vinton..	1,838	2,244	232	2,124	2,559
Holmes.	2,539	1,824	400	3,211	2,065	Warren.	2,406	6,729	609	3,956	7,464
Huron..	2,871	8,340	2,186	4,398	9,348	Wash'tn	5,727	8,704	780	6,286	9,279
Jackson.	2,848	5,977	869	4,878	5,949	Wayne..	6,023	8,928	1,624	7,751	8,932
Jefferson	3,840	14,929	3,097	8,064	13,038	Williams	2,795	5,802	1,671	4,183	7,000
Knox...	4,721	7,519	892	6,361	8,178	Wood...	3,291	10,665	2,347	4,965	12,042
Lake...	974	7,727	2,208	2,711	7,465	Wyand't	3,271	3,973	561	4,443	4,560
L'wr'nce	2,729	6,798	1,078	3,955	7,616						
Licking.	7,428	13,914	2,418	10,679	11,924	Total.	477,888	1,176,130	357,948	780,037	1,182,022

President (1924)—Wallace, Com.-Land, 1,246; Johns, Soc.-Labor, 3,025.

Governor (1924)—Donahey, Dem., 1,064,981; Davis, Rep., 888,139; Allen, Com.-Land, 11,776; Catlin, Soc.-Labor, 8,468.

Governor (1922)—Donahey, Dem., 821,948; Thompson, Rep., 803,300.

U. S. Senator (1922)—Pomerene, Dem., 744,558; Fess, Rep., 794,159; Virginia D. Green, Ind., 21,514.

Ohio voters, in 1922, rejected, 908,522 to 719,050, a proposed constitutional amendment legalizing wine and beer.

PAST VOTE OF OHIO.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 244,321; Rep., 281,852.

1876 (Pres.) Dem., 323,182; Rep., 330,698.

1880 (Pres.), Dem., 340,821; Rep., 375,048; Gr., 6,456.

1884 (Pres.), Dem., 368,280; Rep., 400,082; Proh., 11,069; Gr., 5,179.

1888 (Pres.), Dem., 396,455; Rep., 416,054; Proh., 24,356; Un. Lab., 3,496.

1892 (Pres.), Dem., 404,115; Rep., 405,187; People's, 14,852; Proh., 26,012.

1896 (Pres.), Dem. and People's, 477,497; Rep., 525,991; Nat. Dem., 1,858; Proh., 7,784.

1900 (Pres.), Dem., 474,882; Rep., 543,918; Proh., 10,203; Soc., 4,847; People's, 251.

1902 (Sec. St.), Dem., 345,706; Rep., 436,171; Soc., 14,270; Proh., 12,336; S. L., 2,983.

1903 (Gov.). Dem., 361,748; Rep., 475,560; Soc., 13,495; Proh. 13,502; S. L., 2,071.

1904 (Pres.) Dem. 347,674; Rep., 600,095; Soc., 36,260; Proh 19,339; Soc. L., 2,633; Pop., 1,392.

1905 (Gov.) Dem 473,264; Rep., 430,617; Soc., 17,795; Proh., 13,06 : S. L., 1,808.

1906 (Sec. St.), Dem. 351,676; Rep., 408,066; Soc., 18,432; Proh., 11,970: S. L., 2,211.

1908 (Pres.), Dem., 502,721; Rep., 572,312; Soc., 32,795; Proh., 11,402; S. L., 721; Pop., 162; Ind., 439.

1908 (Gov.), Dem., 552,569; Rep., 533,197; Soc., 28,573; Proh., 7,665; S. L., 797; Ind., 397.

1910 (Gov.), Dem., 477,077; Rep., 376,700; Soc., 60,637; Proh., 7,129; S. L., 2,920.

1912 (Pres.), Dem., 423,152; Rep., 277,066; Prog., 229,327; Soc., 89,930; Proh., 11,459; S. L., 2,623.

1912 (Gov.), Dem., 439,323; Rep., 272,500; Prog., 217,903; Soc., 87,709; Proh., 16,607; S. L., 2,689.

1914 (Gov.), Dem., 493,367; Rep., 524,625; Prog., 60,971; Soc., 51,688.

1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 423,742; Rep., 526,115; Prog., 67,509; Soc., 58,803.

1916 (Pres.), Dem., 604,361; Rep., 514,858; Soc., 38,092; Proh., 8,080.

1916 (Gov.), Dem., 566,201; Rep., 561,002; Soc., 36,908; Proh., 7,347.

1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 570,868; Rep., 535,346; Soc., 38,187; Proh., 12,060; Ind., 2,965.

1918 (Gov.), Dem., 486,403; Rep., 470,459.

1920 (Pres.), Dem., 780,037; Rep., 1,182,022; Soc., 57,147; Proh., 294; Single Tax, 2,153.

1920 (Gov.), Dem., 918,962; Rep., 1,039,835; Soc., 42,889; Single Tax, 1,497.

1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 782,650; Rep., 1,134,953; Single Tax, 2,647.

OKLAHOMA.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

COUNTIES.	1924.			1920.		COUNTIES.	1924.			1920.	
	Davis, Dem.	Coolidge, Rep.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Cox, Dem.	Harding, Rep.		Davis, Dem.	Coolidge, Rep.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Cox, Dem.	Harding, Rep.
Adair	1,942	2,317	181	1,560	2,020	Lincoln	3,283	4,220	666	2,968	5,254
Alfalfa	1,558	2,967	612	1,350	3,004	Logan	2,366	4,445	664	2,210	4,606
Atoka	2,204	1,137	689	2,103	2,077	Love	1,713	497	492	1,650	711
Beaver	1,194	1,566	350	1,068	1,965	McClain	2,519	1,233	234	2,310	1,728
Beckham	2,496	1,357	508	2,343	1,743	McCurtain	3,279	1,669	201	2,598	1,959
Blaine	1,488	2,255	843	1,292	2,782	McIntosh	2,723	1,675	71	2,635	2,353
Bryan	4,593	1,780	637	4,496	3,127	Major	649	1,781	548	780	1,920
Caddo	4,211	4,388	835	3,581	4,818	Marshall	1,935	866	484	1,589	1,487
Canadian	3,065	3,060	1,186	3,274	3,873	Mayes	2,246	2,217	286	1,987	2,447
Carter	7,154	3,164	492	6,003	3,555	Murray	2,083	784	129	1,418	1,359
Cherokee	2,454	2,622	153	1,859	2,522	Muskogee	6,895	6,147	528	6,378	5,159
Choctaw	2,528	2,013	683	2,529	2,088	Noble	1,927	2,680	562	1,467	2,465
Cimarron	672	586	150	460	626	Nowata	2,049	2,296	117	1,699	2,678
Cleveland	2,841	1,672	435	2,383	2,280	Okfuskee	2,654	1,441	229	1,643	1,764
Coal	1,772	800	576	1,797	1,748	Oklahoma	21,708	17,504	3,525	11,797	15,314
Comanche	3,523	3,084	753	2,988	3,286	Okmulgee	5,927	6,015	740	4,492	5,368
Cotton	1,825	1,581	266	2,262	1,810	Osage	7,092	6,371	513	3,801	4,567
Craig	3,096	2,519	123	2,903	3,091	Ottawa	4,522	5,197	489	3,922	5,269
Creek	7,969	8,894	695	5,406	7,928	Pawnee	2,377	3,093	475	1,988	2,982
Custer	2,473	2,419	670	2,263	3,224	Payne	4,342	4,817	688	3,240	4,578
Delaware	1,729	1,563	200	1,240	2,059	Pittsburg	6,062	3,554	1,029	5,364	5,363
Dewey	1,126	1,539	756	967	1,735	Pontotoc	4,268	1,859	455	3,800	2,365
Ellis	879	1,499	658	842	1,786	Pottawot'ie	5,071	4,042	1,133	5,314	5,357
Garfield	3,785	7,519	1,966	3,656	6,615	Pushmat'a	1,640	1,081	200	1,365	1,863
Garvin	4,759	1,863	268	4,096	2,915	Roger Mills	1,318	946	481	2,450	2,850
Grady	5,091	2,638	786	4,370	3,413	Rogers	2,901	2,207	184	937	1,189
Grant	1,990	2,800	558	1,879	3,204	Seminole	3,007	2,326	425	1,860	3,389
Greer	1,982	561	281	1,850	1,019	Sequoyah	3,429	2,976	53	2,503	3,192
Harmon	1,049	339	61	1,120	635	Stephens	4,745	2,377	366	2,814	2,033
Harper	824	1,226	350	751	1,403	Texas	1,813	1,702	371	1,397	1,750
Haskell	2,480	1,935	366	2,192	2,672	Tillman	2,653	1,325	171	2,640	1,540
Hughes	3,996	2,508	170	3,581	2,976	Tulsa	14,377	19,537	1,011	9,994	14,494
Jackson	2,352	941	502	2,694	1,340	Wagoner	1,985	1,644	237	1,376	1,431
Jefferson	2,439	1,108	176	2,821	1,728	Washington	3,487	4,579	177	2,122	2,065
Johnston	2,122	923	521	2,119	1,945	Washita	2,335	1,357	337	2,800	4,102
Kay	6,049	7,390	840	4,543	5,949	Woods	1,535	2,610	744	1,542	2,818
Kingfisher	1,644	2,834	544	1,743	3,214	Woodward	1,418	1,831	724	1,441	2,482
Kiowa	2,615	1,718	491	2,510	2,616						
Latimer	1,457	971	244	1,200	1,410	Total	260,815	225,947	40,607	215,808	243,464
Le Flore	4,069	3,326	771	3,757	4,928						

For Socialist electors pledged to support La Follette, 5,134 votes were cast.

U. S. Senator (1924)—Pine, Rep., 341,518; Walton, Dem., 196,473; Wilson, Farm.-Lab., 15,936.

Governor (1922)—Walton, Dem., 280,206; Fields, Rep., 230,469; Enfield, Soc., 3,941.

PAST VOTE OF OKLAHOMA.

1908 (Pres.), Dem., 122,406; Rep., 110,558; Soc., 21,729; Pop., 434; Ind., 244.

1912 (Pres.), Dem., 119,156; Rep., 90,786; Soc., 42,262; Proh., 2,185.

1916 (Pres.), Dem., 148,115; Rep., 98,299; Soc., 45,212; Proh., 1,675; Prog., 234.

1920 (Pres.), Dem., 215,808; Rep., 243,464; Soc., 25,679.

1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 217,677; Rep., 247,824.

OREGON.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

COUNTIES.	1924.			1920.		COUNTIES.	1924.			1920.	
	Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.		Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.
Baker	2,803	2,004	1,356	3,495	2,173	Lane	8,551	3,255	2,416	7,714	3,991
Benton	3,417	1,579	623	3,752	1,709	Lincoln	1,328	641	552	1,229	663
Clackamas	5,864	3,099	4,508	6,928	3,664	Linn	4,141	2,618	1,575	4,693	3,152
Clatsop	3,313	1,373	1,158	3,498	1,672	Malheur	1,671	828	710	2,352	1,074
Columbia	2,483	1,015	896	2,007	939	Marion	8,351	3,996	3,631	8,798	3,822
Coos	3,905	1,757	2,359	3,272	2,289	Morrow	991	397	462	1,186	450
Crook	725	434	266	872	532	Multnom'h.	48,865	21,733	26,932	44,806	27,517
Curry	664	224	317	599	279	Polk	2,755	1,621	831	2,709	1,718
Deschutes	2,321	1,015	1,013	1,649	1,066	Sherman	756	367	229	893	423
Douglas	4,219	1,666	1,943	4,402	2,375	Tillamook	2,201	795	700	1,664	825
Gilliam	738	521	207	821	494	Umatilla	3,854	3,052	1,693	4,979	3,258
Grant	1,126	459	380	1,310	500	Union	2,428	1,816	1,398	2,826	2,464
Harney	851	436	285	1,026	475	Wallowa	1,253	973	471	1,564	861
Hood River	1,214	683	600	1,449	755	Wasco	2,409	1,185	1,069	2,698	1,426
Jackson	4,868	1,840	2,408	4,382	2,464	Washingt'n	4,203	2,103	2,808	4,947	2,238
Jefferson	374	242	334	623	297	Wheeler	685	213	103	797	227
Josephine	1,756	650	835	1,606	828	Yamhill	3,803	2,015	1,324	4,102	2,346
Klamath	2,775	680	1,715	2,742	900						
Lake	917	304	296	1,136	316	Total	142,579	67,589	68,463	143,592	80,019

U. S. Senator (1924)—McNary, Rep., 174,672; Miller, Dem., 65,340; Coulter, Prog., 20,379; Robinson, Soc., 4,412.

Governor (1922)—Pierce, Dem., 133,392; Olcott, Rep., 99,155.

PAST VOTE OF OREGON.

1880 (Pres.), Dem., 19,955; Rep., 20,619; Greenback, 245.

1884 (Pres.), Dem., 24,604; Rep., 26,860; Proh., 492; Greenback, 726.

1888 (Pres.), Dem., 26,522; Rep., 33,291; Proh., 1,677; U. L., 363.

1892 (Pres.), Dem., 14,243; Rep., 35,002; Proh., 2,281; Peo., 26,965.

1896 (Pres.), Dem.-Peo., 46,739; Rep., 48,779; Proh., 919; Nat. Dem., 977.

1900 (Pres.), Rep., 46,526; Fus., 33,386; Proh., 2,536; Soc. D., 1,494; Pop., 275.

1904 (Pres.), Dem., 17,521; Rep., 60,445; Soc., 7,619; Proh., 3,806; Pop., 753.

1908 (Pres.), Dem., 38,049; Rep., 62,530; Soc., 7,339; Proh., 3,682; Ind., 289.

1912 (Pres.), Dem., 47,064; Rep., 34,673; Prog., 37,600; Soc., 13,343; Proh., 4,360.

1916 (Pres.), Dem., 120,087; Rep., 116,183; Soc., 9,711; Proh., 4,729; Prog., 310.

PENNSYLVANIA.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924.					1920.				
	Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Follette.			Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Debs, Soc.	Watkins, Proh.	Christensen, F.-L.
			Soc.	F.-L.	Total.					
Adams	5,778	4,840	174	99	273	5,323	3,852	85	81	6
Allegheny	149,296	21,984	11,126	67,969	89,095	138,908	40,278	16,262	3,670	1,312
Armstrong	11,192	2,931	486	1,742	2,228	8,995	3,262	220	427	84
Beaver	16,768	3,220	1,075	4,524	5,599	11,691	4,771	1,164	816	101
Bedford	6,154	2,315	290	641	931	5,800	2,594	80	189	736
Berks	28,186	17,220	6,370	2,903	9,273	22,221	18,361	5,674	288	24
Blair	20,313	4,244	1,072	4,955	6,027	15,035	5,668	389	582	4,671
Bradford	11,620	2,307	748	970	1,718	11,947	2,825	161	943	19
Bucks	17,460	6,582	670	1,271	1,941	14,130	6,867	405	224	42
Butler	13,113	3,462	486	1,446	1,932	10,467	3,829	214	1,103	25
Cambria	24,728	13,563	9,167	(total)	1,967	19,629	6,961	834	635	2,603
Cameron	1,366	260	65	68	133	1,364	497	9	130	3
Carbon	10,236	5,150	589	2,386	2,975	7,900	5,030	280	86	40
Centre	7,723	4,443	201	472	673	7,615	4,142	75	485	52
Chester	22,333	5,946	609	404	1,013	18,129	7,004	277	509	37
Clarion	5,913	3,642	268	629	897	4,615	3,487	126	406	22
Clearfield	13,745	5,027	871	2,512	3,383	9,615	5,987	657	1,163	948
Clinton	5,129	1,939	326	1,298	1,624	4,303	2,976	259	228	111
Columbia	7,336	7,370	199	327	526	6,238	6,965	81	363	14
Crawford	10,918	2,969	828	2,159	2,987	10,032	4,175	423	1,419	33
Cumberland	10,196	7,643	338	774	1,132	8,579	6,455	92	476	68
Dauphin	27,838	9,004	1,287	2,469	3,756	26,094	11,990	628	776	419
Delaware	41,998	6,368	1,479	1,231	2,750	34,126	9,602	697	670	153
Elk	6,626	1,370	222	953	1,175	5,267	2,093	178	390	30
Erie	19,480	3,502	2,273	5,994	8,267	19,465	6,311	1,833	2,801	87
Fayette	19,064	8,855	1,945	4,158	6,103	20,186	13,358	1,204	770	81
Forest	1,130	280	64	31	95	993	389	58	320	2
Franklin	9,791	5,770	397	613	1,010	8,376	5,020	177	246	33
Fulton	1,160	1,207	27	15	42	1,292	1,231	11	24	13
Greene	4,950	5,874	192	186	378	4,253	5,592	51	124	2
Huntingdon	6,567	1,488	276	474	750	5,232	1,784	64	199	441
Indiana	12,748	2,067	659	1,989	2,648	8,616	1,936	354	947	131
Jefferson	10,673	2,664	566	2,058	2,624	7,970	3,060	386	437	33
Juniata	2,177	1,420	89	88	177	2,112	1,443	13	54	6
Lackawanna	37,708	16,859	2,791	4,742	7,533	40,593	24,581	971	746	125
Lancaster	42,787	12,091	1,075	1,796	2,871	29,549	9,521	636	797	29
Lawrence	12,533	1,880	934	3,277	4,211	9,448	2,720	854	1,586	50
Lebanon	9,494	2,464	293	463	756	8,778	3,016	246	301	55
Lehigh	20,826	10,415	1,386	2,493	3,879	18,032	10,863	829	262	311
Luzerne	46,475	20,472	5,141	14,952	20,093	49,419	23,473	1,891	555	190
Lycoming	14,039	6,857	938	1,494	2,432	10,570	5,853	695	1,470	34
McKean	9,072	2,376	580	793	1,373	7,830	2,505	328	699	36
Mercer	14,639	3,688	1,341	2,239	3,580	11,575	4,823	1,009	1,677	102
Mifflin	4,781	1,999	185	137	322	3,872	2,400	156	124	15
Monroe	3,462	3,901	177	249	426	3,278	3,396	33	114	3
Montgomery	45,407	11,094	1,624	1,826	3,450	31,963	12,239	1,180	303	106
Montour	2,499	1,799	85	63	148	2,296	1,872	21	77	5
Northampton	20,459	11,459	1,249	1,633	2,882	14,227	9,086	508	299	71
Northumberland	17,516	7,571	1,341	4,561	5,902	17,288	9,854	1,797	590	37
Perry	4,185	2,710	232	201	333	3,787	2,314	20	86	28
Philadelphia	347,457	54,213	23,145	21,085	44,230	307,825	90,151	17,305	1,831	1,208
Pike	1,581	993	183	146	329	1,319	880	36	31	6
Potter	4,087	1,161	349	576	925	4,036	1,106	251	342	12
Schuylkill	34,578	10,111	2,574	5,959	8,533	30,259	18,746	1,313	356	168
Snyder	3,055	970	111	99	210	2,751	964	56	34	4
Somerset	12,389	2,315	621	1,353	1,974	12,436	2,912	490	492	67
Sullivan	1,668	913	86	69	155	1,620	1,061	10	122	1
Susquehanna	7,266	2,208	335	888	1,223	6,572	2,905	80	320	15
Tioga	8,452	1,271	245	296	541	9,718	1,258	60	613	11
Union	3,707	1,209	112	124	236	3,305	1,155	38	128	2
Venango	10,841	1,886	442	1,054	1,496	7,718	2,669	283	1,032	38
Warren	8,502	2,161	442	399	841	7,791	2,180	312	1,669	10
Washington	22,315	6,706	1,724	5,365	7,089	18,514	8,827	1,157	836	268
Wayne	5,578	1,477	277	236	513	5,164	1,589	69	229	6
Westmoreland	34,522	10,223	4,602	8,801	13,403	27,077	12,845	3,338	1,866	166
Wyoming	3,213	1,194	135	101	236	3,208	1,247	25	200	4
York	23,044	15,600	970	1,176	2,146	19,879	14,396	603	754	27
Total	1,401,481	409,192	101,077	206,514	307,591	1,218,215	503,202	70,021	42,612	15,642

Pennsylvania voters in 1924 rejected, 988,442 to 329,883, a proposal to hold a convention to revise the Constitution.

Governor (1922)—McSparran, Dem., 581,625; Pinchot, Rep., 831,696; Wilson, Soc., 31,748; Repp, Proh., 14,151; Thomas, Indust., 3,137; Dix, Single Tax, 2,246.

U. S. Senator (1922)—Shull, Dem., 434,583; Reed, Rep., 802,146; Sehl, Soc., 33,004; Robinson, Proh., 41,935; Burke, Prog., 127,180; Schoales, Single Tax, 3,596.

PAST VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1872 (Pres.), Dem. and L., 212,041; Rep., 349,589; Proh., 1,632.

1876 (Pres.), Dem., 366,204; Rep., 384,148; Gr., 7,187; Proh., 1,319; Anti-Mason, 83.

1880 (Pres.), Dem., 407,502; Rep., 444,713; Gr., 20,648; Proh., 1,940; Anti-Mason, 44.

1884 (Pres.), Dem., 392,785; Rep., 478,804; Proh., 15,283; Gr., 16,992.

1888 (Pres.), Dem., 446,633; Rep., 526,091; Proh., 20,947; Un. Lab., 3,876.

1892 (Pres.), Dem., 452,264; Rep., 516,011; Proh., 25,123; People's, 8,714.

1896 (Pres.), Dem.-People's, 433,228; Rep., 728,300; Proh., 19,274; Nat. Dem., 11,000.

1900 (Pres.), Dem., 424,232; Pop., 638; Rep., 712,665; Soc. D., 4,831; Proh., 27,908; Soc. L., 2,936.

1904 (Pres.), Dem., 335,430; Rep., 840,949; S. L., 2,211; Ind., 2,568; Soc., 21,863; Proh., 33,717.

1908 (Pres.), Dem., 418,785; Rep., 745,779; Soc., 33,913; Proh., 36,694; Soc. L., 1,222; Ind., 1,067.

1912 (Pres.), Dem., 345,619; Rep., 273,305; Prog., 447,426; Soc., 83,164; Proh., 19,533; Soc. L., 704.

1916 (Pres.), Dem., 521,784; Rep., 703,734; Soc., 42,637; Proh., 28,525; S. L., 417.

1920 (Pres.), Dem., 503,202; Rep., 1,218,215; Soc., 70,021; Proh., 42,612; F.-L., 15,642; Soc. Lab., 753; Single Tax, 803.

1920 (State Treas.), Dem., 472,895; Rep., 1,149,245; Soc., 67,472; Proh., 66,285; Lab., 27,443; Single Tax, 2,231.

RHODE ISLAND.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924.			1920.		Counties.	1924.			1920.	
	Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.		Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.
Bristol	4,082	2,514	75	3,626	1,611	Washingt'n	8,018	2,371	254	6,510	1,943
Kent	12,000	5,426	275	7,284	3,112						
Newport	9,662	3,885	664	9,425	2,628	Total	125,335	76,782	7,636	107,463	55,062
Providence	91,573	62,586	6,368	80,618	45,768						

Governor (1924)—Pothier, Rep., 119,300; Toupin, Dem., 84,408.
U. S. Senator (1924)—Metcalf, Rep., 119,613; Flynn, Dem., 87,077.
Governor (1922)—Flynn, Dem., 81,935; Gross, Rep., 74,724; Soc. Lab., 949; Lab., 802.
U. S. Senator (1922)—Gerry, Dem., 82,889; Beeckman, Rep., 68,930; Bartholomew, Law and Order, 6,102; Matthews, Soc Lab., 968.

PAST VOTE OF RHODE ISLAND.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 5,329; Rep., 13,665.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 10,712; Rep., 15,787; Gr., 68; Proh., 60.
1878 (Gov.), Dem., 8,255; Rep., 11,454.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 10,779; Rep., 18,195; Gr., 236; Proh., 20.
1881 (Gov.), Dem. 4,756; Rep., 10,849.
1882 (Gov.), Dem., 5,311; Rep., 10,056; Gr., 120.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 12,391; Rep., 19,030; Proh., 928; Gr., 422.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 17,530; Rep., 21,969; Proh., 1,251.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 24,336; Rep., 26,975; Proh., 1,654; Peop., 228.
1896 (Pres.), Dem.-Peop., 14,459; Rep., 37,437; Proh., 1,161; Nat. Dem., 1,166.
1900 (Gov.), Dem., 17,184; Rep., 26,043; Soc., 2,858; Proh., 1,848, Soc. L., 2,858.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 19,812; Rep., 33,784; Soc., 1,423; Proh., 1,529.
1901 (Gov.), Dem., 19,038; Rep., 25,575; Proh., 1,945; Soc. L., 1,120.
1902 (Gov.), Dem., 32,279; Rep., 24,541; Soc., 1,283; Proh., 1,689.
1903 (Gov.), Dem., 30,578; Rep., 29,275; Soc. L., 943; Proh., 930.
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 32,965; Rep., 33,821.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 24,839; Rep., 41,605; Proh., 768; Soc., 956; Soc. L., 488.
1905 (Gov.), Dem., 25,816; Rep., 31,311; Soc., 1,367; Proh., 882; Soc., 364.
1906 (Gov.), Dem., 33,195; Rep., 31,877; Soc., 395; Proh., 714; Soc. L., 320.
1907 (Gov.), Dem., 33,300; Rep., 31,005; Proh., 831; Soc., 681; Soc. L., 289.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 24,706; Rep., 43,942; Soc., 1,365; Proh., 1,016; Soc. L., 207; Ind., 814.
1909 (Gov.), Dem., 25,209; Rep., 37,043; Proh., 1,358; Soc., 857; Soc. L., 234.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 32,990; Rep., 33,540.
1911 (Gov.), Dem., 30,575; Rep., 37,969; Soc., 1,392; Proh., 912; Soc. L., 307.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 30,312; Rep., 27,703; Prog., 16,878; Soc., 2,049; Proh., 616; Soc. L., 236.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 32,725; Rep., 34,133; Prog., 8,457; Soc., 1,913; Proh., 687; Soc. L., 257.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 32,182; Rep., 41,996; Prog., 1,286; Soc., 1,691; Proh., 622; Soc. L., 276.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 40,394; Rep., 44,858; Soc., 1,914; Proh., 470; Soc. L., 180.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 36,158; Rep., 49,524; Soc., 2,167; Proh., 518; Soc. L., 201.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 47,048; Rep., 39,211; Soc., 1,996; Proh., 454; Soc. L., 168.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 37,573; Rep., 42,055; Soc., 1,628.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 36,031; Rep., 42,682; Soc., 1,648.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 55,062; Rep., 107,463; Soc., 4,351; Proh., 510; Soc. L., 495; Single Tax, 100.
1920 (Gov.), Dem., 55,963; Rep., 109,138; Soc., 3,292; Soc. L., 449.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924.			1920.			Counties.	1924.			1920.		
	Davis, Dem.	La Follette, Prog.	Coolidge, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Harding, Ind. Rep.	Harding, Reg. Rep.		Davis, Dem.	La Follette, Prog.	Coolidge, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Harding, Ind. Rep.	Harding, Reg. Rep.
Abbeville	681	37	19	868	...	13	Hampton	730	4	3	623	...	...
Aiken	1,488	5	16	1,649	13	51	Horry	1,346	3	1	1,709	2	47
Allendale	450	3	14	440	...	11	Jasper	89	39	...	219	...	...
Anderson	1,455	3	9	2,489	...	33	Kershaw	733	...	1	1,156	...	42
Bamberg	708	14	7	688	...	...	Lancaster	1,355	4	8	1,633	...	10
Barnwell	847	2	23	721	...	25	Laurens	2,105	...	6	2,263	4	31
Beaufort	365	9	64	265	134	15	Lee	.....	.....	.....	734	...	18
Berkeley	501	...	26	548	...	24	Lexington	1,395	2	7	1,813	...	59
Calhoun	593	1	5	631	7	34	Marion	616	...	2	808	...	1
Charleston	2,554	108	361	2,929	19	354	Marlboro	716	...	...	960	...	5
Cherokee	1,186	6	24	1,771	24	24	McCormick	520	16	15	557	...	...
Chester	850	5	12	1,237	...	22	Newberry	1,802	2	13	2,015	5	28
Chesterfield	1,539	1	11	2,066	...	14	Oconee	989	33	5	1,249	8	62
Clarendon	615	1	20	902	...	...	Orangeburg	1,727	13	67	2,526	32	252
Colleton	800	2	11	990	...	15	Pickens	1,044	3	35	955	13	50
Darlington	956	7	3	1,262	...	18	Richland	2,369	74	88	2,434	...	295
Dillon	598	...	3	1,003	...	5	Saluda	1,094	2	3	1,111	...	3
Dorchester	697	...	20	874	...	58	Spartanburg	...	...	...	4,584	26	156
Edgefield	915	...	...	976	...	...	Sumter	1,136	62	18	1,150	9	185
Fairfield	631	2	11	737	...	15	Union	1,862	7	2/	2,162	12	4
Florence	1,217	52	32	1,763	...	79	Williamsburg	6/2	...	4	895	...	12
Georgetown	134	2	24	245	16	22	York	1,385	56	31	1,583	...	35
Greenville	3,728	42	59	4,409	20	124							
Greenwood	1,815	4	15	1,568	...	15	Total	49,008	620	1,123	64,170	366	2,244

No returns received by Secretary of State where blanks occur.
Governor (1924)—McLeod, Dem., 53,345; unopposed.
U. S. Senator (1924)—Blease, Dem., 49,060; unopposed.
Governor (1922)—McLeod, Dem., 34,065; unopposed.

PAST VOTE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

1872 (Pres.), Dem. and L., 22,703; Rep., 72,290.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 90,906; Rep., 91,870.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 112,312; Rep., 58,071; Gr., 566.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 69,890; Rep., 21,733.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 65,825; Rep., 13,740.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 54,698; Rep., 13,384; Peop., 2,410.
1896 (Pres.), Dem.-Peop., 58,801; Rep., 9,313; Nat. Dem., 824.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 47,236; Rep., 3,579.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 52,563; Rep., 2,554; Soc., 22; Pop., 1.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 62,288; Rep., 3,963; Soc., 101; Ind., 45.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 48,355; Rep., 536; Prog., 1,293; Soc., 164.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem.,,32,950; Soc., 89.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 61,837; Rep., 1,558; Prog , 164; Soc., 135; Prog. Rep., 258.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 25,267.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 64,170; Rep., 2,244; Ind. Rep., 366; Soc., 26.
1920 (Gov.), Dem., 58,050; unopposed.
1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 64,388; unopposed.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924.			1920.		Counties.	1924.			1920.	
	Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Follette Ind.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.		Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Follette Ind.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.
Aurora	967	667	1,040	999	445	Hyde	669	257	380	699	233
Beadle	3,466	858	2,328	3,912	943	Jackson	583	194	236	593	206
Bennett	444	102	250	135	186	Jerauld	1,054	228	704	1,021	351
Bon Homme	1,420	862	1,131	1,845	965	Jones	732	141	446	601	256
Brookings	2,740	361	1,425	2,608	564	Kingsbury	2,243	338	819	2,311	481
Brown	4,708	1,010	3,946	5,470	1,364	Lake	1,888	297	1,972	2,363	398
Brule	839	459	1,146	1,029	571	Lawrence	3,255	649	688	2,969	1,199
Buffalo	309	225	210	150	90	Lincoln	1,825	266	2,076	2,774	441
Butte	1,201	275	678	1,729	677	Lyman	1,053	386	948	1,044	463
Campbell	641	46	490	1,118	67	Marshall	1,244	190	994	1,541	266
Chas. Mix	1,679	1,306	2,367	2,027	1,365	McCook	1,368	458	1,278	1,859	565
Clark	1,683	325	945	1,742	437	McPherson	853	99	1,442	1,407	170
Clay	1,421	492	1,424	1,873	907	Meade	2,007	786	692	1,879	894
Codington	2,301	629	2,015	2,679	867	Mellette	642	604	364	526	261
Corson	1,364	139	881	1,456	484	Miner	995	308	1,485	1,399	651
Custer	853	256	482	774	383	Minnehaha	8,803	1,524	5,862	8,195	3,235
Davison	2,803	578	2,030	2,574	1,105	Moody	1,181	234	1,441	1,048	371
Day	2,190	313	1,464	2,724	436	Pennington	3,180	854	973	2,539	1,807
Deuel	1,362	168	731	1,619	158	Perkins	1,421	277	697	1,313	417
Dewey	956	222	624	871	335	Potter	1,075	283	436	1,076	255
Douglas	1,126	317	796	1,245	386	Roberts	1,744	215	2,285	2,314	452
Edmunds	1,043	277	1,145	1,483	285	Sanborn	1,184	327	987	1,038	517
Fall River	1,392	342	922	1,241	680	Spink	2,613	595	1,294	3,917	785
Faulk	1,112	277	605	1,353	346	Stanley	534	251	433	596	394
Grant	1,229	202	1,456	1,817	350	Sully	556	135	236	534	147
Gregory	1,643	818	1,218	1,828	744	Tripp	1,647	942	1 332	1,803	968
Haakon	297	319	487	709	393	Turner	1,708	285	1,768	2,692	604
Hamlin	1,194	227	829	1,316	337	Union	1,665	807	1,137	1,917	841
Hand	1,748	696	792	1,516	655	Walworth	1,033	114	1,188	1,404	478
Hanson	811	299	894	865	348	Yankton	1,504	693	1,592	2,557	1 147
Harding	704	107	315	639	178	Ziebach	664	153	395	500	177
Hughes	1,260	325	690	1,312	433						
Hutchinson	893	180	2,527	2,100	243	Total	101,299	27,214	75,199	110,692	35,938

The 1924 totals include the Indian vote in the unorganized counties of Shannon, Todd, Washabaugh, and Washington, which amounted to 2,352 for Coolidge, 465 for Davis, and 289 for La Follette.

La Follette ran in South Dakota in 1924 as an "Independent."

Governor (1924)—Gunderson, Rep., 109,527; Bulow, Dem., 46,803; Putnam, Farm.-Lab., 27,035; Richards, Ind. (La Follette), 20,347.

U. S. Senator (1924)—McMaster, Rep., 90,310; Cherry, Dem., 63,818; Ayres, Farm.-Lab., 23,962; Egan, Ind., 14,390; Dillon, Ind., 3,930; Loucks, Ind., 1,380; Livingston, Ind., 1,122.

A proposal for a convention to revise the Constitution was defeated in 1924.

Governor (1922)—Crill, Dem., 50,409; McMaster, Rep., 78,984; Alice L. Daly, Non-Part., 46,033.

South Dakota, in 1922, refused (122,807 to 33,032), to engage in banking.

PAST VOTE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

1892 (Pres.), Dem., 9,081; Rep., 34,888; Peop., 26,544.

1896 (Pres.), Dem.-Peop., 41,225; Rep., 41,042; Proh., 683.

1900 (Pres.), Dem., 39,544; Rep., 54,530; Proh., 1,542; Soc., 169; Peop., 339.

1904 (Pres.), Dem., 21,969; Rep., 72,083; Pro., 2,965; Soc., 3,138; Pop., 1,840.

1904 (Gov.), Dem., 24,772; Rep., 68,661; Soc., 3,028; Pop., 1,114; Pro., 2,961.

1906 (Gov.), Dem., 19,923; Rep., 48,709; Pro., 3,398; Soc., 2,542.

1908 (Pres.), Dem., 40,223; Rep., 67,352; Soc., 2,846; Pro., 4,039; Soc. L., 321; Ind., 88.

1908 (Gov.), Dem., 44,837; Rep., 62,945; Pro., 3,536; Soc., 2,542.

1910 (Gov.), Dem., 36,937; Rep., 59,826.

1912 (Pres.), Dem., 48.942; Prog., 58,811; Soc., 4,662; Pro., 3,910.

1912 (Gov.), Dem., 53,850; Prog., 57,160; Soc., 3,479; Pro., 3,339.

1914 (Gov.), Dem ., 34,540; Rep., 49,138; Pro., 2,072; Soc., 2,684; Ind., 9,725.

1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 48,076; Rep., 44,244; Pro., 2,406; Soc., 2,674; Ind., 2,104.

1916 (Pres.), Dem., 59,942; Rep., 64,217; Soc., 3,760; Pro., 1,774.

1916 (Gov.), Dem., 50,545; Rep., 72,789; Soc., 3,556; Pro., 1,630.

1918 (Gov.), Dem., 17,398; N. P., 25,269; Rep., 48,983; Soc., 714; Ind., 1,351.

1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 36,210; Rep., 51,198; Ind., 5,560.

1920 (Pres.), Dem., 35,938; Rep., 110,692; F.-L., N. P., 34,707; Proh., 900.

1920 (Gov.), Dem., 31,870; Rep., 102,592; N. P., 48,426.

1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 36,833; Rep., 92,267; N. P., 44,309; Ind., 10,032; Ind., 738.

The voters in 1922 also rejected a proposal that the State establish a hydro-electric plant; they refused to abolish the State Sheriff and the State Constabulary; they declined to remove the State university from Vermilion to Sioux Falls; they voted against allowing the Legislature to fix salaries of State officers; they defeated an amendment to change the initiative clause in the State Constitution, or the clause regarding organizing new counties, or the clause limiting power to levy special property assessments to pay for local improvements.

SOUTH DAKOTA SUNDAY BLUE LAW.

South Dakota voters, in 1922, refused (99,848 to 56,320), to repeal the existing law as to Sunday amusements, which (Section 3853 of the 1919 Revised Code) provides that the performance of any tragedy, comedy, opera, ballet, farce, Negro minstrelsy, sparring contest, trial of strength, or any part or parts therein, and any moving picture show of the same, or any circus, equestrian, dramatic performance or exercise, or any performance or exercise of jugglers, acrobats, club performers or rope dancers, or baseball games, where an admission fee is charged or anything of value is accepted by the manager or any of the players or any one connected with said game as a condition of witnessing the same by the public, on Sunday is prohibited. This law declares that any person aiding in such exhibition, performance, exercise or game, advertisement, posting or otherwise, and every owner of any garden, building or room, place or structure, ground or park, who leases or lets the same for the purpose of such exhibition or performance or exercise or game, or who assents to the use of the same for any such purpose on Sunday, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

TENNESSEE.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924.			1920.		Counties.	1924.			1920.	
	Davis, Dem.	Coolidge, Rep.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.		Davis, Dem.	Coolidge, Rep.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.
Anderson	552	1,495	108	3,258	748	Lawrence	2,239	2,393	73	3,843	2,610
Bedford	1,799	925	59	2,056	2,182	Lewis	311	191	30	446	403
Benton	1,110	724	33	1,514	1,914	Lincoln	2,360	357	30	1,081	2,463
Bledsoe	485	690	10	1,198	482	Loudon	708	1,538	62	1,872	686
Blount	1,009	2,763	40	5,540	1,550	Macon	710	1,808	20	3,208	1,066
Bradley	1,013	1,793	38	2,255	1,058	McMinn	1,618	2,659	241	2,800	1,636
Campbell	648	2,620	283	3,368	659	McNairy	1,125	1,625	26	3,212	1,868
Cannon	581	285	13	697	830	Madison	3,422	1,110	399	2,614	5,262
Carroll	1,974	2,202	99	4,741	3,215	Marion	1,055	1,076	110	2,662	1,874
Carter	567	3,667	28	6,059	674	Marshall	1,696	349	40	753	1,820
Cheatham	874	182	18	569	1,219	Maury	3,000	844	100	1,376	2,689
Chester	772	490	17	2,612	1,236	Meigs	576	656	15	915	712
Claiborne	1,091	1,775	94	1,081	1,103	Monroe	2,238	2,491	16	2,580	1,840
Clay	683	488	10	1,144	772	M'ntgomery	1,967	943	56	1,780	2,564
Cocke	936	2,564	18	3,294	929	Moore	492	41	4	90	497
Coffee	1,694	488	61	821	2,042	Morgan	416	1,107	259	2,248	816
Crockett	1,168	587	28	2,326	2,252	Obion	3,233	485	61	1,307	4,547
Cumb'rl'nd	540	886	91	1,485	558	Overton	1,538	914	49	1,539	1,779
Davidson	11,386	4,516	1,350	6,801	13,352	Perry	498	268	6	747	692
Decatur	877	799	20	1,608	1,149	Pickett	649	679	10	896	607
DeKalb	1,829	1,406	22	2,572	1,893	Polk	1,160	1,247	40	1,018	775
Dickson	648	516	99	1,420	2,096	Putnam	2,474	1,489	48	2,729	2,996
Dyer	2,342	478	44	1,167	3,181	Rhea	1,176	1,175	64	1,340	1,049
Fayette	1,181	65	25	346	2,294	Roane	812	1,691	144	1,989	852
Fentress	420	1,197	89	1,808	604	Robertson	1,673	232	3	1,191	3,046
Franklin	2,075	707	58	1,558	3,504	Rutherford	2,137	680	32	1,857	3,331
Gibson	3,297	1,049	45	3,209	5,943	Scott	274	1,611	188	2,537	3,221
Giles	2,509	677	75	2,225	3,129	Sequatchie	374	247	5	509	545
Grainger	664	1,465	21	2,758	895	Sevier	463	3,534	24	6,007	405
Greene	2,606	3,296	27	5,077	2,924	Shelby	13,696	7,369	2,002	8,597	15,986
Grundy	394	173	194	447	745	Smith	1,726	700	25	1,981	3,150
Hamblen	1,324	1,345	57	1,571	1,301	Stewart	1,369	264	25	849	2,366
Hamilton	7,511	8,421	848	10,793	9,910	Sullivan	3,338	2,252	68	3,591	4,327
Hancock	305	1,028	7	1,740	384	Sumner	2,675	438	63	1,268	3,674
Hardeman	1,596	254	56	895	2,272	Tipton	1,921	225	44	906	2,829
Hardin	625	1,175	4	3,078	1,407	Trousdale	697	143	4	574	955
Hawkins	1,705	2,632	52	2,650	1,381	Unicoi	387	1,381	141	2,584	547
Haywood	1,872	60	15	161	2,068	Union	368	1,540	57	2,607	423
Henderson	1,009	1,616	51	3,118	1,217	Van Buren	347	123	3	226	337
Henry	2,478	562	143	1,957	4,613	Warren	1,356	490	23	1,010	1,986
Hickman	922	315	21	1,470	1,362	Washingt'n	1,848	3,258	81	4,859	2,261
Houston	455	98	39	385	790	Wayne	453	1,399	12	2,505	635
Humphreys	1,005	216	37	674	1,534	Weakley	3,154	1,154	24	3,741	4,395
Jackson	1,094	369	17	1,187	1,097	White	1,175	456	51	1,458	1,974
Jefferson	716	2,699	34	3,583	741	Williamson	1,627	244	48	946	2,004
Johnson	255	2,805	11	3,627	291	Wilson	2,043	580	26	1,560	2,726
Knox	6,954	10,716	1,341	12,015	6,805						
Lake	817	87	8	354	1,165	Total	158,537	131,064	10,732	219,829	206,558
Lauderdale	1,596	242	30	1,190	2,312						

Governor (1924)—Peay, Dem., 161,991; Peck, Rep., 121,128.
U. S. Senator (1924)—Tyson, Dem., 147,871; Lindsay, Rep., 109,859.
Governor (1922)—Peay, Dem., 141,002; Taylor, Rep., 102,586.
U. S. Senator (1922)—McKellar, Dem., 151,523; Sanders, Rep., 71,200.

PAST VOTE OF TENNESSEE.

1872 (Pres.), Dem. and L., 94,218; Rep., 84,930.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 133,166; Rep., 89,596.
1878 (Gov.), Dem., 89,018; Rep., 42,328; Gr., 15,196.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 128,191; Rep., 107,677; Gr., 5,917; Pro., 43.
1880 (Gov.), Debt Paying Dem., 79,003; Rep., 103,971; Gr., 3,614; No Credit Dem., 57,546.
1882 (Gov.), Debt Paying Dem., 120,637; Rep., 93,168; Gr., 9,180; No Credit Dem., 4,814.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 133,270; Rep., 124,094; Gr., 957; Pro., 1,151.
1886 (Sup. Judge), Dem., 156,150; Rep., 122,431.
1886 (Gov.), Dem., 126,628; Rep., 109,835.
1888 (Gov.), Dem., 156,799; Rep., 139,014; Pro., 6,893.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 158,779; Rep., 138,988; U. L., 48; Pro., 5,969.
1890 (Gov.), Dem., 113,549; Rep., 76,081; Pro., 11,082.
1892 (Gov.), Dem., 127,247; Rep., 100,629; I. Dem., 31,515; Pro., 5,427.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 138,874; Rep., 100,331; Pop., 23,447; Pro., 4,851.
1894 (Gov.), Dem., 104,356; Rep., 105,104; Pop., 23,092.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 163,651; Pop., 4,525; Rep., 148,773; Gold D., 1,951; Pro., 3,098.
1898 (Gov.), Dem.-Pop., 105,640; Rep., 72,611; Pop., 1,722; Pro., 2,411.
1900 (Gov.), Dem.-Pop., 145,708; Rep., 119,831; Pop., 1,269 Pro., 3,378; Soc. L., 257.
1900 (Pres.), Dem.-Pop 144,751; Rep., 121,194. Pro., 3,914; Soc. D., 415; Pop., 1,360.
1902 (Gov.), Dem.-Pop., 98,954; Rep., 59,002; Pro., 2,193.
1904 (Pres.), Dem.-Pop., 131,653; Rep., 105,369; Pop., 2,401; Pro., 1,889; Soc., 1,354.
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 131,503; Rep., 103,409; Soc., 1,109.
1906 (Gov.), Dem.-Pop., 101,166; Rep., 92,804; Soc., 1,169.
1908 (Pres.), Dem.-Pop., 135,819; Rep., 118,519; Soc., 1,882; Pro., 268; Pop., 1,081; Ind., 232.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 121,674; Rep., 133,999; Soc., 1,704.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 130,335; Rep., 59,444; Prog., 53,725; Soc., 3,492; Pro., 825.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 114,369; Rep., 123,828; Soc., 4,464; Pro., 2,702.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 136,816; Rep., 115,821; Soc., 1,671.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 152,955; Rep., 116,257; Soc., 2,542; Pro., 147.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 146,759; Rep., 117,819; Soc., 2,070.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 143,718; Rep., 118,138; Soc., 2,187.
1918 (Gov.) Dem., 99,706; Rep., 60,623.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 206,558; Rep., 219,829; Soc., 2,239.

TEXAS.

(Presidential vote, 1924.)

COUNTIES.	Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.	COUNTIES.	Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.	COUNTIES.	Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.
Anderson	1,217	3,364	326	Garza	421	630	37	Motley	69	415	0
Andrews	4	57	0	Gillespie	1,897	1,114	116	Nacogd's	588	3,836	30
Aransas	96	185	20	Glasscock	20	136	1	Navarro	1,831	6,571	121
Archer	140	1,000	32	Goliad	403	1,233	93	Newton	167	1,092	16
Armstrong	230	295	9	Gonzales	820	2,811	7	Nolan	562	1,614	29
Atascosa	400	1,042	132	Gray	374	638	6	Nueces	1,537	3,214	127
Austin	396	4,244	87	Grayson	3,905	7,110	1,092	Ochiltree	277	205	0
Bailey	67	168	1	Gregg	463	1,257	36	Oldham	94	184	0
Bandera	403	743	44	Grimes	700	1,869	6	Orange	590	1,655	106
Bastrop	850	3,242	1,087	Guad'l'pe	2,117	1,464	174	Palo Pinto	935	1,934	72
Baylor	270	1,192	70	Hale	768	1,204	3	Panola	309	2,357	6
Bee	1,000	1,922	321	Hall	480	926	2	Parker	1,034	2,380	87
Bell	3,696	5,621	1,327	Hamilton	367	2,557	41	Parmer	93	215	0
Bexar	8,533	20,910	2,342	Hansford	136	231	0	Pecos	238	538	0
Blanco	615	1,174	61	Hardeman	383	1,117	6	Polk	450	1,909	3
Borden	28	104	0	Hardin	689	1,753	91	Potter	1,158	1,635	52
Bosque	519	3,219	90	Harris	13,147	20,928	1,219	Presidio	126	246	2
Bowie	981	3,741	140	Hartley	84	179	7	Rains	119	1,209	7
Brazoria	1,060	1,833	360	Haskell	602	2,537	0	Randall	318	568	0
Brazos	860	1,612	94	Hemphill	238	364	30	Real	226	289	84
Brewster	102	369	7	Henderson	741	4,161	22	Red River	762	3,304	116
Brooks	90	294	22	Hidalgo	1,200	3,833	10	Reeves	200	364	0
Brown	796	3,652	140	Hill	580	5,983	364	Refugio	260	1,016	31
Burleson	271	3,196	37	Hood	181	1,360	43	Roberts	100	160	0
Burnet	580	3,147	93	Hopkins	1,220	3,957	82	Robertson	538	1,565	142
Caldwell	796	2,289	81	Houston	615	3,018	76	Rockwall	288	1428	73
Calhoun	233	883	6	Howard	439	1,216	94	Runnels	775	2954	96
Callan	142	2,088	22	Hudspeth	53	110	67	Rusk	967	3353	42
Cameron	1,242	1,927	75	Hunt	2,613	6,604	296	Sabine	174	1,607	3
Camp	154	1,369	11	Hutchison	83	165	0	S Aug'tine	143	2,053	9
Carson	330	808	6	Irion	87	250	0	S Jacinto	116	983	2
Cass	905	2,461	9	Jack	491	1,238	7	S Patricio	1,045	1,074	11
Castro	92	355	3	Jackson	462	891	19	San Saba	336	2,156	8
Chambers	176	511	6	Jasper	190	1,589	12	Schleicher	100	336	0
Cherokee	1,173	4,888	190	Jeff Davis	84	103	3	Scurry	596	1,201	18
Childress	283	1,080	74	Jefferson	4,302	6,945	782	Shackelf'd	163	893	0
Clay	490	1,856	93	Jim Hogg	26	158	4	Shelby	485	4,197	3
Coke	182	981	12	Jim Wells	256	999	16	Sherman	160	112	0
Coleman	676	3,443	123	Johnson	1,935	4,248	479	Smith	2,191	3,578	340
Collin	2,364	8,014	261	Jones	881	3,442	12	Somerville	55	619	0
Col'sw'th	347	884	7	Karnes	684	2,384	32	Starr	22	360	0
Colorado	698	3,085	103	Kaufman	1,682	1,601	153	Stephens	660	3,584	16
Comal	1,846	561	82	Kendall	178	974	96	Sterling	72	252	0
Comanche	688	3,152	6	Kent	101	464	6	Stonewall	210	984	0
Concho	104	970	0	Kerr	719	1,120	102	Sutton	98	225	0
Cooke	1,272	3,150	304	Kimble	217	610	33	Swisher	340	482	0
Coryell	570	3,790	7	Kinney	143	221	12	Tarrant	8,247	12,134	1,114
Cottle	141	688	2	Kleberg	474	680	107	Taylor	1,264	3,308	116
Crockett	80	112	0	Knox	589	1,580	65	Terrell	128	143	0
Crosby	160	1,042	9	Lamar	1,607	4,425	208	Terry	240	455	0
Culberson	27	126	12	Lamb	186	332	0	Throck'on	205	533	0
Dallam	384	733	84	Lampasas	482	4,335	83	Titus	348	1,830	8
Dallas	16,125	21,344	872	La Salle	140	441	16	TomGreen	863	2,332	45
Dawson	308	1,290	12	Lavaca	735	6,310	109	Travis	3,405	7,263	85
D'f Smith	384	301	0	Lee	328	2,619	54	Trinity	290	2,830	3
Delta	664	2,218	62	Leon	314	1,957	22	Tyler	208	1,146	7
Denton	1,735	4,611	44	Liberty	754	1,781	77	Upshur	447	3,056	8
DeWitt	771	3,844	309	Limestone	1,100	4,050	112	Uvalde	547	1,403	11
Dickens	312	880	0	Lipscomb	423	482	0	Val Verde	367	811	7
Dimmitt	213	320	0	Live Oak	410	709	16	Van Zandt	1,038	3,999	4
Donley	494	712	2	Llano	246	1,026	5	Victoria	460	2,435	29
Duval	74	1,290	6	Lubbock	1,020	2,133	88	Walker	406	2,038	8
Eastland	1,680	3,675	103	Lynn	417	1,300	6	Waller	405	1,120	40
Ector	22	164	0	Madison	381	1,788	42	Ward	90	393	0
Edwards	261	369	3	Marion	262	882	9	Wash'ton	297	5,087	18
Ellis	2,445	7,231	129	Martin	147	384	3	Webb	449	1,566	17
El Paso	4,026	6,220	1,032	Mason	193	668	21	Wharton	971	2,301	82
Erath	818	3,802	70	Matag'da	1,093	1,443	8	Wheeler	332	905	0
Falls	598	3,910	64	Maverick	250	232	12	Wichita	971	6,167	43
Fannin	1,610	5,547	235	M'Culloch	541	1,730	18	Wilbarger	510	1,530	17
Fayette	4,116	3,182	250	M'Lennan	3,756	7,493	475	Willacy	129	425	0
Fisher	448	1,940	6	Medina	610	2,106	17	W'mson	1,308	7,952	68
Floyd	481	1,043	23	Menard	232	345	2	Wilson	440	2,652	28
Foard	128	658	9	Midland	88	453	36	Winkler	1	25	0
Fort Bend	466	2,413	74	Milam	3,122	2,348	208	Wise	1,248	2,704	72
Franklin	203	1,461	65	Mills	294	1,563	17	Wood	803	3,616	4
Freestone	612	2,922	7	Mitchell	316	1,181	94	Young	515	1,972	11
Frio	261	676	3	Montague	599	2,695	11	Zapata	139	417	0
Gaines	115	230	4	Montg'y	425	1,556	7	Zavalla	200	297	0
Galveston	2,238	6,308	472	Moore	28	74	0				
				Morris	215	964	0	Total	129,472	621,528	23,172

NOTE TO THE TEXAS ELECTION TABLE.

The figures covering the Presidential vote of Texas are unofficial, owing to the delay in the official canvas.

Governor (1924)—Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson, Dem. and anti-Ku Klux Klan, was elected over Butte. Rep.

President (1920)—Black and Tan, Rep., 27,247; American Party, 47,968; Socialist, 8,121.

Governor (1920)—Neff, Dem., 289,188; Culbertson, Rep., 90,217; Capers, Black and Tan, 26,091; McGregor, Amer., 69,380; Rhodes, Soc., 6,796.

Governor (1922)—Neff, Dem., 332,146; Atwell, Rep., 73,997.

U. S. Senator (1922)—Mayfield, Dem., 278,450; Peddy, Ind. Dem. and Rep., 132,493.

PAST VOTE OF TEXAS.

1872 (Pres.), Dem. and L., 66,500; Rep., 47,406.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 104,755; Rep., 44,800.
1880 (Pres.), Dem.,156,428; Rep., 57,893; Gr.,27,405.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 225,309; Rep., 93,141; Proh., 3,534; Gr., 3,321.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 234,883; Rep., 88,280; Proh., 4,749; U. Lab., 29,459.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 239,148; Rep., 81,444; Peop., 99,418; Proh., 2,165.
1896 (Pres.), Dem.-Peop., 361,224; Rep., 158,894; Nat. Dem., 4,853; Proh., 1,722.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 267,337; Rep., 121,173; Pop., 20,976; Proh., 2,644; Soc. Dem., 1,846; Soc.L., 162.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 167,200; Rep., 51,242; Pop., 8,062; Proh., 4,292; Soc., 2,791; Soc. L., 421.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 216,737; Rep., 65,602; Soc., 7,870; Proh., 1,634; S. L., 176; Pop., 994; Ind., 115.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 221,589; Rep., 28,853; Prog., 26,755; Soc., 25,743; Proh., 1,130; Soc. L., 442.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 286,514; Rep., 64,999; Soc., 18,969; Proh., 1,985.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 284,767; Rep., 49,631; Soc., 18,870; Proh., 3,726.
1918 (Gov.), Hobby, Dem., 148,982; Boynton, Rep., 26,713; Simpson, Soc., 1,660.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 289,688; Rep., 115,640; Amer., 47,669; Soc., 8,194; Ind. Rep., 27,515.

UTAH.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924.			1920.		Counties.	1924.			1920.	
	Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Cox, Dem.	Harding, Rep.		Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Cox, Dem.	Harding, Rep.
Beaver	989	578	287	741	1,056	Rich	403	211	31	322	449
Box Elder	3,086	1,841	566	2,330	3,421	Salt Lake	27,215	14,853	16,534	19,249	27,841
Cache	4,973	3,915	674	4,239	5,063	San Juan	330	232	56	260	523
Carbon	1,878	1,528	1,590	1,559	1,675	San Pete	3,374	2,228	381	2,406	3,741
Daggett	97	25	8	32	94	Sevier	2,111	1,201	428	1,425	2,506
Davis	2,265	1,507	308	1,632	2,463	Summit	1,597	825	372	874	1,503
Duchesne	1,277	731	209	822	1,523	Tooele	1,295	674	499	916	1,387
Emery	979	916	383	1,029	1,285	Uintah	1,296	716	116	817	1,354
Garfield	823	308	52	393	1,023	Utah	6,946	5,226	2,838	6,377	7,752
Grand	278	243	59	278	306	Wasatch	1,105	727	277	665	1,061
Iron	1,429	485	236	561	1,399	Washington	1,181	868	100	1,008	1,138
Juab	1,325	1,241	475	1,308	1,692	Wayne	331	241	6	224	396
Kane	515	117	10	186	501	Weber	7,382	3,970	5,579	5,239	7,122
Millard	1,917	1,015	497	1,167	2,199						
Morgan	482	360	49	397	544	Total	77,327	47,001	33,662	56,639	81,555
Piute	398	208	42	283	538						

Salt Lake City voters (1923) re-elected as Mayor, C. C. Neslen, a Mormon Bishop, against whom the American Party fought on the issue, "separation of church and state."

U. S. Senator (1922)—King, Dem., 58,749; Bamberger, Rep., 58,188; Stoney, Soc., 2,133; Stoney, Farm.-Lab., 1,742.

PAST VOTE OF UTAH.

1896 (Pres.), Dem. and Pop., 64,517; Rep., 13,484.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 45,006; Rep., 47,139; Proh., 209; Soc., 720; Soc. L., 106.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 33,413; Rep., 62,446; Soc., 5,767.
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 49,447; Rep., 47,600.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 42,601; Rep., 61,015; Soc., 4,895.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 36,579; Rep., 42,100; Prog., 24,174; Soc., 9,023; S. L., 509.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 36,076; Rep., 42,552; Prog., 23,591; Soc., 8,797; S. L., 479.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Rep., 56,281; Fus., 53,1 8; Soc., 5,257.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 84,145; Rep., 51,137; Soc., 4,460; Pro., 149; S. L., 141.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 78,308; Rep., 59,522; Soc., 4,391; Prog., 204.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 80,895; Rep., 56,862; Soc., 4,497; Prog., 162.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 56,639; Rep., 81,555; Soc., 3,159; F. L., 4,475.
1920 (Gov.), Dem., 54,913; Rep., 83,518; Soc., 2,843; F. L., 2,300.
1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 56,280; Rep., 82,566; Soc., 3,995; F. L., 3,017.

VERMONT.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924.			1920.		Counties.	1924.			1920.	
	Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.		Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te Prog.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.
Addison	4,927	557	106	4,515	503	Orange	4,657	724	230	3,713	938
Bennington	5,341	1,466	495	4,172	1,615	Orleans	5,006	519	217	4,400	738
Caledonia	6,205	929	268	5,537	1,694	Rutland	10,642	2,477	1,143	8,940	3,192
Chittenden	8,008	2,658	580	7,215	3,564	Washingt'n	8,525	1,715	1,195	6,418	1,953
Essex	1,391	576	212	1,243	552	Windham	7,638	1,091	441	5,551	1,302
Franklin	4,594	1,649	580	4,869	2,342	Windsor	10,223	1,015	297	8,400	1,714
Grand Isle	861	343	106	928	354						
Lamoille	2,480	305	73	2,311	458	Total	80,498	16,124	5,943	68,212	20,919

Governor (1924)—Billings, Rep., 75,510; Martin, Dem., 18,263; Woods, Proh., 1,496.
U. S. Senator (1923)—Pollard, Dem., 15,621; Dale, Rep., 30,582.
Governor (1922)—Jackson, Dem., 17,059; Proctor, Rep.-Proh., 51,104.
U. S. Senator (1922)—Mayo, Dem., 21,375; Greene, Rep., 45,245; Greene, Proh., 39.

PAST VOTE OF VERMONT.

1872 (Pres.), Dem. and L., 10,927; Rep., 41,481.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 20,350; Rep., 44,428.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 18,316; Rep., 45,567; Gr., 1,215.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 17,331; Rep., 39,514; Gr., 785; Proh., 1,752.
1888 (Gov.), Dem., 19,527; Rep., 48,522; Proh., 1,372
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 16,788; Rep., 45,192; Proh., 1,460.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 16,325; Rep., 37,992; Proh., 1,451; Pop., 43.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 10,179; Pop., 458; Rep., 51,127; Gold D., 1,331; Proh., 733.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 12,849; Rep., 42,568; Proh., 368; Pop., 367.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 9,777; Rep., 40,459; Soc. D., 859; Proh., 792.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 11,496; Rep., 39,552; Proh., 799; Ind., 804.
1908 (Gov.), Dem., 15,953; Rep., 45,598; Soc. D., 547; Proh., 918; Ind., 1,351.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 17,425; Rep., 35,263; Proh., 1,044; Soc., 1,055.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 15,350; Rep., 23,305; Prog., 22,070; Proh., 1,154; Soc., 928.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 20,001; Rep., 26,237; Prog., 15,269; Proh., 1,735; Soc., 1,210.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 16,191; Rep., 36,972; Prog., 6,929; Proh., 1,074; Soc., 899.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Rep., 35,137; Prog.-Dem.-Proh., 26,776; Soc., 702.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 22,708; Rep., 40,250; Soc., 798; Proh., 709.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 15,789; Rep., 43,265; Proh., 876; Soc., 920.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 14,956; Rep., 47,362; Soc., 1,336.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 13,859; Rep., 28,358.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 20,919; Rep., 68,212; Proh., 774.
1920 (Gov.), Dem., 18,917; Rep. and Proh., 67,674.
1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 19,580; Rep., 69,650.

VIRGINIA.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924.			1920.		Counties.	1924.			1920.	
	Davis, Dem.	Coolidge, Rep.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Cox, Dem.	Harding, Rep.		Davis, Dem.	Coolidge, Rep.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Cox, Dem.	Harding, Rep.
Accomac	2,087	307	32	2,026	409	New Kent	178	86	15	190	109
Albemarle	1,383	366	52	1,587	541	Norfolk	1,000	289	77	1,824	813
Alleghany	589	856	183	663	736	N'th'm'ton	941	180	38	954	217
Amelia	372	153	15	389	179	No'th'berl'd	589	130	10	536	221
Amherst	1,092	129	105	1,094	168	Nottoway	840	181	140	821	154
App'matt'x	952	101	18	837	190	Orange	834	181	53	718	258
Arlington	1,209	1,307	405	835	997	Page	1,015	885	155	846	1,126
Augusta	1,920	1,265	78	2,106	1,707	Patrick	1,138	783	11	1,154	1,230
Bath	404	407	24	343	362	Pitts'lvania	2,563	880	113	2,715	1,162
Bedford	1,811	432	31	1,774	583	Powhatan	247	110	11	263	140
Bland	604	609	4	403	478	Prince Ed	714	140	9	774	189
Botetourt	1,427	1,264	61	1,331	1,240	Prince Geo	279	90	12	375	127
Brunswick	887	65	30	866	125	Pr'ess Anne	690	137	31	610	105
Buchanan	870	1,080	14	675	1,078	Pr. Will'm	847	269	52	786	393
Buckl'g'm	623	213	15	749	311	Pulaski	1,767	1,422	90	1,814	1,710
Campbell	1,468	372	142	1,341	375	Rapp'ha'ck	395	89	21	418	210
Caroline	840	223	20	665	308	Richmond	340	125	6	321	206
Carroll	1,257	1,743	14	1,265	2,520	Roanoke	1,078	695	115	1,286	955
Charles C'y	141	82	8	119	82	Rockbridge	1,394	680	58	1,365	1,054
Charlotte	1,006	154	84	1,266	364	Rock'gham	2,040	1,982	100	2,068	2,464
Chesterf'ld	967	282	75	964	302	Russell	2,554	1,848	73	1,704	1,772
Clarke	687	76	15	774	154	Scott	2,177	2,666	67	1,671	2,449
Craig	512	300	19	381	315	Shenandoah	2,186	2,214	134	2,077	2,683
Culpeper	876	190	42	973	330	Smyth	1,907	2,232	31	1,516	1,883
Cumberl'd	398	61	28	413	114	So'th'mton	1,119	203	82	1,314	250
Dickenson	1,618	1,294	119	903	1,067	Spots'lv'nia	448	255	32	440	380
Dinwiddie	685	122	23	636	186	Stafford	450	433	43	459	599
Eliz'th C'y	698	312	88	675	439	Surry	388	72	42	397	92
Essex	315	60	9	319	101	Sussex	607	132	8	548	166
Fairfax	1,586	765	195	1,598	987	Tazewell	2,568	2,631	272	1,770	2,408
Fauquier	1,277	345	89	1,365	568	Warren	699	150	38	720	293
Floyd	515	984	13	497	1,353	Warwick	248	58	16	152	109
Fluvanna	452	136	27	562	446	Washingt'n	3,083	2,848	83	2,251	2,672
Franklin	1,902	1,077	13	1,765	1,381	Westm'l'nd	484	157	14	396	133
Frederick	1,314	484	29	1,337	875	Wise	4,157	3,322	736	2,587	3,238
Giles	1,319	852	58	1,104	877	Wythe	1,899	1,996	49	1,465	2,104
Gloucester	616	109	5	677	283	York	305	75	15	281	92
Goochland	394	164	40	384	212	Cities.					
Grayson	1,611	1,442	20	1,781	2,153	Alexandria	1,136	556	266	1,417	921
Greene	285	240	8	306	414	Bristol	1,036	440	29	784	344
Green'sville	417	132	23	424	111	Buena Vista	235	149	8	262	154
Halifax	2,245	374	45	2,103	586	Ch'l'tt'sville	831	218	108	1,041	351
Hanover	732	135	38	903	224	Clift'n F'rge	447	225	289	727	274
Henrico	1,052	416	132	1,078	388	Danville	1,577	473	187	1,888	551
Henry	1,097	565	35	871	698	Fred'cks'b'g	558	223	27	581	299
Highland	508	454	10	379	474	Hampton	471	129	15	601	152
Isle of Wi'ht	631	190	6	759	245	Harris'nb'g	624	631	15	594	704
James City	173	54	13	207	61	Hopewell	277	206	8	97	41
K'g George	280	206	16	249	253	Lynchburg	2,086	604	128	2,096	609
K'g and Q'n	314	134	4	347	181	N'p't News	1,574	917	289	1,703	1,450
K'g Will'm	372	148	13	353	176	Norfolk	5,061	2,447	411	5,953	2,380
Lancaster	564	90	14	404	138	Petersburg	1,331	228	32	2,072	485
Lee	2,376	2,456	112	1,592	2,162	Portsmo'th	2,206	624	595	3,228	1,061
Loudoun	1,794	152	82	1,725	757	Radford	394	314	99	402	245
Louisa	707	282	57	684	312	Richmond	9,904	2,600	907	14,878	4,515
Lunenburg	686	130	219	818	208	Roanoke	3,930	1,747	755	4,715	2,329
Madison	589	347	35	499	431	So. Norfolk	281	134	24	.....	.....
Mathews	678	195	10	624	216	Staunton	1,022	549	38	931	705
Mecklenb'g	1,649	286	20	1,619	264	Suffolk	557	179	24	761	302
Middlesex	438	78	7	438	170	Will'msburg	196	31		166	62
Montgomy	1,142	964	63	969	1,160	Winchester	820	420	18	736	540
Nansem'nd	539	99	13	690	248						
Nelson	1,042	350	36	973	392	Total	139,716	73,328	10,377	141,670	87,456

President (1924)—Johns, Soc., 189.

U. S. Senator (1924)—Glass, Dem., 151,498; Doak, Rep., 50,092; Ricker, Soc., 5,594.

U. S. Senator (1922)—Swanson, Dem., 116,393; McGavock, Rep., 42,903; Lewis, Ind., 2,627.

The voters (1923) defeated a proposal to issue $50,000,000 of bonds for completion of a State highway system.

Virginia voters (1922) defeated, by more than 51,000 majority against, the proposal for a Constitutional convention.

PAST VOTE OF VIRGINIA.

1872 (Pres.), Dem. and L., 91,654; Rep., 93,468.

1876 (Pres.), Dem., 139,670; Rep., 95,558.

1880 (Pres.), Dem., 128,586 (Readjusters included in Dem., 31,674); Rep., 84,020.

1884 (Pres.), Dem., 145,497; Rep., 139,356; Proh., 138.

1888 (Pres.), Dem., 151,979; Rep., 150,449.

1892 (Pres.), Dem., 163,977; Rep., 113,256; Peop., 12,275; Proh., 2,798.

1896 (Pres.), Dem., 154,709; Rep., 135,368; Gold D., 2,129; Pro., 2,350; Soc. L., 108.

1897 (Gov.), Dem., 109,655; Rep., 56,840; Pro., 2,743; Soc. L., 528; Ind., 414.

1900 (Pres.), Dem., 146,080; Rep., 115,865; Pro., 2,150.

1901 (Gov.), Dem., 116,682; Rep., 81,366; Pro., 1,896; Soc., 280 and 285.

1904 (Pres.), Dem., 80,648; Rep., 47,880; Pro., 1,383; Soc., 218; Soc. L., 56; Pop., 359.

1905 (Gov.), Dem., 83,544; Rep., 45,795; Soc., 453.

1908 (Pres.), Dem., 82,946; Rep., 52,573; Soc., 255; Pro., 1,111; Soc. L., 256; Pop., 225; Ind., 51.

1909 (Gov.), Dem., 68,750; Rep., 36,249; Soc. L., 1,377.

1912 (Pres.), Dem., 90,332; Rep., 23,288; Prog., 21,777; Soc., 820; Pro., 709; Soc. L., 50.

1913 (Gov.), Dem., 66,518; Soc., 3,789; Soc. L., 2,110.

1916 (Pres.), Dem., 102,824; Rep., 49,358; Soc., 1,062; Pro., 683; Soc. L., 67.

1916 (Gov.), Dem., 66,518; Soc., 3,789.

1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 133,056.

1917 (Gov.), Dem., 64,226; Rep., 24,957; Soc., 629.

1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 40,403, no opposition.

1920 (Pres.), Dem., 141,670; Rep., 87,456; Proh., 826; Soc., 807; F.-L., 240.

1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 184,646; Rep., 17,576.

1921 (Gov.), Dem., 141,481; Rep., 67,116; "Lily Black" Rep., 5,230.

WASHINGTON.

(Presidential vote, 1924.)

Counties.	Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Johns Soc. Lab.	Foster, W'rk-ers' Party	Counties.	Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Johns Soc. Lab.	Foster, W'rk-ers' Party
Adams	760	228	1,036	2	.....	Lincoln	2,042	743	1,629	3	2
Asotin	1,094	508	728	5	1	Mason	902	179	741	6	2
Benton	1,812	437	1,711	4	6	Okanogan	2,531	721	1,735	14	6
Chelan	4,543	995	2,584	19	1	Pacific	2,672	501	930	7	17
Clallam	2,129	283	1,639	16	10	Pend Oreille	1,025	231	749	1	.....
Clarke	5,215	2,004	3,573	33	17	Pierce	21,378	4,232	18,467	126	99
Columbia	1,122	522	492	3	2	San Juan	744	86	284	1	.....
Cowlitz	3,274	927	1,609	33	17	Skagit	5,071	699	4,714	18	39
Douglas	1,070	398	1,053	5	3	Skamania	533	207	275	4	2
Ferry	507	349	605	2	3	Snohomish	10,484	1,548	8,929	50	30
Franklin	709	237	1,301	8	3	Spokane	23,403	6,036	17,824	68	33
Garfield	875	324	140	.....	.....	Stevens	2,899	685	2,273	9	28
Grant	813	332	823	4	1	Thurston	3,125	943	2,710	25	26
Grays Harbor	8,273	1,239	4,079	34	44	Wahkiakum	496	89	228	5	1
Island	832	114	830	5	8	Walla Walla	5,465	1,662	2,125	8	2
Jefferson	913	143	692	4	8	Whatcom	9,214	927	5,812	40	13
King	60,438	7,404	41,146	301	213	Whitman	4,960	1,745	2,787	4	2
Kitsap	3,954	490	4,215	21	21	Yakima	12,124	2,157	3,965	38	29
Kittitas	2,360	455	2,112	10	15						
Klickitat	1,482	518	790	8	4	Total	220,224	42,842	140,727	982	736
Lewis	6,973	1,544	3,392	38	28						

President (1924)—Foster, Workers Party, 731; American Party, 5,991.
Governor (1924)—Hartley, Rep., 220,162; Hill, Dem., 126,447; Oman, Farm.-Lab., 40,093; Burgess, Soc. Lab., 770; Herman, Soc., 898; Gilmore, State Party, 1,954.

(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

Counties.	1920.		1916.		Counties.	1920.		1916.	
	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.		Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.
Adams	1,525	515	1,294	1,237	Lincoln	3,038	1,395	2,827	2,356
Asotin	1,210	497	1,136	1,004	Mason	997	383	779	764
Benton	2,001	975	1,351	1,460	Okanogan	2,784	1,260	2,924	1,896
Chelan	3,885	1,540	2,704	3,011	Pacific	2,607	874	1,537	2,688
Clallam	1,775	489	1,339	1,475	Pend Oreille	1,079	651	1,080	916
Clarke	4,852	2,941	3,728	4,419	Pierce	22,048	8,259	18,940	16,780
Columbia	1,376	612	1,164	1,148	San Juan	833	196	669	591
Cowlitz	2,267	801	1,282	2,113	Skagit	5,320	1,840	4,936	4,142
Douglas	1,587	918	1,916	1,125	Skamania	409	247	451	489
Ferry	592	505	913	581	Snohomish	10,793	3,056	8,390	8,265
Franklin	839	571	1,110	671	Spokane	26,219	13,412	21,339	19,503
Garfield	869	370	728	845	Stevens	3,282	1,452	3,184	2,684
Grant	1,378	684	1,563	1,205	Thurston	3,899	1,367	2,658	3,223
Grays Harbor	5,920	3,378	4,992	5,024	Wahkiakum	494	164	340	490
Island	883	285	855	804	Walla Walla	5,957	2,338	4,456	4,429
Jefferson	1,128	322	861	1,094	Whatcom	9,157	2,288	5,629	7,632
King	58,584	17,369	52,362	38,959	Whitman	6,344	2,806	5,888	4,933
Kitsap	4,989	1,350	3,479	2,638	Yakima	11,571	4,062	6,136	7.188
Kittitas	2,837	1,119	2,609	2,310					
Klickitat	1,649	745	1,478	1,570	Total	223,137	84,298	183,388	167.208
Lewis	6,160	2,212	4,318	5,186					

U. S. Senator (1922)—Dill, Dem., 130,375; Poindexter, Rep., 126,556; Duncan, Farm.-Lab., 35,352; Bostrom, Work Party, 489; Burgess, Soc. Lab., 1,904.
Repr, in Congress (1923)—5th Dist., Hill, Dem., 18,953; Myers, Rep., 18.180.
Washington voters, in 1922, repealed the poll tax measure.

PAST VOTE OF WASHINGTON.

1882 (Cong.), Dem., 8,244; Rep., 11,252.

1884 (Cong.), Dem., 20,995; Rep., 20,847.

1886 (Cong.), Dem., 23,272; Rep., 21,080; Pro., 2,875.

1888 (Cong.), Dem., 18,920; Rep., 26,201; Pro., 1,137.

1889 (Gov.), Dem., 24,732; Rep., 33,711.

1890 (Cong.), Dem., 22,831; Rep., 29,153; Pro., 2,819.

1892 (Pres.), Dem., 29,802; Rep., 36,460; Pop., 19,165; Pro., 2,542.

1894 (Cong.), Dem., 14,160; Rep., 34,812; Pop., 25,140; Pro., 209.

1896 (Pres.), Fus., 51,646; Rep., 39,153; Gold D., 1,688; Pro., 968; Nat., 148.

1898 (Jus. Sup. Ct.), Fus., 32,339; Rep., 40,363; Soc. L., 1,323.

1900 (Pres.), Dem., 44,833; Rep., 57,456; Pro., 2,363; Soc. D., 2,006; Soc. L., 866.

1900 (Gov.), Dem., 51,944; Rep., 49,860; Pro., 2.103; Soc. D., 1,670; Soc. L., 843.

1904 (Gov.), Dem., 59,119; Rep., 75,278; Soc., 7,420; Pro., 2,782; Soc. L., 1,070.

1904 (Pres.), Dem., 28,098; Rep., 101,540; Soc., 10,023; Pro., 3,229; Soc. L., 1,592; Pop., 669.

1908 (Pres.), Dem., 58,601; Rep., 102,062; Soc., 14,177; Pro., 4,700; Pop., 669; Ind., 248.

1912 (Pres.), Dem., 86,840; Rep., 70,445; Prog., 113,698; Soc., 40,134; Pro., 9,810; Soc. L., 1,872.

1912 (Gov.), Dem., 97,251; Rep., 96,629; Prog., 77,792; Soc., 37.155; Pro., 8,163; Soc. L., 1,369.

1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 91,733; Rep., 130,479; Prog., 83,282; Soc., 30,234; Pro., 9,551.

1916 (Pres.), Dem., 182,993; Rep., 166,399; Soc., 22,544; Pro., 6,823; Soc. L., 700.

1916 (Gov.), Dem., 181,642; Rep., 167,802; Soc., 21,117; Pro., 3,514; Prog., 2,894; Soc. L., 623.

1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 135.339; Rep., 202,287, Soc., 21,709; Pro., 4,411; Prog., 1,441.

1920 (Pres.), Dem., 84,298; Rep., 223,137; F.-L., 77,246; Soc., 8,913; Soc. L., 1,321.

1920 (Gov.), Dem., 66,079; Rep., 210,662; F.-L., 121,371; Proh., 3,790; Soc. L., 1,296.

1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 68,488; Rep., 217,069; F.-L., 99,309.

WEST VIRGINIA.

(Presidential vote, 1924.)

COUNTIES.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Coolidge, Rep.	COUNTIES.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Coolidge, Rep.	COUNTIES.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Coolidge, Rep.
Barbour	3,188	830	3,347	Kanawha	22,726	4,071	26,018	Preston	2,445	502	6,396
Berkeley	4,366	410	5,427	Lewis	4,410	218	4,839	Putnam	2,946	313	2,862
Boone	3,326	939	3,010	Lincoln	3,355	171	5,164	Raleigh	7,776	1,058	8,643
Braxton	5,168	117	4,192	Logan	7,377	569	7,062	Randolph	5,314	779	3,526
Brooke	2,037	558	3,858	Marion	9,386	2,482	12,167	Ritchie	2,403	58	4,152
Cabell	16,211	1,133	15,581	Marshall	4,710	1,194	7,413	Roane	3,504	.....	4,097
Calhoun	2,231	2	1,399	Mason	3,808	547	4,225	Summers	3,998	393	3,124
Clay	2,037	40	1,843	Mercer	10,058	2,122	9,159	Taylor	2,499	686	3,683
Doddridge	1,594	57	2,777	Mineral	2,860	737	3,551	Tucker	2,127	560	2,277
Fayette	9,563	2,411	10,555	Mingo	5,313	1,077	4,656	Tyler	2,137	96	3,425
Gilmer	2,750	28	1,570	Mon'ng'lia	4,977	2,106	6,994	Upshur	1,952	133	4,930
Grant	658	99	2,341	Monroe	2,686	31	2,713	Wayne	5,870	357	3,999
Greenbrier	6,048	415	4,768	Morgan	919	174	1,883	Webster	2,523	36	1,617
Hampshire	2,993	38	1,172	McDowell	5,561	1,716	12,422	Wetzel	4,998	240	3,458
Hancock	1,187	320	3,775	Nicholas	3,956	122	3,347	Wirt	1,587	19	1,491
Hardy	2,442	33	1,272	Ohio	8,753	3,416	14,402	Wood	9,378	539	10,086
Harrison	13,470	2,009	15,165	Pendleton	2,037	9	1,462	Wyoming	2,358	393	3,327
Jackson	2,936	51	3,739	Pleasants	1,675	26	1,619				
Jefferson	4,368	191	1,870	Pocahontas	2,777	92	2,782	Total	257,232	36,723	288,635

The vote shown above for La Follette is his combined vote on the Socialist and Farmer-Labor tickets.
Governor (1924)—Gore, Rep., 303,587; Fisher, Dem., 261,846; Bosworth, Soc., 7,218.
U. S. Senator (1924)—Goff, Rep., 290,004; Chilton, Dem., 271,809; Holt, Soc., 7,751.

(Presidential vote, 1920, 1916.)

COUNTIES.	1920.		1916.		COUNTIES.	1920.		1916.	
	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.		Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.
Barbour	3,763	2,777	1,848	2,083	Monongalia	6,773	3,442	2,227	3,412
Berkeley	5,259	4,399	2,938	2,802	Monroe	3,001	2,521	1,609	1,584
Boone	2,674	2,529	1,397	1,504	Morgan	1,817	713	666	1,208
Braxton	4,274	4,269	2,957	2,332	McDowell	12,198	5,068	3,692	7,086
Brooke	3,060	2,129	1,261	1,422	Nicholas	3,691	3,564	2,467	2,056
Cabell	13,170	12,845	6,446	5,728	Ohio	15,735	10,287	6,074	7,349
Calhoun	1,671	1,773	1,317	936	Pendleton	1,581	1,814	1,276	888
Clay	1,981	1,533	1,047	1,021	Pleasants	1,657	1,449	899	876
Doddridge	3,135	1,140	1,061	1,803	Pocahontas	2,836	2,541	1,849	1,550
Fayette	10,561	9,003	5,377	5,511	Preston	6,729	2,150	1,694	3,838
Gilmer	1,635	1,854	1,695	943	Putnam	3,223	2,578	1,837	1,925
Grant	2,417	492	391	1,438	Raleigh	7,668	5,916	3,319	3,791
Greenbrier	4,850	4,994	3,170	2,601	Randolph	4,158	4,676	3,024	2,162
Hampshire	1,214	2,221	2,181	745	Ritchie	4,377	2,050	1,657	2,225
Hancock	2,768	1,435	891	1,434	Roane	4,232	3,082	2,186	2,406
Hardy	1,354	2,014	1,425	701	Summers	3,611	3,552	2,389	1,781
Harrison	13,784	10,206	5,970	6,262	Taylor	3,649	2,111	1,672	2,002
Jackson	4,330	2,843	2,032	2,474	Tucker	2,498	1,961	1,388	1,531
Jefferson	2,168	3,944	2,544	1,181	Tyler	3,654	1,762	1,336	1,900
Kanawha	23,781	19,284	10,276	10,096	Upshur	4,936	1,418	1,019	2,553
Lewis	4,618	3,310	2,248	2,263	Wayne	3,754	4,490	2,989	2,215
Lincoln	3,339	2,649	2,113	2,104	Webster	1,562	1,942	1,513	854
Logan	4,304	5,588	3,270	2,107	Wetzel	3,619	4,103	2,797	1,910
Marion	11,494	8,734	5,493	4,443	Wirt	1,680	1,376	1,072	951
Marshall	7,208	4,814	2,997	3,699	Wood	10,463	8,839	4,817	4,521
Mason	4,912	3,177	2,336	2,454	Wyoming	2,950	1,825	1,199	1,484
Mercer	8,613	7,986	4,336	4,788					
Mineral	3,646	2,516	1,747	1,965	Total	282,007	220,789	140,403	143,124
Mingo	3,972	4,934	2,472	3,223					

U. S. Senator (1922)—Neely, Dem., 198,853; Sutherland, Rep., 185,046; Holt, Soc., 4,895.

PAST VOTE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 29,537; Rep., 32,283; Lib. Rep., 86; Dem. (O'C.), 600.

1876 (Pres.), Dem., 56,565; Rep., 42,001; Gr., 1,373.

1880 (Pres.), Dem., 57,391; Rep., 46,243; Gr., 9,079.

1882 (Judge), Dem., 46,661; Rep., 43,440.

1884 (Pres.), Dem., 67,317; Rep., 63,096; Gr., 805; Pro., 939.

1886 (Cong.), Dem., 65,184; Rep., 64,279; Pro., 1,492.

1888 (Pres.), Dem., 79,664; Rep., 77,791; U. L., 1,064; Pro., 669.

1892 (Pres.), Dem., 84,467; Rep., 80,293; Pop., 4,166; Pro., 2,145.

1896 (Pres.), Dem., 92,927; Rep., 104,414; Gold D., 677; Pro., 1,203

1900 (Pres.), Dem., 98,791; Rep., 119,851; Pro., 1,585; Soc. D., 187; Pop., 274.

1904 (Pres.), Dem., 110,850; Rep., 132,608; Pro., 4,413; Soc., 1,572; Pop., 337.

1908 (Pres.), Dem., 111,418; Rep., 137,869; Soc., 3,679; Pro., 5,139; Pop., 16; Ind., 46.

1908 (Gov.), Dem., 118,909; Rep., 130,807; Soc., 3,308; Pro., 4,967.

1912 (Pres.), Dem., 113,197; Rep., 56,754; Prog., 79,112; Soc., 15,248; Pro., 4,517.

1912 (Gov.), Dem., 119,173; Rep., 127,942; Soc., 14,900; Pro., 5,816.

1916 (Pres.), Dem., 110,403; Rep., 143,124; Soc., 6,150.

1916 (Gov.), Dem., 143,324; Rep., 140,569.

1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 138,585; Rep., 144,243; Soc., 4,881.

1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 97,715; Rep., 115,216; Soc., 2,288.

1920 (Pres.), Dem., 220,789; Rep., 282,007; Soc., 5,618; Proh., 1,528.

1920 (Gov.), Dem., 184,762; Rep., 242,327; N. P., 81,330; Soc., 2,695.

WISCONSIN.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924.			1920.		Counties.	1924.			1920.	
	Davis, Dem.	Coolidge, Rep.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.		Davis, Dem.	Coolidge, Rep.	La Fol'te, Prog.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.
Adams	172	779	1,724	1,528	393	Marinette	583	4,911	3,411	6,138	1,331
Ashland	451	2,272	4,204	4,005	1,083	Marquette	590	1,109	1,820	2,436	689
Barron	384	2,703	6,010	6,887	745	Milwaukee	14,264	50,730	81,697	73,253	689
Bayfield	208	1,675	2,601	2,536	594	Monroe	430	2,661	6,747	6,784	985
Brown	2,328	7,611	10,024	8,867	3,870	Oconto	605	2,562	4,596	4,735	1,029
Buffalo	181	1,324	2,474	3,082	300	Oneida	328	1,769	3,196	2,425	849
Burnett	77	958	2,088	2,025	190	Outagamie	1,255	6,426	10,357	11,140	3,121
Calumet	570	938	3,503	3,730	609	Ozaukee	596	1,015	3,264	3,523	835
Chippewa	556	5,135	6,517	6,750	1,109	Pepin	213	1,226	737	1,817	265
Clark	545	3,130	6,208	6,246	750	Pierce	300	2,788	3,661	4,441	646
Columbia	913	4,724	5,968	7,389	1,227	Polk	316	2,793	4,251	4,796	749
Crawford	939	1,687	2,977	3,602	1,104	Portage	2,007	2,854	5,347	5,527	2,678
Dane	2,091	12,280	24,595	23,030	4,879	Price	324	1,754	3,151	2,990	554
Dodge	2,024	5,167	9,610	11,357	2,314	Racine	1,473	13,040	11,298	13,406	3,795
Door	237	1,891	2,715	3,817	385	Richland	900	2,669	2,660	3,951	922
Douglas	642	5,887	8,255	7,250	2,119	Rock	1,458	14,815	7,923	16,152	2,447
Dunn	284	3,177	4,385	5,596	495	Rusk	279	1,932	2,677	2,609	445
Eau Claire	636	5,149	5,222	7,856	1,194	St. Croix	717	3,600	4,693	5,601	1,647
Florence	50	594	523	912	98	Sauk	551	3,935	6,400	8,074	954
F'nd du Lac	2,234	8,516	9,576	12,550	3,429	Sawyer	135	990	1,487	1,668	304
Forest	305	1,104	1,259	1,429	379	Shawano	472	2,063	6,337	5,836	529
Grant	1,525	5,714	6,825	9,767	1,977	Sheboygan	1,360	6,974	11,714	11,994	1,902
Green	430	2,922	4,885	5,464	636	Taylor	183	1,389	3,079	2,707	288
Green Lake	1,081	1,198	2,187	3,455	893	Tremp'l'au	378	2,083	*	4,746	718
Iowa	690	3,291	4,133	5,428	945	Vernon	412	2,670	5,599	5,694	634
Iron	87	1,058	1,400	1,714	275	Vilas	121	873	1,038	903	261
Jackson	257	1,662	3,167	3,652	413	Walworth	1,173	7,484	4,335	8,437	1,629
Jefferson	1,391	4,250	7,885	8,865	1,895	Washburn	160	1,422	2,043	2,023	353
Juneau	405	1,917	3,785	4,382	786	Washingt'n	974	1,987	5,081	5,949	1,328
Kenosha	1,500	10,341	6,695	9,810	1,718	Waukesha	1,975	7,026	6,348	8,667	2,767
Kewaunee	392	1,018	2,804	2,667	508	Waupaca	678	3,654	6,395	8,302	888
La Crosse	1,260	5,733	10,543	10,067	2,588	Waushara	253	1,602	2,606	4,176	485
Lafayette	1,263	2,671	3,681	4,893	1,362	Winnebago	1,811	11,239	9,891	12,035	3,398
Langlade	935	2,572	3,578	4,059	1,637	Wood	557	3,469	7,303	6,863	1,053
Lincoln	505	1,857	4,465	3,713	842						
Manitowoc	1,597	4,828	9,814	8,374	2,010	Total	68,110	311,614	453,678	498,576	133,422
Marathon	1,117	5,577	12,193	11,356	2,144	*Missing on records at Secretary of State's office.					

President (1924)—Foster, Workers' Party, 3,773; Faris, Proh., 2,918; Johns, Soc. Lab., 458; Wallace, Commonwealth Land, 270.

Governor (1924)—Blaine, Rep., 412,255; Lueck, Dem., 317,550; Quick, Soc., 45,268; Bucknam, Proh., 11,516; Alanne, Workers' Party, 4,107; Shuttleworth, Ind., 4,079; Snover, Soc. Lab., 1,452.

Governor (1922)—Bentley, Ind. Dem., 51,061; John G. Blaine, Rep., 367,929; Arnold, Soc., 39,570; Welles, Proh., 21,438; Dietrick, Soc. Lab., 1,444.

U. S. Senator (1922)—Hooper, Ind. Dem., 78,029; La Follette, Rep., 379,494; Bucknam, Proh., 11,254; Koeppel, Soc. Lab., 1,656.

Wisconsin voters in 1924 passed constitutional amendments authorizing appropriations for conservation and reforestation, providing for home rule for cities and villages and increasing the number of State Circuit Court districts.

PAST VOTE OF WISCONSIN.

1872 (Pres.), Dem., 86,477; Rep., 104,988; Dem. (O'C.), 854.
1876 (Pres.), Dem., 123,919; Rep., 130,069; Gr., 1,509; Proh., 27.
1879 (Gov.), Dem., 75,030; Rep., 100,535; Gr., 12,996.
1880 (Pres.), Dem., 114,634; Rep., 144,397; Gr., 7,980; Proh., 69.
1881 (Gov.), Dem., 69,797; Rep., 81,754; Gr., 7,002; Proh., 13,225.
1884 (Pres.), Dem., 146,459; Rep., 161,157; Gr., 4,598; Proh., 7,656.
1886 (Gov.), Dem., 114,529; Rep., 133,274; Gr., 21,467; Proh., 17,089.
1888 (Pres.), Dem., 155,232; Rep., 176,553; U. L., 8,552; Proh., 14,277.
1890 (Gov.), Dem., 160,388; Rep., 132,068; U. L., 5,447; Proh., 11,246.
1892 (Pres.), Dem., 177,335; Rep., 170,791; Pop., 9,909; Proh., 13,132.
1894 (Gov.), Dem., 142,250; Rep., 196,150; Pop., 25,604; Proh., 11,240.
1895 (Sup. Ct.), Dem., 116,024; Rep., 106,935; Proh., 9,089.
1896 (Pres.), Dem., 165,523; Rep., 268,135; Gold D., 4,584; Proh., 7,509; Nat., 346.
1898 (Gov.), Dem., 135,353; Rep., 173,137; Pop., 8,577; Proh., 8,078.
1900 (Gov.), Dem., 160,764; Rep., 264,420; Proh., 9,707; Soc. D., 6,590; Soc. L., 7,095.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 159,285; Rep., 265,866; Soc. L., 524; Proh., 10,124; Soc. D., 7,095.
1902 (Gov.), Dem., 145,818; Rep., 193,417; Soc. D., 15,970; Proh., 9,647; Soc. L., 791.
1904 (Gov.), Dem., 175,263; Rep., 226,995; Soc., 29,116; U. Rep., 11,926.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 124,107; Rep., 280,164; Soc., 28,220; Proh., 9,770; Soc. L., 223; Pop., 530.
1906 (Gov.), Dem., 103,311; Rep., 183,558; Soc. L., 24,437; Proh., 8,211; Soc. D., 455.
1908 (Gov.), Dem., 65,977; Rep., 242,935; Soc., 28,583; Proh., 11,760; Soc. L., 293.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 166,632; Rep., 247,747; Soc., 28,170; Proh., 11,564; Soc. L., 314.
1910 (Gov.), Dem., 110,442; Rep., 161,619; Proh., 7,450; Soc., 39,547; Soc. L., 430.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 164,409; Rep., 130,870; Prog., 58,861; Proh., 8,467; Soc. L., 698.
1912 (Gov.), Dem., 167,316; Rep., 179,360; Soc., 34,368; Proh., 2,757; Soc. L., 433.
1914 (Gov.), Dem., 119,937; Rep., 141,181; Prog., 32,738; Proh., 6,279; Soc. D., 26,797; Soc. L., 358.
1914 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 134,925; Rep., 133,966; Soc. D., 29,744; Prog., 9,276.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 183,042; Rep., 221,323; Soc., 27,846; Proh., 7,166.
1916 (Gov.), Dem., 164,555; Rep., 229,889; Soc., 30,649; Proh., 9,193.
1916 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 135,144; Rep., 251,303; Soc., 28,908; Proh., 8,528.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 112,576; Rep., 155,799.
1920 (Pres.), Dem., 113,422; Rep., 498,576; Soc., 85,041; Proh., 8,647.
1920 (Gov.), Dem., 247,746; Rep., 366,247; Proh., 6,047; Soc., 71,126.
1920 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 89,265; Rep., 281,576; Soc., 66,172; Proh., 5,107.

TRIAL-BY-JURY AMENDMENT.

Wisconsin voters (1922), adopted an amendment to the State Constitution as follows: "The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, and shall extend to all cases at law without regard to the amount in controversy; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all cases in the manner prescribed by law. Provided, however, that the Legislature may, from time to time, by statute provide that a valid verdict, in civil cases, may be based on the votes of a specified number of the jury, not less than five-sixths thereof."

WYOMING.

(Presidential vote, 1924, 1920.)

Counties.	1924. Coolidge, Rep.	1924. Davis, Dem.	1924. La Fol'te, Prog.	1920. Harding, Rep.	1920. Cox, Dem.
Albany	2,164	743	1,628	1,769	1,145
Big Horn	2,023	459	1,233	2,157	1,082
Campbell	1,121	577	443	1,027	493
Carbon	2,398	733	1,264	1,871	1,039
Converse	1,758	524	725	1,561	679
Crook	978	468	349	934	451
Fremont	1,986	561	1,292	2,194	994
Goshen	1,603	464	788	1,496	552
Hot Springs	1,011	231	969	1,212	529
Johnson	1,997	501	293	1,202	525
Laramie	3,944	1,120	2,378	3,399	1,810
Lincoln	1,493	576	1,025	2,443	1,154
Natrona	8,267	1,631	3,857	2,957	1,153
Niobrara	820	202	671	969	345
Park	1,607	530	760	1,630	666
Platte	1,383	436	972	1,405	694
Sheridan	2,530	1,115	2,272	2,645	1,192
Sweetwater	2,119	688	2,219	1,744	1,216
Sublette	570	183	93	.....	.....
Teton	342	173	111	.....	.....
Uinta	1,126	427	921	1,194	914
Washakie	724	209	371	609	333
Weston	794	317	640	1,073	463
Total	41,858	12,868	25,174	35,091	17,429

Governor (1924)—Mrs. Ross, Dem., 42,932; Sullivan, Rep., 35,666.
U. S. Senator (1924)—Warren, Rep., 41,293; Rose, Dem., 33,536; Kindler, Prog., 2,224.
Wyoming voters, in 1924, authorized the State to apply to current expenses of schools one-third of the income from State school lands.
Governor (1922)—Ross, Dem., 31,110; Hay, Rep., 30,387; Spurrier, Soc., 689.
U. S. Senator (1922)—Kendrick, Dem., 35,734; Mondell, Rep., 26,627; Guthrie, Soc., 612.

PAST VOTE OF WYOMING.

1892 (Pres.), Dem., none; Rep., 8,454; Pop., 7,722; Proh., 530.
1896 (Pres.), Dem. and People's, 10,375; Nat. Dem., none; Rep., 10,072; Proh., 159.
1900 (Pres.), Dem., 10,164; Rep., 14,482.
1904 (Pres.), Dem., 8,930; Rep., 20,489; Proh., 217; Soc., 1,077; People's, none.
1908 (Pres.), Dem., 14,918; Rep., 20,846; Proh., 66; Soc., 1,715; Ind., 64.
1912 (Pres.), Dem., 15,310; Rep., 14,560; Prog., 9,232; Soc., 2,760; Proh., 434.
1916 (Pres.), Dem., 28,316; Rep., 21,700; Soc., 1,453; Proh., 373.
1918 (Gov.), Dem., 18,640; Rep., 23,723.
1918 (U. S. Sen.), Dem., 17,528; Rep., 23,975.

CONGRESSIONAL (HOUSE) ELECTIONS, 1924.

ALABAMA.

1. McDuffie, Dem., 9,932; Thompson, Rep., 1,604.
2. Hill, Dem., 15,066; unopposed.
3. Steagall, Dem., 10,425; Roberts, Rep., 1,457.
4. Jeffers, Dem., 9,945; Middleton, Rep., 3,208.
5. Bowling, Dem., 10,744; Walker, Rep., 2,530.
6. Oliver, Dem., 6,672; unopposed.
7. Allgood, Dem., 15,984; Cooley, Rep., 11,987.
8. Almon, Dem., 13,353; Huckaboa, Rep., 3,040.
9. Huddleston, Dem., 18,958; unopposed.
10. Bankhead, Dem., 11,394; McMurray, Rep., 7,706.

ARIZONA.

At Large—Hayden, Dem., 40,329; Galbraith, Rep., 8,628.

ARKANSAS.

1. Driver, Dem., 14,685; Greene, Rep., 4,360.
2. Oldfield, Dem., 11,412; Bowers, Rep., 4,057.
3. Tillman, Dem., 13,203; Thompson, Rep., 3,768.
4. Wingo, Dem., 15,935; Darling, Rep., 6,060.
5. Ragon, Dem., 16,196; Clayton, Rep., 4,892.
6. Reed, Dem., 13,101; Eisele, Rep., 4,219.
7. Parke, Dem., 14,046; Prescott, Rep., 3,710.

CALIFORNIA.

1. Lea, Dem.-Rep., 47,250; scattering, 28.
2. Raker, Dem.-Rep., 30,590; scattering, 16.
3. Curry, Rep.-Dem., 61,512; Barkley, Soc., 14,665; scattering, 14.
4. Kahn, Rep.-Dem., 44,048; McDevitt, Soc., 10,360.
5. Flaherty, Rep.-Dem., 38,893; King, Soc., 12,175.
6. Carter, Rep., 68,547; Daire, Ind., 42,873; Coggins, Soc., 7,858.
7. Barbour, Rep.-Dem., 65,740; scattering, 53.
8. Free, Rep.-Dem., 55,713; Clark (written in), 837; scattering, 358.
9. Lineberger, Rep., 119,993; Randall, Proh., Dem., Soc., 67,735; scattering, 91.
10. Fredericks, Rep., 133,780; Richardson, Dem., 80,870; scattering, 55.
11. Swing, Rep., Dem., Soc., Proh., 93,811; scattering, 32.

COLORADO.

1. Vaile, Rep., 47,155, Edgeworth, Dem., 36,519.
2. Timberlake, Rep., 51,028; Taylor, Dem., 31,378.
3. Hardy, Rep., 53,877; Hughes, Dem., 37,976.
4. Taylor, Dem., 33,262; Whinnery, Rep., 17,486.

CONNECTICUT.

1. Fenn, Rep., 61,451; Vance, Dem., 29,381.
2. Freeman, Rep., 42,161; Fenton, Dem., 22,258.
3. Tilson, Rep., 48,963; Hoyt, Dem., 21,858.
4. Merritt, Rep., 57,966; Walling, Dem., 22,931.
5. Glynn, Rep., 34,548; O'Sullivan, Dem., 28,248.

DELAWARE.

At Large—Houston, Rep., 51,536; Bancroft, Dem., 34,830; Florence, Garvin, Prog., 519.

FLORIDA.

1. Drane, Dem., 23,244; Gage, Rep., 5,816.
2. Green, Dem., 11,021; Brown, Rep., 1,137.
3. Smithwick, Dem., 12,660; Drummond, Rep., 2,389.
4. Sears, Dem., 25,318; Bingham, Rep., 12,183; Parker, Ind., 2,993.

GEORGIA.

1. Edwards, Dem., 12,979; Aarons, Rep., 627; Clarke, Ind. Rep., 431.
2. Cox, Dem., 10,667; unopposed.
3. Crisp, Dem., 8,138; unopposed.
4. Wright, Dem., 10,420; unopposed.
5. Upshaw, Dem., 16,608; unopposed.
6. Rutherford, Dem., 12,489; unopposed.
7. Lee, Dem., 20,008; unopposed.
8. Brand, Dem., 12,261; unopposed.
9. Bell, Dem., 17,007; Johnson, Rep., 2,395.
10. Vinson, Dem., 9,280; unopposed.
11. Lankford, Dem., 11,590; unopposed.
12. Larsen, Dem., 11,754; unopposed.

IDAHO.

1. French, Rep., 33,347; Mitchell, Dem., 20,234; Rabbit, 340.
2. Smith, Rep., 44,365; Schuldberg, Prog., 23,351; Wilson, Dem., 13,470.

ILLINOIS.

1. Madden, Rep., 43,661; Doyle, Dem., 13,623; Whitmore, Soc., 220; Watkins, 2,232; Owens, 82.
2. Hull, Rep., 113,349; Wright, Dem., 37,482; Frank, Soc., 1,271.
3. Sproul, Rep., 87,563; Timmis, Dem., 42,278; Foster, Soc., 910.
4. Doyle, Dem., 30,955; Jankowski, Rep., 23,947; Krause, Soc., 380; Podkulski, 42.
5. Sabath, Dem., 20,588; Weaver, Rep., 14,730; Hancock, Soc., 301.
6. Buckley, Dem., 53,463; Gorman, Rep., 16,066; Hangsen, Soc., 1,677.
7. Michaelson, Rep., 133,563; Howell, Dem., 46,253; Collins, Soc., 3,901; Russell, 13,040; Hamersmark, 503.
8. Kinz, Dem., 17,799; Potts, Rep., 13,853; Long, Soc., 171; Kasmarck, 1,675; Maurer, 13.
9. Britten, Rep., 42,829; Lavery, Dem., 12,541; Anderson, Soc., 471; Johnstone, 84.
10. Cindblom, Rep., 126,383; Reed, 30,474; Sissman, Soc., 1,142.
11. Reid, Rep., 83,696; Schwartz, Dem., 15,246; Chaut, Soc., 519.
12. Fuller, Rep., 68,696; Parsons, Prog., 12,105; Hale, Soc., 533.
13. Johnson, Rep., 49,717; Curtis, Dem., 13,887; Gehant, Soc., 281; Prefeldt, Ind-Rep., 46.
14. Allen, Rep., 48,920; Schaeffer, Dem., 26,680.
15. King, Rep.-Far. L., 53,123; Schmiedes Kamp, Dem., 23,051; Sjodin, Soc., 627.
16. Hull, Rep., 43,098; Hatcher, Dem., 34,185; Lofthouse, Soc., 499.
17. Funk, Rep., 40,226; Gillespie, Dem., 26,497; Crawford, Soc., 253.

18. Holaday, Rep., 52,992; Dennis, Dem., 29,034; Miller, Soc., 299.
19. Adkins, Rep., 55,605; Poorman, Dem., 42,490; Hefner, Soc., 400.
20. Rainey, Dem., 36,669; Shaw, Rep., 32,569.
21. Wheeler, Rep., 45,588; Major, Dem., 44,414; Heinz, Soc., 1,144.
22. Irwin, Rep., 56,525; Campbell, Dem., 40,604; Boyd, Soc., 803.
23. Arnold, Dem., 45,644; Metzger, Rep., 38,670; Bolinger, Soc., 316.
24. Williams, Rep., 35,356; Fowler, Dem.-Soc., 29,954.
25. Denison, Rep., 47,080; Lewis, Dem., 33,638; Kennedy, Soc., 304.

At Large—Yates, Rep., 1,519,021; Rathbone, Rep., 1,513,708; Hart, Dem., 387,616; Albert, Dem., 380,466.

INDIANA.

1. Rowbottom, Rep., 48,203; Wilson, Dem., 44,335.
2. Greenwood, Dem., 43,690; Sedwick, Rep., 43,073.
3. Gardner, Rep., 44,376; Barlow, Dem., 39,446.
4. Canfield, Dem., 48,803; Hill, Rep., 35,007.
5. Johnson, Rep., 46,264; Shannon, Dem., 28,573.
6. Elliott, Rep., 46,094; Handley, Dem., 37,309.
7. Updike, Rep., 94,751; Turk, Dem., 62,279.
8. Vestal, Rep., 51,864; Adair, Dem., 41,119.
9. Purnell, Rep., 51,280; Davis, Dem., 41,973.
10. Wood, Rep., 67,143; Rhodes, Dem., 33,344.
11. Hall, Rep., 47,978; Cook, Dem., 39,998.
12. Hogg, Rep., 49,921; Branstrator, Dem., 35,565.
13. Hickey, Rep., 69,042; Harmon, Dem., 42,895.

IOWA.

1. Kopp, Rep., 42,711; Bell, Dem., 17,110.
2. Letts, Rep., 49,117; Thompson, Dem., 32,893; Myers, Ind., 331.
3. Robinson, Rep., 54,921; Birdsall, Dem., 25,215.
4. Haugen, Rep., 50,850; Berry, Dem., 20,636.
5. Cole, Rep., 52,237, Townsend, Dem., 22,175.
6. Ramseyer, Rep., 42,843; Curran, Dem., 19,028; Engle, Ind., 126.
7. Dowell, Rep., 66,550; Wade, Dem., 18,454.
8. Thurston, Rep., 42,319; unopposed.
9. Green, Rep., 49,157; Paschell, Dem., 22,741; Madsen, Ind., 370.
10. Dickinson, Rep., 59,954; Mitchell, Dem., 19,566.
11. Boies, Rep., 56,151; Sykes, Dem., 35,116.

KANSAS.

1. Anthony jr., Rep., 49,675; Eppinger, Dem., 20,474
2. (short term), Guyer, Rep., 55,765; Mrs. Cable, Dem., 34,170; (regular term) Little, Dem., 43,285; Dyer, Rep., 39,523; McKenney, Ind., 5,895.
3. Sproul, Rep., 49,482; Stephens, Dem., 36,876.
4. Hoch, Rep., 34,731; Woodside, Dem., 18,728.
5. Strong, Rep., 38,754; Hatfield, Dem., 25,842.
6. White, Rep., 35,690; Connolley, Dem., 32,285.
7. Tincher, Rep., 48,826; Cline, Dem., 40,853.
8. Ayers, Dem., 44,312; Long, Rep., 28,268.

KENTUCKY.

1. Barkley, Dem., 41,861; Myre, Rep., 20,669.
2. Kincheloe, Dem., 35,717; unopposed
3. Thomas jr., Dem., 33,120; Baker, Rep., 29,753.
4. Johnson, Dem., 34,954; Procter, Rep., 29,865. McMullin, Ind., 469.
5. Thatcher, Rep., 60,403; McMeekin, Dem., 50,508.
6. Rouse, Dem., 36,400; Landram, Rep., 21,951; Bornhurst, Prog.,15,219.
7. Chapman, Dem., 40,650; unopposed.
8. Gilbert, Dem., 29,887; unopposed.
9. Vinson, Dem., 45,899; Osborne, Rep., 38,295.
10. Langley, Rep., 31,057; Ratliff, Dem., 20,577; Layne, Ind., 374.
11. Robsion, Rep., 57,130; Sewell, Dem., 19,620.

LOUISIANA.

1. O'Connor, Dem., 20,027; unopposed.
2. Spearing, Dem., 19,503; unopposed.
3. Martin, Dem., 6,209; unopposed.
4. Sandlin, Dem., 9,893; unopposed.
5. Wilson, Dem., 8,523; unopposed.
6. Kemp, Dem., 10,216; unopposed.
7. Lazaro, Dem., 10,054; unopposed.
8. Aswell, Dem., 8,866; unopposed.

MAINE.

1. Beedy, Rep., 30,269; Ingraham, Dem., 27,058.
2. White, Rep., 34,335; McIntire, Dem., 25,086.
3. Nelson, Rep., 40,730; Tebbetts, Dem., 24,850.
4. Hersey, Rep., 34,011; Stevens, Dem., 20,851.

MARYLAND.

1. Goldsborough, Dem., 27,963; Phoebus, Rep., 21,060.
2. Tydings, Dem., 35,051; Simpson, Rep., 29,421; Keller, Soc., 1,420.
3. Hill, Rep., 23,760; Heller, Dem., 14,217; Neistadt, Soc., 654.
4. Linthicum, Dem., 28,054; Staum, Rep., 17,773; Dill, Soc., 984.
5. Gambrill, Dem., 24,971; Mudd, Rep., 23,412.
6. Zihlman, Rep., 33,800; Winebrener, Dem., 28,016; Weber, Soc., 967.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. Treadway, Rep., 38,359; Cassidy, Dem., 27,246.
2. Churchill, Rep., 41,126; Kerigan, Dem., 30,703.
3. Foss., Rep., 38,626; Lamoureux, Dem., 21,368.
4. Stobbs, Rep., 43,221; Dyer, Dem., 31,022.
5. Rogers, Rep., 46,841; O'Sullivan, Dem., 22,691.
6. Andrew, Rep., 55,023; unopposed.
7. Connery jr., Dem., 34,710; Littlefield, Rep., 27,600.
8. Thayer, Rep., 52,051; Leahy, Dem., 31,844.
9. Underhill, Rep., 42,212; Healey, Dem., 29,398.
10. Douglass, Dem., 19,558; Maguire, Rep., 4,168.
11. Tinkham, Rep., 46,865; Driscoll, Dem., 24,111.
12. Gallivan, Dem., 51,108; Morton, Rep., 18,573.
13. Luce, Rep., 61,851; Tuttle, Dem., 27,450.
14. Frothingham, Rep., 59,726; Murray, Dem., 26,686.
15. Martin jr., Rep., 33,360; Cartier, Dem., 23,764.
16. Gifford, Rep., 37,913; Backus jr., Dem., 14,051.

MICHIGAN.

1. Sosnowski, Rep., 76,566; Clancy, Dem., 36,516; Schmidt, Soc., 335.
2. Michener, Rep., 69,680; Helme, Dem., 24,742.
3. Williams, Rep., 50,375; Carney, Dem., 27,044; 4. Ketcham, Rep., 49,060; Evans, Dem., 20,631; Taylor, Soc., 75; scattering, 1.
5. Mapes, Rep., 58,682; White, Dem., 13,497.
6. Hudson, Rep., 173,705; Brewer, Dem., 29,191; 7. Cramton, Rep., 60,404; Bowers, Dem., 14,291. Lamb, Soc.-Lab., 94.
8. Vincent, Rep., 64,749; Seegmiller, Dem., 18,795; scattering, 1.
9. McLaughlin, Rep., 47,386; Black, Dem., 8,781; Foss, Soc., 148.
10. Woodruff, Rep., 47,555; Richardson, Dem., 10,944; scattering, 1.
11. Scott, Rep., 41,686; Brown, Dem., 15,222; scattering, 1.
12. James, Rep., 47,114; scattering, 2.
13. McLeod, Rep., 95,747; Moore, Dem., 12,526.

MINNESOTA.

1. Furlow, Rep., 41,481; Reiter, Far.-Lab., 28,558 Hanna, Dem., 7,659.
2. Clague, Rep., 45,730; Swanjord, Far.-Lab., 29,901.
3. Andresen, Rep., 40,398; Welch, Far.-Lab., 30,093.
4. Keller, Rep., 39,217; Emme, Far.-Lab., 12,629; Lawler, Dem., 30,277.
5. Newton, Rep., 68,333; Bastis, Far.-Lab., 36,804; Crosby, Dem., 10,987.
6. Knutson, Rep., 39,800; Shipstead, Far.-Lab., 33,831.
7. Kvale, Far.-Lab., 43,555; Bjornson, Rep., 30,871.
8. Carss, Far.-Lab., 46,926; Power, Rep., 39,505.
9. Wefald, Far.-Lab., 38,348; Peterson, Rep., 29,095.
10. Goodwin, Rep., 47,749; Brewer, Far.-Lab., 36,490; Hicks, Dem., 4,485.

MISSISSIPPI.

1. Rankin, Dem., 13,461; unopposed.
2. Lowrey, Dem., 10,534; unopposed.
3. Whitington, Dem., 9,282; unopposed.
4. Busby, Dem., 12,821; DeKay, Rep., 579.
5. Collins, Dem., 14,738; unopposed.
6. Wilson, Dem., 17,336; unopposed.
7. Quin, Dem., 9,547; unopposed.
8. Collier, Dem., 10,278; unopposed.

MISSOURI.

1. Romjne, Dem., 37,831; Millspaugh, Rep., 28,175.
2. Lozier, Dem., 41,643; Sweeney, Rep., 24,195.
3. Milligan, Dem., 33,285; Lawrence, Rep., 29,773.
4. Faust, Rep., 35,752; McDaniel, Dem., 33,948.
5. Ellis, Rep., 87,124; Combs, Dem. 85,581.
6. Dickinson, Dem., 27,911; Atkeson, Rep., 24,815.
7. Major, Dem., 46,264; Whitaker, Rep., 42,686.
8. Nelson, Dem., 28,895; Roach, Rep., 27,955.
9. Cannon, Dem., 38,228; Hackmann, Rep., 29,509; Schumaker, Soc., 369.
10. Newton, Rep., 123,199; Schleper, Dem., 70,976; Hoehn, Soc., 6,816.
11. Hawes, Dem., 31,940; Hart, Rep., 29,972; Tschudin, Soc., 952.
12. Dyer, Rep., 25,749; Duggan, Dem., 14,022
13. Kiefner, Rep., 27,743; Wolff, Dem., 24,598.
14. Bailey, Rep., 46,541; Fulbright, Dem., 46,021.
15. Manlove, Rep., 39,148; Warner, Dem., 30,051; Stater, Soc., 158.
16. Rubey, Dem., 28,353; Elmer, Rep., 21,426.

MONTANA.

1. Evans, Dem., 44,139; Davies, Rep., 24,012; McKay, Soc., 909.
2. Leavitt, Rep., 55,199; Kirschwing, Dem.,28,708; Taylor, Far-Lab., 5,938.

NEBRASKA.

1. Morehead, Dem. & Prog., 33,584; Thorpe, Rep., 29,755.
2. Sears, Rep., 38,382; Jamiesen, Dem., 24,756; Harrop, Prog., 6,059.
3. Howard, Dem. & Prog., 46,631; Houston, Rep., 34,541.

4. McLaughlin, Rep., 32,235; Placek, Dem., 28,962; Schmidt, Prog., 4,563.
5. Shallenberger, Dem & Prog., 37,766; Andrews, Rep., 29,871.
6. Simmons, Rep., 54,686; Beal, Dem., 31,275; Gandy, Prog., 5,362.

NEVADA.

At Large—Arentz, Rep., 12,959; Richards, Dem., 12,723.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1. Hale, Rep., 44,758; Rogers, Dem., 36,306.
2. Wason, Rep., 47,588; Barry, Dem., 29,880.

NEW JERSEY.

1. Patterson jr., Rep., 64,592; Irving, Dem., 25,232; Harkins, Prog., 3,606.
2. Bacharach, Rep., 67,668; Stevens, Dem., 21,185.
3. Appleby, Rep., 67,445; Geran, Dem., 44,361.
4. Eaton, Rep., 41,734; Broune, Dem., 35,840.
5. Ackerman, Rep., 69,423; Sayre, Dem., 26,662.
6. Perkins, Rep., 66,555, Holley, Dem., 30,954; Krafft, Prog., 2,852.
7. Segar, Rep., 44,932; Callahan, Dem., 13,441; Hubschmidt, Soc.-Lab.-Far., 2,969; Santhouse, Soc.-Lab., 188.
8. Taylor, Rep., 45,744; McNulty, Dem., 34,463.
9. (Essex-Part), Fort, Rep., 32,916; Minahan, Dem., 20,356; Frenchman, Lab.-Far.-Prog., 2,194.
10. (Essex-Part), Lehlbach, Rep., 50,890; Greenwood, Dem., 18,578; Pollack, Prog., 3,121.
11. (Hudson-Part), Auf Der Heide, Dem., 37,813; Gardner, Rep., 22,085; Tallman, Soc., 1,163; Steiner, Workers, 232.
12. (Hudson-Part), Norton, Dem., 44,815; Story, Rep., 26,368; Sidler, Ind., 1,163; Blohm, Workers, 144; Ambry, War. Vet., 158.

NEW MEXICO.

At Large—Morrow, Dem., 57,802; Hubbell, Rep., 53,960; Armstrong, Prog., 1,126.

NEW YORK.

1. Bacon, Rep., 87,370; Terry, Dem., 39,765; May H. Mainland, Soc., 3,054.
2. Kindred, Dem., 73,757; Hopkins, Rep., 40,507; Wolff, Soc., 3,583.
3. Lindsay, Dem., 22,621; Sprigade, Rep., 9,304; Well, Soc., 2,488.
4. Cullen, Dem., 27,008; Rosenbaum, Rep., 8,780; Lewis, Soc., 771.
5. Black jr. Dem., 37,200; Simpson, Rep., 33,938; Testa, Soc., 1,458; Carter, Ind. Org., 267.
6. Somers, Dem., 42,894; Lee, Rep., 41,110; Passage, Soc., 5,779.
7. Quayle, Dem., 24,048; Carroll, Rep., 14,650; Aldrad, Soc., 3,730.
8. Cleary, Dem., 49,479; Perlman, Rep., 38,638; Feigenbaum, Soc., 8,333.
9. O'Connell, Dem., 43,655; Peterson, Rep., 38,708; Robinson, Soc., 4,620.
10. Celler, Dem., 25,251; Little, Rep., 19,444; Whitehorn, Soc., 5,449, Trachtenberg, Workers, 313.
11. Prall, Dem., 34,265; Lahr, Rep., 14,990; Jacobson, Soc , 659.
12. Dickstein, Dem., 14,994; Schlissel, Rep., 2,464; Feinberg, Soc., 2,164; Winitsky, Workers, 155.
13. Sullivan, Dem., 13,708; Firstman, Rep., 3,960; Hochman, Soc., 1,600.
14. Perlman, Rep., 12,046; Sirovich, Dem., 11,920; Karlin, Soc., 3,165; Lore, Workers, 216.
15. Boylan, Dem., 28,132; Bigelow, Rep., 7,732; Kaye, Soc., 689.
16. O'Connor, Dem., 27,585; Eidt, Rep., 9,329; Mailly, Soc., 1,263.
17. Mills, Rep., 31,553; Gehring, Dem., 22,526; Hughan, Soc., 1,236.
18. Carew, Dem., 25,975; Ferry, Rep., 10,777; Beardsley, Soc., 2,519.
19. Bloom, Dem., 39,760; Chandler, Rep., 31,008; Randolph, Soc., 2,207.
20. La Guardia, Soc.-Prog., 10,756; Frank, Dem., 7,141; Siegel, Rep., 7,099; Poyntz, Workers, 192.
21. Weller, Dem., 43,793; Roberts, Rep., 35,881; Randolph, Soc., 2,334; Smith, Ind. Wet., 1,164; Van Veen, Commonwealth Lab. 176.
22. Griffin, Dem., 30,469; Devlin, Rep., 10,169; Hagerty, Soc., 3,081.
23. Oliver, Dem., 67,650; Rossdale, Rep., 35,721; Claessens, Soc., 15,771; Wicks, Workers, 1,058.
24. Fairchild, Rep., 50,745; Kinney, Dem., 49,948; Umstalter, Soc.-Prog., 10,937.
25. Wainwright, Rep., 57,539; Sherman, Dem., 26,909; Hagerty, Soc., 4,349.
26. Fish jr., Rep., 55,386; Cox, Dem., 21,621; Hogan, Soc., 2,447.
27. Pratt, Rep., 45,764; De Witt, Dem., 30,805; Fogelson, Soc., 1,585.
28. Corning, Dem., 57,194; Johnson, Rep., 50,108; Sheahan, Soc., 1,165.
29. Parker, Rep., 60,730; Dwyer, Dem., 28,079; Sullivan, Soc., 1,578.
30. Crowther. Rep., 47,073; Boyle, Dem. & Prog., 24,840; Noonan, Soc., 2,966.
31. Snell, Rep., 45,372; Cantwell, Dem., 19,018.
32. Sweet, Rep., 52,506; Lee, Dem., 23,715.
33. Davenport, Rep., 48,591; Kessinger, Dem., 33,068; Endres, Soc., 1,979.
34. Tolley, Rep., 61,547; Seymour, Dem., 24,800; Boyd, Soc., 1,979.
35. Magee, Rep., 70,268; Kesel, Dem., 35,008; Heck, Soc. 3,394.
36. Taber, Rep., 57,865; Maney, Dem., 22,890.
37. Stalker, Rep., 59,498; Durham, Dem., 27,763; Hungerford, Soc., 1,720.
38. Jacobstein, Dem & Soc., 63,997; McInerney, Rep., 33,895.
39. Sanders, Rep., 58,165; Coleman, Dem., 23,689; Weber, Soc., 3,798.
40. Dempsey, Rep., 66,939; Stoner, Dem., 26,382; Reynolds, Soc., 5,478.
41. MacGregor, Rep., 40,499; Dethloff, Dem., 13,754; Ehrenfried, Soc., 5,237.
42 Mead, Dem., 28,152; Persons, Rep., 25,256; Juengling, Soc., 2,778.
43. Reed, Rep. & Soc., 61,769; Prog., 6,164.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. Warren, Dem., 16,387; Burgess, Rep., 4,478.
2. Kerr, Dem., 16,312; Vick, Rep., 1,169; Allsbrook, Proh., 1.
3. Abernethy, Dem., 17,685; Fisher, Rep., 8,431; Davis, Proh., 1.
4. Poe, Dem., 24,057; Parker, Rep., 10,505.
5. Stedman, Dem., 44,048; Carter, Rep., 24,709.
6. Lyon, Dem., 21,682; McDonald, Rep., 8,153.
7. Hammer, Dem., 36,491; Williams, Rep.
8. Doughton, Dem., 34,692; Dorsett, Rep., 26,675.
9. Bulwinkle, Dem., 37,307; Hendrix, Rep., 27,427.
10. Weaver, Dem., 41,030; Hamlin, Rep., 32,871.

NORTH DAKOTA.

1. Burtness, Rep., 42,347; Welford, Dem., 14,737.
2. Hall, Rep., 30,966; Nye, Prog., 27,348.
3. Sinclair, Rep., 34,415; Johnson, Dem., 12,961.

OHIO.

1. Longworth, Rep., 58,185; Paxton, Dem., 36,065.
2. Stephens, Rep., 47,331; O'Donnell, Dem., 34,118.
3. Fitzgerald, Rep., 73,513; Rogers, Dem., 43,426.
4. Mathers, Dem., 42,628; Fitzgerald, Rep., 41,769.
5. Thompson, Rep., 31,045; Kniffin, Dem., 29,245.
6. Kearns, Rep., 33,064; Kennedy, Dem., 29,283.
7. Brand, Rep., 61,557; Wolf, Dem., 34,709.
8. Fletcher, Dem., 38,439; Cole, Rep., 33,258; Lukens, Ind., 555.
9. Chalmers, Rep., 54,792; Sherwood, Dem., 48,482; Price, Proh., 2,159; Koansky, Ind., 747.
10. Jenkins, Rep., 32,617; Rutherford, Dem., 17,923.
11. Underwood, Dem., 35,696; Ricketts, Rep., 24,270.
12. Speaks, Rep., 58,705; Sater, Dem., 41,291.
13. Begg, Rep., 45,307; Dreitzler, Dem., 27,623.
14. Davey, Dem., 62,314; Doyle, Rep., 60,251.
15. Moore, Rep., 39,155.
16. McSweeney, Dem., 51,491; Hunsicker, Rep., 45,559; Coxey, Ind., 2,901.
17. Morgan, Rep., 50,226; Bittinger, Dem., 36,532.
18. Murphy, Rep., 56,206; Barton, Dem., 26,656; Coleman, Ind.
19. Cooper, Rep., 67,581; Sutcliff, Dem., 21,926.
20. Mooney, Dem., 34,173; Drucker, Rep., 22,507; Ruthenberg, Workers' Party, 569.
21. Crosser, Dem., 24,889; Galin, Rep., 21,621; Brahtini, Workers' Party, 272.
22. Burton, Rep., 95,174; Fitzsimmons, Dem., 32,270; Coyle, Prog., 25,289; Severine, Workers' Party, 259.

OKLAHOMA.

1. Montgomery, Rep., 45,945; Bayless, Dem., 45,805; Williams, F.-L., 1,432.
2. Hastings, Dem., 39,355; Reed, Rep., 24,413; Moore, F.-L., 512.
3. Carter, Dem., 88,624; Welch, Rep., 15,465; Thurmond, F.-L., 3,637.
4. McKeown, Dem., 35,435; Wells, Rep., 25,303; Misenheimer, F.-L., 2,155.
5. Swank, Dem., 44,681; Golobie, Rep., 28,817; Franing, F.-L., 1,948.
6. Thomas, Dem., 29,289; Gensman, Rep., 21,915; Carter, F.-L., 2,236.
7. McClintine, Dem., 25,573; Mills, Rep.. 10.314; Shadid, F.-L., 3,035.
8. Garber, Rep., 34,052; Crowe, Dem., 29,445; Reynolds, F.-L., 2,980.

OREGON.

1. Hawley, Rep., 72,910; Clark, Dem., 25,893; Butler, Ind., 13,494; Upton, Soc., 3,061.
2. Sinnott, Rep., 29,937; Graham, Dem., 18,652.
3. Crumpacker, Rep., 50,834; Watkins. Dem., 39,731; Johns, Soc., 2,477.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1. Vare, Rep., 59,287; Robbins, Dem., 7,294; Scott, Soc., 3,300; Robbins, Prog., 337.
2. Graham, Rep., 37,645; Collet, Dem., 4,304; Polstein, Soc., 1,462; Freg, Proh., 57; Marks, Com. Land, 7; Collet, Labor, 1,790; Collet, Prog., 261.

3. Ransley, Rep., 39,171; Carroll, Dem., 4,092; Dorriblum, Soc., 1,709; Blankenburg, Proh., 88; Mickle, Com. Land, 13; Dornblum, Labor, 1,592.
4. Golder, Rep., 40,783; Class, Dem., 8,365; Thomas, Soc., 3,237; Sobel, Com. Land, 58.
5. Connolly, Rep., 47,033; O'Donnell, Dem., 7,525; Calse, Soc., 3,118; Robbins, Proh., 363; James Com. Land, 54; scattering, 12.
6. Welsh, Rep., 66,340; Coyle, Dem., 13,482; Norton, Soc., 3,952; Patten, Proh., 556; Mayer, Com. Land, 54; Coyle, Labor, 3,975; Mason, Ind., 553.
7. Darrow, Rep., 55,543; O'Hara, Dem., 9,999; Held, Soc., 3,268; Darrow, Proh., 447; Wingert, Com. Land, 128.
8. Butler, Rep., 63,480; Cilley, Dem., 12,333; Lodge, Soc., 1,558; Lewis, Proh., 779; Cilley, Prog., 483; Bruner, Com. Land, 37.
9. Watson, Rep., 60,316; Freed, Dem., 18,843; Young, Soc., 1,899; Van Skite, Proh., 2,045; Hickok, Com. Land, 44; scattering, 3.
0. Griest, Rep., 35,257; Musser, Dem., 11,850; Detterline, Labor, 595; Musser, Ind., 10,653.
11. Watres, Rep., 35,461. Fowler, Dem., 19,026; Fowler, Soc., 2,175; Repp, Proh., 202; Fowler, Labor, 4,270; Boland, Prog., 1,375.
12. Carpenter, Rep., 43,775; Casey, Dem., 31,102; Casey, Soc., 4,460; Carpenter, Proh., 708.
13. Brumm, Rep., 35,434; Butler, Dem., 14,637; Mengel, Soc., 1,075; Brumm, Proh., 303.
14. Esterly, Rep., 43,335; Croll, Dem., 36,582; Hofses, Soc., 5,884.
15. McFadden, Rep., 27,058; Driggs, Dem., 10,112; Kiesel, Soc., 669; McFadden, Proh., 507; Driggs, Labor, 1,742.
16. Kiess, Rep., 25,742; Wood, Dem., 18,246; McGowan, Soc., 1,021; Kiess, Proh., 1,123; McGowan, Labor, 2,296.
17. Magrady, Rep., 27,063; Cummings, Dem., 20,942; Magrady, Proh., 906; Cummings, Labor, 3,379.
18. Beers, Rep., 34,795; Meyers, Dem., 16,794; Beers, Proh., 607; Meyers, Labor, 1,252; scattering, 3.
19. Swartz, Rep., 39,195; Sites, Dem., 25,352; Young, Soc., 667; Sites, Proh., 4,410; Sites, Labor, 3,276; scattering, 4.
20. (Returns delayed by contest.)
21. Kurtz, Rep., 25,952; Filler, Dem., 7,290; Kurtz, Soc., 871, Kurtz, Proh., 512, Miller, Labor, 4,748.
22. Menges, Rep., 26,924; Glatfelter, Dem., 22,436; Logeman, Soc., 685; Glatfelter, Proh., 347; scattering, 3.
23. Swoope, Rep., 28,536; Benson, Dem., 13,713; Swoope, Soc., 1,118; Swoope, Proh., 1,551; Benson, Labor, 3,295.
24. Kendall, Rep., 30,740; Boyd, Dem., 11,810; Kendall, Proh., 703; Likins, American, 1,596; Werner, Prog., 1,061.
25. Temple, Rep., 25,269; Furlong, Dem., 15,641; Temple, Soc., 1,414; Temple, Proh., 509; Cushnie, F.-L., 653.
26. Phillips, Rep., 38,723; Cobler, Dem., 12,621; Lewis, Soc., 2,265; Cobler, Proh., 2,686.
27. Strong, Rep., 33,267; Fee, Dem., 10,119; Johns, Soc., 1,899; Murray, Proh., 11,208.
28. Bixler, Rep., 38,961; Barker, Dem., 11,409; Bixler, Soc., 2,062, Bixler, Proh., 2,224; Doe, 1.
29. Shreve, Rep., 27,502; Murphy, Dem., 10,304; Burger, Soc., 1,603; Culbertson, Proh., 4,325; Culbertson, Labor, 3,923; scattering, 14.
30. Coyle, Rep., 31,036; Kent, Dem., 25,221; Brown, Soc., 787; Bender, Proh., 459; Kent, Labor, 3,500.
31. Wyant, Rep., 32,796; Sensenich, Dem., 9,868; Wyant, Soc., 3,518; Sensenich, Proh., 4,739; Sensenich, Amer., 4,425; Sensenich, Labor, 4,758.
32. Porter, Rep., 30,566; O'Donnell, Dem., 5,055; Leach, Soc., 1,377; Porter, Proh., 517; Paulin, Prog., 1,241; Horvat, Workers' 323; scattering, 19.
33. Kelly, Rep., 35,921; Myer, Dem., 6,017; Wright, Soc., 2,167; Kelly, Proh., 1,393; Yeager, Workers, 511.
34. Morin, Rep., 21,427; McNair, Dem., 3,289; Sheets, Proh., 370; Morin, Labor, 865; Morin, Prog., 377; Davidson, Workers, 160; Finn, Soc., 992.
35. Magee, Rep., 27,718; Murphy, Dem., 5,755; Slayton, Soc., 1,564; Ellis, Proh., 1,678; Slayton, Labor, 7,475; Magee, Prog., 663; Moran, Ind., 2,544; scattering, 2.
36. Campbell, Rep., 27,157; Campbell, Dem., 4,196; Campbell, Soc., 1,906; Bright, Proh., 5,048; Campbell, Prog., 1,007; scattering, 3.

RHODE ISLAND.

1. Burdick, Rep., 44,556; Jones, Dem., 23,890.
2. Aldrich, Rep., 44,328; Hall, Dem., 25,406.
3. Monast, Rep., 32,732; O'Connell, Dem., 34,727.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. McMillan, Dem., 5,278; Beard, Rep., 253.
2. Hare, Dem., 6,695; unopposed.
3. Dominick, Dem., 8,331; unopposed.
4. McSwain, Dem., 7,718; unopposed.
5. Stevenson, Dem., 7,689; unopposed.
6. Gasque, Dem., 6,278; unopposed.
7. Fulmer, Dem., 7,249; unopposed.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

1. Christopherson, Rep., 39,138; Beck, Dem., 19,904; Jones, F.-L., 6,901; Bartling, Ind., 7,206.
2. Johnson, Rep., 44,769, Reinhard, Dem., 8,043; Wohleter, F.-L., 11,468, Hildebrand, Ind., 10,067.
3. Williamson, Rep., 28,150; Russell, Dem., 10,026; Watwood, F. L., 6,950; Bates, Ind., 1,538.

TENNESSEE

1. Reece, Rep., elected over Robinson, Ind. Rep.
2. Taylor, Rep., elected over Long, Dem.
3. McReynolds, Dem., elected over Howard, Rep.
4. Hull, Dem., unopposed.
5. Davis, Dem., elected over Davidson, Rep.
6. Byrns, Dem., unopposed
7. Eslick, Dem., unopposed.
8. Browning, Dem., unopposed.
9. Garrett, Dem., elected over Jones, Rep.
10. Fisher, Dem., elected over Spiers, Rep.

TEXAS.

(unofficial figures)

1. Black, Dem., 18,000; Johnson, Rep.
2. Box, Dem., 17,200; Sweatland, Rep.
3. Sanders, Dem., 17,900, Periman, Rep.
4. Rayburn, Dem., 18,200; Gray, Rep.
5. Sumners, Dem., 27,200; Atkinson, Rep.
6. Johnson, Dem., 15,000; Haswell, Rep.
7. Briggs, Dem., 11,300; Wheeler, Rep.
8. Garrett, Dem., 13,300; Miller, Rep.
9. Mansfield, Dem., 9,400; Franz, Rep.
10. Buchanan, Dem., 10,000; Stalley, Rep.
11. Connally, Dem., 15,300; Baker, Rep.
12. Lanham, Dem., 22,600; unopposed.
13. Williams, Dem., 24,700; Johnson jr., Rep.
14. Wurzbach, Rep., 19,100; Davenport, Dem., 14,800.
15. Garner, Dem., 18,600; unopposed.
16. Hudspeth, Dem., 9,800; Sullivan, Rep.
17. Blanton, Dem., 24,700; Glraud, Rep.
18. Jones, Dem., 11,700; Spencer, Rep.

All the first named in Texas list were elected.

UTAH.

1. Colton, Rep., 40,883; Francis, Dem., 33,644.
2. Leatherwood, Rep., 41,888; Waters, Dem., 32,045.

VERMONT.

1. Brigham, Rep., 35,083; Calhoun, Dem., 11,457; Bingham, Proh., 1,275.
2. Gibson, Rep., 39,492; Shurtleff, Dem., 8,479; Gibson, Proh., 1,601.

VIRGINIA.

1. Bland, Dem., 16,958; scattering, 12.
2. Deal, Dem., 11,795; Lankford, Ind. Dem., 6,145.
3. Montague, Dem., 20,864; unopposed.
4. Drewry, Dem., 12,106; unopposed.
5. Whitehead, Dem., 16,371; DeHart, Rep., 5,181.
6. Woodrum, Dem., 13,917; McWane, Rep., 6,251.
7. Harrison, Dem., 13,013; Ruebush, Rep., 7,294; Harrison, Ind. Dem., 1,692.
8. Moore, Dem., 14,113; Dudley, Rep., 3,551.
9. Peery, Dem., 31,407; Harman, Rep., 28,341.
10. Tucker, Dem., 14,472; Reid, Rep., 6,288.

WASHINGTON.

1. Miller, Rep., 53,152; Williams, Dem., 13,922; Hermann, Soc., 406.
2. Hadley, Rep., 37,636; Black, Dem., 27,154; Tollner, Soc., 751.
3. Johnson, Rep., 60,292; Nelson, Prog., 25,146; Cleveland, Dem., 134.
4. Summers, Rep., 37,008; Bohlke, Dem., 12,254; Hill, F.-L., 7,380.
5. Hill, Dem., 36,804; Rep., 35,815.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1. Bathmann, Rep., 47,318; Oldham, Dem., 38,417.
2. Bowman, Rep., 41,825; Allen, Dem., 40,477; Chase, Soc., 1,143.
3. Wolverton, Rep., 45,995; Kidd, Dem., 42,626.
4. Woodyard, Rep., 47,136; Johnson, Dem., 44,877.
5. Strother, Rep., 50,629; Lilly, Dem., 47,719.
6. Taylor, Dem., 56,570; Echols, Rep., 55,089; Plymale, Soc., 1,977.

WISCONSIN.

1. Cooper, Rep., 60,770; Stewart, Dem., 23,612.
2. Voigt, Rep., 44,617; Wrucke, Dem., 18,696.
3. Nelson, Rep., 56,868; Victoria, Dem., 16,968.
4. Schafer, Rep., 30,837; Krsycki, Soc., 19,770.
5. Berger, Soc., 32,211; Braun, Rep., 31,702.
6. Lampert, Rep., 45,982; Reilly, Dem., 19,128.
7. Beck, Rep., 47,075; Martin, Dem., 10,228.
8. Browne, Rep., 47,423; Walsh, Ind., 22.
9. Schneider, Rep., 45,159; Reinert, Dem., 18,449.
10. Frear, Rep., 46,563; Ryan, Dem., 10,481.
11. Peavey, Rep., 48,234; Cadigan, Dem., 13,455.

WYOMING.

At Large—Winter, Rep., 43,026; Wanerus, Dem. 28,357.

ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT, 1896-1924, BY PARTIES AND STATES.

Electoral colleges meet at the capitals of the several States on the second Monday in January. Congress meets in joint session to canvass the electoral vote on the second Wednesday in February.

STATE.	1896.		1900.		1904.		1908.		1912.			1916.		1920.		1924.		
	R.	D.P	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	P.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	LaF
Alabama	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	12	....	....	12	....	12	....	12	....
Arizona	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	3	3	....	3	....	....
Arkansas	....	8	....	8	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	....	9	....	9	....	9	....
California	8	1	9	....	10	....	10	....	....	2	11	....	13	13	....	13	....	....
Colorado	....	4	....	4	5	....	....	5	....	6	....	....	6	6	....	6	....	....
Connecticut	6	....	6	....	7	....	7	....	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	....
Delaware	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	....
Florida	....	4	....	4	....	5	....	5	....	6	....	....	6	....	6	....	6	....
Georgia	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	14	....	....	14	....	14	....	14	....
Idaho	....	3	....	3	3	....	3	....	....	4	....	....	4	4	....	4	....	....
Illinois	24	....	24	....	27	....	27	....	....	29	....	29	....	29	....	29	....	....
Indiana	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	....
Iowa	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	....
Kansas	....	10	10	....	10	....	10	....	....	10	....	....	10	10	....	10	....	....
Kentucky	12	1	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	....	13	....	13	13	....	....
Louisiana	....	8	....	8	....	9	....	9	....	10	....	....	10	....	10	....	10	....
Maine	6	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	....
Maryland	8	....	8	....	1	7	2	6	....	8	....	....	8	8	....	8	....	....
Massachusetts	15	....	15	....	16	....	16	....	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	....
Michigan	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	....	....	15	15	....	15	....	15	....	....
Minnesota	9	....	9	....	11	....	11	....	....	....	12	12	....	12	....	12	....	....
Mississippi	....	9	....	9	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	....	10	....	10	....	10	....
Missouri	....	17	....	17	18	....	18	....	....	18	....	....	18	18	....	18	....	....
Montana	....	3	....	3	3	....	3	....	....	4	....	....	4	4	....	4	....	....
Nebraska	....	8	8	....	8	....	....	8	....	8	....	....	8	8	....	8	....	....
Nevada	....	3	....	3	3	....	....	3	....	3	....	....	3	3	....	3	....	....
New Hampshire	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	....	4	....	....	4	4	....	4	....	....
New Jersey	10	....	10	....	12	....	12	....	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	....
New Mexico	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	3	3	....	3	....	....
New York	36	....	36	....	39	....	39	....	....	45	....	45	....	45	....	45	....	....
North Carolina	....	11	....	11	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	....	12	....	12	....	12	....
North Dakota	3	....	3	....	4	....	4	....	....	5	....	....	5	5	....	5	....	....
Ohio	23	....	23	....	23	....	23	....	....	24	....	....	24	24	....	24	....	....
Oklahoma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	10	....	....	10	10	....	....	10	....
Oregon	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	....
Pennsylvania	32	....	32	....	34	....	34	....	....	....	38	38	....	38	....	38	....	....
Rhode Island	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	....
South Carolina	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	....	9	....	9	....	9	....
South Dakota	....	4	4	....	4	....	4	....	....	....	5	5	....	5	....	5	....	....
Tennessee	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	....	12	12	....	....	12	....
Texas	....	15	....	15	....	18	....	18	....	20	....	....	20	....	20	....	20	....
Utah	....	3	3	....	3	....	3	....	4	....	....	....	4	4	....	4	....	....
Vermont	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	....
Virginia	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	....	12	....	12	....	12	....
Washington	....	4	4	....	5	....	5	....	....	....	7	....	7	7	....	7	....	....
West Virginia	6	....	6	....	7	....	7	....	....	8	....	7	1	8	....	8	....	....
Wisconsin	12	....	12	....	13	....	13	....	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	....	....	13
Wyoming	....	3	3	....	3	....	3	....	....	3	....	....	3	3	....	3	....	....
Total	271	176	292	155	336	140	321	162	8	435	88	254	277	404	127	382	136	13
Plurality	95	....	137	....	196	....	159	....	....	347	....	....	23	277	....	246	....	....

Arizona became a State Feb. 14, 1912. New Mexico was admitted Jan. 6, 1912.

The electoral vote for Vice President in 1896 was: Republican, 271; Democratic, 149; Populist, 27.

UNITED STATES-GERMANY MIXED CLAIMS COMMISSION.

(The Commission meets at Washington, D. C.)

Umpire—Judge Edwin B. Parker.
Commissioner on the part of the United States—Chandler P. Anderson.
Commissioner on the part of Germany—Dr. Wilhelm Kiesselbach.
Joint Secretary on the part of the United States—Robert E. Newby.
Joint Secretary on the part of Germany—Max Martin.

UNITED STATES-MEXICO CLAIMS COMMISSIONS.

(The Commissions meet at Washington, D. C.)

GENERAL CLAIMS COMMISSION.

C. Van Vollenhoven, President; Joseph R. Baker, United States Commissioner; G. Fernandez MacGregor, Mexican Commissioner; Thomas A. Simpson, United States Secretary; Jose Romero, Mexican Secretary.

SPECIAL CLAIMS COMMISSION.

Rodrigo Octavio, President; F. Gonzalez Roa, Mexican Commissioner; Ernest B. Perry, United States Commissioner; Noble Warrum, United States Secretary.

The American Agency, which prepares all claims to be submitted to the Commissioners and acting as agents for the United States Government on both Commissions, includes Henry W. Anderson, American Agent; Clement L. Bouve, Assistant American Agent.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

(U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington.)

For defining and marking boundary between United States and Canada, except on Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River.
U. S. Section—Commissioner—E. Lester Jones; *Engineer to the Comm.*—J. H. Van Wagenen; *Chief Clerk and Disbursing Officer*—Robert B. Martin.
Canadian Section—Commissioner—(vacant, November, 1924.)

PAN-AMERICAN SANITARY BUREAU.

Honorary Director—Dr. Mario G. Lebredo, Havana, Cuba; *Director*—Surgeon Gen. Hugh S. Cumming. United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.; *Vice Director*—Assistant Surgeon General J. D. Long, United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.; *Secretary*—Dr. Francisco Maria Fernandez, Havana, Cuba; *Executive Clerk*—W. P. Montgomery, Pan-American Building, Washington, D. C.; *Board of Directors*—Dr. Gregorio Araoz Alfaro, Buenos Ayres, Argentina; Dr. Alfonso Pruneda, City of Mexico, Mexico; Dr. Raul Almeida Magalhaes, Brazil; Dr. Carlos E. Paz Soldan, Lima, Peru.

1892.

STATE.	Clevel'd, Dem.	Harrison, Rep.	Weaver, Peop.	Bidwell, Proh.	STATE.	Clevel'd, Dem.	Harrison, Rep.	Weaver, Peop.	Bidwell, Proh.
Ala.	138,138	9,197	85,181	241	Neb.	24,943	87,227	83,134	4,902
Ark.	87,834	46,974	11,831	120	Nev.	714	2,711	7,264	89
Cal.	118,174	117,962	25,311	8,096	N. H.	42,081	45,658	293	1,297
Col.	.....	38,620	53,584	1,681	N. J.	171,066	156,101	969	8,133
Conn.	82,395	77,032	809	4,026	N. Y.	654,900	609,459	16,436	38,193
Del.	18,581	18,077	.....	564	N. C.	133,098	100,565	44,732	2,630
Fla.	30,143	.....	4,843	570	N. D.	.....	17,506	17,700	899
Ga.	129,386	48,305	42,937	988	Ohio.	404,115	405,187	14,852	26,012
Idaho.	2	8,799	10,520	288	Ore.	14,243	35,002	26,965	2,281
Ill.	426,281	399,288	22,207	25,870	Pa.	452,264	516,011	8,714	25,123
Ind.	262,740	255,615	22,208	13,050	R. I.	24,336	26,975	228	1,654
Iowa	196,367	219,795	20,595	6,402	S. C.	54,698	13,384	2,410	.....
Kan.	.....	157,241	163,111	4,553	S. D.	9,081	34,888	26,544	.....
Ky.	175,461	135,441	23,500	6,442	Tenn.	136,594	99,851	23,730	4,799
La.	87,662	27,903	.....	.....	Tex.	239,148	81,444	99,418	2,165
Me.	48,024	62,878	2,045	3,062	Vt.	16,325	37,992	44	1,424
Md.	113,866	92,736	796	5,877	Va.	163,977	113,256	12,275	2,798
Mass.	176,858	202,927	3,348	7,539	Wash.	29,844	36,460	19,105	2,553
Mich.	202,296	222,708	19,931	20,857	W. Va.	84,467	80,293	4,166	2,145
Minn.	100,920	122,823	29,313	14,182	Wis.	177,335	170,846	9,909	13,132
Miss.	40,288	1,342	10,102	995	Wyo.	.....	8,454	7,722	530
Mo.	268,188	226,918	41,213	4,331					
Mont.	17,581	18,851	7,334	549	Total.	5,554,414	5,190,802	1,027,329	271,058

Electoral vote (1892)—Cleveland, Dem., 277; Harrison, Rep., 145; Weaver, Peop., 22.

1896.

STATE.	McKin'y Rep.	Bryan, D., Peop.	Palmer, Nat.Dem	Levering, Proh.	STATE.	McKin'y Rep.	Bryan, D., Peop.	Palmer, Nat.Dem	Levering, Proh.
Ala.	54,737	131,226	6,464	2,147	Nev.	1,938	8,376	.....	.....
Ark.	37,512	110,103	.....	893	N. H.	57,444	21,650	3,420	825
Cal.	146,688	144,618	2,006	2,573	N. J.	221,371	133,695	6,378	5,617
Col.	26,279	161,269	1	2,110	N. Y.	819,838	551,513	18,972	16,086
Conn.	110,297	56,740	4,336	1,806	N. C.	155,243	174,488	578	681
Del.	16,883	13,425	877	353	N. D.	26,335	20,686	.....	358
Fla.	11,288	32,736	1,778	654	Ohio.	525,991	477,497	1,858	7,784
Ga.	60,107	94,733	2,809	5,613	Ore.	48,779	46,739	977	919
Idaho.	6,314	23,135	.....	172	Pa.	728,300	433,228	11,000	20,147
Ill.	607,130	464,523	6,390	9,818	R. I.	37,437	14,459	1,166	1,161
Ind.	323,754	305,573	2,145	5,323	S. C.	9,313	58,801	824	.....
Iowa	289,293	223,741	4,586	3,544	S. D.	41,042	41,225	.....	683
Kan.	159,345	172,915	1,209	2,318	Tenn.	149,703	168,847	2,106	3,140
Ky.	218,171	217,890	5,114	4,781	Tex.	158,894	361,224	4,853	1,722
La.	22,037	77,175	1,834	.....	Utah.	13,491	64,607	21	.....
Me.	80,461	34,587	1,867	1,589	Vt.	51,127	10,640	1,331	733
Md.	136,978	104,746	2,507	6,058	Va.	135,388	154,985	2,127	2,344
Mass.	278,976	121,385	11,809	3,060	Wash.	39,153	51,646	1,668	1,116
Mich.	293,582	237,268	6,968	6,846	W. Va.	105,379	94,488	678	1,223
Minn.	193,503	139,735	.....	4,348	Wis.	268,051	165,349	4,553	7,799
Miss.	5,123	63,793	1,071	485	Wyo.	10,072	10,375	.....	159
Mo.	239,333	313,576	2,363	2,462					
Mont.	10,494	42,537	.....	186	Total.	7,035,638	6,467,946	131,529	141,676
Neb.	103,064	115,999	2,885	2,040					

Electoral vote (1896)—McKinley, Rep., 271; Bryan, Dem., 176.

1900.

STATE	Mc-Kinley, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	Wool-ley, Proh.	Debs, Soc.	STATE.	Mc-Kinley, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	Wool-ley, Proh.	Debs, Soc.
Ala.	55,634	96,368	2,762	.....	Nev.	3,849	6,347	.....	.....
Ark.	44,770	81,091	584	27	N. H.	54,798	35,489	1,271	790
Cal.	164,755	124,985	5,087	7,572	N. J.	221,754	164,879	7,190	4,611
Col.	93,039	122,733	3,790	714	N. Y.	822,013	678,425	22,077	12,869
Conn.	102,572	74,014	1,617	1,029	N. C.	133,081	157,752	1,009	.....
Del.	22,535	18,863	546	57	N. D.	35,898	20,531	735	520
Fla.	7,314	28,007	2,234	601	Ohio.	543,918	474,882	10,203	4,847
Ga.	35,056	81,700	1,396	.....	Ore.	46,526	33,385	2,536	1,494
Idaho.	27,198	29,414	857	.....	Pa.	712,665	424,232	27,908	4,831
Ill.	597,985	503,061	17,626	9,687	R. I.	33,784	19,812	1,529	.....
Ind	336,063	309,584	13,718	2,374	S. C.	3,579	47,283	.....	.....
Iowa	307,808	209,265	9,502	2,742	S. D.	54,530	39,544	1,542	169
Kan.	185,955	162,601	3,605	1,605	Tenn.	123,180	145,356	3,882	413
Ky.	226,801	234,899	2,814	770	Tex.	130,641	267,432	2,644	1,846
La.	14,233	53,671	.....	.....	Utah.	47,089	45,006	209	720
Me.	65,435	36,823	2,585	878	Vt.	42,569	12,849	367	.....
Md.	136,185	122,237	4,574	904	Va.	115,865	146,080	2,150	145
Mass.	239,147	157,016	6,208	9,716	Wash.	57,456	44,833	2,363	2,006
Mich.	316,269	211,685	11,859	2,826	W. Va.	119,829	98,807	1,692	219
Minn.	190,461	112,901	8,555	3,065	Wis.	265,756	159,279	10,022	7,051
Miss.	5,753	51,706	.....	.....	Wyo.	14,482	10,164	.....	.....
Mo.	314,092	351,922	5,965	6,139					
Mont.	25,373	37,145	298	708	Total.	7,219,530	6,358,071	209,166	94,768
Neb.	121,835	114,013	3,655	823					

Electoral vote (1900)—McKinley, Rep., 292; Bryan, Dem., 155.

1904.

STATE.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Parker, Dem.	Swallow, Proh.	Debs, Soc.	STATE.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Parker, Dem.	Swallow, Proh.	Debs, Soc.
Ala.	22,472	79,857	612	853	Nev.	6,864	3,982	.....	925
Ark.	46,860	64,434	993	1,816	N. H.	54,180	33,905	749	1,090
Cal.	205,226	89,404	7,380	29,535	N. J.	245,164	164,367	6,845	9,587
Col.	134,687	100,105	3,432	4,304	N. Y.	859,533	683,981	20,787	36,883
Conn.	111,089	72,909	1,506	4,543	N. C.	82,625	124,121	361	124
Del.	23,712	19,359	607	146	N. D.	52,595	14,273	1,140	2,117
Fla.	8,314	27,046	5	2,337	Ohio.	600,095	344,940	19,339	36,200
Ga.	24,003	83,472	685	197	Ore.	60,455	17,521	3,806	7,619
Idaho.	47,783	18,480	1,013	4,949	Pa.	840,949	337,998	33,717	21,863
Ill.	632,645	327,606	34,770	69,225	R. I.	41,605	24,839	768	956
Ind.	368,289	274,345	23,496	11,762	S. C.	2,554	52,563	.....	22
Iowa.	307,907	149,141	11,601	14,847	S. D.	72,083	21,969	2,965	3,138
Kan.	212,955	86,174	7,306	15,869	Tenn.	105,369	131,653	1,906	1,354
Ky.	205,277	217,170	6,609	3,602	Tex.	51,242	167,200	4,292	2,791
La.	5,205	47,708	.....	995	Utah.	62,446	33,413	.....	5,767
Me.	64,438	27,648	1,510	2,103	Vt.	40,459	9,777	792	859
Md.	109,497	109,446	3,034	2,247	Va.	47,880	80,648	1,383	56
Mass.	257,822	165,772	4,286	13,602	Wash.	101,540	28,098	3,329	10,023
Mich.	364,957	135,392	13,441	9,042	W. Va.	132,628	100,881	4,604	1,574
Minn.	216,651	55,187	6,352	11,692	Wis.	280,164	124,107	9,770	28,220
Miss.	3,187	53,374	.....	392	Wyo.	20,489	8,930	217	1,077
Mo.	321,449	296,312	7,191	13,009					
Mont.	34,932	21,773	335	5,676	Total.	7,628,834	5,084,491	259,257	402,400
Neb.	138,558	52,921	6,323	7,412					

Electoral vote (1904)—Roosevelt, Rep., 336; Parker, Dem., 140.

1908.

STATE.	Taft, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	Chafin, Proh.	Debs, Soc.	STATE.	Taft, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	Chafin, Proh.	Debs, Soc.
Ala.	25,308	74,374	665	1,399	Nev.	10,775	11,212	.....	2,103
Ark.	56,760	87,015	1,194	5,842	N. H.	53,149	33,655	905	1,299
Cal.	214,398	127,492	11,770	28,659	N. J.	265,326	182,567	4,934	10,253
Col.	123,700	126,644	5,559	7,974	N. Y.	870,070	667,468	22,667	38,451
Conn.	112,915	68,255	2,380	5,113	N. C.	114,997	136,995	.....	373
Del.	25,114	22,071	670	239	N. D.	57,680	32,885	1,553	2,421
Fla.	10,654	31,104	553	3,747	Ohio.	572,312	502,721	11,402	33,795
Ga.	41,692	72,413	1,059	584	Okla.	110,474	122,363	.....	21,734
Idaho.	52,621	36,162	1,986	6,400	Ore.	62,530	38,049	2,682	7,339
Ill.	629,929	450,795	29,343	34,691	Pa.	745,779	448,778	36,694	33,913
Ind.	348,993	338,262	18,045	13,476	R. I.	43,942	24,706	1,016	1,365
Iowa.	275,210	200,771	9,837	8,287	S. C.	3,965	62,290	.....	100
Kan.	197,216	161,209	5,033	12,420	S. D.	67,536	40,266	4,039	2,846
Ky.	235,711	244,092	5,887	4,060	Tenn.	118,324	135,608	300	1,870
La.	8,958	63,568	.....	2,538	Tex.	65,666	217,302	1,634	7,870
Me.	66,987	35,403	1,487	1,758	Utah.	61,028	42,601	.....	4,895
Md.	116,513	115,908	3,302	2,323	Vt.	39,552	11,496	802	.....
Mass.	265,966	155,543	4,379	10,781	Va.	52,573	82,946	1,111	255
Mich.	335,580	175,771	16,974	11,586	Wash.	106,062	58,691	4,700	14,177
Minn.	195,843	109,401	11,107	14,527	W. Va.	137,869	111,418	5,139	3,679
Miss.	4,363	60,287	.....	978	Wis.	247,747	166,632	11,572	28,170
Mo.	347,203	346,574	4,231	15,431	Wyo.	20,846	14,918	66	1,715
Mont.	32,333	29,376	827	5,855					
Neb.	126,997	131,099	5,179	3,524	Total.	7,679,006	6,409,106	252,683	420,820

Electoral vote (1908)—Taft, Rep., 321; Bryan, Dem., 162.

1912.

STATE.	Taft, Rep.	Wilson, Dem.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.	STATE.	Taft, Rep.	Wilson, Dem.	Roosevelt, Prog.	Debs, Soc.
Ala.	9,732	82,438	22,680	3,029	N. H.	32,927	34,724	17,794	1,980
Ariz.	3,021	10,324	6,949	3,163	N. J.	88,834	170,282	145,409	15,900
Ark.	24,467	68,838	21,673	8,153	N. M.	17,900	22,139	8,347	2,859
Cal.	3,914	283,436	283,610	79,201	N. Y.	455,428	655,475	390,021	63,381
Col.	58,386	114,232	72,306	16,418	N. C.	29,139	144,507	69,667	117
Conn.	68,324	74,561	34,129	10,056	N. D.	23,090	29,555	25,726	6,966
Del.	15,997	22,631	8,886	556	Ohio.	278,168	424,834	229,807	90,144
Fla.	4,279	36,417	4,535	4,806	Okla.	90,786	119,156	.....	41,674
Ga.	5,191	93,076	21,980	1,026	Ore.	34,673	47,064	37,600	13,343
Idaho.	32,810	33,921	25,527	11,960	Pa.	273,305	395,619	447,426	80,915
Ill.	253,503	405,948	386,478	81,278	R. I.	27,703	30,412	16,878	2,049
Ind.	151,267	281,890	162,007	36,975	S. C.	536	48,357	1,293	164
Iowa.	119,805	185,325	161,819	16,967	S. D.	.....	48,942	58,811	4,662
Kan.	74,845	143,663	120,210	26,779	Tenn.	59,444	130,335	53,725	3,492
Ky.	115,512	219,584	102,766	11,647	Tex.	26,745	219,489	28,530	24,896
La.	3,834	60,971	9,323	5,249	Utah.	42,100	36,579	24,174	9,023
Me.	26,545	51,113	48,495	2,541	Vt.	23,332	15,354	22,132	928
Md.	54,956	112,674	57,789	3,996	Va.	23,288	90,332	21,777	820
Mass.	155,948	173,408	142,228	12,616	Wash.	70,445	86,840	113,698	40,134
Mich.	152,244	150,751	214,584	23,211	W. Va.	56,667	113,046	78,977	15,336
Minn.	64,334	106,426	125,856	27,505	Wis.	130,695	164,228	62,460	33,481
Miss.	1,595	57,227	3,645	2,061	Wyo.	14,560	15,310	9,232	2,760
Mo.	207,821	330,746	124,371	28,466					
Mont.	18,512	27,941	22,456	10,885	Total.	3,483,922	6,286,214	4,126,020	897,011
Neb.	54,029	109,008	72,614	10,174					
Nev.	3,196	7,986	5,620	3,313	Reimer, Soc.	L., 29,079.	Chafin, Proh.,		208,923.

Electoral vote (1912)—Wilson, Dem., 435; Taft, Rep., 8; Roosevelt, Prog., 88.

1916.

STATE.	Hughes, Rep.	Wilson, Dem.	Hanly, Proh.	Benson, Soc.	STATE.	Hughes, Rep.	Wilson, Dem.	Hanly, Proh.	Benson, Soc.
Ala	22,809	99,409	1,034	1,925	N. H.	43,723	43,779	303	1,318
Ariz.	20,524	33,170	1,153	3,174	N. J.	269,352	211,645	3,187	10,462
Ark.	47,148	112,148	2,015	6,999	N. M.	31,163	33,693	112	1,999
Cal.	462,394	466,200	27,698	43,250	N. Y.	869,115	759,426	19,031	45,944
Col.	102,308	178,816	2,793	10,049	N. C.	120,988	168,383	51	490
Conn.	106,514	99,786	1,789	5,179	N. D.	53,471	55,206	.....	.....
Del.	26,011	24,753	566	480	Ohio	514,753	604,161	8,080	38,092
Fla.	14,611	55,984	4,855	5,353	Okla.	97,233	148,113	1,646	45,190
Ga.	11,225	125,845	.....	967	Ore.	126,813	120,087	4,729	9,711
Idaho	55,368	70,054	1,127	8,066	Pa.	703,734	521,784	28,525	42,637
Ill.	1,152,549	950,229	26,047	61,304	R. I.	44,858	40,394	470	1,914
Ind.	341,005	334,063	16,368	21,855	S. C.	1,550	61,846	.....	135
Iowa	280,449	221,699	3,371	10,976	S. D.	64,217	59,191	1,774	3,760
Kan.	277,658	314,588	12,882	24,685	Tenn.	116,223	153,282	147	2,542
Ky.	241,854	269,990	3,036	4,734	Tex.	64,999	286,514	1,985	18,963
La.	6,466	79,875	.....	292	Utah	54,137	84,025	149	4,460
Me.	69,506	64,127	597	2,177	Vt.	40,250	22,708	709	798
Md.	117,347	138,359	2,903	2,674	Va.	49,356	102,824	783	1,060
Mass.	268,784	247,885	2,993	11,058	Wash.	167,244	183,388	6,868	22,800
Mich.	339,097	285,151	8,139	16,120	W. Va.	143,124	140,403	175	6,140
Minn.	179,544	179,152	7,793	20,117	Wis.	221,323	193,042	7,166	27,846
Miss.	4,253	80,422	.....	1,481	Wyo.	21,698	28,316	373	1,453
Mo.	369,339	398,025	3,884	14,612					
Mont.	66,750	101,063	.....	9,564	Total	8,538,221	9,129,606	220,506	585,113
Neb.	117,257	158,827	2,952	7,141					
Nev.	12,127	17,776	348	3,065					

Reimer, Soc. Labor, 13,403.

Electoral vote (1916)—Wilson, Dem., 277; Hughes, Rep., 254.

1920.

STATE.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Watkins, Proh.	Debs, Soc.	Christensen, F.-L.	STATE.	Harding, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Watkins, Proh.	Debs, Soc.	Christensen, F.-L.
Ala.	74,690	163,254	757	2,369	.....	Nev.	15,479	9,851	.....	1,864	.....
Ariz.	37,016	29,546	4	222	15	N. H.	95,196	62,662	.....	1,234	.....
Ark.	71,117	107,408	.....	5,111	.....	N. J.	611,670	258,229	4,711	27,217	2,173
Cal.	624,992	229,191	25,204	64,076	.....	N. M.	57,634	46,668	.....	.....	1,097
Col.	173,248	104,936	2,807	8,046	3,016	N. Y.	1,871,167	781,238	19,653	203,201	18,413
Conn.	229,238	120,721	1,771	10,350	1,947	N. C.	232,848	305,447	17	446	.....
Del.	52,858	39,911	986	988	93	N. D.	160,072	37,422	.....	8,282	.....
Fla.	44,853	90,515	5,124	5,189	.....	Ohio	1,182,022	780,037	294	57,147	.....
Ga.	43,720	107,162	.....	465	.....	Okla.	243,464	215,808	.....	25,679	.....
Idaho	88,975	46,579	9	38	6	Ore.	143,592	80,019	3,595	9,801	.....
Ill.	1,420,480	534,395	11,216	74,747	49,630	Pa.	1,218,215	503,202	42,612	70,021	15,642
Ind.	696,370	511,364	13,462	24,703	16,499	R. I.	107,463	55,062	510	4,351	.....
Iowa	634,674	227,921	4,197	16,981	10,321	S. C.	2,244	64,170	.....	26	.....
Kan.	369,268	185,464	.....	15,511	.....	S. D.	110,692	35,938	900	.....	34,707
Ky.	452,480	456,497	3,325	6,409	.....	Tenn.	219,829	206,558	.....	2,239	.....
La.	38,538	87,519	.....	.....	.....	Tex.	114,269	288,767	.....	8,121	.....
Me.	136,355	58,961	1	2,214	.....	Utah	81,555	56,639	.....	3,159	4,475
Md.	236,117	180,626	.....	8,876	1,645	Vt.	68,212	20,919	774	.....	.....
Mass.	681,153	276,691	.....	32,267	.....	Va.	87,456	141,670	826	807	240
Mich.	762,865	233,450	9,646	28,947	10,372	Wash.	223,137	84,298	3,790	8,913	77,246
Minn.	519,421	142,994	11,489	56,106	.....	W. Va.	282,007	220,789	1,528	5,618	.....
Miss.	11,576	69,277	.....	1,639	.....	Wis.	498,576	113,422	8,647	85,041	.....
Mo.	727,162	574,799	5,142	20,242	3,291	Wyo.	35,091	17,429	265	1,288	2,180
Mont.	109,430	57,372	.....	.....	12,204						
Neb.	247,498	119,608	5,947	9,600	.....	Total	16,152,200	9,147,353	189,408	919,799	265,411

Electoral vote (1920)—Harding, Rep., 404; Cox, Dem., 127.

1924.

STATE.	Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.	STATE.	Coolidge, Rep.	Davis, Dem.	La Fol'te, Prog.
Alabama	45,005	112,966	8,084	Nevada	10,992	5,813	9,394
Arizona	30,516	26,235	17,210	New Hampshire	100,078	57,576	9,200
Arkansas	40,036	84,793	13,159	New Jersey	675,162	209,743	108,901
California	733,250	105,514	424,649	New Mexico	54,470	48,473	9,247
Colorado	195,956	75,238	57,368	New York	1,820,058	950,796	268,510
Connecticut	246,322	110,184	42,416	North Carolina	191,753	284,270	6,651
Delaware	52,441	33,445	4,923	North Dakota	94,816	13,830	89,733
Florida	30,633	62,083	.....	Ohio	1,176,130	477,888	357,948
Georgia	30,300	123,200	12,687	Oklahoma	225,947	260,815	40,607
Idaho	69,879	24,256	54,160	Oregon	142,579	67,589	68,463
Illinois	1,453,321	576,775	432,027	Pennsylvania	1,401,481	409,192	307,591
Indiana	697,688	492,247	70,778	Rhode Island	125,335	76,782	7,636
Iowa	530,719	162,600	372,243	South Carolina	1,123	49,008	620
Kansas	407,671	156,319	98,461	South Dakota	101,299	27,214	75,199
Kentucky	396,140	375,732	38,465	Tennessee	131,064	158,537	10,732
Louisiana	24,670	93,218	4,063	Texas	129,472	621,528	23,172
Maine	138,440	41,964	11,382	Utah	77,327	47,001	33,662
Maryland	162,414	148,072	47,157	Vermont	80,498	16,124	5,943
Massachusetts	703,476	280,831	141,225	Virginia	73,328	139,716	10,377
Michigan	874,631	152,038	122,014	Washington	220,224	42,842	140,727
Minnesota	420,779	55,917	339,499	West Virginia	288,635	257,232	36,723
Mississippi	8,494	100,475	3,494	Wisconsin	311,614	68,110	453,678
Missouri	650,283	572,753	84,160	Wyoming	41,858	12,868	25,174
Montana	74,138	31,871	61,105				
Nebraska	218,585	137,289	106,701	United States	15,749,030	8,760,557	4,667,312

Electoral vote (1924)—Coolidge, Rep., 382; Davis, Dem., 136; La Follette, Prog., 13.

The National Conventions of 1924.

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Republican National Convention met in the new Public Auditorium (seating capacity, 12,000) at Cleveland, June 10, with 1,109 delegates, of whom 118 were women and 279 of the alternates were women. The National Committee in 1921 had so apportioned the delegates as to reduce the number from the Southern States, particularly Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Texas. But this apportionment was rescinded by the National Committee in Washington, Dec. 12, 1923. The ten States of the Solid South had 147 delegates in the 1920 convention. Under the tentative roll this was cut to 118, but under the plan finally adopted, they had 156. The reapportionment was:

Four delegates at large from each State. Two additional delegates at large from each Representative at large in Congress from each State. Two delegates at large each for Alaska, District of Columbia, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands. Three additional delegates at large from each State casting its electoral vote, or a majority thereof, for the Republican nominee for President in the last preceding Presidential election.

District delegates: One district delegate from each Congressional district. One additional district delegate from each Congressional district casting 10,000 votes or more for any Republican Elector in the last preceding Presidential election or for the Republican nominee for Congress in the last preceding Congressional election.

The roll of delegates for the 1924 Convention as compared with that of the 1920 Convention was as follows:

STATE.	Deleg'tes.		STATE.	Deleg'tes.	
	1920	1924		1920	1924
Alabama	14	16	New Mexico	6	9
Arizona	6	9	New York	88	91
Arkansas	13	14	N. Carolina	22	22
California	26	29	N. Dakota	10	13
Colorado	12	15	Ohio	48	51
Connecticut	14	17	Oklahoma	20	23
Delaware	6	9	Oregon	10	13
Florida	8	10	Pennsylvania	76	79
Georgia	17	18	Rhode Island	10	13
Idaho	8	11	S. Carolina	11	11
Illinois	58	61	S. Dakota	10	13
Indiana	30	33	Tennessee	20	27
Iowa	26	29	Texas	23	23
Kansas	20	23	Utah	8	11
Kentucky	26	26	Vermont	8	11
Louisiana	12	13	Virginia	15	17
Maine	12	15	Washington	14	17
Maryland	16	19	W. Virginia	16	19
Massachusetts	35	39	Wisconsin	26	29
Michigan	30	33	Wyoming	6	9
Minnesota	24	27	Alaska	2	2
Mississippi	12	12	Dist. of Col.	2	2
Missouri	36	39	Hawaii	2	2
Montana	8	11	Porto Rico	2	2
Nebraska	16	19	Phil. Islands	2	2
Nevada	6	9			
N. Hampshire	8	11	Total	984	1109
New Jersey	28	31			

The Temporary Chairman, Representative Theodore E. Burton, of Ohio, laid stress on the support for invalid soldiers; favored the indorsement of the Child Labor Constitution amendment; the St. Lawrence Waterway project; the constitutional amendment changing the date for the beginning of the Presidential term and the new Congress; favored continuance of anti-trust legislation; made an unqualified declaration for membership in the present World Court of International Justice; declared Japanese immigrants "uncongenial to our industrial life;" objected to legislation for "subventions from the Treasury" as a remedy for the farmers' trouble; opposed high surtaxes; and called for the severest punishment for every individual found guilty as the result of Congressional investigations. He declared that 'truth compels me to say that by far the greater part of our citizenship looks to President Coolidge rather than to Congress for leadership."

Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming, was made Permanent Chairman.

On June 12 the platform was reported and adopted without alteration after the Wisconsin delegation had presented Senator La Follette's substitute platform, which had no support outside that delegation. Dr. Marion Leroy Burton, President of the University of Michigan, made a notable speech nominating President Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts for President. He was nominated on the first ballot, the vote being Coolidge, 1,065; La Follette, 34, and Hiram Johnson, 10. Senator Johnson had withdrawn his name after his defeat in the California primaries, the vote being, Coolidge, 311,826; Johnson, 261,715. La Follette received 28 of Wisconsin's 29 votes, and 6 of North Dakota's 13. Johnson received 10 of South Dakota's 13.

The first ballot for Vice President was Ex-Gov. Frank D. Lowden of Illinois, 222; Judge W. S. Kenyon of Iowa, 172; Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, 139; Gen. Charles G. Dawes of Illinois, 149. Lowden received 779 votes on the second ballot, but refused the nomination by telegraph. A third ballot consequently was taken at the night session, which resulted in the nomination of Gen. Charles Gates Dawes of Illinois for Vice President by a vote of 682½, to 334½ for Secretary Herbert Hoover, and 75 for Judge Kenyon, although William M. Butler, the new National Chairman, had thrown the weight of the Administration to Mr. Hoover.

President Coolidge was formally notified of his nomination in Memorial Continental Hall of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in Washington, on the night of Aug. 14. Gen. Charles G. Dawes was notified at his home in Evanston, Illinois, on Aug. 19.

For the first time in our history, the minute-to-minute proceedings of a National Convention were broadcast by radio over the country.

William M. Butler, of Massachusetts, in accordance with President Coolidge's wishes, was made Chairman of the National Committee on June 13, and on Aug. 25 announced a large advisory committee, on which all shades of Republicans were represented, as a board of strategy in conducting the campaign.

The platform is printed in full herewith.

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL PLATFORM.

The text of the Republican platform as adopted by the Republican National Convention at Cleveland on June 12, 1924, is as follows:

We, the delegates of the Republican Party, in National Convention assembled, bow our heads in reverent memory of Warren G. Harding.

We nominated him four years ago to be our candidate; the people of the Nation elected him their President. His human qualities gripped the affections of the American people. He was a public servant unswerving in his devotion to duty.

A stanch Republican, he was first of all a true patriot, who gave unstintingly of himself during a trying and critical period of our national life.

His conception and successful direction of the Limitation of Armament Conference in Washington was an achievement which advanced the world along the path toward peace.

As delegates of the Republican Party we share in the national thanksgiving that in the great emergency created by the death of our great leader there stood forth fully equipped to be his successor one whom we had nominated as Vice President—Calvin Coolidge, who as Vice President and President by his every act has justified the faith and confidence which he has won from the Nation.

He has put the public welfare above personal considerations. He has given to the people practical idealism in office. By his every act he has won without seeking the applause of the people of the country. The constantly accumulating evidence of his integrity, vision and single-minded devotion to the needs of the people of this Nation strengthens and inspires our confident faith in his continued leadership.

Situation in 1921.

When the Republican Administration took control of the Government in 1921 there were 4,500,000 unemployed; industry and commerce were stagnant; agriculture was prostrate; business was depressed; Government bonds were selling below their par value.

Peace was delayed; misunderstanding and friction characterized our relations abroad. There was a lack of faith in the administration of government resulting in a growing feeling of distrust in the very principles upon which our institutions are founded.

To-day industry and commerce are active; public and private credits are sound. We have made peace; we have taken the first step toward disarmament and strengthened our friendship with the

world powers; our relations with the rest of the world are on a firmer basis, our position was never better understood; our foreign policy never more definite and consistent. The tasks to which we have put our hands are completed. Time has been too short for the correction of all the ills we received as a heritage from the last Democratic Administration, and the notable accomplishments under Republican rule warrant us in appealing to the country with entire confidence.

Public Economy.

We demand, and the people of the United States have a right to demand, rigid economy in government. A policy of strict economy enforced by the Republican Administration since 1921 has made possible a reduction in taxation and has enabled the Government to reduce the public debt by two and a half billion dollars. This policy, vigorously enforced, has resulted in a progressive reduction of public expenditures until they are now two billion dollars per annum less than in 1921. The tax burdens of the people have been relieved to the extent of $1,250,000,000 per annum. Government securities have been increased in value more than three billion dollars. Deficits have been converted into surpluses. The budget system has been firmly established and the number of Federal employees has been reduced more than 100,000. We commend the firm insistence of President Coolidge upon rigid Government economy and pledge him our earnest support to this end.

Finance and Taxation.

We believe that the achievement of the Republican Administration in reducing taxation by $1,250,000,000 per annum, reducing of the public debt by $2,432,000,000; installing a budget system; reducing the public expenditures from $5,500,000,000 per annum to approximately $3,400,000,000 per annum, thus reducing the ordinary expenditures of the Government to substantially a pre-war basis, and the complete restoring of public credit; the payment or refunding of $7,500,000,000 of public obligations without disturbance of credit or industry—all during the short period of three years —presents a record unsurpassed in the history of public finance.

The assessment of taxes wisely and scientifically collected and the efficient and economical expenditure of the money received by the Government are essential to the prosperity of our Nation. Carelessness in levying taxes inevitably breeds extravagance in expenditures. The wisest of taxation rests most rightly on the individual and economic life of the country. The public demand for a sound tax policy is insistent.

Progressive tax reduction should be accomplished through tax reform. It should not be confined to less than 4,000,000 of our citizens who pay direct taxes, but is the right of the more than 100,000,000 who are daily paying their taxes through their living expenses. Congress has in the main confined its work to tax reduction. The matter of tax reform is still unsettled and is equally essential.

We pledge ourselves to the progressive reduction of taxes of all the people as rapidly as may be done with due regard for the essential expenditures of the Government administered with rigid economy, and to place our tax system on a sound, peacetime basis.

We indorse the plan of President Coolidge to call in November a national conference of Federal and State officials for the development of effective methods of lightening the tax burden of our citizens and adjusting questions of taxation as between National and State Governments.

We favor the creation by appropriate legislation of a non-partisan Federal commission to make a comprehensive study and report upon the tax systems of the States and Federal Government with a view to an intelligent reformation of our systems of taxation to a more equitable basis, and a proper adjustment of the suojects of taxation as between the National and State Governments, with justice to the taxpayer and in conformity with these sound economic principles.

Reorganization of Executive Departments.

We favor a comprehensive reorganization of the executive departments and bureaus along the line of the plan recently submitted by a joint committee of the Congress, which has the unqualified support of President Coolidge.

Civil Service.

The improvement in the enforcement of the merit system both by legislative enactment and executive action since March 4, 1921, has been marked and effective. By executive order the appointment of Presidential postmasters has been placed on the merit basis similar to that applying to the classified service.

We favor the classification of postmasters in first, second and third class post offices and the placing of the Prohibition enforcement forces within the classified civil service without necessarily incorporating the present personnel.

Foreign Relations.

The Republican Party reaffirms its stand for agreement among the nations to prevent war and preserve peace. As an important step in this direction we indorse the Permanent Court of International Justice and favor the adherence of the United States to this tribunal as recommended by President Coolidge. This Government has definitely refused membership in the League of Nations and to assume any obligations under the Covenant of the League. On this we stand.

While we are unwilling to enter into political commitments which would involve us in the conflict of European policies, it should be the purpose and high privilege of the United States to continue to co-operate with other nations in humanitarian efforts in accordance with our cherished traditions.

The basic principles of our foreign policy must be independence without indifference to the rights and necessities of others and co-operation without entangling alliances. This policy, overwhelmingly approved by the people, has been vindicated since the end of the great war.

America's participation in world affairs under the Administration of President Harding and President Coolidge has demonstrated the wisdom and prudence of the national judgment. A most impressive example of the capacity of the United States to serve the cause of world peace without political affiliations was shown in the effective and beneficent work of the Dawes commission toward the solution of the perplexing question of German reparations.

The first conference of great powers in Washington, called by President Harding, accomplished the limitation of armaments and the readjustment of the relations of the powers interested in the Far East. The conference resulted in an agreement to reduce armaments, relieved the competitive nations involved from the great burdens of taxation arising from the construction and maintenance of capital battleships, assured a new, broader and better understanding in the Far East; brought the assurance of peace in the region of the Pacific and formally adopted the policy of the open door for trade and commerce in the great markets of the Far East.

The historic conference paved the way to avert the danger of renewed hostilities in Europe and to restore the necessary economic stability. While the military forces of America have been reduced to a peace footing, there has been an increase in the land and air forces abroad which constitutes a continual menace to the peace of the world and a bar to the return of prosperity.

We firmly advocate the calling of a conference on the limitation of land forces, the use of submarines and poison gas, as proposed by President Coolidge, when, through the adoption of a permanent reparation plan, the conditions in Europe will make negotiations and co-operation opportune and possible.

By treaties of peace safeguarding our rights and without derogating those of our former associates in arms, the Republican Administration ended the war between this country and Germany and Austria. We have concluded and signed with other nations during the last three years more than fifty treaties and international agreements in the furtherance of peace and good-will.

New sanctions and new proofs of permanent accord have marked our relations with all Latin America. The long-standing controversy between Chile and Peru has been advanced toward settlement by its submission to the President of the United States as arbitrator and with the helpful cooperation of this country a treaty has been signed by the representatives of sixteen American republics, which will stabilize conditions on the American continent and minimize the opportunities for war.

Our difficulties with Mexico have happily yielded to a most friendly adjustment. Mutual confidence has been restored and a pathway for that friendliness and helpfulness which should exist between this Government and the Government of our neighboring republic has been marked. Agreements have been entered into for the determination by judicial commissions of the claims of the citizens of each country against the respective Governments. We can confidently look forward to more permanent and more stable relations with this republic that joins for so many miles our Southern border.

Our policy, now well defined, of giving practical aid to other peoples without assuming political obligations has been conspicuously demonstrated. The ready and generous response of America to the needs of Japan gave evidence of our helpful interest in the welfare of the distressed in other lands.

The work of our representatives in dealing with subjects of such universal concern as the traffic in women and children, the production and distribution of narcotic drugs, the sale of arms, and in matters affecting public health and morals demonstrated that we can effectively do our part for humanity and civilization without forfeiting, limiting or restricting our national freedom of action.

The American people do cherish their independence, but their sense of duty to all mankind will ever prompt them to give their support, service and leadership to every cause which makes for peace and amity among the nations of the world.

Foreign Debts.

In fulfilment of our solemn pledge in the national platform of 1920 we have steadfastly refused to consider the cancellation of foreign debts. Our attitude has not been that of an oppressive creditor seeking immediate return and ignoring existing financial conditions but has been based on the conviction that a moral obligation such as was incurred should not be disregarded.

We stand for settlements with all debtor countries similar in character to our debt agreement with Great Britain. That settlement, achieved under a Republican Administration, was the greatest international financial transaction in the history of the world. Under the terms of the agreement the United States now receives an annual return upon $4,600,000,000 owed to us by Great Britain with a definite obligation of ultimate payment in full.

The justness of the basis employed has been formally recognized by other debtor nations.

Great nations cannot recognize or admit the principle of repudiation. To do so would undermine the integrity essential for international trade, commerce and credit. Thirty-five per cent. of the total foreign debt is now in process of liquidation.

The Tariff.

We reaffirm our belief in the protective tariff to extend needed protection to our productive industries. We believe in protection as a national policy, with due and equal regard to all sections and to agriculture, industries and occupations. It is only by adherence to such a policy that the well-being of the consumers can be safeguarded and that there can be assured to American agriculture, to American labor and to American manufacturers a return to perpetuate American standards of life. A protective tariff is designed to support the high American economic level of life for the average family and to prevent a lowering to the levels of economic life prevailing in other lands.

It is the history of the Nation that the protective tariff system has ever justified itself by restoring confidence, promoting industrial activity and employment, enormously increasing our purchasing power and bringing increased prosperity to all our people.

The tariff protection to our industry works for increased consumption of domestic agricultural products by an employed population instead of one unable to purchase the necessaries of life. Without the strict maintenance of the tariff principle our farmers will need always to compete with cheap lands and cheap labor abroad and with lower standards of living.

The enormous value of the protective principle has once more been demonstrated by the Emergency Tariff Act of 1921 and the Tariff Act of 1922.

We assert our belief in the elastic provision adopted by Congress in the Tariff Act of 1922 providing for a method of readjusting the tariff rates and the classifications in order to meet changing economic conditions when such changed conditions are brought to the attention of the President by complaint or application.

We believe that the power to increase or decrease any rate of duty provided in the tariff furnishes a safeguard, on the one hand, against excessive taxes, and, on the other hand, against too high customs charges.

The wise provisions of this section of the Tariff Act afford ample opportunity for tariff duty to be adjusted after a hearing in order that they may cover the actual differences in the cost of production in the United States and the principal competing countries of the world.

We also believe that the application of this provision of the Tariff Act will contribute to business stability by making unnecessary general disturbances which are usually incident to general tariff revision.

Agriculture.

In dealing with agriculture the Republican Party recognizes that we are faced with a fundamental national problem and that the prosperity and welfare of the Nation as a whole is dependent upon the prosperity and welfare of our agricultural population.

We recognize our agricultural activities are still struggling with adverse conditions that have brought about distress. We pledge the party to take whatever steps are necessary to bring back a balanced condition between agriculture, industry and labor, which was destroyed by the Democratic Party through an unfortunate administration of legislation passed as wartime methods.

We affirm that under the Republican Administration the problems of the farmer have received more serious consideration than ever before, both by definite executive action and by Congressional action, not only in the field of general legislation but also in the enactment of laws to meet emergency situations.

The restoration of general prosperity and of the purchasing power of our people through tariff protection has resulted in an increased domestic consumption of farm products, while the prices of many agricultural commodities are above the war price level by reason of direct tariff protection.

Under the leadership of the President at the most critical time a corporation was organized by private capital, making available $100,000,000 to assist the farmers of the Northwest.

In realization of the disturbance in the agricultural export market, the result of the financial depression in Europe, and appreciating that the export field would be enormously improved by economic rehabilitation and the resulting increased consuming power, a sympathetic support and direction was given to the work of the American representatives on the European Reparation Commission.

The revival in 1921 of the War Finance Corporation with loans of over $300,000,000 averted in 1921 a complete collapse in the agricultural industry.

We have established a new intermediate credit banks for agriculture and increased the capital of the Federal Farm Loan System. Emergency loans have been granted to drought-stricken areas. We have enacted into law the Co-operative Marketing Act, the Grain Futures and Packer Control Acts; given to agriculture direct representation on the Federal Reserve Board and on the Federal Aid Commission. We have greatly strengthened our foreign marketing service for the disposal of our agricultural products.

The crux of the problem from the standpoint of the farmer is the net profit he receives after his outlay. The process of bringing the average prices of what he buys and what he sells closer together can be promptly expedited by reduction in taxes, steady employment in industry and stability in business.

This process can be expedited by lower freight rates, by better marketing through co-operative efforts and a more scientific organization of the physical human machinery of distribution and by a greater diversification of farm products.

We promise every assistance in the reorganization of the market system on sounder and more economical lines and, when diversification is needed, Government assistance during the period of transition. Vigorous efforts of this Administration toward broadening our exports market will be continued.

The Republican Party pledges itself to the development and enactment of measures which will place the agricultural interests of America on a basis of economic equality with other industry to assure its prosperity and success. We favor adequate tariff protection to such of our agricultural products as are threatened by competition. We favor, without putting the Government into business, the establishment of a Federal system of organization for co-operative marketing of food products.

Mining.

The mining industry has experienced a period of depression as the result of the abnormal economic conditions growing out of the war. This Administration has accomplished much in improving the conditions affecting this great fundamental industry and pledges itself to continue its effort in this direction.

Highways.

The Federal Aid Road Act, adopted by the Republican Congress in 1921, has been of inestimable value to the development of the highway system of the several States and of the Nation. We pledge

a continuation of this policy of Federal co-operation with the States in highway building.

We favor the construction of roads and trails in our national forests necessary to their protection and utilization. In appropriations, therefore, the taxes which these lands would pay if taxable should be considered as a controlling factor.

Labor.

The increasing stress of industrial life, the constant and necessary efforts, because of world competition, to increase production and decrease costs, have made it specially incumbent on those in authority to protect labor from undue exactions.

We commend Congress for having recognized this possibility in its prompt adoption of the recommendation of President Coolidge for a constitutional amendment authorizing Congress to legislate on the subject of child labor, and we urge the prompt consideration of that amendment by the Legislatures of the various States.

There is no success great enough to justify the employment of women in labor under conditions which will impair their natural functions.

We favor high standards for wage, working and living conditions among the women employed in industry.

We pledge a continuance of the successful efforts of the Republican Administration to eliminate the seven-day, twelve-hour work week in industry. We regard with satisfaction the elimination of the twelve-hour day in the steel industry, and the agreement of alternate thirteen and eleven hours, accomplished through the efforts of Presidents Harding and Coolidge. We declare our faith in the principle of the eight-hour day.

We pledge a continuation of the work of rehabilitating workers in industry as conducted by the Federal Board of Vocational Education, and favor adequate appropriations for this purpose.

We favor a broader and better system of vocational education, a more adequate system of Federal free employment agencies, with facilities for assisting the movements of seasonal and migratory labor, including farm labor, with ample organization for bringing the man and his job together.

Railroads.

The people demand and are entitled to have prompt and efficient transportation at the lowest rates consistent with good service and a reasonable return upon the value of the property devoted to public service.

We believe that the American people demand, and we favor, a careful and scientific readjustment of railroad rate schedules with a view to the encouragement of agriculture and basic industries, without impairment of railroad service.

The present laws regulating railroads, which were enacted to meet post-war conditions, should be modified from time to time as experience shows the necessity therefor.

The consolidation of railroads into fewer competitive systems, subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, should be provided for.

The Labor Board provisions of the present law should be amended whenever it appears from experience that such action is necessary. Collective bargaining, mediation and voluntary arbitration are the most important steps in maintaining peaceful labor relations and should be encouraged. We do not believe in compulsory action at any time in the settlement of labor disputes.

Public opinion must be the final arbiter in any crisis which so vitally affects public welfare as the suspension of transportation.

Therefore the interests of the public require the maintenance of an impartial tribunal which can in an emergency make an investigation of the facts and publish its conclusions. This is essential as a basis for popular judgment.

We favor a stable, consistent and constructive policy toward our railroads.

Government Control.

The prosperity of the American Nation rests on the vigor of private initiative which has bred a spirit of independence and self-reliance. The Republican Party stands now, as always, against all attempts to put the Government into business.

American industry should not be compelled to struggle against Government competition. The right of the Government to regulate, supervise and control public utilities and public interests we believe should be strengthened, but we are firmly opposed to the nationalization or Government ownership of public utilities.

Coal.

The price and a constant supply of this essential commodity are of vital interest to the public. The Government has no constitutional power to regulate prices, but can bring its influence to bear by the powerful instrument afforded by full publicity.

When through industrial conflict its supply is threatened, the President should have authority to appoint a commission to act as mediators and as a medium for voluntary arbitration. In the event of a strike, the control of distribution must be invoked to prevent pr fiteering.

Merchant Marine.

The Republican Party stands for a strong and permanent merchant marine built by Americans, owned by Americans and manned by Americans, to secure the necessary contact with world markets for our surplus agricultural products and manufactures; to protect our shippers and importers from exorbitant ocean freight rates and to become a powerful arm of our national defense.

That part of the merchant marine now owned by the Government should continue to be improved in its economic and effi ient management, with reduction of the losses now paid by the Government through taxation until it is finally placed on so sound a basis that, with ocean freight rates becoming normal, due to improvement in international affairs, it can be sold to American citizens.

Waterways, Flood Control and Water Power.

Fully realizing the vital importance of transportation in both cost and service to all our people, we favor the construction of the most feasible waterways from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Seaboard and the Gulf of Mexico and the improvement and development of rivers, harbors and waterways, inland and coastwise, to the fullest extent justified by the presence and potential tonnage available.

We favor a comprehensive survey of the conditions under which the flood waters of the Colorado River may be controlled and utilized for the benefit of the people of the States which border thereon.

The Federal Water Power Act establishes a national water-power policy and the way has thereby been opened for the greatest water-power development in history under conditions which preserve the initiative of our people, yet protect the public interests.

The World War Veterans.

We reaffirm the admiration and gratitude which we feel for soldiers and sailors; the Republican Party pledges a continually and increasing solicitude for all those suffering any disability as a result of service to the United States in time of war. No country and no Administration has ever shown a more generous disposition in the care of its disabled, or more thoughtful consideration in providing a sound administration for the solution of the many problems involved in making intended benefits fully, directly and promptly available to the veterans.

The confusion, inefficiency and maladministration existing heretofore since the establishment of this Government agency have been cured and plans are being actively made looking to a further improvement in the operation of the bureau by the passage of new legislation.

The basic statute has been so liberalized as to bring within its terms 100,000 additional beneficiaries. The privilege of hospitalization in Government hospitals, as recommended by President Coolidge, has been granted to all veterans irrespective of the origin of disability, and over $50,000,000 has been appropriated for hospital construction, which will provide sufficient beds to care for all.

Appropriations totaling over $1,100,000,000 made by the Republican Congress for the care of the disabled evidences the unmistakable purpose of the Government not to consider costs when the welfare of these men is at stake. No legislation for the benefit of the disabled soldier proposed during the last four years by veterans' organizations has failed to receive consideration.

We pledge ourselves to meet the problems of the future affecting the care of our wounded and disabled in a spirit of liberality and with that thoughtful consideration which will enable the Government to give to the individual veterans that full measure of care guaranteed by an effective administration machinery to which his patriotic services and sacrifices entitle him.

Conservation.

We believe in the development, effective and efficient, whether of oil, timber, coal or water power resources of this Government, only as needed and only after the public need has become a matter of public record, controlled with a scrupulous regard and ever vigilant safeguards against waste, speculation and monopoly.

The natural resources of the country belong to all the people and are a part of an estate belonging to generations yet unborn. The Government policy should be to safeguard, develop and utilize these possessions. The conservation policy of the Nation originated with the Republican Party, under the inspiration of Theodore Roosevelt. We hold it a privilege of the Republican Party to build as a memorial to him on the foundation which he laid.

Education and Relief.

The conservation of human resources is one of the most solemn responsibilities of Government. There is an obligation which cannot be ignored and which demands that the Federal Government shall, as far as lies in its power, give to the people and the States the benefit of its counsel.

The welfare activities of the Government connected with the various departments are already numerous and important, but lack the co-ordination which is essential to effective action. To meet these needs, we approve the suggestion for the creation of a Cabinet post of Education and Relief.

Universal Mobilization in War Time.

We believe that in time of war the Nation should draft for its defense not only its citizens, but also every resource which may contribute to success.

The country demands that should the United States ever again be called upon to defend itself by arms, the President be empowered to draft such material resources and such service as may be required and to stabilize the prices of services and essential commodities, whether used in actual warfare or private activities.

Immigration and Naturalization.

The unprecedented living conditions in Europe following the World War created a condition by which we were threatened with mass immigration that would have seriously disturbed our economic life. The law recently enacted is designed to protect the inhabitants of our country, not only the American citizen, but also the alien already with us who is seeking to secure an economic foothold for himself and family, from the competition that would come from unrestricted immigration. The administrative features of the law represent a great constructive advance and eliminate the hardships suffered by immigrants under the emergency statute.

We favor the adoption of methods which will exercise a helpful influence among the foreign-born population and provide for the education of the alien in our language, customs, ideals and standards of life. We favor the improvement of naturalization laws.

Hawaii—Alaska.

We favor a continuance for the Territory of Hawaii of Federal assistance in harbor improvements, the appropriation of its share of Federal funds, and the systematic extension of the settlement of public lands by the Hawaiian race.

We indorse the policy of the present Administration in reference to Alaska and favor a continuance of the constructive development of the Territory.

Philippines.

The Philippines policy of the Republican Party has been and is inspired by the belief that our duty toward the Filipino people is a national obligation which should remain entirely free from parties and politics.

In accepting the obligation which came to it with the control of the Philippine Islands the American people has only the wish to serve, advance and improve the conditions of the Filipino people. That thought will continue to be the dominating factor in the American consideration of the many problems which must inevitably grow out of our relationship to the people.

If the time comes when it is evident to Congress that independence would be better for the people of the Philippines with respect to both their domestic concerns and their status in the world, and the Filipino people then desire complete independence, the American Government will gladly accord it. A careful study of the conditions in the Philippine Islands has convinced us that the time for such action has not yet arrived.

Reclamation.

Federal reclamation of the arid and semi-arid lands in the West has been the subject of intensive study in the Department of the Interior during the past fiscal year. New policies and methods of operation have been adopted which promise to insure the successful accomplishment of the objects sought. The completion of this reorganization plan is regarded as one of the achievements of the present Administration in the interests of farmers immediately and of all the people ultimately.

Commercial Aviation.

We advocate the early enactment of such legislation and the taking of such steps by the Government as will tend to promote commercial aviation.

Army and Navy.

There must be no further weakening of our regular army, and we advocate appropriations sufficient to provide for the training of all members of the National Guard, the citizens' military training camps, the Reserve Officers' training camps and the reserves who may offer themselves for service. We pledge ourselves to round out and maintain the navy to the full strength provided the United States by the letter and spirit of the limitation of armament conference.

The Negro.

We urge the Congress to enact at the earliest possible date a Federal anti-lynching law, so that the full influence of the Federal Government may be wielded to exterminate this hideous crime. We believe that much of the misunderstanding which now exists can be eliminated by humane and sympathetic study of its causes. The President has recommended the creation of a commission for the investigation of social and economic conditions and the promotion of mutual understanding and confidence.

Orderly Government.

The Republican Party reaffirms its devotion to orderly government under the guarantees embodied in the Constitution of the United States. We recognize the duty of constant vigilance to preserve at all times a clean and honest government and to bring to the bar of justice every defiler of the public service in or out of office.

Dishonesty and corruption are not political attributes. The recent Congressional investigations have exposed instances in both parties of men in public office who are willing to sell official favors and men out of office who are willing to buy them in some cases with money and in others with influence.

The sale of influence resulting from the holding of public position or from association while in public office or the use of such influence for private gain or advantage is a perversion of public trust and prejudicial to good government. It should be condemned by public opinion and forbidden by law.

We demand the speedy, fearless and impartial prosecution of all wrongdoers, without regard for political affiliation or position, but we declare no greater wrong can be committed against the people than the attempt to destroy their trust in the great body of their public servants. Admitting the deep humiliation which all good citizens share, that our public life should have harbored some dishonest men, we assert that these undesirables do not represent the standard of our national integrity.

The Government at Washington is served to-day by thousands of earnest, conscientious and faithful officials and employees in every department. It is a grave wrong against these patriotic men and women to strive indiscriminately to besmirch the names of the innocent and undermine the confidence of the people in the Government under which they live. It is even a graver wrong when this is done for partisan purposes or for selfish exploitation.

The Republican Administration has already taken charge of the prosecution of official dereliction, and it will continue the work of discovering and punishing; but it will not confuse the innocent with the guilty, nor prostitute for party advantage the enforcement of the law.

Law and Order.

We must have respect for law. We must have observance of law. We must have enforcement of law. The very existence of the Government depends upon this. The substitution of private will for public law is only another name for oppression, disorder, anarchy and the mob rule.

Every Government depends upon the loyalty and respect of its citizens. Violations of the law weaken and threaten government itself. No honest Government can condone such actions on the part of its citizens. The Republican Party pledges the full strength of the Government for the maintenance of these principles by the enforcement of the Constitution and of all laws.

Women Delegates.

We extend our greeting to the women delegates who for the first time under Federal authorization sit with us in full equality. The Republican Party from the beginning has espoused the cause of Woman Suffrage, and the presence of these women delegates signifies to many here the completion of

a task undertaken years ago. We welcome them not as assistants or as auxiliary representatives, but as co-partners in the great political work in which we are engaged, and we believe that the actual partnership in party councils should be made more complete.

Constitutional Guarantee.

The Republican Party reaffirms its unyielding devotion to the Constitution and to the guarantees of civil, political and religious liberty therein contained.

Party Responsibility.

With us, parties are essential instrumentalities of government. Our Government functions best when the Chief Executive is supported by a majority in the Congress of the same political faith, united by party principles and able by concerted action to carry out in an orderly way a definite, consistent and well-balanced program. In urging the people to elect a Republican President and Vice President, we urge them to elect to the Senate and House of Representatives men and women who believe in the Republican principles, acknowledge party responsibility and who can be relied on to keep faith with the people by carrying out the program which the Republican Party presents and pledges itself to fulfil.

THE PROGRESSIVE AND SOCIALIST CONVENTIONS.

A Conference for Progressive Political Action convened in Cleveland on July 4, 1924. A prepared statement from United States Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin was read by his son, in which the Senator announced that he would submit his name, together with those of duly qualified electors, for filing on the ballot of every State in the Union, in a candidacy for the Presidency of the United States. He severely arraigned both the Republican Party and the Democratic Party for "betrayal of the trust," and said the action of the people in the November election would "insure the creation of a new party in which all progressors may unite."

Senator La Follette was indorsed by acclamation for the Presidency at a session on July 5, and a great demonstration followed. The National Committee of the Conference, acting with the La Follette-for-President Committee, were authorized to name a candidate for Vice President. There were no nominating speeches, but several seconding speeches, notably one by Morris Hillquit of New York on behalf of the Socialist Party, another by George W. Leftwich, pledging the support of the Farmer-Labor Party, which he said was now organized in thirty-five States and had a voting membership of more than one million. The last was made by a Negro, William Pickens of New York, who said that thousands of Negroes were ready to switch their allegiance to the new party. A platform was adopted. The conference repudiated the Communistic program of the St. Paul Convention and rejected its representative, William D. Mahoney. Following this rejection, William Z. Foster, Chairman and C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary, of the Workers' Party of America, issued a statement denouncing the La Follette Convention, as "the most reactionary political convention held this year."

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, who had refused to support the Democratic nominee for President, was, on July 18, named as the Vice Presidential candidate. Senator La Follette chose the name "Progressive" for the party. Representative John M. Nelson of Wisconsin was made Chairman of the Executive Committee. During the campaign the Senator received the support of the Steuben Society, a nation-wide organization of German-Americans, and was pledged the support of the American Federation of Labor by its Executive Council.

At the National Convention of the Socialist Party of America at Cleveland on July 7, a report offered by a majority of a Committee of Fifteen, recommending that the convention concur in the action of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, in indorsing the candidacy of Senator La Follette and his platform, was after debate, adopted by a vote of 106 to 17. Thus officially, the whole organization of the Socialist Party was thrown to the support of the candidacy of Senator La Follette. The Socialist Party maintained its organization, and in States like New York, where they had a place on the ballot, the La Follette electors were carried under their name and emblem, as well as in a separate column (with one change) under the name and emblem of the Progressive Party.

The La Follette platform, indorsed by the Socialists, is printed in full herewith.

LA FOLLETTE'S PROGRESSIVE PLATFORM.

The text of the La Follette platform, adopted on July 5 by the Progressive Convention, is as follows:

For 148 years the American people have been seeking to establish a government for the service of all and to prevent the establishment of a government for the mastery of the few. Free men of every generation must combat renewed efforts of organized force and greed to destroy liberty. Every generation must wage a new war for freedom against new forces that seek through new devices to enslave mankind.

Under our representative democracy the people protect their liberties through their public agents.

The test of public officials and public policies alike must be: Will they serve, or will they exploit, the common need?

The reactionary continues to put his faith in mastery for the solution of all problems. He seeks to have what he calls the "strong men and best minds" rule and impose their decision upon the masses of their weaker brethren.

The progressive, on the contrary, contends for less autocracy and more democracy in government, and for less power of privilege and greater obligation of service.

Under the principle of ruthless individualism and competition, that government is deemed best which offers to the few the greatest chance of individual gain.

Under the progressive principle of co-operation, that government is deemed best which offers to the many the highest level of average happiness and well-being.

It is our faith that we all go up or down together—that class gains are temporary delusions and that eternal laws of compensation make every man his brother's keeper.

PROGRAM OF PUBLIC SERVICE.

In that faith we present our program of public service:

(1) The use of power of the Federal Government to crush private monopoly, not to foster it.

(2) Unqualified enforcement of the constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech, press and assemblage.

(3) Public ownership of the Nation's waterpower and creation of a public superpower system. Strict public control and permanent conservation of all national resources, including coal, iron and other ores, oil and timber lands, in the interest of the people. Promotion of public works in times of business depression.

(4) Retention of surtaxes on swollen incomes; restoration of the tax on excess profits, on stock dividends, profits undistributed to evade taxes, rapidly progressive taxes on large estates and inheritances and repeal of excessive tariff duties, especially on trust-controlled necessities of life, and of nuisance taxes on consumption, to relieve the people of the present unjust burden of taxation and compel those who profited by the war to pay their share of the war's costs and to provide the funds for adjusted compensation solemnly pledged to the veterans of the World War.

(5) Reconstruction of the Federal Reserve and Federal Farm Loan System to provide for direct public control of the Nation's money and credit, to make it available on fair terms to all, and national and State Legislatures to permit and promote co-operative banking.

(6) Adequate laws to guarantee to farmers and industrial workers the right to organize and bargain collectively, through representatives of their own choosing, for the maintenance or improvement of their standards of life.

GOVERNMENT MARKETING.

(7) Creation of Government marketing corporation to provide a direct route between farm producer and city consumer, and to assure farmers fair prices for their products and protect consumers from the profiteers in foodstuffs and other necessaries of life. Legislation to conduct the meat packing industry.

(8) Protection and aid of co-operative enterprises by national and State legislation.

(9) Common international action to effect the economic recovery of the world from the effects of the World War.

(10) Repeal of the Esch-Cummins law. Public ownership of railroads, with democratic operation, with definite safeguards against bureaucratic control.

(11) Abolition of the tyranny and usurpation of the courts, including the practice of nullifying legislation in conflict with the political, social or economic theories of the judges. Abolition of injunctions in labor disputes and of the power to punish for contempt without trial by jury. Election of all Federal judges without party designation for limited terms.

(12) Prompt ratification of the Child Labor Amendment, and subsequent enactment of a Federal law to protect children in industry. Removal of legal discriminations against women by measures not prejudicial to legislation necessary for the protection of women and for the advancement of social welfare.

(13) A deep waterway from the Great Lakes to the sea.

WOULD OUTLAW WAR.

(14) We denounce the mercenary system of foreign policy under recent Administrations in the interests of financial imperialists, oil monopolists and international bankers; which has at times degraded our State Department from its high service as a strong and kindly intermediary of defenseless governments to a trading outpost for those interests and concession seekers engaged in the exploitation of weaker nations, as contrary to the will of the American people, destructive of domestic development and provocative of war. We favor an active foreign policy to bring about a revision of the Versailles Treaty in accordance with the terms of the Armistice, and to promote firm treaty agreements with all nations to outlaw wars, abolish conscription, drastically reduce land, air and naval armaments, and guarantee public referendums on peace and war.

In supporting this program we are applying to the needs of to-day the fundamental principles of American democracy, opposing equally the dictatorship of plutocracy and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

We appeal to all Americans without regard to partisan affiliation, and we raise the standards of our faith so that all of like purpose may rally and march in this campaign under the banners of progressive union.

The Nation may grow rich in the vision of greed. The Nation will grow great in the vision of service.

THE MINOR CONVENTIONS AND CANDIDATES.

The Farmer-Labor Progressive Convention met at St. Paul on June 17 and 18, on a call made by J A. H. Hopkins, Chairman of the Committee of Forty-eight. No organization was excluded from sending delegates, which was willing to subscribe to these five fundamental planks: Government ownership of railroads; public ownership of natural resources; control of money and credits by the people through Government and co-operative banks; restoration of civil rights guaranteed by the Constitution; and abolition of the use of injunction in labor disputes and other judicial abuses. No inquiry was made as to the philosophic views of the groups participating.

Before the convention met, Senator La Follette wrote a letter repudiating the Communists and other Radicals who were participating in that movement. His candidacy, therefore, was not indorsed, as the Communists, led by William Z. Foster of Chicago, succeeded in dominating the convention, which nominated for President, Duncan McDonald of Springfield, Ill., formerly President of the Illinois State Miners' Union, and for Vice President, William Bouck of Sedro Woolley, Wash., a fruit grower and farmers' organizer.

On July 10, however, after the other nominations had been made, the executive committee of the party consented to the withdrawal of these two candidates, and substituted William Z. Foster for President and Benjamin Gitlow of New York for Vice President, who had already been nominated by the Workers' (Communist) Party. McDonald supported La Follette.

The Farmer-Labor Party, in its platform, called for nationalization of mines, superpower plants, railroads, banks, grain exchanges and telephone and telegraph services, and participation of the workers employed in those industries in their management. It also called for Government loans to farmers without interest, guaranteed employment at a minimum wage with unemployment insurance at regular union rates, and use of police and soldiers in strikes on the side of strikers.

The Socialist-Labor Party Convention met at the Broadway Central Hotel, in New York on May 11 (Sunday) and 12, with 50 delegates in attendance. The convention readopted its platform for the last Presidential campaign, declaring that "the capitalistic system had fulfilled its historic function and the capitalistic class had become a class of parasites. To supplant the capitalistic system the Socialist-Labor Party proposes that the workers shall assume control and direction as well as operation of their industrial affairs. We therefore call upon the wage workers to organize themselves into a revolutionary political organization under the banner of Socialist-Labor and to organize themselves upon the industrial field into a Socialist Industrial Union in order to consolidate the material power necessary for the establishment of a Socialist Industrial Republic."

For President, Frank T. Johns of Portland, Ore., was nominated, and for Vice President, Verne L. Reynolds of Baltimore, Md.

The National Independent Party, meeting in Indianapolis, July 9, named for President, John Zahnd of Indianapolis, and for Vice President, Roy M. Harrop of Omaha, Neb. Mr. Zahnd, however, after conference with the executive committee of the party, withdrew, July 29, in favor of Senator La Follette.

The Commonwealth Land Party, formerly the Single Tax Party, held its second national convention in New York on Feb. 8 and 9, with delegates from 13 States. They adopted a platform setting forth single tax principles, the elimination of private ownership of land, and the demand that the full rent of the land be collected by the Government in place of all direct and indirect taxes, and that all buildings, machinery and improvements, all industry, all wages and incomes, be entirely exempt from taxation. The convention nominated William J. Wallace of New Jersey, for President, and J. C. Lincoln of Ohio, for Vice President.

The American Party held its national convention at Columbus, O., June 3, and adopted a platform dealing with law enforcement, immigration, outlawry of war, and polygamy. The convention named Judge Gilbert O. Nations of Washington, D. C., for President, and former Representative Charles H. Randall of Los Angeles, Cal., for Vice President. The support of the Ku Klux Klan was sought.

The Prohibition Party held its convention in Columbus, O., on June 6, and voted to continue the party machinery and make its usual campaign for principle. One hundred and forty-seven delegates were present. Herman P. Faris of Clinton, Mo., was nominated for President, and Miss Marie C. Brehm of California, for Vice President.

UNITED STATES GEOGRAPHIC BOARD.

Chairman—Dr. C. Hart Merriam, Department of Agriculture.

Will C. Barnes, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

Clarence E. Batschelet, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Frank Bond, General Land Office, Department of the Interior.

Capt. Frederic B. Bassett, Hydrographer, Department of the Navy.

J. N. B. Hewitt, Ethnologist, Smithsonian Institution.

James McCormick, Geological Survey, Department of the Interior.

James W. McGuire, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce.

Col. Lawrence Martin, Library of Congress.

John S. Mills, Department of the Treasury.

L. N. Morgan, Division of Postmasters' Appointments Post Office Department.

Lieut. Col. Girard L. McEntee, General Staff, War Department.

George R. Putnam, Bureau of Lighthouses, Department of Commerce.

Lieut. Col. A. C. Roberts, Topographer, Post Office Department.

Edward A. Huse, Government Printing Office.

By executive order of Aug. 10, 1906, the official title of the United States Board on Geographic Names was changed to United States Geographic Board, and its duties enlarged. The board passes on all unsettled questions concerning geographic names which arise in the departments, as well as determines, changes, and fixes place names within the United States and its insular possessions, and any name suggested by any officer of the Government must be referred to the board before publication. The decisions of the board are to be accepted by all the departments of the Government as standard authority.

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Democratic National Convention met in Madison Square Garden, New York, on June 24, 1924, and did not conclude its labors until 2.30 A. M., July 10, holding twenty-nine sessions, the most protracted convention in the history of the country. It required 103 ballots to nominate John W. Davis of West Virginia; the largest previous number of ballots at a National Convention was fifty-nine at the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, in 1860, when there was a split in the party on the Civil War issue. The Democratic Convention in 1912 at Baltimore nominated Woodrow Wilson for President on the 46th ballot, and the convention in San Francisco in 1920 nominated James M. Cox on the forty-fourth ballot.

The proceedings of the convention were broadcast by radio all over the country. It was the first convention held in New York since that of 1868, which nominated Governor Horatio Seymour.

There were 1,446 delegates, and an equal number of alternates, many with fractional votes only. The number of votes was 1,098, and the number necessary to nominate under the two-thirds rule was 732. Apportionment of the delegates and alternates was: Two delegates and two alternates for each United States Senator, and two delegates and two alternates for each Representative in Congress from the respective States; and from the District of Columbia, the Philippines, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Alaska and the Canal Zone, six delegates and six alternates each.

There were 182 women delegates and 292 women alternates. The Vice Chairman of the Convention and the Chairman of the Credentials Committee were women. Women in goodly numbers were members of other committees; women spoke from the platform on important issues, seconded nominations, and one woman, Mrs. Leroy Springs, of South Carolina, was placed in nomination for Vice President.

Of the delegations, twenty-one were uninstructed, and nineteen were by State conventions placed under the unit rule.

The Garden seated 12,200, and was crowded at nearly every session. Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi, as Temporary Chairman, delivered the keynote speech, June 24, emphasizing the recent revelations in the oil scandal. He attacked the leadership of President Coolidge, the Republican tariff policy, the Mellon tax plan and the sugar subsidy, and severely criticised the Republican Party for its attitude toward the League of Nations and the World War. He claimed credit for the Democrats for the Disarmament Conference, and ascribed the distress of the farmers to Republican legislation.

Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana, was made Permanent Chairman.

The Platform Committee began deliberations June 24, and reported the platform at 3 P. M. on June 28. They agreed on all planks except on that on the League of Nations, and that on the question of religious liberty. Minority reports were brought in on both these planks and were debated with great vigor on the 28th. The final vote was declared at 2 A. M. on the 29th after both minority reports had been rejected and the platform as presented adopted by acclamation.

The minority report offering a plank containing a definite and unequivocal pledge of participation by this country in the League of Nations was presented in an eloquent speech by former Secretary of War Newton D. Baker of Ohio, supported by seven members of the Resolutions Committee. It read:

"INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION:

"The most important problem facing the nations of the world to-day is how to recover from the last war and remove the menace of future wars.

"The only hope for world peace and for economic recovery lies in the organized efforts of sovereign nations co-operating to remove the causes of war and to substitute law and order for violence. Only thus can we outlaw war, stop preparations for war and keep out of war.

"Under Democratic leadership a practical plan was devised, on which fifty-four nations are now operating and which has for its fundamental purpose the free co-operation of all nations in the works of peace. The leaders of the Republican Party opposed that plan by gross misrepresentations. They subordinated the peace of the world and the welfare of this nation to doubtful party advantage. They have not carried out their promise of a substitute. The Government of the United States, which has always taken the lead, has, for the last four years for the first time in its history, fallen behind in efforts for international peace and justice.

"This Republican Administration made one limited effort to reduce the instruments of war, but none to reduce the causes of war. It has not only failed to aid, but has delayed political and economic reconstruction in Europe. By shirking responsibility it has impaired our self-respect at home and injured our prestige abroad. It has reduced this great nation to the role of impotent observer.

It has found it necessary to use the League of Nations, and yet seems constrained to sneer at and misrepresent it. Their policy of isolation is as revolting in its spiritual aspects as it is harmful in its material consequences.

"The Republican Party has no foreign policy.

"We approve the proposal, so repeatedly trifled with by the Republican Party, that the United States directly adhere to the Permanent Court of International Justice established under the auspices of the League of Nations. This proposal, while sound and desirable, is, however, but a fragment of the complete plan which is necessary if we are to abolish war and have economic recovery and stability.

"It would better comport with the dignity and interest of this great nation to face the question of international co-operation frankly and manfully. There is no substitute for the League of Nations as an agency working for peace.

"The League of Nations never meant and the Democratic Party never favored any 'foreign entanglements,' any meddling in the domestic affairs of others, any impairment of sovereignty. The Democratic Party favors membership in that co-operative agency upon conditions which will make it clear that we are not committed to use force and such further conditions as the President, with the approval of the Senate, may deem appropriate to make our co-operation effective in fact and consistent with our constitutional practice. Under a Democratic Administration the Government will endeavor to lift this great question above partisanship and to reflect the best opinion of those who place the welfare of the nation above partisanship. It will pursue a course which safeguards American interests and conforms to American traditions, aspirations and ideals. It will co-operate with civilization to banish war.

"The Democratic Party has a foreign policy."

THE FIGHT OVER THE K. K. K.

The vote on the report after a two-hour debate was: For, 353½; against, 742½.

The minority report presented by W. R. Pattangail of Maine, and twelve other members, was an addition to the plank in the platform which deals with "freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of press." Its purpose was to mention the Ku Klux Klan by name and added these paragraphs:

"We condemn political secret societies of all kinds as opposed to the exercise of free government

REPRESENTATION AT THE 1924 DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The representation of the States and Territories in the 1924 Democratic National Convention was the same as in that of 1920, except that the Canal Zone had six delegates instead of two, and was as follows:

STATE.	Delegates.	STATE.	Delegates.	STATE.	Delegates.	STATE.	Delegates.
Alabama	24	Kentucky	26	New Mexico	6	Vermont	8
Arizona	6	Louisiana	20	New York	90	Virginia	24
Arkansas	18	Maine	12	North Carolina	24	Washington	14
California	26	Maryland	16	North Dakota	10	West Virginia	16
Colorado	12	Massachusetts	36	Ohio	48	Wisconsin	26
Connecticut	14	Michigan	20	Oklahoma	20	Wyoming	6
Delaware	6	Minnesota	24	Oregon	10	Alaska	6
Florida	12	Mississippi	20	Pennsylvania	76	District of Col	6
Georgia	28	Missouri	36	Rhode Island	10	Hawaii	6
Idaho	8	Montana	8	South Carolina	18	Philippines	6
Illinois	58	Nebraska	16	South Dakota	10	Porto Rico	6
Indiana	30	Nevada	6	Tennessee	24	Canal Zone	6
Iowa	26	New Hampshire	8	Texas	40		
Kansas	20	New Jersey	28	Utah	8	Total	1,098

and contrary to the spirit of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.'

"We pledge the Democratic Party to oppose any effort on the part of the Ku Klux Klan, or any organization, to interfere with the religious liberty or political freedom of any citizen, or to limit the civic rights of any citizen or body of citizens because of religion, birthplace or racial origin."

The debate, which lasted two hours, was very bitter. Other speakers advocating the naming of the Klan were Edmund H. Moore of Ohio, former secretary to Bainbridge Colby, Mrs. Carroll Miller of Pittsburgh, Andrew L. Erwin of Georgia, Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, C. M. Bryan of Memphis, Tenn., and Francis X. Busch of Illinois.

The debaters opposed to mentioning the Klan by name were Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma, Gov. Cameron Morrison of North Carolina, Gared Y. Saunders of Louisiana, and William Jennings Bryan, whose address in closing was interrupted by applause, hisses, and booing from both floor and gallery. The entire convention was thrown into an indescribable uproar and the vote taken amid great confusion in the early hours of the morning, with repeated polls of State delegations and the changing of votes as the closeness of the result became apparent. Great excitement was caused by a Georgia woman delegate changing her vote, having first voted to name the Klan. As then announced by the Secretary, the minority report was lost by one vote. The final check-up, however, announced on Monday was: For the minority report, 541.85; against, 546.15. The detailed vote on both planks is printed herewith.

VOTE ON PLATFORM AMENDMENTS.

State.	Klan Plank.		League Plank.	
	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
Alabama	24	.....	11½	11½
Arizona	1	5	1½	4½
Arkansas	.....	18	3	15
California	7	19	4	22
Colorado	6	6	9½	2½
Connecticut	13	1	5	9
Delaware	6	.....	6	.....
Florida	1	11	5	7
Georgia	1	22	.....	28
Idaho	.....	8	8	.....
Illinois	45	13	10	48
Indiana	5	25	.....	30
Iowa	13½	12½	.....	26
Kansas	.....	20	.....	20
Kentucky	9½	16½	9½	16½
Louisiana	.....	20	.....	20
Maine	8	4	11	1
Maryland	16	.....	.....	16
Massachusetts	35½	½	8	28
Michigan	12½	16½	6	24
Minnesota	17	7	10	14
Mississippi	.....	20	.....	20
Missouri	10½	25½	2	34
Montana	1	7	.....	8
Nebraska	3	13	.....	16
Nevada	.....	6	.....	6
New Hampshire	2½	5½	8	.....
New Jersey	28	.....	.....	28
New Mexico	1	5	.....	6
New York	90	.....	35	55
North Carolina	3.85	20.15	6	18
North Dakota	10	.....	1	9
Ohio	32	16	48	.....
Oklahoma	.....	20	.....	20
Oregon	.....	10	1	9
Pennsylvania	49½	24½	52	22
Rhode Island	10	.....	.....	10
South Carolina	.....	18	18	.....
South Dakota	6	4	.....	10
Tennessee	3	21	15	9
Texas	.....	40	.....	40
Utah	4	4	5½	2½
Vermont	8	.....	2	6
Virginia	2½	21½	24	.....
Washington	.....	14	.....	14
West Virginia	7	9	16	.....
Wisconsin	25	1	4	22
Wyoming	2	4	3	3
Alaska	6	.....	1	5
District of Columbia	6	.....	.....	6
Hawaii	4	2	.....	6
Philippine Islands	2	2	2	4
Porto Rico	2	4	1	5
Canal Zone	2	4	.....	6
Total	541.85	546.15	353½	742½

While the Committee on Resolutions was at work on the platform the delegates, on June 25, 26 and 27, listened to the nominating and seconding speeches. Those placed in nomination for the Presidency on the 25th were Senators J. T. Robinson of Arkansas, O. W. Underwood of Alabama and ex-Secretary William G. McAdoo of California; on 26th, Gov. A. E. Smith of New York, Senator S. M. Ralston of Indiana, Gov. Jonathan M. Davis of Kansas, Gov. A. C. Ritchie of Maryland, ex-Secretary D. F. Houston of New York, ex-Senator Willard Saulsbury of Delaware and Senator W. N. Ferris of Michigan; and on the 27th, ex-Gov. J. M. Cox of Ohio. Senator Carter Glass of Virginia, former Ambassador John W. Davis of West Virginia, Gov. Charles W. Bryan of Nebraska, Gov. F. H. Brown of New Hampshire and Gov. G. S. Silzer of New Jersey.

The Committee on Rules, by a vote of 37 to 7, decided to retain the rule requiring a two-thirds vote of the delegates present and voting to nominate a candidate.

A resolution in memory of the late President Woodrow Wilson was adopted and, later, another in memory of the late President Harding.

BALLOTING FOR PRESIDENT.

The convention reassembled on Monday, June 30, and the first ballot for President was taken in the evening. It is given in full in another column. Fifteen ballots were cast without result before the convention adjourned. Fifteen ballots were taken on Tuesday, twelve on Wednesday, nineteen on Thursday, nine on Friday—Mr. McAdoo reaching his highest vote, 530 votes, a few less than a majority, on the sixty-ninth ballot, which is also printed in another column.

Six ballots were cast on Saturday, July 5, when Gov. A. E. Smith reached his high-water mark, 368, on the seventy-sixth ballot, which is also given in full. A resolution was adopted then calling for a conference of representatives of the sixteen candidates who had been placed in nomination "for the purpose of reaching an understanding so as to hasten the conclusion of this convention."

The conference was in session several hours and reported on Monday, July 7, to the convention a resolution signed by all the candidates except Mr. McAdoo agreeing to release all their delegates from any pledges, instructions or obligations of any nature whatsoever to vote for them. Mr. McAdoo refused to sign this pledge and wrote a letter to the Chairman of the convention stating that, though he declined to sign the proposed agreement, he was willing to abrogate the unit rule, provided that after each ballot the candidate receiving the lowest number of votes should be dropped and the delegates present from each State should cast a pro rata vote of such delegates as might be absent. The report was rejected by an overwhelming vote.

On Monday, July 7, a drive was made for Senator Ralston of Indiana, but he failed to develop sufficient strength. The McAdoo vote began to decline and that for Gov. Smith clung about its high-water mark of 368 votes. Ten ballots were cast.

Thirteen ballots were taken on July 8, the session continuing until 2.30 A. M. In the early evening Franklin D. Roosevelt announced that for the good of the party Gov. Smith authorized him to say he would withdraw if McAdoo would do likewise. This announcement created intense excitement, but the balloting continued showing that McAdoo had declined to withdraw. A proposal to abrogate the two-thirds rule was rejected by an overwhelming majority on a viva voce vote after the ninety-fifth ballot.

At 2.30 A. M. Wednesday, July 9, Mr. McAdoo presented a letter to the convention saying that, though he felt if he should withdraw his name he would betray the trust confided in him by the people of many States, he was nevertheless unwilling to contribute to a continuation of a hopeless deadlock. For that reason, he said, "I have determined to leave my friends and supporters free to take such action as in their judgment may best serve the interests of the party." This indefinite statement left the convention in doubt, but the effect of his letter was apparent on the following ballot, the 100th, when his vote dropped to 190 and that for John W. Davis rose from fifty-nine on the 88th ballot, the first that day, to 203½.

The convention reassembled on Wednesday, July 9, at 8.30 P. M. On the first ballot, the 101st, McAdoo received 52 votes; Smith, 121; John W. Davis, 316; Underwood, 229½; Senator Walsh, 98, and ex-Senator Meredith, 130. The next ballot gave Davis 99 more. As the rollcall proceeded on the 103d ballot it was clear Davis would receive the necessary two-thirds and a number of States changed their votes before the result was announced, the figures being finally as follows: John W. Davis, 839; Underwood, 102½; Walsh, 59; Smith, 12½; McAdoo, 12; Robinson, 20; Glass, 23; Meredith, 14; James W. Gerard, 7. The ballot is given in full herewith. Upon the conclusion of the rollcall the nomination was made unanimous.

A motion to nominate Senator Walsh of Montana for Vice President was then made and would have been carried if he, as presiding officer, had not adjourned the convention. On its reassembling, a letter was read from Senator Walsh declining the honor, and thereupon nominations were made, the principal candidates being: Major George Berry of Tennessee, Bennett Clark of Missouri, Mrs. Leroy Springs of South Carolina, Col. Alvin Owsley, Gov. George S. Silzer of New Jersey, Mayor John F. Hylan of New York, Gen. John C. Greenway of Arizona, Gov. Flynn of Rhode Island and James W. Gerard of New York.

After the nominating speeches a recess was taken at midnight for one hour to give the delegates an opportunity to confer, and it was then decided by the leaders, with the approval of Mr. Davis, that they would unite on Gov. Charles W. Bryan of Nebraska, who up to that time had not been nominated. On the reassembling of the convention he was placed in nomination and a ballot was taken. The result was: Bryan, 739; Berry, 212½; Owsley, 16; Silzer, 10; Mrs. Springs, 18 (all from South Carolina); Flynn, 10; Gerard, 10, and Clark, 49; with 33 scattering.

The convention adjourned at 2.25 A. M. Thursday, July 10.

DAVIS ON THE LEAGUE AND THE K. K. K.

Mr. John W. Davis immediately resigned from his law firm, Stetson, Jennings & Russell, and from his other business interests, and prepared for an active campaign. He was formally notified of his nomination at his birthplace, Clarksburg, West Virginia, on Aug. 11. During the campaign, speaking in Seagirt, N. J., he said:

"Whenever any organization, no matter what it chooses to be called, whether Ku Klux Klan or any other name, raises the standard of racial or religious prejudice as a test of fitness for public office, it does violence to the spirit of American institutions and must be condemned by all who believe in American ideals."

The Ohio Democrats put this plank into their State platform.

Replying to a direct question, whether he favored entrance of the United States into the League of Nations, he gave out, through the Democratic national headquarters, on Oct. 20, the following statement:

"In my speech of acceptance opening the Democratic campaign I expressed my attitude on this question with complete frankness. I said, speaking in the sheerest terms of national interest, it was not wise or prudent or safe that fifty-four nations of the world should sit together in conference on world affairs and America be absent.

"I said, while this nation could not join the League of Nations helpfully unless and until the common judgment of the American people supported such a step, the day will come, in my judgment, when we should see that both interest and duty dictated the step.

"I do not believe that the League of Nations is perfect, I do not believe that it has assumed its final form. I believe in life and growth and custom and habit. I am not concerned even about the terms on which we shall appear at the council table of the world.

"Out of that appearance and out of such conference in God's good time will grow a friendly habit among men, the custom of calm and reasonable discussion and a proper yielding, not to force, not to a superstate, not to command, but in the language of the Declaration of Independence itself: To a decent respect for the opinion of mankind."

The notification of Gov. Bryan took place at Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 18.

The Democratic national platform is printed in full herewith.

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL PLATFORM.

The platform adopted by the Democratic National Convention in New York on June 28, 1924, is as follows:

We, the representatives of the Democratic Party, in National Convention assembled, pay our profound homage to the memory of Woodrow Wilson. Our hearts are filled with gratitude that American Democracy should have produced this man whose spirit and influence will live on through the ages; and that it was our privilege to have co-operated with him in the advancement of ideals of government which will serve as an example and inspiration for this and future generations. We affirm our abiding faith in those ideals and pledge ourselves to take up the standard which he bore and to strive for the full triumph of the principles of Democracy to which he dedicated his life.

Democratic Privileges.

The Democratic Party believes in equal rights to all and special privilege to none. The Republican Party holds that special privileges are essential to national prosperity. It believes that national prosperity must originate with the special interests and seep down through the channels of trade to the less favored industries, to the wage earners and small salaried employees. It has accordingly enthroned privilege and nurtured selfishness.

The Republican Party is concerned chiefly with material things; the Democratic Party is concerned chiefly with human rights. The masses, burdened by discriminating laws and unjust administration, are demanding relief. The favored special interests, represented by the Republican Party, contented with their unjust privileges, are demanding that no change be made. The Democratic Party stands for remedial legislation and progress. The Republican Party stands still.

Comparison of Parties.

We urge the American people to compare the record of eight unsullied years of Democratic Administration with that of the Republican Administration. In the former there was no corruption. Party pledges were faithfully fulfilled and a Democratic Congress enacted an extraordinary number of constructive and remedial laws.

The economic life of the Nation was quickened. Tariff taxes were reduced. A Federal Trade Commission was created. A Federal farm loan system was established. Child labor legislation was enacted. A Good Roads Bill was passed. Eight-hour laws were adopted. A Secretary of Labor was given a seat in the Cabinet of the President.

The Clayton amendment to the Sherman Anti-Trust Act was passed, freeing American labor and taking it from the category of commodities. By the Smith-Lever bill improvement of agriculture conditions was effected. A Corrupt Practices Act was adopted. A well-considered Warehouse Act was passed. Federal Employment Bureaus were created. Farm Loan Banks were organized and the Federal Reserve System was established.

Privilege was uprooted. A corrupt lobby was driven from the national capital. A higher sense of individual and national duty was aroused. America enjoyed an unprecedented period of social and material progress.

During the time which intervened between the inauguration of a Democratic Administration on March 4, 1913, and our entrance into the World War, we placed upon the statute books of our country more effective, constructive and remedial legislation than the Republican Party had placed there in a generation.

During the great struggle which followed we had a leadership that carried America to greater heights of honor and power and glory than she had ever known before in her entire history.

Transition from this period of exalted Democratic leadership to the sordid record of the last three and one-half years makes the Nation ashamed. It marks the contrast between a high conception of public service and an avid purpose to distribute spoils.

Republican Inefficiency and Corruption.

Never before in our history has the Government been so tainted by corruption and never has an Administration so utterly failed. The Nation has been appalled by the revelations of political depravity which have characterized the conduct of public affairs.

We arraign the Republican Party for attempting to limit inquiry into official delinquencies and to impede, if not to frustrate, the investigations to which in the beginning the Republican Party and leaders assented but which later they regarded with dismay.

These investigations sent the former Secretary of the Interior to Three Rivers in disgrace and dishonor. These investigations revealed the incapacity and indifference to public obligation of the Secretary of the Navy, compelling him, by force of public opinion, to quit the Cabinet. These investigations confirmed the general impression as to the unfitness of the Attorney General by exposing an official situation and personal contacts which shocked the conscience of the Nation and compelled his dismissal from the Cabinet.

These investigations disclosed the appalling conditions in the Veterans' Bureau with its fraud upon the Government and its cruel neglect of the sick and disabled soldiers of the World War. These investigations revealed the criminal and fraudulent

nature of the oil leases, which caused the Congress, despite the indifference of the Executive, to direct recovery of the public domain and the prosecution of the criminal.

Such are the exigencies of partisan politics that Republican leaders are teaching the strange doctrine of public censure should be directed against those who expose crime rather than against criminals who have committed the offenses. If only three Cabinet officers out of ten are disgraced the country is asked to marvel at how many are free from taint.

Long boastful that it was the only party "fit to govern," the Republican Party has proved its inability to govern even itself. It is at war with itself. As an agency of government it has ceased to function. This Nation cannot afford to intrust its welfare to a political organization that cannot master itself or to an Executive whose policies have been rejected by his own party. To retain in power an Administration of this character would inevitably result in four years more of continued disorder, internal dissension and governmental inefficiency.

A vote for Coolidge is a vote for chaos!

Issues.

The dominant issues of the campaign are created by existing conditions.

Dishonesty, discrimination, extravagance and inefficiency exist in government. The burdens of taxation have become unbearable. Distress and bankruptcy in agriculture, the basic industry of our country, is affecting the happiness and prosperity of the whole people. The high cost of living is causing hardship and unrest.

The slowing down of industry is adding to the general distress. The tariff, the destruction of our foreign markets and the high cost of transportation are taking the profit out of agriculture, mining and other raw-material industries. Large standing armies and the cost of preparing for war still cast their burdens upon humanity. These conditions the existing Republican Administration has proved itself unwilling or unable to redress.

The Democratic Party pledges itself to the following program:

Honest Government.

We pledge the Democratic Party to drive from public places all who make barter of our national honor, its resources or the administration of its laws; to punish those guilty of these offenses.

To put none but the honest in public office; to practice economy in the expenditure of public money; to reverence and respect the rights of all under the Constitution.

To condemn and destroy Government by the spy and the blackmailer, as by this Republican Administration was both encouraged and practiced.

Tariff and Taxation.

The Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act is the most unjust, unscientific and dishonest tariff tax measure ever enacted in our history. It is class legislation, which defrauds all the people for the benefit of a few; it heavily increases the cost of living, penalizes agriculture, corrupts the Government, fosters paternalism, and, in the long run, does not benefit the very interests for which it was enacted.

We denounce the Republican tariff laws, which are written in great part in aid of monopolies and thus prevent that reasonable exchange of commodities which would enable foreign countries to buy our surplus agricultural and manufactured products, with resultant benefit to the toilers and producers of America. Trade interchange, on the basis of reciprocal advantages to the countries participating, is a time-honored doctrine of Democratic faith. We declare our party's position to be in favor of a tax on commodities entering the Custom Houses that will promote effective competition, protect against monopoly and at the same time produce a fair revenue to support the Government.

The greatest contributing factor in the increase and unbalancing of prices is unscientific taxation. After having increased taxation and the cost of living by two billion dollars, under the Fordney-McCumber tariff, all that the Republican Party could suggest in the way of relief was a cut of $300,000,000 in direct taxes; and that was to be given principally to those with the largest incomes.

Although there was no evidence of a lack of capital for investment to meet the present requirements of all legitimate industrial enterprises, and although the farmers and general consumers were bearing the brunt of tariff favors already granted to special interests, the Administration was unable to devise any plan except one to grant further aid to the few.

Fortunately this plan of the Administration failed, and, under Democratic leadership, aided by progressive Republicans, a more equitable one was adopted which reduced direct taxes by about $450,000,000.

The issue between the President and the Democratic Party is not one of tax reduction or of the conservation of capital. It is an issue of the relative burden of taxation and of the distribution of capital as affected by the taxation of income. The President still stands on the so-called Mellon plan, which his party has just refused to indorse or mention in its platform.

The income tax was intended as a tax upon wealth. It was not intended to take from the poor any part of the necessaries of life. We hold that the fairest tax with which to raise revenues for the Federal Government is the income tax.

We favor a graduated tax upon incomes, so adjusted as to lay the burdens of government upon the taxpayers in proportion to the benefits they enjoy and their ability to pay.

We oppose the so-called nuisance taxes, sales taxes and all other forms of taxation that unfairly shift to the consumer the burdens of taxation.

We refer to the Democratic revenue measure passed by the last Congress, as distinguished from the Mellon tax plan, as an illustration of the policy of the Democratic Party. We first made a flat reduction of 25 per cent, upon the tax of all incomes payable this year, and then we so changed the proposed Mellon plan as to eliminate taxes upon the poor, reducing them upon moderate incomes and, in a lesser degree, upon the incomes of multimillionaires. We hold that all taxes are unnecessarily high, and pledge ourselves to further reductions.

We denounce the Mellon tax plan as a device to relieve multimillionaires at the expense of other taxpayers, and we accept the issue of taxation tendered by President Coolidge.

Agriculture.

During the four years of Republican government the economic condition of the American farmer has changed from comfort to bankruptcy, with all its attendant miseries. The chief causes of this are:

(a) The Republican policy of isolation in international affairs has prevented Europe from getting back to its normal balance, and, by leaving unsolved the economic problems abroad, has driven the European city population from industrial activities to the soil in large numbers in order to earn the mere necessities of life. This has deprived the American farmer of his normal export trade.

(b) The Republican policy of a prohibitive tariff, exemplified in the Fordney-McCumber law, which has forced the American farmer, with his export market debilitated, to buy manufactured goods at sustained high domestic levels, thereby making him the victim of the profiteer.

(c) The Republican policy of high transportation rates, both rail and water, which has made it impossible for the farmer to ship his produce to market at even a living profit.

To offset these policies and their disastrous results, and to restore the farmer again to economic equality with other industrialists, we pledge ourselves:

(a) To adopt an international policy of such co-operation, by direct official instead of indirect and evasive unofficial means, as will re-establish the farmers' export market by restoring the industrial balance in Europe and the normal flow of international trade with the settlement of Europe's economic problems.

(b) To adjust the tariff so that the farmer and all other classes can buy again in a competitive manufacturers' market.

(c) To readjust and lower rail and water rates, which will make our markets, both for the buyer and the seller, national and international instead of regional and local.

(d) To bring about the early completion of internal waterway systems for transportation, and to develop our water powers for cheaper fertilizer and use on our farms.

(e) To stimulate by every proper governmental activity the progress of the co-operative marketing movement and the establishment of an export marketing corporation or commission in order that the exportable surplus may not establish the price of the whole crop.

(f) To secure for the farmer credits suitable for his needs.

(g) By the establishment of these policies, and others naturally supplementary thereto, to reduce the margin between what the producer receives for his products and the consumer has to pay for his supplies, to the end that we secure an equality for agriculture.

Railroads.

The sponsors for the Esch-Cummins Transportation Act of 1920, at the times of its presen-

tation to Congress, stated that it had for its purpose the reduction of the cost of transportation, the improvement of service, the bettering of labor conditions, the promotion of peaceful co-operation between employer and employee, and, at the same time, the assurance of a fair and just return to the railroads upon their investment.

We are in accord with these announced purposes, but contend that the act has failed to accomplish them. It has failed to reduce the cost of transportation. The promised improvement in service has not been realized. The labor provisions of the act have proven unsatisfactory in settling differences between employer and employees. The so-called recapture clause has worked to the advantage of the strong and has been of no benefit to the weak.

The pronouncement in the act for the development of both rail and water transportation has proved futile. Water transportation upon our inland waterways has not been encouraged, and limitation of our coastwise trade is threatened by the administration of the act. It has unnecessarily interfered with the power of the States to regulate purely intrastate transportation. It must, therefore, be so rewritten that the high purposes which the public welfare demands may be accomplished.

Railroad freight rates should be so readjusted as to give the bulky, basic, low-priced raw commodities, such as agricultural products, coal and ores, the lowest rates, placing the higher rates upon more valuable and less bulky manufactured products.

Muscle Shoals and Fertilizers.

We reaffirm and pledge the fulfilment of the policy, with reference to Muscle Shoals, as declared and passed by the Democratic majority of the Sixty-fourth Congress in the National Defense Act of 1916, "for the production of nitrates or other products needed for munitions of war and useful in the manufacture of fertilizers."

We hold that the production of cheaper and higher grade fertilizers is essential to agricultural prosperity. We demand prompt action by Congress for the operation of Muscle Shoals plants to maximum capacity in the production, distribution and sale of commercial fertilizers to the farmers of the country, and we oppose any legislation that limits the production of fertilizers at Muscle Shoals by limiting the amount of power to be used in their manufacture.

Republican Contraction of Credit and Currency.

We denounce the recent cruel and unjust contraction of legitimate and necessary credit and currency, which was directly due to the so-called deflation policy of the Republican Party as declared in its national platform of June, 1920, and in the speech of acceptance of its candidate for the Presidency.

Within eighteen months after the election of 1920 this policy resulted in withdrawing bank loans and discounts by over $5,000,000,000 and in contracting our currency by over $1,500,000,000. This contraction bankrupted hundreds of thousands of farmers and stock growers in America and resulted in widespread industrial depression and unemployment.

We demand that the Federal Reserve System be so administered as to give stability to industry, commerce and finance, as was intended by the Democratic Party, which gave the Federal Reserve System to the Nation.

Reclamation.

The Democratic Party was foremost in urging immediate reclamation for the arid and semi-arid lands of the West. These lands are located in the public-land States and, therefore, it is the duty of the Government to utilize their resources by reclamation.

Homestead entrymen under reclamation projects have suffered from the extravagant inefficiencies and mistakes of the Federal Government.

The Reclamation Act of 1924, recommended by the Fact-Finding Commission and added as an amendment to the second deficiency appropriation bill at the last session of Congress, was eliminated from that bill by the Republican conferees in the report they presented to Congress one hour before adjournment. The Democratic Party pledges itself actively, efficiently and economically to carry on the reclamation projects and to make equitable adjustment for the mistakes the Government has made.

Conservation.

We pledge recovery of the navy's oil reserves and all other parts of the public domain which have been fraudulently or illegally leased or otherwise wrongfully transferred to the control of private interests; vigorous prosecution of all public officials, private citizens and corporations that participated in these transactions; revision of the Water Power Act, the General Leasing Act and all other legislation relating to the public domain that may be essential to its conservation and honest and efficient use on behalf of the people of the country.

We believe that the Nation should retain title to its water power, and we favor the expeditious creation and development of our water power. We favor strict public control and conservation of all the Nation's natural resources, such as coal, iron, oil and timber, and their use in such manner as may be to the best interest of our citizens.

The conservation of migratory birds, the establishment of game preserves and the protection and conservation of wild life are of importance to agriculturists as well as sportsmen.

Our disappearing natural resource of timber calls for a national policy of reforestation.

Improved Highways.

Improved roads are of vital importance, not only to commerce and industry but also to agriculture and rural life. We call attention to the record of the Democratic Party in this matter and favor a continuance of Federal aid under existing Federal and State agencies.

Mining.

Mining is one of the basic industries of this country. We produce more coal, iron, copper and silver than any other country. The value of our mineral production is second only to agriculture. Mining has suffered like agriculture, and from the same causes. It is the duty of our Government to foster this industry and to remove the restrictions that destroy its prosperity.

Regulation of Corporations Controlling Necessities of Life.

We pledge the Democratic Party to regulate by governmental agencies the anthracite coal industry and all other corporations controlling the necessaries of life, where public welfare has been subordinated to private interests.

Merchant Marine.

The Democratic Party condemns the vacillating policy of the Republican Administration in its failure to develop an American-flag shipping policy. There has been a marked decrease in the volume of American commerce carried in American vessels as compared to the record under a Democratic Administration.

We oppose as illogical and unsound all efforts to overcome by subsidies the handicaps to American shipping and commerce imposed by Republican policies.

We condemn the practice of certain American railroads in favoring foreign ships, and pledge ourselves to correct such discriminations. We declare for an American-owned merchant marine, American built, and manned by American crews, which is essential for naval security in war, and is a protection to the American farmer and manufacturer against excessive ocean freight charges on products of farm and factory.

We declare the Government should own and operate such ships as will insure the accomplishment of these purposes, and to continue such operation as long as it may be necessary without obstructing the development and growth of a privately owned American-flag shipping.

Education.

We believe with Thomas Jefferson and other founders of the Republic that ignorance is the enemy of freedom, and that each State, being responsible for the intellectual and moral qualifications of its citizens and for the expenditure of the moneys collected by taxation for the support of its schools, shall use its sovereign right in all matters pertaining to education.

The Federal Government should offer to the States such counsel, advice and aid as may be made available through the Federal agencies for the general improvement of our schools in view of our national needs.

Civil Service.

We denounce the action of the Republican Administration in its violations of the principles of civil service by its partisan removals and manipulation of the eligible lists in the Post Office Department and other governmental departments; by its packing the Civil Service Commission so that that commission became the servile instrument of the Administration in its wish to deny to the ex-service men their preferential rights under the law, and the evasion of the requirements of the law with reference to appointments in the department.

We pledge the Democratic Party faithfully to comply with the spirit as well as the regulation of

civil service; to extend its provisions to internal revenue officers and to other employees of the Government not in executive positions, and to secure to ex-service men preference in such appointments.

Postal Employees.

We declare in favor of adequate salaries to provide decent living conditions for postal employees.

Popular Elections.

We pledge the Democratic Party to a policy which will prevent members of either House who fail of re-election from participating in the subsequent sessions of Congress. This can be accomplished by fixing the days for convening the Congress immediately after the biennial national election; and to this end we favor granting the right to the people of the several States to vote on proposed constitutional amendments.

Probation.

We favor the extension of the probation principle to the courts of the United States.

Activities of Women.

We welcome the women of the Nation to their rightful place by the side of men in the control of the Government, whose burdens they have always shared.

The Democratic Party congratulates them upon the essential part which they have taken in the progress of our country, and the zeal with which they are using their political power to aid the enactment of beneficent laws and the exaction of fidelity in the public service.

Veterans of Wars.

We favor generous appropriations, honest management and sympathetic care and assistance in the hospitalization, rehabilitation and compensation of veterans of all wars and their dependants. The humanizing of the Veterans' Bureau is imperatively required.

Campaign Contributions.

The Nation now knows that the predatory interests have, by supplying Republican campaign funds, systematically purchased legislative favors and administrative immunity. The practice must stop; our Nation must return to honesty and decency in politics.

Elections are public affairs conducted for the sole purpose of ascertaining the will of the sovereign voters. Therefore, we demand that national elections shall hereafter be kept free from the poison of excessive private contributions.

To this end, we favor reasonable means of publicity, at public expense, so that candidates, properly before the people for Federal offices, may present their claims at a minimum of cost. Such publicity should precede the primary and the election.

We favor the prohibition of individual contributions, direct and indirect, to the campaign funds of Congressmen, Senators or Presidential candidates, beyond a reasonable sum to be fixed in the law, for both individual contributions and total expenditures, with requirements for full publicity.

We advocate a complete revision of the Corrupt Practices Act to prevent Newberryism and the election evils disclosed by recent investigations.

Narcotics.

Recognizing in narcotic addiction, especially the spreading of heroin addiction among the youth, a grave peril to America and to the human race, we pledge ourselves vigorously to take against it all legitimate and proper measures for education, for control and for suppression at home and abroad.

Law Enforcement.

The Republican Administration has failed to enforce the Prohibition Law, is guilty of trafficking in liquor permits and has become the protector of violators of this law.

The Democratic Party pledges itself to respect and enforce the Constitution and all laws.

The Rights of the States.

We demand that the States of the Union shall be preserved in all their vigor and power. They constitute a bulwark against the centralizing and destructive tendencies of the Republican Party.

We condemn the efforts of the Republican Party to nationalize the functions and duties of the States.

We oppose the extension of bureaucracy, the creation of unnecessary bureaus and Federal agencies, and the multiplication of offices and officeholders.

We demand a revival of the spirit of local self-government essential to the preservation of the free institutions of our Republic.

Asiatic Immigration.

We pledge ourselves to maintain our established position in favor of the exclusion of Asiatic immigration.

Philippine Independence.

The Filipino people have succeeded in maintaining a stable Government and have thus fulfilled the only condition laid down by Congress as a prerequisite to the granting of independence. We declare that it is now our liberty and our duty to keep our promise to these people by granting them immediately the independence which they so honorably covet.

Alaska.

The maladministration of affairs in Alaska is a matter of concern to all our people.

Under the Republican Administration in Alaska development has ceased and the fishing industry has been seriously impaired.

We pledge ourselves to correct the evils which have grown up in the development of that rich domain.

An adequate form of local self-government for Alaska must be provided, and to that end we favor the establishment of a full territorial form of government for that territory, similar to that enjoyed by all the Territories except Alaska during the last century of American history.

Territory of Hawaii.

We believe in a policy for continuing the improvements of the National Park, the harbors and breakwaters, and the Federal roads of the Territory of Hawaii.

Virgin Islands.

We recommend legislation for the welfare of the inhabitants of the Virgin Islands.

Armenia and the Lausanne Treaty.

We condemn the Lausanne Treaty. It barters legitimate American rights and betrays Armenia for the Chester oil concession.

We favor the protection of American rights in Turkey and the fulfillment of President Wilson's arbitral award respecting Armenia.

Republic of Greece.

We welcome to the sisterhood of republics the ancient land of Greece, which gave to our party its priceless name. We extend to her Government and people our cordial good wishes.

War.

War is a relic of barbarism, and it is justifiable only as a measure of defense.

In the event of war in which the man power of the Nation is drafted, all other resources should likewise be drafted. This will tend to discourage war by depriving it of its profits.

Disarmament, War Referendum and National Defense.

We demand a strict and sweeping reduction of armaments by land and sea, so that there shall be no competitive military program or naval building. Until agreements to this end have been made we advocate an army and navy adequate for our national safety.

Our Government should secure a joint agreement with all nations for world disarmament, and also for a referendum of war, except in case of actual or threatened attack.

Those who must furnish the blood and bear the burdens imposed by war should, whenever possible, be consulted before this supreme sacrifice is required of them.

League of Nations.

The Democratic Party pledges all its energies to the outlawing of the whole war system. We refuse to believe that the wholesale slaughter of human beings on the battlefield is any more necessary to man's highest development than is killing by individuals.

The only hope for world peace and for economic recovery lies in the organized efforts of sovereign nations co-operating to remove the causes of war and to substitute law and order for violence.

Under Democratic leadership a practical plan was devised under which fifty-four nations are now operating and which has for its fundamental purpose the free co-operation of all nations in the work of peace.

The Government of the United States for the last four years has had no foreign policy, and consequently it has delayed the restoration of the political and economic agencies of the world. It has impaired our self-respect at home and injured our prestige abroad. It has curtailed our foreign markets and ruined our agricultural prices.

It is of supreme importance to civilization and to mankind that America be placed and kept on the right side of the greatest moral question of all time, and, therefore, the Democratic Party renews its declaration of confidence in the ideals of world peace, the League of Nations and the World Court of Justice as together constituting the supreme

effort of the statesmanship and religious conviction of our time to organize the world for peace.

Further, the Democratic Party declares that it will be the purpose of the next Administration to do all in its power to secure for our country that moral leadership in the family of nations, which, in the providence of God, has been so clearly marked out for it.

There is no substitute for the League of Nations as an agency working for peace; therefore, we believe that, in the interest of permanent peace, and in the lifting of the great burdens of war from the backs of the people, and in order to establish a permanent foreign policy on these supreme questions, not subject to change with change of party Administrations, it is desirable, wise and necessary to lift this question out of party politics, and to that end to take the sense of the American people at a referendum election, advisory to the Government, to be held officially under act of Congress, free from all other questions and candidacies, after ample time for full consideration and discussion throughout the country, upon the question, in substance, as follows:

"Shall the United States become a member of the League of Nations upon such reservations or amendments to the covenant of the League as the President and the Senate of the United States may agree upon."

Immediately upon an affirmative vote we will carry out such mandate.

Deep Waterways.

We favor and will promote deep waterways from the Great Lakes to the Gulf and to the Atlantic Ocean.

Flood Control and Water Transportation.

We favor a policy for the fostering and building of inland waterways and the removal of discrimination against water transportation. Flood control and the lowering of flood levels is essential to the safety of life and property, the productivity of our lands, the navigability of our streams and the reclaiming of our wet and overflowed lands and the creation of hydroelectric power.

We favor the expeditious construction of flood relief works on the Mississippi and Colorado Rivers and also such reclamation and irrigation projects upon the Colorado River as may be found to be feasible and practicable.

We favor liberal appropriations for prompt coordinated surveys by the United States to determine the possibilities of general navigation improvements and water power development on navigable streams and their tributaries, to secure reliable information as to the most economical navigation improvement, in combination with the most efficient and complete development of water power.

We favor suspension of the granting of Federal water power licenses by the Federal Water Power Commission until Congress has received reports from the Water Power Commission with regard to applications for such licenses.

Fraudulent Stock Sales.

We favor the immediate passage of such legislation as may be necessary to enable the States efficiently to enforce their laws relating to the gradual financial strangling of innocent investors, workers and consumers, caused by the indiscriminate promotion, refinancing and reorganizing of corporations on an inflated and overcapitalized basis, resulting already in the undermining and collapse of many railroads, public service and industrial corporations, manifesting itself in unemployment, irreparable loss and waste, and which constitute a serious menace to the stability of our economic system.

Private Monopolies.

The Federal Trade Commission has submitted to the Republican Administration numerous reports showing the existence of monopolies and combinations in restraint of trade, and has recommended proceedings against these violators of the law.

The few prosecutions which have resulted from this abundant evidence furnished by this agency created by the Democratic Party, while proving the indifference of the Administration to the violations of law by trusts and monopolies and its friendship for them, nevertheless demonstrate the value of the Federal Trade Commission.

We declare that a private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable, and pledge the Democratic Party to vigorous enforcement of existing laws against monopoly and illegal combinations and to the enactment of such further measures as may be necessary.

Aviation.

We favor a sustained development of aviation, both by the Government and commercially.

Labor and Child Welfare.

Labor is not a commodity. It is human. We favor collective bargaining and laws regulating hours of labor and conditions under which labor is performed.

We favor the enactment of legislation providing that the product of convict labor shipped from one State to another shall be subject to the laws of the latter State, exactly as though they had been produced therein.

In order to mitigate unemployment attending business depression, we urge the enactment of legislation authorizing that the construction and repair of public works be initiated in periods of acute unemployment.

We pledge the party to co-operate with the State Governments for the welfare, education and protection of child life and all necessary safeguards against exhaustive, debilitating employment conditions for women.

Without the votes of Democratic members of the Congress the Child Labor Amendment would not have been submitted for ratification.

The Latin-American Republics.

From the day of their birth friendly relations have existed between the Latin-American republics and the United States. That friendship grows stronger as our relations become more intimate. The Democratic Party sends to these republics its cordial greetings. God has made us neighbors—justice shall keep us friends.

Freedom of Religion, Freedom of Speech, Freedom of Press.

The Democratic Party reaffirms its adherence and devotion to those cardinal principles contained in the Constitution and the precepts upon which our Government is founded, that Congress shall make no laws respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances; that the church and the state shall be and remain separate, and that no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office of public trust under the United States. These principles we pledge ourselves ever to defend and maintain. We insist at all times upon obedience to the orderly processes of the law and deplore and condemn any effort to arouse religious or racial dissension.

Conclusion.

Affirming our faith in these principles, we submit our cause to the people.

SUMMARY OF ALL BALLOTS CAST IN THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

(Fractional votes omitted.)

BALLOT.	J. W. Davis.	McAdoo.	Smith.	Cox.	Harrison.	Underwood	Silzer.	Ferris.	Ralston.	Glass.	Ritchie.	Robinson.	J. M. Davis.	C. W. Bryan.	Brown.	Baker.	Saulsbury.	Owen.	T. J. Walsh.
Monday, June 30— 1	31	431	241	59	43	42	38	30	30	25	22	21	20	18	17	....	7	....	....
2	32	431	251	61	23	42	39	30	30	25	21	41	23	18	12	....	6	....	1
3	34	437	255	60	23	42	28	30	30	29	22	41	20	19	12	....	6	....	1
4	34	443	260	59	20	41	28	30	30	45	21	19	29	19	9	....	6	....	1
5	34	443	261	59	20	41	28	30	30	25	42	19	28	19	8	....	6	....	1
6	55	443	261	59	20	42	28	30	30	25	22	19	27	18	8	....	6	....	1
7	55	442	261	59	20	42	28	30	30	25	20	19	30	18	8	....	6	....	1
8	57	444	273	60	20	48	28	6	30	26	19	21	29	16	9	....	6	....	1
9	63	444	278	60	20	45	28	....	30	25	17	21	32	15	8	....	6	....	1
10	57	471	299	60	31	43	....	....	30	25	17	20	12	12	8	1	6	....	1
11	59	476	303	60	20	42	....	....	32	25	17	20	11	11	9	1	6	....	1
12	60	478	301	60	21	41	....	....	31	26	17	19	13	11	9	....	6	....	....
13	64	477	303	60	20	40	....	....	31	25	17	19	11	10	9	1	6	....	1
14	64	475	306	60	20	40	....	....	31	24	17	19	11	11	9	1	6	....	1
15	61	479	305	60	20	39	....	....	31	25	17	20	11	11	9	1	6	....	1

SUMMARY OF ALL BALLOTS CAST IN THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION—*Continued.*

BALLOT.	J. W. Davis.	McAdoo.	Smith.	Cox.	Harrison.	Underwood.	Silzer.	Ferris.	Ralston.	Glass.	Ritchie.	Robinson.	J. M. Davis.	C. W. Bryan.	Brown.	Baker.	Saulsbury.	Owen.	T. J. Walsh.
—Tuesday, July 1— 16	63	478	305	60	....	41	....	....	31	25	17	46	11	11	1	....	6	....	1
17	64	471	312	60	....	42	....	....	30	44	17	28	10	11	....	....	6	....	1
18	66	470	312	60	....	39	....	....	30	30	18	22	10	11	....	....	6	....	2
19	84	474	311	60	....	39	....	....	31	30	17	22	9	10	....	....	6	....	2
20	122	432	307	60	....	45	....	....	30	25	17	21	10	11	....	1	6	....	8
21	125	430	307	60	....	45	....	....	30	24	17	22	5	....	....	1	12	....	8
22	122	438	307	60	....	45	....	....	32	25	17	22	5	....	....	....	12	....	8
23	129	438	308	60	....	39	....	....	32	30	17	23	5	....	....	....	6	....	8
24	129	438	308	60	....	39	....	....	33	29	17	22	5	....	....	....	6	....	9
25	126	436	308	59	....	39	....	....	31	30	17	23	5	....	....	....	6	....	16
26	125	415	311	59	....	39	....	....	32	29	17	23	5	....	....	....	6	20	14
27	128	413	316	59	....	39	....	....	32	29	18	23	6	....	....	....	6	20	7
28	126	412	316	59	....	39	....	....	34	25	18	24	6	....	....	....	6	24	7
29	124	415	321	59	....	39	....	....	34	25	17	23	6	....	....	....	6	24	1
30	126	415	323	57	....	39	....	....	33	24	17	23	6	....	....	....	6	25	1
—Wednesday, July 2— 31	127	415	322	57	....	39	....	....	32	24	16	24	6	....	....	....	6	25	2
32	128	415	322	57	....	39	....	....	32	24	16	24	6	....	....	....	6	24	3
33	121	434	310	57	....	39	30	....	32	24	16	23	6	....	....	....	6	25	2
34	107	445	311	54	....	39	30	....	31	24	16	24	3	....	....	....	6	5	1
35	107	439	323	50	....	39	....	....	33	29	16	24	3	....	....	....	6	25	....
36	106	439	323	55	....	39	....	....	33	24	16	24	3	....	....	....	6	25	....
37	107	444	321	55	....	39	....	....	32	24	17	24	3	....	....	....	6	24	....
38	105	444	321	55	....	39	....	....	32	24	17	24	4	....	....	....	6	24	1
39	71	499	320	55	....	38	....	....	32	25	18	23	3	....	....	....	6	4	1
40	71	505	317	55	....	39	....	....	31	24	17	24	3	....	....	....	6	4	....
41	70	504	317	55	....	39	....	....	30	24	17	24	3	....	....	....	6	4	....
42	67	503	318	55	....	39	....	....	30	28	17	24	3	....	....	....	6	4	....
—Thursday, July 3— 43	71	483	319	54	....	40	....	....	31	24	17	44	3	....	....	....	6	4	1
44	71	483	319	54	....	40	....	....	31	24	17	44	2	....	....	....	6	4	1
45	73	483	319	54	....	38	....	....	31	24	17	44	3	....	....	....	6	4	1
46	71	485	319	54	....	38	....	....	31	24	16	44	3	....	....	....	6	4	1
47	70	484	320	54	....	38	....	....	31	24	16	45	3	....	....	....	6	4	1
48	70	483	321	54	....	38	....	....	31	25	16	44	3	....	....	....	6	4	1
49	63	462	320	53	....	42	....	....	57	25	16	45	2	....	....	....	6	4	1
50	64	461	320	54	....	42	....	....	58	24	16	44	2	....	....	....	6	4	1
51	67	442	328	55	....	43	....	....	63	25	16	43	2	....	....	....	6	4	2
52	59	412	320	54	....	39	....	....	93	24	16	42	....	6	....	....	6	4	1
53	63	423	320	54	....	42	....	....	94	25	16	43	....	6	....	....	6	4	....
54	59	427	320	54	....	40	....	....	92	24	17	43	....	7	....	....	6	3	1
55	62	426	320	54	....	40	....	....	97	24	16	43	....	3	....	....	6	4	1
56	58	430	320	54	....	39	....	....	97	25	16	43	....	3	....	....	6	4	1
57	58	430	320	54	....	39	....	....	97	25	16	43	....	3	....	....	6	4	1
58	39	495	331	54	....	39	....	....	40	26	16	23	....	2	....	....	6	4	1
59	60	473	331	54	....	40	....	....	42	25	16	23	....	2	....	....	6	24	....
60	60	469	330	54	....	42	....	....	42	25	16	23	....	2	....	....	6	24	3
61	60	469	335	54	....	42	....	....	37	25	16	23	....	2	....	....	6	24	3
—Fri., July 4— 62	60	469	338	49	....	40	....	....	38	26	16	23	....	4	....	....	6	24	3
63	62	446	315	49	....	39	28	56	25	16	23	....	4	....	....	....	6	24	3
64	61	488	325	54	....	39	24	1	25	16	24	....	3	....	....	....	6	24	3
65	71	492	336	1	....	40	6	....	25	16	23	....	3	....	....	48	6	24	3
66	74	495	338	....	....	39	....	....	25	16	21	....	2	....	....	55	6	22	3
67	76	490	336	....	....	46	....	....	25	16	21	....	3	....	....	54	6	22	2
68	72	488	336	....	....	46	....	....	26	16	21	....	3	....	....	57	6	22	1
69	64	530	335	....	....	38	....	16	25	....	21	....	2	....	....	56	6	2	....
70	67	528	334	....	....	37	....	....	25	16	21	....	3	....	....	56	6	2	....
Sat., July 5 71	68	528	333	....	....	37	....	....	25	16	21	....	2	....	....	56	6	2	1
72	65	527	334	....	....	37	....	....	25	16	21	....	2	....	....	57	6	2	2
73	66	528	335	....	....	38	....	....	25	16	21	....	3	....	....	54	6	2	2
74	78	510	364	1	....	47	....	3	28	18	23	....	4	....	....	5	7	2	4
75	76	513	367	1	....	47	....	6	27	16	24	....	4	....	....	1	6	4	2
76	75	513	368	1	....	47	....	4	29	16	25	....	4	....	....	1	6	4	2
77	76	513	367	1	....	47	....	6	27	16	24	....	4	....	....	1	6	4	2
—Mon., July 7— 78	73	511	363	....	....	49	....	17	5	21	16	22	....	3	....	....	6	....	6
79	71	507	366	....	....	50	....	18	4	17	16	28	....	3	....	....	6	....	6
80	73	454	367	....	....	46	....	17	5	68	16	29	....	4	....	....	6	1	4
81	70	432	365	....	....	48	....	16	4	73	16	29	....	4	....	....	6	21	7
82	71	413	366	....	....	49	....	12	24	78	16	28	....	4	....	....	6	21	4
83	72	418	368	....	....	48	....	7	24	76	16	27	....	5	....	....	6	20	4
84	66	388	365	....	....	40	....	....	86	72	16	25	....	6	....	....	6	20	1
85	65	380	363	....	....	40	....	....	87	67	16	27	....	9	....	6	6	20	3
86	65	353	360	....	....	38	....	....	92	72	23	25	....	7	....	....	6	20	5
87	66	333	361	....	....	38	....	....	93	71	23	23	20	7	....	....	6	20	4
—Tuesday, July 8— 88	59	315	362	....	....	39	....	....	98	66	22	23	20	9	....	....	6	20	5
89	64	318	358	....	....	41	....	....	99	66	22	20	20	9	....	....	6	20	3
90	65	314	354	....	....	42	....	....	159	30	16	20	22	15	....	....	6	....	5
91	66	318	355	....	....	46	....	....	187	28	16	20	4	8	....	....	6	....	4
92	69	310	355	....	....	45	....	....	196	26	16	20	....	8	....	....	6	....	4
93	68	314	355	....	....	44	....	....	196	27	16	19	....	8	....	2	6	....	4
94	81	395	364	....	....	46	....	....	37	37	16	37	20	9	....	....	....	....	4
95	139	417	367	....	....	44	....	....	....	34	20	31	....	9	....	....	....	....	2
96	171	421	359	....	....	38	....	....	....	39	21	32	....	7	....	....	....	....	4
97	183	415	359	....	....	37	....	....	....	39	19	22	....	6	....	....	6	1	4
98	194	406	354	....	....	38	....	....	....	36	18	25	....	5	....	....	6	1	6
99	210	353	353	....	....	39	....	....	....	38	17	25	....	5	....	....	6	3	4
100	203	190	351	....	....	41	....	....	....	35	17	46	....	2	....	4	6	20	52
July9 101	316	52	121	....	....	229	....	....	....	59	....	22	....	....	....	1	....	23	98
102	415	21	44	....	....	307	....	....	....	67	....	21	....	1	....	....	....	....	123
103	839	12	12	....	....	102	....	....	....	23	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	59

BALLOTS BY STATES IN DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The ballots by States in the Democratic National Convention here given are the first showing the "favorite sons' " vote, the 69th showing the highwater mark for W. G. McAdoo, the 76th showing the high-water mark for Gov. Smith, and the final (103d) ballot showing the total before the votes of States were changed to Mr. Davis in the movement to make his nomination unanimous.

Total Vote.	State.	First Ballot. Total vote, 1,098; necessary to nominate, 732.				69th Ballot. Total vote, 1,098; necessary to nominate, 732.				76th Ballot. Total vote, 1,097; necessary to nominate, 732.				103d (Final) Ballot. Total vote, 1,092; necessary to nominate, 728.			
		McAdoo.	Smith.	Underwood.	J. W. Davis.	McAdoo.	Smith.	J. W. Davis.	Underwood.	McAdoo.	Smith.	J. W. Davis.	Underwood.	McAdoo.	Smith.	J. W. Davis.	Underwood.
24	Ala.	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	24
6	Ariz.	4½	.....	1½	.....	3½	.....	1	1½	3½	.....	1	1½	2½	.....	.....	3
18	Ark.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Cal.	26	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....
12	Col.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3½	3	4	1½	2½	4	2½	1	.....	.....	3	5
14	Conn.	.....	6	.....	.....	2	11	1	.....	2	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
6	Del.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
12	Fla.	12	.....	.....	.....	10	1	1	.....	10	1	1	.....	3	.....	6	.....
28	Ga.	28	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....
8	Idaho.	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
58	Ill.	12	15	.....	4	14	30	5	.....	15	30	5	.....	.....	.....	19	19
30	Ind.	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	10	.....	.....	20	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	5
26	Iowa	26	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Kan.	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
26	Ky.	26	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22½	1
20	La.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
12	Me.	2	3½	6½	.....	2½	4½	.....	5	2½	4½	.....	5	.....	.....	2	10
16	Md.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
36	Mass.	1½	33	.....	.....	2½	33½	.....	.....	2½	33½	.....	.....	.....	5½	2	23½
30	Mich.	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	5	.....	.....	9½	13½	6	.....	.....	.....	29½	.....
24	Minn.	5	10	2	1	6	15	.....	1	6	15	.....	1	2	.....	3	16
20	Miss.	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
36	Mo.	36	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....
8	Mont.	7	1	.....	.....	7	1	.....	.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Neb.	1	.....	.....	.....	11	3	.....	.....	11	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
6	Nev.	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
8	N. H.	.....	.....	.....	.....	4½	3½	.....	.....	4½	3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	3½	.....
28	N. J.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	16
6	N. M.	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
90	N. Y.	.....	90	.....	.....	2	88	.....	.....	2	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	44
24	N. C.	24	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	4	½	16½	.....	5½	1½	.....	.....	18½	5½
10	N. D.	10	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	Ohio.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21½	7	8	.....	.....	41	4
20	Okla.	20	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
10	Ore.	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	5	1
76	Pa.	25½	35½	3½	4	25½	39½	6	3½	25½	39½	6	3½	3	2	37½	31½
10	R. I.	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
18	S. C.	18	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....
10	S. D.	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
24	Tenn.	24	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....
40	Tex.	40	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....
8	Utah.	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
8	Vt.	1	7	.....	.....	1	7	.....	.....	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
24	Va.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
14	Wash.	14	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
16	W. Va.	.....	.....	.....	16	1	1	14	.....	1	1	14	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
26	Wis.	3	23	.....	.....	3	23	.....	.....	2	23	.....	1	.....	1	1	8
6	Wyo.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
6	Alaska.	1	3	2	.....	1	5	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2
6	D. of C.	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
6	Hawaii.	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	.....	1	4	1
6	Philippines.	3	3	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1
6	Porto Rico.	.....	.....	1	5	.....	1	5	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	5	1
6	Canal Zone.	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
	Total.	431½	241	42½	31	530	335	64	38	513	368	75½	47½	14½	10½	594½	248½

Scattering, 250½.
Robinson: Total, 21—Ark., 18; Minn. 2; Hawaii, 1.
Ralston: Ind., 30.
Harrison: Total, 43½—Ill., 2; La., 20; Miss., 20, Mass., ½; Pa., 1.
Cox: Total 59—Ill., 10; Minn., 1; Ohio, 48.
Sweet. Col., 12.
Brown: Total, 17—N. H., 8; Mass., 1; Conn., 8.
Saulsbury: Total, 7—Del., 6; Pa., 1.
Silzer: Total, 38—Ill., 10; N. J., 28.
Ritchie: Total, 22½—Md., 16; Ill., 3, Minn., 2; Pa., 1½.
C. W Bryan: Total, 18—Neb., 15; Ill., 2, Minn., 1
Jonathan Davis: Kan., 20.
Ferris: Mich., 30.
Glass: Total, 25—Pa., 1; Va., 24.
Kendrick: Wyo., 6.
Thompson, Pa., 1.

Scattering, 85.
Baker: Total, 56—Ohio, 48; Ill., 5; Minn., 1; Philippines, 2.
Robinson: Total, 21—Ark., 18; Ill., 2; Minn., 1.
Glass: Total, 25—Pa., 1; Va., 24.
Ritchie: Total, 17½—Md., 16; Pa., 1½.
Saulsbury: Del., 6.
Bryan: Neb., 2.
Owen: Ill., 2.
Daniels: N. C., 2½.

Scattering, 39.
Walsh: Total, 2—Col., 1; S. D., 1.
Robinson: Total, 25—Ark., 18; Ill., 4; Minn., ; Ohio, 2.
Glass: Total, 29—N. C., 1, Ohio, 3; Pa., 1; Va., 25.
Saulsbury: Del., 6.
Owen: Ill., 4.
Ritchie: Total, 16½—Md., 16; Pa., ½.
Cox: Mich., 1.
Baker: Minn., 1
C. W. Bryan: Total, 4—Neb., 2; Ohio, 2.
Ralston: Ohio, 4½.

Scattering, 143.
Meredith: Total, 41½—Cal., 1; Col., ½; Fla., 3; Ga., 1; Iowa, 26; Neb., 6; N. M., 2; Ohio, 1; Tenn., 1.
Walsh: Total, 70½—Cal., 4; Col., 1; Conn., 3; Ky., 2½; Mich., ½; Minn., 1; Mont., 8, Neb., 5; N. H., 4½; N. Y., 20; N. D., 5; Pa., 1; Wis., 12; P. I., 1; Mass., 2.
Glass: Total, 78—Ill., 20; Mass., 1; N. J., 11; N. Y., 20; N. D., 5; Ohio, 2; Tenn., 4; Va., 12; Wis., 3.
Robinson: Total, 20—Ark., 18; N. M., 2.
Hull: Neb., 1.
Daniels: N. Y., 1.
Gerard: Total, 8—N. Y., 1; S. D., 7.
Thompson: Pa., 1.

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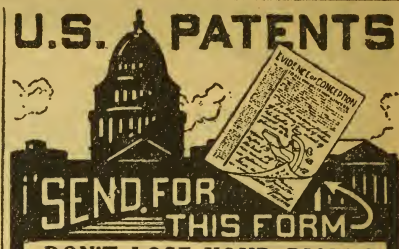

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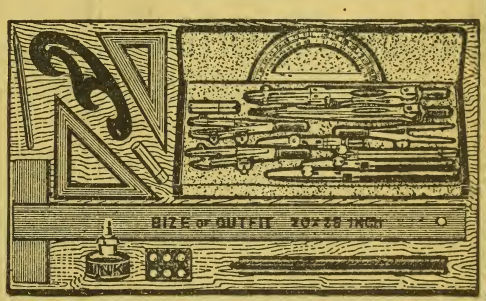

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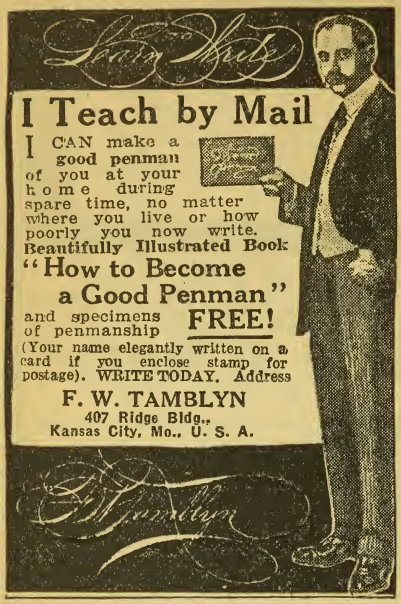

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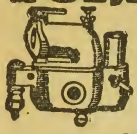

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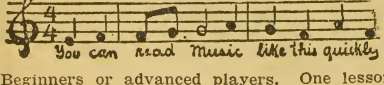

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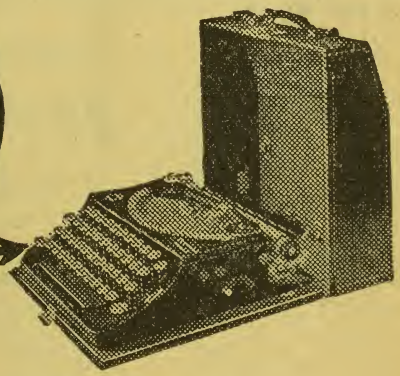

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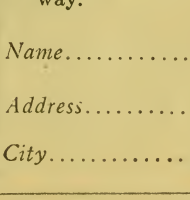

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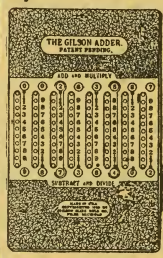

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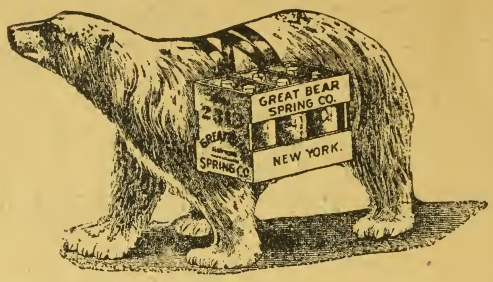

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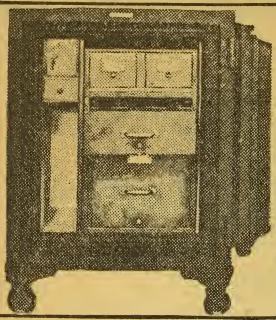

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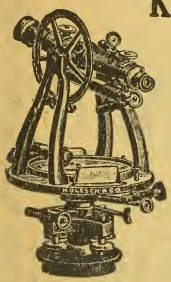

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Earn $8 to $15 a Day

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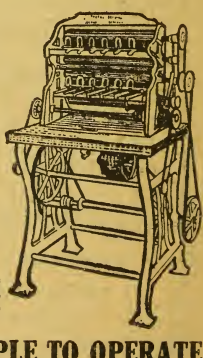

which puts a keen cutting edge on any make Safety Razor blade (12 at one time in 5 minutes).

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You are now in touch with an easy system of memory culture. Take it up and it will bring to the tip end of your tongue the knowledge you store away in the back of your brain. This system—

The BEROL MAIL COURSE *in* MEMORY TRAINING *and* MENTAL EFFICIENCY

is taught in educational institutions in New York. It has been studied by thousands of students.

Mr. Berol, the founder of this system, was once one of those unfortunates that couldn't remember. His memory was "like a sieve." When the disadvantage he was under began to seriously affect his affairs, he set to work to try and mend his mind.

DEVELOPED A GOOD MEMORY!

And he did it! He developed his memory marvellously well. He was soon able to memorize with extraordinary power. As a test of ability he showed that he could—

Instantly give the population of any place in America over 5,000!

Give the dates of birth and death of the great men of history!

Give without hesitation every important incident and date in the world's history!

In fact, he acquired thousands of facts, ready for instant use. They came forward the moment he wanted them. His memory worked quick as a flash!

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Mr. Berol was so delighted with his success that he developed his system into a mail course of training. Since then thousands of men and women all over the country have studied the system by mail. So can you.

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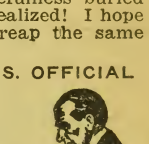

Dr. V. P. McIntosh, U. S. Public Health Service, Portland, Me.: "I regard your method of memory training as excellent."

IMPROVED HIS MEMORY

Harry W. Lewis, 44 S. 8th St., Columbia, Pa.: "The average man doesn't know how poor his memory really is until he is shown. I wish to thank you for the good your course has done me."

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Send me by mail, without cost or obligation, full particulars of The Berol Mail Course in Memory Training and Mental Efficiency.
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They give prompt and effective relief in the coughing spells and throat irritation incident to Bronchitis, Asthma and Lung troubles.

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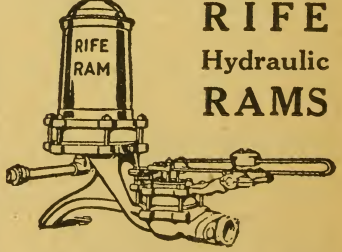

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Eminent specialists who have studied and treated spinal diseases and deformities for years are first astonished, then convinced and quickly become enthusiastic upon finding one success follow another when the Philo Burt Method is used. Ask us for the names of happy patrons right in your vicinity.

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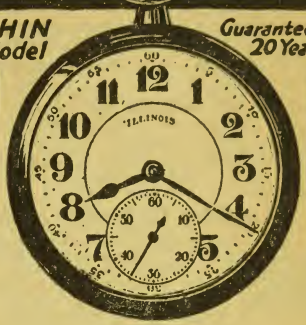
Guaranteed 20 Years



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Send only $2 and this railroad grade 19 Jewel Illinois Watch comes to you charges paid. A legal guarantee bond, protecting you for a lifetime against defects in workmanship and material, accompanies each watch. After 10-day trial pay balance, $3.75 a month for 10 months. Price only $39.50.

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Full 19 Jewel, adjusted to positions, extreme heat, intense cold and isochronism, guaranteed to keep time *to the second;* full bridge model, handsomely damaskeened; double sunk dial, thin model case; guaranteed twenty years. Cased and timed in our own watch laboratories, assuring accurate time from the second you receive it.

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is now more than ever the keynote of success. **Bow-Legged and Knock-Kneed men and women,** both young and old, will be glad to hear that I have now ready for market my new appliance, which will successfully straighten, within a short time, bow-leggedness and knock-kneed legs, safely, quickly and permanently, without pain, operation or discomfort. Will not interfere with your daily work, being worn at night. My new "Lim-Straitner," Model 18, U. S. Patent, is easy to adjust; its result will save you soon from further humiliation, and improve your personal appearance 100%.

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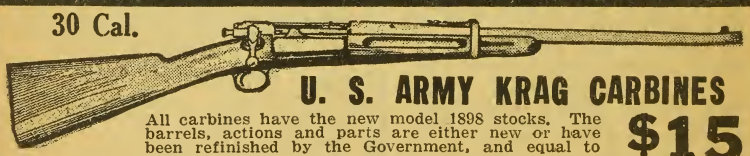

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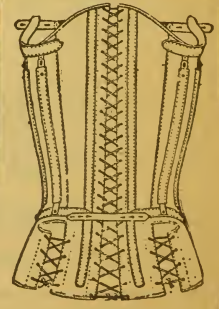

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He began making good money from the very start without previous experience. The profits paid are so liberal and the values so startlingly big that orders come easy. You or any ambitious young man who wants to earn more money has an equal chance to match Guy L. Williams' record of $415 earned in 10 days. He shot ahead from punching a time-clock at only $130 per month to many times that amount because we started him out right and showed him exactly how easy it can be done.

Mr. Williams says:

"I'm mighty grateful for the day I broke away from the inside job and I'm even more grateful that my first stab at the selling game was with a house that's right, that's making goods that's right. That means a lot in making good. I'm still not very old and this Gibson Agency looks like it's going to be worth more to me every year, so why should I worry? I'm going to start saving now for a rainy day and it's a mighty nice feeling to know that I can put more in the bank every week than I used to earn."

Guy L. Williams.

The Secret of Success

It is easy to sell if you offer folks something they know they need, at a price they are willing to pay. That is why the W. Z. Gibson, Inc., line of finely tailored all-wool suits at $31.50 can be sold by any man who will show our 100 different beautiful, real woolen samples to select from. Latest correct styles to suit every taste and all one price, only $31.50. We pay your profits in advance and deliver and collect. Besides, you can say to everyone, "You must be pleased or we guarantee to return every penny of your money." These suits are equal to $60.00 suits sold elsewhere and the unbeatable value gets you the orders quick. We explain everything simply and clearly and furnish complete selling instructions. You can't fail by our system if you really try—and we take all the risk. Hundreds of beginners have already made good with our winning plan. This work is permanent, dignified and **pays big.** Remember, you don't risk one penny, we start you out in business absolutely FREE. But you must mail this coupon at once, or you risk losing the territory you want.

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Please send me complete details of your splendid offer of samples and your exclusive plan.

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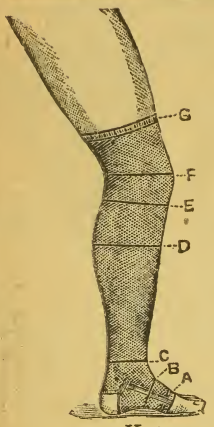

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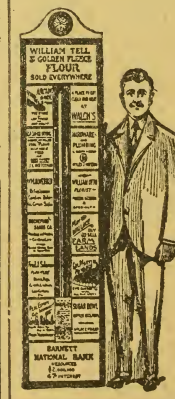
Jumbo Thermometer, Barometer and Eight Day Clock



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$180.00 for a Day and a Half Work.

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Write Us Today and Let Us Send You Full Details.

Can make immediate shipments

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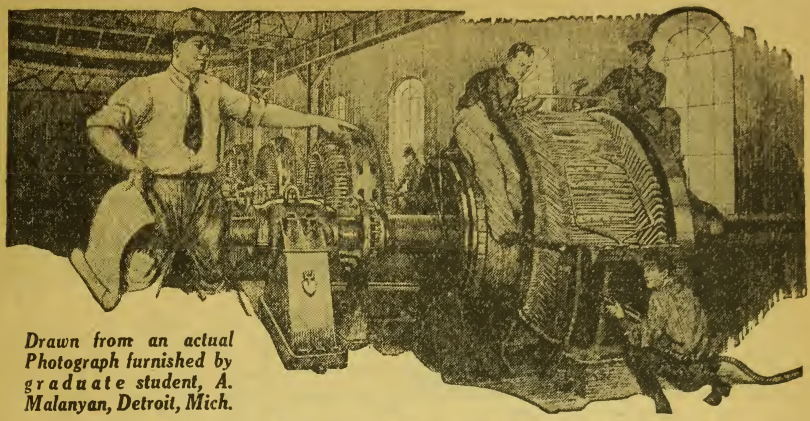

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"Cooke" Trained Men Earn $3500 to $10000 Yearly in Electricity

Now you earn $20 or $30 or $40 a week. In the same six days as an Electrical Expert you can make $70 to $200 and make it easier—not work half so hard. Why then remain in the small-pay game, in a line of work that offers no chance, no big promotion, no big income? Fit yourself for a "Bossing" Job—be an "ELECTRICAL EXPERT."

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$3,500 to $10,000 a Year

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I absolutely guarantee to return every penny paid me in tuition if, when you have finished my Course, you are not satisfied in every way with my instructions. And back of me in my guarantee stands the Chicago Engineering Works, a million dollar institution.

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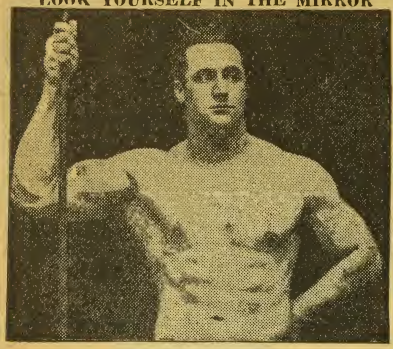
What Kind of a Man Are You?

LOOK YOURSELF IN THE MIRROR



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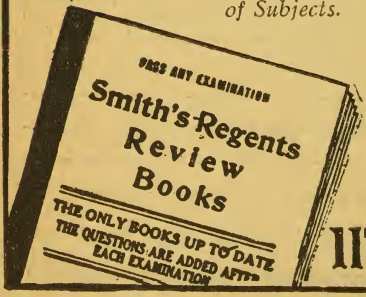

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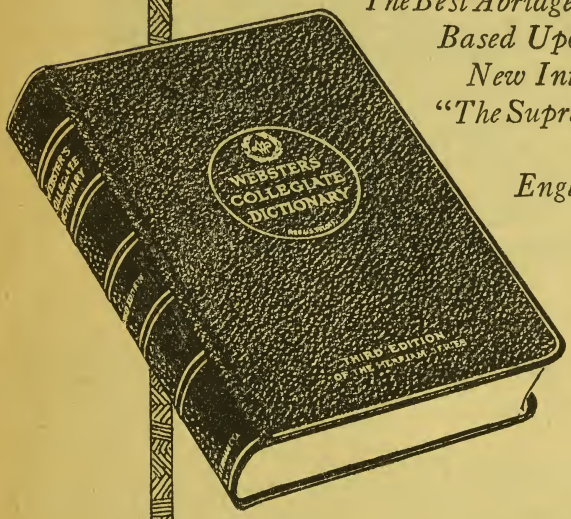

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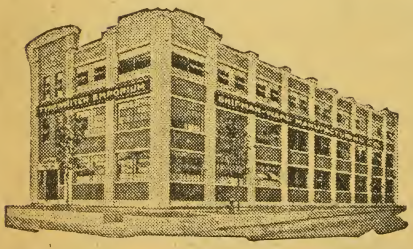

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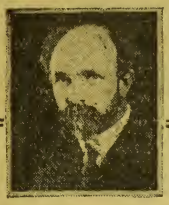

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Correct answers shown below

1. Would you write—?

Between you and **I**	or	Between you and **me**
I did it already	or	**I have done** it already
Who shall I call?	or	**Whom** shall I call?
It's just **as** I said	or	It's just **like** I said
The river has **over-flowed** its banks	or	The river has **over-flown** its banks
I would like to go	or	**I should** like to go
I laid down to rest	or	**I lay** down to rest
Divide it among the three	or	Divide **it between** the three
The wind blows **cold**	or	The wind blows **coldly**
You will find only one	or	You will **only find** one

2. How do you say—?

evening	**ev-en-ing**	or **eve-ning**
ascertain	**as-cer-tain**	or **as**-cer-tain
hospitable	**hos-pi-ta-ble**	or hos-**pit**-able
abdomen	**ab-do-men**	or ab-**do**-men
mayoralty	**may-or-al-ty**	or may-**or**-al-ty
amenable	**a-me-na-ble**	or a-**men**-able
acclimate	**ac-cli-mate**	or **ac-cli**-mate
profound	**pro-found**	or pro-**found**
beneficiary	**ben-e-fi-shee-ary**	or ben-e-**fish**-ary
culinary	**cul-i-na-ry**	or **cu**-li-na-ry

3. Do you spell it—?

supercede	or	supersede
receive	or	recieve
repreive	or	reprieve
donkeys	or	donkies
factories	or	factorys
repetition	or	repitition
separate	or	seperate
acomodate	or	accommodate
trafficing	or	trafficking
arsesible	or	accessible

ANSWERS

1.

Between you and **me**	I **should** like to go
I **have done** it already	I **lay** down to rest
Whom shall I call?	Divide it **among** the three
It's just **as** I said	The wind blows **cold**
The river has **over-flowed** its banks	You will **find** only one

2.

eve-ning	a-**me**-na-ble
as-cer-tain	**ac-cli**-mate
hos-pi-ta-ble	**pro-found**
ab-do-men	**ben-e-fish**-ary
may-or-al-ty	**cu**-li-na-ry

3.

supersede	repetition
receive	separate
reprieve	accommodate
donkeys	trafficking
factories	accessible

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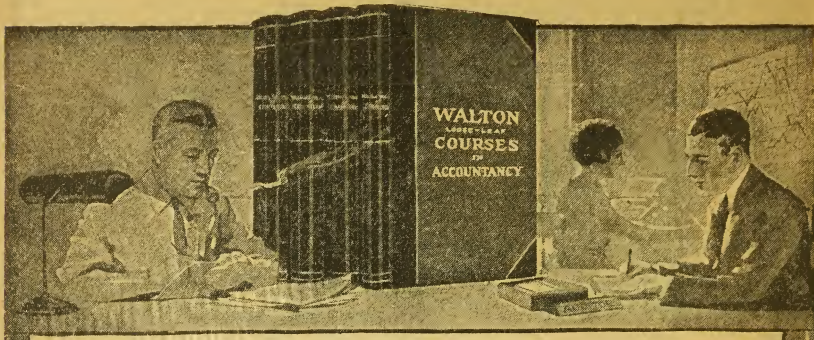

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Three brothers, A, B and C, own all the Capital Stock (each 1-3) of a certain corporation X. They own also, but not equally, 55% of the Capital Stock of a kindred corporation Y, which is capitalized for $100,000, the par value of the shares being $10.00. The assets of the Y corporation total $200,000, and the outside liabilities total $30,000. The holdings of each in the Y corporation are as follows.

A 2,222 shares. B 2,222 shares, C 1,056 shares.

The three brothers, acting as the corporation X, purchase out of the corporate funds the remaining 45% interest in the corporation Y, paying $100,000 therefor. Without further cost to X, they now wish to merge the two corporations under the corporate name of X, and to dissolve Y.

C purposes to make compensation to A and B individually for an equal interest in the 5,500 shares upon the same basis as the 45% interest was acquired, so that all may share equally in the merged properties.

How much should C pay to each of the other stockholders?

Outline the entries necessary to record all the above stated transactions on the books of X and Y.

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